COUNTY LIMERICK ASSIZES.

(Concluded from first Page.)

Counsellor White re-examined this witness.—She told Nelligan about coming to service, as she was in dread of her life. Heard that her sister Catherine was ill-used on going home. Can't say where Nicholas Brown is.

Court.—Ask the witness in Irish did she ever go into a room with Mr. Odell, on any particular occasion.

Witness.—Upon her oath she never did, but Mr. Odell saluted her from a window, and never spoke about twenty guineas and clothes.

His Lordship said, that he had put that question, so that the witness should have no doubtful impression, and that the evidence touching that point should be clear.

To Mr. Odell.—The cloak witness wore belonged to her sister, and witness thinks it was purchased at Newcastle.

The case for the prosecution here closed, and for the defence was called

Michael Nelligan, examined by Mr. Jackson. [The wife of this witness was ordered not to be within hearing of the evidence.]—Witness knows Ellen Hassett; she was in his service in Feb. last. Knows the Prisoners at the bar. Ellen Hassett was in the house the night it was attacked; he did not know the persons who attacked it. He knows the Prisoners 10 years, and by virtue of his oath, and to the best of his *belief*, the Prisoners never entered his door. Witness had sufficient light to see them, as the night was clear; had no candle, but had a distinct opportunity of seeing every person who came into the house, and, by virtue of his oath, if any of the three men at the bar were at his house, he would know them.

To the Court.—Witness was not out that night.

Examination continued.—The men did no harm on that night, but demanded money of him.—There was only one attack made, and that was in February. He always sleeps at home. Followed the people who came to his house as far as the door, and then went into his bed. Ellen Hassett lay in one bed with his wife; upon his oath did not see her in the kitchen, and is sure of it; what would all witness but to see her, if she was there.

To the Court.—Witness was not taken out of the house on the night of the attack.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lloyd.—Ellen was in bed with his wife. Knows Catherine Hassett; her sister came to prosecute for Mr. Hoskins.—Knows Mary and Ellen Hassett. Don't think he had any conversation with Mr. Barrington in the course of the present day; remembers it was about the rape he spoke to him, but "by God he did not know." Knew the Prisoners a long time, and they were never at his house. The men who came to his house had no arms; they asked for money, but he had none. Was sick eleven weeks; how could he have money? They went off, and did no harm; they said not a word about Catherine Hassett. They rapped at his bed-room window, when he opened the door; they then said, "come away, he has no money." Never heard Ellen Hassett was inquired for by any of the Prisoners in his life. Don't know Catherine Hassett, her sister, but heard she had given evidence for Mr. Hoskins. Never spoke to Mary Hassett to come and give evidence against her sister Catherine; never spoke to her, and cannot say whether his wife did or did not. Heard that Catherine Hassett was struck on going home to Newcastle. Knows John Kelly, his brother-in-law; he came to Limerick about Mr. Hoskins's trial; never had any talk with Mary Hassett on the subject. Never heard that the party which left his house went to Frawley's, looking for Ellen Hassett; heard it was for money. Did not see Mary Hassett on the succeeding morning at his house; saw her the second day after the men were at his house; she was coming to his house for the loan of a churn; it was after breakfast. Never heard that Ellen Hassett was injured. Don't hear of any disturbance in general about his neighbourhood, except the night of collecting the money. Saw Nicholas Brown on Sunday last; he is now in service in Garden-field; it is now eight or nine weeks since he went to service; heard that Nicholas Brown was looked for to give his testimony for the Crown; the army were looking for Brown at his house. [Mr. Lloyd was about calling Mary Hassett to confront the witness, but the Baron over-ruled it for the present, and the examination continued.] Had no conversation at all with Mary Hassett; don't know his wife had any conversation with her. Lives two miles from Newcastle, and the place is quiet; don't know of any prevailing terror about giving evidence. Don't know the distance of his house from Mr. Edward Sheby's; it is about a mile from it, and a mile from Castlemahon. A house was burned in both places. Never heard a woman say she was violated, and not to have been so treated. Don't recollect any particular conversation with Mr. Barrington.

To the Court.—Witness did not desire Nicholas Brown to come to the Assizes, and give his testimony.

Mr. Lloyd continued his examination. Saw him on Sunday last, and did not say a word to him about the girl, although he could give evidence for the Prisoners. Did not think it odd he (witness) did not speak to him. Told Brown that the soldiers were there. Never told Mr. Vokes where Nicholas Brown could be got, tho' he was looking for him; Mr. Vokes did not ask him about Brown. Brown said nothing when he heard the soldiers were looking for him. Mr. Vokes did not ask him this day about Nicholas Brown. It was in a week after the house was attacked that Brown left the witness's house; he went to service; Nicholas Brown was done with witness when he went.

Mary Nelligan, an Irish witness, examined by Mr. Jackson. Is wife to the last witness, and knows the prosecutrix, Ellen Hassett; she was in her service in February last. Remembers the night the people came to the house; it was for money they came. Ellen Hassett slept with her; none of the party came into the room. Ellen Hassett was stretched alongside of witness in bed. By virtue of her oath, the said Ellen Hassett was not out of the bed that night, nor did she see the persons who came to the house. Witness heard them speak in English. Her husband told them he was sick, and had no money to spare. Heard her husband open and shut the door, and swears, since the time Ellen Hassett went to bed, and during the time the men were in the house, she never saw them, nor did she quit the bed; and witness further added, to strengthen this testimony, that she was now within a month of her pregnancy being expired, and would not in such a condition tell a lie.

Cross-examined by Counsellor Goold.—Witness never heard any violence being offered to the prosecutrix, Ellen Hassett. The second day (Thursday) after the party came to the house, saw Mary Hassett, sister to Ellen; it was about breakfast time she saw her, and Ellen her maid was speaking to her. Heard them say it was better to go to service than be earning only seven shillings a quarter; and that Catherine Hassett would get 12 guineas about Patrick's Day. The first time she saw Mary was upon Thursday after the party came; it was on Tuesday the party came. Did not hear Ellen Hassett complain of being injured at all; and is sure she was not out of her bed.—She heard Mary ask to borrow a churn when she came to witness's house. Mary Hassett returned from Limerick on Wednesday; did not at all see her after Tuesday night until Thursday. Nicholas Brown, her servant boy, left her house on Wednesday, the following morning. The witness's husband said it was a week when Brown left the house.] Witness saw Brown the preceding day before she came to the Limerick Assizes; he came there about two Calves. Her husband was at home when Brown came to the house, and helped him with the Calves. Brown took the Calves away. Knows Brown having been looked for at her house; he is now at Garden-field.—Witnes never heard 'the Boys' were looking for Ellen Hassett, at her house; nor did not hear that 'the Boys' called to M'Carthy's house, on the same farm. Witness heard of the White-boys, but did not notice any of them. Only heard the persons that came to her house; did not see them.

To Mr. Jackson.—Is sure that it was on Wednesday morning Nicholas Brown left her house.

To the Court—Witness is sure Nicholas Brown left the house the following morning.—Mary Hassett came on the day after that; and on the Sunday after the occurrence of Tuesday saw Nicholas Brown, and saw him every Sunday since.

Mr. Jackson said he closed for the Prisoners.—Some Gentlemen were called as to character, but no one appeared.

Baron Pennefather commenced his observations on the evidence, by telling the Jury, that the prisoners stood charged for feloniously entering the dwelling-house of Michael Nelligan, near Shanagolden, on the 26th day of February last, at night, in order that Patrick Dubig should defile Ellen Hassett. They were also indicted for a rape having been committed on the said Ellen Hassett; the different counts laid varying in the separate allegations. The Prisoners also stood indicted, under the Whiteboy Act, for breaking into the said dwelling-house of Michael Nelligan. His Lordship observed, that to sustain the latter charge there was no evidence given as to the disturbed state of the country.

Counsellor Lloyd, in reply to his Lord-ship's observations; stated that the Crown was ready to give evidence as to the fact of that part of the County being disturbed; but it being an universally acknowledged fact, he did not conceive it necessary.

Mr. Heffernan, one of the Jurors, stated, that the Jury were well aware of the fact, and that no one disbelieved it.

