place, in the County of Wexford; that they got to the house between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, and that the party entered it and robbed it. He said that he did not enter, as he remained outside; that he received as his share of the booty a silver watch, a seal, and three silver tea-spoons. He said that the Monday after the robbery, which took place on a Thursday, he came to Moran's house, in Waterford; that when he went in, Moran was in his kitchen, off the shop; (Moran kept a small eating-house) that they both went up stairs, and that he handed to Moran, no person being present but the two, the spoons, watch and seal, remarking to him, that he had received them as his share of the robbery.

He was cross-examined at great length—but nothing was elicited at all favourable to the Prisoner. He admitted that he was the notorious Tom Power, the robber; that he was at several robberies; but said, that being now tired of that way of living, he "stood forward for the sake of justice and for the good of his Country to prosecute." He swore that he did not expect any money for prosecuting, "*on his honour*" not a farthing. He first went to Moran's house to lodge, and in a day or two afterwards he introduced himself to Mr. Moran, saying "*he did business in that way.*" He said that he then joined a gang that Moran harboured in his house; Mr. Moran used to supply them with powder and shot, and get the arms in readiness. The gang used to run bills at Moran's and pay him with the plunder.

Henry Alcock, Esq. Sheriff of the City of Waterford, swore, that in consequence of information which he had received, he went to Moran's house, and demanded from him the watch, spoons and seal. Moran denied having any such articles in his possession; and it was not until he had been taken up by the Sheriff and lodged in the tower, that he did give them up. He said that Moran stated that he received them in lieu of money that was due to him.

Nothing occurred, in the Sheriff's cross-examination, favourable to the Prisoner.

The only witness for the defence was Bridget Hayes, servant to the Prisoner. She swore, that her master received the spoons from a woman named Nelly Bryan, on the morning that he gave them up to the Sheriff. That she was present when he got them, and that Nelly merely said, "I'll leave you those," left the house, and was not seen since. She also stated that Power, in her presence, gave the spoons to Nelly Bryan to keep some days before they came to her master's hands; and that she did not know what charge her master was taken up for, or she would have let him know about the spoons. She said that Power called to Moran's house on Monday, expressed great sorrow for Mrs. Moran's trouble, said that he "did not wish to hurt the hair of Mr. Moran's head," and that if he got a little money he would take to the road, and would not attend to prosecute.

The Judge went minutely over the evidence, and, after a short deliberation, the Jury returned a verdict of Guilty. To be imprisoned 12 months, and publicly whipped through Ballybricken on Saturday next.

Philip Burke, Thomas M'Daniell, Eleanor Murphy, Eleanor O'Brien, John Kavanagh, and Cornelius Byrne, were discharged by proclamation.

COUNTY COURT.

Tuesday, July 18.—The following Trials took place this day before the Honourable Baron M'Clelland:

Nicholas Flinn, for presenting and snapping a pistol at Margaret Oakley, on the 12th of Feb. with intent to kill, or to maim and disfigure her. Not guilty—discharged.

Catherine Hickey, for stealing a quantity of muslin and other articles, the property of Jeremiah Murphy, on the 1st of June, at Windygap. Guilty—to be burned in the hand and imprisoned six months.

John Murphy, for stealing a cow, the property of Jeremiah O'Brien, at Monamin, on the 15th of May. Not Guilty—discharged.

Matthias Finn, for counterfeiting Bank Tokens—Guilty—to be transported for seven years.

David Hickey, for stealing to the amount of £17 10s. in money, the property of Mr. Edward Bradburn, steward to the Marquis of Waterford, at Curraghmore, on the 27th of May—Not guilty—discharged.

William Ryan, for stealing two cows, the property of John Goff, on the 22d of May—Guilty—but recommended to mercy by the Grand Jury—to be transported for seven years.

John Gavon, for stealing three cows, the property of Laurence Doyle, on the 21st of May.—It appeared by the evidence of Edmond Power, Esq. of Clashmore, the Magistrate by whom the Prisoner was committed, that the latter, on being questioned about the cows, acknowledged that he had stolen them; but alleged, as an extenuation of his offence, that he understood they belonged to Sir Thomas Osborne—and that, as every body was making *a hand* of that worthy Baronet, he thought there was no great harm in his helping himself to these three poor beasts, which would have enabled him to buy a couple of good cows to support his family!—Guilty—Sentenced to be hanged, but received hopes of a commutation of punishment.

John M'Carthy, for the wilful murder of Mr. Robert Sheehy, at Bawnfown, on the 15th of January last, was convicted, after a long and interesting trial, the particulars of which we are obliged to defer till our next publication. Immediately after conviction, he received sentence of death, and is to be executed this day (Thursday).

William Mountain, for taking forcible possession of the dwelling-house of Joanna Parker, on the 24th of March last.—Not guilty—discharged.

James Power, for stealing a lamb, the joint property of James M'Grath and Thomas Cody, at Scart, in April last.—Not guilty—discharged.

Thomas Coffey, for uttering a note of Messrs. Newports' Bank, purporting to be for five pounds, but which appeared to have been altered from its original form of a one-pound note. The Prosecutor, Denis Murphy, proved his having changed the note in question for the Prisoner; but no person being in attendance from the bank, the evidence was of course insufficient to convict him, and he was accordingly acquitted. The Judge, however, humanely commiserating the loss and trouble of the Prosecutor, who appeared to be a poor, industrious man, considerately availed himself of his power of compensating witnesses for their attendance at the Assizes, and ordered him the liberal allowance of three pounds.

Edmond Shea, for burglariously entering the dwelling-house of James Lander, at Cappoquin, on the 28th April last.—Not guilty.—discharged.

James Carroll and Patrick Whelan, for stealing wool, the property of Thomas Power. These two Prisoners (the last named of whom, a very young lad, appeared to be dreadfully terrified at his situation,) were detected in John-street, in this City, by the highly commendable vigilance and activity of Mr. James Reilly, who found in their possession a bag containing a quantity of wool newly plucked, and the legs of the sheep from which it appeared to have been pulled. The witnesses who appeared on behalf of the owner, however, not being able to identify the property, the Prisoners escaped conviction, and were discharged, to the great joy of the younger culprit, whose extravagant emotions afforded much amusement to the spectators.

The Court then adjourned.

Wednesday, July 19.—The only Trial remaining for this day was that of James Wall, for uttering a note of Messrs. Newports' Bank, altered from one pound to five pounds, on the 1st of April, at Dungarvan. Acquitted thro' a defect of evidence.

A poor man was brought up as an Insolvent, who had been imprisoned under a green-wax process for five pounds, which had been inflicted on him as a fine for non-attendance as a Juror last July. He stated himself to be a poor farmer, having only four acres of ground, at a rent of two guineas an acre, and declared that, so far from being able to pay the fine, he was unable even to pay his other debts, not being worth a shilling in the world! The Judge warmly and pointedly reprobated the impropriety and cruelty of summoning such poor persons on Juries, when so many gentlemen of property and intelligence were to be found in the County—and expressed his apprehensions that a practice existed here which he had detected in some Northern Counties, where it was usual for the Sub-Sheriff to issue blank summonses to his Bailiffs, who excused all those that paid them a certain sum, and filled up the blanks with the names of those only who were not willing or able to comply with their demands. His Lordship declared that if the then Sub-Sheriff were present, he would order him to pay the fine instead of the poor man at the bar, whom he directed to be immediately discharged, cautioning the Sheriff not to include such poor wretches in his panel for the future.

The Court then went through some presentment traverses, burning petitions, &c. after which his Lordship pronounced the judgment already stated on the two men found guilty on Tuesday of cow-stealing.

The other routine business was then gone through, and the Assizes terminated.

It is due to the character of the Catholic Priesthood to observe, that the Clergyman mentioned in a preceding part of our Assizes Report has for a considerable time been suspended from the exercise of his clerical functions.

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

Sir—I have read in your publication of yesterday a reply to my letter of the 14th instant, and great as my reluctance is again to come forward on this delicate occasion, I feel a conviction of the necessity of making some observations on this reply. The writer (for whom I entertain sentiments of the highest respect) says, "The School is not at all under the superintendance of one of the persons whose names have been published." Now, I know not how to reconcile this quotation with that part of her letter which says, "I left *directions* for the non-admission of strangers in my absence." This acknowledged power of "*direction*" manifestly implies that of superintendance. And the Lady who refused me admission must have had a delegated power of a similar nature, or at least a *sub*-superintendance in her absence. The respectable writer next denies that there is in the School a book entitled, *Travels through Italy, &c.* The title of the book, I candidly and freely confess, I have through a lapse of memory inaccurately stated: the true title being, *Mungo*, or *The Little Traveller*. Now I humbly presume the inaccuracy as to the title is of very little moment, when the contents are precisely the same as put forth in my former letter. The writer must recollect, that on my reading the book, I even pointed out some of those false and objectionable passages. The respected writer further goes on to say, "There is no publication whatever in the School but such as were forwarded from Dublin by the Society for promoting Education." The question is not who introduced, or from whence were furnished the books, but whether they are, or are not, such as would be unsafe for Catholic children to be in the habit of perusing. Finally, as to the writer's assertion, "that Doctor Troy's letter to me does not deny his sanction to the *Selections from the New Testament* taught in the School," I can adduce no words on this subject more argumentatively strong, than appear in the contents of the Archiepiscopal Document, which I have already published, and which I leave to its own operation on the candid and unprejudiced judgment of the reader.

