LONDON.

MONDAY, MARCH 18.

"CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—The books at the Bank of England for the persons dissenting from the plans of Government closed on Saturday night, at twelve o'clock. The numbers are 1373; the amount, £2 605 978 6s. 10d. The Three per Cent. Consols, this morning, have been done at 80.

"Letters were this morning received from Constantinople, dated the 11th ult. They confirm the important event of peace being concluded between Persia and the Porte. The greatest tranquillity prevailed in the Turkish capital, and the suggestions of the European Powers respecting the dismissal of the Janissaries, appear to be on the eve of being carried into execution. The Chiefs had consented to adopt the European customs, and in consequence numerous troops from the interior (some accounts state 50,000) were encamped in the vicinity of Constantinople, drilling in the European manner. The writers of the letters we have seen state, that if this very important measure—the changing the military force, and the dismissal of the Janissaries—take place, the peace of Europe is certain of being maintained. Great exertions appear to be made in fitting out a fleet to cope with the Greeks: five large vessels were about to be launched."

We have received Jamaica papers to the 6th ult. It is stated under the date of St. Jago de la Vega, upon the authority of a letter from the Colonial Agent in London, that "communications betwixt Lord Bathurst and the Board of Trade have taken place, and they are anxious to frame for the early consideration of Parliament, a proposal for re-opening the intercourse between the West India Colonies and the United States of America. Upon the principles which such a measure might acknowledge and sanction, and upon the particular provisions it might contain, mainly must depend its degree of importance, and its eventual advantages to the colonial interest, and it will therefore be the earnest endeavour of those among us, whom his Majesty's Ministers may please to consult upon the subject, to urge that the whole be conducted with the most liberal spirit, and calculated to restore, if possible, to the colonies, all those advantages, which they enjoyed from the American intercourse before it was interrupted.

We have received Brussels Papers to the 15th inst. from which we make the following extracts:

"BRUSSELS, MARCH 12.—They write from the frontiers of France, the day before yesterday, that the descriptions of General Berton, Lieutenant Dolon, and of some other officers (whose names are not known) have been sent to all the brigades of gendarmerie, with orders to arrest them, and to give notice to the Generals commanding the military divisions in which those individuals may have been taken.

"MARCH 13.—Last Saturday the Church of Slype, between Ostend and Nieuport, was struck by lightning, and entirely consumed, except the bare walls. We learn also from Groningen, that the lightning struck the steeple of St. Martin's, and set fire to it. On the 8th, the wind was so high that it carried the burning timbers beyond the Steenstilpoort. The fire was extinguished at eight o'clock, but unhappily a young man of 20 years of age, was killed by the falling timbers. A police Officer was so severely hurt, that it was necessary to trepan him, and his life is despaired of. A shoemaker was severely injured, and a soldier is said to have perished in the flames."

A Hamburgh Mail, bringing papers to the 16th inst. has arrived this morning.

"HAMBURGH, MARCH 12.—The Russian Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michel have arrived at Warsaw; but they are not expected to make a long stay there.

"Accounts from Russia say, that a heavy rain fell at Beresow on the 16th of December, a circumstance which is unparalleled at that time of the year, on such a high latitude.

On Saturday, the despatches from Madras and Bengal, by the ship Asia, Captain Balderson, were closed at the East India House, and delivered to the purser of that ship.

The East India Company's outward-bound ship Dunira, was in lat. 4. N., long. 19½ W. on the 27th of January.

FUNERAL OF MRS. DONATTY.—The remains of this unfortunate woman were interred in St. Andrew's Church-yard, Holborn, this morning. At nine o'clock, two mutes were placed at the door of the house in Robert-street, and in consequence a considerable crowd was attracted to the spot.—Among those who were present and who accompanied the corpse to its last home, were David Donatty, the elder brother to Michael, with whom the deceased had lived, and who was suspected; David Donatty, the younger, the toll-keeper in Fleet street: Mr. Field, the Solicitor of Clifford's Inn, the trustee under Michael's Will; a Mrs. Tomkins, who claimed to be sister to the deceased, her daughter, and a person of the name of Harvey, a friend of the deceased.—Previous to the coffin's being screwed down, the lid was removed, and all the parties above-mentioned approached the body. David, the younger, came first and touched the face and bands. Mrs. Tomkins followed, and then David, the elder, came forward from the door, where he had been in conversation. He also touched the face, saying, "I have no objection to touch the poor creature, for I never did her any harm." His countenance did not betray any particular agitation. The girl, Mary Young, who had lived with the deceased at the time of her murder, was also placed by the side of the coffin, with the view of seeing whether there was any indication of a feeling on her part from whence her connexion with the commission of the offence could be elicited, but she was perfectly unmoved. The countenance of the deceased was perfectly placid. There was the mark of a severe contusion on her right cheek, as if produced by a violent blow, and there was likewise a small scar on the knuckle of the fore-finger of the right hand, occasioned no doubt, by her resistance to the murderer's intention. A gentleman who was present, and who was one of those who first entered the house with the watchman and patrole, said, that when he saw the body, it looked to him as if the head had been held on the ground in the same position as a butcher would hold a sheep while killing it, and the character of the wound confirmed this supposition. On a further inspection of the premises this morning, it was evident from the window on the first landing place being open when the murder was discovered, and there being a scrape down the bricks on the outside, that the inhuman perpetrator escaped that way, and not through the back door, as was at first believed. Mr. Taylor, the Vestry Clerk, was present, and took an active part in examining every thing calculated to throw a light on the subject. At ten o'clock the procession moved off. It consisted of a hearse and pair, and a single mourning coach. Up to two o'clock this day no new circumstance had been discovered to afford any fresh clue to the murderer.

PARIS PAPERS.

CHAMBER OF PEERS—MARCH 13.

The Keeper of the Seals presented eight letters patent "bearing institution of Peerage." They were those of the Prince de Talleyrand, the Duke de Montesquieu, the Count de Contades Count Roy, Count Simeon, Count de St. Aulaire, Baron Pasquier, Baron Portal.

The Chamber then resumed the discussion of the law on the Journals, when, after an amendment proposed by M. L. de Tollendal had been negatived, the *ensemble* of the project was carried by a majority of 124 to 83.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

The order of the day was the discussion of the Financial Projects of Law.

After M. Humblot de Conte, M. Ternaux, and M. de Bourienne had spoken, M. B. Constant rose and spoke at some length, and in the course of his remarks on the expenditure of the Home Department, said, that the secret expenses of the Police ought no less to excite their indignation. He would vote for those expenses, when he saw infamous prevaricators brought to justice, instead of pouncing down without commiseration, upon their dupes and victims; when, in short, the axe of the executioner should fall upon the head of the guilty, and not on those of the misguided.

An exclamation from the right side.—"Take care of yourself, Sir."

M. Foy.—You (meaning the exclaimer) are not wanting in good will to us.

M. de Lameth.—It is infamous! He who uttered the last insinuation dares not rise up in his place.

M. B. Constant.—That may happen; that, however, would not surprise me. I will not vote, nevertheless, for the increase which is demanded in the Army Estimates for the gendarmerie. If the gendarmerie were employed in the apprehension of malefactors, and only so, I would willingly vote for the requisite supplies; but I cannot vote for them when the gendarmerie, no longer put under the civil power—("that is false," exclaimed a voice)—is directed against unarmed citizens, under the pretext that crowds have collected in the public places, and in creating mobs for the purposes of irritation and punishment.—(Another interruption.)

Several of the Deputies here exclaimed—"We have required of M. the President, at least twenty times, to return to the Order of the Day; it is, indeed, high time to terminate this disgraceful scene."

After some further remarks,

M. B. Constant left the tribune, amidst a violent effervescence.

It was demanded, by the left, that M. B. Constant's speech should be printed; while this demand was energetically opposed by the right side, who designated the oration as a tissue of impostures and calumnies.

M. de Castlebajac spoke against the printing of the last speech. If, he observed, M. Benjamin Constant had confined himself to an examination of the Budget, while criticising its items, and, in reply, thrown back upon the Ministers that cutting irony which, in general, characterised his style of speaking: he (M. de Castlebajac) would have admitted that the Hon. Deputy was correctly in point, and, therefore, would not have opposed the printing of his speech. "There were," added M. de Castlebajac, "several passages in the speech which I censure not, though I cannot approve the taste of the former speaker as to the oriental style in which he ridded himself of the Ministers. He observed, that when the latter left the Chamber, he himself still remained there. I must aver, that this falling back upon a position in which M. B. Constant is not always found strikes me as a favourable augury, and appears to be a manifestation of most laudable regret."

