RADICALS IN BRITAIN.

EDINBURGH, April 6.—On Monday, Hamilton bore the same aspect as Glasgow; the shops were shut at an early hour; and, we understand, considerable apprehensions were likewise entertained at Falkirk yesterday.

According to the accounts received from Glasgow to-day, the weavers have, the greater part of them, returned to their work.

Letters from Stirling mention, that a skirmish took place yesterday between some of the 10th hussars and a party of the disaffected, which was occasioned by an attempt on the part of the latter to intercept one of the Falkirk yeomanry, who was proceeding along the road; and finding he had no chance in contending with so large a party, he wisely returned for a reinforcement, when Captain Hodgson, of the 10th, proceeded with twenty-four hussars and twenty-four Kilsyth yeomanry. On their arrival at the spot, the Radicals, who had posted themselves on the inside of the hedges, fired upon the troops, killed the Captain's horse, and wounded the serjeant severely; but were immediately fired upon, when, we are informed, one man was killed, and four severely wounded. Nineteen prisoners were taken and conveyed to Stirling Castle.

The Edinburgh City Troop of Light Horse Yeomanry, commanded by Lord Elcho, marched, on Tuesday afternoon, for Bathgate. The Bamton and Dalmahoy Troops of County Cavalry were to assemble at Mid-Calder; and the same night the Musselburgh and Dalkeith troops marched into Edinburgh, where they remain in readiness for further orders.

A picquet guard of one hundred men of the 1st Regiment of Edinburgh Volunteers are under orders to assemble, by a signal to be given from the Castle, should their services be required.

Extract of a Letter from Glasgow, dated Wednesday evening.

"I wrote you last night. There have been several trifling frays this afternoon: an officer of dragoons, coming up the Gallowgate, with an orderly, was pelted by the mob; the orderly cut one of the fellows down, who, it is said, is since dead. An officer in the rifle corps was attacked in the same way, in another part of the town; another officer, coming up, wounded this Radical, who fled to the house of a Mr. Aitcheson for protection; but, not meeting the reception he wished, attacked Mr. Aitcheson in the presence of his wife, who, with a brass candlestick, felled the villain to the ground; he was afterwards severely wounded by Mr. Aitcheson, and was supposed to be bleeding to death; he gave up the names of the '*Provisional Government*,' who are all taken up.

"The Duntocher affair has been under investigation to-day. It appears that a set of spinners from a neighbouring cotton work took possession of the forge; and as all the people, except one Irishman, refused to work, they brought several smiths from a machine factory in town, to form the pikes. They manufactured about four hundred, and only stopped for want of materials.

"The Provost, with several other gentlemen, were at the Star Inn, taking depositions; and I am told the dragoons attacked a mob of ten thousand people, who fled with the utmost precipitation along Hamilton-street, without the interference of the riflemen."

Extract of a Letter, dated Paisley, April 4, 5 p. m.

"I have this moment been told that two file of the military, who were attending the person employed to post the Sheriff's proclamation, having been assailed with stones, were obliged to fire. The consequence is, that an unfortunate servant girl has been shot through the neck. She is still alive, however, and promises fair."

(From the Glasgow Herald.)

FRIDAY, April 7.—We believe we may congratulate the Public on the prospect of a speedy termination to our revolutionary outrages. The judicious measures taken by the Civil Authorities, the powerful military force brought to bear with such promptitude on this point, and the discouraging accounts from England, have all contributed to break a conspiracy, which appears to have been more extensive than almost any one imagined. Had the Radical business come to any head in this district, its effects would have been felt far and wide; and though the march of so many Yeomanry to this quarter, at this season of the year, must necessarily be attended with much inconvenience, they must consider it not as a local, but a national matter, and that on this spot they are securing their own tranquillity.

When we speak of the extent of this conspiracy, we allude merely to the numbers who were ready to come out, if any prospect of success had presented itself; but the want of leaders deprived them of all confidence, and the power of the military pointed out to them the hopelessness of their cause, and the destruction that awaited them.

On Wednesday night, it is understood that there was a general muster of the Radical force in various places round Glasgow, with a view of marching into the town; but at every point of assemblage the expected numbers were so totally deficient, that the enterprise was abandoned.

The people in this part of the country have been completely deluded and duped by the English emissaries, who assured them of a simultaneous movement over the whole of Lancashire, and west of Yorkshire; but, in place of that, there has been merely a small assemblage at Huddersfield, which dispersed, on finding there was to be no co-operation; and by the letters from Manchester this morning, all was quietness there.

Our people were also promised leaders, but none having appeared, the command was usually conferred on the greatest boaster, particularly if he had ever been in the army. Thus, a discharged soldier, of the name of Baird, at Condorrat, boasted of his having a hundred men in that village ready to turn out at his command, on any service, however desperate; and he proposed a combinated operation of five hundred men for seizing upon the Carron works, with all their implements of warfare.—A party accordingly marched from Glasgow for this purpose, but when they came to Condorrat, Captain Baird could only turn out six men, and two of those soon sickened of the exploit, and went home. It is probable that a number of the Glasgow people also returned; for, when the whole arrived at the general rendezvous at Bonnymoor, they are represented not to have exceeded 30. Here, according to Baird, they were to be joined by the remainder of their forces from Kilsyth, St. Ninian's, Camelin, and Falkirk, but none appeared; and our wretched Glasgow Radicals are now lying, several of them wounded, in Stirling Castle, to await the dreadful punishment of the law.

In making these observations, we are aware that we are not acting up to the views of a number of our readers in this place; for it appears to be a very generally received opinion here, that the Radical principles are too widely spread, & too deeply rooted, to vanish without some explosion, and that the sooner it takes place the better; but we trust that matters will not come to this extremity, and that we shall soon witness that interchange of good will and kind civility, betwixt all ranks, which were wont to distinguish our once happy population. It is obvious, however, that confidence cannot be restored, without the disaffected giving up their leaders.

Sir Thomas Bradford, the Commander of the Forces of Scotland, and the Lord Advocate, have been here the most part of the week; and it is unnecessary to add, that their presence has been most beneficial.

The weavers, both here and in Paisley, have very generally returned to their looms, and the public works might be all going; but the proprietors have determined, very properly, to admit none, till a thorough purification is made.

The proprietors of the large works connected with the cotton establishment, and other trades, have, much to their honour, entered into resolutions to employ no tradesman, whatever be his excellence, who is not a peaceable man. This will do more to restore quiet in this part of the country, than any measure which could possibly be adopted, as it was by the highly-paid operatives that the whole system of terror was enforced.

Early yesterday morning we are told, a party of from forty to fifty men, supposed from Glasgow, armed with pikes, muskets, &c., appeared on the banks of the canal, near Kirkintilloch, and after waiting some time, apparently in expectation of being joined by others, they threw away their arms, and disappeared. Some of the arms have been since picked up.

Early yesterday morning, a party of the rifle corps, in carriages, accompanied by some hussars, arrived at Duntocher, and seized ten men, against whom there were informations, and lodged them in Dumbarton Castle. One of the men, in attempting to escape, was shot through the leg.—One hundred ball cartridges, a few pikes, and other arms, were seized.

The military have been kept on most harassing duty of late.

Three of the principal Radical leaders, George Washington, David and William Graham, were apprehended last night, and, with a trunk, containing papers, lodged in the Police Office.

On Tuesday, the 4th instant, information was received, that, on Monday, upwards of sixty men had marched from the town of Stewarton, in military order, to a field in the neighbourhood, for the purpose of drilling, where they had remained about one hour; that this party was headed by William Orr, shoemaker, of Stewarton, who took his post at the head of them with a drawn sword, and gave the word of command; and that John Crawford, a weaver, acted as a drummer. The Sheriff Substitute and Fiscal instantly proceeded to Stewarton, and took a precognition, and ascertained the fact of these persons' guilt, and issued the necessary warrant, but they had absconded the night before. On the 5th of April, William Dunlop and Robert Pinkerton, two of the people who went and were drilled, were apprehended and brought to Ayr, under an escort of the Ayrshire Cavalry, and put into prison.—A reward has been offered for the apprehension of Orr and Crawford, and a man of the name of Jarvie.

