

DISURBANCES IN NORFOLK.

Thursday night, in the town of Norwich, a strong party of insurgents, amounting to several hundreds, collected from all the neighbouring parishes, attacked and destroyed a threshing machine attached to the farm of Mr. Richard Doggett, of Winstow.

Prisoners—You are all of you convicted, some of you by your own confession, and others by the verdict of the Jury, of having committed several riots in different places, but all for the same purpose—that of breaking threshing machines.

London, March 11.—A singular murder was committed about ten o'clock on Saturday night, for the purpose of plunder, at No. 16, Robert-street, Blandford-row, on the person of Mrs. Donaty, widow of the Sheriff's officer of that name, aged 53 and upwards, who occupied the house.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LONDON AND THE SOUTH OF IRELAND.
Sailed by a Cork Packet in which we are not furnished with one or two instances of the means, violence and injury which have arisen to the South of Ireland, in consequence of the prohibition of the houses of departure of the Corks from Dublin for Cork, to which we have constantly called the public attention.

GREENVALE BLEACH, FORMERLY SMITHVALE.
WILLIAM M. ARDAGH.
In addition to his former Stock, modern Selection of very prime WINES, he now offers for Sale, on moderate terms.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 25th MARCH INSTANT, OR FIRST OF MAY NEXT.
THE TOWNLAND OF RALYGOY, situated within Five Miles and a Half of Waterford, on the Bank of the River Suir, County of Kerry, containing 200 Acres of present divided land, containing 100 Acres of excellent DWELING-HOUSES, OUT-OFFICES, &c. &c. attached to each.

FOR QUEBEC, IN CANADA, THE WELL-KNOWN, FAST-SAILING BRIG, PEN ROSE, MICHAEL FOLEY, MASTER, BURDEN 300 TONS.
Has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will be ready for Sea on or about the FIRST OF APRIL.

TO BE LET, FROM 25th MARCH INST. THE FOLLOWING LANDS, THE ESTATES OF SIR LEONARD WORSLEY HOLMES, BART. Situated within Two Miles of Youghal, in the Parish of Temple-Melick, and County of Waterford.

WATERFORD.
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OWEN CARROLL & CO. HAVE FOR SALE, THIRTY TO FORTY BASKETS, PRIME DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE, Which they will dispose of on reasonable Terms. Waterford, March 7, 1822.

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RUSSIA. (From the Dublin Evening Post)
By accounts from the United States, which have reached us through a private channel, we have the first intelligence of a new Elixir of the Emperor Alexander, of a most important character, which shows the gigantic ambition of the Russian Government to be fully equal to, if not to exceed the most arrogant pretensions of the Emperor Napoleon.

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LONDON.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12.
We have this morning received the Paris Journals of Sunday in due course, and also by express those of Monday. The Monitor of the former day contains an article from the War Department, which states, that the last advices from Angers, Saumur, and Tours, were of a very satisfactory character.

At half-past nine o'clock on the same evening, there was a numerous assemblage on the Place Vendôme. A dance took place round the column, and about thirty of the Vice-la-Porte—a la-cadette—Vice-Napoleon II.—The sisters were soon surrounded by an armed force, about 80 of whom were taken into custody.

RUSSIA. (From the Dublin Evening Post)
The question of War between Russia and Turkey continues to be involved in the same state of mystification. The role of Ali Pacha is still continued—the Russian Troops are still represented as moving forward. The Greek fleet, it is stated, put to sea, for the purpose of meeting the Turkish squadron.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 13.
The following are extracts of private letters which we have received this morning:
PARIS, MARCH 8 NINE O'CLOCK, A.M.—A letter from Mrs. de St. Marthe, dated Feb. 28, states a ship had arrived there that morning, whose despatches, which were instantly landed, contained the organization laws of the Morra. I will transmit you these important documents tomorrow, next day. It is already known, that the Senate of Angos has decided that the Greek Government should always keep 80,000 men under arms until the end of the war with the Turks, and the entire establishment of the national liberty and independence, and that its maritime force should consist of sixty ships. It is added that the 80,000 are on foot, and that the sixty ships are in the ports of the Morra.

MARCH 9.—A very important change has just been made in the Post-office Department.—Thirty counters have been put upon the retired half-pay list, and the routes of nearly all the others have been changed.
It is affirmed that very serious movements are making in the quarter of Beirut.
A great number of persons were yesterday arrested at the Jardines Planters, amongst whom are Law Student's and half-pay Officers, who were all confined to the 14th lecture.

