VIOLENT STORMS.

On Monday last this city and neighbourhood were visited by one of the severest storms of rain and wind, accompanied with several loud claps of thunder, that was ever witnessed by the oldest inhabitant. It came on about one o'clock, and continued with unabating violence for upwards of two hours. The rain, which fell in absolute sheets, drifted by the wind, in a few minutes embodied itself on the streets, and, spurning the aqueducts, rolled along from side to side with the impetuosity of a mountain torrent, inundating shops, cellars and houses, and sweeping before it benches, tubs, barrels, &c. exposed for the fair, many of which were seen sailing majestically along. It would be endless to enumerate the streets, severally converted on their acclivities into formidable rivers, and, where level, into lakes. Northgate-street, St. John's-street, Watergate-street, and Bridge-street, were impassable; the waters danced along them with the freedom, fulness, and music of the rapids in Canada, and would have been as dangerous to the rash navigator. The spouts were insufficient to discharge the body of water that pressed into them, and the element fell from the house-tops in columns that would have made no despicable figure among the scenery of the Alps. The people who attended the fair were expelled from the rows, few of which afforded effectual shelter, and we regret to say, a great quantity of goods were much damaged. The losses throughout the town were numerous. In defiance of the handy work of slaters, builders, and plasterers, the subtle element found its way, more or less, into almost every house in town, and did much damage in shops and cellars, besides in private dwellings, in many of which the furniture was literally floated from the floor. In the country its effects were still more lamentable; the Dee bounded along with overwhelming velocity; all the low grounds were completely inundated, and a great quantity of hay was floated away or destroyed by sand and mud. Mollington meadows still exhibit the woeful wreck of the hay harvest. A great deal of grain, we are sorry to say, has been laid prostrate, particularly barley, owing to the slenderness of its stem. From the weight of the deluge, however, the injury has not been so great in the fields as was expected; and it is hoped that brisk winds and fair weather, of which we have every prospect, will do much to recover them. During the storm it was particularly gloomy and portentous, towards evening it brightened up, and on the following morning the sun appeared in all his splendour, and effectually dispelled the apprehensions of some ancient ladies, who had entertained serious apprehensions of a second general deluge. The storm reached Liverpool at three o'clock, and is reported to have been very severe.—*Chester Guardian.*

Monday's storm spread over an immense extent of Country. At Preston-brook and the neighbourhood, the hail-stones were so large, as actually to kill birds in their flight, some of which we have seen. A cow and a dog were also destroyed by the lightning, which was unusually vivid. At Whitechurch the rain descended in complete sheets; and in many places, the roads were actually torn up, and the stones rolled in heaps. It will be seen by the following, that it was severely felt at Liverpool:—"On Sunday & Monday last we had very heavy falls of rain here. The streets in the lower part of the town, particularly Whitechapel and Paradise-street, were inundated, and the cellars filled with water, which produced great injury, and, in some instances, danger, to the inmates. We are informed by a correspondent, that much of the injury was caused by the difficulty of opening the gratings of the sewers.—He therefore suggests, that it would be advisable for all the corner houses or cellars nearest to such gratings, to be furnished with iron bars or hooks, to enable the inhabitants the more readily to open them."—*Liverpool Courier.*

HAIL STORM.*—After several days of unusually hot weather, a most tremendous hail storm fell in the vicinity of Bala, in Merionethshire, and several of the adjoining districts, on Thursday, the 29th of June last. This storm began about three o'clock in the afternoon, when, all of a sudden, the hills and plains within its range became white from the hail, as if in the depth of winter. The hail in some places lay on the ground from one to three feet deep. The reason of the difference in the depth was the rolling of the hail along the declivities of the hills into cavities. Some of the hail-stones measured nearly eight inches in circumference. They were found masses of solid ice, mostly of an oval form; but some were of an irregular and angular shape. In many of them there was observed a kind of nucleus, like hail of the size of a large pea, which was incrusted over with ice, not unlike a bullock's eye. The damage sustained by the farmers in their corn and hay crops, potatoes, &c. is incalculable—the fields upon which luxuriant crops of wheat, barley, and oats, were growing, and promising an abundant harvest, are now little better than stubble, so that many of them think that they shall not have a sheaf of corn to reap this year. A strong pig, many sheep, lambs, and a considerable number of geese, have been killed. Several grown persons and children have had severe contusions; but we have heard of no lives lost. The direction of the storm was nearly from South to North, and fell upon a tract of country about 15 miles in length, and four in breadth; but its violence, and the injury sustained in the several districts through which it passed, has not been equally severe. The loss in glass windows is beyond calculation. For nearly five or six minutes previous to the falling of the hail, a most awful and tremendous noise was heard in the air, like the roaring of a mighty torrent. It is a most remarkable circumstance, that even at mid day, on the 1st of July, two days after the storm, the hail-stones lay unmelted in cavities, and on the sides of hedges, near a yard in depth. We understand that a Committee has been appointed to examine into the losses sustained by the poor farmers, in order that their deplorable case may be laid before a generous Public.

* Anno 1556, 26th July, was such tempest of rain [illegible] hail-stones in the parish of Llanrhaidr, that the like [illegible] ever seen before, bigger than tennis balls, and broke [illegible] corn and broke the straw all to pieces, that they [illegible] good of the corn in that year."

Much damage was caused by the heavy rain on Thursday evening at Hampstead. The flood was so great there, that it swept away a new building on the brick-field, and did material damage to many others. The public-house adjoining was three feet deep in water above the cellar; the butts were carried from off the stilling, and the bottles floated up into the tap-room. The horses in the stable had to swim across the yard on being brought out, and the stages floated in some parts of the road. In the house of William Read, the police-officer, the water rushed in so suddenly, that the family, who were going to tea, had to leave the parlour and run up stairs; the furniture floated about, and the fire was extinguished. The stoppage of a drain at the bottom of the heath, contributed greatly to increase the depth of the water. Many persons have suffered severely in their property. The neighbourhood of Kennington and Brixton Washway suffered greatly; the flood swept away fences, palings, and sheds, and destroyed some gardens, carrying away the trees, plants, and utensils, and great portions of the earth; the brook swelled to such a height as to have the appearance of a formidable river.

ESSEX SUMMER ASSIZES.

TIMBERLAKE *v.* SIR THOMAS NEAVE, BART.

This was an action against the present High-Sheriff of this County, for a false return of *nulla bona* to a writ of *fieri facias*, issued at the suit of the Plaintiff, upon a judgment obtained by him against the goods of William Pole Tilney Long Wellesley, Esq.

The case was this:—Mr. Wellesley finding his affairs greatly embarrassed at the beginning of this year, and his person being no longer protected by the privilege of Parliament, he determined to convey his life interest in Wanstead House, and the valuable furniture and moveables therein, to trustees, for the benefit of his creditors, to whom, about ninety in number, circular letters were sent, inviting their attention to the terms of the deed, for the purpose of signature. Mr. Robins, the auctioneer, was employed to make out a schedule of the effects in question, which he estimated at about £30,000. The trust-deed was executed on the 11th of May, the principal provisions of which were, that all the property above mentioned was to be conveyed to the trustees, with power, at the expiration of two years, to sell the same, or sooner, if required by Mr. Wellesley, for the purpose of dividing the proceeds rateably amongst his creditors, according as the dividends should be received; that in the mean time the creditors were to engage not to molest his person until the 1st of June, 1822; that a provision of £600 *per ann.* was to be made for keeping up the establishment at Wanstead-house; and that after the sale, the surplus, if any, should be paid over to Mr. Wellesley. About 30 creditors, whose debts amounted to about £25,000, signed this deed. On the morning of the day it was executed, the Plaintiff, whose debt amounted to about three thousand pounds, received verbal notice of the meeting of the creditors, but he declined attending without the advice of his attorney. The draft of the deed had been executed by Mr. Wellesley at Calais, whither he had gone to avoid arrest. Under the advice of his attorney, the Plaintiff, notwithstanding the execution of the deed, proceeded in his action, and obtained judgment, and a writ of *fieri facias* was put into the Defendant's hands to levy the amount upon the effects at Wanstead-house. As soon as the deed was executed, the trustees went down to Wanstead-house, took possession of the effects, discharged the servants, re-hired them on their own account, and gave orders that the doors should be fastened to prevent the entrance of persons who might come to execute process at the instance of hostile creditors. The Sheriff, in consequence of this proceeding, instead of executing the *fieri facias*, returned *nulla bona* under an indemnity from the trustees, and the question now was, whether the deed above mentioned was operative against creditors who had not signed it.