I am, Sir, with much respect,
Your obliged and very humble Servant,
John Fitzpatrick.

Laurel Hill, July 18, 1820.

The Treasurer of Saint Patrick's Poor School acknowledges the receipt of One Pound from Morgan Kennedy, Esq. Foreman of a County Record Jury, by the hands of the Rev. Edward Condon.

William Hobbs, Treasurer to the Sick Poor, acknowledges to have received from Mr. Sheriff Alcock, the sum of one pound nine shillings and nine pence sterling, being amount of the sale of stolen Wool and Tallow, found in the house of David Keane, of Johnstown, in this City, against whom informations have been sworn, for Cow-stealing, and who has in consequence absconded.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

There was a small supply of *Butter* at the crane on Tuesday (578 firkins), which sold at 86s. to 87s. for first quality. Yesterday the price opened at 89s., but the principal portion of the supply (255) brought 87s. and a few firkins obtained 88s.; towards the close, however, it seemed heavy again at 87s.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, JULY 19.

ARRIVED,

17th—Jane, Elliott, Weymouth, ballast; Peter and Rebecca, Allen, Bristol, ballast; Nancy, Dempsey, Dublin, ballast, a seeker.

18th—None.

19th—Richmond, Revenue Cruiser, Lieut. Morrell, from a cruise.

SAILED,

17th—Prosperous, Mitchell, Southampton, Portsmouth, and Chichester, butter, bacon, &c.

18th—Dotterell, Sloop of War, Capt. Gore—and Kite, Revenue Cruiser, Lieut. Bowie, on a cruise; Henry, Deasy—and Matty, M'Carthy, from Kinsale, Dublin, potatoes; Providence, Harris, Swansea, ballast; Mary, Williams, Dublin, tobacco, oatmeal, &c.; Good Intent, Burnard, Bristol, live pigs and horses; Margaret and Agnes, Thompson, Liverpool, wheat; Mary, Davis, Milford, horses; Providence, Williams, Swansea, flour.

19th—Wind N. N. W. past 7 morning.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE, DUNGARVAN,
ON MONDAY, 31ST INST.

391 *Bales of Leaf and Stalk TOBACCO, in prime condition, averaging about 60lbs. each.*
21 *Kegs of COGNIAC BRANDY, containing about 4 gallons each.*

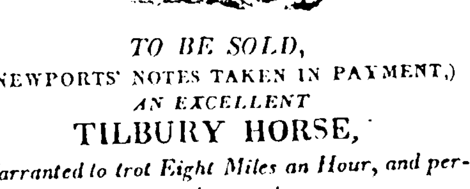
THE ABOVE TO BE SOLD IN LOTS.

110 *Kegs of Green and Black TEA, averaging about 10lbs. each.—Also,*
18 *Bags of Black TEA, containing about 6lbs. each.*

The above having been seized and condemned according to Law.—The Sale to commence precisely at One o'Clock.

WM. H. HENNIS, Collector.

N. B. The Tea to be sold for Exportation.



TO BE SOLD,
(NEWPORTS' NOTES TAKEN IN PAYMENT,)
AN EXCELLENT
TILBURY HORSE,
Warranted to trot Eight Miles an Hour, and perfectly sound.

Apply to Henry Alcock, Esq. July 19, 1820.

SHERIFFS' SALE.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

To be SOLD BY AUCTION, by the Sheriffs of the City of Waterford, under an execution, at Belmont, on Friday and Saturday Mornings next, precisely at Eleven o'Clock, the remainder of the GOODS and CHATTLES of the late Wm. Newport, Esq. viz:—

The complete Furniture of Five Bed Chambers; two large Library Book-Cases; two smaller ditto; several dozen Knives and Forks; a Copying Machine; a Mangle, best description; Shower Bath; six Bridles and Saddles; together with a number of very useful Articles of Furniture, &c. &c.

H. ALCOCK, } Sheriffs.
H. H. HUNT, }

Waterford, July 19, 1820.

SHERIFFS' SALE.

County of the City of Waterford.

By Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* directed unto us from the Court of Record of the County of the City of Waterford, and marked for the sum of £120 19s. 1d. we will set up and sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, between the hours of Twelve and One o'Clock, on Thursday, the 20th of July, at the Yard of John Robinson, near the Temporary Custom-House, several Gothic WINDOW FRAMES, a great Quantity of PANELING, several DOORS, WINDOWS, &c. and some unwrought TIMBER, the property of the said John Robinson, taken by us under said Execution.—Dated this 17th day of July, 1820.

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

NEW ROSS HOTEL.

TO BE LET,
FROM 29TH OF NEXT SEPTEMBER,
THE INN AND STABLES, &c.
Now occupied by the Widow Shanahan.
The House is large, with good Stables, &c. in the Rere.

Proposals to be made to Charles Tottenham, Esq. New Ross. 20th June, 1820.

WANTED,
TWO THOUSAND POUNDS,
ON ONE OR MORE CITY SEAL OR SEALS.
Apply to Robert Cooke, Town Clerk.
Waterford, July 19, 1820.

TO THE GRAND JURY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

Gentlemen,

For the very flattering and kind manner you were this day pleased to appoint me to the situation of PHYSICIAN and SURGEON to the CITY GOAL (vacant by the resignation of Dr. Waters), I beg leave to offer my most grateful acknowledgments, and to assure you, that my best endeavours shall be exerted to discharge with fidelity the duties that have thus devolved upon me.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient humble Servant,
JOHN BRISCOE, M. D.

William street, July 19, 1820.

At the EXAMINATIONS held at St. JOHN'S COLLEGE, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of July, the following Gentlemen obtained Premiums:—

In Natural Philosophy—Kelly and Dixon—cut.
Ditto, 2d Premium—Hearn, 1mus, and Clancy—cut.
Greek—1st class, Burke and Delahunty, 1mus—cut.
2d ditto, Hanigan and Flinn—cut.
3d ditto, Delahunty, 1mus, and Casey—cut.
4th ditto, Power, 2dus, and Connell—cut.
5th ditto, Darcy and Delahunty, 2dus—cut.
Latin Composition—Delahunty, 1mus, and Flinn—cut.
Latin—1st class, Burke and Power, 2dus—cut.
2d ditto, Reynolds and Hanigan—cut.
3d ditto, Flinn and Thompson—cut.
4th ditto, Hearn, 2dus.
5th ditto, Delahunty, 2dus.
6th ditto, Garvey, 1mus.
7th ditto, Healy.
8th ditto, Garvey, 2dus.
9th ditto, Aylward, 1mus.
10th ditto, Walsh, 1mus.
11th ditto, Russell.
12th ditto, O'Neill.
13th ditto, Duckett and Carroll—cut.
Prosody—Kirby.
French—1st class, Aylward, 1mus, Burke & Hearn, cut.
2d ditto, Lonergan, 1mus.
3d ditto, Delahunty, 1mus.
4th ditto, Garvey, 1mus.
Sacred History—Connell.
Church ditto—Kelly and Hearn, 1mus—cut.
Profane ditto—Kenny.
Historical Catechism—1st class, Nowlan, Kenny, and Aylward, 2dus.—cut.
2d class, Edmond Hearn.
Geography—1st class, Aylward, 1mus, Aylward, 2dus, and Hearn, 1mus.—cut.
2d ditto, Michael Walsh and Farrell, cut.
Euclid—Connell.
English Grammar—Walsh, 1mus, and Farrell—cut.
Declamation—Scully.
Book-Keeping—Walsh.
Butler's Catechism—Murphy, 2dus.
Arithmetic—1st class, Walsh, 1mus.
2d ditto, Carroll.
3d ditto, Farrell.
4th ditto, Keating.
Reading—1st class, Maher.
2d ditto, Carroll.
3d ditto, Keating.
Dictionary—1st class, Walsh, 1mus, Walsh, 2dus, Murphy—cut.
2d ditto, Redmonds and Keating—cut.
3d ditto, Duckett.
Writing—1st class, Darcy, Walsh, 1mus, Connell—cut.
2d ditto, Redmonds.
3d ditto, Grace.
4th ditto, Duckett.

