

TIPPERARY SPECIAL COMMISSION.

On Wednesday last Richard, Thomas, and James Ekins, brothers, were tried for assaulting, firing at, and wounding Denis Heffernan, with intent to compel him to quit his farm at Maudmount, in this County, on the 13th of June.

The indictment was supported by the evidence of Denis Heffernan and his son Miles, who proved the assault and notice against the three Prisoners. Mrs. Heffernan identified two out of the three, and proved the battery and notice. The attack occurred between nine and ten o'clock at night. The Ekinses and Heffernans were neighbours and acquaintances—well known to each other, and people of good character. The Ekinses did not fly from justice. Several witnesses proved alibis for the Prisoners; and Samuel Cooper, Esq. and Messrs. Neville Weyland and George Weyland gave them most excellent characters. The case was rather extraordinary: it was tried at last Summer Assizes, when the Jury differed, and remained in the box three days and two nights without coming to a decision. On the present trial, the Jury brought in a verdict of acquittal for each of the Prisoners, after a few minutes' delay.

William Pollard was tried for attempting to compel Honora Mara to quit her employment as a servant at Mayville, in this County, on the 23d May.

Honora Mara, being sworn, deposed, that she had been house-keeper to Mr. William Ryan, at Mayville, and had lived there seven months before she met any interruption to her service. On the 19th of May, at night, she heard people running across near the windows of the house, heard a shot fired, and found the house dog killed in the morning. About the dawn of the Monday morning following, heard the noise of people outside the windows again, and saw the heads and faces of four of them distinctly—and here she pointed out the Prisoner Pollard, as one of them, and swore positively to him. Witness said that she slept in a second bed in the room where Mr. Ryan lay, who was a man of 86 years of age; it was to the window of this room the party came: they at first tapped at it, and called to know if Mr. Ryan was asleep; and he answered them; they then told him not to be alarmed, as they did not come to rob him, but wanted his house-keeper. He then got up and told them it was an unreasonable hour to open the door, and he crept out to the kitchen; witness opened the shutters of the window, and saw four men with fire-arms; saw the Prisoner charge a short gun and hand it to one of the party; he then brought a long gun and a small fowling; witness saw him shortly after discharge the long gun and put the powder in his pocket—Prisoner is a misson; saw the Prisoner hand the cash of the window to another man, but did not see him take the cash from his place. Prisoner then went to the kitchen window, and told Mr. Ryan he had travelled far, that he (the Prisoner) was a Regulator, and that it was wrong in Mr. Ryan to keep in his house a woman of bad character, while there were other men in the house who ought to prefer employment; the Prisoner said he had travelled from Clonmel that night, being a Regulator of the country; that he never heard of any complaint against Mr. Ryan before—but yet the house-keeper should quit the place, as he had a friend of his own who had occasion for it. In reply to the Regulator, Mr. Ryan said, that he thought the woman was honest, and had done his business without fault—but the Prisoner insisted she should not remain another night in the house. The witness being asked by the Court what was the name of the last house-keeper, said that her name was Fox—and that her husband (Fox) was one of the party which was at Mr. Ryan's house the night the notice was given, as was also one James Ryan. She said that when Pollard insisted she should quit the house the next day, Mr. Ryan replied, "I am a feeble man of 86 years of age, and can do nothing for myself; give me a week or fortnight to provide a person to attend me." Pollard then put a paper in at the window, and swore the old Gentleman not to suffer witness to remain in his house longer than the Thursday morning following, and also made him swear to take in the former house-keeper. On the old Gentleman putting out his head to return the paper, the Prisoner swore, that if he (Mr. Ryan) did not do as he promised, he (Pollard) and his men would return and kill Mr. Ryan and burn his house—and Pollard swore by God and his honour he would also kill the witness, if she then fired a shot from one of the guns. Fox wanted to have the doors and windows broken, but the Prisoner said he wished to wait till he should see how the old man would act. Pollard then ordered his men to the right about, and they all went off. Witness stood in the house only till breakfast—when another house-keeper was employed. Witness said the old man was not able to come to this Commission. It appears he has been confined to his house by debility in his limbs for many years.

On the cross examination of this witness, she said she had been married about twenty years, five of which only she lived with her husband; she had two children, which she said she supported by sometimes being in service, and sometimes working for shopkeepers in Nenagh; sometimes she lived with her sister, but never resided at a brothel. There were never any freedoms or intimacy between her and the Prisoner Pollard; and she swore she never threatened to be revenged of him. Pollard lived about a quarter of a mile from Mr. Ryan's.

On the Defence, Thomas Ryan was then called and sworn. His evidence was, that he had heard the last witness say she would be revenged of Pollard, but would let Ryan off.

The Rev. Mr. Armstrong had a knowledge of the Prisoner for five or six years, he being much of that time in witness's employment. Witness always looked on Pollard as an industrious and honest creature—and, till this affair, never heard any thing to his prejudice. On the cross-examination of Mr. Armstrong, he said, that old Mr. Ryan did lodge informations on account of the attack on his house, but was certainly unable to attend in Court, as these five or six and twenty years he has been confined to his house by debility.

Baron George then charged the Jury—and observed that the Prisoner's offence came under the Whittboy Act, and formed a part of that system which had brought such accumulated misfortunes on this country: it was not the duty of a Jury to say that a man was not guilty, because they might think him an object of pity. If they believed the evidence for the prosecution, they should find a corresponding verdict, leaving the exercise of mercy to that quarter which never suffered an opportunity of clemency to pass by, when it could be done with safety to the Public.

The Jury having retired for a few minutes, returned with a verdict of Guilty against the Prisoner—but recommended him to mercy:—when the worthy Baron addressed them as follows—"Gentlemen, the Jurors of this County have so well discharged their duty at this Commission, that I am well convinced Government will attend to your application. I shall transmit your Recommendation to Government, and I entertain no doubt it will have its proper effect."

The worthy Justice, then, after addressing a most humane and instructive discourse to the Prisoner, pronounced sentence of death on him, but in such a low tone of voice, and with so little of that emphasis and emotion with which his Lordship pronounced sentence in hopeless cases, as fully indicated his confidence of success in his application to that Government that loves mercy, and punishes with reluctance.

The Court then adjourned to the next day. On Thursday the Court did not sit till between two and three o'clock. At three, Baron George being seated on the Bench, the Grand and Petit Jurors being present, as well as all the Officers of the Court, Mr. Solicitor-General addressed the Bench, by saying, "As I am now about to move your Lordship to adjourn this Commission till Monday, the 19th of February next, the reason ought to be stated to the Grand Jury." Addressing himself then to the Bench, he observed, that they (the Crown Officers) had brought before the Court every case connected with the disturbances of the County that was ready for investigation—but there was one in which the public feeling was powerfully interested (and that was the case for the murder of the lamented Mr. Baker), which, in his judgment, and that of his colleagues, was not yet fully ripe for investigation. It was a case that required uncommon deliberation, and was not calculated for the hurry and bustle of an Assize, when civil bills and other business pressed upon the limited time of the Court and Jurors; and on the day in which that judgment would be preferred, he trusted in God that no new offence would occupy their attention; but on that day he hoped to bring forward such proof as would satisfy the ends of public justice.