MARCH 10, HALF PAST FOUR O'CLOCK.—Advices from Constantinople announce as certain that hostilities between Persia and the Porte are carried on with more activity than ever. The Shah has not accepted the mediation of Lord Stratford; he has, on the contrary, published a Manifesto, in which he approves of the conduct of his son. The intelligence of the death of Mirza is authentically contradicted. The determination of the Shah of Persia may reasonably be allowed as the result of the negotiations of Russia with the Persian Court.
The tergiversations of the Viceroy of Egypt, who seems to have anticipated the orders of the Grand Signior, to place an army of 10,000 men and his whole fleet at his command, perfectly coincide with these various relations. The Viceroy of Egypt, according to accounts from Odessa, dated Feb. 12, seeks more than ever to render himself independent. The Wechabites, say advices of the same date, again infest Arabia.
The following is an extract of a letter, dated Alex la Chapelle, March 5:—
Advices from Warsaw, which have recently been received at Berlin, announce that an extraordinary courier has brought an order to the General in Chief of the Russian army of the West, to proceed without delay to the Southern Provinces of the Empire.

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the leaders, they were much opposed; they at last succeeded in apprehending one man, but not till after the riot act had been read. Five or six others have been since committed to prison.—*Hind-  
wor Express.*

EXTRAORDINARY RECESSION OF THE SEA.—The extreme violence of the S. W. wind, on Tuesday night (23rd inst.), combined with the natural effect of an ebb tide at nearly the top of the spring, caused the sea on Wednesday morning to recede, along the northern shore of this County, to a greater distance than within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant of the coast, and afforded an opportunity of obtaining many valuable articles, the remains of wrecks, anchors, &c. as also other objects of curiosity, which had been for a long series of years covered by the waves. Among the latter are, we are informed, several remains of the bones of animals from the shore opposite Hampton Hill, similar in character to those we have occasionally noticed as having been found at that spot. The regulated time of low water was about the hour of five in the morning, but the ebb did not cease till that of eight, three hours after wards; during which period the sea was observed to ebb and flow, three times in alternate succession, and the final reflux is described as approaching in the shape of a condensed rolling wave of considerable magnitude. The distance to which the sea receded is calculated at a mile beyond that of the usual low water mark of spring tides, in many parts more than two miles from the margin of the land.—*Kentish Gazette.*

#### PRINCE BOPOLD.

We have lately noticed some very gross and unmerited attacks in the Newspapers upon his Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg.—According to one, his visit to the Continent is a sufficient ground for the enactment of an Abolition Tax. Another chooses to designate his Royal Highness as a foreigner, and charges him with meanness, because his agents think fit to sell the produce of his grounds and farms during his absence, which it also designates as a retreat to the Continent. The malicious motive of these charges is equally obvious as a retreat to the Continent. Prince Leopold is not a foreigner in relation to England; he is a British subject, a naturalized Englishman, as Englishman by the law of the land; and he has upon many public occasions, expressed himself proud and happy in being an Englishman. The visit of his Royal Highness to the Continent was not a matter of whim and caprice, but of solid duty and affection, his mother having fallen into an alarming state of ill health.—It was long meditated, and it was due to other immediate relatives, who he had not seen for many years. The splendid resort of fetes at Marlborough House, which preceded his departure, do not assure of partyship; but if the sale of the produce of his farms justifies the expectation, his Royal Highness must bear it in common with our late lamented Sovereign, and every Noblesse in the land, who ever thought it a reproach. It is perhaps superfluous to observe, that these base attacks upon his Royal Highness are to be found only in the Ultra-Whig journals, that arrogate to themselves an exclusive right for loyalty.—*Globe.*

#### TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

Stocks this day as follows:  
Bank Stock, 100/10  
3 per Cent. Red. 100/10  
3 per Cent. Cons. 107 1/4  
4 per Cent. Cons. 109 1/2  
5 per Cent. Cons. 110 1/2  
We have received the Paris Papers of Friday and Saturday last, at a late hour this morning.—Their contents are of great importance, and prove that the spirit of disaffection continues to manifest itself, not only in the capital, but in the provinces, with increasing boldness. We have no further time or space for comments, but must refer our readers to the extracts which are subjoined. Five of the Students who were most active in the late tumults, have been expelled the Law School.

The news from Spain contained in these papers confirms the intelligence, that Riego has been nominated President of the Cortes. Private letters from Madrid, describe this appointment as having produced a painful sensation among the more generous and loyal inhabitants of that capital. It is considered as indicating the future disposition of the Cortes. "The National Convention of France," it is observed, "its madness, and its crimes, present themselves to the imagination of those Spaniards who are the friends of their King and Country." A deputation waited upon the King to acquaint him with the election. The monarch did not receive the intelligence without emotion, but he replied, with much calmness, "I shall go, accompanied by my family, to open the Session."

