WEXFORD ASSIZES.

(Concluded from First Page.)

Joshua Lett, Esq. examined.—Remembers the 21st of June; saw the tree at eight o'clock in the morning; saw Mr. Colclough after breakfast, between 9 and 10 o'clock; saw White and Coffey taking the faggots from the tree; Mogue Nowlan and Miskilla leaped over the faggots and seized the tree; it was dragged to near Mrs. Bradley's, and set on fire; Proud was twenty yards from the tree. Mr. Colclough was very angry, calling as loud as he could to Coffey, who told Mr. Colclough that all was quiet; saw Farrell the first yeoman in uniform; saw Gamble strike White; is confident there would have been no riot but for Mr. Colclough.

George Leper, Esq. examined.—Lives in Enniscorthy; was coming in by the Irish-street from Blackstoops, on the 12st of June, and walked arm in arm with Mr. Colclough, who said, "this business of the tree is a pretty business—I must give the man his tree." Witness is living three years and a half in Enniscorthy; when he returned home he saw the tree standing, surrounded by faggots; it was between 9 and 10 o'clock before the tree was taken down; saw Mr. Colclough at Proud's shop, and remonstrated with him—"you are doing no good here, you had better go home." Mr. Colclough said, "oh, never mind, I have plenty of friends." Saw him at Burne's shop with fifty or sixty boys and men, he (Mr. C.) went round the tree twenty times, and said, "this is their day, boys, never mind, we will have a day for it." They cried out, "three cheers for Mr. Colclough," and gave the cheers. Coffey told Capt. Jacob, Mr. Colclough wished to see him in Redmond's parlour. Mr. Colclough said, "he came to pull down a tree, and supposed that a number of Capt. Jacob's corps would be concerned." Capt. Jacob said, "he would order a very full attendance of the corps, and Mr. Colclough can point out any one that insulted him, and he should be delivered over to the Civil Power." Mr. Jacob sent to Mr. Colclough when the parade was formed on the bridge, but Mr. Colclough did not come. It was about ten o'clock before he saw Mr. Moss; he (Mr. Moss) was a spectator; heard Mr. Colclough and Mr. Moss speaking loud, but did not know what was said; is satisfied that Mr. Moss did not belong to either party. Witness is an Assessor of Taxes; gave two tenpennies that day, towards the celebration; Dr. Moss gave a few tenpennies also; there was no tree burned on the 21st of June, 1821. Capt. Jacob's corps are called Vinegar Hill Rangers; no one was near the tree at 7 o'clock in the morning; heard the tree was stolen, and believes it; said, that some loyal men were about the tree; the principal noise was Mr. Colclough's voice; saw Nicholas Proud there at the time the tree was burning; there were two burnings there; he believes that boys lit the faggots; saw Henry Holbrook and Moss in the crowd where he was himself.

Archibold M'Daniel, examined.—Saw Mr. Colclough on the 21st of June last; he (Mr. Colclough) turned about to a crowd that was behind him, and pointing with his finger, said, "do not stir, good people, till I call on you," and a man behind him said, "never fear, Sir."

A. H. Jacob, Esq. examined.—"Are you Captain of the Vinegar Hill Rangers." "I am Captain of the Loyal Vinegar Hill Rangers;" Proud is a Member of his corps; there is an annual ceremony of burning the tree; got no orders not to parade from the Brigade Major; went to the house of Mr. Redmond, accompanied by Mr. Leper; Mr. Colclough mentioned, that a tree was taken off Mr. Bennett's ground; that he brought Mr. Bennett's man for it, and was prevented from taking it; and that one man, of the name of Proud, belonging to witness's corps, and many more of his corps, were concerned, whom he (Mr. Colclough) would know when he would see them. Witness said, "Mr. Colclough, you shall have an opportunity, at twelve o'clock, as I will give orders for a full parade of every man that can be collected, armed and unarmed, dressed, and undressed, and will accompany you, and when you point out the men, I will take them into custody myself, and deliver them up to the Civil Power: if any of them have offended the laws, in any manner, I will give them up;" he sent to Mr. Colclough, who did not come; would certainly not have acted, as a Magistrate, personally in the transaction; but had any of his corps been concerned, and informations lodged against them, upon the charge of cutting and stealing a tree, he would not hesitate to arrest them himself.

James Sherlock, Esq. examined.—Is first Lieutenant of the Loyal Vinegar Hill Rangers. Mr. Colclough called on him the day previous to the transaction, and also on the 21st of June, and mentioned to witness that he did not wish the ceremony of the burning of the tree to take place; remonstrated with Mr. Colclough on the impropriety of interfering in the business, saying, "he would not presume to give his advice, but he would his opinion, that Mr. Colclough had better not interfere, as the ceremony of burning the tree of liberty, as it is called, was dying away of itself, it not having been burned on the 21st of June, 1821." Mr. Colclough then wanted to know if the corps to which witness belonged was to parade, and he having answered in the affirmative, Mr. Colclough said, "he did not wish they would." Witness referred him in that respect to Captain Jacob. Is firmly of opinion, and on his oath believes, that only for Mr. Colclough there would have been no appearance of riot; the burning of the tree of liberty was a customary ceremony on the 21st of June; never knew that it occasioned any riot. Proud is a member of the corps; always considered him to be a man of good character.

Rev. Mr. Vaughan, examined.—Is perfectly well acquainted with Mr. Moss, and never either knew or heard of his being a drinking man, or drinking in the morning.

Mr. Leper was called, and he confirmed Mr. Vaughan's statement relative to Mr. Moss's sobriety.

Mr. Moore addressed the Jury on behalf of the Prisoners, and Mr. Bennett replied.

After a suitable address from the Learned Judge, the Jury retired, and, in a few minutes, brought in their verdict, acquitting the Prisoners.

This trial, which lasted from the sitting of the Court, at 10 o'clock in the morning, till 11 at night, excited great interest.

THURSDAY, JULY 25.

John Moss, Thomas Gamble, Nicholas Proud, Sparrow Carroll, Henry Holbrook, Robert Parslow, William Parslow, Edward Royse, jun. Thomas Farrell, Edward Hawkins, Joseph Fitzgerald, jun. Edward Stacy, Mathew Courteney, Thomas Crowley, John Crowley, and Thomas Cockrell, were indicted, for that they violently and unlawfully, riotously and tumultuously assembled and associated, and made a great affray; and, in a second count, did assault William White.

There was no statement of the case.

William White, examined by Counsellor Bennett.—Remembers being in Enniscorthy on the 21st June last; saw some of the men at the bar on that day. [Here the witness identified Moss, Proud, Gamble, Holbrook, Royse, Farrell, Carroll, and R. Parslow.] Witness came to Enniscorthy to look for a stolen tree; found it opposite the Market-house, and took it by the order of Mr. Colclough; Gamble struck him; some of them lit faggots; Royse and Gamble threw the tree on the fire; gave no provocation to Gamble to strike him; he cried out "murder White, and throw Mr. Colclough into the fire." Mr. Moss said, "Colclough, they are doing no harm." Witness said, "Mr. Moss, is it no harm to fetch a man's property here and burn it?" Mr. Moss said "no." Gamble knocked witness down, and threw a stone at him; he was not struck when down, but he received several blows as well as the one from Gamble; cannot recollect who struck him after.

Cross-examined by Counsellor Hatchell.—Saw Gamble when he (witness) had the tree down; did not join in the rout.

Court.—The word "rout" has two meanings; in a military sense, it means withdrawing; but in any other sense, it means fighting, or standing your ground.

Cross-examination resumed.—Eight or nine were present; on his oath there was not a cheer when it was put down; "boys," said he, "will no one help me;" cannot say how many helped him; would have heard a pin fall, it was so silent; Gamble said, "what rebel dare take the tree;" witness dropped the tree; there were not seven had hold of the tree; witness was not chief mourner; did not see or know if Gamble was struck before; never heard a word of confusion till he was struck; does not know Joshua Crowley; did not swear it was Joshua Crowley was present; he was mistaken; he was told it was Crowley, but it was another man.

J. Coffey, examined by Counsellor Bennett.—Was present when White went to take the tree away; saw Gamble strike White. (Here witness identified Gamble.) White gave no provocation; cannot tell who was with Gamble when he came up; Gamble was the only man that laid hands on the tree; he (Gamble), asked White what he wanted with the tree; he said it was his master's property, and he should have it; saw no one throw it into the fire.

By the Court.—No one was inclined to take the tree away.

Cross-examined by Counsellor Moore.—Saw the tree and the faggots on fire; it was about 7 o'clock in the morning; all was apparently quiet; saw White at 8 o'clock, at which time the tree was standing; saw it taken down by White; saw no person helping White to take down the tree; after the tree fell, it was brought at the moment two yards; two or three might bring it away with White; cannot tell how many; when Gamble came to White he said, "you rebelly rascal, do you attempt to take the tree; Gamble spoke first, and then struck White as he was using the words; nothing further passed between them; Gamble's friends brought him away, and said, "it is best to be quiet;" heard no more noise when the tree fell than before; remained on the ground half an hour; believes there was a great number of spectators; saw Mr. Leper, and there might have been others, but did not take particular notice of what was passing; nothing during that half hour he saw by any one but Gamble striking White; did not see Sparrow Carroll that half hour.

