Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

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THE JESUITS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, DEC. 21, O. S. (JAN. 2.)

UKASE OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR TO THE SENATE.

(Official Translation.)

Being returned, after a happy conclusion of the external affairs of Europe, to the Empire which God has entrusted to us, we have been informed by several notices, complaints and reports, of the following circumstances. The religious Order of the Jesuits of the Roman Catholic Church had been abolished by a Bull of the Pope: in consequence of this measure, the Jesuits were expelled not only from the States of the Church, but from all other countries; they were not permitted to remain any where. Russia alone, constantly guided by sentiments of humanity and toleration, retained them in her territory, gave them an asylum, and insured them tranquillity under her powerful protection.—She did not oppose any obstacle to the free exercise of their worship. She did not deter them from it, either by force, by persuasion, or seduction; but, in return, she thought she might expect from them fidelity, attachment, and utility. In this hope, they were permitted to devote themselves to the education and instruction of youth. Fathers and mothers entrusted to them their children, without fear, to teach them the sciences and to form their manners. It is now proved, that they have not fulfilled the duties which gratitude imposed on them, that they have not kept themselves in that humility, which the Christian religion commands, and that, instead of remaining peaceable inhabitants in a foreign country, they have endeavoured to trouble the Greek religion, which, from the remotest times, has been the predominant religion of our empire, and on which, as an immoveable rock, repose the tranquillity and the happiness of the nations subject to our sceptre; they have begun first by abusing the confidence which they had gained. They have turned aside from our worship young people who had been entrusted to them, and some women of weak and inconsiderate minds, and have drawn them to their church.

To induce a man to abjure his faith, the faith of his ancestors, to extinguish in him the love of those who profess the same worship, to render him a stranger to his country, to sow discord and animosity in families, to detach the brother from the brother, the son from the father, and the daughter from the mother, to excite divisions among the children of the same church; is that the voice and the will of God, and his divine son Jesus Christ our Saviour, who shed for us his most pure blood, that we might live a peaceful and tranquil life, in all sort of piety and honesty? After such actions, we are no longer surprised, that the Order of these Monks has been removed from all countries, and no where tolerated. In fact, what State can suffer in its bosom those who spread in it hate and disorder? Constantly occupied in watching over the welfare of our faithful subjects, and considering it as a wise and sacred duty to stop the evil in its origin, that it may not grow to maturity and produce bitter fruits—We have in consequence resolved to ordain,

I. That the Catholic Church is here again re established upon the footing in which it was during the reign of our grandmother of glorious memory, the Empress Catherine II. and till the year 1800.

II. To make all the Monks of the Order of the Jesuits immediately to quit St. Petersburgh.

III. To forbid them to enter our two Capitals.

We have given particular orders to our Ministers of Police and Public Instruction, for the prompt execution of this determination, and for all that concerns the house and institution hitherto occupied by the Jesuits.

At the same time, and that there may be no interruption in the Divine Service, we have ordered the Metropolitan of the Roman Catholic Church to cause the Jesuits to be replaced by Priests of the same religion, who are now here, till the arrival of Monks of another Catholic Order, whom we have sent for for that purpose.

(Signed) ALEXANDER.

A true Copy,
The Director of the Department,
TOURGUINOFF.

WILL OF LOUIS XVI.

(From the Moniteur.)

In the name of the Most Holy Trinity, of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.—This day, the 25th of December, 1792, I, Louis, the Sixteenth by name, King of France, being for more than four months past imprisoned with my family in the tower of the Temple at Paris, by those who were my subjects, and cut off from all communication whatever, even with my family, since the 11th instant; being moreover involved in a process, the issue of which it is impossible to foresee, on account of the passions of men, and for which neither pretext nor means are to be found in any existing law; having no other witness to whom I can address my thoughts than God—here declare in his presence my last will and my sentiments.

I leave my soul to God, my Creator; I implore him to receive it in his mercy, not to judge it according to its deserts, but by the merits of our Lord Jesus Christ, who offered himself a sacrifice to God, his Father, for us men, however unworthy, and for me the chief of sinners.

I die in union with our holy mother the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Church, which derives it' powers by an uninterrupted succession from St. Peter, to whom they were committed by Jesus Christ.

I firmly believe and confess all that is contained in the Creed and the Commandments of God and the Church, such as the Catholic Church teaches, and has ever taught them. I have never presumed to set myself up for a judge in regard to the different ways of explaining the doctrines which distract the Church of Jesus Christ; but I have always conformed, and shall always conform, if God grants me life, to the decisions which the Ecclesiastical Superiors belonging to the Catholic Church give, and shall give, agreeably to the discipline of the Church, followed ever since the time of Jesus Christ.

I pity, with all my heart, such of our brethren as may be in error; but I pretend not to judge them, nor do I love them all the less in Jesus Christ, as Christian charity teaches us. I pray God to pardon all my sins; I have scrupulously sought to detect them, to abhor them, and to humble myself in his presence. As I am not allowed to avail myself of the ministry of a Catholic priest, I pray God to receive the confession of them which I have made to him, and especially the profound contrition that I feel for having put my name (though it were against my will) to acts which may be contrary to the discipline and the faith of the Catholic Church, to which I have ever continued sincerely attached in my heart.

I pray God to receive the resolution in which I am firmly fixed, if he grants me life, to have recourse, as soon as it shall be in my power, to the ministry of a Catholic Priest, in order to accuse myself of all my sins, and to receive the sacrament of repentance.

I entreat all those whom I may have offended inadvertently (for I do not recollect having wilfully given offence to any one), or those to whom I may have given a bad example or scandal, to forgive me the harm which I may have done them; I entreat all those who have charity, to join their prayers with mine, to obtain pardon of my sins from God.

I forgive with all my heart those who have become my enemies, without my having given them any cause to do so; and I pray God to forgive them, and likewise those who, from a false or mistaken zeal, have done me great injury.

I recommend to God my wife and my children, my sister and my aunts, my brothers, and all those who are attached to me by the ties of blood, or in any other manner whatever; I pray God particularly to cast an eye of pity upon my wife, my children, and my sister, who have so long suffered with me, to support them by his grace, if they should lose me, and as long as they shall remain in this perishable world.

I commend my children to my wife: I have never doubted her maternal tenderness for them: I recommend to her, above all things, to make them good and honest Christians; to teach them to consider the grandeur of this world (should they be doomed to endure it) as a very dangerous and perishable possession, and to direct their attention towards the only solid and durable glory of eternity. I beg my sister to continue her tenderness to my children, and to supply the place of a mother to them, if they should have the misfortune to lose theirs.