The Session was accordingly opened on the 1st inst. with a Speech from the Throne, but it contained nothing remarkable. No allusion was made to the appointment of Riego, who, in his reply, spoke chiefly of the obstacles which the constitutional cause still experienced, and of the firm determination of the Cortes to remove them. The King left the Hall amid cries of "Long live the Cortes—the Constitutional King—and the Spanish Nation!"

"PARIS, MARCH 8.—On Tuesday, at noon, an assemblage of upwards of four hundred students, a portion of whom were provided with canes, to place on the Place de St. Genevieve.—From thence they proceeded shouting "the Charter for ever!" "Liberty for ever!" to the Place de l'Odéon." At this moment the Commissary of

Police arrived, in his official attire; he was received with hisses. Almost at the same moment a detachment of gendarmes came to the spot at full gallop, and dispersed them. At two o'clock, they again mustered on the Quay d'Orsay, and marched to the Place du Palais Bourbon, where they renewed their rallying cries of "the Charter and the Nation for ever!" The guards and gendarmes took several into custody, and cleared the grounds. At the close of the evening, they rallied in front of the Church Saint Etienne, and vented insulting expressions against the Missionaries.—Here they were again dispersed by the military, parties of whom were stationed at different positions during the night, and an imposing force was kept under arms on the Place des Victoires.

On Wednesday, these tumultuous proceedings were renewed. About five o'clock in the afternoon, several hundreds of individuals, whose ill intentions were rendered sufficiently manifest by their demeanour, assembled at the entrance of the Jardin des Plantes, where M. Thérard had commenced his lecture. There were not many Students in this assemblage, which was, for the most part composed of the lowest of the populace. Siniater exclamations were soon raised on all sides; the lecture was suspended, and a serious riot ensued. The gendarmes entered and charged the multitude; several were wounded. In order to insure the detection of the disaffected, a guard was placed at the gate, with orders to let no one pass who had not an entrance ticket; but numbers made their way over the walls, on which orders were given to let no one come on till the arrival of a stronger force, to enable the Authorities to discover and apprehend those who had clandestinely introduced themselves. "M. Thérard, the Professor," says the *Constitutionnel*, "requested the Officer to liberate the Students, which being refused, some murmurs arose. The Officer having backed his horse, the Students, in fear of being trampled upon, struck the animal with their canes and umbrellas; the Officer drew his sabre, and the gendarmes charged these youths, two of whom were wounded, one grievously in the shoulder, by a sabre cut." At eight in the evening, groups formed on the Place Vendôme; three were almost immediately dispersed by strong detachments of cavalry; again they rallied on the Place des Victoires, from whence they were also driven by the military, whose vigilance discontinued all their schemes to congregate.

A Sergeant of the 16th Regiment, Infantry, took a young man into custody, who was found encouraging the mob, by sedition language. The *Gazette de France* contains the following postscript, dated Saturday, at midnight:—"Twenty rebels, laden with persons arrested in the Jardin des Plantes, and escorted by the Gendarmes, arrived at the Prefecture at nine o'clock."

"It is said that a great many demissives have taken place in the Post-office departments.

"It is announced as certain, that M. Decazes will set out immediately for Germany.

"Advices received this evening from Saumur, contradict the statement of the embarkation of Berton. On the contrary, it is said, he has taken refuge in the forest of Parthenay, which is circumvallated with troops."

M. Ternaux, Colonel of the 3rd legion of the National Guard, and M. Andelle, Lieutenant of the Chasseur, have resigned. The latter commanded at the Post de Pettit Peres. On the day that M. de Corcelles and Demarcy, Members of the Chamber of Deputies, were arrested.

M. Saleron, Colonel of another legion of the National Guard, and M. de Marnier, nephew of the Duke de Choiseul, have also resigned.

"The Clerk of a foreign banking-house and a half-pay Lieutenant have been arrested at Rennes on identical charges. Also an individual, in officers attire, who had addressed treasonable expressions to some soldiers at a tavern.

Colonel Alix was arrested at Nantes, at the moment of his arrival in that town.

The Post-master of Nozay (Department of the Lower Loire), has been dismissed for seditious conduct.

On the 26th ult. the Mayor of Nlorst addressed the inhabitants of that city in commendation of their inviolable fidelity to the throne, which was manifested by their disregard of the perfidious machinations of the enemies of order."