John Miskillen, examined by Counsellor Bennett.—Lives in Enniscorthy; saw the tree called the Tree of Liberty; was not present when Mr. Colclough went to take it; identifies Proud, Gamble, and R. Parslow; they were the three busiest; saw Davis, Cochlan, and Wm. Parslow; William Parslow was leaping on the tree; the tree was taken down by White and Mr. Colclough. Gamble said, "no rebel should take the tree until it was burnt." He (Gamble) told White that if he would dare to touch the tree, he would murder him. Saw a stone in Gamble's hands at the time. Proud came to where Mr. Colclough was, and asked, "where was the rebel that dare presume to order down the tree.

Court.—I wish the gentlemen of the County to be present during this trial: it is of great consequence that they should be acquainted with the evidence from first to last. Let it be known, that I invite the Gentlemen to hear it discussed in Court, rather than to hear it misrepresented in Newspapers hereafter. Let the Jury come out and I will mention it to them.

The Jury having appeared, his Lordship said—Gentlemen, I had hoped that if you were not peculiarly occupied with other business you would have attended to this trial, that you may be witnesses of what is going on, and be satisfied in your own minds of the result. If the gentlemen of the County will not listen to the evidence, let them not be offended at any misrepresentation which may appear in Newspapers. His Lordship trusted therefore that they would be present at the trial, and particularly at the winding up, as he intended to go over the entire of the evidence. They would never have such an opportunity again.

J. Miskellens's examination resumed.—When Proud asked where was the rebel that dare to take down the tree, Mr. Colclough said, it was Mr. Bennett's property, and by his (Mr. Colclough's) orders it was taken down; Proud asked Mr. Colclough, "did he come to bead a rebelly mob, which he did in the time of the rebellion."

Cross-examined by Counseller Moore.—Lives in Irish-street; can't tell how far from the Market-house, where the tree stood; came there about business; went to look for his Mother; can't tell whether she strayed or not; saw the tree at half after seven o'clock; never saw White taking down the tree; found his mother; went home with her; came back again just to walk up the street; not to see the fun; assisted to take the tree away; it was pulled a distance of ten or twelve yards; can't tell how many assisted; there was no cheer; was not glad that it was down; did not care whether it was up or down; it gave him no offence.

By the Court.—Witness goes to Mass—"It is clear there was one Roman Catholic it did not offend."

Cross-examination resumed by Counsellor Moore.—Never danced round a May-bush; many a bush he cut; there is a great difference between a May-bush and a tree of liberty. "What is the difference?" Witness. "Do not ask me that." *(A laugh.)*

Mr. Colclough here spoke of the respectable gentleman he was in company and breakfasted with in the rebellion, and of his conduct on that and on the late occasion.

Court.—Mr. Colclough, it does not necessarily follow from what has been heard, that you acted from any bad motive.

Cross-examination resumed.—Was assisting in pulling down the tree; did not remain three minutes after Gamble struck White with the stone; witness was not active; he supposed Counsel wanted to make right wrong, and wrong right, but he would answer him no more; *(a laugh)*—never gave a man a thump in anger. Counsel—Then you never thumped a man, except for love—*(a laugh)*—Did not hear that if any tree was put up it would be pulled down; was idle that day; it was a general holiday; he makes it a holiday when he cannot get work; the tree was lying down when Proud came, who insisted it should not be taken; witness did not shout.

James Bryan, examined by Counsellor Bennett.—Was examined yesterday. Saw White on the 21st of June taking away the faggots from the tree; saw Thomas Gamble strike him with his fist; did not see him throw any thing; did not see him (White) fall; did not see Moss till after the fire was out; heard him say," that if he had been there in time, he would not have let Mr. Colclough take the tree. Proud threw the tree on the faggots.

Cross-examined by Counsellor Moore.—Saw the faggots taken by White from the tree; could not tell what Gamble said; there was a crowd when White was struck; saw Mr. Moss after the faggots were burnt, cannot say how long after; had an opportunity of *observing* what he *saw*.

DEFENCE.

D. Smith, examined by Counsellor Moore.—Recollects the 21st of last month; was in Enniscorthy on that day, and saw the tree standing about 8 o'clock; when he went to the door he saw the tree down; he went to his door, which is in view of the place where the tree stood, when he was told it was down; saw a great number of people about it; saw White fall, but did not see him struck. Witness was there at the time; there was a great number of spectators, who took no part whatever in the business. Knows Nicholas Proud; identifies him; saw him there when he went down to the fire; witness remained there till the faggots were burned; heard Proud say to Mr. Colclough, "this is a bad thing, it will be a means of raising disturbance in the County—Sir, I am ashamed of you to disturb the quiet of a peaceable town," or words to that effect; there was a great number of people with Mr. Colclough; did not see Proud take any part in what was going on about the tree.

By the Court.—Did not see him do any thing violent.

Examination by Counsellor Moore resumed.—The tree lay on fire near Mrs. Bradley's house, and as it was thought that the house was in danger, several persons standing by desired it to be removed from it—at this command, several of those about the fire laid their hands to it, and drew it away; somebody applied to Mr. Colclough to reason with him; when Mr. Colclough spoke so loud the people at his back set themselves to beat those present on the other side, and a number of them said—"now, now, now.

By the Court.—Saw no one struck, but saw a man making a passage with his hands for the men to advance; does not know that man; he had fierceness in his manner—*(a laugh.)*

Cross-examined by Counsellor Bennett.—Did not see Proud take any part in the transaction; did not see White strike Gamble, nor Gamble strike White, but he saw White fall, he believes by a blow from Gamble; never went to a place of the kind but to make peace; struck a man once in his youth, but it was not to make peace; does not remember he was told the tree was put up; believes he heard Gamble say he struck White.

By the Court.—Saw Mr. Moss there about 9 o'clock; did not see him do any thing. When they met, Mr. Colclough said, in a sarcastic manner, "Mr. Moss;" (here the witness gave a shrug of his shoulders, and an inclination of his head, to show in what manner the expression was accompanied)—and Mr. Moss said, using the same sort of action, "Mr. Colclough;" saw Royse there; he did nothing. Parslow was there; he did nothing. Carroll gave orders to remove the tree; but cannot say he saw him put his hands to it. Holbrook and R. Parslow cheered. Mr. Colclough is Portrieve of Enniscorthy; he had a white rod with him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bennett.—It was before the fire was put to the tree that Gamble struck White. White's wife pulled him away by the arms after he was struck.

Here the case closed, when his Lordship rose and addressed the Jury at considerable length.—He first stated the law on the subject, pointing out the circumstances which might make a perfectly legal and innocent celebration of any event, illegal. He then proceeded most minutely over the evidence, directing the attention of the Jury to the principal points in it in a clear and forcible manner, and requesting them to judge for themselves.

The Jury retired a few minutes before two o'clock, and, after more than three hour's deliberation, returned into Court with their verdict, finding Gamble guilty of the second count in the indictment, and acquitting all the other Prisoners.

His Lordship said he perfectly concurred in the propriety of the verdict. The assault was made very unnecessary. The conduct of the inhabitants of Enniscorthy of all parties, sects, and denominations, was highly creditable to them on that day; and it was still more so from the circumstance that the Prisoner was a stranger, having come there to look for work at his trade as a nailer. His Lordship then adverted to the Prisoner's good character, stating that he was an industrious, laborious man, the support of his aged mother. He trusted that from henceforth, they would hear of nothing but that of peace and harmony, and social and friendly intercourse which ought to subsist between inhabitants living in the same town. He then told the Prisoner that the punishment he would inflict upon him would be as light as, taking all the circumstances into consideration, he considered his case deserved. His Lordship sentenced him to be imprisoned six weeks, and to find bail to keep the peace for 7 years, himself in £20, and two sureties in £10 each.

Two other Prisoners were put to the bar, one of them for stabbing with a bayonet, and the other for an assault—but having made affidavit that they were taken by surprise, and unprepared for trial, (the information against the former having been sworn only on Saturday week,) their trials were put off till next Assizes, and they were discharged, the Counsel for the prosecution having consented to admit them to bail on their own recognizances.

The other persons convicted at this Assizes, were—

Joseph Roebuck, for highway robbery—sentence of death passed, but no day named for execution. His Lordship informed the prisoner that he would recommend him for mercy to the Lord Lieutenant.

Morgan Donohoe, for receiving stolen goods—to be imprisoned three months.

John M'Clean, for larceny—to be imprisoned one month.

Sylvester Dempsey, for manslaughter—to be imprisoned one week, and find bail to keep the peace, himself in £20, and two sureties in £10 each. This Prisoner was convicted last Assizes, but, being sick, could not then be brought up for sentence.

William Fardy, Thomas Mackey, Michael Howlett, Mary Bryan, and James Meany, for offences against the Revenue Laws, to be discharged on paying a fine of 40s. each; or be imprisoned one month in default of paying said fine.

John Kenny, for receiving his brother's pension, his brother being dead some years—to give bail, himself in £50, and two sureties in £25 each, to appear and abide his trial next Assizes.

Sir Walter Scott.—This celebrated Bard and Novelist has made his promised visit to Ireland. Sir Walter and Dr. Chalmers landed at Derry on Wednesday last, from a Steam Packet from Glasgow. Report will have it, that Sir Walter is come over for the purpose of collecting matter connected with the most remarkable events of this country.

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,899. SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1822. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that any Person caught SPORTING on any part of the Estates of Henry Winston Barron, *Esq. will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the Law. Any Leave hitherto given is hereby withdrawn.*

PIERCE B. STAFFORD.