M. Foy and others here exclaimed from the left side—"No personalities."

M. de Castlebajac—But the former speaker was the apologist of all the rebellions which occurred in the neighbouring countries, and at the moment when an unfortunate Monarch found himself in nearly the same situation as the ill-fated Louis XVI., only a very short time before the latter was beheaded by the revolutionists, M. B. Constant has evidently made an appeal to those without the confines of the Chamber, to the populace, when he stigmatised the present law of elections of not being a national one.

The President.—You ought to confine yourselves to the question, whether the speech of M. B. Constant is to be printed?

M. de Castlebajac now proceeded to show that the Charter was not infringed by the provisions of a law, which admitted no elector to vote without the qualification of paying 300f. in taxes.

M. de Lameth—"Good!"

The preceding speaker (added M. de Castlebajac) had been the foremost to attack the expences of supporting the Catholic Church, while himself and Colleagues were the very first to agree in an increase of support for the Protestant Church, to which M. B. Constant belonged. (*Agitation.*)—In effect, and finally, he must oppose the motion for printing the Hon. Deputy's speech, the greater part of which contained an appeal to the passions.

M. de Girardin here remarked, that the speech proposed to be printed was not directed so much against the Ministers of the Church, but pointed at contraband dealers in religion. (*Violent calls to "Order!"*)

An exclamation.—"Is it really the Count de Girardin who utters such sentiments?"

M. de Girardin.—It appears that the Missionaries have been repulsed in parts of the metropolis, by the majority of parish priests. ("*No; that rumour is altogether false.*")

M. de Marcellus here declared that the Missionaries were supported by the legitimate priests.

After much recriminatory discussion between MM. de Girardin, de Puymarin, Bogne de Faye, and others, M. Dudon rose in opposition to the motion, and insisted that M. B. Constant's speech if printed by order of the Chamber, would only add to that triumph now anticipated by the speaker. It contained all those principles which tended to the disorganization of society, and protected those turbulent, but salaried men, against whom the public power ought alone to be arrayed.

M. Teyssere.—Blood has streamed.

M. Dudon.—Yes, blood has flowed; but it will revolve upon you, and upon the authors of these disorders.

The remainder of this Deputy's explanations were stifled by the clamours of the left side, who left their benches in disorder; when the right side called for the question, and the motion for ordering the printing of M. B. Constant's speech was lost by a very great majority.

M. B. Constant then ascended the Tribune, in order to be heard in explanation with respect to a fact personal to himself, but the tumult of the Chamber was indescribable.

All the Deputies on the right spontaneously rose, exclaiming—"We have already heard enough of horrors; *you are rebellious, factious, and instigator of commotions, a friend to Gen. Berton, and the apostle of revolution in all countries.*"

M. B. Constant (pale and trembling) in vain essayed to be longer heard.

Exclamations.—"*Silence, you factious man! Silence you rebel!*"

M. Piet.—You (alluding to M. B. Constant) ought to be impeached for your speech.

From the Centre.—"There is no longer a Chamber: let us look to to-morrow."

M. de Corcelles, who sat almost alone on the left benches, remarked that proceedings had become quite indecorous.

M. B. Constant here declared that, in speaking of religion, he alluded to those only who were so well described by his Honourable Friend M. de Girardin.

A number of voices from the right side—"Dare, then, to repeat the epithet of *Contrabandiers!*"

M. de Sesmaisons rose amidst excessive agitation, and declared that the blood of the rebellious would rest upon the head of M. B. Constant.

M. B. Constant.—The blood thus effused will recoil on those persons who, by atrocious laws, have deprived France of all her guarantees; it will recoil most fearfully on those who have abused the advantages of power for the attainment of their private ends; it will recoil, in one word, on yourselves!

All those of the Ministers, who had remained, then left the Chamber in such disorder that no example has hitherto been found; and M. Constant, exhausted, and alone, at length quitted the tribune.—Adjourned to the following day.

PARIS, MARCH, 15.—There is a report of an approaching marriage between the Duke of Bourbon and her Royal Highness the Princess Christine of Naples, sister of the Duchess Berry. This young Princess was born in 1806.

Tranquillity is at length restored in Paris. The vigorous measures taken yesterday and the day before have so terrified the ill-disposed, that they have not dared to repeat the scandalous scenes which have afflicted the peaceable inhabitants of Paris for this fortnight past. This evening the Missionaries have been perfectly tranquil. The churches were crowded with the faithful, and yet no troops, except some patrols of the infantry of the line, appeared in the various points, where they have been posted for some days past; and when the service was concluded, both the congregations and the Missionaries were able to return home without fear of being insulted.

This evening no armed force has been stationed in the Place des Victoires, nor before the churches where the Missionaries preach. No group, no assemblage was formed, and the greatest order every where prevailed.

If we may believe the *Ruche d'Aquitaine*, there have been some troubles among the students in the Royal College of Poitiers, and two of these young men, who were breaking windows, have been arrested by the Gendarmerie.

PARIS, MARCH 14.—Some Journals announce that the King of England intends visiting Paris in June.

Yesterday both within and without the churches of Saint Eustache, De Bonne Nouvelle, and Des Petits Peres, every thing was tranquil. The gens d'armes, squadrons of cuirassiers and hussars, and companies of troops of the line, prevented assemblages, and even groups; no petard nor any hisses were heard.

Tuesday, some wretches, under cover of darkness, turned their impious rage against the windows of the church of Bonne Nouvelle; stones were thrown, which caused some damage; one of them struck the head of a venerable Ecclesiastic, who was at the moment exhorting from the pulpit to the forgiveness of injuries, to reconciliation and Peace. Two individuals were arrested, and conveyed to the Prefecture of Police.

Forty-six Spaniards, whom the late events in Navarre and Gallicia have compelled to quit their country, have arrived at Toulouse. Bordeaux has received a greater number. They appear to be reduced to the greatest wretchedness.—*Gazette de France.*

SEMLIN, FEB. 27.—The Tartar, who brings the ordinary mail from Constantinople to Belgrade, arrived there yesterday, with letters to the 13th February. He confirms the news of the violent death of Ali Pacha. As the present letters have not yet been delivered at Belgrade, all we have learned at present is confined to the assertions of the Tartar. Ali's head was brought to Constantinople by three Tartars. The Sultan ordered it to be first brought to the Seraglio, and then exposed in the usual place for exposing the heads of great men after they have been carried in triumph through the streets of the capital. The joy of the Turks was extreme at the sight of his head, which was once so formidable.

The following is a note of the editor of the *Gazette de France* on the above intelligence:—They announce yesterday in an article from Semlin, which the *Gazette d'Augsburg* furnishes us, the tragical end of Ali, which was explained in a different way. It is attributed to-day, in one of the journals of the capital, to the extreme avarice of this cruel man, who, rendered desperate at not being able to carry away his treasures by taking advantage of the safe conduct offered to him by Chourschid Pacha in order to betake himself to Malta, resolved to set fire to some barrels of powder placed in a vaulted chamber which contained his treasures, and into which he had previously sent his family and domestics. On the moment he was about putting this ferocious design into execution, one of his near relatives attempting to prevent him, Ali fired upon him. Immediately all the persons who surrounded him, struck with the danger which threatened them, and in the hope of obtaining pardon and even favours from the Sultan, fell upon Ali and cut off his head, which was afterwards carried to Chourschid Pacha by a deputation consisting of the principal Albanians."

NAPLES, FEB. 25.—On the 13th of this month two loud subterraneous explosions were heard in the neighbouring communes of Vesuvius: these phenomena usually precede each eruption. From the night of the 16th to the 17th the detonations were renewed with violence, and were heard from hence. On the following day it emitted a thick smoke; on the 18th it began to throw up a shower of cinders and stones, and soon after fragments of inflamed lava. This eruption again covered the whole extent of the crater, a width of about twenty toises, forming a crown of fire. For the two following days the eruption became more violent, and the boiling lava, which was filling the crater and threatening at every moment to break over its sides, was seen distinctly during the night. At length, on the 21st, the lava forced its way into the southern part of the mountain by a new opening, from which it flowed in great abundance. The flowing took its direction slowly (it ran a toise a minute) towards the Hermitage of Saint Salvator. During the two following days the same phenomena succeeded, without interruption; but without any increase of force. Yesterday, towards ten o'clock in the morning, the violence of the eruption was suddenly redoubled. The lava, which continued flowing in the same direction, when it reached the territory of the Cantroni, turned its course towards the west, and precipitated itself in to a valley. In the evening Vesuvius presented to the inhabitants of Naples the superb spectacle of a river of fire, rolling down the skirts of the mountain, through clouds of smoke. A brilliant flame arose from the crater, and nothing troubled this splendid evening, not even the fears and disasters which are too often excited by this terrible phenomena. This time the lava took its direction through lands already burned and entirely deserted, and no property appeared threatened with desolation. Vesuvius appeared calm to-day, but a brilliant sun prevents us from discovering what is passing on the mountain.