The following is an extract of a letter from Orleans, dated the 12th February:—"The Officers of the Russian army on the Poith are daily coming here in numbers, on long furloughs or leave of absence. They seem now to have abandoned all hopes of the commencement of a war with the Turks; and, indeed, the general conversation on that subject has ceased. Orders have been received from St. Petersburg, by the police, to make preparations for the reception of the Emperor and Dowager Empress, who are expected to arrive here about the commencement of May, and in consequence there is great activity in improving the approach to the town, and repairing the streets. It is given out that the Empress will remain here all the summer, with her Court; in which case, the nobility of this part of Russia and of Poland, will be flocking here."

There is now no doubt whatever but the freedom of our port will be ensured to it. On the Emperor's arrival such representations will be laid before him, as must convince him of its general utility to the commerce of this part of his dominions."

The branch of the Government Bank here still continues to withhold its issues. This conduct for the last month or five weeks, has had a

most mischievous effect upon business, and is doing an incalculable injury to commercial pecuniary. There is, in fact, no money (notes) in circulation, and all prices are obtained at a ruinous rate for such sales as are forced; five per cent. per month is just now the current rate of interest of money, on good securities; and as much as a half per cent. has been paid for the use of it for one week."

The Superannuation Bill was brought forward yesterday by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The operation of the proposed measure will be to relieve the Country from one-half of the expense hitherto incurred under the head of the Superannuation Act, by deducting five per cent. from all salaries exceeding £100 per annum, and two and a half per cent. from those which do not reach that sum. The scale of the superannuation allowances is to be one-twelfth of the salary for every five years' service, thus making fifty years' service entitled to the full amount. Certain reductions are also to be effected in the amount of salaries, when the places to which they are affixed shall become vacant by the resignation or death of their holders, and till then, ten per cent. will be paid upon the amount intended to be dropped. These are the chief features of the plan proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and adopted last night by the House, in the shape of a resolution.

The Sovereign himself sets a noble example, in the voluntary sacrifice of no less than a tenth part of the sum allotted to his own personal expenses. Of £500,000 devoted to that purpose, the King gives up thirty thousand.

The following is a correct statement of the calculations made by Mr. Vauntt in his speech last night, and it shows the sincerity with which Ministers have applied themselves to the task—in many respects painful one—of effecting every possible reduction in the public expenditure.

#### PROBABLE SAYING.

(IMMEDIATE.)

By Superannuation, deduction on Government Officers, at Six per Cent. ....	£19,000
On Revenue Departments, at Four per Cent. ....	60,000
Immediate Reduction of Officers, .....	10,000
Contribution from Officers of State, .....	50,000
Civil List, .....	20,000
His Majesty's most gracious Donations, .....	30,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>£189,000</b>

FOR IRELAND.

Suppose One-third of the first three Items, .....	£119,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>£189,000</b>

(FUTURE.)

Further gradual Reduction of Officers, .....	£30,000
Further Savings on the Revenue Departments, .....	100,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>£130,000</b>
Suppose One-Fifth, .....	£26,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>£156,000</b>

#### The Waterford Chronicle.

SAURDAY, MARCH 19.

The London Journals of Monday and Tuesday have arrived.—No Mail due.

We have little to remark in this place relative to Foreign intelligence. It will be seen from the Courier of Tuesday, that the excited state of this City is fully confirmed. Nothing is stated as to MONTGOMERY and BERTRAND, but the rumour relative to them was unauthenticated and cautiously guarded by the writer.

The accounts with respect to Russia and Turkey have once more assumed an aspect of peace, but every probability still tends to war, and hostilities are expected to commence within a short period of time.

The substance of the proceedings in the House of Commons on Monday is given in our columns; the details did not possess any strong degree of interest.

#### STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

(From the Wexford Herald of March 14.)

MILICIOUS BURNING AT NEWTON-BARRY.

A Meeting of the Magistrates and principal Inhabitants of Newton-Barry and its vicinity was held at that town on Monday, for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances attending the burning, on the night of Wednesday, the 6th inst. of part of the houses in the farm yard of Mr. John Ralph, Postmaster. In one of the houses, intended to have been consumed, which are on the Church road, close to the town, were fifteen fat wethers. The premises were minutely examined, and the respectable individuals composing the Meeting being convinced of the impossibility of fire taking place unless by premeditated design, entered into a large subscription to reward any person or persons who shall, within six calendar months from the day of the Meeting, prosecute to conviction any of the persons concerned in the outrage. Five pounds will be given for such private information, within the same period, as shall lead to the detection and conviction of any of the incendiaries. The subscription list is headed, Rt. Hon. J. Barry, £11 7s. 6d.; Major Irvine, £5; Major Boyd, £5; Captain Kerr, £5; Major Deterville, £5, &c. &c.