His Lordship said it was of little consequence if the Jury found on the other indictments, as they were all capital. The principal charge was that of a rape committed on the body of Ellen Hassett, and if the Jury believed the statement they had heard given by the first witness, Ellen Hassett, the charge went to affect each and every of the Prisoners at the bar. The third Prisoner, Sheehan, held Nelligan, the owner of the house. If they believed the witness, he is equally guilty as the other two, whom the witness swore had committed the rape. So that it remained for the Gentlemen to try whether all that the witness, Ellen Hassett, had sworn was true, or that the entire of her evidence is but a base fabrication and utterly false and untrue. It is, however, given in evidence for the Prisoners, that they not only were never at Nelligan's house at all, but that the fact of Ellen Hassett having been defiled was never committed. Unquestionably, Gentlemen, if you believe that the crime of rape was committed, for the object and motives attributed to the Prisoners; namely for that she (Ellen Hassett) was sister to the Prosecutrix, Catherine Hassett, who had given her testimony at the Assizes, it must strike every one as being one of the basest and most flagrant outrages that ever was perpetrated. The Jury should not permit their indignation to influence their judgment in considering the allegations against Prisoners at the Bar; for, though the basest crimes may be attributed to an individual, yet, in the merciful consideration of the law, "every man is presumed innocent until he is found guilty"—and the more sedulous should the Jury be in the exercise of their judgment, in proportion to the baseness and malignity of the charge preferred against the accused. The Learned Baron could not but observe, that there were some uncommon features peculiar to the present case. It had often occurred, that a woman fabricated a charge like the present, in order thereby to get a husband with more facility; but it was not likely or consistently, that a female would accuse two persons of having defiled her, in the presence of the third. It was not at all likely that an unmarried woman would fabricate such a charge, without any motives having been disclosed to induce her to charge the Prisoners with the commission of so very foul and so heinous an offence, and thereby fasten a stain on her own chastity—for, let the misfortunes of a woman be ever so great, in her having been forcibly defiled even against her will, the very circumstance of such a violation having been committed upon her leaves a stigma from this brutal passion. The Gentlemen would consider then what motives could induce the Prosecutrix in fixing such a stain upon her chastity; and also, they would consider what motives could influence the Prisoners to commit the rape. They would take into their consideration the long acquaintance which the Prosecutrix had with the Prisoners, the convulsed and agitated state which the Country was in, and compare and consider the whole case together.—He thought it right, however, to call their attention to some parts of the evidence, although he perceived that they paid the strictest attention to the testimony of the witnesses during the trial.—The Prosecutrix, Ellen Hassett, stated, that the circumstance of her being defiled occurred on Tuesday, the 26th or February, and that she had given her informations on Friday; her testimony was right so far, for the informations are dated Friday, the 1st of March. She also stated, that the night was clear star-light; his Lordship had looked into the almanack, and it appeared that on Tuesday, the 26th of February, the moon was five days old, that it was lightsome until midnight, as it set about that time. The Jury observed her deposition of a gun being put to the breast of Nicholas Brown, who was in the room at the time the Prisoners came in, and how material his testimony must prove in this case; they would also consider whether the Crown or Prisoners were in default in producing him. The witness was asked why she had gone to Mr. Vokes to swear her informations, and she gave for answer, that she was in dread of her life, had she sworn them before Mr. Massy. Mary Hassett, sister to the former, the Jury would recollect, stated, that she had gone to Limerick on Wednesday, to Mr. Vokes, returned on Thursday, and went on Friday with her sister to swear the informations, so that she lost no time. She also stated, that, on the following morning of the occurrence, she found her sister in tears, and Nelligan's wife. It would be for the Jury to say, whether such appearances were not the natural effect of such a transaction, or whether it was a fabrication of the witness. This witness was cross-examined, and he would tell the Gentlemen of the Jury, that a variation in minute circumstances would not falsify the testimony of a witness, if the story itself was not wilfully untrue. She also tells a singular and curious circumstance about Nelligan's having applied to her to give testimony against her own sister at the Assizes, which Nelligan denies on his oath. It was matter for their consideration, that she denies having ever spoken a word to Mr. Odell, Agent for the Prisoners, about getting twenty guineas and clothes; it is also important, that she knew nothing of where Nicholas Brown was. For the defence, Nelligan swore he saw the party who had come to his house, that he knew the Prisoners ten years, and could swear that they were not of the party. Subsequently, he does not swear positively. It was a circumstance for their consideration, for it was true, the Prosecutrix was guilty of perjury. He swears that he was not out of the house that night, and that the Prosecutrix was not defiled by any person. The only way to reconcile such varying testimony, is to suppose that the witness was speaking of a different night. They were called upon to see which side was guilty of wilful perjury; for if they gave evidence to the same night, as far as his judgment went, wilful perjury was committed.—He also said, that the party had no arms, and that he had never spoken to Mary Hassett about what evidence she was about to give. Nicholas Brown's testimony on this case, was, as his Lordship observed before, most material; for if Brown could have served the Prisoners, it was rather strange that Nelligan, who had seen him on the Sunday preceding the trial, did not tell him to come to the Assizes, and state what he knew on that night. It was also important, that this witness stated that it was a week after the party had called to his house when Brown left it, as he was done service with him; and shortly the Gentlemen would see what his wife says as to this fact. Mary Nelligan, the next witness, contradicts Ellen Hassett very materially in it. On her cross-examination, she swore that Mary Hassett had come to Limerick on Wednesday, which her husband also swore; and he could not see how she could have come to Limerick and return to Nelligan's house, on Thursday, early. She also swore, that Nicholas Brown left her service on the morning the party was at her house; the question was put a second time, lest there should be any mistake; it was then to be reconciled with the husband's testimony, as to his being a week after the attack before he left the house. She also stated her husband assisted Brown in driving away the calves, a circumstance which the husband appeared ignorant of, as he said he only saw him on Sunday.

The Learned Baron continued to observe, that the whole of this important case he had touched upon. Public justice was deeply affected by it, and the high interest the Public felt for the result demanded their serious attention in considering the evidence. If they believed the testimony of the Prosecutrix, they would find the Prisoners guilty on the three indictments; and in judging of her testimony, they were to consider that she is fortified in her testimony by her sister—the Jury were to consider how far her story was consistent, and whether the whole was a fabrication or not—or whether she committed a wilful perjury to take away the lives of innocent men, and to stigmatise herself—on the other hand, whether the two witnesses for the Prisoners had perjured themselves—and to see how this opposing and contradictory testimony was to be reconciled. They should not reject from their consideration, that a material witness, Brown, was not produced on this trial; they would consider whether his having been kept back arose on the part of the Prosecution or of the Prisoners—for, if kept back by either side, such keeping must most materially affect the side which had done so, for this reason, that both have agreed that Brown was present at the transaction, both as to time and place—they would then see whether the Crown Prosecutor did make any efforts to bring Brown forward, and whether the Prisoners had him kept back. The Gentlemen would retire and consider the case—their Country and Public Justice demanded on the one hand, if they considered the Prisoners had committed this atrocious act, to find them guilty; and on the other, if they had any doubt of the guilt of the Prisoners to give them the benefit of it.

The Jury retired, and after a very short time, returned a verdict of *Guilty* against the three Prisoners.

Nunan, Dubig, and Sheehan, were then asked by the Clerk of the Crown why judgment and sentence would not be passed upon them? Nunan is a well-looking, tall young man—his countenance underwent a great alteration from what it was the preceding minute. Dubig loudly and emphatically exclaimed, "that he may never enter the kingdom of Heaven, if ever he knew Ellen Hassett on that night." Sheehan appeared indifferent. They simultaneously cried for a long day, and so persevering were the criminals in their application, that Baron Pennefather was interrupted almost in every sentence of his preliminary address to their sentence.

The humane and Learned Baron told the unhappy criminals, that it was not in his power to promise them a long day; and he would earnestly entreat of them to prepare for that fate which they must very shortly meet. They were found guilty of one of the greatest outrages that had been ever committed in any civilized country. It appeared by the evidence on the trial, that they had broken into a house by night, where the Prosecutrix resided, and because she was the sister to a person who had given her testimony on oath at the Assizes—because she had performed a duty which every subject was bound to perform in upholding the laws of the land—because this very person, who had performed that duty, had been kept away from the vengeance of the insurgents, the Prisoners had dragged her sister out of her bed, when two of them brutally violated her, and a third remained at the door of the house, to prevent her getting assistance.

After wreaking their vengeance on the Prosecutrix, they then left her, not out of any humanity for her, but in dread of the soldiers coming upon them. [The prisoners cried out for a long day, and that their bodies may be given to their friends.]

It was impossible, the Learned Baron said, to give any length of time, but he would make no order with respect to their bodies.

[The prisoners requested one fortnight.]

His Lordship said, they had a long time already, at the former sitting of the Court; they were apprised, to be ready for their trial, and he hoped that what time would be allowed them would be employed in preparing to meet their God.

[Dubig said he was innocent, and was always employed by Mr. Hoskins.]

His Lordship then said, nobody could believe the evidence adduced on behalf of the Prisoners. They contradicted each other diametrically, and it was much to be feared, that the Prisoners, in addition to their other crime, have added the commission of perjury!

After the Baron had pronounced the sentence of Death, and said "Amen," on the closing of the supplication, the Prisoners conjointly exclaimed, "Amen, sweet Jesus—the Lord have mercy on us!" They are to be hanged on the 27th instant.

