



PARIS PAPERS.

CHAMBER OF PEERS.

Bulletin of the Sitting of Jan. 9. At two o'clock the Chamber assembled under the usual Presidency of the Chancellor. The Duke of Richelieu, President of the Council of Ministers, on presenting to the Chamber the Law-Project for an Amnesty, as adopted by the Chamber of Deputies on the 6th instant, said—

“Gentlemen—After having called upon the Chamber of Deputies to concur in the Amnesty, which the King has been pleased to grant, His Majesty has charged me to present to you the Project in which it is contained. In the course of the discussion which took place in the Chamber of Deputies, His Majesty consented to two amendments; but at the close of the deliberation an important addition was made by that Chamber to the Law.—That addition consists in expelling for ever from France those men who, in contempt of a first act of clemency beyond all bounds, did not hesitate to become for the second time the instruments of an odious usurpation.”

“Notwithstanding that criminal relapse, the inexhaustible goodness of His Majesty, inspired by the wishes of the Martyr-King, rejects the thought of separating their cause from that of other Frenchmen who may have been guilty or misled in these latter times. But the energetic, I may even say unanimous wish, expressed in an assembly composed of the Deputies of the Kingdom, does not permit it to be doubted that the desire of all France is conformable to that which has been manifested by those who are more especially charged with making known to the King the sentiments and the wants of his People.”

“It required nothing less than the concurrence of a nation and its delegates to conquer the heart of the most generous of Monarchs. Finally, yielding therefore to the general cry which arises on all sides, His Majesty has ordered that the additional disposition be comprehended in the proposed law, and accordingly it forms the 7th Article of the Project. When the first body of the State shall have confirmed the wish expressed by the Deputies of France, His Majesty will withdraw the hand which he had extended over subjects so criminal, and will abandon them to their fate.”

“One thing induces His Majesty to believe that Divine Justice has spoken by the voice of his People, which is, that the expression of this wish was the signal of concord in the Chamber of Deputies. From the moment it was pronounced, those differences of opinion which had appeared in the course of the discussion terminated. Witnesses of the feeling by which all hearts were transported in the sitting of the 6th, we can venture to declare, that the Chamber presented on that day a spectacle worthy of the finest days of the Monarchy. The unity of minds, become thus as visible as that which has always existed in the hearts, sufficiently promises that the concert of the two Chambers with His Majesty's Government will not be interrupted, and that we shall march together to that object towards which the Chambers and the Ministers tend—the stability of the Throne and the repose of France.”

“We have called your attention, Gentlemen, to this additional article of the Law-Project only, because you are already sufficiently acquainted with the others. The publicity and the solemnity of the debates, which were continued for several days, render unnecessary any recapitulation of the grounds on which the Project is adopted by the Chamber is recommended to you. The immense majority which appeared on the ballot for the whole Law, affords reason to conclude that your decision will not be in contradiction to the suffrages of an assembly which has the honour of seconding clemency and fulfilling a great duty. With this confidence we proceed to read to you the Law-Project.”

After the reading, the printing and distribution of the Project was ordered; but its Articles being known, the Chamber considered its reference to the Bureau unnecessary.

The Project was again read by one of the Secretaries. Each Article was then read separately, put to the vote, and agreed to.

A ballot commenced on the question for agreeing to the whole, when, out of 141 Peers, 120 were found to have voted for the Project.

President then proclaimed the adoption of the Law.

A Member moved, that the President be directed to present to the King the most humble thanks of the Chamber for the gratuitous bounty of His Majesty in associating the Chamber in the act of clemency, purely Royal, which the Law-Project contains.

It was communicated to the Chamber a resolution of the Chamber of Deputies, adopted on the 6th of December, relative to a general amnesty on the 21st January.

On this resolution a discussion arose. Several Members spoke, among whom was M. de Seze, whose opinion was ordered to be printed.

After the discussion the Chamber unanimously adopted the resolution, with some amendments, or rather additions.