The Chief Justice, ruled, that if the deed in question was *bona fide* executed for the benefit of all Mr. Wellesley's creditors, those who refused to sign it were barred from levying upon his effects, because that would be giving them a preference in prejudice of the other creditors; and his Lordship, according to decided authorities, was of opinion, that want of notice of the execution of the deed was no objection. The *bona fides* of the transaction was a question for the Jury, and his Lordship was leaving that question for their consideration, when

Mr. Marryatt preferred being nonsuited, and the Plaintiff was accordingly nonsuited.

POLITICAL PIETY.

It was not our intention to have noticed the insane articles which have recently appeared on the *Correspondent* against Sir John Newport. In point of composition, they have been below criticism; in point of integrity, they have set honesty at defiance; and, in point of truth, they have put even falsehood to the blush. The high character of the Right Hon. Baronet is not to be shaken by the contemptible tirades of the *Correspondent*, and the censures of that Journal are so many eulogies upon his conduct. We make the following extract from the *Correspondent* of Monday, in order to shew the political subservience of that Journal, and it's ardent piety in an unrighteous cause. We subjoin a letter from a Dublin Correspondent, which it was not our intention to have published, but which the Journal to which we allude has imperatively called for at our hands, by it's undisguised impurities.

(From the Correspondent.)

TRIUMPH OF THE CONSTITUTION.

We congratulate every loyal and faithful spirit in this land, that the House of Lords have fulfilled our hopes and wishes! God bless them! they have done the good work. Long may they flourish, in virtue and wisdom, as they have done for many an age! Long may they continue, what they and their renowned predecessors for ages have been, the noble and exalted fathers and guardians of English liberty, the generous heroical warders of the old English Constitution. We hug ourselves in the exquisite enjoyment of this grand event. We bless Heaven devoutly from our hearts at the humble share we have had in stirring up a manly and resolved zeal, that never would have compromised with *the detestable Clause* which is damned—and damned for ever, thank God! How we do venerate those Peers! If it were possible to be enthusiasts, we should be so, in all probability; but it is impossible to hate that odious and abominable Clause too much, or to admire too much, or to thank too much, that renowned estate of the Constitution, to which the Nation is indebted for its everlasting extinction. How the paltry cunning of political intriguers is disconcerted! How chopfallen the Terrorists look! how odiously grim and baffled they appear! Where is the sounding of their lungs now—they and their cat-of-nine-tails, of which they vaunted in the Commons' House? The House of Lords have withered into dust the blossoms of their furious pride. The Lords have rebuked the irreverence offered to our venerable Constitution—they have plucked up that fetid fungus which, in haste, was about to root itself upon the venerable trunk of our liberties, as the parasitic mistletoe does upon the old oak of the forest. God bless them! again we say—Amen!

Well, then, the Metropolis of Ireland has her favourite Representative—excellent! and the lawful rights of her Electors, the sacred bread of the children of the English Constitution, are not to be played with as the gilt counters of faction—not to be scoffed at, ridiculed, or mocked, in unbecoming mirth and unseemly jocularity—better and better! This is all as it should be—all right. We feel too happy to quarrel with any body's argument; otherwise we should be inclined to take the liberty of shewing that the speech of the Earl of Limerick contained just—nothing! But we will not squander, even upon his Lordship, a particle of the joyous peace and happy tranquillity that we now enjoy; let the Terrorists bark, and howl out new menaces—we are satisfied.

We can hardly bring ourselves down to the level of cold narrative, just to tell our readers, that, on Thursday, the wise and learned Lord Redesdale moved, in his place, the House being in Committee on the Irish Chancery Bill, an amendment on *the Clause*—the Clause which enacted, that no Masters in Chancery in Ireland shall be qualified, after the 1st of August next, to sit or vote as a Member of the House of Commons. That amendment, which brought about the good result upon which we felicitate the entire nation, was carried by a majority of 22 to 10. Lords Enniskillen, Liverpool, Lauderdale, Kenyon, and the Lord Chancellor, were against *the Clause*; there could be nothing said for it, when the matter came to be *debated*, and so it perished: and may all attempts to put down that spirit which arose, as if from a long trance, during the late Election for this City, to give it an independent Representative, in opposition to the struggles of prejudice, faction, and terror—ever perish! And they must perish, if those true men of the Constitution, who have sent Mr. Ellis to Parliament, only imitate their adversaries in one thing, and one thing only—*if they stand together.* While they rally with the venerable and faithful Corporation of this City—while they make a common cause with that important Body—they must succeed in maintaining the Constitution, as they have had it transmitted to them, uninjured by the political conspiracies of Whig ambition, or unimpaired by Tory lukewarmness. Faction may be scurrilous, prejudice may be slanderous, and the common ministers of both may display the meanness and the malice of their employers, and heap their filthy labours upon the name, and character, and conduct of the Corporation; but those ignominious weapons have no power to inflict political or civil death—the Corporation must live and flourish, in despite of such contemptible enmity, unhurt amid the war of faction, the wreck of Whiggism, and the crush of Radicalism.

We are glad, for a thousand reasons, of the Constitution's last victory. The wrong that was so wantonly offered to it, through the attack upon the Electors of Dublin, produced a sensation in Ireland of a very painful nature, which was felt in the very heart's core of the Protestant nation of Ireland. Dublin was lost sight of—a more comprehensive sentiment prevailed—and zeal burned stronger a hundred miles from the Capital, than in the assembly house of its Corporation. But they should now quietly enjoy the triumph, and be satisfied with indulging the consciousness of not being deserted, in seasons of constitutional anxieties and apprehensions, by the noblest, greatest, and most effective supporters of the Religion and Liberty of England.

We copy the following with pleasure from *The True Briton* of Friday last:—

"We had, from its first proposition, contended against the *ex post facto* clause introduced into the Irish Chancery Bill, by the political and personal friends of Mr. Grattan. The good sense and justice of the Upper House have rejected the clause altogether, not only in its preterite but its future operation. It would have been quite time enough to remonstrate, when either suitors or constituents shall complain against Mr. Ellis—*which* will, or whether *either* will, is yet unknown to the prospective knowledge of the retrospective Legislators. Most cordially we congratulate the sound part of the city of Dublin upon their and Mr. Ellis's victory."

TO THE EDITOR OF

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

SIR,—To a stranger, unacquainted with the sources from which the corrupt means flow by which remuneration is extended to those who vilify and traduce the most amiable, most faithful, and most honourable of our Representatives in Parliament, it must appear somewhat extraordinary, why such men as your truly enlightened and vigilant representative, SIR JOHN NEWPORT, should become subject to the impotent aspersions of "*The Dublin Correspondent,*" as noticed in a recent Number of your respectable Paper. However, that your numerous readers may be satisfied that such scurrility is not the offspring of genuine feeling, but a return for "*base-lucre,*" the following are the sources from whence this polluted Journal is fed, and which, no doubt, would be more limited, if the Government would follow up that system of economy so often and so earnestly recommended by SIR JOHN NEWPORT and his Friends, and which, when the distressed state of the Country is considered, is not very creditable to any Administration to support. The following are the sums paid to the Proprietor of the *Dublin Correspondent*, for two years ending 5th April, 1820, *as* for printing Proclamations: viz.

			£	s.	d.
1818.	To	10th April Quarterly Account,	127	12	11
		5th July,	110	15	10½
		5th October,	128	0	0
1819.	To	5th January,	132	0	0
		5th April,	2[illegible]6	11	7
		5th July,	120	10	5
		5th October,	121	2	3½
1820.	To	5th January,	119	4	4
		5th April,	1[illegible]5	2	5
Two years Government Account			£1230	19	10
Do. From *Commissioners of Wide Streets*, for Advertising (and paid out of a local Duty on Coals), ordered for insertion by Alderman A. B. King and *Master Ellis*,			500	0	0
Do. Commissioners of Stamps, &c.			650	0	0
Do. Commissioners of Excise and Customs,			400	0	0
Do. do. of Barracks & Board of Works,			200	0	0
Do. Commissary, &c.			100	0	0
Total amount from Government and Public Offices in 2 years,			£3100	19	10
By Decrees, Insertions ordered by *Masters in Chancery*,			£650	0	0
Total,			£3750	19	10

Such, Sir, are the enormous sums paid over to reimburse that *erudite* and disinterested Print, whose claim can alone be founded on the violence of its spleen in return for such emoluments, and not for reason of its extensive circulation, which does not amount to half that of other Public Prints in Dublin, from which the above advertisements are withheld.

To SIR JOHN NEWPORT personally the writer is a total stranger, but every individual is bound to do justice to one who devotes so much of his exertions to benefit each and every part of the United Kingdom.

A CITIZEN OF DUBLIN.

Dublin, 17th July, 1820.