I entreat my wife to forgive me for all the hardships which she suffers on my account, and the vexations that I may have occasioned her during our union; and, on the other hand, she may be sure that I bear her no ill-will if she thinks she has any thing to reproach herself with.

I recommend most earnestly to my children, next to their duty to God, which ought to take precedence of every thing, to continue ever attached to one another, submissive and obedient to their mother, and grateful for all the pains and attention which she bestows upon them; and, in memory of me, I beg them to look upon my sister as a second mother.

I recommend to my son, if he should have the misfortune to become King, to think that he should devote himself entirely to the happiness of his fellow citizens; that he ought to forget all animosity and all resentment, and especially whatever is connected with the hardships and vexations which I experience; that he cannot make the People happy, except by reigning according to the laws; but, at the same time, that a King cannot make them respected, and do the good which is in his heart, unless he possess the requisite authority, and that otherwise, being fettered in his operations, and inspiring no respect, he is more prejudicial than useful.

I recommend to my Son to provide for all those persons who are attached to me, as well as the circumstances in which he shall be may enable him; to consider that it is a sacred debt which I have contracted to the children or relatives of those who have perished for me, and in the next place, of those who are reduced to indigence on my account.

I know that several of those who were attached to me have not behaved to me so well as they ought, and have even treated me with ingratitude; but I forgive them (it is often the case that in moments of commotion and effervescence people are not masters of themselves); and I beg my son, if he should find occasion, to think of their misfortunes alone.

I wish it were in my power here to testify my gratitude to those who have manifested a real and disinterested attachment to me. If, on the one hand, I was deeply affected by the ingratitude and disloyalty of people to whom or to whose relations and friends I had never shewn any thing but kindness—I enjoyed, on the other, the consolation of witnessing the attachment and disinterested zeal which many persons have manifested for me. I beg them to accept my warmest thanks for it: in the present state of things, I should be afraid of compromising them, were I to speak more explicitly; but I specially recommend to my son to seize all opportunities of discovering them.

I should, however, deem myself guilty of calumny against the sentiments of the nation, were I not openly to recommend to my son Messrs. de Chamilly and Hue, who were induced by their sincere attachment to me, to confine themselves with me in this dreary abode, and who had well nigh fallen unhappy victims to it. I recommend to him Clery also, with whose attention I have had every reason to be satisfied since he has been with me. As he has remained with me to the end, I beg the Gentlemen of the Commune to deliver to him my clothes, books, watch, purse, and the other things which have been deposited with the Council of the Commune.

I forgive likewise most cheerfully my gaolers for the severe treatment and restraints under which they have thought it their duty to lay me; I have found some tender and compassionate persons; may these enjoy in their hearts that tranquillity which their way of thinking must impart!

I beg Messrs. de Malesherbes, Tronchet, and Deseze, to accept here my best thanks, and the expression of my deep sense of all the trouble and pain which they have taken on my account.

I conclude with declaring, before God, and ready to appear before him, that I do not reproach myself with any of the crimes that are alleged against me.

Done in duplicate, at the Tower of the Temple, the 25th December, 1792.

(Signed) LOUIS.
BAUDRAIS, Municipal Officer.

THE KING.

The Bulletins issued for months past have all stated that his Majesty's disorder remains undiminished: and we understand, that it is the opinion of the Medical Gentlemen attending him, that nothing short of a miracle can bring about a recovery from his afflicting malady. At times, we are happy to say, he is tolerably composed; the number of persons specially appointed to attend him by the Doctors are reduced from six to two; and his principal Pages are admitted, and have been for some time, to attend him, the same as when he enjoyed good health. His Majesty dines at half-past one o'clock, and he in general orders his dinner. He and his attendants occupy a suite of 13 rooms, which are situated on the north side of Windsor Castle, under the state rooms. Five of them are wholly devoted to the personal use of the King. Dr. Willis sleeps in the room adjoining the fifth, to be in readiness to attend his Majesty. He also attends the Queen every morning after breakfast, and reports to her the state of the afflicted Monarch, and then proceeds to the Princesses, and other branches of the Royal Family, who happen to be at Windsor, with a similar report. In general her Majesty returns with Dr. Willis, through the state rooms, down a private staircase leading into the King's suite of rooms, appropriated to this purpose; sometimes she converses with her Royal Husband, and sometimes not, according to circumstances. The Queen is the only person who is admitted to this privilege, except the Medical Gentlemen, and other attendants. In case of Dr. J. Willis's absence, Dr. R. Willis takes his place. The other Medical Gentlemen take it in rotation to be in close attendance. Two Messengers go from the Secretary of State's Office daily, and return to London, as they have been accustomed to do for a number of years past. He who arrives at noon brings an account of the state of the King's health to the Prince Regent and the Members of the Queen's Council. His Majesty has never been left, since his malady, without one of the Royal Family being in the Castle, and a Member of the Queen's Council.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

At the present moment, when public economy and retrenchments throughout every department of our public expenditure are so imperiously called for, we may look with some degree of confidence to the "*Bank of England*," as a source of reduction in our expenses of no inconsiderable *extent*. The price now paid to the *Bank* for managing the National Debt, and for receiving the installments on Loans and Lotteries, amounts annually to a sum of above *three hundred thousand pounds*; and the profit of the Bank, or what is the same thing, the loss sustained by the Public in interest of money, on the immense balances of public money lodged at the Bank (amounting, on an average, *for many years past*, to a sum fluctuating betwixt *ten and twelve millions)* cannot be estimated at less than *four hundred thousand pounds per annum.*—And this last charge is paid by the Public to the Bank for no other service than merely that of acting *as Bankers to the Public!*—a service which there can be no doubt would be performed for less than *one-tenth part* of the sum now paid, that is, less than *forty thousand pounds* per annum, if transacted by private bankers; and though there may be a question as to the propriety of entrusting such large sums in the hands of any private bankers, no person can contend, that there is any reason why we should pay to the Bank of England *four hundred thousand pounds* annually for a service which private bankers could afford to perform, and would most eagerly undertake, *for forty thousand pounds*. Observe, too, that the increase of Bank of England profits, from the increased circulation of their paper since the Restriction Act passed in 1797, now exceeds the enormous sum of "*seven hundred thousand pounds annually*."