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN,
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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,843. TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1822. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

WRECK SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, on the Burrow of BALLYTRIGUE, the HULL and MATERIALS of the Brig *Lady Warren*, of Liverpool, JAMES HUNT, master, wrecked on the night of the 15th instant, on her voyage from Oporto to Dublin.

This Sale will be well worth the attention of all persons concerned in Shipping, as the Masts, Spars, Sails, Materials, &c. &c. have been all saved in the very best state. The Hull was newly coppered last year, and is Copper fastened throughout.

☞ Chain Cable and new Patent Hempen Ditto.

SAMUEL ELLY, Jun. Agent.

22d of 3d Month, 1822.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH MARCH INSTANT,

OR FIRST OF MAY NEXT,

In such Divisions and for such Term as may be agreed upon,

THE TOWNLAND of BALLYGORY, situated within Four Miles and a Half of Waterford, on the Banks of the River Suir, County Kilkenny—containing 250 Acres—is at present divided into seventeen Tenements, with excellent DWELLING-HOUSES, OUT-OFFICES, &c. &c. attached to each.

The above LAND is in the highest state of Improvement.

ALSO TO BE LET, 174 Acres of the Lands of LUFFANNY, with an excellent HOUSE and OUT-OFFICES.

Application to be made to HUGH POWER, Esq. Carrig Castle. March 13, 1822.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

NORWICH UNION

FIRE SOCIETY,

ESTABLISHED 1797.

THOSE Members whose term of Seven Years has expired are requested to take Notice, that the Agents of the Society are duly empowered to make the Returns of Premium, on application being made to them.

The amount paid in Returns in the last Seven Years is as follows.

1815	£7,983 13 0	1818	£17,800 10 3
1816	9,492 0 6	1819	9,133 8 0
1817	10,772 14 9	1820	8,484 13 2
1821	£10,000		

The new business of this Society, in the last year, has amounted to nearly *Ten Millions*, and the whole risks of the Establishment are guaranteed upon a capital of £550,000. *The parties insured are free from all responsibility.*

LIFE SOCIETY.

CAPITAL £500,000 STERLING.

View of the Increase of the Society in the last Six Years:

Amount of Premium at March, 1815,	£34,441 5 11
Amount of Premium at March, 1818,	60,226 8 9
Amount of Premium at March, 1821,	99,290 16 7

A SECOND Bonus will be declared next year.

By Order of the Directors,

MAURICE FARRELL,
Agent at Waterford.

Union-Office, Norwich, Feb. 4, 1822.

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 Michael, and County of Waterford.

	HELD BY	CONTAINING A.	R.	P.
BRINCREW,	SAMUEL UPTON, Esq.	274	2	0
BALLYNOCK,	SAVAGE and Partners	166	0	20
KILEA	Mr THOMAS LOWE	259	2	25
KILEA MILL,	Untenanted	4	3	20
CASTLE MILES,	SOOLEVAN & Partners	264	1	18
BALLYCONDAN,	BALDWIN & Partners	215	0	11
COMMONS and Mountain of BALLYCONDAN,	MURRAY & Partners	561	0	0
		1745	2	14

A PART OF THE ESTATE OF

SIR LEONARD WORSLEY HOLMES,

Situated within Three Miles of Dungarvan, in the Parish of Kilgobinet, and County of Waterford:

	HELD BY	A.	R.	P.
KNOCANE and GLOWN,	DEE & Partners	322	3	28
BOHADOON	DUNFORD & Partners	768	2	29
Mountain of BOHADOON,	KELLY & Partners	960	0	0
		2051	2	17

AND ALSO,

A PART OF THE ESTATE OF

SIR L. WORSLEY HOLMES,

Situated in and about the Town of Ardagh, in the County of Limerick,

Called—CRISHCULLANE,
MOONASHANNAG,
LISKILLEEN,
KILREASH,
DROMRANHEE,
ARDOON,
RIRASHTY CLOUGH,
THE COMMONS,
14 Lots of LAND in the TOWN,
And several HOUSES,

Containing together, Plantation Acres, about 360A. 0R 0P, as at present held by WILLIAM MASSY, of Glinville Esq. and his under Tenants.

The whole of the above Lands will be Let in Farms of from 50 to 200 Acres, Maps of which may be seen by applying to the Stewards on each Property.

Proposals may be addressed to G. H. JACKSON, Esq. Glenmore, Lismore, County Waterford.

☞ *It is requested that no Person will SPORT over any part of Sir LEONARD WORSLEY HOLMES'S ESTATES, without having Permission in Writing, and all POACHERS will be prosecuted.*

March 5, 1822.

OWEN CARROLL & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Stores in Francis street, Thomas's hill,

THIRTY TO FORTY BASKETS

PRIME DOUBLE GLO'STER CHEESE,

Which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Waterford, March 7, 1822.

FOR QUEBEC, IN CANADA,

THE WELL-KNOWN, FAST-SAILING BRIG,

PENROSE,

MICHAEL FOLEY, MASTER,

BURDEN 300 TONS,

Has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will be ready for Sea on or about the

FIRST OF APRIL.

Application at the Office of
JOHN PIM PENROSE & Co.

Waterford, March 11, 1822.

TO BE LET,

For any Term not exceeding Sixteen Years,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

A NEW BACON STORE, with suitable OFFICES, and a DWELLING-HOUSE adjoining, situate at SUMMER-HILL, in this City, lately occupied by P. and P. NEVINS.

For Particulars, apply to CHAS. and CHAS. SAMUEL TANDY, Waterford, or 4, Talbot-street, Dublin.

November 19, 1821.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WELLESLEY.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the Third Year of his present Majesty, entitled, "An Act to suppress Insurrections and prevent Disturbances of the Public Peace in Ireland, until the First day of August One thousand eight hundred and twenty-two" it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Justices of the Peace of any County, or County of a Town or City, assembled at an Extraordinary Session of the Peace, summoned in manner by the said Act directed, & pursuant to the Provisions therein contained, not being fewer than Seven in a County at Large, or than Three in a County of a Town or City, or the major Part of them, if they see fit, upon due Consideration of the State of the County, to signify, by Memorial by them signed, to the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors and the Grounds and Reasons of such their Opinion, and praying that the Lord Lieutenant and Council may proclaim such County, or Part thereof, to be in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate Danger of becoming so; and thereupon it shall and may be lawful to and for the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, for the time being, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by Proclamation to declare such County, or any Part of such County, to be in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate Danger of becoming so, as also such Part as he and they shall think proper, of any adjoining County:

And whereas four Justices of the Peace of the City & County of the City of Limerick being the Justices of the Peace duly summoned and assembled, pursuant to the provisions for that purpose in the said Act contained, at an extraordinary Session of the Peace, holden in and for the said County of the City of Limerick, on Monday, the Eleventh day of March instant, and duly summoned pursuant to the said Act, have, by Memorial by them signed, signified to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that the North Liberties of the County of the City of Limerick are in immediate danger of being in a State of Disturbance:

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, in pursuance of and by the Authority to us given by the said Act of Parliament, do by this our Proclamation declare the North Liberties of the said County of the City of Limerick to be in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate danger of becoming so, and do hereby warn the Inhabitants of the said North Liberties of the County of the City of Limerick that each and every of them be and remain within their houses at all hours between Sun-set and Sun-rise, from and after Wednesday, the Twentieth day of March inst. under the Penalties by Law established, of which all Justices of the Peace, and other Magistrates of the County of the said City of Limerick, and all others whom it may concern, are to take Notice.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 14th Day of March, 1822.

MANNERS C. MAYO. FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. GORT. CHARLES KILDARE. ERNE. WM. M'MAHON. D. BAIRD. JAMES FITZGERALD. WM. SAURIN. J. RADCLIFF.

GOD save the KING.

WATERFORD ASSIZES.

COUNTY COURT.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice took his seat on the bench about half-past ten o'clock.

The first trial proceeded on this day was that of *William Walsh* and *Edmund Shea*, indicted, under the statute of the 21st of Geo. 2d, chap. 12, in two separate counts, for demanding arms and money from Patrick Brien, on the mountain of Ballintaylor, on the 23d of December last—and also, as a misdemeanor, under the 15th and 16th of Geo. 3d, or Whiteboy Acts, for appearing in arms by day, to the terror of the King's subjects, &c.

The Prosecutor, Patrick Brien, proved that on the Sunday before Christmas last, in going over the mountain of Ballintaylor, he was met by the prisoners and another man, not now in custody, but whom he would know again on seeing him. They stopped him, Shea presented a case of pistols at him with threatening expressions, and Walsh a gun, when the third man searched his person, and great coat, as he believed for arms, one of them observing, that he was "in the way" of having some, as he was going on business for Wm. Fitzmaurice.