(From the Leeds Mercury.)

HUDDERSFIELD, April 7.—The town of Huddersfield and its neighbourhood have been suddenly thrown into a state of considerable agitation and alarm. The civil authorities, and the military power, have been kept upon the alert, day and night, ever since Friday last, and the peaceable and well-disposed inhabitants are preparing to co-operate with them, either as special constables, or under the establishment of the Watch and Ward Act, for the security of their lives and property, and the maintenance of the public peace. For three weeks past, the Magistrates have had information, that a simultaneous rising was intended in the manufacturing districts of the kingdom; and in the course of last week it came to our knowledge, that emissaries were going about the country, exciting the People to arm, and preparing them for some desperate enterprise. We lost no time in apprising the readers of this Journal of the approaching mischief, and in putting the unwary upon their guard against the instigators; but this caution, as far as respected a very populous part of this district, was too late—for, on the night preceding our last day of publication, the insurgents had assembled in arms, and were preparing to strike a blow, at the contemplation of which the mind recoils with horror. In a matter of this magnitude, we could not satisfy ourselves with intelligence derived through the ordinary channels, but we determined to investigate the business in person upon the spot, and the following is the result of our information, collected from the most authentic sources:—

A very unusual sensation was observed in many of the villages in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield, towards the evening of Friday, the 31st ult. The women were seen passing about to each other's houses, many of them in tears, and several of the men appeared unsettled, and as if meditating some daring enterprise. The Magistrates of Huddersfield, without knowing the precise time when, or the place where, the blow was to be struck, were informed of these indications by their agents, male and female; and the military, throughout the whole of the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire, were, we believe, that night under arms. About ten o'clock at night, the general muster commenced, and the initiated in a great number of the populous villages, by which the town of Huddersfield is surrounded, began to assemble, many of them armed with pikes, some of them with fire-arms, and others with scythes and pitchforks, purloined from the neighbouring farm-yards and out-buildings.—In some districts the bugle was heard to sound through the vallies, as the signal for muster; but the more general practice was, to go to the houses of those who were known or supposed to be favourable to the design, and to press into the service the head of the family. In some instances, force, and in many others, threats, were used, to swell the ranks of the disaffected; and not a few of the persons called upon escaped out of their windows, in the rear of their houses, and relieved themselves from further importunity, by finding concealment in the adjoining woods.

The plan of operations was, it seems, to approach the town in four divisions. The Kirkheaton, Skelmanthorp, Grange-Moor, and Kirkburton sections, which may be called the South division, were to assemble at Almondbury-bank, within a mile of the centre of the town. The Mirfield, Hartshead, High-Town, and Colne-Bridge sections, forming the East division, were to rendezvous in Kirklees-Lane, adjoining to the park of Sir George Armitage, Baronet, which is three miles from Huddersfield. The Thornhill, Dalton, Kirkheaton, Raistrick, and Brighouse sections, forming the North division, were to assemble in Fixby-park, nearly two miles from that place; and the West division, which was the most numerous, and consisted of the Lindley, Quarmby, Out-Lane, Ripponden, and Barkisland sections, were to assemble on Lindley-Moor, about the same distance from Huddersfield, and all of them having in view the Castle-Hill, on which a beacon was to be lighted as the signal for the commencement of the march upon the town. Having thus surrounded the town, all the parties were to advance at the same moment, and while one division captured the horse barracks, and secured the cavalry, another was to take possession of the infantry barracks occupied by the infantry, who were also to be secured; the civil authorities were at the same time to be made prisoners, and the principal inhabitants of the town confined to their dwellings, by the new Provisional Government. This desperate project, wicked and visionary as it may appear, was undoubtedly formed, and the capture of Huddersfield, with the stoppage of the coaches usually passing through that place, were to form the signal for the general rising!

About eleven o'clock at night, all the divisions were in motion; the northern division, some of the sections of which had roused the peaceable inhabitants from their beds and collected arms from them in their route, assembled in Fixby-park, to the number of two or three hundred; the southern division had approached, but never, it appears, reached Almondbury-bank. The advanced guard of the western division had, before twelve o'clock, taken their station at Greenhead, on the height which commands Huddersfield, and is within half a mile of the town; while the main body of that division was stationed on Lindley-Moor. In speaking of numbers, it is extremely difficult to attain to any thing like precision; but it is confidently asserted, that there could not be fewer than five or six hundred men in the whole of this division. To the east, the numbers were less formidable, and perhaps would not exceed from one to two hundred. When they had mustered at the rendezvous, near the Obelisk, on the Leeds and Huddersfield road, at the entrance to the Clifton-road, by the way of Kirklees, they were passed by five persons in the neighbourhood, who had been at Middleton on business, and were on their return home about half-past eleven o'clock at night. The attention of these Gentlemen was first excited by seeing several persons standing in the road, apparently in consultation, but none of them with arms in their hands. In turning up the lane towards Brighouse, two of the Gentlemen, of the names of Smith and Brearly, observed a number of men sitting under the walls, and at the same time saw, by the light of the moon, a glittering of spears. So unusual a sight, at this late hour of the night, induced them to stop, and Mr. Smith put out his hand towards one of the pikes, to ascertain what it was, on which he received a violent blow with the sharp edge of the pike, which cut his hand desperately, and induced him and his companion to hurry off, crying out "*Help.*" This cry brought back the three other gentlemen, who were proceeding forward towards Cooper-bridge, and on coming near to the Park-wall, one of them, Mr. Robert Tolson, a master manufacturer at Dalton, put his foot upon a bundle of pikes, and inquired what was there. The reply was given by a violent stroke, several times repeated, with one of the pike-handles, and at length a fellow, more desperate than the rest, made a thrust at him with a pike, which, taking a slanting direction, inflicted upon him a wound about the middle of the back, at the left side, about two inches in length, and half an inch deep. On seeing his friend so ill treated, Mr. John Hinchliffe stepped up to his assistance, but finding that they were likely to be overpowered, they made off, though not till a pistol had been fired at Mr. Hinchliffe, the ball from which he heard distinctly whiz past his ear. With some difficulty, Mr. Tolson was got to Mr. Thomas Atkinson's, the Captain Commandant of the Huddersfield troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, where his wound was dressed, and he was some time afterwards enabled to return home, having suffered much less than might have been expected.

Since Friday night there have been no symptoms of disturbance in the town or neighbourhood of Huddersfield, with the exception of some expression of popular disfavour towards the Yeomanry, who were assailed on Tuesday last with loud hisses in the street, in consequence of which the town for some time wore an alarming appearance; but this appears to have been a mere ebullition, and the public peace was almost instantly restored. A person from Honley, who was said to have distinguished himself in raising the clamour, was pursued by a mounted Yeoman into a tobacconist's shop, and being apprehended, was held to bail.

On Wednesday night last, at seven o'clock, the Magistrates of Huddersfield, Joseph Haigh, Benjamin Haigh Allen, and John Horsfall, Esqrs., convened a meeting of the inhabitants, at the George Inn, intimating that they had a communication to make to them of considerable importance. At this meeting, about one hundred of the principal inhabitants and tradespeople of the town attended, and Mr. Haigh having taken the Chair, he proceeded to state—That the town and neighbourhood of Huddersfield were in a state so alarming, as to call for the greatest vigilance on the part of the respectable inhabitants. It appeared, he said, not from vague rumour, but from depositions taken before the Magistrates, that a simultaneous rising was to take place throughout all the manufacturing districts of the kingdom, extending even to Scotland, and that the signal for that rising was to have been the capture of Huddersfield and the stoppage of the coaches. The Magistrates, he said, had certain information, that there were, on Friday night last, from 1600 to 2000 persons in arms in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield, whose object it was to change by force the existing order of society, and to rob and plunder the respectable part of the community. A delegate, whom they well knew, and on whom they had kept an eye, had come over from Nottingham to that place, on Thursday the 30th ult., and had convened a meeting of delegates, at which twenty were present. On the meeting being dissolved, these men were despatched into various parts of the country, and each of them had a ticket given to him, on which was written a significant word, (which the chairman mentioned, but which it may perhaps not be advisable to state in a public newspaper,) and these cards, when cut in two, were to form a sign and countersign, by which the leaders were to be known. From causes which could not at present be explained, the wicked designs of the lawless had been hitherto frustrated, but there was no reason to suppose that their intentions had been altered. In this alarming state of things, it became the duty of the inhabitants to unite for the preservation of their laws, their persons, and their property; and this meeting was called to obtain the sanction of the inhabitants to an application to be made by the Magistrates to the Lord Lieutenant, for powers to bring into operation, if it should be found necessary, and certainly not otherwise, the Watch and Ward Act, in this district. He was persuaded that no other arguments would be required to obtain the consent of the inhabitants to this measure, than the mere statement, that, had it not been for the timely discovery of the plot of Friday night, such were the diabolical designs of the conspirators, that it was probable that not one of the persons present at this meeting would, at this time, have had a house to go into. This is the substance of the communication, and it is scarcely necessary to add, that the meeting instantly gave their sanction to the application to the Lord Lieutenant. In the course of the communication, the Chairman very candidly admitted, that he did not believe that the Reformers, as a body, had any thing to do with the conspiracy, which had spread such very general and well-founded alarm through the neighbourhood; the conspirators were the mere dregs of society.