He hoped that what had been done at the Special Commission would have due effect in restoring peace to the country; from the course it had taken, the disorderly and infatuated disturbers of the public repose must learn one fact, that the Law is too strong for them. They must see that the system of terror they had endeavoured to array against the peaceable and well disposed, had not the effect to intimidate Jurors from the honourable discharge of their duty, nor witnesses from coming forth to prosecute. Under these circumstances, a better prospect opened for the future; but should disorders still continue to disgrace the Country, Special Commission still succeed Special Commission till the disease be removed—nor will Government abstain from resorting to such measures as will be called for, to repress submission to the Law.

The Solicitor-General then alluded to the conduct of a party in this Country, whose practice it was to endeavour to bring into disrepute the administration of Justice, and to represent every offence against the law as a gross exaggeration; but until the fact was disclosed, proved, and admitted, there was any one who could be brought to believe, that an act of open war could be perpetrated in this County—yet such was the case; the King's barracks had been attacked and pulled down by more than an hundred men unlawfully assembled by night for the purpose; it was therefore useless for any one to say, that things were exaggerated. In the conviction arising out of the attack on the barracks, a nice might attribute that conviction to a premeditated and a select informer; but the guilt of the accused was only established by the affidavits of witnesses for the prosecution, and the verdict of most respectable Jury, but was evident from the manifest falsehood of the stories told by the accused, established by another fact independent of these—thirteen persons charged with the same offence have acknowledged their guilt.

The preceding disinclination to believe witnesses who prosecute, was one of the greatest misfortunes of this country: if a man who had his body mutilated or his family sent to beg their bread by the merciless attacks of handitti, came forth as an evidence, he was called an informer, and frequently disbelieved; but so long as such a disposition prevailed, so long would it be impossible that justice could be administered.

The Solicitor-General then concluded, by congratulating the Grand and Petit Jurors on the honourable performance of their duties; and observ-

ing that their conduct stood high above the attacks of malice or slander, was convinced their consciences would bear a pleasing record of the justice of their decisions.

Baron George then rose.—He said that as the Commission was then about to adjourn, it was necessary for him to say, that the attendance of the Grand and Petit Jurors would be required on the 19th February.—His Lordship returned thanks to the Jurors and the Law Officers of the Court, for the correct and humane discharge of their duties—for it was manifest, that, during the whole course of their labours at the Commission, their only pursuit was to come at the truth, and to do justice. The Special Commission was then adjourned to Monday, the 19th February next.

CLONMEL, JAN. 21.—On Monday last, Alcorn and Nell were executed at Caher, for the robbery of Mr. Dudley's arms—and same day Michael Stack was executed at Camus, for the murder of Wm. Meany.—Advertiser.

JAN. 27.—On Monday night, the house of Darby, in Pheloa, near Four-mile-water, County Waterford, was robbed of £18 in cash and notes, and a promissory note for £19 odd. The same night two other houses were robbed of a few shillings each, in the same quarter.—Ibid.

Yesterday, Patrick Keough was hanged at Billoogh, agreeably to his sentence at the Commission, for being of the party who pulled down the Barrack at Billoogh, as stated in the course of our Commission Report.—Ibid.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

It is observed, that the Duke de Lagoue (Marston) is not comprehended in the list of Marshals appointed to Government. This omission is universally attributed to the steps he took to procure Madame Lavalette an audience with his Majesty.

I am sorry to apprize you, that the brave General Lagoye has had a relapse, which has excited the liveliest inquietude in the minds of his friends.

At a time when so much circumspection is requisite, you would learn with surprise the express notice to which certain—fall. One Gentleman, dining at Vaux's, in the Palace-Royal, without apparent inability, and in the midst of a crowded room, shouted three times Vive l'Empereur.

Some English journals entertain their readers with desultory speculations on the Duc d'Orleans. The French papers more discreetly are entirely silent on the subject. If his pretensions are injudicious enough to make him a prominent figure in the political group, they will be acting against his essential interests. The Prince himself seems well aware how advisable it is not to draw on himself the public attention.

Three Memoires Justificatifs have survived the week they were published in. They are those of Vaudeville, Lamouque, and Sault. It was curious to see what the former, the most notorious Brigand in Europe, could advance in his behalf; not a country wherein he appeared but excoriated his memory; and such a defender, contradictory to truth, and in defiance of ten thousand living witnesses, was the only trait wanting to complete his abominable character. General Lamouque is universally acknowledged a man of high military and some literary talents; he is not branded with the public scorn. His Memoire, which is his own, is said to breathe his real feelings, and it is very generally believed, that a branch of his family has already received assurances which lead them to hope, that his Majesty's clemency will be extended to their gallant relative.

The Memoire Justificatif of Marshal Sault is attributed to the pen of M. Mousel, formerly Member of the Chambre des Représentants, convicted by Bonaparte. He undertook a difficult subject, and his task was at least not to his abilities. It is fair, however, to observe, that if he leaves many points totally untouched, on the whole this composition is written in a tone of benevolence and dignity which is rarely met with in similar discussions.

The three Deputes who voted on the Amnesty Bill, in the sense of the original law, as proposed by the Minister, and meeting the full views of the King, were the Counts of Grammond and St. Aulaire and M. Simeon.

By the Dutch Mail arrived on the 22d, we have received an important Decree issued by the King of Prussia on the 6th Inst. respecting the Secret Societies which have for some time existed in his States. In the preamble his Majesty says, "that he has remarked with just displeasure the spirit of party which displays itself in the contest of opinions respecting these Societies; that when the country was persecuted by severe misfortunes, he had himself approved of that called the Union of Virtue, but found afterwards in the project for the formation of such unions, as well as in the political circumstances of the State, reason to dissolve it; and that Secret Societies can now only be prejudicial to the great object of securing peace and tranquillity." The Decree refers to the dispositions of the general Code, by which the Members of all Societies in the State are bound, when the Magistrates require it, to give an account of the objects of their meeting, and by which societies which may have any influence on the State must be submitted to the Government for examination and approbation, under the penalty of a fine or corporal punishment. An Edict of the 20th October, 1798, for the prohibition and punishment of secret societies, is also annexed to the Decree, and this Edict is ordered to be strictly observed in all the provinces, and all the Courts of Justice are directed to be guided by it in their decisions. The decree finally declares all ships carried on in public by printed writings, respecting Secret Societies, to be useless, and it is ordered,

that henceforth nothing shall be printed or published upon that subject by any person whatsoever, under the penalty of heavy fine and corporal punishment. By the Edict the following Mason Lodges, viz.:—The Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, the Grand Lodge, the Lodge Royal York de l'Annie, and the Daughter Lodges, founded by them, are tolerated, on observing certain regulations, but all other Mother and Daughter Lodges, are prohibited.

At the time Major Stuart, who arrived on Friday with despatches, left Lord Moira, the Neapolitan war had been most successfully terminated, although the definitive treaty was not actually signed, but there was no doubt it would be very speedily. The Countess of Loudon and Moira was to leave India in the course of this month.

Every thing was tranquil when the Major took his departure.

Upon the subject of Lavalette, we have heard, that the Duchess d'Angouleme wished to have extended clemency to him, but that the King refused.—That the Duke de Richelieu had the same wish, but was opposed by Barbe Marbois.

The proceedings of the two Chambers have not been of much importance since the passing of the Amesty Law. The Budget will afford an opportunity for another trial of strength between the Constitutional and the Ultra-Royalist parties. The great point of difference between them relates to the sale of national woods, part of which belonged to the Clergy.