On Thursday night last, three men were taken by a party of the 39th Regiment, now stationed at Newgarrick, and are fully identified for the robberies which were committed on the farmers between Kantuck and Newmarket, last week.

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,858. *TUESDAY, APRIL* 30, 1822. *PRICE FIVE PENCE*

WRECK SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY, THE 30th INST.

THE sundry MATERIALS saved from the Wrecks of the *Esther*, of Liverpool, W. Colmer, Master, and of the *Sandwich Packet*, Captain Stubbles, both wrecked near the Hook Light, on the Night of the 21st instant.

The Sale will commence at Baganbun Head, at Ten o'Clock, and continue along the Coast to the Town of Hook, and consists of *Spars, Cordage, Iron Anchor, a Chain and Hempen Cable*, a great quantity of *Broken Timber, &c.*

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Waterford, April 25th, 1822.

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 Disturbance 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, and 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 their County, to signify, by Memorial by them signed, to the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor of Governors of Ireland, for the time being, that they consider their County, or any 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 Forty Justices of the Peace of the County of Tipperary, 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 at Cashel, in and for the said County, on Wednesday, the 6th day of March, continued by adjournment from the 27th day of February last, and duly summoned pursuant to the said Act, have, by Memorial by them signed, signified to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that the Baronies of *Clanwilliam, Slievardagh*, and *Middlethird*, the Barony of *Iffa & Offa East*, except the Parish of *Saint Mary's*, the Parish of *Abbey*, and the Parish of *Saint Nicholas*; and the Barony of *Kiogarty*, except the Parish of *Thurles-within*, the Parish of *Drum*, the Parish of *Inch*, the Townland of *Burris*, and that part of the Parish of *Ballygahill* which is situated in the said Barony, all in the said County of Tipperary, are in a state of Disturbance, or in immediate danger of becoming so, and the grounds and reasons of such their opinion, and have thereby prayed that the Lord Lieutenant and Council may proclaim the said Baronies, except the Parts herein before specified, to be in a state of Disturbance, or in immediate danger of becoming so.

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 Baronies of *Clanwilliam, Slievardagh*, and *Middlethird*; the Barony of *Iffa* and *Offa East* except the Parish of *St. Mary's*, the Parish of *Abbey*, and the Parish of *St. Nicholas*, and the Barony of *Kiogarty*, except the Parish of *Thurles Within*, the Parish of *Drum*, the Parish of *Inch*, the Townland of *Burris*, and that part of the Parish of *Ballygahill*, which is situated in the said Barony, all in the County of Tipperary, to be in a state of Disturbance, or in immediate danger of becoming so; and do hereby warn the Inhabitants of the said Baronies, except such Parishes or parts of Parishes, or parts or portions thereof as aforesaid, that they each and every of them be and remain within their houses, at all hours between sun set and sun-rise, from and after Saturday next, the twentieth day of April instant, under the penalties by Law established; and we do hereby further order and rect, that a Special Session of the Peace for the said County of Tipperary, be held at Cashel, in the said County, on Monday next, the twenty second day of April instant, for the purposes expressed in the said Act of Parliament, of which all Justices of the Peace, and other Magistrates of the said County of Tipperary, and all others whom it may concern, are to take Notice.

Given at the Lodge in his Majesty's Park the Phœnix, the 15th day of April, 1822.

MANNERS C. MAYO. FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. CHARLES KILDARE. NORBURY.—WM. M'MAHON. D. BAIRD. W. DOWNES.—WM. SAURIN. J. RADCLIFF.