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,540. *SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1820.* *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

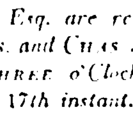
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT THE STORE OF A. JACKSON, BRIDGE-STREET,
ON THE 17TH INSTANT,
17 *Bags of WICK YARN, of different qualities;*
3 *Bags of COTTON WICK, of do. do.;*
5 *Casks of POT ASHES, of 1st quality;*
200 *New FLOUR BAGS; and*
800 *Russia MATS.*

At the same time will be Sold, the INTEREST in the LEASE of said Store; also, a DWELLING HOUSE, now in possession of JACOB SCNODEN, and a YARD at the Rere, the Lease thereof is for 61 years, from 1805, at the yearly rent of £70.

Sale to commence at 12 o'Clock.
13th of 4th Mo. 1820.

THE CREDITORS *of the late* THOMAS KING, *Esq. are requested to meet at the Office of* CHAS. *and* CHAS SAMUEL TANDY, *Lady-lane, at* THREE *o'Clock in the Afternoon of* MONDAY, *the 17th instant.*

April 11, 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.

⁂ *The above Auction is adjourned to Tuesday, the 18th.*

TO BE SET,
FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS,

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

March 20, 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.*

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 £300 per annum.

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

March 16, 1820.

TO BE SOLD,

A FREEHOLD ESTATE, producing a *Profit Rent of £455 yearly*, arising out of *Lands and Houses* in and near the Town of KELLS, County of Kilkenny—the Lands, containing upwards of 90 Acres, held under a Lease of Lives renewable for ever, at the Head Rent of £28 yearly, and a Pepper Corn Fine; also FOUR HOUSES in HIGH-STREET, CITY OF KILKENNY, producing a *well-secured Profit Rent of £70 yearly*, held by Fee Farm Grant, at a Head Rent of £4 yearly; also a HOUSE AND CONCERNS in PATRICK-STREET, in said City, producing a *well-secured Profit Rent of £20 yearly*, held by lease for Lives renewable for ever; also ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES of the LANDS of WARINGTON, LIBERTIES of the City of KILKENNY, aforesaid, producing a *Rent of £225 a year* for ever, subject to a Fee Farm Rent of £21 yearly. Application, as to particulars, to SAMUEL WARING, Esq. Springfield—JOHN COWER, Waterford—and JOHN KEOGH, Kilkenny.

November 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 M'GRATH.

Proposals will be received by MICHAEL DOWN, 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.)

AUCTION OF
RUSSIA TALLOW, TIMBER, BARK, &c.
AT THE STORES OF
THOS. NEVINS, FERRY-BANK, WATERFORD,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
ON MONDAY, THE 17TH INSTANT,
65 *Hhds. Russia Yellow-Candle* TALLOW,
OF PRIME QUALITY,
And, if Buyers attend, without reserve.
ALSO,
60 *Tons remarkably good well-squared Quebec* PINE TIMBER,
20 *Tons Ditto Ditto* OAK *Ditto,*
30 *Tons well-saved Irish* OAK BARK.
Waterford, April 11, 1820.

AUCTION OF OAK BARK.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
THE 18TH INSTANT, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,
At the Stores of DAVIS, STRANGMAN, *and Co.*
SUIR-STREET,
SEVENTY TONS OAK BARK,
Of good Quality, lately Imported.
Waterford, 8th of 4th Month, 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.

POT ASHES, WICK YARN, & ROSIN.

JOHN HICKEY HAS FOR SALE,
AT HIS STORES IN PATRICK-STREET,
25 *Casks of First Quality* POT ASHES,
35 *Packs of Bristol* WICK YARN,
50 *Casks of Best Amber* ROSIN,
Which will be disposed of on reasonable Terms.
Waterford, April 1, 1820.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

THE THREE FOLLOWING FARMS, in the Barony of Iverk, (part of the Estate of the Earl of Bessborough) TO BE LET, from the 1st day of May next, in such Divisions as may be agreed on, for *One Life*, or to the end of *Twenty-one Years*, (if the Life fails within that Term,) viz.

	A.	R.	P.	
	More or less.			
That part of CLONMORE, called the BURGAGERY LANDS (on which a Corn Store and Mill stand,) containing	47	0	0	P. M.
LISTROLING & BALLYMADDOCK,	721	3	7	P. M.
GARRYGAUG and KNOCKDROUMGILLEEN, ...	283	0	0	P. M.

The Leases to contain such Reservations to the Landlord as are usual in his Lordship's Leases, and a particular Covenant, that the Tenant shall pay Two Shillings in addition to every Pound of the Rent as *Penal Fees*, except when the Rent shall be paid in such Time as that only One Half-year's Rent shall be due on the Day of the Payment.

No other than written Proposals will be attended to—and they are to be sent (if by Post, to be post-paid,) to PETER WALSH, Esq. Fiddown, near Waterford.

Jan. 22, 1820.

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

THE LANDS of NEWTOWN, containing 120 Acres, on the road from ANNESTOWN to WATERFORD. Proposals (post-paid) will be received by JOHN PALLISER, Esq. Detryluskan.

March 23, 1820.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR,

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

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

ANTI IMPETIGINES.

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

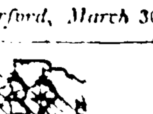
Sold at the *Chronicle-Office*, price 11s. 4½d. each, or four in one Family Bottle for 33s. British, by which one 11s. Bottle is saved, with the words "*Samuel Solomon, Liverpool*," engraved on the Stamp.

WHERE MAY BE HAD,
THE CELEBRATED
ABSTERGENT LOTION,
For removing all Kinds of Pimples, Tetters, Ring-Worms, Carbuncles, &c. from the FACE and SKIN.
"Beauty ——— ———
"That steals so softly to the stripling's heart,
"And gives it a new pulse unknown before."
Price 3s. 9½d. a bottle, Duty included. Be careful to observe the words "*Samuel Solomon, Liverpool*," engraved in the Stamp, without which none are genuine.

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.



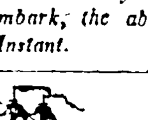
FOR QUEBEC,
THE FINE COPPERED SHIP
LYNX,
BURTHEN, 450 TONS,
Is hourly expected in this River, and will proceed in a Week afterwards.

HAS most superior Accommodation for Passengers, being nearly seven feet between decks. From the very superior sailing, united with the good Accommodation to be met with in this Ship, she presents the most desirable opportunity for Passage that has offered this Season.—Apply to

THOMAS NEVINS.

Waterford, April 4, 1820.

N. B. For the accommodation of such Passengers as may wish to embark, the above Ship will remain until the 20th Instant.



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.

THE MEDICAL HALL,
34, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For the more complete supply of Medicinals, it may not be amiss to observe, that every
PATENT AND PROPRIETORY MEDICINE,
Of repute, may be had at the Establishment, *warranted Genuine.*

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

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

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

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 23, 1820.

NEW FLAX-SEED, &c.