We have acquired the knowledge of these interesting details from the discussions instituted on the subject in the last Session of Parliament by Mr. Grenfell, who gave notice, at the end of the Session, that he should resume the subject, and propose something of a practical nature upon it in the approaching Session. The Honourable Gentleman has given this pledge to the Public—we hope and believe he will redeem it.

EXCHEQUER EXTENTS IN AID OF THE KING'S DEBTORS.

The manner in which this law is now acted upon is of very recent invention, or at least the knowledge of the enormous power which it gives to revenue officers has hitherto been confined but to few persons; it has not till of late been generally adopted; but now almost every county has its banker, who is at the same time a revenue officer; they are all perfectly aware of the valuable privilege they possess, and are, as occasion requires, pushing it to the utmost extent. The ruinous, the unjust way in which this terrible law is put into execution in some places is such as must render all credit dangerous, and must be found altogether insupportable.

In times of ruin and distress, like the present, when the taxes are paid, not from the surplus profits of the country, after affording to its industrious and laborious inhabitants even a scanty subsistence, but are confessedly collected from the miserable remains of that general wreck of property which is spreading so rapidly in all directions—when the public revenue is of such enormous amount as to threaten to absorb or annihilate all private property—it is, indeed, sufficiently hard, it is truly galling enough, that payment should be exacted by means so ruinous and unfeeling, when the debt is due directly to the Crown, or when the interests of the Crown are in hazard; but that the whole horde of revenue officers—that the army of collectors, receivers, distributors, &c. &c. &c. who cover the whole face of the country with their presence—that all and each of them should have this same terrible power, not only over their debtors, but also *over the debtors of their debtors to an endless extent*—that they should have it in their power to upset titles and hurl down ruin upon their fellow-subjects, at their own good will and pleasure, and all this when the interests of the Crown are *not* implicated, when by no possibility the claims of the Crown can be in hazard, is indeed a hardship too great to be endured. In the ordinary course of the law, between debtor and creditor, the debtor has of late been thought to be too much exposed to the want of mercy in his creditor, and yet in that process it is nearly a year before a common creditor can attach the property of his debtor, who in the course of that process may, if he please, submit the justice and legality of the claims of his creditor to a jury of his country; he is, indeed, protected on every side, and in every point; and if he be too far involved to recover himself, an assignment, or a commission of bankruptcy, with at least an appearance of impartiality and justice, with some care and management, divides the debts and effects amongst the creditors generally; all fare pretty much alike, and all get something; any preference given by a debtor so situated, to any particular creditor, is not only considered dishonourable, but dishonest—and the late general Insolvent Act, an act of additional mercy and protection, marks with the strongest reprobation such conduct, by *excluding* debtors so acting from all participation in its great and valuable advantages.

Such is the nature and spirit of the common law—and yet, in opposition to all this, a revenue officer is enabled, by an "Exchequer extent in aid," to obtain *absolute* and *immediate* power over the property of his debtors, and *the debtors of his debtors*, to an endless extent—and that preference in favour of a single creditor, which the one law reprobates and so severely punishes, is by this process given in the fullest possible manner, and this in cases where the interest of the Crown can by no possibility be exposed to hazard—the creditor's own statements are taken, his own charges made, his own time chosen, the goods and effects exposed to sale without judgment or discretion; he takes all, and is perfectly indifferent to the utmost waste, so that his claim be satisfied. It may not unfrequently happen, that, with a fair prospect of being able to pay 30s. in the pound, an estate so seized, so treated, may not render *half* that amount.

This precious power, in these days of ruin and embarrassment, a revenue officer has, by a little management, the privilege of extending around him to his utmost wish—he may dispense his *indulgences* of inviolable safety, either to his *profit* or his pleasure, as best suits his inclination; and all who are not within this magic circle, who are not of the chosen, the favoured number, must quietly, patiently, with becoming meekness, submit to perpetual exclusions, loss of property, and the grossest and most unfair partialities. These men are, in the first place, profusely paid by the Public; they are then endowed with large sums of public money, and many of them with perpetual public balances; and they are, lastly, armed with a power over that same Public, for their own sole special protection and farther emolument, than which nothing can be imagined more hateful, more degrading, or more despotic.

We defy the warmest admirers of British jurisprudence to produce from any other country a law of its kind, more vexatious, more ruinous, more unjust, or one which, under present circumstances, it will be more difficult for an oppressed and suffering People to bear under; it appears to be one of those grinding and degrading laws which always mark the progress of a ruined People, towards the last stages of weakness and imbecility.

The utmost animosity, it appears, still subsists between the rival Chiefs Christophe and Petion.—A sort of manifesto had been published on the 9th of November by the former, in which he charges Petion with having carried on secret negotiations for the surrender of Haytian independence to the Crown of France.

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

NEW SEEDS, TREES, &c.

RICHARD FENNESSY,
NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN,
BARRONSTRAND-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the Public, that he has received, per the *Aurora*, Capt. HARVEY, from London, a general Supply of new GARDEN, FLOWER, and BIRD SEEDS—Spring VETCHES, Red & White CLOVER, TREFOILE, RYE-GRASS, White York DAYSEED, SAINT FOINE, LUCERNE, &c. &c.

His Nurseries are well stocked with a fine Assortment of FRUIT and FOREST TREES, GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS, SHRUBS, and FLOWER ROOTS—also, best CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, SEA KALE, and ASPARAGUS PLANTS—every Article of which he will dispose of at the lowest Prices.

Waterford, Feb. 1, 1816.

PIM AND PENROSE NEVINS
HAVE FOR SALE,
Prime Port Wine—Vintage 1812.
Benecarlos, Teneriffe, and Bronte, } *Wines,*
Jamaica Rum,
French Vinegar,
Oak Bark,
Russia Tallow,
Russia Mats,
Kelp,
Tar,
Iron Hoops,
Bloom Raisins,
Sweet and Bitter Almonds,
French Prunes,
Cork Wood,
French Burr Stones,
Scotch Herrings,
100 *Sacks French Clover-Seed,*
10 *Pipes*, 20 *Hhds.* } *Cider,*
5 *Tons Paper Staff.*

Waterford, 1st Mo. 30, 1816.

TOBACCO.

ARRIVED this day, per the *Ariel*, from Virginia, 153 Hhds. of TOBACCO, of the very best Quality, which will be immediately landed and offered for Sale by

JOHN ALLEN AND SON.

Waterford, December 13, 1815.