In the English Court of King's Bench, lately, in the case Elton v. Jordan, relative to the warranty of a mare, Lord Ellenborough said, "In order to constitute unsoundness, it is not necessary that a horse should be under an incurable or permanent infirmity; but such a degree of actual infirmity as interferes with the present use of the animal is sufficient. I think that if a horse has even a cough at the time of sale, with a warranty of soundness, which cough may be cured in a few days, yet it is an unsoundness, in as much as it prevents the purchaser from employing the animal."

WELLESLEY FAMILY.—The ancient manors, estates, and possessions of the Wellesley family are to be knocked down by an auctioneer. The old castle, built by King John, the yellow Tower, the manastery, and the church, are to be sold by public sale, with all the baronial honours, privileges, and jurisdictions. If something is not soon done by the Wellington Committee, the family will, in a short time, not have a single testimonial of their existence in Ireland, their native country.

BIRTHS.—At the Rectory, Ferns, the Lady of the Rev. Mr. Charteris, of a son and heir.—In Limerick, the Lady of the Rev. Mr. O'Connell, of a son.

MARRIAGES.—At Pall Mall, a young lady, eldest daughter of Sponson Hackett, of Riverstown, in the County of Tipperary, Esq. to Alexander Erasmus Graydon, of Newcastle House, County of Dublin, Esq. son of the late Colonel, of the same place.—At Plymouth, Stephen Hastings Atkins, Esq. youngest son of Major Atkins, of Malton, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Dowell O'Reilly, of the County of the Queen's County, Esq.

DEATHS.—At Longford, Thomas Kinsmill, Esq. son of the late George Kinsmill, of Kinsmill, Esq.—In London, Sir Drummond Smith, Bart. of Tring Park, Hert.—Near Leeds, Sir David Molineux, Bart. By his decease, one of the oldest titles in the Baronage is extinct.—At Bath, Dr. Harrington, a Physician and celebrated Musical Composer.—At Penrhyn Castle, Lady Penrhyn, relict of the late Lord Penrhyn, aged 70.—In London, the Hon. Apsey Bathurst, second son of the late Earl, and only brother of the present Earl Bathurst.—In London, Captain Barrington Vere, and five Camp to the late Sir Thomas Vernon, in the battle of Waterloo.—On Thursday week, at Ballsbridge, in this country, Mr. William Elliot, Esq. aged 114, after a short illness, his first and last, amidst the universal regret of his friends, relatives, and children, to whom he was endeared by every tie, as his life was an unintermitted course of kindness, sincere advice, and fond paternal solicitude to them all. His remains, attended by several thousands, were interred in the Cathedral of Clonmel, and seldom was the venerable celerity of St. Columba received into his bosom a worthier or more lamented man. As the hour of death approached, he called forth all his mental powers, and his friends read, in which he joined, and when finished he repeated with the firm voice, Amen, and bowed his meek submissive head, resigning into the hands of him from whom he received his life, that spirit, which was never more happily employed than in spreading happiness and comfort to all around him. He was a man of literary knowledge, which he cultivated, admired, and respected. It was remarkable, that, during his protracted life, he never took medicine, nor, excepting one trifling ailment, ever had a litigation with any man.—In Harlowe place, on the 22d inst. William Casey. Those who had the happiness of his acquaintance can best appreciate the regard probably that distinguished him in all his dealings; which, added to his mild, unassuming, and cheerful manners, has caused a deep regret for the loss of one who invariably sustained the character of an Honest Man, justly pronounced to be the Noblest Work of God. His charitable disposition was remarkable during his life, and a strict adherence to the instructions of his will exemplified in a public manner, even after his death, at his funeral, on the way to Mary's Church. To the usual pomp and vanities of a Barony and Mounting Coaches, and the useless parade of Scarfs and Hat bands, of those who do not want them, were substituted six Poor Men, each receiving one Pound, an actual benefactor of the realm, followed by thirty Men and Women, provided with warm clothing from head to foot, surrounded by friends, who, being on foot, enjoyed the peculiar gratification of hearing the continued blessings of the poor, the warm and sincere blessings of the heart. The curiosity of all who witnessed this unusual procession was attracted by it, and they could not refrain from bestowing the applause due to so charitable an exhibition. Let others pretend to be generous, and not allow it to go any farther than what we when they can be really, as the reality. The other instructions in his will do equal credit to his memory.

WATERFORD: Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GEORGE BIRNIE, Bookseller, and Stationer, Quay.

PIM AND PENROSE NEVINS HAVE FOR SALE, Prime Port Wine—Vintage 1812. Bencarlois, Teneriffe, and Wines, Brandy, Jamaica Rum, French Brandy, Oak Bark, Russia Mats, Kelp, Tur, Iron Hoops, Blood Raisins, Sweet and Bitter Almonds, French Prunes, Cork Wood, French Burr Stones, Scotch Herrings. Waterford, 1st Mo. 30, 1816.

TOBACCO.

ARRIVED this day, per the Ariel, from Virginia, 153 Hhds. of TOBACCO, of the very best Quality, to be immediately landed and offered for Sale by JOHN ALLEN AND SON. Waterford, December 13, 1815.

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

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, FOR THREE LIVES, Either in the Whole, or in Divisions, THE LANDS OF ISLAND KEAN, AS HERETOFORE ADVERTISED.

No Promise of Preference of the Whole, or any Part of the above Lands, has been given. December 28, 1815.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—JAN. 31.

Table with market prices for various goods including Butter, second quality, third, fourth, Tallow, rendered, Lard, rendered, Cakes, rendered, Sugar, Scalded ditto, Beef, Oatmeal, Flour, first quality, second, third, fourth, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Malt, Coals, Tallow (rough), Potatoes (new), Beef (quarters), Mutton (quarters), Pork, Butter, Train Oil, Whiskey, Corn Return for the Week ending on Saturday, 31st Oats, 166 Barley.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, DUBLIN.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23.

Magee v. O'Gorman.

Mr. O'Connell, on the part of the Defendant, moved, that the Motion in Arrest of Judgment in this Cause should be saved till to-morrow. Motion granted.

SAME DAY.

Mr. Gould, at the sitting of the Court, and after the above Motion was decided, moved for a Conditional Order to save the Judgment in this Cause should be saved; and also for liberty to make up and amend the Plaintiff's Bill of Exceptions, till such period as the Motion in Arrest of Judgment should be disposed of. He said, his Motion was grounded on the affidavit of the Attorney for the Defendant, which stated, that he was advised, and believed, the expense of arguing the Bill of Exceptions might be saved to the Parties by waiting for the event of the Motion in Arrest of Judgment.

Counsel, on part of the Plaintiff, contended, that the established Rules of the Court were in direct opposition to the Motion—that the Rule was, that the Bill of Exceptions should be entered within the first four days of the Term next after the Trial of the Cause—that there were no grounds whatever for the Attorney's Affidavit to induce the Court to suspend the time for filing the Bill of Exceptions.

—That the Court would not enlarge the time contrary to the established Rule, without the consent of the Plaintiff, or some evident necessity.—That this Motion was merely intended for delay; that it was founded on the assumption, that the Motion in Arrest of Judgment must be decided for the Defendant; whereas, if decided for the Plaintiff, it would occasion considerable delay, as, in that event, the Bill of Exceptions would then have to be prepared and argued, which delay would obviously prevent the Plaintiff from receiving the Damages found for him by the Jury, for a considerable length of time.—That, in this Case, no Motion in Arrest of Judgment could be entertained till after the Postea could be brought in.—That the Postea in this Case would not be delivered, until the Bill of Exceptions should be made up.—That if Motion in Arrest of Judgment was first argued, the Court could not give Judgment for the Plaintiff until the Postea was first brought in, and, therefore, that this Motion was premature, and that it was incumbent on the Defendant not to have delayed preparing and filing his Bill of Exceptions during the Vacation, and from the time of Trial down to the present day. Mr. Justice Daly thought there was not sufficient ground laid in the Affidavit for enlarging the time for filing the Bill of Exceptions.