LETTER FROM GENERAL LAMARQUE TO HIS MAJESTY LOUIS XVIII.

Sir—Always a stranger to civil dissensions, after passing through 23 years of an honourable and sometimes glorious military life, I now see my name placed in a list of men, who have incurred the displeasure of your Majesty, and whom you banish from your Capital.

I had my career been run in the midst of intrigues, or had I sought to derive support from the different

parties who have in their turn ruled my unfortunate country, I might have expected to be the victim of such conduct; but I have always resided in camps, have often been persecuted, and the rank to which I have risen has been acquired by long and difficult services. Convinced that it never came within the province of a soldier to deliberate on the sources of power, I followed my colours, braved death, and considered myself as fulfilling my duty.

Under your Majesty's Government I was removed from every employment. Had the Minister entrusted a post to me, it would have been faithfully maintained, for I never failed in my duties. If, Sir, I have been represented as one of those men whom the favour of another man created, your Majesty has been deceived; I have always belonged to the Country.

When your Majesty was absent from your kingdom, the command of a division of the Army of the North was given to me, and it was on the farthest frontier I received the order to repair to La Vendee—to that La Vendee which so many recollections rendered awful. The danger appeared great, but I did not consider it above my courage. Whitherso I had had the good fortune not to be engaged in civil wars. I knew that the events of battle were the least dangers to be incurred in such contests, and that the hatred of a Commander becomes the object of the enmity of his life, but I was a Soldier, and it was my duty to obey.

I blattered myself that my moderation would disarm those I was summoned to combat, or that the blood which I might spare would expiate that which I might be condemned to shed. Less than six thousand men, decorated with the title of an army, were consigned to me, to reduce and keep down an immense population. In such a situation, if moderation had not been my wish, it would have been my policy. I thought it proper to use general menaces, to avoid making particular victims; instead with great powers, I made no use of them, and I never resorted to them except to apply to be relieved from them.

My first object was to endeavor to avoid shedding French blood. On the 31 of June, before passing the Loire, I wrote to the Vendean Generals, “I do not blush to ask peace of you, for in civil wars there is no glory except in terminating them.” After the only battle which was fought I wrote to the Minister of War—“My heart is torn by the aspect of a field of battle, where only Frenchmen are seen. I shall pursue the Vendean more by propositions than by my columns.”

These propositions were accepted. A war which could have no influence on the destiny of France, which was to be decided on a greater theatre, was terminated within a fortnight after the passage of the Loire, and at that event the heart of your Majesty must have been consoled.

Sire, men whose hopes are always disappointed by peace, and who wish to exaggerate the importance of the war, may calumniate me, but to them the whole population of La Vendee will reply—“He conducted the war with humanity. His army left no traces of devastation behind it—our property was respected, our inhabitants preserved, our temples revered. He sent back the prisoners—He took care of the wounded—He spared us in battle—He restored us to our agricultural labours.”

In great political commotions two distinct descriptions of men always appear. Those of the one kind, brave, ardent, gallant and generous, rush into danger; the others, cowardly and irresolute, wait until the commotion is past, in order to gather its fruits. I appeal to the testimony of the former: they will give me their suffrages, as they have merited mine. The latter, who are condemned even in their own country, may calumniate me; the justice of a good King cannot long be deceived.

The war of La Vendee is to me, Sir, a title of glory; I not only carried it on humanely, and as if I had read in futurity that I should one day have to render an account of it to your Majesty; but I had the courage to resist the authority under which I acted, when its commands were opposed to my principles and my conscience.

I was ordered to blow up and destroy the houses of Vendean Chiefs. I disobeyed, and I only marched detachments to protect them. I was directed to set a price on the heads of MM. La Roche Jaquelin, Sapinaud, &c. and I disobeyed. I was to have destroyed the bells and to have carried off hostages—I refused.

I was to have thrown, by arbitrary measures, the expense of the war on the Nobles. This I did not do. The property of all was equally protected.