ORANGEISM AT LIVERPOOL.

"When the Orange procession passed the Town-hall on Wednesday, the Mayor, with the object of bringing the question of the legality of the Orange Society before a Jury, caused the Secretary to be arrested, and held to bail for his appearance at the Sessions. On Tuesday last a bill was preferred against him before the Grand Jury, which they *cut.*"—*Liverpool Courier.*

"Although the Grand Jury at our Sessions threw out the Bill which was presented against the Officers of the Orange Club, it cannot but be remarked, that public opinion has completely discountenanced this useless and mischievous association. The very men who assaulted the Orange procession have been discharged, in default of prosecution; the civil authorities of the town have manifested their disapprobation of Orange mummeries; the Club itself was induced to lay aside its paraphernalia, by way of discount from its amount of offensiveness; the Clergy of the parish refused to preach a sermon for its gala day; and the Rector has assured us, that, had he known that the church bells would have been hired for the occasion, he would have locked the belfrey and put the key in his pocket."—*Liverpool Mercury.*

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,585. SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1820. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the POST-MASTERS-GENERAL are ready to receive Proposals for conveying his Majesty's Mails, for a term of Three or Seven Years, between WATERFORD and the PACKET HARBOUR of DUNMORE, either by COACH, drawn by four Horses, carrying four inside and three outside Passengers, or by CART, drawn by one Horse, without Passengers, or by a HORSE POST; and in any case to perform the Journey in One and a Half Hours.

By command,

T. ORDE LEES, Pro-Secretary.

General Post-Office, July 25, 1820.

N. B. Proposals will also be received for conveying, by HORSE-POST, all expresses that may be necessary with the Mails from Dunmore, and to perform the Journey in like time.

T. O. L.

WANTED,

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS,

ON ONE OR MORE CITY SEAL OR SEALS.

Apply to ROBERT COOKE, Town Clerk.

Waterford, July 19, 1820.

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.

OAK BARK.

TO BE SOLD, at DESART, about 35 Tons of OAK BARK, well saved and of good quality. Also, at BALLANTAGGART not above 5 miles from it, 7 Tons of the very first description, in every respect. The Roads up to both Ricks are excellent. Proposals, in writing, for the whole or any part of the above, not being less than 7 Tons, will be received by the Earl of DESART, or Mr JAMES ELLIOTT, Desart, Kilkenny. The Purchaser or Purchasers will be declared when the fair value is offered. No Preference whatever has been promised, or will be given. WILLIAM FOWNES will shew the Bark at Desart—and ANTHONY BIRCH that at Ballantaggart.

Desart, 20th July, 1820.

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

FOR AN UNEXPIRED TERM OF 45 YEARS,

And immediate Possession given,

THE HOUSE and GARDEN in JOHN-STREET, late in the Possession of ABRAHAM BIGGS, deceased. The *House* is in perfect repair, and the *Garden*, which is walled, in the best order, well stocked with *Fruit Trees* of the best description, and uncommonly productive. There are also a good *Pump* and a *Two-Horse Stable* on the premises. Application to be made to THOMAS DILLON, John-street. Waterford, June 3, 1820.

A serviceable, steady HORSE, with New BRIDLE and SADDLE, to be disposed of, on moderate terms.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,

For such Term as may be agreed upon,

Either in the Whole or in Divisions,

ABOUT 40 ACRES of the LANDS of ROCKSHIRE,

IN THE LIBERTIES OF WATERFORD.

Now in the possession of Mr. RICHARD MAGRATH.

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

September 6, 1819.

(To be inserted on Saturdays only.)

TO BE LET,

For such Term as may be agreed upon,

THE very desirable FARM of ANNFIELD, situated in the County of Kilkenny, on the River *Barrow*, nearly opposite the Town of New Ross, commanding a beautiful and extensive Prospect, and containing about 50 Acres of choice Meadow and Pasture Land.

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

Application to be made to BENJAMIN BALL, Esq. Merrion-square, Dublin—or SAMUEL DEAPES and Co. New Ross. Nov. 5, 1819.

HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE,

AT GURTEEN, IN THE COUNTY WATERFORD,

ABOUT 120 *TONS OF*

PRIME BARK,

Which will be sold for the value.

Gurteen, July 20, 1820.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

In one or more Divisions,

THAT part of the LANDS of MAPSTOWN, now in the occupation of EDMOND WALSH and Widow QUIN, containing about One Hundred and Eighty-three Acres, English Statute measure.

These Lands are well calculated for Pasture, Meadowing, and Tillage, with plenty of Limestone on said Ground, and are situated about half a mile from Dungarvan, and very convenient to Sea-Manure.

Application to be made (if by Letter post-paid) to JOHN KELLY, Esq. Stradbally, near Tallow, or to Messrs. RICHARD and ROGER DEVEREUX, Tallow.

July 11, 1820.

OAK, ASH, ALDER & BIRCH.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 31st July, and 1st and 2d of August, at GURTRUSH WOOD, near Bessborough, a large Quantity of OAK, ASH, ALDER and BIRCH, of all Sizes and Dimensions, fit for any use.—Also, a Quantity of FIREWOOD.

TERMS, CASH.

N. B. As usual, there is a large Quantity of well-saved OAK and BIRCH BARK on hands.

TO BE LET,

THE PROVISION & BACON CELLARS, CHANDLING HOUSE, &c

ON THE BALLAST-QUAY OF NEW ROSS,

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

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

March 25, 1820.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

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

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize) was last week 37s. 6d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and The Shillings on Household.

	WHITE.			RANGED.			HOUSEHOLD.		
	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.
Penny Loaf,	0	4	5	0	6	7	0	9	6
Two-Penny,	0	9	2	0	13	7	1	2	1
Four-Penny,	1	2	4	1	11	6	2	4	
Six-penny,	1	11	6	2	9	5	3	6	3

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

July 27. JAMES HACKETT, *Mayor.*

EVACUATION AND BURNING OF RIO DE LA HACHE, BY THE INDEPENDENTS.

"KINGSTON, JUNE 10.—By the arrival of the vessels on Thursday and yesterday from Rio de la Hache, we have been furnished with some accounts of the movements of the Independents on the Spanish Continent. It appears that an engagement took place on the 25th ult. between the Royalists and the Independents, the former commanded by Colonel Sanchez de Lima, and the latter by Colonel Montillo. After having been warmly engaged for two hours, with an army of 2700 men against 700, the Royalists retreated to Morino, with the loss of 130 men. The Independents lost 30 men in killed and wounded.—At the termination of the above contest, the officers of the Independent forces applied to Brion for their pay, but he did not comply with their demand, and, being afraid that they would combine against him, he embarked them, after having previously taken away their arms, on board the brigantine Lord Rodney, schooners Enterprize and Cordelia, and sloops Dash and General Drummond, and then sailed from that port. The town of Rio de la Hache was set fire to on the night of the 4th instant, and the fort blown up on the following day, which is supposed to have been done by the orders of Brion at the time he was preparing to proceed to sea. His destination is not positively known, but it is conjectured that he has gone to St. Domingo.

"The town of Alvoira, near Rio de la Hache, was set fire to and burnt on the 15th ult. by the Independents. The troops evinced a good deal of insubordination, and all communication was cut off with the interior. Col. Montillo went on board the Andinetta (Brion's flag-ship), on the 4th inst. and Capt. Chitty acted as Flag-Captain in that vessel.

"Colonel Montillo, after the action of the 25th ult. harangued his men, and endeavoured to persuade them to march against Santha-Martha, promising them full pay, as soon as the town was taken, as he expected remittances from Jamaica: the soldiers, however, would not agree to this proposal.

"It is stated that a most disgraceful scene of plunder took place at Rio de la Hache, and that every thing of value was carried off by Brion and his followers. The principal part of it was sent on board the schooner Kate, and it is said that she proceeded for St. Domingo, as well as the sloop Patty, which vessel left Rio de la Hache with the intention of returning to this island.

"On board the Enterprise 149 men of the Irish Legion were embarked, together with the following officers, viz.:—Major Clinton, Captains O'Brien, Cox, Hogan, and Jordan; Lieutenants Smith, Moore, Power, Duncan, Riley, M'Gill, White, and Ormsby; one officer, Captain Ramsay, and 32 men, on board the Dash; two officers, Lieuts. Bremner and Dunbar, and 56 men, on board the General Drummond; and 40 men, with the following officers and other persons, on board the Cordelia, viz.:—

"Captains Anthony Buchan, Henry Miller, and W. M'Dermott; Lieuts. John Gray, Abraham Cowen, Anthony Morris, John Rowe, Robt. Gracy, James Lambert, Walter Lambert, Philip O'Donnell, Wm. Masterson, Thos. Glynn, Chas. French, Thomas French, Edward Kinch, George Russell, Jas. Cassidy, John Stern, Edw. O'Hanlon, Wm. Clifford, Robert D. Hay, Valentine D'Arcy, Luke Walker, and Charles Ellis; Surgeons John Wilkinson, Edward Campbell, Thos. Cauavan, Henry O'Neill, and George Langford; Serjeant-Major John Reynolds; Serjeants Henry Kelly and John Burke; Corporal Daniel Shanly and wife; Mrs. Buchan and child, and Mrs. Gray.