The Chief Justice thought, that every possible expense should be saved to the Parties; and, for his part, he was anxious that the Defendant should have the benefit of every thing the law would entitle him to; but as it appeared doubtful to him, that the Court could proceed without the Postea, he would take time till to-morrow to consider whether the Motion in Arrest of Judgment could be first entertained.—Dublin Evening Post.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27.

Stocks this day at One o'Clock. 3 per cent. consols 84 1/2 3 per cent. 90 1/2 Ditto for Act. 82 1/2 Ditto (anxiety) 100 3 per cent. Red. 81 1/2 Ditto (payment) 100 4 per cent. 71 1/2 India Stock

There are no arrivals from Paris this morning; but we have received another Letter from one of our Intelligent Correspondents, containing the account of an interesting conversation the other evening at M. de Talleyrand's, between that Statesman and M. Pozzo di Borgo, the Russian Minister, upon the subject of the Amesty Law. The superiority of the French over the Russian Minister, who, if the account be correct, uttered nothing beyond common places, is very manifest. M. de Talleyrand maintained, that the King would have acquired more real power and consideration, had he rejected the Amendment relative to the Regicides. M. Pozzo di Borgo's remarks, though not at all argumentative, were well calculated to draw out M. de Talleyrand, who, asserting that he had re-established the King upon the Throne through the Regicides, took great credit for the measure, which was more difficult in the arrangement, and more useful in its consequences, than any in which he had ever been engaged. At the same time, he declared all share in the nomination of M. Fouché. M. Pozzo di Borgo still continuing to pique M. de Talleyrand, the latter appealed to the former, and asked him, whether he did not recollect, "it was in that very saloon last year, that it was not till late in the evening he had succeeded in inducing the Emperor, whose views appeared to be directed to the Duke of Orleans, to concur in the restoration of the Bourbons?" M. Pozzo di Borgo did not make any reply. This conversation is said to have passed in a large circle.

M. de Talleyrand was, in a few days afterwards, at the Leroy, where he was particularly noticed by the King. He is said to have abandoned his intention of leaving Paris; and we should be glad to find him associated to the Ministry with the Duke de Richelieu, Cambaceres, whom the Amesty Law affects, is on the point of quitting France with a fortune of near £800,000 sterling.—Courier.

We understand, that the rise in the Funds is the result of the Meeting held in Downing-street, between Lord Liverpool and Mr. Vanittart, and several Directors of the Bank; for the conference was not confined, as heretofore, to the Governor and Deputy Governor, but the Members of the Parliour Committee were invited to attend. We can speak of what passed only from report. The rumour is, that the Governor and Directors agreed to propose to the General Court to continue to Government the loan of three millions without interest, and to lend six millions at an interest of 4 per cent. Ministers confirmed the statement in Lord Castlereagh's most confidential letter, that it was resolved to try to obtain from Parliament the continuation of an Income Tax of 5 per cent.; and if they should succeed in their attempt to saddle this inquiry on the backs of the People, then no Loan would be required, nor would they touch the sinking Fund? The utmost speed will be exerted to pass a Bill to this effect through Parliament, as they are well aware of the universal horror it will excite; but they trust to the dictatory spirit of the landed

interest, who almost exclusively feel the dreadful weight of it. Perhaps, also, they have confidence in the success they have had in gaining over fresh support to their measures. We have heard a rumour that we can scarcely credit, namely, that Sir Thomas Ackland, Bart. Member for Devonshire, and Mr. Methuen, Member for Wilts, are to move and second the Address.—Morning Chronicle.

The Prince Regent has given notice to Ministers, that he will not be in London to open the Session of Parliament in person.—This is owing to the severe attack of the gout, which still confines his Royal Highness to the Pavilion.—Ibid.

Financial rumours prevail as usual in abundance before the meeting of Parliament. One set of rumours tells us that, at a recent meeting between the Earl of Liverpool, Mr. Vanittart, and some of the Directors of the Bank, the latter agreed to propose to the General Court to continue the loan of three millions to Government without interest—to lend six millions more at 4 per cent.—reduction of Income Tax, and no loan are mentioned in another class of reports. No, for our own parts, we do not pretend to speak of the financial plans of the Government with such positiveness as those who are utterly unacquainted with them; nor to treat most confidential letters as genuine, which all the world knows to be fabrications. We shall be glad if the Government should be able to devise means for meeting the exigencies of the country, without having recourse to a Loan for the present year.—And we should be less surprised, if they did find such means, because the Party have prophesied the contrary. Whenever they venture upon a prophecy, it is always safe to predict its complete discomfiture.—Courier.

It is reported that 16 General Officers only will be employed on the British Staff (including North Britain, Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney) during the present year; of these four will be Lieut.-Generals, and the remainder Major-Generals. Several Regiments have just sailed for Ireland. The 59th and 62d Regiments from Margate; and the 16th, 35th, and 83d, with the 2d Garrison Battalion, from Dover. The 55th is to proceed to the same destination from Brighton. It is understood, that the 103d and 104th Regiments are not to be reduced, as was formerly reported; but that it is the intention of Government, that the 4th Battalion 1st foot; 2d do. 11th do.; 3d do. 59th do.; 2d do. 69th do.; 2d do. 89th do.; and the 1st and 2d West India Regiments, will speedily be added to the reduction. The three Battalions of the 95th Foot are to be formed into a Rifle Brigade, to which a Battalion of the 14th Foot is to be added.—Ibid.

BRIGHTON, JAN. 25.—It rejoices us to be enabled to state, that the disposition of our beloved Regent (which, at no period, has been at a height to excite serious alarm) is gradually subsiding. Daily Bulletins, however, are, very properly, still continued. They prevent any alarm, and render ineffectual any attempts to delude the Public by false and malicious rumours. The Bulletin exhibited this morning was as follows:—

"Friday, 11 o'clock, a.m. The Prince Regent has passed a quiet night—Swelling, and stiffness of the joints, the usual consequences of a severe fit of the gout, are still present. His Royal Highness, however, advances daily to recovery."—M. I. TIBBETTS.

PEYKOW.—Several of the Paris Papers have reported, after the Journal du Bret, an article containing details respecting the fate of M. de la Peyronne. These details exhibit an evident character of fabrication. M. de la Peyronne is made to navigate to the South-west of New Holland, in order to be shipwrecked on the South-east of New Zealand.—The slightest view of a Chart or Terrestrial Globe will show these directions to be completely opposite. Other circumstances are equally improbable. But why discuss a matter, since the whole of this pretended new relation is but a copy, nearly literal, of an article which appeared in the Journal de Paris, in 1804, No. 165? There is no difference except in the number of years, and the date of 1814 substituted for that of 1801. Twelve years have now elapsed, since this pretended account was fully examined, scrutinized, and canvassed in its most minute details by navigators and geographers. The absence of all guarantee for the facts, the improbability of the Portuguese authorities failing to communicate to the French Government the pretended deposition of M. Dugeler, the contradictions and geographical absurdities with which the story abounds, all concur in warranting its rejection as apocryphal. We are not of opinion, however, that all hope of discovering some trace of M. de la Peyronne is extinguished. The searches which have been undertaken for that object have neither been sufficiently extensive, nor so well directed as they might have been.