The witness being unable to swear, that the Prisoners actually *demanded*, in words, any arms or money, the two first indictments were consequently abandoned, and the evidence could only be applied to the charge for a misdemeanor. To bring the case under the operation of the Whiteboy Act, John Quinlan, Esq. was examined, to shew that that part of the County was about that time in a disturbed state—but as he could only speak of the outrages he mentioned from the report of the persons in charge of his farm in that neighbourhood, and as he resided at a distance of 30 miles from the place himself, his evidence was considered insufficient.

Richard Ussher, Esq. a Magistrate residing in the neighbourhood, was then called, and deposed that he knew of outrages having been perpetrated about that time on the servants and cattle of Mr. Quinlan, at the farm aforesaid, having received informations of those outrages on oath.

The Jury, after a short consultation, acquitted the Prisoners of the felonious part of the charge, and found them guilty of the misdemeanor.

The Chief Justice, before apportioning their punishment, inquired into their characters from Col. Keane and Mr. Ussher, both of whom described them (Shea in particular) to be very dangerous and ill-conducted men.

His Lordship then addressed the Prisoners, observing, that, though they had been technically acquitted of the principal crime laid to their charge, there could be no doubt that they were substantially guilty of it. The misdemeanour of which they had been convicted was a very serious one, and one which, he trusted, would never escape punishment in this part of the Country—that of appearing in arms. What business, he asked, could they, or men of their walk in life, have for fire-arms—unless for improper and dangerous purposes. He would take care that the punishment, for the charge on which they had been found guilty, though much less than what they really deserved, should be such as to operate as a warning to all who might be disposed to join in practices of a similar nature. Their sentence was, to be imprisoned for twelve months, and to be publicly whipped, on Saturday, the 30th instant, through the Town of Dungarvan, from the bridge to the brewery.

HORSE-STEALING.

Patrick Magrath was next given in charge, on an indictment for stealing a mare, the property of Thomas Power at Coolagurtree, on the 7th July, 1820.

Thomas Power proved that a mare was stolen, on the night of old St. John's eve twelvemonths, from his land, in the parish of Affane, near Cappoquin, which, in nine days after, he found in possession of the prisoner. He had had the mare about six weeks previous to her being taken; had bought her from one John Butler, who lived but a short distance from where she was lost. Witness never saw the Prisoner before the mare was taken. Prisoner lives at Newcastle, in the Co. Tipperary, a long distance from witness's house. He refused giving the mare up to witness, saying that she was his own, which he had lost before the time that witness bought her.

John Butler deposed that he sold a mare to last witness about a fortnight after Easter Tuesday, or between that and May; the same mare which Power got with Prisoner. Witness had her in his possession about two months when he sold her to Power; had bought her from a man in his own neighbourhood, one Patrick Burke; knew her since she was foaled. Does not know if Burke had any dealings with Prisoner.

The Prisoner (who had no Counsel) called upon Patrick Donovan, the man of whom he had bought the mare that he (Prisoner) had lost, to shew that the mare claimed by Power was the same.—This witness, however, said that the mare claimed by Power was not the same sold by witness to Prisoner, and that, when summoned before Counseller Grace, a Magistrate, by last witness, he told Prisoner that she was not the same. She was of the same colour, but not so good a figure by any means as the mare sold by him to Prisoner. It is now 4 or 5 years since he sold the mare to Prisoner, and of course the latter had her about 3 years when he lost her.

George Grace, Esq. stated that the Prisoner, when brought before him in custody on this charge, produced a number of the publication called the *Hue and Cry*, containing a description of the mare which had been stolen from him, and also a warrant from Lord Donoughmore, setting forth the description very much at large, authorising Prisoner to search for the mare throughout all Ireland. Understood that Prisoner had searched for his mare in the Counties of Waterford, Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Cork. Witness had the mare placed in his own stable, to prevent the claimants from having access to her, until he should hear their description of her marks; and on their coming before him for that purpose, he found so material a defect in their description of some of her marks, as induced him to suspend the operation of the warrant for his committal, and to liberate the Prisoner on bail. There was a mark on the forehead of the mare in dispute, which appeared to have been made by art, as if to resemble a star.

Donovan was called back, and said that the mare sold by him to Prisoner had no star in her forehead, but only a few scattered white hairs.

The Jury after an impartial charge from the learned Judge, retired for some, and returned with a verdict of *Guilty*, at the same time recommending the Prisoner to mercy on account of his conduct before the Magistrate, which appeared to indicate a conviction that the mare was his own.

The learned Judge said that the ground of this recommendation seemed to imply a doubt of the Prisoner's guilt, which ought to lead them to reconsider their verdict. His Lordship then repeated the clear and cautious observations which he had previously made, and directed the Jury to retire for further deliberation.

After remaining inclosed for a very long time, the Jury again came into Court, when the Foreman stated to the Judge, that they could not agree in their verdict, one of them was impressed with an opinion, that the Prisoner had taken the mare under the mistaken supposition of her being the one which he had lost.

His Lordship said, that any gentleman who thought so was unquestionably right in refusing to convict the Prisoner. They were not now trying a question of trover, to ascertain who was the real owner of the mare in question. If they were perfectly satisfied, beyond all reasonable and conscientious doubt, that the mare was taken by Prisoner with a full knowledge of her not being his own, they ought to find him guilty; but it was by no means necessary to a contrary decision that they should have the same certainty of his *not* having that knowledge, for they were bound to acquit him, not only if they *believed* him to have taken the mare, under a supposition, however mistaken, of her being his own—but even if they had any reasonable *doubt* that he was not *certain* of her not being his own.

The Jury again retired, and in a short time came back with a verdict of *guilty*, accompanied with a recommendation to mercy, which the Chief Justice promised to transmit and support, but intimated that the commutation of the sentence could only be to transportation for life.

HOUSE ROBBERY.

John Keily was then put on his trial for robbing the dwelling-house of Michael Magrath, at Garrynague, on the 12th of February last, of 10 yards of half cloth and 25 yards of flannel.

Magrath proved that four men, two of whom had fire-arms, came to his house on the evening laid in the indictment, & after cautioning him with threats not to make any resistance, robbed it of the goods above-mentioned. The Prisoner, he positively stated, was one of the party. Witness had known him above twelve years back, he lived only about a mile distant, and was not disguised; he had no arms, but a white stick or wattle in his hand.—Witness admitted that he had sent a message by his wife to Prisoner, to demand compensation from him for the value of the goods taken from him—and also, that he had at first charged his own two brothers with being of the party—but said, in explanation of the latter circumstance, that he did so from fear of the Prisoner.

Magrath's wife corroborated her husband's account of the transaction, and also swore to the Prisoner as one of the party, but admitted that she did not see him very distinctly.

For the defence, Margaret Doggan, step-mother to Prisoner, and Patrick Keily, his brother, swore that the Prisoner always slept in the same room with them, and that he was never absent from home on any night within a week of the time when the robbery was committed.

It appearing that there had been a considerable interval between the date of the examination, and the time of the Prisoner's arrest, during which he did not attempt to leave the country. Richard Ussher, Esq. the Magistrate who took the Prosecutor's examinations, was called on to explain this circumstance, and stated, that the delay was owing to his (Mr. Ussher's) sense of the necessity of precaution in arresting the Prisoner, as the latter lived in a wild and wicked part of the country; and that he (Mr. Ussher) purposely delayed the execution of the warrant, in order to procure a sufficient force to carry it into effect.

After a short consultation, the Jury pronounced a verdict of *Guilty*.

infamy which has been entailed by it upon our unfortunate Country!

Having, as I said, considered it my duty, before I came to town, to make inquiry respecting the actual state of the County, I find that there have been lately, very lately, in some parts of it, outrages of rather an unpleasant nature. I do not mention these, however, to draw from them an inference that they have proceeded from the polluted source to which I have alluded. There may be other reasons—there may be local causes; but there is enough undoubtedly to call for particular attention. I would not have it understood that where one man is offended or injured by another, he should go and revenge it upon that other man's property; nor that, where an agreement subsists between two parties, either of them should strive to rescind it by force. The law is open to every individual, who can obtain redress without incurring danger. It is a critical time. In your hands is placed the tranquillity of the County.—It is not by the measures which the State puts into operation that mischief can be prevented or put down; for what are all the measures of the State, if they have not the aid of the Magistrates to render them effectual. You know the character of the people in your respective neighbourhoods, the passes through the country, and the situations best adapted to overawe the turbulent and protect the peaceable. You possess advantages greater than most other counties—a resident Gentry, a respectable Magistracy, and a contented Peasantry. Do not forego these inestimable advantages. Preserve from the dreadful disorganization which exists, this well-conducted, this virtuous population, for so I trust they are, and so indeed, I must say, I believe them to be. You know not how soon attempts may be made from the disturbed Counties to involve you in the same calamity with themselves. Do not wait until such is the case, and matters go to a head—until you are obliged to try whether you are strong enough to suppress it—until the flame, which possibly may be now concealed, bursts forth, and you find it difficult to extinguish it. Look at the situation of the County of Limerick. Parts of it are desolated. Desolated by assassination—desolated by the sword—desolated by flying from their houses and their families—by the punishment with which many of them have been visited by the laws—by starvation and despair—by vagrancy and disease. This is the picture which you are warned to shun. These nocturnal ruffians are dispersed in every direction. Exiles from their homes—outlaws from their Country—they never can return. They must wander about for the remainder of their lives in disquietude and distress, depending for a miserable subsistence on the bounty of those to whom they may accidentally apply; for the just vengeance of the violated laws will not cease to pursue them until they are finally hunted down; but wherever they go, they will exert themselves to make those places as corrupt as the places which they have been obliged to abandon. Continue, then, on your estates; your non-residents are few; do not at such a crisis add to their number. You will, I doubt not, preserve, as heretofore, the character of the County. All that is necessary to be done is this—keep strangers out, and keep the gentlemen at home.