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November 19, 1821.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, APRIL 22.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT, in bringing forward his motion upon this subject, assured the House that he had never risen under feelings of greater embarrassment. His duty was to call the attention of Parliament to the present condition of the kingdom of Ireland. Heaven knows, never had the state of that Country stood in greater need of attention; but although he had been frequently compelled to press upon gentlemen the wretched state of the Irish population, and the manifold grievances under which the population suffered, he did now experience something—he would not call it of reluctance, but something—like unpleasant feeling toward the task which he was once more to undertake. He did experience that feeling the rather, for that the motion with which his address upon the present occasion would conclude, was nearly the same which he had brought forward in 1815, which he had brought forward under the support of three most intelligent, most eloquent, and most enlightened friends; two out of which three (the most able advocates of Ireland and her rights), unfortunately for her, had since sunk into the grave. When he mentioned the name of Mr. Ponsonby, it was unnecessary to speak of ability or of information. Every one knew the opportunities which that individual had enjoyed of acquiring knowledge, and the capacity which he had carried to the work which he undertook—he, unfortunately, was gone. The second name which rose to his memory was a name identified with the Country which had given him birth. Mr. Grattan, after fighting the battles of Ireland in her separate Parliament, had continued in England his labours on her behalf; after opposing the extinction of her distinct assembly, he had stood up for her in that third to which her cause was transferred. The third name to which he alluded (that, we apprehend, of Mr. Plunkett,) brought with it sentiments of painful interest; it was that of a Right Honourable Friend from whom he had formerly received, upon the present question most powerful and valuable assistance, but whose support, he apprehended, he should not be favoured with on the present occasion. He would trouble the House at as little length as the importance of the subject would permit. He would request Honourable Gentlemen to follow him, as he should try to depict the situation of Ireland, and to trace her progress from the commencement of difficulty to the deplorable condition in which she now was placed. He did trust that he should not be tedious. He should endeavour to condense what he had to say; but, in showing the progress which Ireland had gradually made to her existing state of disorganization and distress, he should feel it his duty to point out the causes to which that distress was attributable; for it was only by close examination of the causes of any evil, that a Legislature could hope to apply such remedies as should be effectual. How was it, he would ask, that a population so numerous, inhabiting a country unexampled in fertility—how was it that a People, signalized in every quarter of the globe for their excellent character and conduct, should appear degraded only in their own country? The question was to be answered by reference alone to the system by which they were governed. Ireland occupied an area of nineteen millions of English acres. Its population had increased from about four millions, in 1747, to nearly six millions by the calculation of 1814, and to nearly seven millions by the census of the last year. Here there was a population of nearly seven millions for which the House was called upon to legislate—to rescue them from the system under which they had so long suffered, and to make them feel, what unhappily they had not hitherto experienced, that legislation was a blessing.—They had, unfortunately, no reason to think their government a blessing, and he might in three words sum up the principle (if principle it could be called) on which Ireland was governed. They were "divide and govern!" That was the principle of Irish government. It was the principle which embittered all their feelings, and which made them look upon their superiors as their oppressors. The practice of Irish governors was to deprecate every thing which tended to unite the People. He would refer, as an instance, to the letter of one of the Lords Justices—the Primate Boulter, on the subject of Wood's half-pence, in which he deprecated a measure respecting them, because it would tend to unite the People. Good God! to what a state must that Country have been reduced, when one of its governors objected to a measure merely because it would tend to unite the People placed under his care! *(Cries of hear, hear!)* The state of the Revenue of Ireland was another subject that demanded serious attention. The mode of raising that revenue had been at times very moderate, and he was inclined to think, that if the Legislature had, since the time that both Countries were placed under one Parliament, adopted the course which wisdom dictated, they would have adopted the very opposite one to that which they pursued. It was manifest that the absence of a great proportion of the landholders of Ireland from that Country was deprecated as one of the greatest evils that could befal it; and it was so, for it withdrew from the People the greatest part of their natural protectors; it gave them up to rapacious agents, and deprived them of the fostering care which bound all the classes of the community together; destroying, as was well expressed by the late Mr. Sheridan, those gradations of rank which attached all, the orders of society to each other from the cottage of the peasant to the throne of the Prince. It was the duty of Parliament to combat that augmentation of absentees from Ireland which the Union of the Parliaments produced, instead of contributing to its further growth. It was the duty of Parliament to take care not to augment this absenteeship by an improvident mode of taxation. To a country which had been lightly taxed comparatively up to the time of the Union, that mode of taxation ought to have been continued, that the landowners might be the more induced to remain at home by that cheapness of living which they could not experience when they transferred themselves to this Country; but instead of this the opposite course had been pursued—taxation had been increased with a view to the production of revenue, and the consequence was, that the revenue was diminished. *(Hear!)* He had, again and again, deprecated this mode of taxation, and foretold to his Majesty's Ministers, that they could not reap from it any harvest but one of discontent. *(Hear, hear!)* His words were now found true—they had reaped not a harvest of Revenue, but one of discontent and debt, while they had embittered the feelings of the Country, broke down the Gentry who remained there, and had not left it in their power to do those good offices which bound them and the People together. In consequence of having been deprived of the means of doing good, the respect for them was lessened, and the effect was that a great number, with the pride natural to their station, not wishing to be under the view of those who had seen them in their better days, before their means were so reduced by circumstances, retired to take refuge in the watering places of England, there to vegetate in lodgings, instead of living on their demesnes at home, and improving the condition of the Country. *(Hear, hear!)* He felt that there could not be a greater evil to any Country than a system of taxation which increased the burdens of the People, while it added nothing to the Exchequer. Since 1808, there had been in Ireland four millions of nominally increased taxes, while the whole had failed as a system of revenue, and the People were burdened. It would be found, as it was in some other countries, that the iron grasp of poverty had paralysed the arm of the tax-gatherer, and limited, in this instance, the omnipotence of Parliament. *(Hear, hear, hear!)*—They had taxed the People, but not augmented the supplies—they had drawn on capital, not income—and they in consequence reaped the harvest of discontent, and failed to reap the harvest of revenue. While such taxes were going on with a view to raise a revenue, which it was impossible to realise, they only incurred a debt which increased in such rapid progression, that it must have baffled all calculation, and ended in bankruptcy. To prevent this, on the 1st of January, 1817, the Exchequers of the two countries were consolidated, by which that debt was transferred to the account of England. Seven years before that an Honourable Member had asked him (Sir J. Newport) how soon did Ireland propose to pay that part of her debt which was borrowed by England for her? He (Sir J.) answered "never." The proportion of taxation fixed at the Union upon Ireland was two-seventeenths; of this one-seventh might have been paid, but the other one-seventeenth was borrowed by England, and that she had to pay. It was somewhat singular, that such should be the financial state of a country, which possessed an exuberant fertility, and as had been said by a Right Honourable Friend of his, late Member for Dublin, a country for which nature had done so much and man so little; so fertile, indeed was it, that under all its burdens and privations its Exports had increased; but he was sorry to say, that in looking to the Exports he could not consider them a proof of the prosperity of the People. The reason was, that which had been alleged by Mr. H. Boyle, in 1747, that under the operation of that destructive and atrocious Penal Code, which could never be named without abhorrence, no People consumed so little of the produce which they raised themselves as the People of Ireland. What was then said of the two millions might with equal truth be now advanced with regard to the seven millions; and it was utterly impossible but that, with the natural advantages which Ireland possessed, her station must have advanced had she not been visited by the calamity of a Government by division. *(Hear!)* The exports of production were increased, because the bounty of Providence outran the oppression of man—*(Cheers)*—and misgovernment could not altogether counteract the beneficence of Heaven.—On the 24th of April, 1816, he produced a motion similar to the present one, of which he had given notice for the 4th, but it had been put off until the 24th, on account of the thin attendance of Members; several who were then present expressed their regret on that occasion; and he recollected the Noble Lord (Londonderry) said, he hoped when the debate came on, that it would have not only the full attendance which it wanted, but would receive their full and undivided attention. The Noble Lord also said, that it behoved Parliament to watch over the rising greatness of Ireland, and to endeavour to ascertain the causes of the evils which had so long oppressed her. As to the words "rising greatness," he (Sir J. Newport) did not know how they applied, unless in the sarcastic sense of that remark which was made to Philip the Third, who had overrun a great part of the Low Countries, that they resembled a ditch, out of which the more that was taken, the greater it grew. *(Hear, hear!)* But the Noble Lord had said that Parliament ought to investigate the causes of the evils which had so long oppressed Ireland; now he hoped the Noble Lord would allow that at length it was time that their attention should be called to that subject, and that they should proceed to examine and redress. He knew he should be told that the present Irish Government had been but a short time in existence. He knew well that the Noble Person at the head of that Government had been but a short time there, but he thought it long enough to enable him to ascertain the necessities of the Country, and to have some notion as to the mode of relieving them. But however this might be, surely there were other parts of the British Government which were no strangers to the State of Ireland. The Right Hon. Secretary for the Home Department had been a long time Secretary for Ireland—long enough, indeed, to have his mind made up as the causes of the existing evils and their remedies. In the year before mentioned the same subject had been taken up elsewhere; a question was then put to the Noble Lord at the head of the Treasury relative to the tithe system, who assured the Noble Person who put the question, that this subject was under consideration—that Government had something in contemplation relative to tithes, and that the same objection was not applicable to a commutation in Ireland, which might render it impracticable in this Country. It was six years, six years since that motion, and what was stated to be then in progress, he hoped was now matured. He hoped that the infant was now grown to years of discretion, and that they should hear something more of it. What he would propose was, that as three months ago the Legislature had strengthened the hands of the executive for the suppression of outrage and insurrection, they would, after having attained the object of coercion, give a pledge to examine the affairs of Ireland, with a view to some measure of conciliation—to apply a remedy to existing evils, and afford the consolation of law and order to an afflicted and degraded People. He fully agreed with what had been said on a former occasion by his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Plunkett, we believe), that exile, imprisonment, and death, were not the proper instruments of a well-regulated Government. They were rather instruments resorted to in the absence of all Government. He would now wish that after these dreadful measures had had their effect in teaching a due subjection to the laws, a mild, instead of a coercive system, should be resorted to. It had been shown, that when outrage existed, it should be put down by powers stronger than those of the ordinary law; but then this should not be a system, it should rather be an exception to an ordinary system of government; it should not be the rule, but the exception—for God forbid it should ever be acted upon as the rule of governing. *(Hear, hear!)* The People of Ireland had now seen and felt that it was the determination of the Legislature and of the Executive Government to proceed with a firm and steady hand to put an end to such outrageous breaches of the law as were lately committed in Ireland; they saw that it was the determination to support order and an observance of the laws. This was a feeling which was now pretty general in Ireland, and he conceived it to be the duty of Parliament to let the People of that Country also feel that coercion alone was not intended, but that by diligent inquiry the evil might be probed to the bottom, in order to the

LONDON.

MONDAY, APRIL 22.

Extract of a letter from Odessa, dated March 25, (N.S.)—"We have letters from Constantinople of the 18th instant, when the Agenora, Skylark, and Hero, had arrived, destined for this port. The Echo has just arrived here from thence and London. There was nothing different in politics to what we have had for many months past: it was said that the negociations were likely soon to terminate in an amicable manner. It was reported that the Turkish fleet had been successful in an engagement with the Greeks.

"At this place every thing looks pacific. The Exchanges same as last. Wheat 19 to 20.—Tallow 11. In sales of imports nothing is doing, in consequence of the measures relative to the Port Franc question still remaining undecided."

We have received New York Papers to the 26th ultimo. They contain the Report of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, to the House of Representatives, on the Message of the President, recommending the recognition of the Independence of the Spanish Colonies. As may be supposed, the Committee entirely concur with the President, and declare, unanimously, that it is "just and expedient to acknowledge the Independence of the several nations of Spanish America, without any reference to the diversity in the forms of their Governments." They then recommend that a sum not exceeding 100,000 dollars should be placed at the disposal of the President, for the purpose of carrying this measure into effect.

Another document is contained in these papers which was laid before the Senate by the same Committee of Foreign Affairs. It is a Report on a memorial from certain persons in South Carolina, and on the Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Baltimore, "praying for the repeal of the laws closing the ports of the United States against British vessels employed in the trade between the United States and the British Colonies in the West Indies."

A Report on the same subject was presented to the House of Representatives on the 15th ult. consisting, it is said, of 105 quarto pages. Two thousand extra copies were ordered to be printed. This Report concludes with two resolutions declaratory of the inexpediency of repealing the restrictive Acts in question.

The Spanish Minister at Washington has protested officially against the proposed recognition of the Independence of the South American Republics.

Intelligence from Havannah of the 2d ult. states, that "the measure which has been some time in contemplation will now undoubtedly be carried into effect, having received the sanction of the Cortes in Spain, and of all the authorities here, viz.:—'That of establishing in this place a deposit for merchandise of every description, with the liberty of re-exportation to any quarter, and with every flag, on the payment of one per Cent. on import, and one per Cent. on export only. The term of such deposit will be any period under twelve months and a day.'"

We have received Dutch Papers this morning to the 20th instant. They contain, among other things, a Report made to the Second Chamber of the States-General, on the petitions of several landowners requesting that measures might be adopted for the relief of Agriculture.

"Amsterdam, April 16.—The right side of the magazine, formerly belonging to the East India Company, to the extent of above 300 feet, with all that it contained, has sunk down in such a manner that at present only part of the windows of the fourth or highest story, and the roof, appear above ground. The causes of this accident are not yet satisfactorily ascertained. It is estimated that the quantity of grain in that part of the magazine amounted to 1700 lasts, of the value of about 300,000 florins.

"April 19.—Workmen are employed in clearing, as fast as possible, that part of the corn magazine which still remains standing, and it is hoped that their exertions will be successful.

The Paris Papers of Thursday and Friday have arrived since our last. In the sitting of the Deputies on the preceding day, the Budget was carried by a majority of 220, the numbers being for, 272, against, 52.