The celebrated anthem of "God save the King," was supposed to be written, and the music composed, by Cary, the father of the late George Sivilis Cary, of merry memory, and the base by the late Dr. Harrington, of Bath. Many years ago, an application was made to his present Majesty for a pension to Mr. Cary, as the author of that song,

when the King old volume in of the words of our King," fact is, that

Our country occupied with some acronation sense and dang in the Govern incurring all the peace (scarcely purpose of French of French affairs of France on the principle immediate assent are conducted; but who made any deeply la any interest in ways the sacrific are the last of the Bourbons; the value of o not only resto thority by us, ed in their con of peace, if that policy? (also, if, after a repose from to impose on such expecta bloodshed, an execute their once their pris are bound piers, is not E tects them in Man for the m close it? We ceedings, they open resistan they are the st ger of the sta sacrifices for a time on a just million.—The reading Louis XVI. I remain as a of tion from an Evening increased gra establishment of poor footing, as the D. Ch. has, will, we under, mitted to the L assembly. An her Con sequence of the Partner, Mr. bring one of th all the foods of

A few days rate of Numb of 63 years of standing near the was caught in were attracted unable to relie an hour and a cting pain, be to unlock this was found to be, not de ded, without mund's Paper

SOUTH AME we announced America of a According to o fore our Reade ment that have We have all 21st of Novemt in possession and been atten We shall, prob that he has ob against that pla place for sixt and men, two frigates, ou ten gun-boats, but, on the 9 occurred calcul discovery was m was contempla murder in Chile, which he was for the Venezuel

ence as long as a... on troops; and al-... their way to the... squadron had disap-... and it was be-... in be obliged to re-... suffering deadfall... and the exces-... induced much dis-... now to enter into... of the prolonged... dependents and the... but to communi-... importance, and as... under the propo-... as subjects... to say, that our... the length... many erroneous... respecting... happy... they... and particularly... and a gene-... welfare of every... administration of... be nominally inde-... of tyranny—... it is possible to be... yet to enjoy all... of this influence... which we have stat-... by the Govern-... Old Spain, to... remain subject... OF THE LEGIS-... 1815... of the Indies, the... fifth year of the... Meeting of the Lo-... Dr. Luis Jose... late, Senators He-... nando Berrero, acting... Cervero, &c. Pre-... sidentives—(Here... Excellency the Gov-... the following... and House of... position of the city... to propose the... it, is the object of... that we had not... which lasted... about the middle of... aniards was com-... to replace the pro-... the first stage... strict orders immed-... of the State... magazines, either... the Commissioners... presented by unac-... counted the fifth part... the city; the rest... and the place... in which... it. However, by... only, we have re-... at already we are... whole of the Pro-... and, who with... and exact their... troops. The en-... as City will be en-... succeeded towns, that... of the Province... in, from the sick-... in our power... with an enemy who... negotiations?—who... the Imberlie and... succeeded each... in order to avoid... measures to govern... to whose pro-... of faithless... People ought to... the first rows of... and only object... that we saw... with monarch with... remained subjects of... II. has himself de-... We had no other... our Independ-... eratic Government... ed happiness. We... as we... of the Province... needed; but we are... power yet to sup-... but the Pro-... sent have not been... sent, they have... of the Province... necessary we should... by other means... horrors we must... and coal. Let... overruling us. Let... and direc-... BRITAIN!

“But, Senators Representatives, if you know of any other means of saving our country, or if the one I point out to you offers any inconvenience, I hope you will declare it, well assured that there is no wish so anxious to my heart as to deserve the honourable confidence placed in us by the towns which, now oppressed, vexed, and reduced by force to the incapacity of expressing their wishes, trust their safety to us.” His Excellency then caused to be read the instructions given to the Deputies sent to the Government of Jamaica, to request assistance in money and arms, informing the same, that at all events the Province would be put in deposit into the hands of the Government of Great Britain, until the result of the negotiation now pending in London, of which we have received no favourable results as yet. The House taking the whole into due consideration, and having reduced the discussion, agreed to his Excellency's motion. Many of the Members considering important the correspondence of Spain intercepted in the ship Neptune, captured by one of our cruisers, wherein are shown the intrigues and machinations of the Cabinet of Madrid concerning the dominions, and the impotency of the Spanish nation, unable to protect, and powerful only in its wishes and readiness to oppress, and to spill torrents of blood in the Province—they all unanimously agreed that, under these circumstances, the mode proposed is the only one capable of saving the State, and that whereas, by deliberation of the Legislature of the 22d of March last, His Excellency the Governor is authorized to act at his discretion to save the country by means that might appear most convenient to him, without being subjected to the existing laws: III. Excellency, therefore, proceeding as he thought most proper, ordered a solemn proclamation, in the name of his Britannic Majesty, and despatched a commission to communicate these resolutions to the Authorities of Jamaica, so that, considering as one part of his dominions, his Majesty may grant his powerful protection to the city. But as this measure ought not to be adopted before the insubordination of the State to maintain its attitude is proved, the House resolved that a consultation of the Junta, of the Military Staff, and Lieutenant-Governor, should take place, to see whether any mode can be found to obtain supplies of provisions or to procure the same by means of some ally against the enemy; and his Excellency ordered a meeting of the Voters (who are the subscribers of the City), who, having expressed their opinion, said, that the provisions were already so much reduced, that there remained no hope of receiving any, neither from the Province, the same being occupied and oppressed by the enemy, nor from the neighbouring ports, on account of the blockade thereof by the Spanish vessels, into whose power many of the vessels that were bringing assistance to us, have fallen; and that, from the situation of the city, threatened by a landing from the squadron, and the sickness remaining among the troops, it is impossible to make sorties; declaring at the same time the determination of the troops to support whatever steps shall be taken by the Governor, except that of capitulating with the Spaniards and falling again into their power; and their resolution rather to suffer with heroic resignation the privations to which the siege has reduced them. This being heard, the House resolved, that the Government, taking its authority, will act as it may think proper concerning the Proclamation of the august Monarch of Great Britain in the manner before mentioned, communicating to our Legation in London the necessary instructions to insure, under the shelter and powerful protection of Great Britain, the prosperity to which their new subjects of Carthagena aspire, and the act being concluded, the same was signed by all present, which is, the Secretary, do certify. [Here follow the Signatures] Having read the foregoing Resolutions of the House of Representatives of the Province, intimately penetrated with the motives which caused the same, following the intent of the Instructions I have received from the General Government of the United Provinces, and using their authority, I duly give their approbation thereto; and do declare that, on the part of his Excellency, or of the United States, no obstacle whatever shall be put to whatever shall be done. (Signed) “JEAN MARIMON, “Commissary of the General Government.” Our Private Letters from Paris, of Friday and Saturday last, all agree in stating, that considerable apprehension and agitation prevail at Paris, but no one can explain the immediate cause. One letter tells us, that the batteries at Montmartre and St. Denis have been strengthened, and that troops are retreating to the Metropolis. Another letter assures us, that Paris awakes with gloomy reports; that several persons have been arrested; that the guards of the Tuilleries have been tripled; and that a report, totally ungrounded we dare say, has prevailed, of some plot to carry off the Royal Family from the Tuilleries. In addition to this, it is said that Prince Talleyrand, whose prophetic sagacity is deemed proverbial, who