BURNING AT BLACKWATER.

On Monday night last, the out-house of John Murphy, of Ballyron, near Blackwater, was set fire to, in four places, and totally consumed. Murphy had taken a small portion of land from which, some time since, a bad tenant was ejected, which is the only cause that can be assigned for this malicious outrage. Ballyron is part of the estate of Matthew Talbot, of Castle-Talbot, Esq.

At a late hour yesterday evening, were committed to gaol by Cadwallader Waddy, Esq. Patrick Nowlan and Meers Colleen, otherwise Nowlan, both of Ballyron, charged on the oath of John Murphy, with the burning aforesaid.

ANOTHER FIRE.—Last week, an out-office belonging to the Rev. Mr. Morgan, at the Globe-house near Ross, in which was a collection of valuable books and papers, was burned down by some evil-minded persons. Some ninety volumes of tracts, also his property, were destroyed.

A few nights since, a number of galled apprentices, (the property of Richard Sylvester, of Kiltinock) were torn up by some malicious individual.

#### COUNTY LIMERICK.

(From the Limerick Chronicle of March 12.)

The following has been received this morning from our Newcastle Correspondent:—"On Saturday night, six cows, the property of the Rev. William Ashe, jun. of Creave, were taken from off his farm by the insurgents, and supposed to be conveyed to the depot on the mountains."

On Sunday night, a small party of three nocturnal legislators attacked the house of Mr. Meade, below the pig-gate of Newcastle, at the early hour of nine o'clock; the servant answering them to be a parrot of the army, opened the door, one of whom entered the kitchen, and instantly demanded a pound note, and also delivering a threatening letter, signifying to have a gentleman inmate in the house to quit, or prepare his coffin. Mr. Meade resolutely resisted the demand, when a gun was presented through a pane at him, on which he repaired to the upper window, and called aloud for the guard, on which they instantly threw a volley of stones at the windows, and quickly retired. Mr. Meade and his family have repaired to the town to lodge.

The same night, they severely flogged a man of the name of Ward, in the outlets of the town, being charged as a spy. They also visited several farm houses in the vicinity, extorting contributions.

"Two cows were most lachrimously cut and mangled by a party of ruffians on the lands of Moura, near Newcastle, belonging to a tenant of Major Sullivan, by which they died.

"Two men were apprehended and brought into Newcastle Biddlewell this day, for the abduction of a female, near Castlecahan, by a party of Whiteboys."

The constant patrole of the army by night have the desired effect, and will in a short time bring these unfortunate misguided people to a perfect sense of their duty and obedience."

#### SPECIAL SESSIONS.

COUNTY COURT—MONDAY, MARCH 11.

Sergeant Torrens and the Assistant-Barrister took their seats at an early hour. A full Bench of Magistrates appeared.

His Lordship remarked, that it was pleasing to be able to state, that no fresh disturbances had taken place within the last few nights.

Mr. Carew S. O'Grady stated, that since the introduction of the Insurrection Act, the county has been marvellously quiet in tranquillity.

James and William Hilliard were put to the bar, for having refused to deliver up ammunition, &c. contrary to the provisions of the statute.

For the prosecution.—John Wickham, Esq. Magistrate, stated, that he repaired to the dwelling-house of the Prisoners, whom he knew, accompanied by a party; it was on the 4th inst. when he entered he demanded arms and ammunition. Both the Prisoners admitted having a gun, and had permission from Mr. Evans for holding it. Witness asked Prisoners for powder and ball; James said he had none, but that powder was in the barrel of the gun. Witness then warned Prisoners of the consequence of a denial, for that he (witness) could put his hand on the ammunition, and knew where it was. Witness ordered a candle or rush-light to be got to make a search, and again warned the prisoners not to deny their having ammunition. Their reply was obstinate and insolent, and defied the witness to search. One of the party rebuked the prisoners for their insolent address to the Magistrate. After the light was obtained, witness again cautioned the prisoners how they persisted in denying their having ammunition, and that still it was not too late to acknowledge it. This appeal made no other impression than the former, and witness proceeded in the search. After having examined the cupboard minutely, he found that there was a drawer on the top of the cupboard which was locked; it was opened by one of the party; when James said, "Oh, I have made a mistake, there is some powder and ball in that drawer." Witness searched it, and found different parcels of powder, several balls, slugs, and drops, a lock of a gun, a bullet-mould, and two or three old flints and a powder-horn, which was full of powder. Witness asked what was in the powder-horn, when James replied, "that it was black-burn for cleaning scythes. One of the police tasted the contents, and was of opinion that it was not powder; witness threw it into the fire, and it exploded like gun-powder. Witness then proceeded to another cupboard, but found nothing; he however perceived that there was a drawer in the lower part of it, which was also locked up. William Hilliard, the other prisoner, said it was useless to open it, as there was nothing in it. Witness said it should be opened. Prisoner said he could not find the key, but if witness would come the following day, it should be opened.