"The troops arrived in the Dash were forced on board by Capt. Chitty, who went in an armed boat, and, as soon as he had compelled Captain Sergeant to take the men, the latter hauled down the colours of the sloop, and informed Captain Chitty that he considered the Dash as piratically taken possession of by the Independents.

"The Lord Rodney sailed for this port along with the other vessels, and 200 men are said to have been embarked in her. She had not a cask of water on board to supply their wants.

"The American schooner Betsey-Ann, Lowe, from Baltimore, with a cargo of flour, was plundered at anchor in the port of Rio de la Hache by Brion's people.

"The schooner Success was converted into an hospital-vessel.

"In consequence of the likelihood of this city being burdened for some time with the unfortunate men who have arrived here, the Magistrates have represented the circumstance to his Grace the Governor, in order that his decision may be given on the subject. In the meantime, Major-General Conran has agreed that the barracks shall be appropriated, if necessary, for their reception.

"KINGSTON, JUNE 3.—We regret exceedingly to hear that Sir H. Popham has been so seriously indisposed as to induce Dr. Bancroft, and three other medical Gentlemen, to signify to him their opinion that he should leave this Country. His anxiety of mind, and extreme attention to public business, have produced so much debility, that a change of climate is considered absolutely necessary, in order to prevent consequences which might otherwise be apprehended. We believe it to be the Admiral's intention to proceed very shortly to England."—*Kingston Chronicle.*

ENGLISH ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 20.

CROWN SIDE.—HIGH TREASON.

All the persons in custody, against whom bills for high treason had been found, were brought into Court this morning. They were brought forward to be spoken to in parties of four. Besides the 24 mentioned yesterday, there is another, Thomas Ferrymond, against whom a true bill has been found, making thus 25 altogether. Of these, three, Thomas Ferrymond, Joseph Smith, and John Pickering, are not in custody. Twenty-two were this morning brought to the bar. The Barnsley or Grange-moor division were first called, and of them the first was William Comstive, a good-looking and well-dressed young man. Of the Huddersfield division, of whom there are only four, the first was John Peacock, aged 45. Each party, as they were arranged at the bar, was thus addressed:

Mr. Justice Park. The Grand Jury have found true bills against you for high treason. It is my duty, therefore, to tell you, that you have a right to apply to the Court to assign your Counsel, not exceeding two. William Comstive, what Counsel do you wish to be assigned to you?

W. Comstive. My Lord, I hope you will give us a few days to consider.

Mr. Justice Park. I cannot refuse that certainly. You need not be called up again; Mr. Stavely can tell me; let it be by Monday next. Have you made choice of an Attorney?

W. Comstive. Yes, Mr. Greaves (of Sheffield).

Mr. Justice Park. Have you agreed, Mr. Greaves? or do you wish for time to consider?

Mr. Greaves. I wish for time, if your Lordship pleases.

All the Prisoners in the first indictment, 18 in number, made the same request, and obtained the same indulgence.

Mr. Justice Park. You will have copies of the indictment, a list of the jurors, and also of the witnesses, sooner probably, that is, a longer time before your trial, than is required by law.—I shall adjourn the assize, for the purpose of having you tried before it is concluded. It will be six weeks after the business here shall be ended. The adjournment will be to a Saturday, but the trials will not commence till eight o'clock on the Monday following.

The Prisoner, James Flowers, aged 39, was asked whether he wished for time to choose his Counsel. Being very deaf, he replied, "Yes, Sir, I was forced from my home."

On the second indictment only four were called: the first was John Lindley, aged 50.—They obtained the same time for naming their Counsel, but they readily named Mr. Carr, of Gomersal, for their Attorney. Mr. Carr was called from the other Court, and expressed a desire to have time to consider, as he knew nothing of the men.

Mr. Justice Park said, that he should certainly have time, and he should make an order in his case to see the Prisoners. But Mr. Greaves could not have any further order, having already had two.

Mr. Raine made the usual motion for a list of jurors to try the persons charged with high treason, and for serving that list upon Mr. Maull, Solicitor for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Park granted the order; and added, that it might be mentioned at the bottom of the list, that the jurors need not attend till the Monday after the adjourned meeting of the Commission.

Several hours afterwards, when the Grand Jury had finished their business, his Lordship said that he could not discharge them. This would not be a discharged commission. It was to be adjourned to Saturday, the 9th of September; but, unless they had notice, they would not be required to attend.

SEDITIOUS RIOTING.

John Blacker, aged 35, was charged with behaving in a riotous manner, and exciting and encouraging divers disorderly persons to riot and endanger the public peace at Sheffield, on the 11th of April; and also with having in his possession a loaded pistol, a pike, and other unlawful weapons, to endanger the public peace.

Mr. Raine conducted the prosecution. The charge was a riot of a most mischievous and dangerous kind. Sorry he was to say, that this was the second time he had to prove a charge of this kind against the man at the bar; he had but just left this castle, where he had been imprisoned 2 years for riot, when he headed a most dangerous rabble in Huddersfield, and at the very time when the alarming disturbances at Barnsley and other places took place, and at a time when all the authorities of the place were at Pomfret attending the Sessions. The man at the bar had a pistol, which he loaded with slugs and fired several times, but without aim. The object evidently had been to take the barracks, and the cry was "Hunt and liberty!" The Jury knew what that clamour for liberty meant.

John Phipps, watchman at Sheffield, said there had been upwards of 200 persons assembled. They marched in separate parties through the town.—They were quiet and peaceable. He heard a pistol fired several times. He heard the party that went down the hay-market shouting. The people were shutting their shops. It was half-past 8.—Witness said to Blacker, "If you don't mind, you'll get into a hobble again." Blacker replied, "Touch me if you dare."

Joseph Prince, apprentice to an ironmonger in the market-place, was ordered to shut the shop at half-past seven, because a number of men were beginning to assemble. His master had fire-arms in his shop. Three other ironmongers shut up at the same time. At half-past eight he heard a pistol fired, just facing King-street. The men all fell into rank like soldiers. Witness went away and saw no more.

Henry Girth, apprentice to a draper, heard them shouting as they went down King-street, and heard a pistol fired. A number said, "That is little Blacker, the king." They went towards the Lady's bridge. He heard many say, "When we have stopped the mail, we shall do." Their numbers were increasing. There were upwards of 200.—He did not see Blacker, or know him.

John Stevenson, draper, saw about 200 assembled. There was a good deal of alarm. He shut half an hour earlier than usual in consequence. He saw the Prisoner in company with another.—The Prisoner had a long pole, with a bayonet at the end. The other had a stick, with a sharp instrument in the end of it.

"PARIS, JULY 19.—It appears that the Government does not wish to have the details of what has taken place in Italy published. Among the rumours that circulate, and are considered most entitled to attention, are the following:

"The Lazzeroni had risen, and two regiments of the line, who were sent to quell them, joined them. The King, reposing confidence in a General who had promised him to restore order, entrusted him with six regiments. When he arrived in the presence of the Insurgents, he imitated Ney, and exclaimed, '*Long live the Constitution!*'

"The Ministry is changed, and is now composed of the *Muratists*."

"SAME DATE.—A single battalion first hoisted colours which were not the royal ones at Naples. A regiment, which was sent to bring the revolted soldiers to a sense of their duty, joined the Insurgents. A second followed the same impulsion; the rest you know already. No despatches or letters have reached Paris since those brought by the English courier of Sunday. The questions which occupy the public attention are—What part will the Austrian Cabinet take? What will the Holy Alliance determine on? Are the Insurgents thro' the Carbonari connected and in intelligence with the North of Italy? A singular paragraph, which has appeared in several of the German papers, excites likewise attention, from having been authorised by the respective *censures*, and as yet remaining uncontradicted; it has an air of semi-officialty. The sense of it conveys, 'that it is the opinion of the Emperor of Russia, that the Holy Alliance has no power to interfere in the troubles or revolutions of any State, wherein *the revolutionists do not attack the principles of legitimacy*.'