TO BE SET,

THE HOUSE and CONCERNS late in possession of MATTHEW JACKSON, situated in Cook-lane. Application to be made to WILLIAM BOLAN.

Waterford, January 23, 1816.

TO BE LET,

FOR THREE LIVES OR THIRTY-ONE YEARS,
FROM THE ENSUING 25TH DAY OF MARCH,
In such Divisions as may be agreed on,

THE LANDS of BALLYRISTEEN, containing 213 A. 0 R. 1 P. plantation measure, situated about 10 Miles from Waterford, and 1½ from the Sea-coast at Bonmahon.

PART of BALLYVADEN, containing 169 A. 1 R. 29 P. now tenanted by the Widow JORDAN, and situated as above.

The LANDS of KILDOUANE, containing 172 A. 2 R. 28 P.—From 20 to 30 Acres of said Farm will be let on Building Leases for Bathing Lodges, in Lots of from 5 to 3 Acres each, and ample Encouragement will be given to any Person inclined to establish the Brewing or Baking Business on the Premises. The Beauty of the Situation, excellent Roads in all directions, and Contiguity to the Strand of Bonmahon, need no Comment.

Also, for Thirty-one Years,

The LANDS of ADERMON, containing 72 A. 0 R. 38 P. situated about 15 miles from Waterford, adjoining the Military Road from Waterford to Dungarvan—

And the LANDS of ROBERTSTOWN, containing 24 A. 2 R. 25 P. adjoining the aforesaid Farms.

Proposals to be made to RICHARD P. O'SHEE, Esq. Gardenmorris Kilmacthomas—or Major O'SHEE, Sheestown, Kilkenny. Nov. 1, 1815.

HOUSE AND DEMESNE TO BE LET, FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS.

MR. T. SARGENT will let his HOUSE and DEMESNE, the latter consisting of a LAWN, and FOUR FIELDS, well planted, screened, and divided, with fine quick set Hedges. It contains Nine Plantation Acres, of rich Meadow ground, adjoining the City of Waterford. The HOUSE and OFFICES are new, commodious, and in complete order—with a walled in GARDEN and ORCHARD in full bearing. In a few Years, the Plantations of OAK, ELM, ASH, BEECH, LARCH, FIR, &c. will be very valuable.

If required, the Tenant can be accommodated with more Land. A Fine will be expected, and Time will be given for the Payment, on approved Security. January 9, 1816.

TO BE LET,

AS FORMERLY ADVERTISED,
THE HOUSE AND CONCERNS
Now occupied by PHINEAS MURPHY.
ALSO, A GOOD FAMILY HOUSE ADJOINING.
Application to be made to WILLIAM HEUGHS, Esq.
December 9, 1815.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

TO BE LET,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,
For such Term as may be agreed upon,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, ORCHARDS and DEMESNE of BODERAN—with any number of Acres, from Twenty to Sixty Two. Said Lands are situated within Seven Miles of New-Ross, Three of Duncannon Fort, and Two of Ballyhack.

Application to be made to ADAM ROGERS, Esq. Waterford—or Major ROGERS, Passage.

Dec. 22, 1815.

☞ THE GOLD COIN OF THE REALM RESTORED TO CIRCULATION.

AN issue of FIFTY THOUSAND GOLDEN GUINEAS will take place in a few days, for the purpose of paying Two of the Prizes of Twenty-five Thousand Guineas, which, with Two others of Twenty Thousand Pounds, &c. &c. are all contained in the Lottery which commences

The Fourteenth of February.

The whole of the Great Capitals, notwithstanding their magnitude, will be paid in Money. There are not two Blanks to a Prize—and all the Prizes must be gained by the present Purchasers of Tickets, as the whole of the Twenty Thousand Numbers are included in this one Scheme, and not divided into Two Lotteries, as of late years.

SCHEME.

2 Grand Prizes of	25,000 Guineas each in Gold.	£52,500
2	£20,000	40,000
2	5,000	10,000
5	1,000	5,000
5	500	2,500
10	200	2,000
15	100	1,500
30	50	1,500
1,000	24	24,000
1,000	15	15,000
4,600	10	46,000
6,671 Prizes, all Money.		£200,000

TICKETS AND SHARES
Are now on Sale at
FARRELL'S, BULL'S, PHELAN'S, M'MAHON'S, and BIRNIE'S, Quay, Waterford.

TO BE LET ON A FINE, OR SOLD,

UNDER AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
FOR PAYMENT OF DEBTS AND INCUMBRANCES,
PART OF THE LANDS OF FAITHLEGG,
In the Barony of Gaultier and County of Waterford.

Application to be made to CORNELIUS BOLTON and CORNELIUS HENRY BOLTON, Esqrs. Faithlegg—and Sir FRANCIS HASSARD, Waterford.

November 16, 1815.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—FEB 2

Butter, first Quality,		0s 0d.	per Cwt
—— second,		0s 0d.	
—— third,		0s 0d.	
Tallow (rendered)	94s.	95s. 0d.	
Lard (flake)	50s. 0d.	52s. 0d.	
—— (casks, *rendered*)	54s. 0d.	58s 0d.	
Singed Pigs,	23s. 9d.	24s 0d.	
Scalded ditto,	18s 3d.	21s 6d.	
Beef,	20s. 0d.	25s. 0d.	
Oatmeal,	10s 6d.	11s. 0d.	
Flour, first Quality,	—s. —d.	—s. —d.	per Bag
—— second,	33s 0d.	36s 0d.	
—— third,	18s 0d	26s. 0d.	
—— fourth,	14s 0d.	16s 0d.	
Wheat,	23s 0d.	25s 0d.	per Barrel
Barley,	8s. 0d.	9s 0d.	
Oats (common)	1s 0d.	00s. 0d.	
—— (potatoe)	8s. 0d.	00s. 0d.	
Malt,	34s. 0d.	36s. 0d.	
Coals,	4s 0d.	4s 6d	
Tallow (rough),	8s 0d.	8s 6d.	per Stone
Potatoes (new),	3d.	to 4d.	
Beef (quarters),	2½d.	3½d.	per lb
Beef (joints),	3d.	4d.	
Mutton (quarters),	4 d.	5 d.	
Mutton (joints),	4½d.	5½d.	
Pork,	2½d.	3d.	
Butter,	20d.	24d.	
Train Oil,		£38 0s.	per Ton.
Whiskey,	10s. 4d.	8d	per Gal.

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday.