His Lordship here pointed out the provisions of the Act with respect to strangers. He then adverted to the charitable institutions. They (the Grand Jury) were a sort of local Parliament.—They had great and important privileges entrusted to them for the benefit of the public. In the granting of presentments, they should be equally careful to guard against profusion on the one hand and poverty on the other. Not a single penny of the public money ought to be expended without their being fully assured that it would be laid out to the advantage of the community.

There are some Institutions, continued his Lordship, which the Legislature has made it imperative upon you to support, and others which have a strong claim upon your humanity. Lest I should be accused of want of moderation, I intend to visit and examine them myself, and then I will offer such remarks to you upon them, as I shall be enabled to do from personal observation. I will then be able to suggest what may be a reasonable calculation for the maintenance of each.

The state of the gaol has been several times brought under your consideration. Last Assizes I directed your attention to this subject, and pointed out the necessity of some steps necessary in its formation. It is, surely, requisite, that some attention should be paid to the health, comfort, and cleanliness of those who have the misfortune to be confined therein; but these particulars can be but imperfectly observed in the present state of the gaol, and there are some instances on record which are indeed a discredit to it. You will find information of this description in the last Report, and, as I read it before, I do not think it necessary to read it a second time.—I do not by any means advise you to go to the expense of 20 or £30,000, because you can borrow it from the State, as others have done, and pay it back at a convenient opportunity. Such an expense is not called for—the state of the calendar does not invite it—there are not more than thirty or forty names upon it, and that at Spring Assizes. On a comparison with former periods, it appears that crimes have diminished in number—that transgressions are fewer than they have heretofore been, and therefore, as there is a likelihood they will not increase, there seems no occasion to require any sum for the purpose, of a burdensome description. The last Grand Jury appeared sensible that something should be done; to answer the objections which were started; for, though they did not immediately act, they came to a resolution, which they inserted in their books, and which his Lordship read, recommending it to the discretion of the next (the present) Grand Jury to pursue whatever course their judgment and experience, after the examination into all the particulars, might suggest. This was a wise and prudent Resolution. It pledged you to no specific plan or sum, and it left time for due deliberation and ultimate decision on the course to be followed. At that time also, six individuals were appointed as commissioners, or as a committee, to consider the subject in question; but I have no document whatever to inform me of the result. I cannot say whether they are entitled to reprehension or approbation for their conduct. I have no knowledge of what they have done, or of what they have omitted to do; but I must say, that if they have as yet done nothing, they have been guilty of a gross neglect of their duty in having taken upon themselves voluntarily what they have failed to perform. Let it no longer be said, to the great discredit of the County, that the gaol you have is by far the worst gaol in the kingdom. Let your Committee meet, and if they should wish for my assistance, I shall attend and give them all the information in my power. I know what the former Grand Jury felt upon the subject, and I am sure you have the same feeling upon it. A new edifice is not what is required. All we want is improvement. But do not delay the business any longer. You cannot suffer the gaol to continue in its present state. Some circumstances have come to my knowledge which are absolutely a discredit to you, absolutely a discredit. These are the only observations which I considered myself called upon to make; and I have merely now to request of you to proceed, in the discharge of your duties, with zeal, regularity, and despatch.

The learned Judge accompanied many passages of his Charge with a strong tone of voice and vehement action, which, combined with the excellence of his observations, seemed to have a great effect upon a crowded and attentive Court. The Earl of Courtown sat upon the Bench with his Lordship.

The following convictions took place:—Darby Hunt, for sheep-stealing; recommended by the Grand Jury—James Kearney, for robbing John Doyle, who had given him a night's lodging, of sheets and a bag—Thomas Pender, for robbing a man in New-Ross, of cash and notes to the amount of £13 3s.—John Lynch and Cornelius Bryan, for picking the pocket of a man in Newtownbarry of cash to the amount of £3 6s. 8d—to be severally transported for seven years.

William Bolton, guilty of manslaughter; sentence not passed.

Thomas Power, a vagrant; to find bail before the expiration of six months, or be transported for seven years.

WATERFORD ASSIZES.

CITY COURT.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

Michael Drew (alias Captain *Wattle*), *Patrick O'Donnell*, and *Edward Reddy*, were put to the bar, charged with a burglary and robbery in the house of George Greene, Esq. at Littlebridge, near Cappoquin, on the night of the 14th October last—and also, under Lord Ellenborough's Act, with shooting at John Greene, Esq. at same time and place.

Mary Daniel, examined by Counsellor Driscoll. Was in service on the 14th of October last, at Mr. George Greene's, at Littlebridge, near Cappoquin. Was in bed that night, as were all the family, when she was awoke by the screeching of her mistress. She got out of bed, came to the door and opened it, and saw men in her mistress's room, which was opposite to her's; some of them ran towards witness, and said, "this is another of them," to which she exclaimed, "for God's sake, what do you want?" "We want nothing but arms." She supposed them bad people. Saw Mr. John Greene bleeding by the bed side. Did not know the men before. Her mistress called to her for a candle, to which one of the men answered, "yes, light the candle."—She went down stairs and lit the candle, and on her return, saw the men looking about the room; they were going to break the drawer, when her mistress said she would give them the keys; they said, if she would not give him the glove of gold, they would blow her brains out. While some of them were at the drawer, the others took her mistress's pocket; did not see what sort of money was in the pocket, but heard her mistress say she had money in it. Miss Greene desired her mother to give them what money she had. Witness then went into Mr. Greene's room for a shirt, and was met by a man, who asked her what she wanted? She said Mr. Greene's shirt. The nurse-tender then brought her the key of the kitchen; she went down and opened it, and saw the window broken. It was a wooden sash; the pane was large enough to admit a man; it was not out the previous night. Knew one of the men that night. [Here the witness identified *Drew* in the dock, as also a small bag that was produced in Court, which was found in the house the day after the robbery.]

Cross-examined by Counsellor Dixon.—Don't know how the men got into the house. Heard her mistress screech. Was greatly frightened when she saw the men. Was sufficiently composed after the fright to identify two of them.—When she saw the men afterwards, she knew them. They were at her master's house on the Sunday following; there were three of them [illegible] second man she knew was not there. Would know one of them wherever she would see him. And the reason for knowing him was, that she sat at her mistress's bed-side the time the man came in with the pistol. Mrs. Greene remained in bed.

Miss Mary Greene, examined by Counsellor M'Dougall.—Is sister to Mr. George Greene.—Recollects the night of Sunday, the 14th of October last. There was a party of robbers entered her brother's house that night. Heard the report of a shot, and screeching. Got out of bed and went towards the apartments of her brother, John Greene; smelt powder, and found he was not there. She was then going towards her mother's apartments, and on going through the corridor, met three or four men coming towards her, one of whom, with a poker in his hand, said he would blow her brains out. The moon shone brightly at the time, and one of them had a candle. She went into her mother's room, and found her in bed; her brother was at one side of the bed, and the nurse-tender at the other. Her brother's face and arm were spotted with blood. [Here the witness identified Drew and O'Donnell.] Saw Drew first at the corridor; after she saw him there, the candle went out. Heard them call for light, and they got it. Saw Michael Drew present a pistol at her mother, he at the same time telling her to get up and give her what money she had, with a glove of gold. Her mother said she was not able to get up, having received a paralytic stroke. Witness told her to give it up, observing to her, to consider her son's situation. A pocket was then, by her advice, handed out from the bed, when Michael Drew snatched it; he then shook the pocket, and threw the money on the floor, it contained bank-notes and some silver. Drew took them up and put them in his pocket. Had her back turned towards the drawers, and heard a person at them, but could not say who it was. Saw Drew go to the drawer afterwards, and take a silver watch out of it, which he also put in his pocket. They continued in the house some time afterwards. They then inquired for whatever arms there were in the house. She said she would get them the key of the room; they opened the room and took two swords. Heard a man behind her in this room taking shoes. They desired her go down and show them her brother's office; there were three or four of them. When they came to the office, they desired her to go for the key, which she did; they then went to the office desk; one of them cut the drawer of it, which was locked, and opened it; they examined some parchment and papers which were in it. They remained a long time in the office. One of them had a candle; it was Michael Drew; it was he also that cut the drawer. There was nothing taken out of the office but an old bayonet. They then made her go down to the basement story, and shew them where the servants slept; there were two of the servants dressed at the time; they sent the servants up stairs. They then insisted on seeing the parlour, which was opened for them. Some time after, a man came and demanded either whiskey, beer, or wine; her mother said there was none in the house. They locked up the entire family in her mother's room on their going away. Supposes they were about two hours in the house. Had opportunities of knowing the Prisoners, whom she identified. Saw them on the Sunday following amongst several persons; had no hesitation in swearing to them. There were several other persons brought into the house with the Prisoners. Missed some articles of wearing apparel, and a trinket of her own. [Miss Greene here proved to some articles produced in Court.]