July 29, 1822.

COMPOSITION FOR THE DUTIES ON CARRIAGES.

EXCISE-OFFICE, DUBLIN, 26th JULY, 1822.

THE COMMISSIONERS of INLAND EXCISE and TAXES hereby give Notice, that, under the Regulations which have been appointed by the Lords of the Treasury, a Person not beginning to COMPOUND for a JAUNTING-CAR cannot keep, free of Duty, a description of Carriage which is subject to a higher rate of Duty; and the Commissioners *further give Notice, that a person making COMPOSITION for a CARRIAGE, subject to a Duty of* Five Guineas, *may keep, under such Composition, any additional number of Two Wheeled Carriages, free of Duty, but not one with Four Wheels; and that a Person Compounding for a Four Wheeled Carriage may keep any description of Carriages free of Duty. But these Regulations are not to extend to Persons who entered into Composition on the Assessment of the Year ended the 5th of January, 1820, and who may renew the same, under the provisions in which such Compositions was admitted.*

By Order of the Commissioners,
EDW. HARDMAN.

July 31, 1822.

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS
TO BE LENT.

Apply to C. and C. S. Tandy,
Waterford, June 1, 1822.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD,

THE CUSTOM HOUSE of ROSS, and the SURVEYOR'S and BOATMEN'S HOUSES and GROUND at CHEEKPOINT.

Proposals to be addressed to James Wallace, *Esq. Waterford.* *December 7, 1821.*

In the Matter of James D. Porter, *an Insolvent Debtor.*

JAMES O'CONNOR, the Assignee of the Insolvent, will put up the undermentioned LANDS by AUCTION, for the Benefit of the CREDITORS, at the Tholsel, in the City of Kilkenny, on Saturday, the 10th day of August next, between the Hours of One and Two o'clock—and if not sold on that Day, they will be put up by Auction, at the Royal Exchange, in Dublin, on the 20th day of September, at the Hour of Two o'Clock.

PART of ARDERRY, containing 396 A. 1 R. 23 P.; and ASHGROVE, containing 20 A.—a Fee Simple Estate, now producing £604 12s. 8d. yearly. These Lands lie within six miles of Waterford; they abound with Limestone and two Lime Kilns, all excellent Pasture, Meadowing and Tillage Ground.

The whole will be sold subject to the following Annuities, Rent Charges, and Judgment Debts, viz.—

An Annuity to Catherine Porter, aged about 90 years, for her Life, £100 per Annum—An Annuity to Isabella Porter, aged about 64 years, for her Life, £100 per Annum—A Rent-Charge to Thomas Porter, aged about 26 years, for his Life, £75 per Annum—A Rent-Charge to Louisa Fenton, aged 24 years, for her Life, £40 per Annum—A Rent-Charge to James O'Connor, for the Interest of £500, payable at the Death of the above Catherine Porter, £30 yearly—A Settlement to Catherine Moore of £200—a like Settlement to Elizabeth Dennys of £200, with £38 Interest. (N. B. These Settlements are disputed.) A Judgment Debt to John Bull, £56. The like to Richard Farrell, £70.—£100 a year to Insolvent's Wife, in case she survives him. A bond of £500, on younger Children, payable at the death of Insolvent.

Any Persons having Judgement or other Claims on said Estate, will have them sent in to the Assignee, J. O'Connor, as he will not hold himself accountable for any after the Sale.

For further Particulars and Title Deeds, apply to the Assignee, Mr. James O'Connor, Quay, Waterford—who has a Map of the whole and each Farm, lately made by Mr. Nicholas Sinnott.

Waterford, July 5, 1822.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL WILLIAM MURPHY, ESQ. MAYOR OF SAID CITY.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize) was last week 26s. 0d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

	WHITE. lb. oz. dr.	RANGED. lb. oz. dr.	HOUSEHOLD lb. oz. dr.
Penny Loaf,	0 6 1	0 9 2	0 11 7
Two-Penny,	0 12 2	1 2 4	1 7 6
Four-Penny,	1 8 5	2 5 0	2 15 6
Six-penny,	2 5 0	3 7 1	4 7 6

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

Aug. 1. WILLIAM MURPHY, *Mayor.*

HEMP, FLAX, & TALLOW.

WM. WHITE & CO. have just arrived, the Cargo of the *Nimble*, Captain Milne, direct from Riga, consisting of

50 *Tons Polish and Riga Rhine HEMP,*
10 *Tons FLAX,*
100 *Hhds. Yellow Candle TALLOW,*
2000 *Bass MATS,*

WHICH WILL BE SOLD ON LIBERAL TERMS.
Thomas-street, Waterford, 7th mo. 26th, 1822.

Mrs. WM. PACK'S,
AND THE MISSES PACKS'
ESTABLISHMENT,
PATRICK-STREET, KILKENNY.

Entrance not required.—No Vacation given.

TWELVE YOUNG LADIES are Boarded and Educated in the following Branches, for Forty Guineas per Annum, each—English and French, grammatically; Geography and the Use of the Globes; History; Writing and Arithmetic; Dancing; Music; Harp or Piano Forte, and Singing; Penciling; Painting in Oils, Water Colours, Velvet, Glass, Wood, Japanning, Inlaying; Useful and Ornamental Work, in the greatest variety. Each Young Lady taught to make her own Dress. French the Language of the House. Religion being the first object of Education, the greatest care will be taken to instruct their minds in the love of solid Piety, and to form them to the practice of Moral and Social Duties.

☞ A Protestant and Catholic Clergyman attend one day in each week.

July 26, 1822.

TO BE LET,
FROM 29th SEPTEMBER NEXT,
THE HOUSE ON THE QUAY,
In which Mrs. Dudley *at present resides.*

Apply to JAMES KEATING.
Waterford, July 26, 1822.

TO BE LET,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

A HOUSE and very large SHOP, in the Main-street of Carrick-on-Suir, lately occupied by Thomas and James Spencer, in the Grocery and Tobacco Trade. This situation is convenient to the Market, and suitable for both Wholesale and Retail Business, in any line. A Lease of Lives Renewable for Ever.

ALSO TO LET, OR SELL, a very excellent STORE, with a large YARD and QUAY, on the side of the River, suitable for the Corn, Butter, and Coal Trade.—Lease for 900 years.

Apply to Mr. James Spencer, Carrick-on-Suir,
July 29, 1822.

ARRIVED, AND FOR SALE BY
THOMAS NEVINS,

70,000 *White Oak Barrel and Hhd STAVES,*
50 *Barrels of TAR,*
2 *Hogsheads American OAK BARK,*

Per the Ship *Amazon*, from Baltimore,

500 *Tons well squared Yellow Pine TIMBER,*
300 *DEALS, 3 Inch 9 Inch, and about*
6 *Fathoms of 3 & 4 Feet LATHWOOD,*

Per the *Europa*, from St. John's, New Brunswick.
Ferry-bank, 5th July, 1822.

TO BE LET,
From the 29th Sept., or 25th of March next,
FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED UPON,

THE LANDS of SPRINGMOUNT, with a Cottage, suitable Offices, and Five Workmen's Houses thereon, containing about 58 Acres—and also, adjoining, about 57 Acres of the LANDS of BALLYDASOONA with a good Dairy House thereon. These Lands are all in Pasture and Meadow, except about 10 Acres, now under Wheat; and will be let separate, or together, to Solvent Tenants only. They are situated at Temple-Michael, in the County of Waterford, within 2½ Miles of the Town of Youghal, nearly adjoining the Mail-Coach Road from Cork to Waterford, and near to the Navigable River Blackwater. From 20 to 30 DAIRY COWS, a quantity of HAY, and 10 Acres of WHEAT, on said Lands, will be SOLD at a VALUATION.

Proposals will be received by Fitos. Lowe, at Youghal, (if by letter, post-paid)—who will LET or SELL his INTEREST in his HOUSE in Church-Lane, in said Town, from the 25th of March next.

Patrick Hurley, Steward on said Lands, will shew the bounds. July 15, 1822.

(To be inserted on Saturdays only.)

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 29th OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,
FOR TWENTY ONE YEARS,

THE FARM of KILLCARRAGH, late in the hands of James Aylward, Esq. and his under Tenants—containing 129 Acres, Plantation Measure, and situate within less than Three Miles of the City of Waterford.—Those Lands lie adjacent to the Mensal or Demesne Lands of the Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. No promise has been made, or preference will be given, except to the fairest Bidder, who must fine down one moiety of the value of the same, in the usual way of such cases.—Proposals, in writing, and post-paid, will be received by the Hon the Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, at the Palace, Waterford—and by Mr. George Thompson, Treasury, Dublin Castle. The Tenant will be declared on the 20th August next.

Waterford, June 28, 1822.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25th OF MARCH INST.,
For such Term as may be agreed upon,

THE HOUSE, GARDENS, OFFICES, and DEMESNE of LANDSCAPE, situated in the County of Waterford, midway between Carrick and Clonmel, containing 40 Acres, Plantation Measure.

Proposals will be received by John Congreve, Esq. Mount Congreve, Waterford—or Edward Roberts, Waterford. March 2, 1822.

(To be inserted on Saturdays only.)

TO BE SOLD,
ON THE 8th OF AUGUST,
ON THE PREMISES,

THE INTEREST in the HOUSE on the Mall, built by Lady Alcock a very few years ago, and subject to the small Yearly Rent of *Twenty-five Guineas.* The FURNITURE of said House will also be disposed of in like manner, on the same and following days.

