

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF LIMERICK. PRESENTMENTS. APPLIED FOR AT SPRING ASSIZES, 1823. PRINTED SCHEDULES, containing the Applications for PRESENTMENTS at next Assizes, are now ready for delivery at the Office of the Grand Jury Secretary, Commercial Buildings. J. S. T. PIERRY, Secretary. Limerick, February 19.

Not being able to get a sufficiency of Stamps at the Distributor's Office for this day's Publication, we are unavoidably obliged to print a part of our impression on Blank Paper, which shall be duly accounted for.

The Limerick Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

A few nights ago, the house of Darby Dooly, within a short distance of Loughlin, in this County, was attacked by an armed banditti, who took two guns from him. He is shepherd or care-taker to T. S. Rice, Esq. M. P. They then went to the house of James Collis, son-in-law to Dooly, not far distant, where they also broke in, but Collis resisted, and with an axe beat them off. The Military and Police have lately been withdrawn from the village of Loughlin.

On Thursday night, three ploughs, the property of Mr. Hewson, of Castle-Hewson, were maliciously cut to pieces.

Sunday last, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, at noon, a man went into the house of William Ball, a Palatine, and member of the Adare Yeomanry, on the lands of Tuogh, in this County, and seeing no person there but Ball's wife and an infant, he went out and returned in a few minutes, accompanied by another man, with drawn bayonets. They demanded Ball's firearms, which the wife denied; they then threatened her with death if she persisted in refusing them, had having shown them into a room where three muskets and 50 rounds of ball cartridge lay, she with great presence of mind locked the door and raised a hue-and-cry amongst her brother's family, who immediately came to her assistance, which the fellows perceiving, they got out through the windows, without taking either arms or powder. An instant pursuit was set up by Ball and Wm. Piper, and a few other Palatines, which was continued for some miles, and they had the good fortune to succeed in securing one of the ruffians in the wood, his companion concealing himself in the wood.

The name of the villain who is apprehended is named Cahill, from Ballinrick, and is charged with taking Mr. Fosbery's arms, last year, and also with robbing the Shanagold mail. The conduct of Ball's wife is above all praise, as to her noble management the detection of this ruffian is ascribed.

Had it not been for Mr. Henry Potter, of Farm-Lodge, Cahill would not have been apprehended as Mr. P. seeing the pursuit, joined it, accompanied by his labourers, and discovered where the ruffians lay concealed.

Cahill is lodged in jail, by the Rev. Wyndham M. Fitzgerald.

Three men charged with the murder of the late Richard Geary, Esq. Chief Magistrate of Police in this County, were apprehended, yesterday, by Thomas Phillips Vokes, Esq., and this day lodged in the County Gaol.

On the night of Wednesday last, about eleven o'clock, the house of Mr. Norcott, of Cottage, near Doneraile, was attacked by a party of armed Whiteboys, who demanded money in the name of General Rock. They took from Mr. Norcott his watch. A man calling himself General Rock stood outside the door, wearing a hat and feathers, using the most threatening language and directing his party to proceed to extreme violence, their desires were not fully complied with. Two of them, who with others of the gang, had given admittance to the hall of Mr. Norcott's house, were armed with blunderbusses, in high order, out of which, through their awkwardness, six balls fell on the floor. After they had departed from his house, Mr. Norcott sent a messenger to them offering a pound in money if they would return his watch, to which proposal they immediately acceded. On going away the ruffians fired three shots, though a military post not very distant from the spot.

On the same night, another outrage was committed near Kilady-hill. The object of the attack was a poor man named John Daly's out-house of his was burned and his cow houghed. On a former occasion his corn had been burned.

Friday night, the house of a Tithe Proctor was burned by the white-boys at Grenagh. The corn was consumed not long since.

Some burnings have also taken place in a neighbourhood of Limerick. On Monday night, the house of Mr. How O'Mahony, near Cove, was entered by a numerous party who robbed it of money and wearing apparel.

The Pound of Ballycough, County Cork, was broken open on Wednesday by a lawless mob who took off 50 head of cattle seized for rent.

Doctor Foley.