☞ STUDIES will commence the 16th of August.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following NEW PUBLICATIONS, with a great Variety of other Standard Works, may be had at the

CHRONICLE-OFFICE, QUAY.

NICE DISTINCTIONS, a Tale.—This Novel has excited great attention in Dublin, bearing, as it is supposed to do, on Living Characters.
TRAVELS in the NORTH of GERMANY, fraught with important matter, and one of the most valuable Productions of the present times.
Ivanhoe, a Romance, by the Author of "Waverly."
Tales of my Landlord, Third Series.
Narrative of the Expedition to the Rivers Orinoco and Apure, in 1817.
The Edinburgh Review, No. XLV.
The Quarterly Review, No. LXVI.
Florence Macarthy, an Irish Tale, by Lady Morgan.
Saint Patrick, a National Tale, by an Antiquary.
The Bard of the West, commonly called Eman ac Knuck, or Ned of the Hills.
The Fast of Saint Magdalen, a Romance, by Miss Porter.
Early Lessons for Children, 6th Edition, by Maria Edgeworth.
Sheridan's Speeches.
M'Gregor's History of the French Revolution.
Gibbon's Roman Empire.
Barlow's New History of Ireland.
Waverley, Thaddeus of Warsaw, Alicia de Lacy, Temper, and every other approved Novel, with a large Assortment of CHILDREN'S BOOKS.
Best Dublin Playing Cards, at 4s. 10½d. per Pack.
A great Variety of Pocket-Books and Note-Cases, made of the best Morocco Leather, at reduced Prices—Tooth Brushes and Tooth Powders—Best Wax Tapers, of various colours—Office Files—Best Sealing Wax and Wafers—Indian Black Lead Pencils, of a very superior quality—Indian Ink and Rubber—and every other Article in the STATIONARY Line.

A FRESH SUPPLY has been just received of the following genuine PATENT MEDICINES:—
Dixon's Antibilious Pills,
Butler's Aperient Sodaic Powders,
Dalby's Carminative,
Essence of Jamaica Ginger,
Balsam of Honey,
Balsam of Horehound,
Milk of Roses,
Solomon's Balm of Gilead, Anti-Impetigines, Detergent Ointment, and Abstergent Lotion,
Whitehead's Essence of Mustard and Pills,
Roche's Embrocation for the Hooping Cough,
Duigan's Balsam of Liquorice,
Essence of Peppermint,
Bennett's Worm Powder,
Anderson's Pills,
Hooper's Female Pills, &c. &c.

☞ An extensive Supply of ACCOUNT BOOKS, STATIONARY, MAPS, CHARTS, &c. &c. &c.
*** PRINTING and BOOK-BINDING executed with neatness and despatch.

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,582. *SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1820.* *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, DUNGARVAN,
ON MONDAY, 31ST INST.

391 *Bales of Leaf and Stalk TOBACCO, in prime condition, averaging about 60lbs. each.*
21 *Kegs of COGNIAC BRANDY, containing about 4 gallons each.*

THE ABOVE TO BE SOLD IN LOTS.

110 *Kegs of Green and Black TEA, averaging about 10lbs. each.—Also,*
18 *Bags of Black TEA, containing about 6lbs. each.*

The above having been seized and condemned according to Law.—The Sale to commence precisely at One o'Clock.

WM. H. HENNIS, Collector.

N. B. The Tea to be sold for Exportation.

NEW ROSS HOTEL.

TO BE LET,
FROM 29TH OF NEXT SEPTEMBER,
THE INN AND STABLES, &c.
Now occupied by the Widow Shanahan.
The House is large, with good Stables, &c. in the Rere.

Proposals to be made to Charles Tottenham, Esq. New Ross. 20th June, 1820.

THE PASSAGE REVENUE BARGE,
WITH ALL HER FURNITURE, MATERIALS, &c.
AND A FOUR-OARED BOAT,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT THE OLD CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY,
On Monday, the 24th instant, at One o'Clock.

By order of the Commissioners of Customs,
JAMES WALLACE, *Collector.*

Waterford, July 1, 1820.

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 Morgan.

Proposals will be received by Michael Dunn, Waterford, or by Benjamin Ball, jun. Esq. No. 7, Fredericks-street South, Dublin; if by Letter, post-paid.

September 6, 1819.

(To be inserted on Saturdays only.)

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR,

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

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

ANTI-IMPETIGINES.

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

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

WHERE MAY BE HAD,
THE CELEBRATED
ABSTERGENT LOTION,

For removing all Kinds of Pimples, Tetters, Ringworms, 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 on the Stamp, without which none are genuine.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,

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

The Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize) was last week 45s. 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 4	3 4 2

☞ All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proportion, and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Seller's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the Household with an H—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 weekly Returns, ON OATH, on every Wednesday, before 12 o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought and sold by them, according to the Acts of Parliament for setting the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law.

JAMES HACKETT, *Mayor.*

WANTED,
TWO THOUSAND POUNDS,
ON ONE OR MORE CITY SEAL OR SEALS.
Apply to Robert Cooke, Town Clerk.
Waterford, July 19, 1820.

CARLOW ASSIZES.

MONDAY, JULY 17.
[From The Carlow Post.]

At a quarter past 11 o'clock, the Chief Baron entered the Crown Court, when the commission was read, and the following gentlemen sworn on the Grand Jury:

William Browne, Esq. Foreman.

John S. Rochfort, Esq.	John Whelan, Esq.
Sir Thomas Butler, Bart.	Edward Eustace, Esq.
Thomas Kavanagh, Esq.	Henry Faulkner, Esq.
Philip Newton, Esq.	Robert Eustace, Esq.
Nicholas A. Vigors, Esq.	William Steuart, Esq.
William Burton, Esq.	John Humfrey, Esq.
Robert Doyne, Esq.	John Bennett, Esq.
John D. Duckett, Esq.	Thomas Elliot, Esq.
James Butler, Esq.	Wm. Fishbourne, Esq.
John F. Cornwall, Esq.	Walter Blackney, Esq.
Henry Rudkin, Esq.	Jos. Fishbourne, Esq.

When a Petit Jury was sworn, James Cahill, John Dwyer, and Bridget Gahagan, were indicted for the *wilful murder* of *Catherine Brophy*, at Castletown, on the night of the 17th March last.—Cahill and Dwyer were further indicted for an assault on John Brophy.

It appeared in evidence, that on the evening of last Patrick's-day, John Brophy, the prosecutor, (husband to the deceased), Mr. Falkiner's man, (Foley), a person named Rogers, and several others of Brophy's friends, went before nightfall to regale themselves, to a public-house, kept by a man named Purcell, near Castletown; the prisoners and their friends also came there—shortly after Cahill's brother came in shouting in opposition to the other party—a quarrel ensued, and "*after drinking a trifle,*" Brophy and his friends kept possession of the public-house for two or three hours—by this time they conjectured that their opponents had been at home—and they set out also—but had not proceeded far before they were met by the prisoners, when a stone was thrown which inflicted a wound on the right side of Brophy's wife's head, of which she languished until the following morning, when she died.

His Lordship was of opinion that there was not any evidence against Cahill or Dwyer—and left the Jury to consider whether Bridget Gahagan, threw the stone with intent to commit murder.

The Jury retired for a short time and returned a Verdict of Guilty against Bridget Gahagan, and acquitted the other prisoners—they at the same time recommended her to mercy.

His Lordship appeared much surprised at the Verdict—and told the Jury that after delivering it they could not interfere further. He then pronounced sentence of death, and ordered the unhappy culprit for execution on Wednesday.

Patrick Byrne, for stealing a heifer, the property of Patrick Donohue.

The Prosecutor traced the heifer to the possession of the Prisoner, who disposed of her at the fair of Hacketstown.

The Prisoner in his defence said, that he "*only met the heifer on the road, and took her to the fair to sell her for another man!—Guilty.*

Thomas Doyle, for stealing a watch (the property of a man named Doughney) at the last fair of Loughlin. This trial produced much merriment in Court. The Prisoner, who was very anxious to shew his skill in cross-examination, commenced as follows:

Prisoner. Pray, Mr. Doughney, what happened your watch, *when I was detected?*

Witness. You know very well you stole my watch.

Prisoner. I am not going to tell you whether I did or not!