There is a Person in the House who will give Information as to further particulars.

FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.
Waterford, July 29, 1822.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY
WARE-ROOM,
NEAR THE EXCHANGE,
QUAY, WATERFORD.

WILLIAM BRADLEY, impressed with a lively sense of Gratitude to his Friends and the Public, begs leave to return his grateful Acknowledgments for the kind Preference shewn him since his commencement in Business, and hopes, by Attention, neatness of Workmanship, and moderate Charges, to merit a continuance of that Favour, which it shall always be his highest study to deserve.

He has now in his Ware-Room a few Articles ready for Inspection, and is constantly supplied with best PLATE GLASSES, of all sizes, for the Toilet, &c.

July 20, 1822.

N. B. FUNERALS supplied at the shortest Notice.

☞ An APPRENTICE would be taken.

REAL CHELTENHAM SALTS,
Made from the Waters of the Montpelier Spas, the Property of Mr. Thompson.

THE Public are respectfully informed that Mr. Thompson has appointed Messrs. BUTLERS, 34, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin, his sole Agents, for the sale of the only Genuine CHELTENHAM SALTS, the production of his Chalybeate Spas at Cheltenham. The numerous imitations that are vended, in Ireland in particular, induce Mr. Thompson to state, that there are no real Cheltenham Salts made from the Spa Water, but by himself, a fact well known to every person who has visited Cheltenham, and to caution the Public from purchasing at any other Establishment in Dublin, than Messrs. BUTLER'S, and in the Provincial Towns, from any persons excepting their *appointed* Sub-Agents.

The Crystals of Cheltenham Salts contain all the Chalybeate and other properties for which the Waters at Cheltenham are so eminently esteemed.—Price 3s. 4d., 5s., and 12s. 6d. per bottle.

The *Efflorescent* Alkaline Salts (or the Crystals in Powder,) are in Bottles, at 5s. and 12s. 6d. each.

The *Efflorescent* Magnesian Salts, a sub-sulphate from Nature, combining both a pure and sulphated Magnesia in its composition, is applicable in similar Disorders as the Crystals.—Price 5s. and 12s. 6d. per bottle.

N. B.—Be careful to ask for Mr. Thompson's Cheltenham Salts.

Agents—Messrs. Butler, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin—20, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh—4, Cheapside, and 220, Regent-street, London. Sub-Agents—Messrs. Birnie, Bull, and Phelan, Waterford; Taylor, Wexford; Mullins, Ross; Reynolds, Kilkenny; Hackett, Clonmel; Quin, Dungarvan; Finn, Lismore; Hamilton, Youghal; Macnamara, Fermoy; Fergusson, Cork; Guerin, Limerick, &c.—of whom may be had every Genuine Patent Medicine.

THE VEGETABLE TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Dentifrice has so long been in general use, and an appendage to the fashionable Toilet, that it is almost unnecessary to offer any further recommendation of it. Composed of Vegetables, without the admixture of any Mineral or pernicious ingredient whatever, it is free from the usual objection so justly formed against the use of other Dentifrices. Its detersive power is just sufficient to annihilate those destructive particles which adhere to the Gums and the Interstices of the Teeth; and if used regularly will preserve them in a sound state even to old age. In Boxes, at 3s. 4d.

The *Astringent Tincture*, which may be used with advantage at the same time as the Dentifrice, possesses the property of sweetening the breath, and to persons who object to the use of a powder, who have tender gums, and from various causes require a frequent ablution of the mouth, it will be found pleasant and efficacious. In Bottles, at 3s. each.

Be careful to ask for "Butler's Vegetable Tooth Powder."

Prepared by Messrs. Butler, No. 34, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin; 20, Waterloo-Place, Edinburgh; 4, Cheapside, and 220, Regent-street, London. Agents—Messrs. Birnie, Bull, and Phelan, Waterford; Taylor, Wexford; Mullins, Ross; Reynolds, Kilkenny; Hackett, Clonmel; Quin, Dungarvan; Finn, Lismore; Hamilton, Youghal; Macnamara, Fermoy; Fergusson, Cork; Guerin, Limerick, &c.—of whom may be had every Genuine Patent-Medicine.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS PAPERS.

Paris, July 25.—Lord Stewart, Ambassador from the Court of London to Vienna, has had an audience of the King at St. Cloud. His Excellency had then the honour of paying his court to Madame and the Princess.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.
SITTING OF JULY 25.

The Chamber proceeded to discuss the articles of the Budget.

When a grant of 100,000 francs for the expenses of the sanitary cordon was proposed—

M. B. Constant said, he should not have opposed it, had the Government separated every thing belonging to the sanitary establishments from any connexion with projects, which Europe suspects, and our Ministers no longer disavow.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs in the course of his speech expressed a wish for the happiness of the Spanish nation, which is always easy when the happiness of nations is understood as one pleases. All despots think their subjects are singularly happy under their yoke. But had the Minister said a word to remove the idea of a culpable crusade. Far from that, he had deplored the event which had disconcerted the projects of the rebellious guards.

After some debate the article was adopted, and the Chamber, having gone through four chapters of the Budget, adjourned.

Madrid, July 15.—In execution of the law of the 30th April, 1821, a commission was yesterday appointed, composed of officers of the garrison and the volunteer militia, to try the authors and accomplices of the late revolt. The accused are divided into four classes:—1. The officers; 2. The soldiers taken firing; 3. Soldiers taken with arms; 4. Soldiers taken without arms.

The Commission has announced, that it expects to terminate in three days its preparatory labours. The functions of the public prosecutor are performed by Colonel Evariste St. Michael, who at the time of the crisis had the superior command of the corps of half-pay officers and patriots. This brave soldier and worthy citizen was the head of the staff of General Riego's army, and is now one of the most distinguished writers of the *Expectador.* He enjoys the highest reputation both for probity and learning.

To the two Ministers already appointed (Lopez Banos for the War, Calatrava for the Interior), must be added, it is said, the Ex-Director of *Rentes*, Calvo de Moras for the Finances, and M. Pando, Officer of the Secretary of State's Office for Foreign Affairs, in the room of Martinez de la Rosa, who has obstinately refused to continue in the Ministry. Since the night of the 6th, when with many other persons he was detained in the Palace, he will not set foot in it in spite of the entreaties and messages of the King. The new Ministry shews itself truly *liberal.*

Addresses arrive from all parts, soliciting the prompt and complete *epuration* of the persons employed in the Palace. Some have been already sent from the capital. To the names of the Duke of Infantado, exiled to Badajoz, and of the Marquis De las Amarillas to Grenada, must be added the following:—The Lieutenant-General Marquis de Castlelar to Carthagena; Lieutenant General Count de Cassania, to Valencia; Brigadier D. J. Longa, to Badajoz; Brigadier D. J. Sanchez Cisneros, to Avila; D. G. M. de la Torre, and P. Diaz de Riveira, former Secretary of the Chamber of War, to Cadiz; D. J. Vasquez Ballasteros, former Minister of Finance; D. J. Ciudad Sanchez, Ex-Contador-General of the Tobacco Duties; D. Raphael Morant, and D. Ignatio Michelena, Superior Officer in the Ministry of Finance, to Grenada. Several other persons are spoken of as banished from Madrid.

Marquis Santa Cruz, new Grand Major Domo in the place of the Duke of Montemart, entered upon his duty yesterday. He made a very firm and patriotic speech to the persons employed under him. General Palafox is appointed Captain of the [illegible], in room of the Duke of Castro Terreno, who intends, it is said, to go to Philadelphia. Count Onati is appointed Grand Ecuyer.

The number of soldiers of the royal guard brought into the depot of Prisoners at Madrid amounted on the morning of the 11th to 1223, comprising two officers. There have since been brought in 300 more, among them D. J. de la Parte des Pirres, Accidental Commander of the revolted battalions, and the Officer Valtavino.—The very small number of those who kept in arms have since presented themselves to deliver to the Alcades of the villages, to take advantage of the amnesty offered by General Placencia on his entering the Escurial. The troops charged with the pursuit of the fugitives have returned to Madrid.

The subscription opened for the garrison has had full success. The liberal victors have just given an example of generosity with which there are few traits in history to be compared—they have opened a subscription in favour of the families of the guards, victims of seduction, who have been killed or wounded in the late transactions. Many of the victims of fanaticism or corruption are old soldiers who served under the orders of General Ballasteros, in the war of independence. The General went to visit the wounded, to give consolation and assistance. These unfortunate men broke out in bitter invectives against their seducers, amongst whom they reckoned the most exalted personages. The Charge d'Affaires of England has conducted himself most nobly. He has sent 3000 reals (£30) to add to the subscriptions; raising thus the honour of his nation, compromised by the conduct of some of its agents towards the oppressed in another part of Europe.—On this subject the *Universal* says:

"As soon as the Ambassador of England transmitted his 3000 reals, as a subscription to the wounded of the day of the 7th, the Municipal Body of Madrid expressed to the Secretary of Embassy, who was charged with the commission, their lively gratitude at so decided a step in favour of Spanish liberty on the part of the Representative of the English Nation, who, in his quality of citizen of a free country, could not fail to unite in all things with the enemies of slavery, who,

LONDON.

SATURDAY, JULY 27.

"CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—There is great interest excited, respecting the rise in the Funds yesterday, and the future probable prices. The quantity of money unemployed in the City, is unprecedented, and it is calculated this very extensive capital will be forced into Government securities! The continuation, as it is termed in the City, is only ¼ per Cent., Consols for money being 80⅞, for 28th August 80¾.

We have received the Paris Papers of Wednesday last. Of Spanish news, they are entirely barren. The intelligence from Constantinople, relatively to the alleged death of the Captain Pacha, we consider extremely doubtful; especially as the Franckfort Papers, which have reached us this morning, contain some account of the naval action between the Greeks and Turks, but is entirely silent upon the subject of the Pacha's death. Indeed, we repose very little confidence on any portion of this intelligence.

"PARIS, JULY 24.—We believe that the object of the Congress may be partly changed on account of the recent events at Madrid. The courier who took the news to St. Petersburgh, could not arrive there before the 20th or 21st. The couriers who shall bring back to Vienna, London and Paris, the decisions of the Emperor, cannot arrive in those three capitals before the 1st, the 5th, and the 8th August. Now, it is difficult to believe the Courts will instantly agree as to the important question whether the affairs of Spain ought to form part of the objects of deliberation of this Congress, already so numerous and grave —*Journal des Debats.*

"CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 26.—The cause of humanity has at length found avengers; the Captain Pacha is no more. The evening of the festival of the Bairam, the 22d June, three Greek fire-ships approached the Turkish fleet, under a friendly flag. The Turks, occupied with the pleasures of the festival, allowed them to come close to the Admiral's ship; the Greeks set fire to them by means of burning matches; a general disorder followed, and every one sought his safety; the Captain Pacha, half burnt, was disembarked on the coast of Scio, where he caused so much calamity; but he yielded his last sigh half an hour after.— Three ships of the line have been greatly damaged, the others fled in every direction. History will hand down to posterity the courage of the Greek seamen. The Porte has hitherto concealed this event to avoid disorders; but the Sultan has already named the successor of the Captain Pacha; it is Cara Mehmet, Tobschi Pacha, retired Commandant of Artillery, now at Patras.

"The last days of the Ramadan were distinguished in the suburbs by the greatest disorders; the Turkish baths were opened, and Turkish women and girls torn from them; the Grand Vizier repaired thither in disguise; but he was attacked by the mutineers, and tranquillity was not re-established till the Sultan had declared formally that he would quit Constantinople with all his Court, and that he would carry the seat of Government to Asia, if tranquillity should not be re-established. The Government, aided by the Grand Vizier, and Ibraham Pacha, never displayed more force. The day before yesterday, 84 young mutineers were executed in the streets, and the others disarmed. All the necessary measures for the protection of Pera had been taken.

"The affairs of the Morea assume a dismal aspect for the Porte.

"The Pacha of St. Jean d'Acre has taken Damascus, and the Persians are at Erzerum.— The Porte has, it is said, received official news of these evens."—*Algemeine Zietung.*

German Papers to the 20th inst. have arrived this morning. Intelligence from Constantinople, dated the 25th ult. mentions a report that the Greeks had taken Napoli di Romadia. The European sailors, it is stated, have quitted the Turkish fleet.

Parliament will, if possible, be prorogued on Saturday next; but Tuesday se'nnight is considered as the latest date to which the Session will be prolonged.

A meeting took place this morning on Blackheath, between Captain C——, R. N., and Lieutenant D——, of the army; the former attended by Captain O'G——, and the latter by Lieutenant S——. Lieutenant D—— received Captain C——'s fire and discharged his pistol in the air, when the affair terminated.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1.

The London Journals of Saturday and Sunday have arrived. No Mail due.

There is no intelligence from Spain, nor any news requiring particular attention.

There are almost conclusive reasons for believing, that the Assessed Taxes will be entirely abolished before the end of the present Session of Parliament.

The amount of English Subscriptions for the relief of the Irish Poor is £220,000.

TITHES.

Our readers are already in part acquainted with the following proceedings, but their great importance is our full justification in reverting to them. Never, perhaps, was any cause supported by such dignity of characters, and such weight of property. Under such auspices, it is impossible to despair of a remedy being obtained for an evil with respect to which there is but one opinion amongst rational and patriotic men. The Resolutions are simple and moderate, suited to the gravity of the subject, and to the elevated rank of those who have signed them. The example which they offer is worthy of universal imitation. Let the same spirit of impartial justice, of calm deliberation, and of sound policy, animate every member of the community. Let there be no violence in discussion, and let no intemperate measure be adopted. Let the Gentlemen of the country stand forth the advocates of equitable reformation, and present their views to the Legislature in a constitutional manner. If such a plan as this be followed, it will assuredly be attended with success.

At a Meeting of Peers and Members of the House of Commons, connected with Ireland, the following Resolutions were moved by the Right Hon. D. Browne, seconded by T. Spring Rice, Esq. and carried:—

RESOLVED—That, for the tranquillity and happiness of Ireland, it is expedient to substitute for the present precarious and vexatious mode of supporting the Clergy of the Established Church a full and Liberal equivalent, fairly assessed and levied.

RESOLVED—That we are the more inclined to express this our opinion, because we are satisfied, that a fair commutation of Tithe is not only practicable, but that it is essential to the stability, independence, and dignity of the Established Church, and to the general interests of the Country.

Limerick, Chairman; Downshire, Darnley, Blessington, Hawarden, Clonbrock, Dunalley, Kilmorey, Essex, Gosford, Lansdowne, Devonshire, Duncannon, Howden, Shandon, Ormonde, G. R. Fetherston, James Crosbie, H. Bruen, Mountcashel, Meath, Granard, Jos. Rowley, W. M. Smyth, S. O'Grady, J. W. Maxwell, D. Ker, Cork, and Orrery, H. Parnell, G. L. Cole, Clifden, Conyngham, De Clifford, S. Mahon, Arthur Hill, Lucan, Westmeath, Carrick, Kingston, D. Ricardo, G. W. A. Ellis, Leinster, Nugent, M. Fitzgerald, Bective, H. Caulfield, Glengall, Bantry, J. Hyde, Lismore, Derby, Beerhaven, Ashtown, Sligo, Mount Charles, R. W. Talbot, Blayney, A. French, De Vesci, W. Fitzwilliam, W. W. Beecher, T. B. Lennard, Thomas Bernard, Milton, William Fitzgerald, John Newport, Luke White, Peter Browne, N. C. Colthurst, Listowel, Ennismore, James Browne, Wm. Bagwell, Richard Power, C. H. Butler Clarke, James Grattan, Compton Domville, Wm. Stewart Tyrone, Denis Browne, M. Forde, C. H. Hutchinson, Carysfort, R. Latouche, F. A. Prittie, James Daly, R. S. Carew, T. W. Trench, J. H. Massy Dawson, R. Martin, R. Fitzgibbon, J. O'Callaghan, R. Shaw, Forbes, R. Westenra, G. Lamb, R. Magennis, E. O'Brien, Dominick Browne, C. H. Coote, T. Spring Rice, Powerscourt, Kilmaine, Mount Norris, Llandaff, James Cuffe, Waterpark, Ashbrook, Clanmorris, Massy, Albemarle, E. S. Cooper, Lorton, Garvagh, Dillon, Kilwarden, Kingsborough, Cremorne, Aldborough, Southwell, Rossmore, Clarina.

WATERFORD SUMMER ASSIZES, 1822.

COUNTY COURT.

MONDAY, JULY 29.

Michael Mulcahy was indicted for maliciously firing at Patrick Geary, one of the Preventive Water Guard, with an intent to kill, maim or disable him, at Slievegrine, on the 6th of March, 1821.

Patrick Geary sworn.—On the 6th of March, witness was proceeding on his way to Dungarvan with a warrant for the apprehension of some smugglers against whom he had sworn informations.— As he was passing near Lickey, about four or five o'clock, he saw an armed man, one Finn, who was executed last year for this offence, rush out of a quarry before him, with his face blackened. Witness turned up the hill off the road, and was followed by Finn. Witness thought him at first a person in charge of some cattle, and did not mind him much. When witness saw a pistol with Finn, he cocked his own pistol, and was going to present it at Finn, when he heard the cocking of a gun behind him; he was about to turn round, but received a gun shot in the thigh and fell; Finn also fired. He heard Finn then say "he is not dead." The man who had fired first, Mulcahy, the Prisoner, said, "never see me if he is not," jumping at the same time over a dike, and retired to a short distance. Witness ran about sixty yards off, and again fell; upon seeing which the Prisoner and Finn made off entirely. Witness knew Mulcahy since he (witness) was twelve years old, and is positive he was the man who fired the first shot. While lying at the ditch, after the second fall, a man named John Hayes approached him, but on seeing witness bloody he was going from him; witness told him if he did not come and assist him, he would shoot him. He was then brought to a house, and after some time he was placed on a horse and rode off; about an hour after he was at the house he saw Mulcahy and others. Mulcahy said witness ought to go back to Dungarvan. The blacking was partly off Mulcahy's face at this time, but there was enough remaining to shew that he had been blackened. Witness was confined two months by the wound. Often made search after the Prisoner subsequently, but could never find him at home. The circumstance happened on the 6th, and he swore informations on the 8th.