MEETING AT THE HALL OF THE GUILD OF MERCHANTS.

On Friday, a meeting convened by the Rev. Sir Harcourt Lees, Bart, was held at the hall of the Guild of Merchants, for the purpose of considering of the expediency of preparing petitions to both Houses of Parliament, against making any further political concession to the Roman Catholics.

A few minutes after three o'clock, Sir Harcourt Lees was called to the chair.

The Rev. Baronet having taken the chair, amid the acclamation of the meeting, briefly stated the object for which he had convened it and hoped that every gentleman, who chose to deliver his sentiments, would speak with temper.

Mr. Talbot Glascock, from the lower end of the table, here called loudly on the Rev. Mr. Gregory.

Mr. Glascock was himself called on by many persons at the upper end of the table, and for a few minutes nothing could be heard but "Gregory," and "Glascock," and "Glascock," and "Gregory?"

When order was in some degree restored, Mr. Talbot Glascock addressed the meeting. He would begin as Mr. Gregory, and pause for a few moments.—(Here Mr. Glascock paused for a few seconds.) Mr. Gregory not appearing, he resumed. He regretted, he said, that no other person of respectability was found to come forward on the present momentous occasion. If no other person would come forward at the present most awful crisis, when terror and intimidation held sway, he would himself, humble as he was, speak his sentiments manfully and fearlessly.—Cries of Bravo, Bravo!—animated as he was by the same feeling of loyalty which filled the breasts of the true Protestants of the county and the city of Dublin. He for one, would not be put down by the Representative of Majesty. A system of espionage had been resorted to in this country; but when he heard of men being deprived of the situations, which they held for the avowal of their principles, which they held for the avowal of their principles, he regretted that himself was not present, in the only advocate on the present occasion, in support of those principles.

He (Mr. T. Glascock) regarded his fraternity; he had a brother Commissioner of stamps, and another captain; for aught he knew they might be deprived of their commissions for his speaking out his sentiments; but he regarded his religion and his God before his fraternity, or that he had a pension, that he might steal an example to others! Times were greatly changed since the last 20 years. Had the Noble Marquis now at the head of the Government then lived in the land which gave him birth, he would, from the scenes which took place, now be able to distinguish the loyal Gentlemen of the country from the real rebels. The present times were an ominous aspect.—They could all remember the year 1803—and he would beg them to contrast the peril and danger of that time with the rewards they were now receiving in 1823. He heard shouts of applause and claps of applause bestowed by the mob on the appearance of the present Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench—but he would only beg to contrast these with the fate that attended another great Justice, Lord Kilwarden, from a mob of the same description. Were they who crashed rebellion to be told that if they dared to utter their opinions as Protestants and speak against Catholic ascendancy, they were to be deprived of places of great profit under the government? They were not Indian slaves, and would not consent to be ruled by a rod of iron. (Loud cheering.) He for one would not submit to it. (Continued applause.) He loved the Catholics as private gentlemen, but he wished they would become converts to rationality.—When he saw demagogues exciting a rabble to rebellion, he could not but anticipate more murders in his native country. He wished they would file their ex-officio against him. He never committed himself against the law of the land as the executive had done. He hoped the Attorney-General would be able to account for his conduct, and concluded by moving a resolution that a committee of seven should be appointed to prepare a petition for both Houses of Parliament against granting any further political concessions to the Roman Catholics. (Mr. Glascock sat down amidst loud applause.)

Mr. Rainsford seconded Mr. Glascock's resolution.

The Rev. Mr. Gregory next addressed the Meeting. He concluded, after saying that he would excuse the many clerical errors he might have fallen into, by moving as an amendment, that it appeared most judicious to proceed in the discussion of those topics, until a Meeting had been regularly convened by the High Sheriff.—(Here the Rev. Speaker was assailed by loud hisses.) When he could be heard, he stated that at the late Meeting at Kilmainham, he owed it to the Catholic Leaders to say, that when some persons attempted to put him down by clamour there, it was through their courtesy and interference he obtained a hearing. He trusted that on the present occasion, where he so fully concurred in the spirit of the resolution proposed by the gentleman he would also be heard.