A private letter from Vienna contained in these Papers, announces the approaching departure of M. Tatischeff from that city. Contrary inferences are deduced from this alleged circumstance, and while one class of politicians sees in it the certainty of war, another argues that hopes of peace are still to be cherished, because though M. Tatischeff is going himself, his household remains, whence, his own return is calculated upon. Should it turn out, as is very likely, that this official personage will remain where he is, these ingenious speculations will have been made in vain.

With respect to the question of Russia and Turkey, there is not a line in these papers worth extracting, as matter of information. Of rumours contradictory to each other, as well as abstractedly absurd, they are full, but it would be an idle waste of time to examine, or refute them. The private letter from Vienna, extracted from the *Gazette de France*, is entitled to consideration we think.

It was stated in one of the Paris Journals of Thursday, that the Duke de Fernan-Nunez, formerly Ambassador from Spain to the Court of France, was seized with an apoplectic attack whilst at a diplomatic dinner given on the preceding day by the Sardinian Ambassador. In contradiction of this statement, the Journal [illegible] of Friday says, that the Duke only experienced a slight indisposition, from which he was happily recovered.

"Paris, April 19.—M. de Chevigny, Sub-Lieutenant in the Guards, has married Miss Seymour, grand daughter of the Earl of Yarmouth, one of the richest heiresses in England. The marriage ceremony took place the day before yesterday, at the house of the English Ambassador.

"The recent rise in our Funds is attributed to news of the highest importance. Let us hope that the veil which hides the springs of European policy will soon be cast aside; and that the *Radicals* of Europe will then have little motive for rejoicing.—*(l'Etoile of Thursday.)*

(Extract of a private Letter.)

"It is affirmed that the Danish Government has been necessitated to give farther contradiction to the reports which have been circulated respecting negociations said to have been opened with England for an exchange of territory. These reports have excited a disagreeable sensation throughout Denmark, and especially at Copenhagen, where the inhabitants appear to have a great antipathy to the English. It is even said, that individuals of this Nation, who reside in that capital, have been insulted in the streets by some of the lower orders."—*Journal de Paris.*

Lord Byron.—We are requested by a correspondent, to correct some mis-statements which have got into circulation on the subject of the late increase of fortune to which Lord and Lady Byron have succeeded by the death of Lady Noel. The following particulars, we are assured, are correct:—"The late Lord Wentworth left, by will, a life-interest in his Leicestershire estate (about £6000 per annum) to his sister Lady Noel, at whose death it was to descend to Lady Byron, for her life only, and consequently to Lord Byron, in right of his wife, during her Ladyship's life. At the period of the separation between Lord and Lady Byron, it was agreed to by his Lordship, that should he, by Lady Byron's surviving Lady Noel, ever come into possession of the rental of the estate, a friend should be named by Lady Byron, to meet a friend on the part of his Lordship, and that their decision should fix what portion of the rental should be appropriated to her Ladyship's sole use. Lord Dacre, on the part of Lady Byron, met Sir F. Burdett, on the part of Lord Byron, and they have decided that one moiety of the net annual produce of the estate shall be appropriated to her Ladyship."

The Arctic Expedition.—On the 9th March last, at six o'clock, A. M., a countryman who was employed gathering seaweed on the Irish shore, in the parish of Clonmauny, County of Donegal, found a bottle which had been thrown out by his Majesty's ship Fury, Captain Parry, in lat. 62. 8. N. long. 62. 27. W. The countryman, anxious to ascertain the contents of the bottle, conceiving it contained something which might be valuable to him, instantly broke it, and found a paper, on which was inserted the following, in seven different languages:—

"His Majesty's ship Fury.

"Set off July, 1821, lat. 62. 8. N. long. 62. 27. W. At 1, P. M., moderate breezes from the northward; dull misty weather. Hecla in company.

"W. PARRY, Commander."

The paper he gave to Mr. Chichester, who immediately transmitted it to the Admiralty.

The shore where the bottle was found is in lat. 55 15 N. long. 7. 28. W.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27.

The London Journals of Tuesday were due when we went to Press.

The following is a Report of the proceedings which took place in Parliament on Monday, down to the departure of the Post:—

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY, APRIL 22.

The Archbishop of Dublin (brother of Lord Waterford) presented a Petition from Waterford, praying to reduce the tax on windows.

Earl Grey presented a Petition from Waterford, praying for a reduction of the Window Tax.

The Earl of Blesinton complained of a letter which appeared in *The Patriot* Dublin Paper, respecting what he had said as to the University of Dublin. He wished to caution Editors against publishing letters of a personal nature in their Papers. He confessed he did entertain a different opinion from some relative of a Reverend Divine. At present he should say no more on the subject; but he trusted there would be no repetition of such personal attacks. The author of the letter signed himself "*Vindex*." It reminded him of what was called in Ireland a holiday. He would not trouble their Lordships further with a matter that regarded himself; but he thought it right to mention it.

The Earl of Blesinton moved the Order of the Day for going into a Committee on the Irish Deeds Bill.

The Lord Chancellor thought that a very slight alteration in the Act of Queen Anne would answer the whole object of the Bill.

The Earl of Blesinton wished the Bill to go through a Committee *pro forma*, in order that it might be printed.

The Bill then went through the Committee.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—APRIL 22.
IRISH WINDOW TAX.

Mr. Shaw laid upon the table Petitions from the parishes of St. Mary and St. Anne, Dublin, for a repeal of the Window Tax, and of St. Michan's, Dublin, against the Window Tax. He ardently hoped that relief would be afforded, and called the attention of the House to the ruinous state of the parish, where not less than 900 houses, out of 1500, were closed and insolvent. He should be the last man to propose the repeal of this tax, if the consequence were to be to endanger the public credit. He laid upon the table similar Petitions from St. Bridget's, St. Mark's, and St. James's.

Mr. H. Davis laid upon the table a petition from Bristol against the admission of Catholic Peers into the House of Lords. The Hon. Gentleman said, that this petition was similar to that from the Synod of Glasgow.

Mr. Plunkett took the opportunity of stating, that no petition had been received from the town, but from the Synod of Glasgow, which consisted of only one individual.

Mr. Fell said, that the petition from the Synod of Glasgow was signed by one Member, in behalf of the rest.

Mr. Plunkett added, that it was the petition of only one individual.

Mr. Bright hoped that all classes of Dissenters and Churchmen would come forward in opposition to the proposed measure.

TITHES IN IRELAND.

Sir H. Parnell asked whether Ministers had any measure in project on the subject of Tithes in Ireland?

Mr. Goulburn replied, that during the short period of the present Government in Ireland, delays in correspondence had taken place, but that the subject had been under the most anxious consideration. He could not undertake to say when any measure would be matured; but he could assure the Hon. Baronet that no time would be lost, and that every disposition was felt to remedy the existing evils of the system. *(Hear!)*

Mr. Western gave notice of a motion for the 21 of May, on the subject of the effects produced by the change in the currency under the Act of 1819.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Sir J. Newport rose to bring forward his promised motion on the State of Ireland. He had never risen under greater embarrassment: he had frequently called the attention of the House to the condition of Ireland, and its manifold grievances, and having failed to excite a strong interest in its favour, he felt the greater difficulty. His motion would be nearly in form the same as that of 1816, when he was assisted by three advocates of Ireland, two of whom had now sunken into the grave. Mr. Ponsonby was no more. The second name was identified with Ireland—Mr. Grattan. Here, as in his own country, he supported the interest of Ireland with the utmost zeal and eloquence. He deeply regretted that, as the third individual, he was unable, though alive, to count upon his assistance, both for his own and for the sake of Ireland. He would endeavour to compress as much as possible; but it was absolutely necessary for him to enter into the existing evils, and their causes, before it could be proper to discuss the remedies. Ireland was populous; its population was admired and respected in all quarters of the Globe; and yet, with an area of country most fertile, nothing but a system of coercion was pursued. Why this severity was employed, required explanation. Hitherto the People of Ireland had no reason to bless the day when it was promised, that it should participate in the British Constitution. The whole process of Government in Ireland might be summed up in three words—divide and govern. Every thing that could sow dissention had been adopted, and all that could unite had been studiously avoided. The national protection of the People had been taken away—the resident Gentry had been removed in consequence, the whole course of Government had been to increase taxation, while productive revenue had been diminished. Ministers had embittered every feeling of the Country, and had broken down the few remaining Gentry, depriving them alike of influence and respect. Many actually vegetated in an English watering-place, instead of residing upon their own property and fertilizing all around them. Since 1808, the People had been burdened with taxes to the amount of four millions, but the experiment had entirely failed. Ministers had reaped the harvest of discontent, but had reaped no harvest of revenue. The debt of Ireland had also been greatly augmented in that period. No seven millions of people in Europe consumed so little of the produce they raised. Why then had not Ireland advanced? Merely because it had been misgoverned. Yet Ireland continued to export, because the bounty of Providence outran the blasting efforts of man. The Hon. Baronet then adverted to the circumstances attending his motion in 1816. Since that date, no remedies had been applied. True it was, that the Noble Marquis now at the head of the Government of Ireland had not been long in office, but the Cabinet here had remained almost unchanged. Had none of the promised remedies been matured since 1816? The object his motion sought, was a declaration, that after the recent measures of coercion, the House was ready to afford conciliation to a degraded and injured People.—*Left speaking.*

On Thursday night, A. M. Alcock, Esq. one of the Sheriffs of this City, took out a military party, and searched various places in the vicinity. About three o'clock yesterday morning, at a place called Richardson's Folly, they met with five men, four of whom they made prisoners, one having escaped. They were yesterday examined before the Magistrates, but they differed materially in their and one of the prisoners said, that they were poor, and that their object in going out was to get potatoes; another said that their design was to fill the bags with smuggled tobacco. They have been committed to gaol.