I was directed to condemn and immediately shoot the chiefs who might fall into my hands—I spared them. MM. de Cirral, Dubouchet, &c. were set at liberty. The only blood which flowed, except in battle, was that of my own soldiers, who were restrained by a rigid discipline.

Sire, I even exceeded the bounds of all moderation. At the battle of La Roche Cerviere, three hours after the fire had ceased, M. le Comte de Vendean, fired a double-barrelled rifle carbine at my Aid de Camp and me. According to the laws of war, I was entitled to consider him as an assassin. I rescued him from my soldiers, who wished to sacrifice him, and he still lives.

I need your justice, Sir, and I must enlighten it. For the present, and for the future, I am willing to rely on my past life. I am ready to present it as my defence, and as my guarantee. Born of an honourable family, I have derived from them some virtues. I fought under Moreau at Enger, at Marekirk, at Biberbach, at Hochstedt, and at Hohenlinden. Not to mention Austerlitz, Wagram, the previous siege of Gates, the Isle of Capree, which I took from a brave and long-prepared enemy.

It is of deeds of arms less brilliant, but which have more connection with my present situation, that I ought to speak. I combated four years in the Kingdom of Naples, and I can travel securely from the banks of the Tronto to Cape de Spartenice. In the Spanish war, in which so many reputations have been eclipsed, I heard, after forty combats, the brave Catalunians recommend me to their King. Let my course be followed through the plains of Germany, the rocks of the Pyrenees, the fields of ancient Loricania, the coasts of Greece, and those with whom I combated, as well as those from whom I received hospitality, will repeat my name with honour, and sometimes with gratitude.

Reached for the first time by the breath of calamity, regretting not to have died in battle, I retire far from the capital, to which a thousand ties attach me, to live in exile; there I shall continue to form wishes for your Majesty, whose virtues, genius, and bounty, are so necessary to France. Happy those who defend you, for they also defend the country and liberty.

Sire, Your Majesty's most obedient and faithful subject,  
Lieut.-General MAX. LAMARQUE.

ALARM IN THE TOWER.

For some weeks past, a family residing in the Tower of London have been very much annoyed and disturbed by a variety of unpleasant and strange noises heard in different parts of the house, during the night; and the sentries on duty at the door of the Royal Regalia, to which this house belongs, have frequently been disturbed by the most violent knocking, and (according to their account) even deep and hollow groans have been heard; and the feeling of superstitious horror has spread very much among the soldiers, with whom the ghost is now a cant phrase, an additional sentry has lately been placed on the rampart, immediately over the mysterious spot, and every possible exertion used by the occupiers of the house, towards elucidating the cause of the disturbances. Officers of the garrison have watched for whole nights; nothing but a continuance of the noise was heard, but no visible cause discovered, until, late on the night of Thursday last, the inhabitants of the Tower were thrown into the greatest possible confusion, by the screaming and roaring of the sentry stationed at the door of the Regalia depot, and the turning out of the guard, which, upon repairing to the spot, found the soldier extended on the pavement in a senseless state. He was immediately carried off to the guard-room, and, when sufficiently restored to his senses, positively affirmed, that whilst upon duty, a small figure crept from under the door at which he was stationed, and gradually made its approach to him, at the same time changing its appearance to that of a human being, and afterwards into that of a dog. These sudden transformations so completely frightened the soldier, that, after alarming the neighbourhood with his bellowing, he fell down senseless.

Nothing was seen by the soldier placed on the rampart, and the most rational conclusion is, that the imbecility of mind has in this case been worked upon by the ridiculous and absurd tales of the ghosts, with which, most probably, the poor fellow's weak brain had been crammed; and certainly no rational person can say that doubling the sentries, for such reasons as in this case, tends much to assure the uneducated mind of such fallacies as it appears this soldier has fallen a martyr to.