Here there was a renewed clamour, but the

trespassed too long on the meeting, and concluded by giving his support to the original resolution.

The Rev. Mr. Crosby next addressed the meeting. It was Protestant loyalty that put down the rebellion that was fomented in this Country by Popish intolerance.

Mr. Ellis M. P. next offered himself to the attention of the Meeting. He said it was by their favour he was placed in the situation of their Representative, and in the performance of the duties attached to it he trusted he was not found wanting; but every individual at the Meeting must be aware he should restrict the observations he had to offer on the subject for which they were assembled, until he took his place in the moment.—He came there that day not to influence them, but to obey their instructions. Whatever they may decide on—whether it would be in the shape of resolutions, or by petition to Parliament—he would endeavour to advocate their cause as far as his feeble abilities admitted. Perhaps, in strict etiquette, he ought not to appear at that Meeting at all; but they would overlook this seeming impropriety, though he was sure they would not attribute his absence to any paltry motives arising from fear or cessation of his principles. He lamented to find that a system of terror and espionage has been attempted to be established and enforced in the country, which ought to meet the reprobation of every good man in it. What he would say in private he would say the same in public, and it may be conveyed to those who were anxious for such information—he was regardless of such injuries; but he came there to announce his strong attachment to those principles he had ever avowed, and which raised him to the honour of being their voice. Under circumstances in which they were now assembled, they may expect the Catholic Question to be carried by a majority of the County, but he had confidence the House of Lords would still protect the country from the ruinous consequences of the measure. Whatever may be the issue which the Meeting now resolved on, he would adhere to with unceasing fidelity. As, however, he formed a part of that body whom they would probably address, it was not consistent he should take a part in voting any resolution they came to, and therefore he begged to retire from the Meeting.

Mr. Ellis then accordingly withdrew; he was frequently cheered during his speech.

It was here intimated, that the amendment of the Rev. Mr. Gregory was withdrawn. Mr. Glascock then required the chairman to put his resolution.

It was then put, but on reading it the chairman used the word "Popish," instead of "Roman Catholic."

Mr. Glascock, as mover of the resolution, protested against this; it was not worded as he had proposed it.

The Chairman declared that he had read correctly the resolution which had been handed to him. The word "Popish" was written there. The chairman expressed his disapprobation of the conduct of those who had changed this resolution.

Sir A. B. King said, the words "Roman Catholic" would be more dignified.

The resolution was then put as originally moved by Mr. Glascock.

It passed with one dissentient.

The Chairman said, that he was happy to find that there was one Popish Protestant present.

The following gentlemen were then named on the committee:—Sir A. B. King, the Rev. Mr. Crosby, the Rev. Mr. Gregory, Mr. Eustace, Mr. Pim, Mr. Glascock, and Mr. Rainsford.—Sir Robert Waller, Bart. and Colonel Atkinson were added to the Committee.

Sir A. B. King then moved that the committee should be empowered to adopt a petition without submitting it to any other meeting.

This resolution was carried *sem con.*

Sir A. B. King stated, that the Petition, when ready, should be left for signatures in many public places, and also at his own house. It was intimated that the Committee should meet that evening to prepare it.

A voice in the crowd here exclaimed "Sir Harcourt, call a meeting to Petition for the removal of the Marquis Wellesly."

Sir A. B. King was then called the Chair.

Mr. Talbot Glascock.—He congratulated the Meeting on the youthful spirit of loyalty evinced on the preceding day, at the College, by the junior Members of the Aristocracy, against the Democracy. He eulogised the conduct and character of the Rev. Sir Harcourt Lees, and concluded by moving the warmest thanks of the Meeting to him.

This resolution was carried with great applause.

The Meeting then adjourned.

WANTED. PRIVATE TUTOR. A Family resident in the County. For particulars, apply by Letter post to the Proprietors of the Limerick Chronicle. Limerick, 15th February 1823.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK. APRIL SESSIONS, 1823. THE GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE

At the Court of Sessions, to be held at Rathfriland, on the 21st of April, 1823.

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There is no doubt but war is inevitable between France and Spain.