The Prisoner appeared to be a *neat boy*, and entered into a luminous cross-examination, which excited much laughter. He *clearly* shewed from the position his friends held in the fair, that it was quite impossible that he could (*even if he stole the watch*) have conveyed it out of his possession—and that his being searched from "*top to toe*" without their being *able* to find the watch, was a clear proof of his innocence.

The Prisoner called the bailiff who arrested him *to give evidence in his favour.*

The bailiff who was *quite flushed in spirits*, said he arrested an "*Old Heifer*" in the fair, one of the Prisoner's gang—that he brought her to the house where Prisoner was in custody—that Prisoner desired the "*Old Heifer* keep the tatler (the watch, that the *Old Heifer* kept the *tatler* and refused to give up the *tatler*." (*Loud and continued laughing.*)

The Prisoner finding himself betrayed, "*let the cat out of the bag,*" and charged the bailiff with keeping the old heifer's daughter in the house all night, and with his having offered to let the Prisoner go if he would get money.

Mr. Barret (Attorney), *very anxious* to learn the state the "old heifer's daughter was in," elicited the fact of her having been *awake all night.* Prisoner to the witness—"*Ha! Mr. Barret, found you out at last.*" (*Continued laughter.*) Notwithstanding the great pains the Prisoner took to satisfy the Court of his innocence, the Jury found him *Guilty*.

Thomas Neale was indicted for the wilful murder of Patrick Morrissy, on the 10th of May last.

It appeared that on the day charged in the indictment, the Prisoner went in his capacity of sub-constable to execute a warrant against the deceased; that deceased was apprised of the fact of the warrant being against him, and went to the house of a person of the name of James Neill, whither he was followed by the Prisoner; deceased knew the constable came to arrest him, but at the suggestion of Neill, having previously armed himself with a *slane*, he made a *stand* at Neill's house, and refused to surrender to the Prisoner, though entreated to do so; on Prisoner's coming up to the door where deceased was, deceased opened it, and in the act of making a charge, with the weapon in his hand, the Prisoner, after an attempt at arrest, and having made several stabs with a bayonet, shot him.

The Surgeon who attended on the inquest swore, that a wound inflicted by a ball fired at the deceased occasioned his immediate death; the ball entered under the cheek bone, and taking a direction upwards, dreadfully shattered the back part of the head.

Thomas Kavanagh, Henry Rudkin, and Walter Blackney, Esqrs. bore testimony to the uniform good character of the Prisoner. Mr. Kavanagh said he was a man in whom he would place the most implicit confidence; and though he knew him to have been severely handled in the execution of his duty, he always knew him to evince the most peaceable disposition.

His Lordship briefly recapitulated the evidence, and after pointing out the great impropriety of constables using arms, except in extreme cases, observed, that as the Prisoner shewed both kindness and mercy towards the deceased, it was his opinion that, at most, the case could only amount to Manslaughter; but whether such verdict should be found, or that of acquittal generally, he would leave the Jury to consider.

The Jury retired for a short time, and returned a verdict—*Not Guilty.*

William Barton, Daniel Collins, and James Kennedy, were indicted for conspiring to rob Mr. Patrick Burchall at a neighbouring fair, on the 18th of June last.

Mr. Burchall, *the Prosecutor, knew nothing at all about the matter*—and his corroborating evidence *knew less!*

His Lordship supposed that Mr. Burchall came forward to prosecute the men because *they did not rob him!*—and said, that as they had been confined a month for the *frolic*, it was now time to discharge them.—*Acquitted.*

Edward Leach, for stealing two sheep, the property of Walter Kelly.

The Prisoner said that he never stole the sheep—and that he was prosecuted *for spite*—that there were cross-examinations, and that the prosecutor offered to forgive him for 6s. 8d.

Chief Baron to Prosecutor. Well—what do you say to that.

Witness. My Lord, If I said so, I did not think he was then so big a rogue as he is now—and I learned since that he's a common disturber every where he goes.—(*Loud laughter.*)

Chief Baron. Well, then, you're determined to prosecute and disappoint him.

Witness—So I ought, my Lord, for he disappointed me.—(*Continued Laughter.*)

Chief Baron. It is now more than a year since the sheep were stolen—why did you not prosecute him before?

Witness. "My Lord, I could not find him—but now, I would hunt him to the furthest part of the *providence!* (*Much Laughter.*) Verdict—*Not Guilty.*

ORANGEMEN AND CATHOLICS.

To the Editor of the Dublin Journal.

Montrath, July 16.

Sir—I have great pleasure in being enabled to transmit you the enclosed resolutions for publication, which I am proud to say came from all classes of persons of this hitherto most disgraced and distracted, but now, thank God, most happy and harmonious town—a town for the last twenty years, the scene and victim of party rancour and dissention; may our less favoured countrymen be benefited and guided by this bright example of reconciliation—a reconciliation so complete, that it is contemplated to have a public dinner given by all parties on the eighteenth day of June, to celebrate as well this our happy re-union, as the imperishable battle of Waterloo, to be substituted for the dinner heretofore usually taken on the twelfth of July.

This, Mr. Editor, is, I believe, a novel proceeding, to see a Priest voting public thanks to Orangemen—but does it not prove the readiness of the Priesthood to be reconciled, and to bestow thanks where they can do so?

I have also the pleasure of transmitting, for the use and gratification of the Public, the letters which passed between Mr. Smith and the Orangemen; and I question whether such documents have been laid before the Public for some time. I shall not add more than that you are, of course, at liberty to make such comments on them as you may see fit.

I have the pleasure of remaining,
Sir,
Your humble and obedient servant,
Charles Church, Sec.

At a public Meeting of the Magistrates and Inhabitants of the Town of Montrath, held on the 14th of July, 1820, for the purpose of taking into consideration the baneful effects of party spirit, and the most efficacious means for the removal thereof, the following resolutions were entered into:

Henry Cornelious in the Chair.

Resolved—That for a series of years we have witnessed with regret the dissentions which have disturbed the harmony and good feeling which ought to exist among the inhabitants of this town; and conceiving that the exhibition of party colours, on the 12th of July, has contributed to excite these animosities, and disturb that harmony which should subsist between Christians of every denomination—we feel grateful to the Orangemen of this town for adopting those conciliatory measures which have been so wisely recommended them, and abstaining from the display of those emblems, which, it is the sense of this Meeting, have contributed to create division and disunion.

The above resolution being proposed by the Rev. Francis Healy, P. P. and seconded by the Rev. Valentine Griffith, the same unanimously passed.

Resolved—That this Meeting view, with much concern, the rash conduct of the few persons who inconsiderately opposed themselves to the administration of the law on the 12th of July, by Mr. Smith—and it is therefore hereby resolved, that proper means be taken to bring such individuals to condign punishment, and a proper sense of their duty: and it is right to observe, that such opposition was solely of a private, and in no wise of a party nature.

Resolved—That the warmest thanks and most sincere and cordial approbation of the Meeting are due, and are hereby given to Jas. Smith, Esq. for his zealous, impartial, and indefatigable perseverance in promoting, as a Magistrate, the peace and prosperity of our town, and for his exertions towards extinguishing in it all remaining vestiges of party discord and disunion. And the Rev. Valentine Griffith, and the Rev. Francis Healy, P. P. are also entitled to our warmest esteem and respect, for their zealous, liberal, and high-minded co-operation with Mr. Smith, in said laudable measure.

Resolved—That our best thanks are also due, and hereby given to Captain Skinner, for his very kind and prompt assistance on all occasions, in preserving and promoting the peace of the town; as also to the several men under his command, composing the staff of the Queen's County Militia.

Resolved—That these our resolutions be published in the *Dublin Journal* and the *Dublin Evening Post.*

Henry Cornelious, Chairman.

To the Master and Members of the Montrath Orange Lodge.

Gentlemen—As it is my most earnest and anxious wish, by every effort in my power, to advance the prosperity of this town, and to remove all religious animosities that that have hitherto interrupted the public peace and good feeling that should subsist between the inhabitants, I have to request that, on the twelfth of July next, there will be no meeting of your Lodge, beating of drums, firing through the streets, or ornamenting houses; and I trust, should you think proper to dine together on that day, you will retire at an early hour, and in a respectable and becoming manner.

I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servant,
James Smith.

Montrath, June 1.

The Reply of the Orange Body to the foregoing communication.

Sir—We, the Master and Members of the Montrath Orange Lodge, have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the first instant. The mild, firm, and impartial manner in which you are discharging the arduous duties of a Magistrate, and the great interest which you have evinced, on all occasions, to forward and improve this town, have determined us, as peaceable and loyal subjects, to give you every support in our power; and as a mark of the high respect which we entertain for you, we shall and do fully concede unto your wishes, being at all times desirous to live on the most amicable terms with our Catholic neighbours.