798 Barrels Wheat,	Averaging	£1 5s.	0½d.
3741 —— Oats,		0 8s	0 d.
766 —— Barley,		0 7s	9½d.

SPECIAL COMMISSION.

Thomas Quinlan, John Quinlan, Daniel Herrick, and Stephen Egan, were indicted for conspiring to murder the Rev. John Hamilton, and proposing and endeavouring to persuade another to kill and murder, and were given in charge to the following Jury:—

Richard Perry,	William Grene,
James Morton,	Oliver Lodge,
Thomas M'Craith,	Charles Doherty, Esqrs.
John Smithwick,	Mr. Wm. Lonergan,
Hugh M Barrett,	Mr. James Castell,
J. Murphy,	Mr. John Cantwell.

Robert Dyer swore, he lives in Roscrea, and is a labourer; he knows Thomas Quinlan and John Quinlan a long time—knows Herrick not so long, about six or seven years. He identified them. He knows the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of Roscrea, a Magistrate; he communicated with him about the month of November last, the first time he ever gave him information on this subject; but witness gave Mr. Hamilton information about two years ago on another. He met the two Quinlans in Roscrea, and went to the house of Bill Casey, to get some drink, with Pat. Hickie and the two Quinlans.—About night-fall, they were coming home by Mr. Hamilton's house, and met Daniel Herrick, who said, come here, and I'll shew you where *the chap* is walking. They went along to the stable, at the back of Mr. Hamilton's house—the two Quinlans, Herrick, Hickie, and himself. They saw Mr. Hamilton walking in his own kitchen garden, between light and dark, alone. Hickie went out of the stable two or three minutes, and returned with a short gun, pulled out the ramrod to shew it was loaded, and cocked it up at the window, and asked, would he fire? The witness got hold of the gun, and said, no, it was so early they would be all taken up.—Tom Quinlan was hearty, and wanted to get the gun, but witness, knowing him to be a hasty man, would not give it—Quinlan said nothing. The witness says, "we were *dismissed* and went home." Herrick turned back again. While there, they saw Mr. Hamilton again, with his grown-up son; they all said not to fire till the two should be together, that one shot might take down the two—as, if only one was killed, there would be an alarm. There was no conversation after, Mr. Hamilton and son had gone into the house—before they parted, Herrick said, he would have an eye out, and they would have a better opportunity. They had no further communication till the night they agreed to fire at Mr. Hamilton, the Thursday after Christmas day—this was at Thomas Quinlan's house, where John Quinlan, Pat. Hickie, Patrick Salmon, and himself were. John Quinlan, Pat. Hickie, and himself, went to Maher's, where they were joined by a stranger—the stranger said, "I think I saw you before now." "If you did," said the witness, "you have an advantage of me." The stranger said, he saw him in Templemore, and threw some sign at Hickie, who answered it by putting up his hand to his face.

They shook hands, and the stranger said, that Hickie was the only man that knew the sign. The stranger said, he lived between Thurles and Cashel; he pulled out a pistol, but said he was afraid to speak more now—Hickie bid him never fear; then the stranger said, I am the very man who shot at Mr. Baker; Hickie said, there was as great a tyrant here as ever Mr. Baker was; he asked who? I told him Mr. Hamilton; he asked me to shew him where Mr. Hamilton lived, that he might do his job, as he had done Mr. Baker's; we got no more drink; we went out all together; went down towards Mr. Hamilton's house. I went and looked through a slit of the window and saw Mr. Hamilton sitting reading with his hat on. I told them and they came down; I ran away, and a shot was fired, I cannot say by whom. I went home. Next morning I saw Hickie and Quinlan, and heard them say nothing about the business. This was a figure they shot at, but they did not know it; the strange man, witness was sure, knew it was a figure, as Mr. Hamilton told me he would have a figure dressed up like himself. He met the strange man two or three days before; they had settled the words they would use to one another when they would meet. They planned, that it should seem an accidental meeting. They never had met at Templemore. When they were in the stable, Mr. Hamilton did not know they were there; could not see Mr. Hamilton immediately afterwards, and he told the matter to his brother, who lives with Mr. Birch as butler, about three days after it happened; in about four days, he told it to Mr. Hamilton. In the course of the two years, since the first information, he used to give Mr. Hamilton information about other things. He did go intending to kill Mr. Hamilton, but if he staid back there would be a suspicion, and he would have prevented the shot.

On his cross-examination by Mr. Campbell, he said, he was two years an informer by trade; he informed for nothing but to save blood: Never swore but what he told Mr. Hamilton: never swore against any man for murder, only Frank Cotton. He did not swear on the trial, because Frank's people sent him off, and allowed him 5s. a week, diet, lodging, and washing, to get Frank off. He saw the deceased get the blow, and the man died the day after, and he was bound to prosecute in £50 and forfeited his recognizance. Cotton returned to the same employment he had been in. One of them is in the distillery, and one in the brew-house of Mr. Birch. Birch is one brewer and Egan is another. "So," said Mr. Campbell, "Cotton, the murderer, and you, the informer, are in Birch's employment." Witness said he laid a snare in this business; and he engaged in it, because he had been engaged in the first attempt. He never knew where Halpin came from: never heard of Quinlan, the deserter, swearing against eleven men till he came to Clonmel: never heard of any reward, nor was he offered any, for swearing against the Prisoners, but was told he would be protected, and nothing should happen him. He never lodged informations against any of the Egans, only that he swore he saw one of them parading with a parcel of men, some of them with pikes, in Mr. Prittie's demesne: Stephen Egan; never told Mr. Prittie.—Some were in green uniforms: saw nothing in the officers' hands; only drilling the men, going through their exercise; some of them had green trowsers, and short jackets, and little low white caps, like forging caps. Some of them wore yellow trimming: could not tell how they were exercising: there were about fifty or sixty:—This was about two years ago. He never heard this story went up to the Castle: could not tell how they exercised, nor shew their manner of exercise: some had pikes without handles; knew some of the men; Tom Quinlan, John Quinlan, Pat. Hickie; lodged informations before Mr. Hamilton shortly after. The men were not tried nor taken up for it. The meeting in the stable was accidental, but when met, he expected the party was a going to attempt Mr. Hamilton's life. Does not suppose the shot would have been fired, but for him and the stranger: none of the party was armed but the stranger. The stranger said he was to fire at Mr. Hamilton, and to get another to fire at him, if he could: can't tell where the stranger got the pistol. Halpin was the stranger. The first time they were half an hour together: he told Mr. Hamilton: they were together a second time; he was to point out the house. They talked of shooting Mr. Hamilton. The witness was to find the men and bring them to drink, and shew him the house, and he (Halpin) was to come in there: they settled the conversation, and then they were to fire at Mr. Hamilton, if the men would give in to it. It was in Maher's house the conversation occurred about firing at Mr. Hamilton. Pat. Hickie and John Quinlan told them Mr. Hamilton had been set before, and they would fire at him only it was rather early; then Halpin bid them shew him the house, and he would do the job, as he did Mr. Baker's. The figure was dressed, and the witness shewed it, and Halpin was to fire, and another to fire, if he could prevail on them; there was but one pistol—he did not hear any one say, "there he is sitting alone and ready." The witness said he was sitting there when he saw the figure; they went down and he went off. He heard one shot, but saw no one fire it. Hickie is brother-in-law to witness, and was not privy to the secret of the figure. Herrick and Thos. Quinlan were not there that night. Question—"Was not the snare then to bring Hickie, your brother-in-law, in to be hanged for assassination?" Oh! Halpin was to prosecute Hickie, who could not be hanged, if he was not willing to go: the bridge was within hearing from the window. He said all the army and towns-people turned out, immediately on the shot being fired, in pursuit of the party. The three all ran together. John Quinlan, Pat. Hickie, and the witness: did not see Halpin until two days after, at Mr. Hamilton's, where there was no one but Mr. Hamilton, Halpin, and the witness. He heard Halpin say, he could not prevail on any of them to fire; that he could bring no more into the snare, and that he would have brought in all the rest, if he could.