interrogatories, which forms so prominent a feature of the French code, could be defended. *Ne mo tenetur scriptura criminare*, seems to be one of the soundest principles of jurisprudence. Mr. Bruce is reported to have replied readily to the interrogatories put to him, and to have asserted, that what he did he had a right to do in consequence of the Capitulation of Paris—a position which seems to us perfectly strange and unaccountable. We have received *Jamaica Gazette* and Papers to so late a date as the 28th November. A very active canvass has commenced, it being generally understood that the House of Assembly would be dissolved immediately after its next meeting. The candidates, in addressing the Freeholders of the different Parishes, remark very freely on the Bill brought into Parliament by Mr. Wilberforce as to the registry of Slaves. The charges brought against the Hon. John Lewis, Chief Justice of Jamaica, continue to excite great interest. The Standing Committee are proceeding in their investigation as to the state of the different Courts of Justice in the Island. The Committee, consisting of Mr. Finlayson, Mr. Rennals, and Mr. Lunan, had requested an addition to their members; eight more Members had in consequence been appointed to the Committee, and had been entrusted with extensive powers. The Paris Papers of Wednesday have this instant arrived. Their contents are important. Paris is far from being in a tranquil state. New arrests take place daily, and the trials of the traitors in custody have been put off, in all probability because the public feeling is strong against their being punished. PARIS, JAN. 24.—General Pire, whose name appears on the first List in the Ordinance of the 24th July, was arrested yesterday. General Belair has been arrested and conveyed to the Abbaye. Generals Drouot, Debelle, and Cambroux, who are to be soon tried, have been, for some days past, kept in very close confinement (*au secret*). Several individuals, who were great partisans of the Usurper during the late Interregnum, were arrested yesterday in the Faubourg St. Marceau, and put into the hands of the competent Authorities by the armed Powers. M. Dupuis, the Attorney General, has not yet drawn up the indictment on the Affair of Lavalette. The accused, in addition to Madame Lavalette, and the three English Officers, include the Gaoler and Turnkeys, whose punishment, if found guilty, will brand them with infamy. The trial between the two mock Duchesses of Montebello and their respective sons, concerning their claim to the property of Marshal Launnes, has been put off until February 6. Lord Waulpole arrived at Vienna on the 9th inst. The English have delivered up the Barriere du Route to the National Guard. General Ornano, who was detained at PAbbaye, has been set at liberty. M. Cambresis is expected to retire to Florence. The Duke de Massa, Prefect of La Ober, has resigned. Tallien has, it is said, obtained from the King a longer period for his departure, on account of his serious illness. He was the cause of the downfall of Robespierre—but in return he elevated Bonaparte to the Consulate. WATERFORD CHRONICLE. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1. The following statements relative to Sir R. Wilson are given as authentic. On the 16th ult. he was removed from the Prefecture of Police to the prison of La Force, and, on the 18th, Lady Wilson was admitted into his presence for the first time after his arrest. She was accompanied by the Marquis of Buckingham, and M. Godard, who has been selected to act as his Attorney; but his Counsel, M. Denis, has not yet been permitted to see him. He has been treated with this severity in consequence of his refusing to answer interrogatories tending directly to criminate himself, or his companions in misfortune. To all other questions he gave ready answers. The Commissioners appointed to examine him were so much incensed with his refusal to answer their interrogatories, that they threatened to keep him *au secret* for the rest of his life, but, finding they made no impression upon him with those menaces, they desisted, and were contented with such replies as he was willing to give. As a punishment for his contumacy, they have confined him in a small room, not ten feet square, with a damp brick floor, and a single window, part of which is now and then opened, at the pleasure of the Gaoler, for the admission of air. The act of accusation has been read to him, but he has been refused a copy of it; and it is to the remonstrances of Sir C. Stuart that he owes the indulgence of seeing Lady Wilson. It is somewhat remarkable, that Sir R. Wilson, who was at war with Bonaparte, is now at war with the Buonapartes. “We are assured by a respectable friend,” says the *Morning Chronicle*, “that Pozzo di Borgo does, in his private correspondence, deny the authenticity of the Document imputed to him. Certainly, however, it continues to be accredited in Paris, and it is added, that, in consequence of the Duke of Wellington's having marched back a body of English troops to Paris, so much jealousy has been excited by the Ministers of Russia and Prussia, and a remonstrance of so strong a nature has been made against it, that the British troops were actually to be withdrawn, and the first division was

to have left Paris on the 23th. More of this hereafter.” A Vienna Paper of the 3d ult. and the *Journal des Debats* of the 15th are said to have contained the following rather curious intelligence:—“Among the *Chevaliers of the Toison d'Or* have been named his Majesty the King of BAVARIA, and his Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT of ENGLAND; as also *Chevaliers of the Order of Maria Theresa*, their Majesties the Emperor of RUSSIA and King of PRUSSIA; and as *Great Croees of the Order of St. Etienne of Hungary*, his Imperial Highness the Archduke of SARMA (NAPOLEON II.), his Majesty the King of DENMARK, and Prince EUGENE BEAUMARQUIS !” We apprehend, that this is only a little amusing imposition upon the Public. The French Police are determined to prevent such impure London Journals as the *Morning Chronicle* from gaining admission into public rooms. The influence of public opinion in England, and the example of English freedom, form an insurmountable obstacle to the re-establishment of despotism in France, and the *Ultra Royalists* are anxious to exclude every ray of light from the People. This is the reason why the British Nation is so extremely unpopular in France, in Spain, and in Naples. Some interesting articles, extracted from Paris Papers, and some important intelligence from Spanish America, will be found in our columns. The London Journals of Sunday arrived yesterday evening, but they conveyed no foreign news of moment, and the only article of domestic interest is the official statement of the arrangements for the immediate issue of the Parliamentary Grant, in lieu of Prize Money, to the army which was under the Duke of WELLINGTON in the Peninsula. Being too long for present insertion, it shall appear on Saturday.—No mail due. THE RIGHT REV. JOHN POWER, D. D. Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford & Lismore. [In compliance with numerous solicitations, we republish this article. The whole of our last impression was speedily disposed of, and we are anxious to gratify the multitudes who wish to have a Memorial (a very imperfect one, we readily avow) of the lamented object of their esteem and veneration.] This venerable Prelate died at his house in this City about four o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday last. Doctor POWER was a native of Waterford, in which he passed the earliest and the latest years of his life, warmly beloved during the first period for those amiable and placid dispositions which shone forth conspicuously in mature years, and which, supported and adorned by the possession of every virtue which can dignify the Man and the Christian, finally exalted him to an almost unattainable eminence in the public esteem. At school, he distinguished himself by ardour in the pursuits of literature, and by uncommon proficiency in classical learning. He felt an early predilection for the study and profession of Theology, and, after completing the usual courses in his native Country, he resided, in the year 1784, at the University of Louvain, then in high repute for the piety and reputation of its Conductors, in order fully to qualify himself for the line of life to which he was destined. There, in the competitions of youthful genius, he surpassed his contemporaries, and, when but young, was adressed to the honourable station of a Professor, becoming an instructor in that University to which he had resorted merely for the purpose of cultivating his own talents. When the French revolution extended its overbearing train to the Netherlands, he returned home, and, in the year 1799, was chosen Parish Priest of St. John's Without; upon the death of the Right Rev. Dr. HUSSEY, in 1803, he was appointed to the Catholic See of Waterford and Lismore, for which important office he was consecrated on the 25th of April, in the year 1804, in the presence of a vast multitude of persons of every religious persuasion, who all felt the sincerest joy on his nomination, and anticipated with his character those respectable and extensive blessings of which his conduct was afterwards the uniform and fruitful source. In the year 1810, he undertook the parochial charge of Trinity Within, after the decease of the Rev. Dr. HENRY. For a considerable time past, his health had seriously declined, which may in part have been occasioned by his anxiety and labour in the performance of his professional obligations. On Friday week, he suffered a paralytic stroke of the severest description, which speedily brought him to the grave at the age of 54 years. During his illness, a painful solicitude prevailed all to whom it was known, and the termination of his life has been marked by the shutting of shops, the cessation of business, and by one universal sentiment of unadorned and unfeigned affection. Such is the brief and simple history of this excellent Man. To do justice to his character, is no easy task, and we would indulge the hope, that it will, in due time, receive its full delineation from some able pen than ours'. His intellectual talents were of the highest order, his understanding clear and solid, his learning extensive, his piety sincere, but without ostentation, his benevolence universal, like that of the Master of whom he was a faithful servant, and it is a faithful record of him, that, without any consideration of their peculiar religious profession, he regarded all men as his brethren, the same Redeemer. Divested of all asperity of disposition, animated by the purest and warmest feelings of affection, his manners were strikingly affable and conciliatory, and there was in them an expression, if we may be allowed so to speak, of paternal kindness which proceeded from the heart, and lastly