To James Smith, Esq.

functions which belonged to them, but if they collected other Bills of Pains and Penalties, was there any stream or fount of justice flowing, and enriching as it flowed, until it finally closed in a more settled law for the benefit of the subject? He would ask their Lordships whether, on looking back to the precedents in all transactions of this nature, they did not find them, even in cases where they were justifiable, depending for their justification on the particular and extraordinary circumstances of the case, which could not be provided for in the ordinary tribunals of the Country, and then he would ask whether it was fair to require them to be bound by rules in a case which was not referable to any known rule, and to draw from those exceptions to all law an imperfect rule by which they should consider themselves bound? All the great authorities who had given an opinion on Bills of Pains and Penalties had considered them in a light quite contrary to that which the Noble and Learned Lord on the Woolsack considered them. Those authorities had all concurred in saying that they were proceedings which could only be justified by necessity. How did Blackstone, who brought so much knowledge and so philosophical a spirit to the production of his commentaries, treat the subject? The moment he mentioned Bills of Pains and Penalties, he said, that they were *pro re nata*, not existing in the law, nor referable to any law whatever. If their Lordships referred to those compilations and digests under which the shelf of the law student groaned at the present day, they would not find that any lawyer had ever attempted to reduce these Bills under one distinct head. No man had yet been found mad or foolish enough to attempt it even in this age of book making. They arose out of cases which no man could anticipate; and it would not be more absurd for the astronomer to attempt to trace through the mazes every comet which had appeared in our system, than for the lawyer to describe the course of Bills of Pains and Penalties. Their Lordships must feel, that while they adopted such proceedings as were not recognised in any known existing law, they did so because the ends of justice could not be accomplished in any other way; and that the right which they assumed of dealing with the case was limited to the necessity which justified their interference. His Noble Friend had applied his reasoning to the indictment, which included all acts committed from the year 1814 to 1819. Looking to that circumstance, and to the impossibility that the accused party could ascertain the charges, and the witnesses by whose evidence these charges were to be proved, his Noble Friend had called upon them to look at the case in that view. In doing so they should consider, in the first place, what course was most essential to the ends of justice; in the second place, what course was likely to prevent unnecessary delay; and in the third place, what course was most convenient to the tribunal before which the question was to be tried. With respect to the first of these points, he had heard nothing from the Noble and Learned Lord to shew that the course of justice would be endangered by acceding to the motion of his Noble Friend—on the contrary, it would be easy to shew that the cause of justice would be benefited by the removal of the greatest evil that could arise, an interruption of the proceeding between the accusation and the defence. As to the magnitude of that evil, he had only to appeal to the former declarations of the Noble Lord on the Woolsack, and to the declarations of all the Judges, who had uniformly maintained the importance of preventing a part of the evidence in any case from going forth, until the whole was concluded. But the evil would act both ways; it would operate against the accuser as well as the accused; for though the accused might be greatly injured by permitting a part of the evidence to go forth against her, the evil might retort upon the other party, and if Counsel were to state, especially in the inflamed condition of the public mind, that if they had been granted an opportunity, they were able to disprove the whole, much injury was likely to happen to the accuser himself. That the course recommended by his Noble Friend could be attended with danger or inconvenience, he was quite at a loss to imagine. The Noble and Learned Lord had contended, that it was in the case of high treason alone a list of witnesses was furnished to the defendant, but the Noble and Learned Lord must have known at the same time, that, by sufferance, and for convenience, the convenience establishing the propriety of the practice, it was common in all bills of indictment to give a list of the names of witnesses on the back of the bill. But did his Honourable Friend ask them to tie up their hands on the subject?—No—for though the Noble Lord on the Woolsack had described it as involving an accusation of the act, his Noble Friend's Resolution was in aid of the act which it adopted and improved, while it afforded the House every power that was necessary to the ends of substantial justice. It gave to the accused party all the advantages she could have consistent with the act of William, and it reserved to the House the right to examine new witnesses, if it should be found expedient to exercise that right. He had asked for a communication of the list of witnesses, which his Majesty's Ministers, from the length of time that had transpired, were enabled to do with greater certainty than in ordinary cases. It was far from his wish to throw any technical difficulties in the way of substantial justice. He did not see how the communication of the list could produce such an effect, but he saw how it could avert the greater evil of that long delay, by which the Noble Earl had admitted it possible that the proceeding might be interrupted. The refusal, on the other hand, would be contrary to all precedent, to all the rules and habits of justice, and in addition to this, would be attended with more inconvenience than could be pointed out as applicable to the motion of his Noble Friend. At a moment when the public mind was likely to be greatly inflamed, when the motives and the conduct of their Lordships were viewed with jealousy outside of doors—at that moment would they be compelled to let go forth to the world the foul and impure evidence that might be received at their bar, without being able to stop its progress. Under all the circumstances, he felt himself bound to support the motion of his Noble Friend, convinced as he was, that if it should be adopted by the House, it would further the cause of general justice, and bring this painful and unhappy case to a more speedy conclusion.