The Rev. John Hamilton swore, he is a Magistrate some time, and knows Robert Dyer, who came to him in December, 1813, to give informations of certain proceedings in the neighbourhood of Roscrea. From time to time afterwards, he gave other informations. When first Dyer gave these informations, he, Mr. Hamilton, in concert with other Magistrates, gave him certain directions. The thing was of so much moment, he thought it right to apprize other Magistrates: there were private meetings, and he thought it right that the informations of Dyer should be communicated to Government, and proper to make use of Dyer as an instrument to procure information of what was going on in the country, and the Lord Lieutenant readily adopted his suggestions, and his belief of the fidelity of these communications. Hickie was brought to him by Mr. John Birch, who employed him in November last: he was in the habit of being in his garden often, after night-fall: there was a stable belonging to his house, but not used by him until November. He knows Herrick, who, in November last, was a labourer to Mr. Richardson, living next door, and their stables joined each other. A communication, the only direct one, was above through the partition; there was no communication on the ground floor; the window was below, and there was a way to get down from the loft; Dyer had continued to make discoveries. Early in December, he gave information, that, in November, in the stable, an attempt was made to shoot him, and that he prevented it; and he then gave the names of the parties, and information of the plan upon his life after that, and promised he would continue to bring that to light, without danger to himself—the witness consulted another Magistrate—there was, therefore, a meeting of other Magistrates, to whom he communicated his opinion, that some stratagem or device should be resorted to, to discover whether Dyer actually told the truth. Herrick was living next door, and he, the witness, not giving them time to attack, they gave up the idea of the stables. On Halpin,

[For remainder see last Page.]

DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY TO THE FORCES WHICH SERVED IN PORTUGAL, SPAIN, & FRANCE.

NOTICE.

Grant to the Army under the Command of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, in the Peninsula.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Act, 54th George 3, cap. 86, that the distribution of the grant made by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to the Army which served under the command of his Grace Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, in Portugal, Spain, and France, from the 2d May, 1809, to the 10th of April, 1814, in pursuance of an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, for captures taken from the enemy and appropriated to the public service, to be distributed as booty and prize according to the direction and regulation contained in the said grant, will commence and take place at No. 18, Suffolk-street, Charing-cross, London, as follows:—

FIRST PAYMENT.

To the British army which broke up from Coimbra, in the kingdom of Portugal, on the 2d of May, 1809, and afterwards passed the Douro, to be distributed amongst the commander, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, who composed and were present with the army during the said operation,

1st class	£106 10 11½		4th class	£4 17 10
2d class	63 14 7		5th class	2 19 7½
3d class	11 2 1		6th class	0 7 2½

SECOND PAYMENT.

To the commander, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, who were present with and composed the British army in Portugal, on the 5th day of March, 1811, and during the retreat of the French army from Santarem; or who were present and composed the British army at the battle of Fuentes de Honor or Albuera, or either of them, viz.

1st class	£132 14 10½		4th class	£3 16 7
2d class	61 18 11		5th class	2 3 6½
3d class	8 16 11½		6th class	0 6 3½

THIRD PAYMENT.

To the commander, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, who were present with and composed the British army engaged in the capture of Cuidad Rodrigo, on the 13th January, 1812, or of Badajos, on the 5th April, 1812,

First class	£134 9 10	Fourth class	£4 14 1½
Second class	68 8 8	Fifth class	2 16 11
Third class	11 2 10	Sixth class	0 7 6

FOURTH PAYMENT.

To the commander, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, who were present with and composed the British army which entered Spain, between the 14th day of May, 1812, and the raising of the siege of Burgos, on the 21st day of October, in the same year; or who were engaged in any of the operations in that part of Spain during the above period,

First class	£142 5 7½	Fourth class	£1 0 0½
Second class	55 8 10½	Fifth class	2 3 8
Third class	9 19 3	Sixth class	0 6 4

FIFTH PAYMENT.

To the commander, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, who were present with and composed the British army which entered Spain at the commencement of the campaign in 1813, on the 14th day of May in that year, until the 31st Dec. in the same year; or who were present with and composed the army engaged in any of the operations in the north-western part of Spain during any part of the above period,

First class	£164 17 0½	Fourth class	£4 17 2½
Second class	75 16 3	Fifth class	2 14 3½
Third class	11 19 8	Sixth class	0 8 5½

SIXTH PAYMENT.

To the commander, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, who were present with and composed the British army which entered France between the 31st day of December, 1813, and the day of the battle of Toulouse, or who were present with and composed the British army engaged in any of the operations which took place in France during the above period,

1st class	£632 18 3½	4th class	£19 16 4
2d class	272 8 11½	5th class	10 0 7
3d class	50 15 8	6th class	1 14 3½

In order to consult the convenience of the army, in making the whole of the six payments at the same time, and to ensure despatch and regularity, it has been deemed necessary to establish the following order and course of payment, viz.