went to the heart of others, and which, although not uncommon, was in him so manifest and strong as to be almost peculiar to himself. It was the silent but impressive language of a mind overflowing with all the finest sentiments of human nature, exalted to the highest pitch of perfection to be attained on earth by the earnest desire of yielding obedience to the sublime moral precepts of the Gospel. Under the sacred shade of domestic society, in the retirements of ultimate and confidential friendship, he was unreserved, open, and ardent, and such a view of the Man and the Prelate shone forth on these occasions as set aside the modesty and the humility of his department, and manifested his character in that dignified aspect of which he was himself unconscious, and careless to assume, but which, even on that account, if there were no other reason, carried that conviction of his worth to the heart of private friendship which no difference of opinion and no lapse of time can ever erase. These were moments not suited to the loftiest feelings of our nature, and they were the anticipations of that social felicity in a better world, to which, with such men as Dr. POWEN, the consummation of death is but the hallowed call to go home to that House which is eternal in the Heavens. It is superfluous to say of such a man, that he was just, charitable, and temperate. His were the virtues of a Christian; his whole life was an ornament to the Christian name; and his contributions to the Charities of this City, and his exertions in their behalf, were only his habitual efforts for the promotion of the common happiness. It will, however, be particularly recollected, that, at some distant time, a wealthy Catholic left a considerable sum of money to be disposed of in acts of benevolence at Dr. POWEN's discretion. He might have concealed this bequest, or he might have limited it to those of his own communion, but his expanded feelings took a wider range, and every charitable institution in Waterford shared in the compassion of the Donor, and in the liberality of the Trustee.—This was the uniform tenor of his way, and we are ignorant of any other criterion by which the Christian character is to be appreciated, or by which the love of God is to be displayed. Love to man is the test of love to God, and the lauded object of our obstructions manifested this in all its excellency. The consequences to him must have been highly gratifying, for they made him the object of general and unreserved esteem, and with none more than with the Protestant Bishops of this City, and especially so with the pious and learned Dr. STUCK, from whom the writer of this article has often heard the warmest eulogiums upon the name of Dr. POWEN. There are two other views of the character of the deceased which still remain to be considered—his conduct as a Bishop, and his conduct as a member of the community at large; but on these points our limits oblige us, in opposition to our desire, to be brief. As a Prelate, he exhibited a bright example in discharging the duties of that high character, and claimed for the Clergy under his direction, more by that example than by his authority, the due performance of whatever was incumbent upon them. With invariable constancy and fortitude, he declared unto his People the Counsel of God, and faithfully set before them the extent of their religious and moral obligations. He founded the hope of his own salvation upon Religion, and he fearlessly taught his hearers, that this alone could be the source of their happiness. As a member of the community, his memory is recorded in the indelible esteem and gratitude of his Country. He was powerfully instrumental in suppressing the lewd associations which prevailed in the County of Waterford a few years ago, concurring most cordially and actively in every means which tended to instruct the deluded, or reclaim the vicious. For the truth of this assertion, we might appeal to the illustrious authority of the Solicitor GENERAL, who will be among the first to deplore the melancholy event of Dr. POWEN's departure from life.—But a higher consideration than even that of all that dignity presses itself upon our reflection, and that is, the tranquillity which was so long enjoyed subsequent to the efforts of which we have spoken.—Dr. POWEN, though dead, yet speaks, and we explore the Passivity, who are in the paths of error, to behold themselves of his pastoral exhortations, and to remember that, without obedience to them, they can never enter into those mansions of blissness which are to be his portion through the revolving ages of eternity. Another topic of peculiar interest forces itself upon our attention, but we must be nearly silent concerning it. We allude to the Institution for the dissemination of knowledge, established by Dr. POWEN, and carried into prosperity by his paternal and fostering care. We simply appeal to the youths of that Institution, and we ask them, can they forget the paternal solicitude of the deceased Bishop for their happiness and improvement, or indulge in idleness, where he recommended industry and application? Their generous minds will spur the flow, and answer, “that the memory of him we revered will increase ten-fold our labours, and that his virtues shall be the example of our lives.” A monument will be erected to the memory of Dr. POWEN, and as it is to be the voluntary expression of public esteem, the design will experience that support which is suited to the nature of departed worth, and which is calculated to produce advantage to every generation. For this laudable purpose subscriptions will be received at the Bank, and at the *Morning and Chronicle Offices*. FUNERAL OF DOCTOR POWER. DREADFUL CALAMITY. We have now to state the particulars of as melancholy and afflicting an event as has ever occurred on the adjacent coast. We feel much indebted to