Lord LIVERPOOL commenced by saying, that he felt anxious on this question to deliver his sentiments. He could not allow himself to hesitate on which side the balance should turn. He could not see that the appeal of the Illustrious Person, or the appeal of the Noble and Learned Lord that night, was a claim which could subsist with a due regard to justice. He was ready to discuss the measure on general grounds. He was willing to admit that Bills of Pains and Penalties were acts of exception to the principles of the common law. He was willing to grant their Lordships were not bound to stick to precedents, but on the contrary to do that which would conduce to substantial justice. If he resisted the motion of a Noble Lord a few days ago, it was not that he thought they were bound by precedent, but in order to see how those precedents stood; for suppose that the precedents were all the other way—suppose that the universal practice was not to grant a list of witnesses, whatever their Lordships might have thought of the inconvenience that would follow from deviating from that practice, their Lordships could not easily reject the proposition, if the rejection of it should appear to them incompatible with justice. He would maintain that precedent, though forming an ingredient, was not to weigh against general principles. Having said so much, he was ready to admit that no precedent should induce them to withhold a list of witnesses in this case, if substantial justice called upon them to grant it. The Noble Lord opposite, in one part of his speech, had said that the present case was analagous to the case of high treason; he stated that the Illustrious Person in the present case was and ought to be entitled to all the advantages of a party accused of high treason. The Noble Lord had alluded to the Act of William III. which gave the party accused of high treason the right to receive a list of the witnesses against him. Before he would go to the question itself, he would say a word on that branch of the case. The Noble Lord had stated that persons at his (Lord Liverpool's) side of the House grumbled at that statute; if he were asked to declare his opinion on that statute, he would say, that though he saw much of inconvenience resulting from that statute, that though he saw many objections to it, yet he had no desire to disturb it. It had been the law of the Country for a great number of years—justice had been administered under it, both for the accused and for the Crown—he would say for the Crown, because he never would allow a popular clamour to interfere. If there could be found a statute, which would allow a guilty man to escape, that law ought not to be allowed to remain on their Statute Book; that was a principle, indeed, which was supported by the first Constitutional Authorities in the Country. The statute of the 7th of Anne expressly enacted, that the provisions of the law should not take effect until after the death of the Pretender; the consequence was, that for seventy years afterwards the law remained a dead letter, and was not called into action until the case of Lord Geo. Gordon. On the subject of that statute many high authorities might be cited. He would state the authority of one great Constitutional Lawyer, a man whose disposition led him to favour public liberty: he gave it as his opinion that the practice of furnishing witnesses names might be easily turned to bad purposes; that there was but one good purpose likely to flow from it, namely, that it gave to the party accused an opportunity of inquiring into the character of the witnesses and the Jury; but that this good effect could not, in sound policy, stand against the many bad ends that the law might be perverted to; and at all events, in common justice, if the accused should have the opportunity of inquiring into the character of the witnesses for the Crown, the Crown ought to have the same opportunity of inquiring into the character of the witnesses for the accused. But the Crown had not by the law that opportunity: the consequence was, that whatever might be the degree of perjury committed by the witnesses for the accused, it was not in the power of the Crown to bring forward a single witness to contradict them, unless those included in the list of witnesses names furnished in the first instance. But there was no analogy between the case of high treason and the present case. He was surprised to hear the Noble Lord say, that the present case, which could be followed alone by the punishment of degradation, was to be compared to treason, which was visited with the punishment of death; he was surprised to hear the Noble Lord say so; there was no argument in the observation—to a mind full of honour and sensibility, he admitted that degradation might be looked on as a punishment more bitter than death itself, but the Law did not enter into those feelings—the law was made for all, and it marked the highest crimes with the highest punishment. He would then say on the abstract principle, that from the practice of furnishing the list of witnesses names, more of injustice than justice was likely to proceed—it gave the accused an unfair advantage—it gave him the means of preparing a false defence—it gave him the power of using threats and intimidation—(*hear, hear!*)—it was a Laid justice in its course. If what the Noble Lord said was true, that the hand of power was always directed against the accused, well might it be said on the other hand, the power of popular clamour was in favour of the accused, and against the Crown. He was willing to abide by the principle which was held in Courts of Justice. No more could be fairly asked. If any code of law in this world were deserving of praise, was full of mercy and of tenderness to the Prisoner, it was the code of English law. Go to the tribunals of foreign countries—to the new modelled laws of the Continent, new modelled with the best intentions, and for the interests of the People, but how much were they below the free and humane spirit which pervaded the English law—a spirit so favourable to the accused, whilst at the same time it animated and supported the cause of public justice—which gave equal justice to both parties, and left even to the unsuccessful no ground to complain. The list of witnesses names were written on the back of the indictment sent up to the Grand Jury, *non constat*, but that you may not prove your case by the witnesses sent up before the Grand Jury; therefore there was nothing analogous, and even if there were, it would not answer the purpose of the Noble Lord, for proceedings in a Court of Justice were widely different from the present. He would now apply those principles to the present case; and coming to consider those principles, he felt himself bound to give the question his decided negative. If any list at all ought to have been furnished, it should have been a full list. He saw no reason at all for supporting the proposition, unless it went to demand a full and complete list of witnesses; and yet he had not heard of any one advancing so far as that. The Noble Lord opposite thought that they ought, if at all, to proceed against the Queen by impeachment, to originate in the House of Commons, and to be tried at their Lordships' Bar. Now if that course had been pursued, what would be the result—what would become of the list of witnesses so clamorously called for? Why, in cases of impeachment, the Houses of Parliament were entitled not only to examine fresh witnesses, but had the undoubted right to bring forward new charges, and therefore if the mode were adopted which the Noble Lord called just and constitutional, not only new witnesses might be examined, but even new charges might be preferred. But their Lordships sat not there to try issue between two parties; they sat there to administer great and high powers, and in the exercise of those powers, and in the pursuit of truth, they had an undoubted right to call to their Bar whatever witnesses they might think fit. Their Lordships recollected that but a few years ago a cause of great public interest was tried before them, and facts of the greatest importance were extracted from the witnesses, not called on by Counsel at either side, but by some of their Lordships. The power of investigating this case before their Lordships did not belong to ordinary tribunals. He would maintain, that if ever there was a case upon which they should have the utmost latitude of investigation, it was the one before them. But the Noble Lord had said, that the course proposed by the Ministers of the Crown would create great inconvenience—that it would cause great delay in the progress of this unhappy business; but he (Lord Liverpool) would say, that even after the list of witnesses were furnished, that list might be found incomplete; many circumstances of great importance might transpire, which might render it extremely necessary and proper for Counsel to ask for delay; nor could he see on what grounds their Lordships could possibly refuse such an application;—he was quite sure, that if he had the honour of appearing before them as Counsel for the Illustrious Lady whose conduct was called in question, he would feel himself justified, under such circumstances, to apply to their Lordships for delay.—The argument founded on the plea of inconvenience and of delay naturally fell to the ground, because both would follow the course contended for at the other side; they did not propose to do what they contemplated completely, and the consequence, so far from being serviceable to the accused, might be most injurious. The accused might be ensnared into a false view of the question, but she could not be deceived when they took the fair course, when they stood on the known principles of law and the established usage of Parliament. He had already shewn on great authority that the course contended for was open to great objection, and he stated his opinion to their Lordships fairly, and he would leave it to them to decide whether the general principle he laid down ought to be departed from in this instance or not. He would leave it to their Lordships to decide in a case like the present, which was most to be dreaded, the efforts of the power of the Crown, or the efforts of the popular clamour so highly excited? He was far from wishing to see justice defeated; He was far from wishing the accusations would be published at the proper time the accused would have every likely act forth; the defendant would have every Lord say so; there was no argument in the observation—to a mind full of honour and sensibility, he admitted that degradation might be looked on as a punishment more bitter than death itself, but the Law did not enter into those feelings—the law was made for all, and it marked the highest crimes with the highest punishment. He would in the view he (Lord L.) took of it, utterly inconsistent with the attainment of speedy and substantial justice. The Noble Earl, in his argument, was very ready to acknowledge that, in this case, they ought not to be inflexibly bound by precedent—he had failed to shew that there was in fact any precedent which bore in such a case as this, and yet still he talked of rule and practice, as if there was the light of either to guide them in this painful and momentous inquiry. He seemed to argue as if rule and precedent applied in this case with the same philosophy and reason as they applied in others, and that their Lordships had only one path to tread in pursuing this inquiry. The Noble Earl had justly and eloquently eulogized the laws of this Country, but his eulogy was misplaced at the very moment when he found a deaf ear to a claim so just and so fair as that proposed in this motion. Let it not be imagined by those who rejected this motion, that they were taking the course best calculated to attain the ends of substantial justice—let them not place that flattering unction to their souls"—let them not believe that the course of proceeding they were now about to adopt had a reference to the fair administration of impartial justice. It was, on the contrary, an exception to the principles and practice of law, as well as to the ordinary course of Parliamentary proceedings. The Noble and Learned Lord, in allusion to the necessity of adhering to form and practice, as an indispensable ingredient in the proceedings of Courts of Justice, has very justly said, that it is safer to suffer a particular mischief to occur, than to avoid it by the sanction of a general measure, which must be carried forward as a precedent hereafter. All that was very well, but what application had it to the case? Was this the orderly course of proceeding, or was it not an anomalous one, utterly at variance with all the prescribed rules of law, and opposed to all the ordinary modes of conducting the administration of justice? Their course was, in fact, to say to the Illustrious Personage who was the object of this inquiry, "Your rank and condition in the Country is such, that no impeachment under the circumstances of the case will reach you; the ordinary forms and common maxims of law cannot also touch you; we are therefore obliged to resort to a course which is not justified by law, by reason, or by necessity, and we cannot control that course by any principles or rules drawn from the practice of other tribunals." They might add, but would it not look like hypocrisy? "We would give you the indulgence you seek, but we are tied down—the precedent will be injurious. Alas! it is a great hardship upon you, but we must not consider you alone; if we deviated in your case, we should establish a precedent for all." When they talked in this manner of the danger and the evil of precedents, what must be thought of their own course in the Bill now on their table? Did not their proceeding confound all the ordinary practices of jurisprudence? How then could they turn round upon the accused, and make the slightest allusion to adherence to rule? Of what rule did the Noble Lords talk? by what rule were they bound? If they have the rule, let it bear the test of examination—let it have sense and reason with it, and connexion with the principles of justice. It was wisely said, he believed by Lord Bacon, (the wisdom of the sayings of at least induced him to attribute it to that great man,) "That the rules and forms of law were like the rhind and bark of a tree, which, though not a part of it, or of the same substance, yet nourished and protected it from the weather." Where were then these rules and forms? He might be told that their proceeding was founded on the necessity of the case—(*hear!*)—and superseded all forms. Let that be fairly admitted, and let them hear no more of forms and principles, when both alike were banished from their consideration. With respect to what had fallen from the Noble and Learned Lord, on the subject of any grumbling about the statute for high treason ordering a list of witnesses, he (Lord L.) could not, much as he revered the Whigs, and strong as was his bias in their favour, give them the credit of the enactment. It was in fact a Tory Act; whatever other faults or political sins the Tories had to answer for, they were free from that. There were many curious circumstances connected with the history of that Act. It had early passed the House of Commons, but was rejected by the Lords; they rejected it for two reasons—one because it had a clause for trying Peers by a Commission out of their House, instead of by themselves in it. It was remarkable that this Act, which gave an individual charged with high treason a right to demand a list of the witnesses against him, expressly excepted Parliament itself from being entitled to make this demand in cases of impeachment. The reason why it was granted to a person accused of high treason was, that the law, with its usual tenderness for the liberty of the subject, considered that all the influence and authority of power was arrayed in prosecutions for that crime, and that, therefore, it was necessary to arm the subject with a tenfold shield for his protection. The very same principle of protecting the weak against the strong governed the reason why the same power of demanding a list of witnesses was not given in cases of impeachment: for there, as the object of the prosecution was supposed to be fenced round by the armour of power, he was divested of that shield which the law with so much considerate propriety reserved for the unequal combat of the strong with the powerless. The Noble Lord then proceeded with great force to urge the necessity of their Lordships adopting this motion. They should remember that they were now sitting on an extraordinary and anomalous case of criminal equity. The Noble Earl said, that in the case of high treason alone, a list of witnesses was conceded; was this so, in fact? In Scotland, if he was rightly informed, the practice was general; it was so also in England, by endorsing bills of indictment; it was so, if not *de jure*, at least *de facto*. Was there one case in one thousand, nay, in ten thousand, where the party was brought to trial without having had, in one way or another, that information which is now denied the Illustrious Personage who is the object of their investigation? When the Noble and Learned Lord said he would cast aside all precedents before the Revolution, he said right, for the precedents of bad times and seditious men were little calculated in cooler times to invite imitators. But he would ask that Noble Lord to shew him, since the year 1688, two cases in the Parliamentary history of England (not to say of Ireland), where the precedent of one was considered the guide of the other. He enjoined their Lordships, as they valued the dignity and impartiality of their proceedings—as they intended them to influence and be felt by the Public, to admit the present request, which was so well calculated to secure for their decision confidence and public acquiescence. There was, he said, reason to think, that in the case of the impeachment of the Earl of Bristol, King Charles the First, then Prince of Wales, was in league with the Duke of Buckingham. For James then said, "Steeny (his familiar appellation of the Duke), you are preparing a rod for your own back; and you, Charles (to his son), will live to repent sanctioning such a measure."—Bills of Pains and Penalties proceeded frequently on the ground of the necessity of despatch, and still oftener because the parties left the Kingdom; but this proceeding was instituted because her Majesty had not left the Kingdom. In conclusion, the Noble Lord begged their Lordships to recollect, that this was an anomalous proceeding, and that, therefore, they ought not to bind themselves down by strict precedent, but at every step of the business to act according to the reason and justice of the case.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, he could not conceive that their Lordships ought to proceed without the light of precedent to guide them. He would grant that Bills of Pains and Penalties were not ordinary modes of proceeding, but he must deny that there were not precedents for that mode. He was willing to grant to her Majesty every fair, every advantage that could be granted to any other subject; but her Majesty asked for more than that, and more he was not willing to grant. He would not grant what was contrary to the practice of Parliament—contrary to the principle of the common law—and was indeed only sanctioned as to cases of high treason by that Act of Parliament to which had been so frequently alluded to that evening. He confessed that he could not in this case see any thing which should induce the House to violate their ordinary mode of proceeding, and he conceived it was impossible to have taken any course more favourable to her Majesty than the one which had been adopted. But their Lordships were not to consider what course would be favourable to her Majesty, or what to the Crown; but they were to endeavour to discover the most effectual and direct road to justice. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) It was on these grounds that he would give his negative to the motion of the Noble Lord. He could not consider that her Majesty's demand of immediately proceeding was consistent with the present motion; for supposing it were granted, and a list of the witnesses delivered, how would it be possible to make use of it to learn any thing of their character, even before the 17th August, at which time the proceedings were to be continued? He must consider, therefore, that that was not the reason which induced the present motion, but that it was made for popular effect. (*Hear, hear!*) Was it not necessary, he would ask, to bring the witnesses to the bar of their Lordships untouched, unawed, unintimidated? They should know, in the first instance, what the testimony was—they should have it on record—and afterwards, if her Majesty was so advised, she might have an opportunity afforded of investigating and impeaching the character of the witnesses. The Noble Lord concluded by stating that he was for adhering to the practice of Parliament, and to the spirit of the common law, from which the further the House departed, the more they would recede from the principles of impartial justice.