At the same time, it is absolutely necessary that proper methods should be resorted to, to clear up the mystery with which it is at present enveloped; although there is very little doubt but that, in a building so very ancient as the one in question, containing lumber-like passages and blocked-up apartments, loop-holes, and crevices, it is occasionally given a concert, in which he is most musically accompanied by all the bats, and consequently many cats of the garrison.

The London Gazette contains a notice from the Crown and Hanover Office, Dublin, dated Jan. 9, 1816, for the election of three Temporal Peers of Ireland, to succeed to the vacancies by the demise of George, Baron Callan, John, Earl of Glendower, and Robert, Earl of Wicklow, in the House of Lords of the United Kingdom.

The circular paragraph inserted in the papers of the party is Dropmore is a perfect hour, as it is called—not one of the persons mentioned in it being on a visit to the Noble Lord.

The last Jamaica Papers state, that His Majesty's brig Royalist, of 18 guns, had arrived at Port Royal from off Carthage, and was the latest arrival from that quarter. Morillo had undertaken nothing new against the city of Carthage; but as the transports with the troops were in the neighbourhood, it was believed that the object was not entirely relinquished, although no great hopes can be entertained of success after the delay and indecision already taken place. The Carthaginian pirates continued to make valuable captures from Spaniards. The Santa Teresa, from Tarragona to Santa Martha, and a brig from Cadiz to the Havannah, were amongst the last prizes made by the Carthaginian cruizers.

DUELLING.

Lieutenant-Colonel Caulfield and Major Browne.

The following has been addressed to the Editor of The Correspondent:—

Sir—In consequence of the unfortunate misunderstanding between these Gentlemen, a meeting took place on Tuesday morning, at day-light, in the deer park of Dunsinon; Colonel Caulfield attended by Major Eustace, and Mr. Browne by

C. A. Browne. An ineffectual attempt being made at adjustment, both parties took their ground, and twelve paces distance, and fired, provisionally without effect; they were then directed to engage, when Mr. Browne, by the positive direction and desire of Col. Browne, received Col. Caulfield's fire, which had nearly proved fatal, and

HENRY BROWNE,  
JOHN EUSTACE.

Roscommon, Jan. 1816.

The following has also been addressed to the Editor of The Evening Post:—

Sir—The matter between Lieut. Colonel Caulfield and Major Browne having terminated yesterday, I feel it unnecessary to offer my dissent from publications, in which my name has been introduced without my sanction, and in opposition to my opinions and conception of the matter at issue.

Further, from the lamentable event occurring here last Saturday, which every feeling mind must deplore, I however unwarrantably may have been insulted, to throw the veil of oblivion over every part of the transaction, and put the matter to rest for ever.

HENRY BROWNE,  
SIR EDWARD CROFTON.

The following has also been addressed to the Editor of The Evening Post:—

Sir—Reluctant as I feel to cause an additional pang to the family or friends of this unfortunate Gentleman, yet I feel it a duty I owed to myself to explain, that the outrage offered me on the night of the 29th August last was equally in my mind the day Sir Edward Crofton terminated his career, as at the time the extraordinary insult was offered.

The proposal made by Mr. Talbot, last October, on the part of Sir Edward Crofton, to leave the matter to the determination of four respectable Gentlemen, being instantly rejected by me, Sir Edward Crofton then protected himself, under the assurance that an action was to be taken out of the County, to be tried at the next Assizes, in which he was the principal witness, and there, as fore declared personally coming forward till that action was determined.

That no such action was ever in contemplation is now evident; and that a few days only could have protracted my insisting on the satisfaction such an outrage required.

An appeal from me to the Public, under these circumstances, would have been premature; nor shall I now further enter into explanation, or vindicate myself at the hazard of aggravating the agonizing feelings of Sir Edward Crofton's family.

JOHN BROWNE,  
Mount Prospect, Roscommon,  
13th Jan. 1816.

THE RUMOURS CONCLUDED.  
VERY CURIOUS.

In our paper of yesterday, we inserted two articles under this head, one from the Dublin Chronicle, and another from the Dublin Evening Post. In the first it was positively asserted, that an overture was made to the Conductor of that Journal, entreating of him to give it up, and take into his safe keeping the Dublin Evening Post, which overture he, with great indignation, rejected as insulter.