"The Spaniards who are still in Paris are justly proud of the general character of the newly-elected Cortes, and of the temper and wisdom of the People. This result was not anticipated by the merchants of this Country, who recalled to their memory the scenes which took place in the early part of the French Revolution. So general was the mistrust, that a respectable commercial house declined negociating the bills of the Duc Fernan-Nunez, the Spanish Ambassador, whose affairs it had long managed. His Excellency might have received some momentary inconvenience, had he not been guaranteed by the noble proceeding of another house of European celebrity, which is also the first in every generous feeling, and from which the Ambassador received the following note:—'M. de Rothschild, understanding that the Duc Fernan-Nunez is not in funds at present, begs to inform him, that he has placed an *unlimited credit* at the disposition of his Excellency.' The Duke himself related every where this conduct in the terms which it merited."

The following is an extract of a letter from Naples:—

"NAPLES, JULY 6.—On the night of Sunday, the 2d of July, a small corps of cavalry (about 120) marched out of Nola, accompanied by some officers; they displayed the tri-coloured cockade. Their first movement was upon Avelino, where they were fired upon by a battalion of the Samnite regiment. In the course of the next day, however, the Insurgents were reinforced by great numbers of the peasantry, and the town was taken, the battalion disarmed, and the civil authorities obliged to swear allegiance to the Constitution. The Neapolitan Government was altogether unprepared for such events, and being perhaps diffident of the troops in the garrison at Naples, they delayed any attack upon the Insurgents, until the latter had collected an imposing force.

"The Royal troops at length made some movement; one column took up a position on the Nola road, and another of these marched to Nocera, and the whole were put under the command of General Carascosa. These arrangements led to an expectation that an attack would be made upon the Insurgents, but the spirit of the troops opposed to them rendered a retrograde movement necessary, and General Peppi set off clandestinely from Naples, and put himself at the head of the disaffected troops and decided the affair. Minchino, a Canon of Nola, and a man of considerable ability, is a leading character among the Insurgents.

"The King, after some resistance, has issued a Proclamation, promising a Constitution in eight days. The Ministers have resigned their situations, and a new Government is formed."

(Extract of a private Letter.)

"MADRID, JULY 6.—The pillar of the Constitution has been thrown down, and the pedestal demolished, at Torre-Laguna, a little village in the environs of Madrid. It is said, that the Curate and the Municipal Corps excited the People, or at least authorised this excess; but the latter statement requires confirmation.

"Last night, nine or ten individuals were arrested, amongst whom are a certain person named Bazo, an attorney, and a functionary named Pastas, formerly a Magistrate of this capital. Both have been noticed as equivocal characters for some time past.

"Many papers, and much money, were found at their residences. Numerous accounts have been published relative to this event; but none of them are correct; what is certain is, that the Government has had information for some time past of an extensive project of re-action. Nothing has yet transpired, on the subject of the sort of conspiracy, on account of which Casquero and Ramirez were arrested. The cause of the arrest of the Count de Camillas, *Introducteur* of Ambassadors, is equally secret."

The trial of Nesbett, the supposed murderer of Mr. Parker and his house-keeper, will most probably come on on the 28th inst. should the business of the Assizes occupy the Court till that day. There are 26 witnesses for the prosecution, and the trial is expected to cause even more interest than that of the murderer Hussey. Nesbett appears remarkably cheerful, and eats, drinks, and sleeps well; every possible precaution is taken to prevent his committing the revolting act of self-destruction, which there is much reason to fear he now premeditates. A man is placed in his cell to watch him night and day; and he has a spoon only allowed him to eat his food with. He is so remarkably shy that he will permit no one to see him but the gaoler and his attendants. His wife and mother visited him on Thursday last; at this interview he appeared exceedingly affected.

GROSS LIBEL ON THE QUEEN.

The following libel on her Majesty is noticed in a Morning Paper, as an extract from *Flyndell's Western Luminary*, a ministerial journal, printed at Exeter. We make no comment upon it:—

"Shall a woman who is as notoriously devoted to *Bacchus* as to *Venus*—shall such a woman as would, if found on our pavement, *be committed to Bridewell and whipped*—be held up in the light of suffering innocence?"

COURT OF CHANCERY, LINCOLN'S INN, SATURDAY, JULY 22.

INJUNCTION.—HOURS OF IDLENESS.
LORD BYRON *v.* SHERWIN.

Mr. Shadwell, on the part of the Noble Plaintiff, moved for an injunction to restrain the Defendant, a respectable publisher, from publishing a poem, called *Hours of Idleness*, written by the Noble Plaintiff. A first edition of the work had been published with the consent of the Noble Author, but the Defendant was now publishing a second edition of it without authority. He (the Learned Counsel) moved this on affidavit, and on notice being served on the Defendant, who did not appear.

The Lord Chancellor.—"Take the injunction."

It was reported last night, and with much confidence, in some of the Government Offices, that a private adjustment of the Queen's business was nearly effected; that the Queen shall continue in the full possession of all her legal rights, titles, and privileges; and that, in consequence of the progress already made in this adjustment, orders were immediately to be issued to go on with the preparations for the Coronation. In one particular, the report was stated differently. According to one edition of it, the Queen is to be crowned along with the King; according to another, her Majesty is to renounce all pretensions to any share in the ceremony. We can give no part of this report as resting on unquestionable authority; and our Readers will be slow to give it credit.—*Star.*

A Letter from Bombay, dated Jan. 20, says—"We learn from Ollamundel, of the date of December 20, that some pirates, whether Joassmees or others is not positively known, have been committing some horrible outrages on that coast. About three days prior to the date of the account, a vessel going from Cutch Mandavie to Bate, in which were about eighty Byragees, men and women, had arrived in sight of Bate when she was fallen in with and boarded by the pirates. The vessel had no merchandize on board, being taken up to carry the pilgrims. The pirates cut off the heads of 40 persons, and threw their carcasses into the sea; the remainder, with the exception of four women whom the pirates carried off, they wounded with their spears. The barbarians then took away the sail, bored a hole in the bottom of the vessel, and quitted her; the poor wounded on board contrived to prevent the vessel from filling, and by tying together the few clothes left them, of which they formed a sail, in that way reached Bate; every assistance was afforded them by the Company's Officers, who supplied them with food; six had, notwithstanding, died; it is not expected that more than ten will recover. At the date of our advices there were six pirate vessels within two miles of the shore; one of the Hon. Company's cruizers was also in sight, but the shallows and shoals on the coast would prevent her from coming up to them, nor was there any force on shore to prevent these plunderers from landing at different places, and pillaging the neighbouring country. Their intention was to attack the temple of Dwarka, where they expected to find great plunder."

MYSTERIOUS CASE.—Thursday a young lady, of very interesting and fashionable appearance, went to Marlborough-street Police office, accompanied by a gentleman, to ask the advice of the Magistrate, G. B. Mainwaring, Esq. as to what steps to pursue for the discovery of her brother, who, she supposed, had been murdered, as he was missing under very extraordinary circumstances. She was a foreigner, and unable to articulate the English language, and Lord Forbes, who felt an interest in the affair, had made a prior application. Their statements went to shew, that formerly her brother, who is a young man of prepossessing appearance, held a respectable situation, with herself, in the house of Alexander Baring, Esq. while at Paris. A servant in the same family, who was discharged with a degree of odium upon his character, in consequence of misconduct, felt suspicious that her brother was the instigator of his master's displeasure, and on their quitting Paris for London, he threatened that her brother should not live long after his arrival in London. The family arrived on the 4th of June, and two days afterwards her brother left home. He was seen the same day at the residence of Prince Esterhazy, and at the Duke of Hamilton's, where he was known, and ever since he has been missing, and no tidings whatever could be traced of him, although every inquiry has been made. The Magistrate immediately conferred with the other Magistrates; Wales, the officer, was called to, and received instructions to make every necessary inquiry to ascertain the young man's fate, if possible, for which purpose he took a full description of his person, and the parties quitted the office.

By the mails which arrived yesterday we have received Brussels Papers to the 18th, and Hamburgh Journals to the 14th inst. Recent accounts, which have reached Vienna, down to the 15th of June, confirm the intelligence, that the army of the Porte, to the number of 20,000 men, under the command of the Pacha of Scutari, commenced its march on the 1st of June. It is not expected that hostilities will commence until the conclusion of the fast of Ramadam. The Pacha of Janina is preparing for a firm resistance. Some Barbary vessels, it is added, have joined the Ottoman fleet off Prevesa.

The following extract is dated Hamburgh, the 14th inst.:—"The Board of Trade of this city has received the following account from Revel, dated 28th June: 'This morning the lightning struck the steeple of the Lutheran Cathedral in this city, and in a few hours that ancient Gothic edifice was reduced to ashes. Vessels bound to Revel and St. Petersburgh have by this event lost an excellent land-mark; the lofty steeple was visible far out at sea. It is therefore very desirable that this circumstance should be made as public as possible.'"