On Wednesday night, Henry Alcock, Esq. attended by a military party, traversed a considerable portion of the Barony of Iverk, but discovered no proceedings contrary to the Insurrection Act till he reached Granny Bridge, where he found four men drinking in a public house at nine o'clock, P. M. Their account of themselves was, that they were County of Wexford boatmen, going for lime stone, and that they were waiting in the house for the rising of the tide. This statement is by no means improbable, but they were previously warned by a Constable to depart, and refused to obey. They were brought prisoners to this City, and have since been transmitted to Kilkenny.

Yesterday, a stranger, a schoolmaster by profession narrowly escaped being committed to prison. We mention this circumstance merely to shew, that strangers who come to Waterford, except on lawful pursuit, cannot elude the vigilance of the Magistrates and their Officers.—Those who cannot fully and satisfactorily account for themselves will be treated with the utmost severity of the law.

Several Gentlemen in this City have offered to the Magistrates their services in aid of the Civil Power for the prevention of Outrages on the common safety, provided they shall be furnished with arms, for which they promise to be accountable. A paper lies at the Mayor's office for additional signatures. The services thus offered by these gentlemen are gratuitous, and intended for the public good.

NOTICE
To the Inhabitants of the Barony of Gaultier, County of Waterford.

We, the undersigned Magistrates usually acting for the Barony of Gaultier, call on and exhort its Inhabitants who may have in their possession unregistered Arms, to surrender them without delay to some Magistrate of the County of Waterford.

We have had long experience of the excellent disposition of the People of that Barony; we are not apprehensive that they themselves will make an ill use of their arms; but there we are convinced may, and if due precaution be not used will, fall into the hands of men who will abuse them for the worst purposes; they will, in fact, afford an inducement to the ill-affected from the neighbouring disturbed districts, to visit the peaceable Barony of Gaultier, and involve its Inhabitants in all those evils which now afflict and disgrace other parts of the Country.

We trust that this exhortation, given in the most friendly disposition, will be attended to, and will render unnecessary any further measure on our parts.

Given under our hands, the 24th April, 1822.

(Signed) Joseph Anthony.
Samuel King.
William Gunn Paul.
Henry Alcock.
Nicholas Power.
Shap. Carew Morris.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY SPECIAL SESSIONS.

The Court was opened at 12 o'Clock on Tuesday, pursuant to adjournment, but no Prisoners having then been brought in for trial, it was further adjourned to Friday. We have some reason to believe, that the Court will have some cases to try on that day. The attendance of Magistrates on Friday, and each successive day, will, we trust, be such as to demonstrate the zeal and firmness with which they co-operate in furtherance of that most powerful and important law which they are now unitedly to administer. The absence of the Magistrates, on such an occasion, and in such times, might lead to the most erroneous impressions on the popular mind, while it would infallibly weaken the operation of those powers entrusted to them for public good. We are persuaded, however, that our suggestions must be altogether superfluous, as addressed to a body of individuals who are not less conversant in the manifold and arduous duties of their station than earnest and persevering in the exercise of these important functions.—*Moderator of Thursday.*

MR. O'FLINN.

We have received, since Tuesday, some communications relating to the singular transaction in which this Gentleman lately acted so distinguished a part. The interest excited by the affair in question is intense, and public expectation is naturally eager for a complete disclosure of the case. On Saturday we shall assuredly satisfy the general wish in this particular, unless we shall have previously received an explicit retractation of Mr. O'Flinn's letter, from an accredited source. Mr. O'Flinn will admit, we should hope, that he has been treated by *The Moderator* with a spirit of forbearance which he could scarcely have expected from a Print whose character he had so grossly maligned. Should he have been the instrument of others—which some have whispered—in this fatuitous act of self-exposure, we shall probably call the public attention to so singular, and, we will add, so dangerous an interposition.—*Ibid.*

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

Since the adjournment of our Assizes was resumed, twenty more human beings have been doomed to death; all for participating in the disturbances of this County, seventy men, who, having absconded from their residence in this County, are liable to the penalties of the Insurrection Act. It is conjectured, that several of them intend to proceed to America, as every search for them hitherto has proved ineffectual.

A dwelling and out-offices of a farmer near Charleville, were set on fire by the insurgents a few nights ago; a party of the 11th and yeomanry, under Captain Marcon, hastened to the spot and fortunately saved the inmates from destruction; in the barn three cows were totally consumed.

Monday evening the Assizes ended, the following presents a correct list of the disposal of all prisoners convicted, &c. in the County:—

William Duhig, Patrick Noonan, and Thomas Sheehan, for burglary and rape, to be hanged on Wednesday, the 1st May.

Patrick Cleary, for burglary, to be hanged on the 11th of May.

Thomas Kennelly, John Kennelly, James Griffin, Michael Walsh, John Fennell, Patrick Fennell, Patrick Corbett, and James Donohue, for assaulting the habitation of William Enright, to be hanged on Saturday, the 18th May.

Robert Cosren, for assaulting the habitation of John Shelton, Esq. to be hanged same day.

John Connors, Timothy Connors, Michael Connors, John Bourke, and Patrick M'Namara, for assaulting the habitation of Adam Miller, to be hanged on the 25th of May.

James Hurley, for killing sheep, to be hanged, day not named.

Denis Hayes, larceny, to be transported seven years.

Patrick Murphy, forgery, to be transported fourteen years.

Denis Collins, for stealing a gun, to be transported for seven years.

Timothy Kennedy, for perjury, to be transported seven years.

John Casey and Michael Casey, for cow-stealing, to be transported seven years.

Michael Fleming, for manslaughter, to be imprisoned twelve months, burned in the hand, and give bail.

Michael Broderick, unlawful assembly, to be imprisoned six months.

John Gore, for an assault, to be imprisoned six months, and give bail.

Thomas Shea, manslaughter, to be imprisoned six weeks.

Thirty-one others put off their trials.

The following deserved Resolution was unanimously passed by the County Limerick Grand Jury on Saturday:—

"That the thanks of the Grand Jury are justly due and hereby given to the Rev. Wm. Ashe, the Rev. Mr. Rochford, P. P. of Rathcahil, Thomas Furlong, Jun. and Mr. William Carte, of Newcastle, for their truly gallant conduct in the pursuit and apprehension of eight Whiteboys, disguised in womens' clothes, in that neighbourhood."

Previous to the passing of the Presentments, Baron Pennefather held a conversation with the Foreman, who said that they had thrown out most applications for road works, and several others for informality. The Baron observed, that it was not good policy to throw them all out, and that informalities ought not to be taken advantage of, for even though they should encrease the taxes, that when the money is well laid out it gives employment to a class of persons who may be kept from wicked pursuits, and that that very money so levied upon a County is still kept circulating among the industrious classes and has its other advantages.

Brown, the principal concerned in taking off Miss Goold is a stout made man, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, regular features, very red hair and whiskers; supposed to be in Kerry, and to be endeavouring to get out of the kingdom; wore a green body coat and Oxford grey pantaloons.

Humanity of General and Mrs. Rock.—Authentic information has just reached us, shewing what reliance the lower orders should place on the above amiable partners in iniquity. A Gentleman, a Member of the County of Limerick Grand Jury, whose munificence supports, every week, from his own private pocket, four hundred and eight paupers in his vicinity, has had his estate visited, a few weeks since, by those miscreants, who burned three houses belonging to those tenants whose honesty in paying their rents enabled their landlord to support the above paupers, by which he will be, as far as in their power, deprived of that capability. Not content with this act of atrocity, those savages miserably lacerated the bodies of those tenantry, and cut down 650 ash trees, evidently for the purpose of making pike-handles, as the stems and tops were left in the grove, from whence about six feet of the intermediate part has been taken off, and threatening notices sent to the tenantry, ordering them to pay neither rent or taxes.