Lord HOLLAND said, he did not exactly know, when the Noble Lord (Ellenborough) mentioned the present motion as being brought forward with a view to popular effect, if he alluded to himself or the Illustrious Personage; in the latter case, he could not envy him his charitable feelings for imputing motives which he could not prove to any one under so grave a charge.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said it would be entirely inconsistent with that respect which he had for the character of the Noble Lord to have imputed to him the bringing forward this question on the grounds of popular clamour; he alluded only to the general feeling which prevailed out of doors on the subject.

Lord HOLLAND expressed himself satisfied with the explanation of the Noble Lord.

The Marquis of BUTE agreed with his Noble friend, that their steps in the present instance were not to be measured by any preceding case whatever. He did not see that her Majesty's object in praying the House to proceed within 24 hours, was at all contradicted by asking for the list of witnesses, as her Majesty must be acquainted (by name at least) with most of them, and therefore on a bare inspection of it much might be learned. By the law of Scotland her Majesty was entitled, as of right, to a list of witnesses; and there was no person in that part of the kingdom but would look on the denial of it as a great injustice. He had no doubt that a list of some sort would be formed, and he put it to the Noble Lords, whether it were not better that a perfect list should be furnished at once. For these reasons he should vote in favour of the Noble Lord's motion.

The Earl of CARNARVON begged of Noble Lords to refer to the Bill which lay on their table, and although it had proceeded so far, he would defy any one to say they understood it. Referring to that part of the Bill which charged her Majesty with her intimacy with Pergami, and having procured foreign orders of honour for him, he would ask, without meaning to pay any deference to popular clamour, if these contained any matter of charge? Was there any thing in them fit to bring forward in a Court of Law? Was it not arraigning all the Sovereigns of Europe who had granted the distinctions alluded to? In short, looking through the whole of the Bill, he could find nothing of a criminatory nature except that which was contained in the words, "and carried on an adulterous intercourse." He put it to Ministers to say, whether they intended that as a distinct and specific charge of adultery? Was it not similar to the phrase of "treasonable practices," on which charge he wished to be informed if any man could be convicted of treason? If the Bill did not charge adultery, and yet operated a divorce, it was contrary to justice, and inconsistent with the religion they professed, which sanctioned no divorce except founded on adultery. When the Bill was perceived to be so completely confused, would it not lead people to think that there was really no substantive charge, and that the design was to effect a purpose by some constructive interpretation; and if something more distinct were not given to which her Majesty might reply, neither the Public nor the House would or ought to be satisfied. Here was a deal of vague matter, charges insinuated rather than preferred; but in the state the Bill was now left it was to give the accuser every advantage and facility that was possible.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE said he was adverse to the motion of his Noble Friend, because he thought it might defeat the ends of justice.—His Noble Friend called upon them to grant a list of the witnesses, reserving the right of calling others not included in that list. Now he would put the case, that a list was given in which were the names of persons not intended to be called, and not to be found; time would be taken up in the inquiry after them; and afterwards, under the right reserved, the real witnesses might be brought forward, and thus a positive injury would be worked; besides, did they not thereby give opportunity of tampering with and awing those witnesses; without any thing further of that sort, the Noble Lord thought our national character would already suffer in the estimation of the world. It was distinctly upon the ground that the ends of justice might be defeated by it, that he felt averse to the motion.

Lord ERSKINE briefly replied.

The question was then put, when their Lordships divided—

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After which the House adjourned at half-past ten o'clock.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JULY 20.

The London Journals of Saturday presented no intelligence of any moment, except that of proceedings in the House of Lords relative to the QUEEN, which we have inserted at full length.—That House, after an interesting discussion, has refused to allow the QUEEN a list of witnesses to be adduced against her. The ground of precedents was abandoned by Ministers, and the general principles of the administration of justice were adopted as the vindication of the rejection of Lord ERSKINE's motion. It is not likely, that any thing of an official nature, with respect to this important question, will transpire previous to the 17th of August.

The following proceedings took place in the Commons on Saturday relative to the Queen:—

Dr. LUSHINGTON lamented that a Noble Lord (Castlereagh) was absent; but notice had been given by the QUEEN's Solicitor-General of the intention to bring forward that subject to which he was about to call the attention of the House. In 1808, his late MAJESTY ordered a service of plate for that Illustrious Personage, who was then Princess of WALES, who is now QUEEN; and which service of plate continued in her present MAJESTY's possession from 1808 till 1814, when that distinguished personage went abroad. During all that period, from 1808 to 1814, she continued to use it as her own. On quitting this Country in 1814, such service of plate was delivered to Mr. MARSH, of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, for safe custody. On her MAJESTY's return, application was made for the return of this service of plate; but he regretted to state, the LORD CHAMBERLAIN had refused to return such plate, it being alleged that it was the property of the Crown. Her MAJESTY naturally felt aggrieved at this circumstance; and little had she QUEEN, or her MAJESTY's advisers, expected to experience such treatment—to find opposition to such a matter founded on any etiquette, or nice point of law. To all the numberless insults to which her MAJESTY had been exposed, it was not expected that this last petty and detestable insult would be added. (*Hear, hear!*) He hardly believed that the whole of the transaction was known to his MAJESTY's advisers. He concluded with moving an Address to his MAJESTY, for copies of all papers regarding the service of plate presented by the late KING to the then Princess of WALES, and left in the custody of the LORD CHAMBERLAIN's Department, in 1814.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER regretted that this motion should be made in the absence of his Noble Friend (Lord CASTLEREAGH). It was undoubtedly true, that such service of plate had been presented by the late KING; and that it was used at Kensington Palace; but as it was paid for out of the LORD CHAMBERLAIN's Department, it was deemed to be the property of the Crown.—The notice of motion ought to have been published; transmission of it to one Member was not sufficient; and he therefore trusted, that what had passed might be considered as a notice.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Dr. LUSHINGTON replied, as time would be allowed, he would withdraw his motion, and give a notice for Monday. (*Hear!*) He had no desire to take the House by surprise; he had only wished not to lose the opportunity of making the motion.