WM. M. ARDAGH
DAILY EXPECTS
50 *Hhds. of New American* FLAX-SEED, *and*
10 *Sacks of Red* CLOVER-SEED,
OF VERY FINE QUALITY.
April 11, 1820.

Indisputably the greatest Variety of LIVING ANIMALS *ever introduced into this Country.*

A TREAT TO MANKIND, TO BEHOLD
HOWIS'S
GRAND ASSEMBLAGE OF RARE AND CHOSEN
BIRDS AND BEASTS,
Selected from the four Quarters of the Globe,
AMONG WHICH ARE,
The Great, Majestic, Noble, Full-grown

LION,

Famed all over the World, and titled with the Royal Name of "King of Beasts," so distinguishably particularised for his long flowing Mane; whose terrific, and yet majestic appearance strikes every beholder with sensations of delight. The actions of this generous race of Animals have been upon record in Natural History in instances almost incredible. The outward form of the Lion seems to speak the superiority of his internal qualities; his figure is striking, bold, and confident—his gait proud, and his voice terrible; —when irritated or discomposed, his Eyes appear like BALLS of FIRE! and he sends forth such tremendous roars as imitate distant claps of Thunder!!!—being accompanied, in the same Caravan, by a beautiful

LIONESS,

Both from the interior of the Black Forest of Africa.—Their sportive playfulness and strong attachment to their Keeper is wonderful. This Royal Lion and Lioness are indisputably the LARGEST & FINEST FULL-GROWN ones ever landed on the British Shores; and the sight of them is highly gratifying to every beholder.

The Great, Ferocious, Insatiable, Striped

TIGER!!

From the Province of Bengal, in the East Indies; more than even the Lion an object of terror in every Country he inhabits; cruel without necessity—whether hungry or appeased, he spills blood wherever he meets his prey. This ferocious and insatiable creature strikes every beholder with surprize; notwithstanding, he is one of the greatest beauties of Nature, and so well secured, that he may be approached by the most timorous person with the greatest safety.

THE UNTAMEABLE
HYENA.

This insatiable and voracious Animal has been in all ages a subject for the learned—his cruel disposition sparing neither Man nor Beast, nor even the sacred remains of the Dead, when impelled by Hunger. This solitary creature resides in the Caverns of the Mountains, in the Clefts of Rocks, or in Dens in the Earth; though taken ever so young, it is incapable of being ever tamed. It lives by depredation, like the Wolf, but is stronger and more daring.

THE PANTHER,

From the River de la Plata, in South America—one of the most beautiful Animals ever exhibited to the Public.

A BEAUTIFUL LEOPARD,

From Senegal, in Africa.—The thousands of variegated spots that adorn these beautiful Animals far exceed any flattering description that can be given, and they are pronounced by the curious in general to be the most beautiful of all Quadrupeds.

The surprising and uncommon Animal,
THE PORCUPINE,

From Africa, with the Quills all over its body, upwards of 12 inches long. This is the Animal that our ancient writers described as throwing out its quills and destroying its enemies.

THE KANGAROOS,

From New South Wales.—These curious Animals neither walk nor run, their hind legs being five times longer than their fore ones; they take such prodigious springs, that they outstrip the swiftest Greyhound.

THE GREAT SATYR,

That walks erect in his wild state, and carries a Club to defend himself in time of danger.

A beautiful Pair of CHINESE SILVER PHEASANTS, BALEARIC CRANES, from Africa. A large AMERICAN EAGLE, and Great GOLDEN EAGLE, the King of all the Feathered Tribe, and the Bird recorded in Sacred History. BEAUTIFUL BIRDS from the East and West Indies; SCARLET MACAWS, from the Spanish Main; Yellow and Orange Crested COCKATOOS. The BARBARIAN APE. A choice Collection of different species of MONKIES, that entertain the Audience with hearty fits of laughter. RACOONS, from North America; with a variety of curious and interesting Quadrupeds.

☞ *Birds and Beasts Bought, Sold, and Exchanged by the Proprietor—who assures the Public, that nothing fabulous is inserted in this Advertisement. The Birds and Beasts are secure and clean—nothing offensive or intimidating.*

⁂ ADMITTANCE—EACH PERSON TEN PENCE.

that the catastrophe of the 10th inst. will be revenged."

A Royal Ordinance of the 22d ult. fixes the convocation of the Cortes for the 9th July next; they will consist of 149 Members for the Peninsula, without reckoning those of America, whose places will be supplied, for the present, by 30 Deputies, selected from the Americans who are residing in Spain.

"MADRID, MARCH 27.

(EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.)

"Spain is far from enjoying a tranquil situation; the excesses which have been committed are renewed in several quarters. A sullen disquietude prevails in the public mind. Many good men have ranged themselves at the head of the revolutionary movement in the hope of directing it; will they succeed? Mistrust is at its height; the tempest menaces on all sides.

"The day before yesterday the revolution began to display itself. A Decree of the Junta pronounced the confiscation of all property belonging to the Inquisition, and this is the prelude to a spoliation far more considerable, which affects the first classes of the State, and the plan of which, it is said, is already agreed upon.

"A club of *Liberales* (Jacobins) is openly organized in Madrid; it exercises its influence over the Provisional Junta; it is a faithful portrait of your Breton Club, of 1789. Various Members of the Junta go to this association to receive their instructions.

"Terror is general. The Liberty of the Press is the exclusive right of a party; woe to him who should use it to publish reflections on what is passing! 'THE REVOLUTION, OR DEATH!' this is the order of the day. *We are not without fears for the lives of the most august personages.*"—*Gazette de France.*

"Not one of the Foreign Ambassadors at Madrid has yet congratulated the King on his acceptation of the Constitution of the Cortes: their Excellencies wait instructions from their Courts. The American Minister alone did not wait the orders of his Government."

Extract from a letter received by a commercial house in Norwich, dated "Cadiz, March 17 — This is merely to be received as my bill of health. All business is at a stand. Many things of importance have occurred in this town; but thank God! all is in order at present, and I trust a continuance of that system will soon produce a revival of trade, which, as you may suppose, is bad at present."

ESCAPE FROM PRISON.—Captain Henry Davis, who stands committed upon a charge of forgery to the amount of £18,000, yesterday morning made his escape from Giltspur Compter in the dress of a livery servant. It has been the custom for his servant to visit him daily (a man as tall as himself, six feet high); he came yesterday, at one o'clock, with his face tied up, as if in great pain from the tooth-ache. In about five minutes the same man, to appearance, was let out; and it was upwards of two hours before the escape was discovered. The servant is detained. It is supposed the servant must have had on two liveries, as he had one on when discovered.

INCENDIARY.

ATTEMPT TO BURN HEREFORD COLLEGE.

On Sunday last, before the conclusion of Divine Service at the Cathedral, Mr. Hayter, the organist, who has rooms in the College, had occasion to leave the Church, which adjoins the premises, and in proceeding to his apartment, he perceived smoke issuing from the roof of the eastern angle of the south quadrangle of the building; he instantly proceeded to the spot, and found part of the wood work of the roof in flames, which, with assistance, he succeeded in effectually suppressing. As the fire was making rapid progress, there is little doubt, but for the providential circumstance of his observing the smoke, in a very short period the whole of the roof would have been on fire, and the destruction of a great part of the College inevitable. On the flames being extinguished, it was discovered that the beams and joists where they commenced had been partly saturated with spirit of turpentine; a quantity of brushwood from besoms taken from a room near the place, hay, straw, and some matches, were also disposed so as to spread the destructive element; and, in short, every arrangement carefully and skilfully made to envelope the building in a mass of flame before assistance could be rendered; the spot and time chosen for the fiend-like attempt were likewise selected with singular discrimination; the place is in a part of the College seldom frequented, difficult for water to be conveyed to, and the Vicars were absent on their clerical duties, and the servants attending Divine Service.