Mr. Kennedy, Mr. McGregor, Mr. Bryan, and other Gentlemen, for the trouble they have taken in furnishing us with details, and we shall endeavour to give the whole information we have received in a connected point of view. The Transport *Seahorse*, No. 2, Thomas Scott, Master, sailed from a port in England a few days ago for Ireland, for Waterford, or Cork; with a large detachment of the 58th Regt. on board, consisting of about 10 Officers, 287 men, 33 women, and 34 children.—The port from which they departed is said to have been Ramsgate, the London papers state, that it was Margate, and that the Transport was one of the fleet in the service. Some Gentlemen, who have seen her timbers after the wreck, express very strong doubts of this statement. On the morning of the 30th ult. the vessel was driven into Tamore Bay, by a desperate gale from the south. The severity of the weather had compelled her to cut her mizen-mast, before she came within the Bay. On the fore-mast of the day mentioned, she continued beating off, with a view to get round Brownstown-head, and thus to reach the harbour in safety, but totally without effect. The fore-top-mast fell, killed the mate, and broke the leg of one of the seamen. Two anchors were then thrown out, but these were dragged by the violence of the storm, and rendered totally unavailing. The vessel was then driven forward to within half a mile of the shore, in presence of hundreds of people, who could give the unhappy persons on board no aid. It was low water at the time, an hollow, about the hour of one, p. m. which, on such a beach, rendered every chance of escape almost utterly hopeless.—Most of those on board then retired below, and resigned themselves to their impending and awful fate! The vessel struck upon the sands, about mid-way between Tamore and the farthest end of the Rabbit burrow, and, in the course of a very few minutes, went entirely to pieces! The number of those on board, as stated by one account, which we regard as accurate, amounted to 394. Of these 363 were drowned, and 31 only saved! Fifteen of the crew perished, the Captain and 140 not having alone escaped, and such is their distracted situation, that they can hardly describe the news by which they were preserved. One of the Officers, who clung to something belonging to the vessel, but which he does not recollect, had nearly abandoned himself to his fate, when a countryman rushed into the sea, at the peril of his life, and rescued the stranger from death. This was a noble trait of benevolence, and greatly worth a noble reward, if we had not been compelled to throw a cloud upon it, by instances of a very different conduct. Several boxes and chests were thrown on shore, and robbed with a most criminal ferocity.—In this case, the Officers have been the chief sufferers, and the present forlorn condition of the survivors amongst them is almost beyond description. Mr. Walsh, Coast Surveyor, with his accustomed humanity, the other Coast Officers, and Mr. Kennedy &c. &c. used every effort to give assistance, but it was not within the compass of human power to prevent the catastrophe. One Sergeant, one Drummer, and 25 rank and file, have been saved. Thirty three persons, and among them 14 children and some women, have been buried at Drumshanon Church. No other bodies had been seen on the beach when the last accounts left Tamore yesterday. The distance from this City is about six miles. Names of Officers Lost. Major Douglas, Captain McGregor, Surgeon Hagan, Assistant Surgeon Limber, Lieutenant Vanden Dent, (Adjutant), Scott, and Gillespie, Ensigns Ross and Hill, Quarter-Master Baird. Names of Officers Saved. Lieutenants Macpherson, Hartford, and Cooper; Ensign Seaward. The death of Mr. Bird was accompanied with that of his wife and two children. Mr. Hill is not the son of the Gentleman of that name now resident in this City. The fate of Surgeon Hagan is peculiarly interesting. He was the chief support of a widowed mother, two sisters, and two brothers.—To them his warmest affections were devoted, and the greatest part of his pay was expended for their happiness. This woful narrative may imply other cases of no less moment, of which we are ignorant, but this is one which cannot fail to draw from the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces a share of that benevolent attention which the misfortunes of military men have at all times experienced from him. Yesterday, another vessel, supposed to be a Coal Barge, was forced into the same dangerous Bay, but, by skillful efforts, which astonished the spectators, she made her way towards the place of the bathing-boxes, and no doubt was exterminated of her safety, and of that of the crew. On Tuesday night, two country people died at Tamore of excessive drinking. Yesterday forenoon, a woman was found dead on the road to Tamore, within a short distance of the avenue of Ballinacross. Whether she lost her life by the severity of the weather, or by providing against it, we know not, but we are certain, that she did not come to her death by violence. Poetical communications have been sent to us on the character of Doctor Power, but they are rejected as wholly unworthy of his name. The tribute of real genius, whether in Poetry or in Prose, shall have free admission into our columns, but we shall neither disgrace his character, nor our own, by the publication of common-place nonsense, and poetical fatality. These Correspondents forget to pay the postage, and that sum, however trivial, is really more than their productions are worth. They are not unknown to us, and we would warn them against the danger they incur by exporting. When we can discover them in time, their labour shall be left for the Post-Master to settle—when taken in we shall inflict punishment. February 1, 1816.

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Mr. Kennedy, Mr. McGregor, Mr. Bryan, and other Gentlemen, for the trouble they have taken in furnishing us with details, and we shall endeavour to give the whole information we have received in a connected point of view. The Transport *Seahorse*, No. 2, Thomas Scott, Master, sailed from a port in England a few days ago for Ireland, for Waterford, or Cork; with a large detachment of the 58th Regt. on board, consisting of about 10 Officers, 287 men, 33 women, and 34 children.—The port from which they departed is said to have been Ramsgate, the London papers state, that it was Margate, and that the Transport was one of the fleet in the service. Some Gentlemen, who have seen her timbers after the wreck, express very strong doubts of this statement. On the morning of the 30th ult. the vessel was driven into Tamore Bay, by a desperate gale from the south. The severity of the weather had compelled her to cut her mizen-mast, before she came within the Bay. On the fore-mast of the day mentioned, she continued beating off, with a view to get round Brownstown-head, and thus to reach the harbour in safety, but totally without effect. The fore-top-mast fell, killed the mate, and broke the leg of one of the seamen. Two anchors were then thrown out, but these were dragged by the violence of the storm, and rendered totally unavailing. The vessel was then driven forward to within half a mile of the shore, in presence of hundreds of people, who could give the unhappy persons on board no aid. It was low water at the time, an hollow, about the hour of one, p. m. which, on such a beach, rendered every chance of escape almost utterly hopeless.—Most of those on board then retired below, and resigned themselves to their impending and awful fate! The vessel struck upon the sands, about mid-way between Tamore and the farthest end of the Rabbit burrow, and, in the course of a very few minutes, went entirely to pieces! The number of those on board, as stated by one account, which we regard as accurate, amounted to 394. Of these 363 were drowned, and 31 only saved! Fifteen of the crew perished, the Captain and 140 not having alone escaped, and such is their distracted situation, that they can hardly describe the news by which they were preserved. One of the Officers, who clung to something belonging to the vessel, but which he does not recollect, had nearly abandoned himself to his fate, when a countryman rushed into the sea, at the peril of his life, and rescued the stranger from death. This was a noble trait of benevolence, and greatly worth a noble reward, if we had not been compelled to throw a cloud upon it, by instances of a very different conduct. Several boxes and chests were thrown on shore, and robbed with a most criminal ferocity.—In this case, the Officers have been the chief sufferers, and the present forlorn condition of the survivors amongst them is almost beyond description. Mr. Walsh, Coast Surveyor, with his accustomed humanity, the other Coast Officers, and Mr. Kennedy &c. &c. used every effort to give assistance, but it was not within the compass of human power to prevent the catastrophe. One Sergeant, one Drummer, and 25 rank and file, have been saved. Thirty three persons, and among them 14 children and some women, have been buried at Drumshanon Church. No other bodies had been seen on the beach when the last accounts left Tamore yesterday. The distance from this City is about six miles. Names of Officers Lost. Major Douglas, Captain McGregor, Surgeon Hagan, Assistant Surgeon Limber, Lieutenant Vanden Dent, (Adjutant), Scott, and Gillespie, Ensigns Ross and Hill, Quarter-Master Baird. Names of Officers Saved. Lieutenants Macpherson, Hartford, and Cooper; Ensign Seaward. The death of Mr. Bird was accompanied with that of his wife and two children. Mr. Hill is not the son of the Gentleman of that name now resident in this City. The fate of Surgeon Hagan is peculiarly interesting. He was the chief support of a widowed mother, two sisters, and two brothers.—To them his warmest affections were devoted, and the greatest part of his pay was expended for their happiness. This woful narrative may imply other cases of no less moment, of which we are ignorant, but this is one which cannot fail to draw from the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces a share of that benevolent attention which the misfortunes of military men have at all times experienced from him. Yesterday, another vessel, supposed to be a Coal Barge, was forced into the same dangerous Bay, but, by skillful efforts, which astonished the spectators, she made her way towards the place of the bathing-boxes, and no doubt was exterminated of her safety, and of that of the crew. On Tuesday night, two country people died at Tamore of excessive drinking. 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