Cross-examined.—Never heard of a man shooting himself for the sake of getting reward. Did not shoot himself by accident or through design. Never told any one that he had. Cannot say if he ever told any thing to a jury of this County which they did not believe. Was examined on two occasions before. Does not recollect that, when prosecuting two men last Summer Assizes, for a conspiracy to murder a Mr. Sherwin and Patrick Moore, the Judge desired him to go off the table, as his evidence was not fit to go before a Jury; recollects the Clerk of the Crown telling him to go down. Never got a halfpenny for prosecuting, but only received his regular day's pay. Was going to Dungarvan on duty when he was fired at. Knew Prisoner as well the first time he saw him (when he fired the shot) as he did the second time (when he came to him after he was wounded). When he saw the Prisoner the second time his face was partly blackened, there being only about half of it washed.— Told a man that he did not know who fired at him; told Mr. Gee, of Ardmore, and others, the same, but told his father and mother that he knew them. Would not tell the names until a Magistrate was brought to him. The person against whom he swore for a conspiracy to murder was acquitted, which was not witness's *fault*. Did not tell any one to go look for Mulcahy at the time he was shot. Mulcahy did not procure the horse, or assist him to get on it.

Re-examined—Knows Mr. Longan, the Magistrate; went in search with him for Mulcahy. Often went in search of Mulcahy, on the mountains, and to his mother's house. Told Mr. Longan Mulcahy was the man, and never doubted it.

Examined by the Judge.—There was no witness examined on the trial of Finn but himself (Geary). Mulcahy was within three or four yards of witness when he fired; his clothes were blackened and burnt with the powder or wadding.

Robert Longan, Esq. sworn—Is a Magistrate; recollects having been called upon to go to Geary; went to him and found him in Bed in great agony, and apparently dying; he told witness that he positively knew Mulcahy to be one of the two men, and that he would know the other if he saw him. Witness told him to be very cautious, and to reflect before he would swear against any man; but Geary answered that, "if he was going to his Creator, he would know Mulcahy;" witness cautioned Geary not to tell any one that he knew the men. Witness often went in search of Mulcahy in consequence of these informations, but never found him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bennett.—Never knew an innocent man to fly to avoid arrest when accused of a crime. It was not in consequence of hearing that Geary had been mentioning the names of the men who fired at him that he cautioned him not to tell their names to any one. Geary told him the same then that he had now sworn. Does not recollect that he mentioned the distance Mulcahy was from him when he fired, but recollects that he mentioned the clicking of the gun. Does not think the noise made in cocking a gun could be heard at 30 or 40 yards distance. Did not examine a cousin of Geary's. Was present at the trial of Finn, and was examined on it; a constable was also examined on it. Heard Geary swear just now that nobody was examined against Finn but himself, which was not exactly true. [Here Mr. Longan repeated the evidence of this constable according to his recollection.] Did hear a report that Geary had wounded himself.

To the Judge.—Had often been looking for Geary before he was taken, without finding him.

Mr. Henry Bigge.—Recollects a prosecution against two persons for a conspiracy to murder Mr. Sherwin and Patrick Moore, on which trial witness was agent for the Prisoners. Geary was the only witness examined for the Prosecution, but has no recollection that the Judge discredited his testimony. Thought Geary was desired to go off the table in the ordinary way. The Crown Lawyers gave up the Prosecution, as they considered the evidence insufficient to support the indictment, inasmuch as it appeared that Captain Sherwin had left that part of the country, and that one of the persons prosecuted; in the conversation which Geary deposed to, mentioned this circumstance as a reason why the project of assassinating him could not be carried into effect.

On his cross-examination, he repeated this statement. He admitted that he was about to be employed by the prisoners after their acquittal of the conspiracy, to prosecute Geary for perjury, but that they did not afterwards come forward. He was advised by Counsel that he could not sustain the prosecution.

Geary was again called—On Finn's trial, after being examined, he went into the hall; did not know that there were other persons examined then but himself. Believes now that Mr. Longan and the Constable were examined. Cannot explain why he believes it now. Was not told by Mr. Longan or the Constable that they were examined.

Mr. Longan stated, that he did not think Geary swore wilfully that he was the only person examined on Finn's trial.

Here the Case closed for the Crown. For the Prisoner,

Philip Fitzgerald sworn.—Recollects the day Geary was fired at. Heard a shot fired that day, and was a few paces from the door of his master's house; did not see any people near at that time; did not see where he was shot; only saw him coming wounded and covered with blood. When witness left the house, Mulcahy and others were sitting at the fire. Went to drive out the cattle, and did not return immediately after. The prisoner, among others, went to see Geary. Mulcahy's face was not blackened, nor had he any arms. When Geary was relating the circumstances to the people about him, he merely said that he had been shot by a man, but did not say who the man was.

Cross-examined. Is no relation to Prisoner, and came here by compulsion. Never heard Mulcahy was accused of this crime till he heard that people had been looking for him. Has seen him often before and since, but cannot say whether oftener since than before. Witness was never accused, as he knows, of having been concerned in an attack on a Mr. Dee, a proctor.

Geary was confronted with this witness, and denied having spoke to him the words imputed; had never seen him until the Assizes.

Robt. Walsh sworn. Recollects the day Geary was fired at; was at his own house. Saw Fitzgerald, who is witness's servant, near the house. Witness did not hear the shot. Remembers Fitzgerald going out to turn out the cattle; witness sent him out for that purpose. Mulcahy was in the house all the time; he did not leave the house until he accompanied the witness to see Geary, which was about half an hour after Fitzgerald went out. They went and saw Geary wounded, which circumstance was told them by a little boy who ran into the house. Prisoner was about an hour in the house before he heard of Geary being wounded; he was neither blackened nor armed. Witness did not speak to Geary when they met him. Don't know if he saw Thomas Donovan there. [To the Court.] Fitzgerald was with Geary when witness and Prisoner came up.

Cross-examined. Knows Morrissy, and was in company with him that day. Witness and Prisoner were doing nothing in the house only sitting by the fire-side. Knows Ballyquin strand; was not there that day, nor did he draw any sand from it. Cannot say whether Morrissy had been at the strand that day or not. Sent Fitzgerald to drive out a milch cow, which he did; the field to which Fitzgerald drove the cow is about midway between witness's house and where the wounded man was found. Mulcahy was before at witness's house. Does not recollect how long after it was that he heard Mulcahy was charged with firing at Geary. The reason he recollects his being there that day is, his seeing the wounded man. Cannot recollect how soon after that he saw Mulcahy next, nor how long it was since he had seen him before. Besides the Prisoner, there were in the house, when the affair occurred, Daniel Morrissy, witness's wife and children, and Fitzgerald (the last witness). Witness's wife or children are not here. Part of that day was wet, and witness was consequently unemployed; it was wet before the occurrence, and became fine after, but the ground was too wet to allow them to work at it. Neither Morrissy nor Mulcahy returned with witness after seeing Geary. Mulcahy did not return to witness's house that day.

Daniel Morrissy produced.—(Prisoner at first objected to his being sworn, alleging that he was a near relation of the Prosecutor, but afterwards relinquished the objection.)—Recollects the day on which Geary was wounded. Is not a relation of Geary's, nor is he married to any relation of his. Heard no shot fired that day. Saw Geary after he was wounded. Witness had been in Robert Walsh's house just before that, and went out with Walsh and Mulcahy to look at Geary; Fitzgerald had got there before them. Cannot say how long the Prisoner had been in Walsh's house before they went out. Prisoner's face was not blackened, and he had no arms. Saw that Geary was wounded, but did not hear him say by whom. Has had a coversation with Geary about this trial; and Geary threatened that, if he (witness) should come here to contradict his (Geary's) testimony, he (Geary) would put him out of the world. Another person was present at this conversation who is not now here, one Maurice Foley, of Ardmore. The conversation occurred on the quay of Youghal, witness cannot say how long since; it is more than a month ago. Had some business on that occasion to Youghal; but cannot now recollect what the business was. Witness's house is about seven or seven and a half miles from Youghal. Geary threatened witness again on the same subject in Dungarvan, about a week ago.

On his cross-examination, this witness could not say whether it was one, three, twelve, or fifteen months since he was threatened in Youghal, nor the business that brought him thither. Walsh's house is about half a mile from witness's. Went there to be shaved. Walsh is a barber. Witness paid him nothing for shaving. Walsh does not shave the whole Country. Witness goes there as often as he likes. Does not shave on any particular days, but whenever his face wants it. It had been wet that morning, but was not raining when he went to Walsh's. Knows the strand of Crushea, or Ballyquin; draws gravel from it sometimes. Was not there that day. Is not any relative to prisoner, nor is his wife.

To the Court. Did not separate from Mulcahy and Walsh when going from Walsh's house to see the wounded man. Cannot say if Geary spoke to any body about who the person was that fired at him. Fitzgerald had got up to Geary before witness. Witness did not return to Walsh's house that day.

To further questions from Counsel at both sides. Did not hear Geary ask Prisoner for a loan of a horse to take him home. Saw him put upon a horse, but does not recollect by whom.

Here Geary said that it was from one Hayes he asked the horse.

Thomas Donovan, a prisoner in the dock, was brought out and examined. Is second cousin to Geary, but no relation to Prisoner. Geary and witness have always been on friendly terms, and he has a much greater partiality for Geary than for the Prisoner. Went to see Geary when he was confined to his bed by the wound. Perceiving his clothes to be black or burned, as if done by powder, witness asked him how far did he imagine the man was from him when he fired? Geary replied, that he was about 20 or 30 yards from him. The clothes were hanging on a hook or peg, and witness took hold of them, looked closely at them, and expressed his surprise that they could have been burned in that manner by a shot fired from such a distance.