Snow fell in abundance at Jamaica, on the 1st of December.

Twenty-eight merchant vessels were lost in a hurricane at Martinique, on the 30th December.

There was a large sale on Monday at the East India House of Saltpetre, which averaged nearly 38s. being a further advance on this article since last Saturday of fully 12 per cent.

The price of cattle is on the advance in the English market.

On the 8th of March, ten boys and ten girls are to be elected to the Royal Academy of Music; a most useful institution set on foot.

Forty nights, the actor, made £80 a night, for merry nights running, in America.

Joseph Bonaparte has built a town near Nashville, in America, which contains 3000 French inhabitants.

It is said that a celebrated beauty, who has often excited the tenderest emotions in a certain fashionable alley near the Haymarket, has, much to her honour, finally rejected a settlement of one thousand pounds a year, and a premium on the ratification of the treaty, of six thousand guineas in hand!

The daughter of a footman of the King, and acknowledged to be all that a good girl ought to be, was lately fallen in love with a certain Noble Lord, yet a minor, and a Gretina Green match has been the consequence.

The case of Lord Portsmouth is now before a Jury—from the several witnesses already examined it would appear that his Lordship is either an idiot or lunatic. Mr. Justice Best swore, that he did conceive he possessed a mind of a child nine years old. The propensities of Lord P. are to attend funerals, give physic to his servants, work at manual labour with his yeomanry, ring mourning bells, and use cruelty to his menials.

Four persons for keeping gambling houses, were yesterday severally sentenced to two years imprisonment, and pay fines of £5000 and £2000.

A criminal information is granted against Dr. O'Meara for reflections against Sir Hudson Lowe, in his History of Bonaparte's life.

The Attorneys of London have entered into a resolution not to give briefs to any Lawyer that will not confine himself to practice in the Court he adopts.

DUBLIN, FEBRUARY 17.

This day, the new Commissioners of Customs and Excise took their seats at the respective Boards. Mr. Hutchinson remains as Commissioner of Customs in this City.

It is reported that none of the vacancies, occasioned by the recent Castle dismissal, are yet filled up.

The statement that the Lord Chancellor, Lord Combermere, Commander of the Forces, and Mr. Secretary Gregory, have resigned, is not correct.

Lord Combermere was with Sir Chas. Vernon present at the recent Beef-stake Club Meeting, and requested that he might be allowed to become a member.

The Antidote of Saturday states, that at the Junior Protectors' Dinner on Thursday, the health of the Lord Lieutenant was received with considerable disapprobation. The most marked dislike was evinced at the proposal of the toast "The College Representative"—Students turned down their glasses, and hooted and hissed on every side. "The Glorious Memory" on being announced, was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.

The Dublin Evening Post mentions that one or more Orange Lodges are held in Trinity College.

A coal porter, named Murphy, was killed in the scuffle, after the chairing of Colonel White.

The greater part of Colonel White's men, in the chairing, had their hats marked with a white cross.

Lake White, Esq. M. P. and his son, Colonel White, M. P. have left town to attend the White's Question, in the Commons, on the 20th instant.

The following is an extract of a Letter from Mountmellick, dated the 18th inst.—"About one hundred Orangemen assembled here on the evening of Tuesday last, to celebrate the acquittal of their Dublin Brethren. Having assembled at Lodge-room, they proceeded tumultuously huzzing through Town. They bore in the cavalcade what imported to be the figure of a Lawyer, dressed in his Robes, with the words 'Ex Officio' in large letters affixed to his breast. The Effigy was drawn by an ass, and supported by a person dressed in the character of a hangman, with his face and hands blackened. The car was preceded by a man of the same order, in the character of a sheriff. After proceeding through the town, when the Procession arrived at that part of the town where the Orange flag stands, a gallows was erected, and the sheriff's spokesman thus—'Wm. Conyngham Plunkett, you have been found guilty of Treason; why should you any thing to say for yourself, why should not be hanged?' To which another of the mob made answer, 'No.' When the sheriff again said, 'William Conyngham Plunkett, by the Laws of our Town you are condemned to die, and

you are to be hanged.'

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