A little before twelve o'clock, the alarm became general; the congregations of the different Churches left them, and the most active alacrity was displayed to afford assistance, which the judicious exertions of Mr. Hayter fortunately rendered unnecessary, as the flames were happily subdued before the engines arrived. It is a most singular circumstance, and clearly proves that when the smoke was first discovered the diabolical incendiary must have been superintending his evil work, that the butler of the College, who hastened to render assistance on the first alarm, found near the spot on fire a Florence oil flask, which evidently had contained turpentine; and afterwards, when the fire was suppressed, on searching for it, the flask was discovered in an old cask in a hole under the stairs, near the place; the wretch must therefore have escaped while Mr. Hayter and the butler were procuring water; and every circumstance proves, that whoever this diabolical fiend may be, he is one well acquainted with the Colleges and possessed of daring and wicked cunning equal to the horrible crime he attempted to perpetrate. It is also remarkable, that within a few feet of the spot, inscribed on the wall in old English characters, is the following sentence: "*The eyes of the LORD are in every place, beholding the evil and the good!*"—Prov. xv. 3.

The Custos and Vicars immediately issued bills offering a reward of 100 guineas for the discovery of the incendiary, and the villainous attempt of course excited a strong sensation in this city, where such a crime has hitherto been unknown. On Monday the Mayor called a Meeting of the Inhabitants, when Resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the reward here stated, in addition to the one by the Custos and Vicars, offered for the discovery of the offender, which we sincerely hope may have the desired effect.

We have now little doubt but the stables were purposely fired, particularly as the following letter was received by the butler of the College shortly after their destruction, the author of which nearly fulfilled his threat, with no common degree of relentless daring:

"SIR—Please to tell your masters to take care on theirselves, for they will be visited soon by a gang that they won't like.—A Friend.—To Mr. Constable, Colledge of Hereford."

FINANCE.

"*SECOND EDITION.*

"Courier Office, Three o'Clock, 5th April.

"The Quarter's Revenue, as our readers know, is made up on this day; and we rejoice to say that the account is of the most flattering description, the surplus being £947,000. In the corresponding Quarter there was a deficiency of £82,000; *so that the Receipt of this Quarter is better by above One Million Sterling than it was in the corresponding Quarter last Year.*"

ANSWER OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

We beg leave to discredit the whole statement; and instead of a surplus, to assert that there is an actual deficiency on the Quarter of £578,669, without taking any notice of the Irish Revenue.

Now where is the five millions of Sinking Fund? Is it to be obtained out of a Revenue of £53,000,000, while the Expenditure was last year £58,000,000? And if we add the increased debt on the Consolidated Fund, between January 1819 and January 1820 the Expenditure of the Year 1819 was £72,700,000, partly arising from a want of any provision for the Interest of Loans made in 1818 and 1819; and it would now appear, from *this Quarter's Revenue*, that the New Taxes, instead of producing £3,200,000, will most likely not produce *One Million*. Can we deceive ourselves, and yet believe that tax gatherers will obtain from an oppressed People (who are daily sinking their capital, whether their industry be turned to agricultural, manufacturing, or commercial pursuits) the same amount as when all their exertions proved prosperous?—*Yes*, our Finance Minister tells us the Revenue will improve. Do we believe him? No. Did any thinking man believe him when he assured the House, that he should have five millions of Sinking Fund? No. Will any one believe that we have had any Sinking Fund from the commencement of war up to Jan. 1816? No. But then, says our Minister, from that period we shall astonish you. What is the result, on examining facts? *It is clear, that instead of* ANY *saving*, the Country has had no Sinking Fund from *that period* even to the present; and should the Treasury Scribes deny this, we will prove our assertions by official documents. We ask, can the Country go on thus? Can such measures be satisfactory? Will the People not insist on a thorough examination and inquiry into the Revenue and Expenditure, and demand (legally by petition) economy and retrenchment in every department, and an investigation into the present state of the Nation? The complainants are—The agriculturists—the manufacturers—the exporters and importers, as well as the whole labouring classes of England, Scotland and Ireland. We have but to add, the land and fund-holder, and the whole population would be dissatisfied, except placemen and tax-gatherers. We are sure the eyes of every man in the Country will be fixed on the New Parliament; and we trust the reasonable claims of the People will have their full consideration immediately.

Total (received in taxes, old stores and lotteries in 1819) revenue under £53,000,000.

The actual increase of debt on the Consolidated Fund in 1819, is about £4,700,000; and it was in arrear in addition, at Jan. 1819, about £3,300,000.

	£68,000,000
	4,700,000
	£72,700,000

The *Star* says, we have received a complete and accurate statement of the real comparative produce of the Revenue in the Quarter just expired, compared with the corresponding Quarter of last year. The following are the general results:—

Income of Consolidated Fund, for the Quarter ending 5th April, 1819....	£11,093,046 3 5¼
Ending 5th April, 1820...........	11,090,839 12 10
Thus the Revenue, including the amount received for the New Taxes, is less in this Quarter than last year	2,206 10 7¼
The Charges on the Consolidated Fund were, in the Quarter 1819.......	£9,712,617 16 8¼
1820.......	9,500,000 0 0

In the former Quarter, the Civil List is put at £257,000; in the latter, at £63,324 3s. 6d.

In consequence of the death of King George III. the Consolidated Fund was not liable for the expense of the Civil List, subsequent to his decease, but the expense is equally *incurred*, though not made a charge on the Consolidated Fund.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13.

The Paris Papers continue to send forth intelligence highly unfavourable as to the present tranquillity, and as to the future prospects of peace in Spain. Hostile parties seem to be rapidly forming themselves into combinations, and the spirit of intrigue and cabal appears to be exerting its efforts to rule in the storm of political convulsion. Cadiz, as we stated on Tuesday, was in a kind of comparative peace, but the mystery of what it suffered is still to be unfolded. FREYRE is far from having escaped reproach even in Spain, on account of the conduct of the troops in Cadiz. It is said, that, on the evening, he wrote to the KING a letter of congratulation on the murder of the People, calling it the triumph of the cause of Royalty, and adding, that he had given instructions for a similar butchery at Seville. He certainly, in one of his despatches, distinguishes the ruffian bands of assassins by the honourable name *of these loyal corps*, even while their hands were reeking with the blood of their murdered countrymen, and the City presenting the image of a Town taken by storm. If it be found, that, by the deceit and treachery of FREYRE, the People were collected in the square of San Antonio, for the purpose of premeditated slaughter, the inhuman monster should pay with his life the forfeit of his crime on the scene of his guilt. But what is to be thought of FERDINAND, when his military servant, at such a period, durst venture to address to him such a letter? No doubt can be entertained of the KING's unwillingness to accept the Constitution of the Cortes, and it is no less certain, that there is in Spain no inconsiderable party of Courtiers, Inquisitors, Churchmen, and Soldiers, who find, in the new orders of affairs, sufficient cause for lamentation. One of these partizans of arbitrary power, in a letter which he has published, groans over the abolition of the Inquisition, and finds, in the confiscation of the immense property, formerly devoted to the cause of vengeance and of tyranny, a pretence for raising an alarm, that this just and necessary measure is the prelude to a more general confiscation, embracing all the higher orders of the State. It may be so; in the convulsion of nations, property is never secure, and anarchy is a monster which contends with despotism in the infliction of sufferings upon man; but will this anticipation consecrate the horrors of the Inquisition, or justify it's regeneration to the surpassing accumulation of wealth which it once possessed, or to the renewed exercise of those principles which felt a supreme delight in cruelty and in death? From this topic, the writer adverts to the danger that awaits the Royal Family of Spain. There is one point in which the fate of that Family may be easily ascertained; let them be sincere in their professions; let them give genuine liberty to their People, and they have nothing to fear. If it shall be attempted by underhand means to prevent the accomplishment of a Nation's wishes, and if secret machinations shall involve the Country in civil contention, it is impossible to say who shall suffer, or who shall be saved.

Every information of moment relative to Scotland has been inserted, and with that, and with the result, curiosity will be satisfied. The whole Members of the Scotch Radical Government have been arrested. Their Chancellor, Commander-in-Chief, and other functionaries, are in custody; the entire scheme of a Revolution has been discovered, defeated, and is now at an end. But investigation cannot rest satisfied with this issue, however beneficial to the peace of the country it may be. It is yet to be known, how this plot originated, who are it's authors, and what are it's objects. On these matters the Country has a right to be satisfied.

ATROCIOUS AND REPEATED OUTRAGES.