Witness then replied he would have it forced open, and ordered the Policeman to do so; the bayonet was then applied to the bolt of the lock, which when prisoner saw, said, "he did not know that there was powder and ball there." Witness found in the drawer a leather case, and powder in it. [Witness would have observed, that in James's drawer he found four or five pounds of sheet lead.] These articles were produced, and sealed with Mr. Wickham's seal; they were severally examined by the Court. Witness brought a Policeman and a Sergeant to corroborate his testimony.

To the Court.—Witness is a Magistrate to a particular district; the Prisoners don't live in his district. The Court observed, that no Magistrate's jurisdiction was limited, where he perceived an occasion for his services.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Callaghan.—Witness lives two miles from the prisoners. Knows William to be in the employment of the Rev. Mr. Grady, and is woodranger to him, and also heard so; witness admits it. Witness applied to Mr. O'Callaghan to turn the Prisoner, William, out of the employment of the Rev. Mr. Grady, for having given impudence and insolence to witness; Prisoner was discharged from the employment, but was taken back into the employment again.—There are extensive woods and bogs on Mr. Grady's estate. Never knew prisoner had a gun to protect; heard he had, and don't doubt Mr. Evans gave leave to Prisoner to keep it. Prisoner denied having powder when asked for it, but when the drawers were opened the Prisoner then acknowledged it. That part of the country has been tranquil until the last three weeks.

John Hone, Policeman, went with the Magistrate, on the 4th, to the Prisoners' house; saw the Prisoners, and heard the demand made for ammunition, when a reply was given, that only a half-charge was in the gun. The demand was made more than once. The Magistrate desired a search to be made. One of the Prisoners said, "do so, and do your best." Witness has described the ammunition found in the top drawer.

Christopher Erard, of the Co. Limerick Staff, knows Mr. Wickham, and heard him make a demand on both the Prisoners for arms, ammunition, &c. (Witness enumerated the ammunition found. They had the powder-horn in the room, which was again produced.)

For the defence, John Evans, Esq. of Ashroe, Esq. Magistrate of the County of Limerick, and acquainted with both Prisoners. One of them is employed by the Rev. Mr. Grady, in case of his plantations; he complained of witness of damage being done, and summoned witness before him for such offence, who were convicted. Prisoner asked witness for a gun, which he gave, and four or five charges of powder, some swan-drops and duck shot; he also gave him a bullet-mould, as he had for. Swears that the bullet-mould produced is the one. He gave them a certificate in 1816 to keep arms, in order to protect his old friend's property. Gave them a pistol first, but it was not useful enough; got it back, and gave them a gun; identified the gun got with the Prisoners as the same. Their conduct in general was peaceable and industrious. James is a carpenter, and mostly employed by Mr. Burke, of Ballyroren, and witness; William, the other prisoner, tells grand under Mr. Grady, and there is no better character. The Barony of Onyboe, and the neighbourhood of Cappanuk is tranquil, for Captain Rock did not make his appearance there.

Byan Rouke was put to the bar, for having in his possession fire-arms, and refusing to give them up.—*Guiltily.*

Our limits prevent us from inserting the trials which took place on Tuesday; none of them, however, were of particular interest, and only one conviction took place. Thirteen prisoners were discharged.

At the Special Sessions for the County of Cork, on Thursday, one man was found guilty of secret-arms; several others were tried and acquitted.

Committed to the County Gaol, on Wednesday, by Richard Ussery, Esq. John Kelly charged with having, on the nights of the 12th and 13th February last, robbed two dwelling-houses, in company with others, armed with fire-arms. By John Kelly, Esq. Garrett Launders, charged with presenting a pistol at and threatening the life of John Parker. By H. Gumbleton, Esq. Edward Coughlan, charged with sheep-stealing. On Thursday, by the Right Hon. William Bagwell, Patrick Maher, charged with highway robbery and other offences; Owen Casey, rape; and Edward Callanan and John Connors, having stolen timber.