We understand that the Mail between this City and Waterford is in future to be conveyed by the Coach. This is a most desirable alteration, and certainly the conveyance between Limerick and Cork should also be by a coach, not as at present, by Post-boys.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The Treasurer to the Trinitarian Orphan House acknowledges the receipt of two pounds, a donation from Mrs. Power, Ballynakil, by the hands of the Rev. Mr. Condon. Also, per Rev. Mr. Morrissy, half a guinea, a donation from Major Gahan.

We understand that a Course of Lectures on the Doctrines and Principles of Chemical Philosophy and Astronomy will be delivered in this City, in a few days, by Mr. P. J. Foley, Lecturer in Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry and the Sciences. The time and place of exhibition, with other particulars, will be stated in a future publication. The Public, we have no doubt, will justly appreciate the value of so favourable an opportunity for the acquirement of useful knowledge.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Manor Course, Waterford.

Wednesday.—The first part of the day was unfavourable for amusement, but it cleared up in the afternoon, when a most interesting race took place between Mr. Foley's c. m. *Whitestockings*, and Mr. Walsh's b. h. *Washington*. The Race was well contested in three heats.

Mr. Walsh's b. h.	2	1	1
Mr. Foley's c. m.	1	2	2

The Amateurs were highly gratified with the contest, which was nearly neck to neck the whole time. We understand another interesting meeting will take place on the 4th May next, (being the Fair day of Waterford,) when it is expected the greatest amusement will be afforded to the spectators, as four winning horses are expected to start for the prize at half-past 3 o'clock.

We understand that a man named John Lockhart, one of the Preventive Water Guard at Ballymacaw, was drowned near that place on Thursday morning, in consequence of the upsetting of the boat in which he was. The other persons on board saved their lives by swimming to the shore.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE.

Monday, April 22.—The supply of Wheat this morning being small, that of prime quality sold 2s. per quarter higher than this day se'nnight, and for such kind the demand was tolerably brisk; but there is no improvement in price of the inferior descriptions, which composed the chief part of what was at market. The Barley trade was heavy at last Monday's prices, and especially for the stained and discoloured samples. Oats are from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per quarter dearer, the arrivals having been small. White Peas are 2s. per quarter higher. In Beans and Grey Peas there is no alteration.

Wheat	30s to 56s	Small Beans	22s to 25s
Rye	26s to 28s	Tick Beans	17s to 22s
Barley	15s to 23s	Oats (Potatoe)	22s to 26s
Malt	42s to 46s	(Poland)	17s to 24s
White Peas	26s to 22s	(Feed)	15s to 20s
Boilers	26s to 28s	Flour	45s to 50s
Grey Peas	18s to 22s	Rapeseed	32l to 34l

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Tuesday, April 23.—The appearance of improvement in our Corn Market on Saturday was confirmed by an increased inquiry in Manchester that day for fine new Wheat and Oats; and at our Corn Exchange this forenoon there was some inquiry for the best new Wheat, at an advance of 2d. to 3d. per bushel—but secondary descriptions continue nearly nominal. The business done, however, was not considerable, and the demand by no means very brisk; though the market is heavily stocked with Wheat, the proportion of fine is but small. Oats were generally held for an advance of 2d. per bushel from this day se'nnight, but the inquiry was trifling. Waterford are saleable at 2s. 8d. to 2s. 8½d. Flour was saleable at an advance of 1s. per sack for fine runs.

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Wheat, Irish, new	5	0	to	6	9	70lbs.
—— Waterford & Clonmel	5	4	——	6	6	——
Oats, Irish, new	2	7	——	2	9	45lbs.
—— Tralee	2	10	——	3	0	——
Barley, grinding	2	10	——	3	2	60lbs.
Flour, fine 2ds	30	0	——	35	0	240lbs.
Oatmeal	23	0	——	25	0	——

Imports of Grain.

qrs. qrs. qrs. sacks.
Wheat, 7641—Oats, 6817—Barley, 4881—Flour, 4002.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

New Butter declined to 88s. for first qualities towards the close of the market on Thursday (as stated in our latter impressions of that day); yesterday, it continued at the same rate, and not brisk, there being little or no competition. Old Butter is now quite neglected; a few lots appeared yesterday, which found no buyers among merchants, and only a few firkins of inferior quality were bought by retailers at 50s. to 60s. Weighed at the Crane since Friday last—Saturday, 165; Monday, 75; Tuesday, 45; Wednesday, 60; Thursday, 48; yesterday, 60 firkins.

The receipts of Grain continue to be very limited. The advance on Wednesday in Wheat and Oats, noticed in our last, was fully supported on Thursday, and a further improvement was visible yesterday.—Wheat of good and prime quality readily obtained 22s. to 22s. 6d. per barrel; middling and ordinary samples, which lately would not have gone beyond 18s. to 19s. brought 21s. and 21s. 6d.; inferior in proportion. Good Oats were in brisk demand at 10s. 3d. to 10s. 4d. generally, and 10s. 6d. was said to have been paid in some instances. Barley is steady at 9s. to 10s. for shipping qualities, and 10s. 6d. to 11s. for malting—superior samples, 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d.

Flour has been nearly stationary since this day se'nnight—28s. to 32s. being still the current rate for Seconds, and 6d. to 1s. over occasionally. The sales to Bakers, for the week ending last Wednesday, by the returns to the Mayor, were but 461 cwt.—being 116 bags less than those of the preceding week. Oatmeal is a shade higher, and may be quoted at 11s. 6d. to 12s. per cwt. Potatoes, by the bag, 3d. to 4½d. per stone.

Bacon Pigs have almost ceased to be an object worthy of particular notice. Many extensive Houses in the Trade have stopped purchasing for the season, and the demand is consequently very limited. The number coming in, however, being small, the price keeps up to 22s. and 22s. 9d. generally, and 23s. for good lots. Scarcely any prime Scalded have lately appeared at the market-house, and the general average there has been from about 16s. to 21s. 6d.—but some have been bought alive, for scalding, at [illegible] advanced, being rather scarce in consequence of the small number of Pigs killing—fresh, 15s. to 16s.—salted, 13s. to 14s.—Heads, 13s. 6d. to 14s. per cwt. Newfoundland Fish in little demand—Dry, 10s. to 12s.—Wet, 6s. to 7s. per quintal. Scotch Herrings dull at 20s. to 22s. per barrel. Newport Coal, rather scarce, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.—Swansea and Whitehaven, 3s. to 3s. 4d. Liverpool and Cardiff, 3s. to 3s. 2d. per barrel.

SHIP NEWS.

We have the painful task of detailing further instances of the mischief occasioned by the severe gales of Sunday.

The brig *Invulnerable*, Phelan, of and for St. John's, Newfoundland, and which sailed hence on the 15th inst. put back into this harbour on Thursday, having encountered dreadful weather, on the 21st, then in lon. 16° 30′ W. lat 47° 27′. The *Invulnerable* has sustained considerable injury; her upper works much shook and strained; lost her fore-yard, tiller, boat, caboose, &c. with the principal part of her bulwarks and stanchions, and some of her sails and rigging. Her cargo is also partly damaged. She is come up here to repair.

Reports, which we are happy to learn are without foundation, were current yesterday in this City, that some other vessels, which sailed lately from this port for the westward, had been seen by the *Invulnerable* in a very distressed state—and it was even said that some of them were seen to go down. Captain Phelan, we understand, saw one vessel only between the 21st and his return to port, and she was lying to, at such a distance that he could not distinguish what she was. The invention and circulation of such distressing stories are proofs of a malignant and unfeeling disposition, which cannot be too strongly reprobated.

We announced in our Second Edition of Thursday, that a Schooner had been seen off the harbour in distress on that morning, with the *Caroline Dunmore* Pilot-boat in company, which, with the laudable activity and promptitude uniformly displayed by the several departments of that useful service, had proceeded at once to her assistance. We have the satisfaction now to state, that the Schooner was got into Fethard in safety, as appears by the following letter, received yesterday by a gentleman in this City from Mr. Lucy, Agent to Lloyd's on that coast—

"Fethard, 4th month 25, 1822—12 at night.

"I have just landed from the *Iris*, of and for Capelin Bay, Newfoundland, Henry Sweetland master, from Dartmouth, with an assorted cargo of merchants' goods, which vessel was, on the 21st, off the west of Ireland, dismasted and thrown on her beam-ends, with loss of anchors, boats, bulwarks, &c. She only partially righted, from the ballast under her cargo shifting. One of the crew was washed overboard, and another so much injured that his life is despaired of. The Waterford Pilot-boat, the *Caroline*, towed her as far as Bagenbon Bay, but could do nothing more. Seeing her distress, I took out two boats' crews, anchors, &c. in a very heavy sea, this morning, and succeeded in boarding her. I am happy to say, that, after some hours of toil and danger, assisted by Mr. Devereux, of the Pilot-boat, Mr. Hamilton, of the Preventive Service, and Mr. John Lynn, of Fethard, we have succeeded in bringing her into safety within a cable's length of Fethard Pier."