Cross-examined by Counsellor Bennett.—Was as positive of the faces of those men as she was of her trinket. Never knew them before.—Felt alarmed after she heard the shot. Had the same opportunity of knowing the other men as she had of knowing these two; they seemed to keep out of sight. Is quite certain that she would know one of the men in 12 months after. Would know three of them, one as well as the other. When they were produced at her brother's house on the Sunday following, she was standing at the fireside, and the moment she saw them she knew them. There were several of them together, and she was able to prove to two. They wore their hats in her presence; one of them wore a very small hat, which was placed very high on his head; two of them wore their hats down on their faces farther than is usual; she could not discern their foreheads. Mr. Maunsell desired them to put their hats on. Don't recollect whether it was before or after she saw them that Mr. M. desired them put their hats on. They were for some time in the room before she told Mr. M. she knew them. Thinks one man put on his hat and the others did not. Knew O'Donnell's face as well with his hat on as off. O'Donnell is much taller than Drew. Knew the ribband, because of her tacking it to prevent the fringe from coming off. Proves to the bag found in the house the day after the robbery.

Patrick Flaharen, examined by Counsellor Musgrave.—Is a blacksmith. Remembers the night of the robbery. On the day before (Saturday), a number of men came into his forge, and asked him if he could make a spade, to which he answered, he could, and was glad to get it, but they should get the iron themselves. They then asked him what he would charge for it, to which he replied one shilling and a penny; agreed said they. They told him they used to work about the country, and said it would be better if they could fall into work than to be going about that way.—[illegible] way to collect his rent? He said he did not know. They asked him if he was a man of property, to which he answered in the same manner. They inquired if Mr. A. Reddy was at home, and he replied in the same way. Thinks he would know the men. [Here witness identified O'Donnell and Reddy.]

Cross-examined by Counsellor Dickson.—It was on the Saturday before the robbery that they came to his forge. Never saw the men before or since the robbery, until he saw them in Court. Went towards Mr. Greene's house the day after the robbery. Heard there were prisoners brought to Mr. Greene's house, but did not go in. Did not speak to Mr. Greene since the robbery until about two or three days ago. Don't know where Mr. Greene was since the time of the robbery. Never saw Mr. or Miss Greene, or Mr. Maunsell since. Would not come here if he could help it, but would come for the sake of justice.—Never told any one that the men were at the forge, but Mr. Morris. Often made a pike, but it was for throwing up dung. [The Judge here observed, that in the County Cork they used no term *pike* for a *pitchfork*, and from the account of the witness he supposed him to be from that County.] Was served with the Crown Summons on Monday morning. It was his own coat that he had on him. Was owner of it nearly 12 months. Was examined once or twice at the Sessions.

By the Judge.—They had no sticks with them the day they came to his forge. Didn't ask them where they came from. Has lived there since he was born. Don't work for Mr. Greene. Never thought of the men till he heard they were taken; when he heard they were taken, he supposed they were the lads that were in his forge. 'Twas about a month after that he told Mr. Fitzmaurice of it. Never heard any thing about it from him till the other day, when he told him that he should come to Waterford to prove to what the lads told him in the forge. Fitzmaurice is employed as an Agent for Mr. Musgrave, and keeps the Post-office in Cappoquin. Thought it sufficient to tell him about it.

John Scully, an approver, examined by Counsellor Driscoll.—Was not at the house of Mr. Greene on the night of the 14th of October. Was within a quarter of a mile of it, at Cappoquin. Lives at Knocklofty. Swears the three prisoners went with him there. They went to rob Mr. Greene's house, and that of a clergyman near Lismore. They parted with him at Cappoquin, on Sunday morning, the 14th October, about the hour of celebrating first mass. They told him they intended to enter the house of Mr. G. Greene, and that they were there before and could not enter. Saw the bag produced in Court before with Ned Reddy; he made it the Friday previous to the robbery. Drew and O'Donnell said there should be no cribbaging, and that according as the money was got it should be divided. Captain Wattle (Drew) carried the bag. Saw them the night after the robbery. Saw Patt. M'Donnell and Roger Scully in a public-house in Clonmel. Saw Drew in about ten minutes after. Did not see Reddy after. Drew spoke to witness about the robbery, and Scully shewed him a gold watch, with a black ribband to it, and a key. There was a small bit of the dial broke. Drew was not present when he received those things. O'Donnell shewed him a hat, which he said he got at Mr. G.'s; also a blue body-coat. Got a breeches himself from Roger Scully. The reason he did not go to Mr. Greene's was, that as they were on their return home from the clergyman's house, Drew stopped him, and gave him a pistol to hold for him, which he put into his pocket, and which went off and wounded him.

Cross-examined by Counsellor Bennett.—Is no scholar, and therefore can't tell his age; according to what his parents told him, he was about 22 years. Could not answer him first, because he was asked too plump. Was not long a robber; if he was, the laws would not let him run so long. What he means by long is a long day. Thinks his brother a greater rogue than himself, because he travelled farther. Don't say it upon his oath; and he has no honour. Never was a robber, but was in company with robbers. Don't think any one could swear two pence against him. Believes he was going to rob when he was going to Mr. Greene's. When he was brought into a robbery, he should bring himself out of it. Was forced into this robbery by his brother; his brother was not Lieutenant of the Gang. Was confined six months by the wound. Don't want to hang his comrades; is not a hangman. Can't say where his brother is. Would do the same justice towards his brother that he was doing the Prisoners. Never repented until he was taken Prisoner. Told Mr. Sauce, the day he was arrested, of the whole affair. 'Twas not for fear of being hanged or transported that he discovered. Agreed with his brother not to go into Clonmel until his wound was well. Thought it time enough to tell when he was taken. Was not asked to do so; if he was, he would do it. If his intention was for robbing again, he thinks he would not get any one to join him, after swearing against his former comrades. Will never look for a gang again. Means to get a living by industry in future. Don't think he is to get any money for hanging the men. Would have been at the robbery, only for being disabled. Was told he should have his share of the booty. Never got any part of the plunder except the breeches. Did not care whether it was stolen, but would not bring it to Mr. Greene's, if he thought it was. Honoured Miss Greene's presence so much that he took off his hat. Don't know whether the other men took off their hats. Was a while in the parlour, in the hall and in the office. Miss Greene felt his hand, but believes it was not shaking hands with him. Did not see the other men in the parlour when he was brought in. Was at about five robberies; 'twas about 12 months ago since he commenced. He was a servant; never robbed master or mistress.

By the Judge.—Was at little robberies; was charged with shop-lifting. His brother was in the army; came home about 4 years ago; heard his brother was robbing. Came here to see his brother last Assizes; he was confined in gaol. The day they were going to Mr. Greene's, they were lying in a grove or wilderness, and they sent him for a bottle of spirits; he went home and sent his sister with the spirits; he then went to bed.—The robbery was planned at the last Assizes for Clonmel.

Charles Maunsell, Esq. examined by Counsellor M'Dougall.—Is brother-in-law to Mr. G. Greene. Knows Mrs. Greene; she is paralytic about two years and a half. Knows Mr. John Greene; he is in a state of mental debility. Recollects being at Mr. George Greene's house on the 21st of October last; saw two of the Prisoners at the bar and John Scully there; they were arrested before he arrived. They were in the guard-house previous to their going to Mr. Greene's. There was a great crowd assembled; brought a great number of the country people in at the time; as many as the hall could hold; brought them in indiscriminately. He made every one of them pass round the room where Miss Greene was; she said she would know them better if they had their hats on; they then passed round again, and she identified Drew and O'Donnell. She said John Scully was very like the other man, and if she could feel his hand she would know him, as he took hold of her hand the night of the robbery; she then felt his hand and said it was not. Knows Mr. Fitzmaurice; he is a very active and useful man.