The latter replied, “In the most distinct and solemn manner, that no overture was ever made, directly or indirectly, by the present or late Proprietor, or by any other authorized by either of them, or by their knowledge, having for its object the terms, or any of the terms, alluded to, or any connection whatsoever with the Dublin Chronicle, or any transfer of any person from its establishment to that of the Dublin Evening Post.”

Whereupon, the Chronicle of last evening says thus:—“The Post perseveres in its statement, and we repeat the assurance, that the account of the overture and its rejection, as given in The Chronicle of Monday, was literally and strictly accurate. It becomes, therefore, a question of credit between The Chronicle and The Post, and we suspect not much the character of The Chronicle and the judgment of the Irish Public, to hesitate in the adoption of their opinions, upon the controverted points.”

Now here is much ado about nothing. It is not necessary to let the matter remain a question of credit—it is a question of fact, and could, we imagine, be very easily decided. It is obvious, if the overture was really made to the Conductor (i.e. Leader) of the Chronicle, that some person or other must have been employed as the agent on that occasion. What then can be more simple than to mention his name, if he be living, which will at once end the dispute; and as the veracity of the Leader of the Chronicle is so flatly, and with such little ceremony, denied by the Post, we think he cannot rest contented under the imputation, having thus the means in his hands of reviving his fair fame, at a crisis of such importance to him, from the consequences which must necessarily follow the not sustaining his most positive assertion. We shall impatiently wait for Friday.—Corrick's M. Post.

SPECIAL COMMISSION.

We have been favoured with the following sketch of the proceedings at Clonmel, subsequent to those contained in our last publication:—

The Court was occupied during the whole of Wednesday with the trial of Patrick Keogh, for being of the party who pulled down the Dispensary at Bellough, in that County, and other dwellings, on the night of the 16th of September—for appearing with others tumultuously assembled in arms by night—and on several other counts, arising out of said offence. It appeared that the motive of the country people for demolishing the Dispensary was, that it was about to be converted into a military barrack. The trial lasted till eight o'clock in the evening, when Keogh was found guilty, and sentenced to death. There are thirteen other persons in custody, charged with the same offence.

Thursday, being a Thanksgiving Day, the Court did not sit until half past one. The only capital conviction which took place was that of John Barron, for feloniously entering the dwelling house of Edmund Regan, accompanied by another person (not in custody), and demanding money to buy powder. Barron was taken in the house; the other man ran away. The evidence against him was clear and decisive, and he was speedily found guilty and sentenced to death. Two other persons were tried the same afternoon, charged with setting fire to a house—and eleven for administering an unlawful oath—all acquitted.

We have not yet received any account of the proceedings of yesterday.

ROBBERIES.—On the night of Sunday last, the Roman Catholic Chapel at Carrick-on-Suir was robbed of about twenty-four pounds in money, deposited there, as a place of security, by a Friendly Society of Tradesmen. On Monday evening, a Dragoon was detected in endeavoring to pass one of the notes so taken; he was accordingly secured, and committed to the gaol-house for that night.—The next day he was examined before Pierre O'Donnell, Esq. a Magistrate for the County of Tipperary, when he acknowledged that he and another soldier were priy to the robbery, which, he said, was committed by a young lad, about 17 years of age, who entered the Chapel by a back window, forcing himself in between two iron bars. There were fifty witnesses in total deposited in another part of the Chapel, which he attempted, but in vain, to force open. The boy has absconded.

Another robbery was committed on Wednesday night in the same town. Mr. John Neill, clerk to the Workmen, was conveying about £200, contained in a box, from the office to the house of his employer, when they were met, between nine and ten o'clock, by three men, all armed with firearms, who stopped them and demanded the money. One of the robbers, on perceiving that the demand was not instantly complied with, snatched his piece at Mr. Neill, who, being approached with any means of defence, and sensible of the inability of resistance, was reluctantly compelled to deliver up the box and money, with which the villains got clear off.