The following letter, with which we have been favoured, and for which we beg to return our warmest acknowledgments, relates, we hope and believe, to the same vessel—

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

"Preventive Station, Annstown, April 23.

"Sir—In the storm of Sunday night last, I have every reason to believe that a Schooner was lost off this part of the Coast, supposed to be an American vessel, or from America, as part of a mainmast has been driven on shore, and part of a new fir-built Boat; also some of her bulwarks, which are quite new, and appear to be of American fir, painted green inside, and black, with a white streak, outside; together with a sailor's chest, shaving-box, and a looking-glass. These are all the particulars I can give you at present. I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

"J. S. Warden,
"Chief Officer, Annstown."

Loss of the Ship Albion.—The *Southern Reporter* of Thursday evening, received at our Office last night, contained the following paragraph—

"Little more is known with any certainty of the *Albion*, from New York for Liverpool, lost near the Old Head of Kinsale, than we stated in our last. The only passenger saved is in quite a delirious state, owing to his sufferings, and the loss of a great quantity of specie which he had on board, not having been able to get bills in New York at an advantageous rate. From him, therefore, little information has been obtained; but there is some reason to apprehend that the Rev. Dr. O'Kelly, who was coming home, having been appointed Romish Catholic Bishop of Waterford, was on board. The foundation for this fear is, that the Rev. Gentleman was expected home in the first ship from New York, and that some articles have been washed ashore, which, as well as can be distinguished, seem to be the vestments worn by Catholic Clergymen."

We (*Chronicle*) indulge a hope that the fears expressed respecting Dr. O'Kelly may prove unfounded, as there were some expectations here, that he would embark at Charlestown, in South Carolina, not at New York.

Another Shipwreck off Cork.—On Monday last a sloop was discovered, bottom up, amongst the rocks near Myrtleville, at the entrance of Cork harbour, on the western side. There is every reason to think that all hands perished. It is supposed there must have been a female passenger on board, as some female attire was found in the cabin. From the register, she appeared to be named the *Nimble*—and by her cargo, consisting of wood hoops and boat timbers, it is supposed she came from Southampton, or some other port in the English Channel. From the injury she had received, it was found impossible to remove her, and she remains in charge of the Revenue. It has appeared that the above vessel is the *Nimble*, of Bridport, Wm. Gale, Master.

ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD,

At Liverpool—Waveney, Bond—William, Griffith.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, APRIL 26.

ARRIVED,

24th—None.

25th—Invulnerable, Phelan, (which sailed hence for Newfoundland the 15th inst.) put back, with loss of fore-yard, bulwarks, boats, &c.

SAILED,

24th—Jessie, Hutchinson, before mentioned.

25th—Liberty, Gibson, Liverpool, oats; James Scott, Henning, ditto, oats and flour; Caroline, Chappell, Swansea, ballast; Margaret, Duck, London, bacon, butter, &c. and put back; Trinity, Keane, before mentioned.

26th—Eagle, Lewis, (from Ross,) Cardigan, ballast; Ann and Mary, Evans, Bristol, live pigs; Alert, Duncan, Glasgow, grain; Leonidas, Lovering—Caroline, Walters—Albion, Nicholson—and Cyrus, Hall, Liverpool, grain and flour.

MARRIED.

At Heythorp, in Oxfordshire, by his Grace the Archbishop of York, the Right Hon. Lord Edward O'Bryen, brother to the Marquis of Thomond, to Lady Elizabeth Somerset, second daughter to his Grace the Duke of Beaufort.

WRECK SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY, THE 30th INST.

THE sundry MATERIALS saved from the Wrecks of the *Esther*, of Liverpool, W. Colsired Master, and of the *Sandwich Packet*, Captain Stubbles, both wrecked near the Hook Light, on the Night of the 21st instant.

The Sale will commence at Baganbun Head, at Ten o'Clock, and continue along the Coast to the Tower of Hook, and consists of *Spars, Cordage, Iron Anchor, a Chain and Hempen Cable, a great quantity of Broken Timber, &c.*

SAMUEL ELLY, Jun. *Agent.*

Slade, 24th of 4th Month, 1822.

JOHN ROSSITER, *Auctioneer.*

WEST OF ENGLAND
FIRE and LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.......£600,000.

CHIEF OFFICES:—
Exeter—London—Dublin—Edinburgh, &c.

TRUSTEES:
Right Hon. Earl Fortescue, Lord Lieutenant of Devon.
Right Hon. Earl of Morley,
Right Hon. Lord Clifford,
Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart. M. P.
Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, Esq. M. P.
Samuel Kekewich, Esq.
PRESIDENT,
Sir Robt. Gifford, Knt., his Majesty's Attorney-General.

THIS Institution consists of a numerous and opulent body of Proprietors, who have subscribed a Capital for the security of the Insured, which, with all accumulations, is wholly invested in Government and real Securities, in the names of the above Trustees. Established only in the year 1807, the Institution already ranks as the second Provincial Office in the Kingdom, as is proved by the account of Duty paid into the Stamp Office.

FIRE OFFICE.

A return of ONE-FOURTH PART of the profits is made to the insured every five years, provided they shall have Insured two years at least at the time of declaring the dividend.

The advantage attending this plan has been realised by the actual payment of two dividends. Hence a considerable reduction of premium has accrued to those who have effected insurances in this office.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances are effected at Rates TEN PER CENT. LOWER than usually paid in such transactions, so that the many important objects of this branch of Insurance may thus be secured at a very moderate expense. The reduction of the rates operates as an annual bonus to the Insured, and the beneficial practice of making Life Insurances is hereby facilitated and encouraged.

ANNUITIES granted and purchased upon liberal terms.

WM. LUMSDEN,
Agent for Waterford, &c.

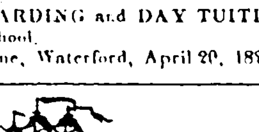
April 26, 1822.

BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL.

MRS. M'CREERY begs leave to return her most sincere Thanks to her Friends and the Public, for the very liberal Support which she has experienced since her Commencement in Business. She now informs them, that she is just returned from Dublin, with an ASSISTANT, who is fully qualified to teach every Branch of FEMALE EDUCATION, and who has finished her Education in France, and speaks the FRENCH LANGUAGE with the real *Parisian Accent.*

For TERMS of BOARDING and DAY TUITION, &c. see *Cards* at the School.

Lady-lane, Waterford, April 20, 1822.



FOR St. ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK,
THE BRIG
THOMAS, PYM, & PENROSE,
BURDEN 300 TONS,
BENJAMIN ANDERSON, Master,
Will sail (weather permitting) on the 1st day of May next.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
THOMAS NEVINS.
Ferry Bank, Waterford,
April 20, 1822.

☞ The convenience of getting from ST. ANDREW'S to BOSTON, in a few hours, renders it a good opportunity for Persons wishing to go to that part of the UNITED STATES.

COACH & HERALD PAINTING,
AT WILLIAM GRANT'S
COACH and HARNESS FACTORY,
MALL, WATERFORD.

HE returns Thanks to his Friends for their kind preference, and assures them it will be his study to merit a continuance of it.

Having now in his employ a capital Coach and Herald Painter, any Lady or Gentleman wishing to get their Carriage Painted, &c. can be accommodated with a good Carriage whilst their own will be Painting, free of Expense.

He will engage the Painting to be done in the best manner, and likewise the Trimming of Carriages.

He has as usual for Sale, several Square and Outside JAUNTING-CARS, TILBURIES, DENNETTS, and GIGS, &c. New and Second hand, and Two excellent CARRIAGES (one London built), nearly as good as New.

☞ Any Article in the line taken in Exchange.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

A TURNPIKE BOARD will be held at Dungarvan, *on* Tuesday, *the 7th of* May *next, for the Purpose of receiving Proposals from Persons willing to CONTRACT for* Keeping in Repair, *for* Seven Years, *the Road from* Waterford *to the* Bounds *of the County of* Cork, *and of deciding thereon.*

Proposals to be lodged with the Treasurer, *on or before the* Sixth *day of* May *next.*

By Order,
MICHAEL MORTIMER, Treasurer.
Waterford, April 5, 1822.

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

ALL competent Persons wishing to CONTRACT for Executing the WORKS necessary in the County Gaol, *pursuant to the Plan and Specifications made by Mr.* James Elmes *now lying in the Office of the* Secretary *of the* Grand Jury *for Inspection, are requested to send in their Proposals to said Office on or before the* First *of* June *next.*

Proposals, Plans, and Estimates will be also received at said Office, for the Erection of Two Water Closets, to be attached to the Court House, to be completed before the next Assizes.

MICHAEL MORTIMER,
Secretary to the Grand Jury.
Waterford, April 5, 1822.