[We have received the following communications from highly respectable authority; after having given them as they have been detailed, we shall take the liberty of offering some observations on the subject.]

"On the night of Wednesday, the 29th of March last, four armed men attacked the house of James Dalton, of Knockroe, son of Patrick Dalton, a respectable Farmer of said place, near Dungarvan; they demanded his arms instantly, or else they would burn his house; he sent out a gun and pistol; they then demanded some cash, and actually set fire to the thatch; Dalton's wife sent out a pound note; they then extinguished the fire, and told the wife, that she was right in sending out the cash, as she would hear in the morning of their making examples in the Parish of Collagan. Immediately afterwards, they attacked the house of Patrick Dalton, the father of the above James Dalton; they demanded his gun, or else they would burn his house; his youngest son, who lives in the house with him, told them, he would sooner part with his life than give up his gun; they immediately set fire to the house in three or four places, and remained about it until they saw it in flames; every atom of Dalton's house, his furniture, and some out-houses, were consumed to ashes. This is one of the most barbarous transactions that has occurred in this part of the Country these twenty years—it is a new system of robbery, which has never been introduced before, and which, in future, if not arrested in it's dreadful course, must become the terror of the Country. But this is not all—in another view, in killing sheep, there seems to be no end to their depredations; in several instances, they leave the flesh, and carry away the fat and skin. About a fortnight ago, the wool was plucked off twelve sheep, the property of Thomas Spratt, of Coolcormack, Parish of Dungarvan; one of the sheep was killed, and taken away. About a week ago, ten sheep, the property of Maurice Morrissy, living in the Parish of Abbeyside, had all the wool plucked off, and carried away. You see by this statement, that we are not so quiet in this part of the country as you imagine in Waterford."

These are serious and alarming details, and we feel extremely obliged to our respectable Correspondent by whom they have been conveyed to us—not that we take any pleasure in being the instruments of sending forth the history of such atrocious deeds, but because their publicity may contribute to prevent their repetition and extension. An evil that is known is more easily and more successfully encountered than one which walks in secret, and triumphs in an impunity which it would not otherwise experience. It may seem somewhat strange, that we should have been so long silent on such occurrences—but we never heard of them till Tuesday last; had we known of them, they should not have escaped animadversion; and, although we would fain hope, that this career of violating the laws will speedily be closed, we would yet entreat, that we may be favoured with seasonable and authentic information of all similar encroachments on the property and safety of the members of the community. The instances of outrage to which we allude require vigorous exertions for the discovery of the offenders, and for the preservation of the common security. Every friend to the general tranquillity must feel the most anxious and animated solicitude to stand forward in a cause in which the best interests of all are so deeply and seriously involved. The property of the humble and industrious farmer and cottager is not alone placed in jeopardy. To him, indeed, so undefenced and so exposed to peril, such assaults are of even awful consideration; to be assailed at the dead hour of night—to find his property and his life in the power of armed plunderers and assassins—must render that life one continued scene of horrible forebodings, while even the light of day can hardly give him assurance of safety. Do we live in a land of established law and of acknowledged civilization, and shall these things be permitted to pass without suffering the penalties due to guilt?—But the evil will expand itself to larger property, and to higher names; and the recent history of some other Counties has proved, that no man, be his rank or station what it may, can boast of exemption from surrounding dangers. Depredators may, in the first instances, be satisfied with the skulking gratification of their designs, where they have little or nothing to fear; but vice gathers strength by success, and it usually becomes it's ambition to aim its shafts at nobler objects. The rich and the powerful are, or ought to be, the guardians of those who live in the inferior ranks of life; but it may be received as an unquestionable truth, that, in protecting these, they lay the sure foundation of their own tranquil enjoyment of wealth and influence. On such grounds, the outrages perpetrated in the County of Waterford demand an investigation the most extensive and minute. The first beginnings of evil, before it acquires the power of breaking down the mounds of justice and of law, ought to be assailed in all their recesses, and dragged forth to open day, and to merited retribution. In such combinations against the due order of society, there are always some equally ready to become traitors to their partizans, as they have been to break in upon the rights of their brethren. A liberal reward might induce some of these to divulge the schemes that have been devised, and to point effectually to the authors of the crimes that have been committed. We know not what the Magistrates and Gentlemen of the County of Waterford, especially those more immediately connected with the districts that have been mentioned, have done in this affair; nor have we spoken on the subject with even the slightest distrust of their firm and patriotic determination to guard their County from every danger. That County has had ample experience of their laborious and indefatigable zeal; and the exertion of the same public spirit, which formerly attained it's objects, will triumph on every future occasion of like calamities. Our design, in what we have said, was more with a view to warn the deluded and evil-minded, than to rouse that indignation and that resistance to their nefarious plans, which, as heretofore, can only terminate in their own destruction. Melancholy and awful lessons are presented to them in this day's paper. The destiny of others will be their's. They have no means of escape—no means of security. From the very bosom of their own iniquitous cabals will come forth the foe who will send them to exile, or to death. There is a power suspended over them, with which they are unable to contend. If they wish to be safe, let them abandon their criminal practices; other hopes they have none, and utter desolation must fall upon them and their connections.

We have learned, through the kind attention of the Post-Master of this City, and we have great pleasure in communicating the circumstance to the Public, that there is to be a regular daily communication by Mail between this City and Kilkenny, through Thomastown, to commence on the fifteenth of this Month; the hours of despatch to be the same as those of the Dublin Mail. This beneficial arrangement by the Post-Masters-General will afford universal satisfaction, and we need not dwell on the advantages of which it promises to be productive to both Cities.

We understand, that the Meeting of the Catholics of the County and City of Waterford, for the purpose of petitioning for Emancipation, is to take place this day, at two o'clock, in the Great Chapel.

John Carroll, Esq. has been re-elected Representative for New Ross.

Contest for Galway Town—Prendergast, 840; Blake, 441.

The late duel in Cork appears to have originated in a misunderstanding respecting a Grand Jury Presentment.

Edward Tandy, of this City, Esq. has been sworn and admitted an Attorney of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, and a Member of the Honourable Society of King's Inns.

On Monday, at a Meeting of the Corporation, Alexander Mason Alcock, Esq. was chosen an Assistant or Common Councilman, instead of the late Counsellor King.

WEXFORD, APRIL 10.—On the 1st, Henry Bryan was committed to gaol, by John Heatly, Esq. charged with taking forcible possession of his father's house and land, and with putting him in danger of his life.—On the 6th, James Bryan, by M. B. O'Brien and Edward Cavanagh, Esqrs. charged with being one of the robbers who, on the night of the 12th of November last, robbed J. Ling, of Laurel Hill; and his brother, John Bryan, for the robbery of Tobias Rossiter, of Newbawn, Esq.—Same day, Wm. Hinch, by Richard Bookey, Esq. for sheep-stealing.—*Wexford Herald.*

Very large Rewards, accompanied by the usual hopes of pardon, are offered for the discovery of the persons who on Monday fortnight committed the outrage upon the dwelling and person of Tobias Rossiter, of Newbawn, Co. Wexford, Esq.

RIBBONMEN.

[FROM THE DUBLIN CORRESPONDENT.]

The following statement gives the whole of the convictions which resulted from the Crown prosecutions against persons denominated *Ribbonmen*, at the Assizes of Roscommon, Sligo, Mayo, and Galway. The number of convicted criminals on this list is unprecedented in any former Circuit for the Connaught District; but it adds greatly to the singular character of this fact, that all the prisoners were accused of the same species of crime, though the shades of it varied from ordinary to capital felonies. If the punishments inflicted in so many ways have not the effect of making the rustic violators of the law reflect seriously, ere they commit new outrages and depredations, and expose themselves to similar heavy and terrible consequences—and if, before the penalties of imprisonment, corporeal chastisement, transportation, and death, be again incurred, the peasant and the humbler working classes do not meditate upon the past, take a lesson from melancholy experience, and amend their lives and habits, human nature is composed of more incorrigible materials than almost our worst supposition could represent it. Where every thing is to be lost—peace, comfort, liberty, & life, & nothing to be gained, even if success followed the efforts of the disaffected, but the indulgence of temporary excesses, brutality, and all the bad passions that inhere in our imperfect condition—it is extraordinary, that men can be so infatuated as to persevere in the commission of crimes and disorders, abhorrent both to GOD and to man. The course of the late trials, and the professional skill, ability and discernment exercised in their management, must have taught the rustic offender against all laws, divine and human, that he cannot hope to escape the grasp of justice by old or ordinary expedients—by the best trained swearing in his behalf, when that is destitute of truth—or by the last, though common resource of an *alibi*. The Law Officers of the Crown are as well able to grapple with his frauds and his stratagems as with his guilt; and when the day comes for his arraignment, he will be put upon "GOD and his Country," without a hope that, if guilty, he can evade justice. We wish, when the seditious tempter comes to the peasant's door, he would take him to weigh those things before he submits to the temptation. If he resist but for a moment, he will decide in favour of that conduct, which religion, law, loyalty, and the common policy of society point out for his observance.