Motion withdrawn, and notice given for Monday.

Mr. P. MOORE presented a Petition from OLIVIA SERRES. The Petitioner stated herself to be the legitimate daughter of the late Duke of CUMBERLAND; she asserted, that she possessed a document to prove the solemnization of a marriage between her mother (who was JULIA WILMOT, the daughter of the late Dr. WILMOT) and the late Duke of CUMBERLAND, brother of his late MAJESTY, in the year 1767. The Duke of CUMBERLAND had subsequently married another Lady, on account of which his marriage with Petitioner's mother was concealed. From this cause the Petitioner, who was born in 1772, had been deprived of property which should have descended to her. She stated that she possessed a document, with the sign manual of his late MAJESTY, acknowledging the validity of the marriage of her mother. The Petition was laid on the Table. Mr. HOBHOUSE gave notice, that he should, in the next Session, bring before the attention of the House the situation of the Jews, who laboured under disabilities which would be hardly believed to exist in such an age as this. We know not to what particular disabilities the Hon. Member alluded, but the total and perpetual extinction of all disabilities, on account of peculiarities in religion, extending to every sect and to every profession, would be matter of the sincerest joy to every liberal mind. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained the objects which he had in contemplation with respect to the Irish Distilleries; his plans are divided into three heads, and are to consist of three distinct Bills: the first, for the regulation of large Stills; the second, for the regulation of small Stills; the third, for the suppression of Illicit Distillation. Under the last head, he is to propose an enactment to permit any person to seize unlicensed Stills, and to give certain rewards for such seizures, to be paid by Magistrates, the sums thus expended being presented by the Grand Juries at the Assizes.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the negociation of Promissory Notes and Bank Post Bills in Ireland; he adverted to the great inconvenience at present sustained in the money market of this Country by reason of the large amount to which Bank Post Bills at sight accumulated before being brought in. To prevent the evils occasioned by this uncertain quantity of floating capital, it was his intention to provide, that, for the future, such Bills should be at seven days' date, instead of sight. The House of Commons was to have adjourned, from Monday till to-morrow.

Reports, but unauthenticated, say, that the Coronation is postponed to the month of June, 1821.

The Liverpool Orange Lodges celebrated the 12th of July, in opposition to the wishes and commands of the Mayor of that city. They made a procession through the streets, with flags and other emblems indicative of their principles; about ninety wore orange badges, and, during their route, numerous fights took place; seven of the rioters were apprehended. "We trust," says the *Liverpool Mercury*, "the question will soon be decided, whether one part of the community may legally celebrate victories obtained over the other, when both have been, for years, united under one Government, one Legislature, and one King."

"Our advices from Scotland," says the *Dublin Journal* of Monday, "reach down to Saturday. On Thursday the trials for High Treason, under the Special Commission, commenced at Stirling. ANDREW HARDIE was put upon his trial, and, at one o'clock on Friday morning, the Jury returned a verdict finding him guilty upon two of the counts."

Accounts have reached this City, that the Bill, relative to Masters in Chancery in Ireland, which had passed the House of Commons, has been thrown out by the Lords.—No mail due.

We learn that, on Thursday last, two fields of fine Oats, belonging to Mr. Richard M'Grath, of Dungarvan, sown by him last October, were cut down; and that, on Monday next, two fields of Barley, of equally fine quality, sown by him early in March last, will be also cut down.—Each of these instances we believe to be, in it's kind, the earliest indication of the commencement of the harvest in the County of Waterford.

WATERFORD SUMMER ASSIZES, 1820.

CITY COURT.

TUESDAY.—Serjeant BURTON, who came down in consequence of the illness of Baron GEORGE, presided in this Court.

The proceedings commenced with the Trial of Judith Phelan, for stealing wearing apparel.—Guilty. To be imprisoned for six months.

Martin Dower and John Dower (brothers) were next put on their trial, for feloniously assaulting and robbing Michael Fitzgerald and Thomas Fitzgerald, on the 30th of December last, on the Turnpike road, within one mile and a half of this City.

The first witness was Michael Bryan, (an approver,) who swore, that he knew the Prisoners, whom he identified. He said that he saw them about Christmas last in the Town of Carrick; that shortly afterwards he came to this town, to endeavour to get work, and met the Prisoners here; that the Prisoners, two other men, and himself, agreed "to go to the road to rob." He said there was no plan to rob any particular person, "but any one that came in the way;" the Prisoners were armed with pistols. They went to the road about seven or eight o'clock in the evening, and met with two men riding one horse. He said that the Prisoner, Martin Dower, and another of their party, both of whom were armed with pistols, stopped a horse, and desired the riders "to deliver up all they had;" upon which one of the riders, a young man, jumped down off the horse, and the other rider, who was an old man, and father to the young man, was thrown off by one of the party. He said that they took from them their coats and hats, together with the horse, saddle, and bridle; that three of the party returned to Waterford; and that Martin Dower, one of the Prisoners, and another of the party, went on with the horse towards Carrick, where they all agreed to meet on the following morning. He said that they did meet accordingly, and that Dower said he had left the horse at his liberty near Portlaw, and had lodged the bridle and saddle at a friend's house in Carrick-beg. He said that he did not lodge informations until he was taken up, which did not occur for three months after the robbery; did not know the names of the men who were robbed.

The Prisoners had no Counsel, and consequently had no benefit that might be derived from a cross-examination.

Thomas Fitzgerald was the next witness sworn. He said that on the evening of the 30th December last, between 7 and 8 o'clock, he and his father, Michael Fitzgerald, were, on their way home from this City, stopped by four or five men; could not say positively as to the number. He said they were both riding on one horse; that, on their being stopped, he jumped off the horse, upon which one of the party presented a pistol, and desired him to give up his coat and hat; they also took his father's coat and hat, and the horse which they rode; he said they used no threatening language; merely desired them to give up the articles which they demanded. He said that they rubbed their hands outside of his father's pockets to feel if he had got any money, but took none; that he saw but one pistol; he said the horse returned home the next morning; that a short time afterwards he got the saddle at the Mayor's Office; that he could not swear that either of the Prisoners were of the party.

He was asked by one of the Prisoners, if he had not known him before, to which he answered, that he did know him, some years ago, in the service of Mr. Sullevan, of Ballyloggat; and admitted that, if the Prisoner was one of the party, from his previous knowledge of him, he would probably have known him.

Michael Fitzgerald corroborated the last witness's testimony. He stated that he saw no arms with the party; nor could he swear to the identity of any of them.

Richard Phelan swore that he knew the Prisoner; that about Christmas last, rather late at night, when he was in bed, the Prisoner, Martin Dower, came to his house, at Carrickbeg, carrying a saddle; that he asked Dower where he came from, at the same time remarking that it was late to be out. Dower answered that he came from Waterford. He said that Dower worked for him for some time, that he was in his (witness's) debt 6s., and that he told Dower he would keep the saddle until he should pay off the debt; shortly afterwards the saddle was demanded by Mr. Wright, High Constable, and given up to him by witness.

The Prisoners called no witnesses. After a short deliberation, the Jury found a verdict of *Guilty*. Sentence of death was passed on both the Prisoners. The humane Judge said that, partly in consideration of their time of life—partly in consideration of their not having committed any atrocious outrage on the party robbed—and partly in consideration of no other charges existing against them, he should recommend them to the mercy of the Crown. The time named for their Execution is the 7th of October next.

The Rev. James Browne, a Catholic Priest, was fined £500, for marrying two Protestants. After the fine had been recorded, Counsellor Scott, on the part of Mr. Browne, objected to the mode of proceeding, and contended that the offence was not an indictable one. His Lordship took a note of the objection.

John Moran was put on his trial, for having received stolen goods, the property of Mr. Jacob Poole, on the 29th of May last, knowing them to be stolen.

Thomas Power swore, that in the month of May last, he and five others went from Moran's house, in this City, in a gang, to rob Mr. Poole's