Cross-examined. Witness was in the dock, in consequence of being charged with a conspiracy. The charge has no connection with this case. Did write to Geary lately to come to him, but it was not on any circumstance connected with this trial.

Patrick Geary was again called. Knows Walsh and Morrissy, two of the witnesses for the Prisoner. When witness was going home on horseback, after being wounded, he met both of them, with horses and carts, about a mile and a half from the place where he had been shot; they were coming with sand, in the opposite direction, and, as witness believes, from Crushea strand. Witness was going on very slowly, and saw them stop a long time talking to another man who lives on the Mountain. Witness says he has not been in Youghal for the last fifteen months, and of course did not meet Morrissy there. Witness has been for some time stationed at Bonmahon, which is about eighteen miles from Youghal. Never had any conversation in Youghal with any one on this subject, but admits that he had with Morrissy in Dungarvan. Did not make use of any threat—but only asked him why he should think of coming here to contradict him (Geary), when he (Morrissy) knew nothing about the business, as he had not been present. Witness swears that he knows Ardmore well, and knows all the people living there, and there is no such man there as Maurice Foley.

Cross-examined. Told Morrissy he was going to swear falsely; did not say, take care not to swear falsely, but only said that he would swear falsely if he contradicted him (Geary). Did blame Morrissy, but did not use any threatening words or gestures.

Morrissy was here recalled by the Judge. Did see a man put Geary on the horse. Neither witness nor Walsh had a car of sand or gravel that day when they saw Geary.

Geary was here called on to point out the position of the wound, which he did, on the outer side of his right thigh, at some distance below the hip. No ball had been extracted from it, but the Surgeon had probed it, he said, both in a horizontal direction and downwards. Donovan did not come to see him while at his father's house, but remembers his seeing him in Dungarvan. [Donovan here repeated his former statement.]

The Chief Justice, after some preliminary observations, minutely recapitulated the whole of the evidence, carefully pointing out and illustrating its most prominent features. The Jury had retired, when Redmond Power, Esq. came forward and stated, that, in consequence of his having heard his Lordship state, in recapitulating the evidence, that Geary had not been in Youghal these fifteen months past, he thought it his duty to mention, that he had seen Geary in Youghal on a day near Christmas last.

On this the Judge had the Jury recalled into Court, when Mr. Power was sworn, and deposed, that he knows Geary since last Summer Assizes, when he was pointed out to witness as the prosecutor of Finn. Witness had occasion to speak to him at that time, in Waterford, upon a subject connected with Finn's trial. About Christmas last, witness being then at lodgings in Youghal, was walking about in the Square, near the Slip, and saw Geary pass him two or three times. Witness looked at him attentively, and recollected his features perfectly well. He was dressed in a short blue jacket and trowsers, but witness could not say whether it was a uniform jacket, or what description of buttons were in it. Had a particular reason for recollecting him; because, when witness first saw him in Waterford, he took particular notice of him, understanding that he (Geary) intended to claim part of the reward which witness conceived himself entitled to, as the person by whom Finn had been apprehended. He also took notice of Geary's person when he was swearing against Finn on his trial, and these circumstances left such an impression on his mind, that when he saw him in Youghal, he recognized him at once. It was about noon when he met him in the square, and he is positive that it was the same man.

Geary was recalled, and stated that he was stationed at Bonmahon at Christmas last; he had not been at Youghal at that time, and could not be without leave of absence. He had had no leave of absence, except about the 26th of June last.

James Gee, one of the Preventive Water Guard, was sworn. Geary and witness were stationed at Bonmahon at Christmas last. To the best of his knowledge, Geary was not absent about that time. If absent without leave, he would be reported to the chief officer, but can't say what the consequence would be. Cannot say positively that Geary was not absent at that time. When at Dungarvan, he would be absent for a day. Dungarvan is about half way between Youghal and Bonmahon. Upon getting leave to go to Dungarvan, if he did go on to Youghal, he would incur no blame, if he came back again before his leave expired.

Archibald Turner, another of the same corps, deposed, that he also was stationed at Bonmahon at Christmas last. Had no recollection of Geary having been at Youghal about that time, but knows he has had leave at times to go to Dungarvan, and heard a rumour that on some of those occasions he went further to the West. He had been absent at times for a whole day; cannot say if he was ever absent two days at a time. Believes Geary was sick about Christmas.

Geary again stated, that he had not been in Youghal since a month before June, 1821. He has no relations or friends in Youghal. Was very ill at Christmas last, in consequence of his wound. Was married in September last.

The Jury then retired, at about half-past three o'clock, and the following trials were proceeded on:

William Conway was indicted for feloniously stealing and carrying away one musket from Mary Meany, wife of Thomas Meany, a soldier of the 30th Regiment, at Ballinamult, on the 29th December, while proceeding to Clonmel on a sick furlough. The Prosecutors were not able to identify the Prisoner as the person who actually ran off with the gun.—Acquitted.

Edward Halloran, Margaret Halloran, and Margaret Hayes, were tried for a burglary and robbery in the house of Mr. Michael Murphy, at Kilmagimogue, on the 11th instant.

Mr. Michael Murphy stated, that on the night of the 11th July, his house was broken into by several persons, and robbed of nearly every article of wearing apparel. They entered the house by a window, at the gable end, which was fastened the night before, and which he found broken in the morning. Witness was in bed when he heard a noise, and saw the glimmering of a light, but thought it was the servant that was there; witness raised himself up, and perceiving the light increase, he went towards the room door, and was met by a man, with a bayonet on a stick, desiring witness to retire. Witness went to bed, and Halloran was placed at a little distance as a guard upon him. Two days after witness saw him a Prisoner at Carrick, in the custody of Garde, a constable, with whom witness saw the greater part of the wearing apparel that was stolen from him.

Daniel Garde swore that he found the wearing apparel above alluded to on the persons of the two female Prisoners, whom he met on the high road leading to Carrick: witness asked them where they got the clothes; they answered that they found them in a wood. The Prisoner Edward Halloran was in company with them.— Guilty.—Mr. Murphy, here came forward and stated his desire that his Lordship would take their case into his consideration, in consequence of Halloran having behaved in so friendly a manner to him, and of preventing any injury being done to his person. His Lordship said he would recollect the humane intervention of Mr. Murphy.

James Tobin, John Tobin, and Maurice Whelan, were indicted under three counts:—First, for a burglary with an intent to murder, on the 23d of June, in the house of Thomas Doyle, at West-town—secondly, for assaulting the dwelling-house—thirdly, for aiding and assisting an unknown person in snapping a pistol at Thomas Doyle.

Thomas Doyle deposed, that on the 23d June last, between ten and eleven o'clock at night, his house was broken into and entered by five men, armed with two guns and a pistol. They went up to his bed, dragged him out, and put him on his knees with a threat of shooting him; witness is positive the three prisoners were of the party.— They called witness a great rascal and a villain for going to Killure, where witness was in the habit of going to collect the rents of his master, Mr. Joseph Power; they beat witness severely with sticks, and, after giving him the beating, they brought him to the bed-side and snapped a pistol at him three times; witness could not swear which of the party it was that snapped it; they made witness consent to swear that he would go no more to Killure; a little girl got a book for him, and, as he was about to swear, he received a blow of a stick that knocked the book out of his hand. They shortly after went off; witness went to the door and heard them fire a shot, but did not think it was fired at him.

Cross-examined.—Was very much hurt by the beating he got, particularly his shoulders; knows the prisoners well; Jack Tobin lives very near him; none of the party's faces were blackened; there was neither a candle nor any fire lighting; it was between ten and eleven o'clock when they came; they remained for above an hour; John Tobin spoke to witness in a way he understood well enough, both in English and Irish; does not know that any of the prisoners lives at Killure; they endeavoured to disguise their voices; did say to Mr. Joseph Power that he did not know the persons that attacked him: the reason he did not tell him the truth was, that it was in the hall his master asked him, and there were some of the servants within hearing; if he had called witness into a room he would have told him plainly. Did tell Mr. Fleury next day who they were. Met Mr. Ronayne, the Attorney, in High-street, to whom he was sent for the purpose of carrying on the prosecution—and also told him, that he did not know the people that beat him. He did not like to mention the truth to Mr. Ronayne in the street, but would have told him if it had been in a house; did not go to his house, though he had been sent to him by his master; admits that he ought to have gone to him and told him the truth, but did not wish to prosecute at that time. Never had a dispute with any of the prisoners, but had with one of their sisters, who said something against his children. Spoke to several people on the subject; told some that he knew the people, and others that he did not. His reason for saying that he did not know them was, that he had not his mind made up for prosecuting them.

John Douse Langley, Esq. sworn.—Is a Magistrate of the County; knows where West town is, it is about seven miles from witness's house: recollects that in March, April, and May, there were several notices served, some cattle houghed, and houses threatened to be burned; the prosecutor, Doyle, came to witness at Mr. Cooke's house, and said he wanted to speak to witness in private; he brought him into the shrubbery, and told witness that he had got a great beating, and shewed his shoulders, which were much wounded. Witness urged him to lodge informations against the persons who had ill-used him, which he declined to do at that time, under strong apprehensions of the consequences to himself—but did lodge informations in a few days afterwards. In consequence of Doyle's being in great fear, witness put him under the care of a constable, and afterwards brought him and his children to witness's own house; when he swore informations before witness, he mentioned the names of the Prisoners. The case being closed here for the prosecution, the following witnesses were examined for the Prisoners:

Patrick Walsh deposed, that on St. John's eve he was in company with the prisoner, Whelan, and one Robert Connolly, going home from the bonfire that was in John-street, Waterford, and went as far as Ballytruckle hill with the Prisoner. As they were going they overtook two of Mr. Alcock's servants, who accompanied them up from Mr. Bates's house to Mr. Alcock's; Connolly parted them at John's-town. (West town is seven miles distant.)