We shall pursue this subject at present no farther, as we may have occasion to recur to it. We believe all is not yet generally known connected with the system of the Ribbonmen in the Western Counties.

ROSCOMMON CONVICTIONS.

Six persons sentenced to be hanged, for breaking into various dwelling-houses, demanding and taking away arms, &c.

Eight, for demanding arms, to be transported for seven years.

Two, for taking an unlawful oath, to be transported for seven years.

Five, for appearing by night, armed, disguised, and assuming the name of Ribbonmen, to be imprisoned for two years, and whipped three times.

SLIGO CONVICTIONS.

Two to be hanged—one for assaulting a dwelling-house, and taking a gun—the other for a murder, since respited.

MAYO CONVICTIONS.

One, for delivering a message tending to excite tumultuous meeting, to be hanged.

Two, for appearing armed by night, assuming the name of Ribbonmen, and taking an unlawful oath, to be imprisoned one year.

GALWAY CONVICTIONS.

Five, for breaking into dwelling-houses, and administering unlawful oaths, to be hanged.

Four, for like offences, similarly sentenced, but recommended to mercy.

Seven, for administering unlawful oaths, to be transported for life.

Four, for demanding fire-arms, to be transported for seven years.

Thirty-eight, for appearing armed by night, and assuming the name of Ribbonman, to be imprisoned two years and whipped.

Six, for similar offences, to be imprisoned one year, and three of them to be whipped.

COUNTY OF CORK CRIMINAL COURT.

Yesterday our County Assizes terminated, when Mr Justice Jebb pronounced sentence of death in the most impressive and solemn manner on the following prisoners:

Timothy Deasy,* Patrick Dunworth,* Denis Crowley,* Thomas Malone,* Richard Forrest,* and John Forrest,* (brothers,) for burglary; and William Reilly,* for abduction, to be hanged.

Bartholomew Reall, for burglary; John Guiney, John Foley, and Jeremiah Twomy, for horse-stealing; and Edmond Sheehan, and Denis Collins, for cow-stealing; to be hanged on the 8th of May.

It is generally supposed that the sentence will be carried into effect on the unfortunate men marked thus (*)

The several other sentences are as follow:

Joyce and Brien, for robbing Mallow Chapel, to be transported for seven years.

John Gorman, Maurice Gorman, Cornelius Connelly, Daniel Donovan, Patrick Connell, Denis Mahony, Michael Mahony, John Croneen, Thomas Kennedy, Timothy Callaghan, and Denis Leahy, for sheep-stealing; William Daly, and John Brian, for cow-stealing; John Good, for felony in a dwelling-house; Owen Carthy, for stealing money; Francis Cuttle and John Daly, for rescuing smuggled Tobacco; to be transported for seven years.

Denis Riordan, for stealing Butter; William Bransfield, and John Connell, for swine stealing; to be imprisoned six months.

Mary Cleary, Ellen Fleming, and Edward Somers, for stealing clothes, to be imprisoned six months, and the latter to be publicly whipped.

William Grogan, stealing a silver snuff box, to be imprisoned six months and whipped.

Thomas Donovan, swine stealing, and Bridget Sheehy, stealing cloth, to be imprisoned six months.

Cornelius Sullivan, stealing Iron; Ellen Connors, stealing shirts; Johanna Coakly, receiving stolen goods; Denis Murphy, and Samuel Sawyer, stealing clothes; to be severally imprisoned three months, and the latter to be whipped.

Daniel Mahony, for an attempt to commit a rape, to be imprisoned six months and whipped.

William Sheehy, and John Daly, for Manslaughter, to be imprisoned six months and burned in the hand.

Honora Connor, and Ellen Ahern, for having smuggled Tobacco in their possession, fined 6d. and discharged.

Wm. Leake, Wm. Mahony, Michael Smith, David Hurley, and Edward Trenwith, for conspiracy and combination, to be imprisoned six months.—*Cork Intelligencer.*

HOWIS'S MENAGERIE.

AIR—"*Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled.*"

Hibernia's sons who love fine arts,
And daughters fair, with virtuous hearts,
O come and view, from foreign parts,
Howis's Menagerie.

Great Goldsmith has the world display'd,
Her rarest beauties, grand, pourtray'd—
But Howis has them here array'd
In native Dignity.

The Royal Lion, of antient fame,
Accompanied by his lovely dame,
Live here in dens, both wild and tame,
Most beautiful to see.

The Royal Tiger from Bengal,
Will answer to his Keeper's call,
With sportive play he'll loudly bawl,
His name is Victory.

Hyæna wild, can ne'er be tam'd,
And learned men have often aimed
To paint, as he has long been famed,
For wanton cruelty.

Ferocious Panther next you view,
And spotted Leopard's various hue,
Such animals are scarce, and few,
Their like did never see.

There's Bears and Wolves, and Kangaroos,
With beautiful birds called Cockatoos,
To write their praise, O pray excuse
My uncouth Poetry.

To paint them all would fill a book,
That my poor pen must overlook;
May he nor they ne'er wade the brook
Of want or poverty.

J. W.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

No general variation has occurred in the price of *New Butter*, though a few odd firkins have brought 102s. Very little has been done in *Singed Pigs* for the last two days; and though prices, on the whole, seemed a shade lower, the number of lots disposed of has been so few, that no alteration can properly be quoted.—*Scalded Pigs* continue to look down, the generality being from 38s. to 33s. and very few exceeding 41s. The supply of all Grain from the Country was very meagre yesterday and the day before. *Wheat*, yesterday, was not generally over 35s. 6d. and 36s. was paid by only a few purchasers. No change has occurred with respect to *Oats*, except that a slight improvement has appeared in the demand. *Barley*, though it has of late come in very sparingly, is still heavy sale at former quotations, there being but few purchasers. *Flour* and *Oatmeal* are yet dull, but stationary at last mentioned prices. *Russia Tallow* has lately advanced to 72s. per cwt. No change in other articles.

William Edwards acknowleges to have received, from Miss and Miss Bunie, Two Pounds—one for the benefit of the Sick Poor—the other for that of the Fever Hospital.

An account of some Births was sent into us at a late hour last night, but as we entertain suspicion of every thing, not vouched, coming within the possible influence of Dungarvan, that is, of the Dungarvan *wits*, we decline inserting the circumstance, till we shall be assured of it's authenticity.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, Mr. Terence Clarke, of Michael-street, to Miss Culliwore, of New-street.

On the 4th inst. at Ballymoney Church, Joseph Harrison, of Tivoli, Esq. to Miss Jane M'Carthy, eldest daughter of Francis M'Carthy, of Laurel-hill, Esq.

On Saturday, at Christ Church, by the Rev. Thomas Curtis, John Good, jun. of Crossmahon, in the County of Cork, Esq. to Eliza, eldest daughter of Thomas Curtis, Esq. of Cork.

On Thursday, the 6th instant, at New Brentford Church, Henry Ronalds, M. D. of Brentford Butts, to Eliza Lucy, only daughter of the late William Robertson, Esq. of Upper Canada.

On Thursday last, at Cheltenham, John Nicholson, Esq. of Castle-Kieran, in the County of Meath, Captain in the 5th Royal Veteran Battalion, to Anne, eldest daughter of James Lloyd Harris, Esq. of the Moor, Herefordshire.

DEATHS.