Exchange, Friday, Dublin on London, 8 1/2 1/2.

THE MARKETS.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

MONDAY, MARCH 11.—Owing to the late boisterous weather we had no arrivals from the northern coast this morning, and but a short supply of Wheat from Essex and Kent, by land carriage samples; but a large quantity remained over from last week, which met heavy sale, and only prime picked samples obtained last Monday's prices; all other sorts were offered full 2s. per quarter lower, without being able to effect sales at that abatement. Fine Barley sold yesterday's prices, which were 3s. per quarter higher than on this day's sale; in consequence of the day on this City, after a painful and protracted illness, he may be incorporated with the most editing attention to the Divine Will, Mrs. Snow, wife of John Snow, Esq. of Larkfield, Co. Kilkenny—a lady whose excellent disposition, agreeable manners, and exemplary fulfilment of all her relative duties, rendered her an object of universal esteem and affection to her respectable family and friends.

some time after, Mr. Grady inquired into the matter, and directed Prisoner to apologize to Mr. Wickham, and beg of him to interfere for his re-engagement. (Here Mr. Wickham denied the Prisoner ever making an apology; if he did, would interfere and accept it.) William, from his good conduct and attention, in charge of the property, was taken back.

The Court retired, and, after a long sitting, returned a verdict of *Guiltily*.

His Worship then addressed both the Prisoners by telling them, that the Court had deliberated with anxiety and attention on their case, and that he felt it his duty to announce to them, that they had come to a conclusion of their guilt of the offence with which they were charged. The Prisoners had had a long and patient trial, and the benefit of respectable witnesses examined on their behalf. It appeared in the case of the Prisoners, that a Magistrate had applied to them for what arms and ammunition they had; they knew him to be a Magistrate; they gave him a gun voluntarily; but when, in the further discharge of his duty, he demanded ammunition, and accompanied that demand by holding out the dangerous consequences of a denial, they promptly denied having any ammunition, and accompanied that denial by a defiance to him; but he did not accept that defiance. When the Magistrate, after a diligent search, came to the identical place where the ammunition lay concealed, then, and not until then, they replied, that there was ammunition concealed; and he would observe, that there was a remarkable coincidence for both the Prisoners to have ammunition concealed in separate places, to which each claimed a distinct ownership. There was not even a dissentient voice in the numerous Bench of Magistrates on your conviction. You have, by a denial of the ammunition, come under the provisions of the statute. You have had a good character, but he would say, that in these times a good character can have little effect, except in cases where there may be a doubt of the prisoner's guilt. There was, however, a circumstance disclosed, which was of consequence in the Prisoner's case, that the tranquillity of that part of the country was undisturbed; that it was not disgraced by those acts of outrage and turbulence which prevailed elsewhere. The Court felt much satisfaction in informing the Prisoners, that they would not be forthwith removed from the place where they now stand for transportation; that the Court had taken into consideration the peaceable demeanour of the Prisoner, and was also disposed to extend lenity, even in compliance to the peaceable and tranquil state of that country. The character of the Clergyman of the Established Church and the Roman Catholic Parish Priest had also its due influence. And he would further say, that the Court was disposed to influence an application which would be made to His Majesty's Government for the Prisoners. They were remanded back.

Denial Murphy, for being idle and disorderly.

Carew S. O'Grady.—Is a Magistrate, and, upon private information, proceeded to the Prisoner's dwelling, in about an hour after he had received it. Found him in another place; he denied his name, calling himself Hone; and finally Dennis Murphy. Witness offered to get any notice or message done for the Prisoner for defence. The Prisoner had no defence to make, but admitted that he was charged with murder two and a-half years ago.—*Guiltily.*

Byan Rouke was put to the bar, for having in his possession fire-arms, and refusing to give them up.—*Guiltily.*

Our limits prevent us from inserting the trials which took place on Tuesday; none of them, however, were of particular interest, and only one conviction took place. Thirteen prisoners were discharged.

At the Special Sessions for the County of Cork, on Thursday, one man was found guilty of secret-arms; several others were tried and acquitted.

Committed to the County Gaol, on Wednesday, by Richard Ussery, Esq. John Kelly charged with having, on the nights of the 12th and 13th February last, robbed two dwelling-houses, in company with others, armed with fire-arms. By John Kelly, Esq. Garrett Launders, charged with presenting a pistol at and threatening the life of John Parker. By H. Gumbleton, Esq. Edward Coughlan, charged with sheep-stealing. On Thursday, by the Right Hon. William Bagwell, Patrick Maher, charged with highway robbery and other offences; Owen Casey, rape; and Edward Callanan and John Connors, having stolen timber.