Cross-examined by Counsellor Dickson.—There were three Prisoners in the house—the approver, (Scully), Captain Wattle, and O'Donnell.—Knows that Drew is called Capt. Wattle. The townland upon which Little-bridge stands is called Kilderryhane. Did not see Flaharen the day the Prisoners were brought to Mr. Greene's.

Mr. W. Fitzmaurice, examined by Counsellor Musgrave.—Knows Flaharen; he lives directly opposite to the Clonmel road; he told witness that there had been some strangers in his forge, inquiring about Mr. Greene, who asked him if he wanted labourers; they then asked him if he could make a spade? Witness told him of this before. Knew that Flaharen received a Crown Summons.

Cross-examined by Counsellor Bennett.—Was in Court the time Flaharen was examined; knows him a long time; never had a confidential conversation with him before this affair. Was a yeoman; was not in the cavalry, but has made very good charges. Told Flaharen he came very untimely with his information. Never told him that he ought to have made Mr. Greene acquainted with it. Believes Flaharen is fond of drinking.

Mary Hickey, examined by Counsellor Driscoll.—Lives in Chapel-lane, in Carrick. Saw the articles produced in Court before. Roger Scully gave her some of them; Michael Drew gave her a watch. Edward Reddy slept with Michael Drew and John Scully at her house. It was about a week after the Races of Carrick that she got those articles.

Cross-examined by Counsellor Bennett.—Edward Reddy slept in her house. Keeps a lodging house. Michael Drew gave her a watch with a ribband to it, also the ribband produced in Court. Ian barber; it is with a razor she shaves. They made her a present of those articles; would not take them if she knew they were stolen goods.—It was Roger Scully that gave her the shawl; he slept with his brother. Swears to the shawl produced. It was from her father she learned to shave. The watch had a blue ribband to it. It was a constable searched her house and found the property.

By the Judge.—Had other people sleeping in her house. Didn't know whether Reddy and Drew were acquainted; they did not sleep together. The day Reddy was taken, she saw them pass by her house. Didn't hear of the robbery until they were taken prisoners.

By a Juryman.—They all went to bed together.

George Greene, Esq examined by Counsellor M'Dougall.—Is owner of the house that was robbed. The watch produced is his brother's.

Cross-examined by Counsellor Bennett.—Knows the watch by the size, the maker's name, and a small mark on it. Believes the same maker made a thousand watches, and that there are a thousand of the same size. There was a gold watch lost the night of the robbery, which had a small fracture in the dial. Has seen the watch produced in Court, almost every day these 14 years back. The gold watch had a black ribband and a key.

Mr. Thomas Wilson, examined by Counsellor Driscoll.—Lives in Carrick. The Races commenced about the 1st of October.

William N-ary, examined by Counsellor Driscoll.—Is a constable about 13 years. He went along with three others, and arrested Reddy in his house, at a place called Lisheen, near Clonmel. Arrived at his house early in the morning; searched his house; he was not within. They remained in the house until Reddy came in, whom they then made a prisoner of. Heard Reddy tell his wife that if she bawled out, he would not have been taken by the Police.

Mr. John White examined by Counsellor Driscoll.—The races of Carrick terminated on a Wednesday; the day before the fair.

The case for the Prosecution here closed.

The only witness produced on the defence was R. Gumbleton, Esq. who was called by O'Donnell as to his character. Mr. Gumbleton said he never heard any thing against him until the present affair, but could not speak to his character lately, not being acquainted with him these two years.

The Learned Judge then charged the Jury at great length, who, after about half an hour's consultation, brought in a verdict of *Guilty* on the first indictment & acquitted them on the latter.

Yesterday (Friday) the above-mentioned Prisoners were brought up before Judge Moore, and received sentence of death; to be executed on the 6th of April.

The following Prisoners, whose conviction we mentioned on Thursday, were also brought up, and sentenced as follows:

John Cooney, Michael Maguire, and Martin Ryan, to be transported for seven years.

Bridget Connolly and Mary Cahill, to be confined in the Penitentiary for three months at hard labour.

COUNTY COURT.

Our limits prevent us from giving even a sketch of the proceedings in this Court on the last two days, and we are obliged to content ourselves for the present with the following brief statement of the principal convictions and sentences, in addition to those before Judge Moore:

William Walsh and Edmund Shea, for appearing in arms at Ballintaylor, Dec. 23; to be imprisoned 12 months, and publicly whipped thro' Dungarvan on the 30th inst.

Patrick Magrath, for horse-stealing; to be hanged the 20th of April; recommended to mercy.

John Reily, for house robbery; Patrick Brett, robbery of arms; Patrick Grady, same; and John Barrett, highway robbery; to be hanged the 20th of April. [The three cases last mentioned were noticed in our paper of Thursday.]

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23.

The London Journals of Tuesday, leaving no mail due, arrived at a late hour last night. They were barren of Foreign intelligence of importance. Consols were at 80⅞ 79⅞. Exchange, Thursday, Dublin on London, 8¼.

Accounts from Vienna state, that, according to the reports of travellers, the military operations of the Russians have combined with those of the Persians in a manner which indicates a vast plan. The Persians have concluded with Russia a convention of guarantee, which, it is said, contains very remarkable stipulations relative to the demarcation of frontiers.

The following proceedings took place in the House of Commons on Monday:

Mr. Huskisson moved the Order of the Day for the House considering the report on the Malt Duty Repeal Bill. He took some blame to himself for not being in his place on Friday last, when certain Members said, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave a *bonus* to the Brewers, they would take it; but that the Public would receive no benefit from the repeal of the malt duty. If the brewers acted in that manner, he hoped the People would brew for themselves in every case where they could, and return once more to their wholesome beverage. He wished the licensing Magistrates to look at the system of letting public-houses. It was now well known, that there was scarcely one which was not in the hands of the large brewers. The object of the Government in taking off the malt duty was to lower the price of beer to the consumer; and if the brewers did not reduce the price as they ought, he would recommend a tax to be laid on every barrel of beer, until the brewers made that reduction which the present low prices enabled them to do. Barley was cheaper than it had been for the last thirty years; so were hops, cattle, and their food; and, under these circumstances, coupled with the reduction in duty alone of a farthing per pot, reduction should be made. If it were not, he should certainly submit a resolution to tax the stock of the brewers, to the amount they ought to take off.

Mr. Calcraft entirely concurred with the Hon. Member; and if his suggestions were acted on, he should then be able to repeal a part of the duty on salt. A fund would be produced from this tax on the Brewers, which would enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to relieve the People from an odious impost, such as that of the Salt Tax.

Mr. Buxton said, the brewers had a large share of Malt which paid the whole duty, and they should be, therefore, allowed a reasonable time before they made that reduction, which he allowed they ought to make in the price of beer.

General Gascoyne hoped the brewers would persevere, as, by that means, the tax on salt might be partly reduced. The report was then agreed to.

(From the Limerick News.)

Expectations are entertained that Browne, who took off Miss Goold from her father's house, near Liscarroll, will soon be apprehended. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the conduct of Capt. Cox and Lieutenant Robertson, of the Rifle Corps, who are quartered at Abbeyfeale. These brave officers have been incessant in their exertions night and day, in endeavouring to secure the hero of this vile abduction. They have an accurate description of his person; and such arrangements have been made for his detection, that it will be impossible for him to continue in the upper part of this County, where he has betaken himself, and the unhappy creature whom he and his lawless associates have torn from her afflicted family. She has been traced to different houses where she had been conveyed, and as yet she has not been found; however, her family may be very certain that she will soon be rescued from the fangs of her present detainer, and restored to their affections. It must be a consolation to her friends to hear that no violation has been attempted upon her person, and that Browne's object is to worry or induce her family to give her to him in marriage.

(From the Clonmel Herald of March 20.)

We very much lament to find that the spirit of insurrection is appearing in one of its worst shapes in the neighbourhood of Clonmelly. A few nights since, an armed party entered the house of a tenant of Mr. Pennefather, at Marlow, and compelled the man to take an oath, that he would on the following morning deliver to Mr. Pennefather their message, threatening him and his eldest son, Edward Pennefather, Esq. a Magistrate of the County, with instant death, after eight days, unless within that time they should discharge a most faithful and confidential servant, one Keefe, the gardener; and swearing that, besides this, they would hough all the cattle in Mr. Pennefather's possession. This is one of the most wanton attacks we have heard of: Mr. Pennefather and his family having lived continually at Marlow, and in the constant exercise of kind good offices to the poor about them.

(From the Dublin Evening Post.)