Last Thursday, at an advanced age, at Villierstown, in this County, the Rev. Thomas Sandiford, Vicar of Whitechurch, Kilgobenet, and Modeligo, and Chaplain of Villierstown.

At Redwood, County Tipperary, on the 6th instant, James Atkinson, Esq. in the bloom of youth, deeply and most sincerely lamented by his relations, and universally regretted by all his acquaintance.

On the 20th of March, in Glamorganshire, of a rapid decline, occasioned by the bursting of a blood-vessel, Eaton Stannard Barrett, Esq. so well known to the literary and political world as the author of "All the Talents," "The Heroine," &c. &c.

Lately, at Chateauroux, in France, aged 75, the father of General Bertrand, so well known for his talents, his heroic devotion to Napoleon, and his exile.

A few days ago, in the 75th year of his age, Mr. Edw. Smith, of Spilsby, in Lincolnshire, who was one of the most singular characters in the Kingdom. Until within a very few years, it was his constant practice to ride on a bull, and, instead of smoking tobacco, he had his hay salted, and smoked it in lieu of that plant. By his will, he directed that his body should be carried to the grave by poor men, who were to be paid 5s. each; that the funeral should take place early in the morning; and that none of his relatives or friends should attend, or any mourning be worn by them on his account, under a forfeiture of their respective legacies.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, APRIL 12.

ARRIVED,

10th—Success, Perry, Liverpool, m. goods; Express Packet, Goodland, Cork, passengers, for Bristol.

11th—William & Mary, Pyne, Dublin, ballast; Argyle, Fell, Preston, coals; Gemini, Sim, Liverpool, rocksalt.

SAILED,

10th—None.

11th—Express Packet, Goodland, from Cork, Bristol, passengers; Peace, Browning, Plymouth, provisions &c.; Susanna, Parrott, Newfoundland, brandy, geneva, wine, tobacco, provisions, &c.; Avon, Willis, London, oats and rapeseed; Regent, Bond, Newhaven, oats and bacon; Doldon, Beer, Swansea, flour, bacon, cattle, and horses; New Harmony, Humphrys, London, barley and oats.

12th—John Thomas, Gordon, Portsmouth, oats; Queen, Davis, Bristol, flour.

Wind N. N. W. past 7 morning.

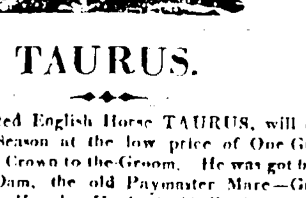
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT THE STORE OF A. JACKSON, BRIDGE-STREET,
ON THE 17TH INSTANT,

17 Bags of WICK YARN, of different qualities;
3 Bags of COTTON WICK, of do. do.;
5 Casks of POT ASHES, of 1st quality;
200 New FLOUR BAGS; and
800 Russia MATS.

At the same time will be Sold, the INTEREST in the LEASE of said Store; also, a DWELLING-HOUSE, now in possession of JACOB SCRODER, and a YARD at the Rere, the Lease thereof is for 61 years, from 1805, at the yearly rent of £70.

Sale to commence at 12 o'Clock.

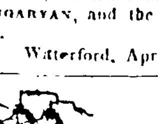
13th of 4th Mo. 1820.



TAURUS.

THE celebrated English Horse TAURUS, will cover Mares this Season at the low price of One Guinea each, and Half a Crown to the Groom. He was got by Sir Peter Teazle—Dam, the old Paymaster Mare—Granddam, Pomona, by Herod. He is decidedly the strongest thorough-bred Horse in Ireland, and his Get, now three years old, are uncommonly strong and promising. For the convenience of the Public, he will stand on *Wednesdays and Saturdays* at DUNGARVAN, and the Remainder of the Week at STRADBALLY.

Waterford, April 10, 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.

⁂ *The above Auction is adjourned to Tuesday, the 18th.*

THE MEMBERS of the WATERFORD CLUB HUNT are requested to meet at Wm. POWER's Tavern, on Saturday next, at ONE o'Clock, on particular Business.

April 11, 1820.

THE CREDITORS of the late THOMAS KING, Esq. are requested to meet at the Office of CHAS. and CHAS SAMUEL TANDY, Lady lane, at THREE o'Clock in the Afternoon of MONDAY, the 17th instant.

April 11, 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.

Indisputably the greatest Variety of LIVING ANIMALS ever introduced into this Country.

A TREAT TO MANKIND, TO BEHOLD

HOWIS'S

GRAND ASSEMBLAGE OF RARE AND CHOSEN

BIRDS AND BEASTS,

Selected from the four Quarters of the Globe,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

The Great, Majestic, Noble, Full-grown

LION,

Famed all over the World, and titled with the Royal Name of "King of Beasts," so distinguishably particularised for his long flowing Mane; whose terrific, and yet majestic appearance strikes every beholder with sensations of delight. The actions of this generous race of Animals have been upon record in Natural History in instances almost incredible. The outward form of the Lion seems to speak the superiority of his internal qualities; his figure is striking, bold, and confident—his gait proud, and his voice terrible;—when irritated or discomposed, his Eyes appear like BALLS of FIRE! and he sends forth such tremendous roars as imitate distant claps of Thunder!!!—being accompanied, in the same Caravan, by a beautiful

LIONESS,

Both from the interior of the Black Forest of Africa.—Their sportive playfulness and strong attachment to their Keeper is wonderful. This Royal Lion and Lioness are indisputably the LARGEST & FINEST FULL-GROWN ones ever landed on the British Shores; and the sight of them is highly gratifying to every beholder.

The Great, Ferocious, Insatiable, Striped

TIGER!!

From the Province of Bengal, in the East Indies; more than even the Lion an object of terror in every Country he inhabits; cruel without necessity—whether hungry or appeased, he spills blood wherever he meets his prey. This ferocious and insatiable creature strikes every beholder with surprise; notwithstanding, he is one of the greatest beauties of Nature, and so well secured, that he may be approached by the most timorous person with the greatest safety.

THE UNTAMEABLE

HYENA.

This insatiable and voracious Animal has been in all ages a subject for the learned—his cruel disposition sparing neither Man nor Beast, nor even the sacred remains of the Dead, when impelled by Hunger. This solitary creature resides in the Caverns of the Mountains, in the Clefts of Rocks, or in Dens in the Earth; though taken ever so young, it is incapable of being ever tamed. It lives by depredation, like the Wolf, but is stronger and more daring.

THE PANTHER,

From the River de la Plata, in South America—one of the most beautiful Animals ever exhibited to the Public.

A BEAUTIFUL LEOPARD,

From Senegal, in Africa.—The thousands of variegated spots that adorn these beautiful Animals far exceed any flattering description that can be given, and they are pronounced by the curious in general to be the most beautiful of all Quadrupeds.

The surprising and uncommon Animal,

THE PORCUPINE,

From Africa, with the Quills all over its body, upwards of 12 inches long. This is the Animal that our ancient writers described as throwing out its quills and destroying its enemies.

THE KANGAROOS,

From New South Wales.—These curious Animals neither walk nor run, their hind legs being five times longer than their fore ones; they take such prodigious springs, that they outstrip the swiftest Greyhound.

THE GREAT SATYR,

That walks erect in his wild state, and carries a Club to defend himself in time of danger.

A beautiful Pair of CHINESE SILVER PHEASANTS. BALEARIC CRANES, from Africa. A large AMERICAN EAGLE, and Great GOLDEN EAGLE, the King of all the Feathered Tribe, and the Bird recorded in Sacred History. BEAUTIFUL BIRDS from the East and West Indies; SCARLET MACAWS, from the Spanish Main; Yellow and Orange Crested COCKATOOS. The BARBARIAN APE. A choice Collection of different species of MONKIES, that entertain the Audience with hearty fits of laughter. RACOONS, from North America; with a variety of curious and interesting Quadrupeds.

☞ *Birds and Beasts Bought, Sold, and Exchanged by the Proprietor—who assures the Public, that nothing fabulous is inserted in this Advertisement. The Birds and Beasts are secure and clean—nothing offensive or intimidating.*

⁂ ADMITTANCE—EACH PERSON TEN PENCE.