HOP INTELLIGENCE.—MAIDSTONE, JULY 17.—From the most correct information we have been able to obtain, it appears that the vermin has continued to increase during the last week, and the blight is also progressively making its ravages throughout the plantations in this neighbourhood and the County in general. Letters from Sussex contain the same intelligence, and report that all parts are equally affected, and the present rains will have a tendency to increase the evil.

EPISTLE

From the Yearly Meeting, held in London, by Adjournments, from the 24th of the Fifth Month to the 5th of the Sixth Month, inclusive, 1820.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS—It hath pleased our Heavenly Father again to permit us to meet for transacting the concerns of our religious Society; and we have, from time to time in the course of this Meeting, had reverently to acknowledge the continuance of his love towards us. We have partaken of the fellowship of the Gospel; of that fellowship in which our predecessors, valiant for the truth, were comforted in the day of persecution; and which has been a strength to the true believers from the earliest period of the Christian Church; we therefore again feel engaged to offer the salutation of our love to all our dear friends, wherever they may be situated, with earnest desires that they may become united one unto another in Christ Jesus, our holy head.

The amount of the sufferings* of our friends, as reported to this Meeting, on account of tithes and other ecclesiastical demands, is upwards of sixteen thousand pounds.

Our distant brethren have been again brought to our remembrance by an Epistle from the Yearly Meeting of Ireland, and one from each of those established on the American Continent. It is encouraging to us to observe, that these communications bespeak a continued solicitude for the prosperity of the cause of Truth. By those from America, we find that the welfare of their Indian neighbours, and the rights of the injured African race, are still dear to our friends on the other side of the Atlantic, and that as favourable opportunities occur, they are publicly advocating the cause of justice and mercy.

This Meeting has been deeply affected on hearing that the Slave Trade, notwithstanding its abolition by our Legislature, and by various Foreign Powers, still exists, with the horrors consequent upon it, to a lamentable extent; and although the way does not immediately open for much to be done by us, on behalf of the objects of this nefarious and cruel traffic, we earnestly commend them to your continued remembrance and consideration.

We have been again occupied in investigating the state of our Society; and our present concern is, to turn the attention of all our dear friends to a strict examination of their religious profession and experience. We profess to believe in the inward teachings of the Spirit of Christ Jesus, our Redeemer and Mediator—our Advocate with the Father—of him whose blood was shed, that he might procure unto us eternal life, and present us holy, and unblameable, and unreproveable unto God. Let us individually inquire, how far we are acting in conformity with the solemn truths of the Gospel. Are we seeking in humble supplication unto the Lord, that our faith may be established therein? Are we in patient waiting before him, desiring that we may clearly discover the inshinings of his light upon our understandings, and that, by walking in faith, according to its manifestations, our lives may be spent in the love and fear of our great Creator?

It is of unspeakable importance to all, that they should know their own wills and dispositions regulated and sanctified by the power of the Holy Spirit. If this engagement of heart be earnest and frequent, humble views of ourselves ensue; a distrust in our rational powers as sufficient for the great work of salvation is induced; we are taught the inestimable blessing which those enjoy who attain to a reliance on Holy aid; and, whilst we are brought low in our own estimation, & are fearful to speak of our religious attainments, we are enabled to rejoice in HIM in whom we have believed. The time spent in silence, in our Meetings for divine worship, would then be productive of spiritual refreshment; and our beloved brethren, in their remote and solitary allotments, for whom we feel a tender sympathy, would, in their small assemblies, be animated by the presence of Him whose promises are unfailing.

When the Christian temper predominates in our Meetings for discipline, this salutary provision for the exercise of gospel love and care, and for the purpose of reclaiming and restoring those who may be overtaken with a fault, is administered not only with kindness and meekness, but in the authority of Truth; and each being watchful over his own spirit, those engaged in the business of these Meetings would then conduct it with weight, and in brotherly condescension; and they would prove to be times of deep instruction.

Our Christian principles teach us to live in the world aright, but not to live *unto* the world. If we indeed seek to be redeemed from its spirit; if it be our daily concern that our garments may be kept unspotted by its defilements; that we may be clothed with the meekness and gentleness of CHRIST; we shall be enabled to discharge our civil and religious duties with holy propriety, and to adorn the Gospel in our lives and conversation.—In times, in which the public feeling may be agitated by civil or political questions of general interest, or by such as involve the vital principles of our Faith, the humble Christian, thus prepared, will retire to the place of true inward prayer. He will see the necessity of carefully suppressing in his own mind the first emotions of party zeal; but he will feel the advantage of cherishing a willingness to suffer, whether little or much, whether in secret exercise of mind or in outward trials, to promote the cause of his Lord, who suffered so much for him. He will not view with indifference any open or less direct attacks on those blessed truths on which his hope of salvation is founded. He will not be improperly solicitous for his own ease & security, when he sees difficulties or trouble threatening those around him; his great concern will be, that he may in no way bring reproach on his high profession, but that, by acknowledging the Lord in all his ways, *He* may direct his paths.

The love of the world operates in various ways to turn us aside from the path of holiness. We believe that it leads many to gratify themselves in dress and language, in a way inconsistent with Christian simplicity. We are convinced that this departure from our well-known testimony is an inlet to greater temptations, and we believe that where this salutary restraint is found to be irksome, a desire to throw it off tends to retard the spiritual growth. We therefore affectionately entreat those who may be thus disposed, to consider well the motives for their conduct, and to reflect whether by this unwillingness to take up the cross to their natural inclinations, they are not so far declining to become the disciples of Christ.

Dear young friends, your advancement in the way of piety and virtue continues to be a subject of our earnest solicitude. We tenderly exhort you all to cherish the belief, to seek to be established in the conviction, that your Heavenly Father, as you look in faith unto him, will assist you by his good spirit to overcome every thing that is wrong, and to live acceptably in his sight. Be very careful then, we beseech you, not to read publications which openly, or indirectly, inculcate a disbelief in the benefits procured to us by the sufferings and death of Christ, in the divinity of *Him* our Lord and Saviour, or in the perceptible guidance of his spirit. On the contrary, in silent retirement before the Lord, seek after the contriting influence of his love, in sincere desire that in his own time it may please him, that you also may richly partake of that consolation and strength which are the portion of his faithful, dependent children. And, as we can rejoice in the persuasion that many of you have yielded to the visitations of Divine Love, we wish to encourage these to hold on in the path of dedication, to continue to love the Lord, and to desire to know and to do His will.

May these, may all our dear friends, be impressed with the continued necessity of watchfulness unto prayer, and of being clothed with humility, as with a garment. The faithful disciple will guard against relying too much on former experience: he will find that an increase of years produces an increasing conviction, that we are entirely dependent upon God for fresh supplies of strength; but he will be animated to persevere, from the consoling hope, that if faith and patience continue, Christian virtues will increase; humility, meekness, and liveliness of spirit will be prevalent in advanced life; and a final admission will be granted into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting, by
JOSIAH FORSTER,
Clerk to the Meeting, this Year.

* An opinion being sometimes entertained with regard to these sufferings, that individuals are reimbursed by the Society, it is desired, if occasion should occur, that friends could refute it, as no such practice exists.

NEW LOTTERY.—Friday morning, the Gentlemen intending to bid for the Lottery waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Liverpool. The Lottery is to consist of 20,000 Tickets, and the last day of drawing the 28th of November. The following were the offers:—

	£	s.	d.
T. Bish	13	7	3
Hazard and Co.	13	6	11
G. Carroll	13	5	11
J. and J. Sivewright	13	4	1

Mr. Bish is of course the Contractor.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JULY 27.

The *Madrid Gazette*, of the 10th of this month, has conveyed a detailed account of the proceedings which took place at the opening of the Cortes. These are given at full length in our columns, and they will be perused with peculiar feelings of interest. Every friend to the human race will rejoice in this new organization of a country distinguished by true elevation of sentiments, but which seemed fated to bondage of a character the most degraded and revolting.

The example of Spain, in throwing off the yoke of a feeble, superannuated tyranny, has, as our readers already know, been faithfully and successfully imitated by the People of Naples. The fate of these two Governments, which presented each the extreme of internal despotism, united with the last degree of external weakness, affords a lesson which, for ages to come, will powerfully influence the happiness of Europe. The tyranny of Naples, like that of Spain, has fallen by that *Army* in which it placed it's trust, to the exclusion of any reliance upon the affections of its subjects. Whatever was deficient in the instruction afforded by the Spanish Revolution, has been supplied by that of Naples. In the latter case, the soldiers had not, as in Spain, personal wrongs to be redressed, or personal sufferings to be averted. At Naples, it appears, the discontent originated in an oppressive land-tax of 35 per cent. which could not directly affect the soldiery in any way; yet their co-operation with their revolted fellow-subjects was as prompt and decisive as the defection of the troops doomed to the desperate Cadiz expedition.