KILKENNY, JAN. 18.—We understand, from unquestionable authority, that the Magistrates of this county have voted out of their Fund for the Preservation of the Peace, a considerable reward to the men who so gallantly defended the house of Patrick Carroll, of Goodman's Gardens, near Kells, when attacked by an armed banditti, on the night of the 27th of November last, three of whom they secured and lodged in our county gaol. The Magistrates have also voted a sum of money to James Lawless and some of his neighbours, for the spirited manner in which they defended his house when attacked by a similar gang, as stated in this paper at the time. To the former, viz. John Delany, his two sons, and their servant man, £100—to the latter, viz. Dan Lally, Luke Whelan, Pat Ryan, and Tim Harrington, £50—and to James Lawless, £100—Government, we understand, on application of the Magistrates, most readily enabled them to give their liberal designs into execution.

It is a blessing for the county of Kilkenny, that it possesses a Magistracy as prompt to reward virtue as to punish vice. If their example were followed throughout Ireland, it would soon be found that the ordinary laws of the land are sufficient for the preservation of tranquillity.—Moderator.

CAUTION.—We caution the Public against buying gold chains, seals, or any description of jewellery, from any persons but respectable Jewellers and Watchmakers. The City and County are inundated with a base and spurious kind, representing gold. An assay has been taken at the Assay Office, Goldsmith's Hall, and one of the best of the base chains, for sending of which the two men were lately committed before the Recorder, and it turns out, that it only contains one penny weight of gold to one ounce tray of base metal; that is, one penny weight of gold to thirteen penny weights of base metal.—Freeman's Journal.

Mr. Denis Browne, one of the Members for Mayo, has adopted a mode of alleviating the severe pressure of the Rent on his tenantry, which is somewhat peculiar.

He has not lowered his Rents, but he purchases coal from his Tenantry at a price higher than that which they could obtain in the market. In fact, his Rent is paid in coal, and he allows at the rate of 3s. 6d. or perhaps so much.

This arrangement gives a present alleviation, and, at the same time, secures to himself the possible advantage which may accrue from any future rise in the price of produce.—Lal.

14th Stocks—January 17.

Bank Stock, — 75  
Government Debentures, 3s per cent. — 75  
Ditto 5 per cent. — 75  
Do. Stock 3 per cent. — 74  
Do. Do. 4 per cent. — 74  
Do. Do. 5 per cent. — 74  
Treasury Bills, 5 per cent. — 74  
Grand Canal Stock — 74  
Grand Canal Loan, 4 per cent. — 74  
Do. 6 per cent. — 74  
Exchange, Dublin on London, 14s. 14d. per cent.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN ELECTION.—We have reason to know, that the Census which has commenced for the Representation of the County of Dublin can have no object in view but the Disruption of Parliament, and not the elevation of Mr. Hans Hamilton to the Peerage.—D. E. P.

At a stated Meeting of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, at the House of their President, on Monday, the 15th instant, Doctor Whitley Stokes, S. F. T. C. D. was elected an Honorary Fellow thereof.

Friday, the Earl of Ormonde arrived at the Castle of Kilkenny, from England. We are concerned to learn, that his amiable consort still continues in a very delicate state of health in the neighbourhood of London.

NEWLY BANK.—Unfounded reports having taken place in this neighbourhood, relative to the stability of Alexander's Bank, we are glad to find that the Neary Merchants have entered into resolutions that they will, as usual, receive in payment the notes of that highly respectable firm.—Newry Telegraph.

EXCHANGE.—It is a singular fact, that notwithstanding so much has been said about the depreciation of bank-notes, a Gentleman yesterday went upon Belfast 'Change, and could not obtain English bank notes for Guineas, except at a discount.—Belfast Chronicle.