From thirty to fifty Bayonets (for the report varies) have been found in a ditch near the Circular Road, between Grange Gorman-lane and Phibsborough. How they came there no one can tell. They were first discovered by a boy, who communicated his discovery to a poor man residing in the neighbourhood. The latter mentioned the matter to Mr. Scarer. They were then stowed in a basket and brought to the Police Office. The Police were astonished, and so are we, not so much because they escaped their vigilance, but as to what brought them there. They are Tower Bayonets, marked with the King's initials, and the Crown, and in *good order*. How could so many bayonets be abstracted from the Ordnance Stores? Were the muskets taken along with them? Why were they left in a ditch? These questions, perhaps, may be answered hereafter. In the interim, we have only to congratulate the Public that the bayonets have been found; nor is our pleasure diminished that they have been found by the Country People, and delivered by them to the Police.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

MONDAY, MARCH 18.—Owing to adverse winds, we have had very few arrivals from the Coast, but a good supply of Wheat by land carriage from Kent and Essex, besides a tolerable quantity which remained over from last week.—Superfine samples obtained last Monday's prices; but there was but little demand for the inferior qualities, the price of Flour being reduced 5s per sack. Fine Malting Barley being scarce, and in demand, is full 1s. per quarter dearer, and there was rather more demand for the ordinary sorts for grinding. Oats sold on full as good terms as this day se'nnight, having had but moderate arrivals. In Beans and Peas there is no alteration.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The price of Butter yesterday was rather lower; 86s was exceeded in but few instances, for fresh first qualities, from Farmers of the neighbourhood; old lots of second and third qualities, about 74s. Weighed at the Crane on Thursday, 31—yesterday, 54 firkins.

Wheat was remarkably dull in general; a few superior samples obtained 22s. to 22s. 6d.—but the current rate might be stated at 18s. to 21s. 6d.; sales of large parcels, in particular, were exceedingly languid. Oats appeared somewhat more in demand, at 8s. 6d. to 8. 10d. currently, and 1d. to 2d. over for prime parcels. Barley, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. for grinding, and 10s. to 11s. for malting qualities.

Flour has been stationary since last week, 34s. per bag the best price generally for Seconds. Oatmeal, 11s. to 11s. 6d. per cwt. little doing.

Singed Pigs, 22s. to 23s.—Scalded, 17s. to 22s. per cwt. No material alterations in other articles from our last quotations.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, MARCH 22.

ARRIVED,

20th—Mayflower, Davidson, Leith, herrings; Jolly Bachelor, Jeffery, Liverpool (last from Dunleary), m. goods, for Lisbon; Success, Devereux, Liverpool, m. goods.

21st—Laffodon, Muirhead, Youghal, bark and flour.

SAILED,

20th—Waterford, Hodge—Frances and Mary, Quinton—Mary, Davis—Mary Ann, Gorman—Badajos, Collins—Mary Ann, Davis—and Triton, Hodge, before mentioned; Regent, Bond, Shoreham and Newhaven, butter, bacon, &c.; Swan, M'Grath, Plymouth, wheat; Pacific, Ellis, London, provisions; Mary, Power, Loughsmilly, barley; Ceres, Meyler, Liverpool, wheat, flour, oats, &c.; Thetis, Vernon, Liverpool, wheat and flour; Industry, Lewis, Swansea, ballast; Eliza, Griffiths, Plymouth, wheat; Amazon, M'Kenzie, Baltimore, salt, potatoes, and passengers; Liberty, Brown—Prompt, Fudge—Rose, Wrenborow—and Marys, Haskell, London, provisions, &c.; Ann, Carew, (from Dublin,) Cork, m. goods; Union, Sutton, (from do.) Cork, guts.—Put back, Pacific, Ellis.

21st—Scotia, Erskine, before mentioned; Ardent, Jenkins—and Benevolent, Hooper, Liverpool, wheat and flour; Three Sisters, Langrishe, London, provisions; Concord, Limbery, Bristol, bacon, flour, &c.; Hope, Vittory, Liverpool, wheat.—Put back, Swan, M'Grath—and Frances and Mary, Quinton.

22d—Paragon, Edmond, Liverpool, wheat and flour; Confidence, Thompson, Bristol, flour.

Wind W. N. W. at 7 morning.

SHIP NEWS.—The Aurora, Nicholls, from London for Waterford, arrived at Deal the 17th.

We have been compelled to exclude, for the present, some charitable acknowledgments, and other local articles.

MARRIED,

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Francis Reynett, Thomas L. Mackesy, Esq. M. D. to Miss Charlotte Vincent.

DELICIOUS FLAVOURED

COGNAC BRANDY,

IMPORTED OCTOBER, 1818.

JOHN CARIGAN

OFFERS FOR SALE, TWO PIPES of the above Article, which he will dispose of (Genuine) in any Quantity, and on moderate Terms, at his WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SPIRIT-STORES, Broad-Street, corner of Peter-Street.

Waterford, March 23, 1822.

NEW SCOTCH HERRINGS.

JOHN KIER

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

PRIME NEW SCOTCH HERRINGS,

CROWN BRAND,

WHICH HE IS DETERMINED TO SELL ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Waterford, March 23, 1822.

FOUND GOING ADRIFT,

ON THE 4th INSTANT,

A SMALL PUNT.

Whoever proves her to be their property will get her on paying for this Advertisement, by applying at the Market-House.

Waterford, 22d March, 1822.

NOTICE.

County of Waterford, to wit. } *THE SHERIFF of the COUNTY of WATERFORD will hold his next COUNTY COURT at the Court-House in Dungarvan, on Saturday, the 30th day of March instant.*

Sheriff's-Office, Dungarvan, March 22, 1822.

TO THE HIGH SHERIFF

OF THE

COUNTY of WATERFORD.

WE, the undersigned, request you will convene a MEETING of the INHABITANTS of this County, to be held on as early a Day as will meet your Convenience, to CONGRATULATE his Excellency the LORD-LIEUTENANT on his Appointment to the Government of this Country.

Waterford, March 20, 1822.

Richard Power,	*G. H. Jackson,*
Richard Keane,	*J. Nugent Humble,*
C. W. Wall,	*Pierce G. Barron,*
Edmond Power,	*Francis Drew,*
W. S. Currey,	*R. W. Gumbleton,*
Robert S. Carew,	*Rich Gumbleton,*
Wm Christmas,	*Henry Gumbleton,*
John Congreve,	*Samuel Poer,*
Nuttal Greene,	*Richard Power,*
Richard Musgrave,	*William Barron,*
Thomas Warren,	*S. C. Morris.*

In compliance with the above Requisition, I request a MEETING of the NOBLEMEN, CLERGYMEN, GENTRY and FREEHOLDERS of the COUNTY of WATERFORD, at the Court House in Dungarvan, on Monday, the 8th day of April next, for the Purpose in said Requisition mentioned.—Dated this 22d day of March, 1822.

WILLIAM SMYTH,

High Sheriff of the County Waterford.

WRECK SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, on the Bustow of Ballytegue, the Hull and Materials of the Brig *Lady Warren*, of Liverpool, James Hunt, master, wrecked on the night of the 18th instant, on her voyage from Oporto to Dublin.

This Sale will be well worth the attention of all persons concerned in Shipping, as the Masts, Spars, Sails, Materials, &c. &c. have been all saved in the very best state. The Hull was newly coppered last year, and is Copper fastened throughout.

☞ Chain Cable and new Patent Hempen Ditto.

SAMUEL ELLY, Jun. Agent.

22d of 3d Month, 1822.

HOPS ON SALE.

SIMON MAX

HAS JUST LANDED 22 POCKETS

SUSSEX HOPS,

OF NICE QUALITY, (GROWTH 1821.)

Which he offers for Sale on encouraging Terms.

Waterford, 3d mo. 1st, 1822.

THEATRE, WATERFORD.

BY PERMISSION OF WM MURPHY, ESQ. MAYOR.

MR. CLARKE most respectfully announces to the Public, that he has engaged for THREE NIGHTS the celebrated Vocal Performers,

MISS WILSON,

(Of the Theatres Royal, Drury Lane & Dublin.)

AND

MR. HORN.

(Of the Theatres Royal Covent Garden & Dublin.)

WHO WILL MAKE THEIR FIRST APPEARANCE HERE

ON TUESDAY EVENING NEXT,

When will be presented the Comic Opera of

LOVE IN A VILLAGE.

Young Meadows..... Mr. HORN.

Rosetta..... Miss WILSON.

Mr. WELCH, Musical Preceptor of Miss WILSON, will preside at the Piano-Forte.—Leader of the Band, Mr. BOWDEN, the celebrated Performer on the Violin, (of the Harmonic Society, Cork,) who has been expressly engaged for the occasion.

To conclude with a much admired Entertainment, called

LOVE, LAW, AND PHYSIC.

BOXES..... 4s. 2d GALLERY ... 2s. 1d.

On Wednesday and Thursday, favourite Operas, in which Miss WILSON and Mr. HORN will perform.