But if soldiers are now found the ready instruments in overturning the tyrannies, to support which they are retained, it is not that they are inspired with a warmer love of freedom, or a more delicate sense of national glory, than others; a consciousness of their importance to the Government dependent on them begets an insolence of temper, and an indolence of habit, which soon renders the wretched system of rule that depends upon soldiers as contemptible abroad as it is odious at home. But the pretensions of an uncontrolled soldiery, which are infinite, will soon outrun the finite resources of a weakened and degraded Government; discontent succeeds to the disappointment of extravagant expectations, and the falling despotism becomes sensible, too late, that that which was it's sole reliance is, in truth, it's most implacable and formidable enemy. This is a fact exemplified in the history of every Government which ever yet rested it's security upon a mercenary force, distinct from the body of the People. The first stage in the political disease is marked by external imbecility, and an implicit and silent slavery at home. Thus, ancient Rome, and modern Turkey, while their capitals were disgraced by the licentious tyranny of Pretorian bands and Janissaries, on every frontier invited the invasion of their neighbours, however obscure or numerically inconsiderable. In Naples and Spain, this stage has long been past, and they now present the conclusion to which the military system must, in every case, inevitably tend.

Official despatches on this subject were received on Wednesday by Ministers, from Sir W. Court, the British Minister at the Court of Naples. For some time past, it appears, dissatisfaction had prevailed in the army of Sicily. At Palermo, it had assumed a threatening aspect, & preparations were making to send a part of the garrison of Naples to the Island, when a deputation of the Regiments in garrison intimated to the Commander-in-Chief the unanimous resolution of the Army to have a representative free Constitution, and that they expected his Majesty's compliance within fourteen days. The KING yielded to their application—his Ministers were dismissed, and persons were chosen in their room, who possessed the confidence of the troops and the People. Thus, the revolution was effected without bloodshed, and every thing was quiet and joyful when the couriers left the place to carry the important intelligence to the different Courts of Europe. The states of the North of Italy are said also to be strongly disposed to imitate the example of their brethren in the South; but, in the case of the States subject to the Austrian Government, the immense military means possessed by the Court of Vienna will oppose an obstacle, which, in the present circumstances of Europe, must render desperate any attempt at revolution on their parts.

The Paris Journals are wholly silent upon the subject of the Neapolitan Revolution. This must be ascribed to a rigorous exercise of the censorship, for the occurrences at Naples have been the subject of general conversation at Paris for the last three weeks. It is not wise in the French Government, which assumes to be a free monarchy, thus to identify it's system and interests with those of every confessed and overthrown tyranny on the Continent of Europe.

CHANCERY BILL.—There is an immensity of gabbling in the Corporation Press, about the rejection of the Clause. Bah! Three days ago, perhaps, we might have battled away upon the subject—we might have shown, as we did on a former occasion (see *Evening Post* of the 6th inst.) that it is of very little consequence whether Mr. Ellis is removed by a Clause in an Act of Parliament, or by an Address, to which Lord Castlereagh is pledged. We might have re-argued the matter, and put Mr. Ellis's oath and his assertion once more in juxta position; we might have shown, that the Clause in question, having been admitted in principle, must necessarily operate against his taking a Seat—or, if he did take it, holding it at the same time with his place; we might have dared Mr. Ellis, even now, to take his Seat; and we might have asserted, with some certainty in the truth of our prediction, that he never would take his seat; in short, we might turn his triumph into the subject of a jest, for a jest, after all, we think it is. But, Mr. Ellis, and his Claims—Mr. Ellis, and his Election—whether he sits, or whether he does not sit—whether he spouts threadbare nonsense on King William, or whether he contents himself with the humble duty of casting up costs—Mr. Ellis is such a mere midge in the mighty interests that are now fermenting—he is such a mere entity in the multitudinous ocean that is undulating and heaving around us—in a word, he should be so speedily lost, absorbed and sunk, in the events which await us, that we should be guilty of the merest trifling, if we suffered him any longer to occupy the notice of the Public. That we will badger him a little, now and then, or rather his Party, we promise, if we should have time—or if other matters, which we contemplate and foresee, will give us leave. But who would hunt a fly, rising from the dunghill of the Corporation, while a nobler and more animating quarry is in view?—*Dublin E. Post.*

DREADFUL AND MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—On Saturday last, a poor man of the name of Peter Tally, in the employment of Mr. Fox, grocer, Dorset-street, as shop-porter, who lodged in a room belonging to an industrious couple, of the name of Coogan, No. 4, Great Britain-street, conceiving himself not well, asked a companion of his, of the name of Edward Murray, who lodged in the same apartment, and was shop-porter to an Apothecary, for a dose of salts; Murray replied, "I believe I have a *dose* in my box," and immediately produced a paper containing (as Tolly conceived) salts, which he put into a cupboard, observing to his landlady, that he would take them in the morning, and requested her to keep a sod of turf on the fire, that he might take them early. At seven o'clock yesterday morning Tully got up, in order to dissolve the salts, which having been done, he drank, and in less than half a minute he exclaimed, in the most excruciating agony, "I am destroyed, I am poisoned!" This extraordinary ejaculation roused Coogan and his wife, who were in bed, who, on the alarm, rendered every possible assistance that humanity could dictate, in order to relieve the sufferings of the unhappy man, who in a short time was removed to Jervis-street Hospital, where the medical gentlemen that were in attendance discovered that the miserable victim had taken no less a quantity than two ounces of Corrosive Sublimate. No hopes are entertained of the unfortunate man's recovery. Murray has absconded.—*Carrick's Morning Post.*

Execution of Bernard Byrne, for the murder of M'Alister.—This unfortunate man, who was a native of Dundalk, was executed in front of the new gaol, in that town, on Thursday last, pursuant to his sentence, for the wilful murder of Andrew M'Alister, a young man of excellent character. At half-past twelve o'clock he appeared on the drop, attended by the Rev. Mr. Duffy, who spent some time with him in prayer. He earnestly surveyed the multitude, and appeared to look wistfully at his former residence, which was in view. He addressed a few words to the spectators, and entreated all who heard him to abstain from drinking and late sitting, which, he said, had brought him to an ignominious death. He also said he forgave his prosecutors, and hoped they would forgive him. He was then conducted to the front of the drop and launched into eternity, and in a few minutes his sufferings were at an end. After hanging the usual time, the body was cut down and sent to the County Hospital for dissection. It did not appear, through the whole of this man's confinement and trial, and even after conviction, that he felt, as might be expected, the awful fate which awaited him; and not till a few hours before he suffered had he given up the vain hope of a reprieve.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.—TEA CASE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, DUBLIN.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS BEFORE THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE AND A SPECIAL JURY.

Joseph Quelch, Grocer, of South Great George's-street, Plaintiff; Thos. St. George and others, Revenue Officers, Defendants.

On Monday, the 3d instant, this interesting Trial was called on, and occupied two entire days in patiently hearing the merits of the question.

The junior Counsel opened the Pleadings by stating, that this was an action of trespass *vi et armis*, to recover damages for a seizure of Tea, made so long back as the 24th October, 1818, by the Defendants, in the character of Revenue Officers, out of the Premises of the Plaintiff, a most respectable Grocer, residing in South Great George's-street, they alleging that it was spurious Tea.

Mr. Borrowes, in a long and eloquent speech, stated the particular circumstances of the case, and the hardships sustained by the Plaintiff, both in character and property, from this illegal seizure.

It appeared in evidence, that the Tea in question had been seized by the Defendants, and after seizure had undergone a long and minute trial and examination before the Commissioners, and that judgment was given by them in favour of the present Plaintiff. An appeal against this judgment was lodged by the Defendants in the Court of Appeals, and after numerous hearings before the Commissioners in this Court, the Tea was ordered to be returned to the Plaintiff, it being judged by both Courts not to be spurious, but real genuine Tea.

The evidence proved on the present Trial, that the Tea seized was bought from Messrs. Thompson and Co. Tea Merchants, and that they imported it direct from the India House, and paid the usual duty at the Custom House.

The Tea was examined in Court by most respectable and experienced Merchants in this Trade, and declared by them, upon oath, to be genuine Bohea, such as is usually imported—it also appeared, by several Shop-keepers in Plaintiff's employment, since the year 1816, the year of the Plaintiff's commencing business, that no spurious Tea was bought or sold by him, and if there had been such, they must have known it; and that no Tea ever came to his Concerns, save in the usual chests from Tea Merchants.