To the general staff and departments of the army, the officers and men of the royal artillery and engineers, including the corps of royal artillery drivers, and the department of the ordnance and the cavalry of every description, between the 1st and 28th days of February, 1816.

The corps of infantry of every description, from the 1st regiment of foot guards to the 50th foot, both inclusive, between the 1st and 31st March, 1816. The remaining corps of infantry, from the 51st regiment to the 7th line battalion King's German legion, between the 1st and 30th April, 1816.

All individuals belonging to the departments and corps before mentioned, or their assigns or representatives, who may not have had it in their power to receive the shares to which they are entitled, within the periods before specified, are to apply for the same between the 1st and 30th May next; after which date no further payments will be made by the distributing Agent, as all unclaimed shares and balances must then be paid into Chelsea Hospital: and it is thought right to apprize all parties concerned, that, from the extent and complication of the distribution, a period of one or two months may probably elapse before the books can be so made up as to enable the Treasurer of Chelsea Hospital to commence any payments of unclaimed balances.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

London, No. 18, Suffolk-street, Jan. 27, 1816.

N. B. It is requisite that such officers as may draw bills on the Distributing Agent for their prize money, should draw a separate bill for the specific amount of each payment to which they are entitled. The bills ought to be drawn in the following form:

——— *(Place and date.)*

£

At seven days sight, pay to ( ), or order, the sum of , being my share, as *(here state the rank and situation held at the time)*, of the booty or prize money granted to the army, under the command of Field Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington, for *(here state the number of the payment, whether 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, or 6th)*, as advertised in the London Gazette of Saturday, the 27th January, 1816. A. C.

LONDON.

MONDAY, JANUARY 29.

Stocks this day at One o'Clock.

3 per cent. consols 62½¼	5 per cents. 90¼½
3 Ditto for Acct. 62½¼	Om. (money) 18½ pr.
3 per cent. Red. 62½¼	Ditto (payment) 19
4 per cents. 77¼½	India Stock ——

We have received the Paris Papers of Thursday and Friday. The trial of Sir Robert Wilson, Captain Hutchinson, and Mr. Bruce, did not come on before the Court of Assize on Thursday, as was expected; nor do the Papers mention, that any day is yet fixed. In the mean time, they have leave to receive visits, and one of the Papers describes the number of visitants as considerable.—Madame Lavalette was released from the Conciergerie last Tuesday evening, after giving bail as required by law.

It appears, even from the Paris Papers, that considerable agitation prevails there. The posts occupied by the troops of the line and the national guards have been considerably strengthened within these few days. Several more arrests have taken place, and chiefly in the Faubourg St. Marceau. Generals Pire and Belair have been taken up and sent to the Abbaye.

A Flanders Mail has brought a Brussels Paper, which gives from a private letter the particulars of Mr. Bruce's examination before the Police. We are neither able to confirm nor contradict it. Mr. Bruce is represented as having given an asylum and protection to Lavalette, without any previous plot or concert with any other person. It is said in this account, that Lavalette entered his apartment, announcing who he was—"I am Lavalette; I have just escaped from prison; I am pursued; I see some Gendarmes at the end of the street; I dare not proceed for fear of being again arrested; I fly to you; I confide myself to English honour *(loyaute)*; save me."

The Address in the Commons, it is said, will be moved by Sir Thomas Ackland, Bart. Member for Devon; and seconded by Mr. Paul Methuen, Member for Wilts.

CORN EXCHANGE, JAN. 29.—Although we have a good supply of Wheat this morning, the demand was fully adequate to it, and sales were readily effected at an advance of 3s. per quarter upon the prices of this day week. Barley sold freely at last Monday's prices, but 1s. per quarter under what was obtained last Friday, in consequence of large arrivals. Beans are 1s. per quarter dearer. In Oats or Peas there is little or no alteration.

Wheat (Eng) 42s 58s 68s	Small Beans.. 26s. to 28s.
Ditto (For.) 40s 48s 55s.	Tick Beans.. 24s. to 26s.
Rye........28s to 30s	Ditto (new).. 00s. to 00s.
Barley (old).. 22s. to 26s	Oats (Potatoe) 23s. to 26s.
Malt........ 50s. to 58s.	(Poland) 20s. to 23s
White Peas.. 26s. to 28s.	(Feed).. 16s to 20s
Ditto Boilers 30s. to 34s.	Fine Flour .. 50s. to 55s
Grey Peas....26s. to 30s	Rape seed .. 26l to 28l.

Courier-Office, One o'Clock.

We have just received a large mass of Private Letters from Paris, one of which announces, that some serious disturbances have broken out at Lyons, when a great number of Bonapartists, Federalists, &c. assembled on the *Place des Terraux*, threatening destruction to the Royalists. The insurgents were dispersed, but not without bloodshed.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30.

A Holiday at the Bank.

All the British troops have now withdrawn from Paris. On Saturday last, at five in the morning, Colonel Mackinnon, commanding the rear guard, delivered up the heights of Montmartre to the French troops. This was the last post delivered up.

It was reported at Paris on Saturday, that Sir Robert Wilson, Captain Hutchinson, and Mr. Bruce, will be let out of prison on bail previously to their trials.

We received this morning the Paris Papers of Saturday. The indictment against Sir Robert Wilson, Capt. Hutchinson, and Mr. Bruce, having, it is said, been drawn up, the trial will take place shortly before the Court of Assize.

These Papers allude again to the differences between Austria and Bavaria, which are more serious than we at first supposed. The *Austrian Observer* even says, that some skirmishes have taken place on the frontiers. The Court of Berlin takes the part of Bavaria:—

"The Negotiations between Bavaria and Austria appear to assume a serious tone, though many persons suppose, that an arrangement will soon take place. In the principality of Saltzburg and the Inverthiel, proclamations by the Bavarian Government are every where posted up, in which all the reports relative to the cession of these countries to a neighbouring Power are declared to be destitute of foundation, and the propagators of such reports are threatened with the punishment of imprisonment. These printed notifications have excited discontent among the Austrians stationed on the Bavarian frontier, and it is even said, that some slight skirmishes have occurred, to which the Chiefs, however, soon put a stop. General Vacquant, who is the Austrian Negotiator with Bavaria, sometimes despatches two couriers a day.