Cross-examined.—Holds a little ground, and is a gardener. Is acquainted with Whelan but a short time; was not speaking to him since the night of the bonfire. Was summoned by Whelan's son to attend as witness. Connolly or the servants are not here.

Thomas Tobin sworn.—Recollects St. John's eve; saw his father in bed on that night at his own house at Garryross (a mile distant from West-town); slept in the same room with him; witness's bed was between that of his father and the door; his house is near Doyle's.

Cross-examined.—Doyle's house is within half a mile of witness's father's; did not see any bonfires that night; went to bed about eight or nine o'clock, and rose about four or five in the morning; the door was locked and the key in it; slept very sound that night, and had no dreams; his father slept well; did not hear him snoring very loud; will swear his father slept very well that night.

Rev. Mr. Nicholas Whelan, Rev. Mr. Pierce Power, and Mr. William Power, gave the Prisoners excellent characters. Acquitted—discharged.

Thomas Donovan and *Michael Donovan* (father and son) were tried for conspiring to burn the dwelling house of Patrick Harty, at Duffcarrig, and for endeavouring to incite one Thomas Butler to burn said house. Butler, the only witness in the case, appeared, by his own admission, to be a person whose unsupported testimony could not be relied on; the Prisoners were accordingly acquitted and discharged.

At half-past six the Judge quitted the Court, leaving the Jury on Mulcahy's case still inclosed, without any probability of their agreeing in a verdict.

CITY COURT.

MONDAY, JULY 29.

The following County Records occupied the Court the whole day:—

Richard Nugent A. *Patrick Kearney.*—Plaintiff had allowed Defendant to take from his meadow some car loads of stuff towards making the new line of road at Tallow bridge, upon condition of replacing the sods. Plaintiff contended that no *mould* was to be taken away, and brought the action nominally to recover the value of the mould, but in fact to assert his title to the mould, insisting that nothing but gravel should have been taken. Col. Curry, of Lismore, having proved the original agreement in favour of the Defendant, and the original and subsequent satisfaction of the Plaintiff, a Verdict was returned for the Defendant, with 6d. costs.

John Kirby, A. *Henry P. Walsh.*—This case was left, by the consent of both parties, to the Arbitration of three of the Jury, who are to give their opinion on it, previous to the 1st of Nov. next.

Robert Dower A. *Michael O'Brien.*—This case was also left to Arbitration. To be settled as above.

Lessee of John Palliser, Esq A. *Denis Morrissy.*—This was an ejectment on the title, to recover the lands of Ballinagorka. A new tenancy having been created, and no notice to quit having been served, a verdict was returned for the Defendant with 6d. costs.

TUESDAY, JULY 30

Thomas Lynch was indicted for having, on the 7th Dec. 1820, at Newrath, in the liberties of this City, robbed Mr. Fleming K. Porter of a pair of pistols and various other articles. Not Guilty.

This being the last case in the City, the following County proceedings were entered into:

John Hearn, Esq. Mr. Daniel Leamy, and *Mr. John Leamy*, stood indicted for having, on the night of the 29th of March last, aided and assisted in landing and carrying away from the strand of Ballycurreen, two bales of Tobacco. The principal witness in this case varied in a material point on the trial from what he had sworn in his informations, and a complete *alibi* was established on very respectable evidence in favour of one of the Traversers. They were accordingly acquitted.

Michael Walsh stood indicted for a burglary and robbery in the house of Thomas Walsh, at Williamstown, on the night of the 29th of September, 1821.—Guilty, but recommended to mercy.

Michael Carty, for horse-stealing, and *Andrew English*, for killing a heifer and stealing a hide; both acquitted.

Bridget Carreen, for stealing one gown, value 10s. the property of William Kennefick, near Dungarvan, on the 19th of January last. Guilty. To be confined three months.

His Lordship then passed the awful sentence of the law upon *Michael Walsh, Joseph Spicer,* and *Thomas Worth* (the two latter convicted on Saturday, as mentioned in our last); at the same time saying, that he would forward the different recommendations.

COUNTY COURT.

TUESDAY, JULY 30.

Soon after the commencement of this day's proceedings, the jury who had tried Mulcahy, and who had been till this time enclosed, came into Court, and expressed a desire to ask Mr. Power if he thought it possible that he could be mistaken as to having seen Geary in Youghal. Mr. Power repeated his testimony, and persevered in saying positively that Geary was the man. He could not swear that he could not be mistaken, but believed he could not, and was quite positive that he was not mistaken. A very long explanation followed, in which Mr. Power adhered to his certainty of Geary's identity, and declined to admit that he had in conversation acknowledged the possibility of his being mistaken. Mr. Maunsell, Mr. J. English, and Counsellor Driscoll, deposed to expressions of Mr. Power's, in conversations held with him since his examination yesterday, which they conceived to imply an admission on his part that he might be mistaken as to Geary. One Joseph Lynch also swore that he had seen Geary in Youghal about Christmas; and two others swore that a man named Maurice Foley is living in Ardmore, and has lived there for above 30 years, not far from where Geary's family reside.

The Jury again retired at one o'clock, and in quarter of an hour brought in a verdict of GUILTY.

James Brien and *William Brien* were convicted of breaking into the house of Michael Duggan, at Tinnescart, on the 10th of March, and carrying off his sister, Eleanor—not recommended to mercy.

Michael Crotty, charged with houghing cattle belonging to Arthur Kelly, Esq. and his tenant, John Tobin, on the 16th June. Acquitted.

A record, *Keefe* A. *Tobin* and *Powers*, occupied the Court until after nine o'clock. The case had been tried before at last Summer Assizes, and a verdict had for the Plaintiff, for the amount of his demand, £144 16s. 9½d. which was since set aside. In the present instance, the Jury again found for the Plaintiff, for the same sum.

Yesterday no trial of importance took place. At the conclusion, the Chief Justice, after a most impressive address, pronounced sentence of death upon *Edward Halloran, Margaret Halloran, Margaret Hayes, James and William Brien*, and *Michael Mulcahy*, to all of whom he held out hopes of mercy except Mulcahy, who is to be executed on Saturday, the 17th instant. The unfortunate man solemnly asserted his innocence.

The Treasurer of the Mendicity Association acknowledges to have received from Villers Stuart, Esq per the hands of the Lord Bishop of Waterford, the sum of Twenty Pounds, as a Donation to that Institution.

WATERFORD MARKETS.—The price of Butter opened yesterday at 78s. for firsts, but afterwards declined to 77s. Weighed at the Crane, Tuesday, 243; yesterday, 350 firkins.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, JULY 31.

ARRIVED,

29th—Prosperous, Scollas, Galway, ballast.

30th—Charles, Jeffery, Swansea, coals, earthenware, &c.; New St. Martin, Swansea, culm; Eliza and Ann, Hammett, Liverpool, rock-salt, sugar, tobacco, &c.

SAILED.

29th—Ardent, Jenkins, London, oats and rapeseed; William and Mary, Simpson, Clare, oatmeal; Good Intent, Burnard, Liverpool, wheat, flour and butter; Hibernia, Richards, London, butter and bacon.

30th—Rover, Bully, Newfoundland, provisions and glass; Prince Regent, Jacob, London, butter, bacon and pork; Concord, Lymbery, Newport, ballast and pork; Lark, Phillips, Bristol, flour; Little Henry, Knowles, Belfast, barley.

31st—Mary and Margaret, Barge, Liverpool, wheat, butter, and flour; Friends, Meyrick, Liverpool, do.

Wind—N. W. past 7 morning.

MENDICITY ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the MANAGERS of the MENDICITY ASYLUM will be held TO MORROW (AUGUST THE FIRST), at ONE o'Clock, on Business of Importance, where it is hoped the fullest attendance may be looked for.

JOHN NEWPORT.

July 31, 1822.

COMPOSITION FOR THE DUTIES ON CARRIAGES.

EXCISE-OFFICE, DUBLIN, 26TH JULY, 1822.

THE COMMISSIONERS of INLAND EXCISE and TAXES hereby give Notice, that, under the Regulations which have been appointed by the Lords of the Treasury, a Person now beginning to COMPOUND for a JAUNTING-CAR, cannot keep, free of Duty, a description of Carriage which is subject to a higher rate of Duty; and the COMMISSIONERS further give Notice, that a person making COMPOSITION for a CARRIAGE, subject to a Duty of FIVE GUINEAS, may keep, under such Composition, any additional number of Two Wheeled Carriages, free of Duty, but not one with Four Wheels; and that a Person Compounding for a Four Wheeled Carriage may keep any description of Carriages free of Duty. But these Regulations are not to extend to Persons who entered into Composition on the Assessment of the Year ended the 5th of January, 1820, and who may renew the same, under the provisions in which such Compositions was admitted.

By Order of the Commissioners,

EDW. HARDMAN.

July 31, 1822.