After two days patient hearing, and a luminous charge from the learned and upright Judge, the Jury, without hesitation, brought in a verdict of £500 damages, with costs, for the Plaintiff.

THE LATE MR BARING.

We had the pain first to make known to our readers the unfortunate death of the above respected individual; and we now give some particulars of the event, calculated to affect even the hardest heart. Mr. Baring was in the prime of life, in possession of above £10,000 a-year, with a lovely wife, aged twenty-four years, and a numerous family. He had twice attended Divine Service on that fatal Sunday, when, walking on the beach with his Lady and children, he proposed to his young friend, a Clergyman, that they should just take a short turn in his yacht, which was lying off. Mr. B. and his clerical friend embarked accordingly, Mrs. B. and the children remaining spectators on shore. They had not sailed above two hundred yards, when Mr. B. proposed to change places with his companion, and for that purpose stepped forward; but, catching his foot against some part of the vessel, he was precipitated overboard. His friend leaning hastily over the side to assist him, upset the boat. The agonizing shrieks of his wife at length attracted assistance; the body was brought on shore, and Mr. Baring heaved a deep sigh; it was his last; for, unhappily, no one was at hand to apply the proper means of resuscitation. He was an excellent swimmer, but, from the appearance of his forehead, he was probably stunned by falling against the side of the vessel. Not the least melancholy detail is yet to be given. Mrs. Baring became a furious maniac, stripping off her hair, bracelets, and clothes, till almost in a state of nudity; she was secured, and now lies confined in utter darkness. We scarcely know whether it would be humane in us to wish her to sustain those dreadful pangs which her acute sensibility must awake to, should her senses be restored! What a picture of misery! What a lesson on the instability of human life and of human happiness!—*True Briton.*

The point in difference between the Queen and Ministers, as to the right of omitting her Majesty's name in the Liturgy, appears to allow of judicial decision, by any friend of her Majesty proceeding against any Clergyman for such omission, in breach of the 1st Eliz. cap. 2, sec. 3.—

"That all and singular Ministers in any cathedral or parish church, or other places, shall, from and after, &c. be bounden to say and use the mattens, even song, celebration of the Lord's Supper, administration of each of the sacraments, and all the common and open prayers, in such order and form as is mentioned in the said book, as authorized by Parliament in the said 5th and 6th years of the reign of King Edward the Sixth."

Any Clergyman transgressing this Statute is liable in the forfeiture of one year's profit of his spiritual benefices, and six months' imprisonment, without bail. The Defendant would of course rely on the proclamation, the legal validity of which would depend on the construction of the 14th Car. II. cap. 4, sec. 25:

"Provided always, and be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That in all those prayers, litanies, and collects, which do any way relate to the King, Queen, or Royal Progeny, the names be altered and changed from time to time, and *fitted* to the present occasion, according to the direction of lawful authority."

A London Ministerial Paper says—"A report has been most industriously circulated for many days, the object of which was to make the Public believe that some rupture had taken place between an Illustrious Personage and a Royal Duke, whose interest might be affected by the bill of pains and penalties now pending in the House of Lords. We can readily understand the motives of this rumour, and we are happy to find that its mischievous propagators have been compelled to invent this falsehood, in absence of any real difference, however trifling, between the Royal brothers.—The fact is, that the parties alluded to by this rumour were never on better terms than they are at this moment, and that the Royal Duke was never more zealous in the discharge of his high official duties."

NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Yesterday, at three o'clock, the foundation stone of the new Custom-house Quays and Dock, now building by order of Government, was laid in presence of a large concourse of spectators, of Ladies and Gentlemen, by the Mayor, attended by the Sheriffs and the Deputy Recorder, in their full costume. The procession was led by the Engineer, Mr. Nimmo, and the Contractor, Mr. Mullins, followed by the Mayor and Corporate Officers, the Officers of the Customs, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the Garrison Staff, and numerous other Gentlemen. The Stone being duly bedded in hydraulic mortar, the plumb and square applied, the Mayor deposited therein a sealed flask, containing the coins of the realm, the Waterford Newspapers of the day, and a scroll containing the following inscription:—

In the Year MDCCCXX,
And the First of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord,
GEORGE IV,
The first Stone of this Quay, Dock, and Stores,
Intended, after mature consideration by his Majesty's Government,
For the better security of the Revenue,
And the accommodation of the Mercantile Interest,
Was laid in the presence of
The Right Worshipful JAMES HACKETT, Esq. Mayor,
HENRY ALCOCK and HENRY H. HUNT, Esqrs. Sheriffs,
THOMAS COOKE, Esq. Deputy Recorder,
The Very Rev. Dean LEE,
JAMES WALLACE, Esq. Collector of Customs,
W. MILWARD, Esq. President of the Chamber of Commerce,
ALEXANDER NIMMO, Engineer,
HENRY MULLINS and MAC MAHON, Contractors.

The MAYOR then, with three distinct knocks of the mallet, pronounced the Stone duly laid.—Wine was poured on it, and Oil, with wishes for the prosperity of our foreign trade; Corn and Milk, also, were sprinkled, emblematic of our national productions. The whole scene was gratifying in the highest degree. The Company afterwards adjourned to the Commercial Hotel, to dinner, where many appropriate and patriotic toasts were given, and the evening was concluded in the genuine spirit of harmony.

The excavations, embanking, and piling for this work commenced in March last; considerable progress has already been made in the formation of the Wet Dock, which, being six feet deeper than the low-water of spring tides, will be capable of receiving the largest West-Indiamen, with deep water all the way from the sea, which is not the case in any other port in Ireland.—The river in front of this new Custom-house Dock is seventy-two feet deep at low water, and the Dock is to be surrounded by fire-proof Stores, with a Custom-house, having a neat architectural front to William street.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The current price of *Butter* on Tuesday, at the market-house, was 87s. to 87s. 6d. for first quality. Yesterday, it opened at the same rate, but soon advanced to 88s. generally, and 1s. to 2s. over was given for some of superior or Carlow quality. Number weighed at the crane on Tuesday, 192—yesterday 295. The demand for good *Wheat* continuing brisk, rather better prices are obtained; one parcel yesterday brought 35s. The price of Oats is also a shade higher, 13s 6d. being now currently given for heavy parcels, and 13s. 9d. in some instances. No alteration in *Flour*, *Oatmeal*, or other articles.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, JULY 26.

ARRIVED,

24th—None.

25th—John, Jones, Quebec, timber, deals, &c.; Bridport, Treyte, London, ballast and luggage

26th—Nassau, Grossard, Quebec, plank, staves, luggage, &c.; Watson, Roper, Dublin, convicts, for Cork.

SAILED,

24th—Lebanon, Blake, London, oats; Marshal Blucher, May, Portsmouth, butter and oats.

25th—Pacific, Ellis, London, flour, oats, and rapeseed; Industry, White, Arundel, barley, oats, butter, and lard; Armose, Wade, Liverpool, wheat, oats, flour, &c.; John Thomas, Gordon, Chichester and Shoreham, butter, oats, and barley; John, Thomas, London, wheat and oats; Eliza, Williams, Bristol, flour, &c.; Hibernia, Bailey, Bristol, butter, bacon, flour, oil, &c.

26th—Wind W. S. W. past 7 morning.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the POST-MASTERS-GENERAL *are ready to receive Proposals for conveying his Majesty's Mails, for a term of Three or Seven Years, between* WATERFORD *and the* PACKET HARBOUR *of* DUNMORE, *either by* COACH, *drawn by four Horses, carrying four inside and three outside Passengers, or by* CART, *drawn by one Horse, without Passengers, or by a* HORSE POST; *and in any case to perform the Journey in One and a Half Hours.*

By command,
T ORDE LEES, *Pro-Secretary.*
General Post-Office, July 25, 1820.

N. B. Proposals will also be received for conveying, by HORSE-POST, *all expresses that may be necessary with the Mails from Dunmore, and to perform the Journey in like time.*

T. O. L.

WATERFORD LIBRARY

THE PROPRIETORS of the WATERFORD LIBRARY are requested to meet at the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, *on* FRIDAY *next, the 28th instant, at One o'Clock, to receive the report of the Committee appointed on the 24th of April last, and transact such other Business as may come before them.*

Signed by Order,
W. PALMER, Secretary.
Waterford, July 25, 1820.

WANTED,

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS,
ON ONE OR MORE CITY SEAL OR SEALS.
Apply to ROBERT COOKE, *Town Clerk.*
Waterford, July 19, 1820.

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.