Exchange, Friday, Dublin on London, 8 1/2 1/2.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12.—Our Corn Market has been extremely dull this week, and the transactions have been very limited. The price of all descriptions may be noted as nominal. The business done this forenoon was again limited.—A few picked samples of Belfast and Drogheda Wheats realized the present prices—2s. 7d. to 2s. 4d. per bushel; but all other descriptions were difficult to sell without submitting to a reduction. Oats are again 3d. to 1d. lower. Grinding Barley scarce and inquired for. Flour was also in fair demand at our quotations.

Wheat, Irish, 5 0 0 1/2 1/2 per 70lbs. ————Wheat, English & Channel, 5 0 0 1/2 1/2 per 70lbs. ————Oats, Irish, 2 0 0 2 0 per 100lbs. ————Limerick, Water, 2 0 0 2 0 per 100lbs. ————Barley, Grinding, Irish, 2 0 0 2 0 per 100lbs. ————Oatmeal, 3 0 0 3 0 per 100lbs.

#### LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Imports of Grain.

Wheat, 554-Oats, 200-Sheep, 416-Flour, 1390	qr.	qr.	qr.	sacks
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There has been no change since our last in the price of Butter. Fresh fish qualities, from neighboring farmers, still obtain 88.—but the quantity of this description coming in is yet very little; Farmers' old lots rest from about 72c. to 82c. according to the proportions of the respective qualities in each, being at this season usually sold at one price all round. No parcel of Brock-y Butter sold yesterday; two lots of this kind (103 firlings), all inferior qualities, were sold on Thursday at a shade over 75c. Weighed at the Crane on Thursday (privately included), 118—yesterday, 89 firlings, (or later left from Farmers' There was but a limited supply of Grain at market the last two days. What sold yesterday (not quite so briskly as the day before) at about 19c. to 21c. for inferior and middling qualities, 21c. to 22c. 6d. for good & prime, and 23c. 6d. in a low instance for picked miller's samples.—Oats continued stationary at 8c. 6d. to 8c. 9d.—(Grinding or Shipping Barley, 8c. 6d. to 9c. 6d.—Malting Do. 10c. to 11c. per barrel.)

Flour (rather dull); the sales to Bakers, for the week ending on Wednesday, were but 470 cwt. being a decrease from the preceding week of 102 bags. Seeds may be stated 3s. per bag lower, 2s. being the highest price paid, according to the returns, the 3s. is still asked by some holders for very fine. Thresh and Fourthry remain nearly at last week's prices; the coarse kinds being rather scarce, and in better demand than fine. Oatmeal goes off slowly at 11s. to 11s. 6d. per cwt. generally, and 12s. occasionally for small quantities. Potatoes, 3d. to 4d. per stone by the bag.

Bacon Pig are a shade lower; some inferior lots have been bought at 22s. 9d. and 23s. per cwt. and few or none exceeded 23s. 6d. within the last two days. S.ald-d, 18s. to 22s. 6d. and 23s. was paid yesterday for a few prime heavy Figs Old, 10s. to 12s.—Heads, 13s. to 14s. per cwt. Newfoundland Fish, wet, 7s. to 8s.—dry, 11s. to 13s. per cwt. Scotch Herring, 22s. to 24s. per barrel, and 25s. by retail. Newport Coal, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.—Newhouse, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per barrel.

Price of Butter at Cork on Thursday.

Morristown—80; 76; 60; 56; 00; 00	County—70; 66; 58; 50; 40; 30
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#### MEDICAL ASSYLUM.

The Treasurer acknowledges to have received:

Per Rev. E. BOSSAS	£110 19 1/2
Jonathan Gabbell's Workmen, .....	10 10 1/2
Frazer Smith's Ditto, .....	10 10 1/2
James Gray's Ditto, .....	10 10 1/2
E. J. Jacobson & Co. Ditto, .....	8 0 0
Goldstein and Sons' Ditto, .....	7 11 1/2
Thomas Jacob's Ditto, .....	13 4 1/2
William and Co.'s Ditto, .....	1 3 1/2
Johnson & F. Strangman's Ditto, .....	1 3 1/2
Strangman and Sons' Ditto, .....	1 8 1/2
Davis, Strangman, and Co.'s Ditto, .....	5 4 1/2
Nevers' Ditto, .....	1 8 1/2
James White's Ditto, .....	5 2 1/2
Mrs. Vincent's School, .....	4