LIMERICK, JAN. 17.—Thomas Henry Flood Royce, Esq. of Nantawent, is appointed High Sheriff of the County Limerick for the ensuing year, commencing early next month.

We are happy to announce the final result of the proceedings of a General Court-Martial, of which Lieut. Colonel Shawe, of the West Kent Militia, was President, held at Cork on the 6th, and continued by adjournments to the 23d November last, for the Trial of Lieut. Colonel Stamer, of the Clare Militia, on the following charges, viz.—

1st.—For having absented himself from his Regiment without leave, from the 28th July to the 17th September, 1815, or for some time between these periods.

2d.—For having quitted the United Kingdom without leave regularly obtained, between the 28th July and the period of his return to the Regiment in the Garrison of Cork.

3d.—For having permitted Captain Massey, of the Clare Militia, when under his Command, to quit the Quarters of the Regiment on leave, on or about the 28th day of July, 1815, without a regular notification of leave of absence had been obtained from the Commander of the Forces.

The Court found Lieutenant Colonel Stamer guilty of the first and second Charges, and acquitted him of the third—and adjudged him to be dismissed from the Clare Regiment of Militia—which Sentence his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased to approve and confirm; but, under all the circumstances of the case, as detailed in evidence, was further graciously pleased to remit the forfeiture of his Commission, in consequence of which, the Lieutenant Colonel has resumed the Command of the Clare Regiment, to the very great satisfaction of the whole Corps.

Monday last, upwards of 20 men were sent off from Roscrea, under a military escort, to Clonmel; they are to be tried for various offences.—Several of them are charged with conspiring to murder the Rev. J. Hamilton, of Roscrea.

The following Requisition has been made to the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Mayo:—

“Various House, Loughrea, 11th Jan. 1816.

“Sir—You are hereby required to call a Special Session of the Peace, to be holden on Monday, the 23d of January instant, at Ballinacorney, to consider the expediency of applying to Government for an extension of the Insurrection Bill to the disturbed parts of that neighbourhood.

(Signed by Sixteen Magistrates.)  
To the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Mayo.

Pursuant to the Requisition, a Special Session is to be held at Ballinacorney, on Monday, the 23d instant.

BIRTHS.—On the 14th instant, the Lady of William Moore, at Cappanure, in this County, Esq. of a son.—At his house, in Henry Street, Limerick, the Lady of Major Boyd, Brigade Major of the District, of a son.—At Stamer Park, near Ennis, the Lady of Lieutenant of Colleen, Letitia, first daughter of a son.—At her house, in Tontine Buildings, Limerick, the Lady of the Rev. Wm. M'Geehan, Esq. of a son.—At Bellinacorney, County Limerick, the Lady of Michael B. White, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.—On the 8th instant, at Lismore, Doctor Justin McCarthy, R. N. to Miss P. M. Courtenay, daughter of John Courtenay, Esq. of Lismore.—On Saturday, Nicholas Loughran, Esq. of Kilkenny, Banker, to Ellen, second daughter of the late William Strang, Esq. of Meltrim, near Cashel.—In Great Britain Street, Dublin, Charles William M'Herbert, Esq. to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Patrick Keating.

DEATHS.—On the 8th instant, at Loughrea, Thomas Keogh, Esq. of the late George Kingmill, of Kilkenny, Esq.—On Sunday last, at his house in Corwalla street, Limerick, Michael Funnell, Esq. of that City, Banker.—On Saturday last, in same City, Mr. John Mac Donnell—After a short illness, at Heligoland, on the 7th Nov. last, Mrs. E. Estrange, wife of Captain L'Estrange, of the 5th Royal Vet. Bat., and daughter of the late Geo. Patten, Esq. of Ballydoole, near Cork.—In Nicholas street, Limerick, Mr. Richard Barron, an eminent Painter.

CHEAP LINENS, DIAPERS, SHEETING, &c.

R. T. POWELL, PARADE, With the liveliest sense of gratitude, informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just DRAPERY LINEN, SLICK TABINETTS, HOMBRETTES, &c. selected with care, at the first Ware houses in Dublin. His Stock of HONERY, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, FLANNELS, &c. he imports from the Manufacturers in England. Powell pledges himself to sell every House in this City, at least as cheap as any other House in the City.

He has the best old PORT and SHERRY, direct from Oporto and Cadiz, at reduced prices of PORT, £120 per Pipe—£80 per Hoghead.—PORT & SHERRY in Bottle, 5s. per Dozen.—He daily expects a Supply of CLARET and TENERIFFE.

Waterford, January 20, 1816.

WANTED, AN APPRENTICE TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS. Apply to S. SMITH, George's Street, Waterford, Jan. 20, 1816.

HERRINGS, IN BARRELS, ON SALE AT THE STORES OF WYSE AND QUANS, OF CHOICE QUALITY, AND ON REASONABLE TERMS. Waterford, Jan. 20, 1816.

TURNPIKE ROAD, SHANKIL TO WATERFORD.

A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES will be held at the King's Arms, Thursday, on Tuesday, the 6th February, to settle the Treasurer's Accounts and contract for the Repair of the Road—Dated this 10th day of January 1816.

ABRAHAM ROTHE, Treasurer.

NOTICE. WILLIAM WALSH, of Bigwood, in the County of Kilkenny, do hereby caution the Public not to take in payments, or otherwise, my NOTE, passed to JOHN CARROLL, of Farnogue, in said County, as I am determined not to pay said Note, having received no lawful Value for same.

Given under my hand, at Bigwood, the 17th day of January, 1816. WILLIAM WALSH.

County of Waterford. BY Virtue of His Majesty's Writ of Habeas Corpus in this Cause to me directed, I will on Tuesday, the 25th day of January instant, at the Court House of Downpatrick, in said County, proceed to sell, by Public Call, the Defendant's INTEREST in all that and those the Defendant's INTEREST in the FARM of SHANACOLE, all in said County, to-wit: the Plaintiff's Debt and Costs—Dated this 13th day of January, 1816. ARTHUR KELLY, Sheriff.

In the Matter of JOHN CARROLL, a Bankrupt. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON MONDAY, the 29th Instant, by order of the Assignee of said Bankrupt, at said Bankrupt's and Bankrupt's Dwelling house, on the Mall, all his STOCK IN TRADE, consisting of a ADULTERY of all descriptions together with the entire FURNITURE of said Bankrupt, which is but a short time in Use. Sale to continue from day to day.

TERMS, Cash. PEARSON, Auctioneer. Waterford, Jan. 20, 1816.

TO BE LET, FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON, FROM THE 25th OF MARCH NEXT, In the Following Divisions, or such others as may be agreed upon.

PART OF THE LANDS OF BALLYMACART, now in the possession of the Representatives of Moxon Gwynne and Under Tenants, containing about 300 Acres.

PART OF DITTO, in the possession of ELLY FITZGERALD and Under Tenants, containing about 75 Acres.

PART OF DITTO, in the possession of the Representatives of JOHN WALL and Under Tenants, containing about 75 Acres.

PART OF THE LANDS OF GOULANE, in the possession of the Representatives of PATRICK FOLEY and Under Tenants, containing about 150 Acres.

The above Lands are situated in the Old Parish, Barony of Decies within Down, and County of Waterford. They lie on the Sea Coast, which affords plenty of Sea-weed and Sand for Manure. Proposals, in writing, will be received by PIERRE W. BARROW, Esq. Bailiff, Carrick on Suir—or HENRY BARROW, Esq. Mail, Waterford. Every Encouragement will be given to solvent and improving Tenants.

THOS. YEATS, the Driver, will show the Grounds. January 20, 1816.

TO BE LET ON A FINE, OR SOLD, UNDER AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT, FOR PAYMENT OF DEBTS AND ENCUMBRANCES, PART OF THE LANDS OF FAITHLEGG, In the Barony of Gaultier and County of Waterford.

Application to be made to