"We are assured, that the ultimatum of the Court of Austria has been delivered by General Vacquant to the Court of Bavaria. In the mean time, the general opinion is, that the military occupation of Saltzburgh and the Inverthiel will soon take place, and that the Austrian Government has already appointed the functionaries to be employed in those countries, and has ordered them to repair provisionally to the head-quarters of the Prince of Colloredo, who commands the Austrian troops on the Bavarian frontiers."—*(Austrian Observer.)*

A letter from Rastadt, dated Jan. 18, says—"The corps commanded by Count Colloredo, in Upper Austria, which is said to be destined to take possession of the territories of Saltzburgh and the Inverthiel, has hitherto made no movement since it last concentrated. It is hence inferred, that the negotiations between Vienna and Munich are not yet concluded. General Vacquant is still at Munich. It is said, that the Court of Berlin interests itself strongly on the side of Bavaria."—*(Journal de Paris.)*

We yesterday communicated shortly the decision of the Chamber of Deputies respecting the Clergy. To-day we have resumed the subject. The original proposition and the report of the Commission were, to allow the Clergy to accept donations. M. de Cardonnel, one of the Deputies, however, went much farther, and proposed, that all the property which had belonged to the Clergy, and had not been sold, or which had not been used as hospitals, or places for carrying on manufactures, should be restored to them—that every holder who, within a year after the passing of the law, shall submit voluntarily to a restitution of property belonging to the Clergy, shall not be called upon to refund rents or profits hitherto received, or be liable for any damages done to the property, or for bad administration. These amendments were agreed to. In the course of his speech, M. Cardonnel, alluding to the emigrants, exclaimed, "Happy would they be, if they could meet in their paths restorers of this kind; they would seat them in the midst of their children, and would not refuse them the title of generous benefactors."

By some these amendments of M. Cardonnel's are considered as the commencement of an attack upon the national proprietors.

The French Funds are 61.

The disturbances at Lyons, to which we alluded yesterday, were soon quelled. Two or three regiments are said to have been disbanded at Toulon and Lyons. Some men belonging to one disbanded at Lyons are stated, in company with a number of Federalists, &c. to have paraded the streets of Lyons with a bust of Bonaparte's son, crying out *Vive l'Empereur! Vive le Roi de Rome!* The Commandant at Lyons immediately assembled the National Guards and other troops, and put down the insurgents, though not without bloodshed. Amongst the ringleaders, says one of our Correspondents, were found several persons occupying posts under the present Government.

BRIGHTON, JAN. 29.

BULLETIN.—The Prince Regent has passed a quiet night, and his Royal Highness is much more free from pain this morning. M. J. TIERNEY.

Pavilion, half past ten, A. M. January 29, 1816

Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

We have extracted from the *Clonmel Herald* a trial of the most singular description that has ever appeared before the Public. The length of the details has rendered some postponements unavoidable, and precluded us from making any remarks upon foreign news. We are not ignorant of the proceedings upon the occasion, and we personally know, that it was hardly possible for the *Herald* to have been more minute in it's Report. Much, therefore, is lost to the Public. Never was the impartiality of Prosecutors for the Crown more nobly displayed, and never was the justice of a presiding Judge more eminent, or more distinguished. Counsellor M'DOUGALL was placed in a situation the most arduous that can be conceived. He had to cross-examine Mr. HAMILTON, the *lignum vitæ* as he called him, of the shooting conspiracy, a man who had made the most deliberate and complete arrangement of his proceedings, who appeared cool and determined, and who manifested a shrewdness and a strength of understanding far beyond what is common. Our readers will apply this character of him to the delusion of which he was represented as the dupe, and judge for themselves. In his persuasion, that his life was conspired against, he may have been sincere, but it exceeds our knowledge of human nature to understand, how such a man could have been for an instant deceived by one of the grossest impostors that ever gave a private narrative, or public testimony, and still less can we imagine, how he could, on such, or even worse evidence, have brought before a tribunal, whose sentence might have been death, so many of his fellow-creatures, and amongst these the EGANS, entitled by property and by conduct to rank in society with this zealous Magistrate himself, unless he believes, that their profession of the Catholic Religion consigns them to a cast beneath his dignity. He declared upon oath, that he had the same personal regard to the Catholics as to others. We are here again at a loss.—We are doubtful of the general existence, but we do not impeach it in the present instance, of that refined morality which can separate the *sin* from the *person*. This is the fixed doctrine of religious and cultivated minds, and we have no desire to exclude from the number a Magistrate of Roscrea, new in office, vigilant in duty, and the protector of the Country against a Catholic conspiracy of the terrific number of at least two hundred, exercised and paraded in Mr. PRITTIE's Cock-pit, where not more than half a dozen of men could, at the time, walk with facility. This last circumstance was sworn to by one of Mr. HAMILTON's own witnesses. We do not ask him, was he ignorant of this before the trial; but we do ask him, did he go and ascertain the nature of the ground? The reader will judge on all these matters for himself, and we return to Counsellor M'DOUGALL. His cross-examination of Mr. HAMILTON was one of the most ingenious and able that has ever taken place in a Court of Justice. It displayed extraordinary talents, and was throughout bitter and sarcastic in the extreme, and Mr. HAMILTON himself will probably be inclined to admit, as he professed himself to be a perfectly honest man, that the treatment he received was justifiable.

We have very little to add to our former account of the wreck at Tramore, and we are not at present inclined to enter minutely into the subject.—Private communications, of a painful nature, have reached us, but we must take time to deliberate upon them. They are anonymous, and we cannot, on such authority, give publicity to the charges they convey, without a particular investigation. If they shall be found to be true, we shall fearlessly discharge our duty, and Government shall be put in possession of the facts. In the mean time, we have to lament, that the most enormous system of plunder has taken place, and that it has taken place in a manner, which, in the very first instance, demands the scrutiny of Government, unless that Government shall neglect it's most imperative duties, which no man for one moment can suppose. More bodies from the transport have been cast upon shore, and, amongst these, that of Mr. DENT. These bodies have been buried, and that is all we have to say on this point. We have heard, that the mess-plate of the 59th Regt. was plundered, and that several musquets have fallen into the hands of those who could be better without them. We stated erroneously the name of the Master of the transport, which is GIBBS. The second vessel which came into Tramore Bay was the *Appollonia*, Captain JOHN PARRY, of Carnarvon, bound for Cork from London, loaded with teas, groceries, &c. The crew has been saved by the philanthropic exertions of young Gentlemen from this City.—The vessel has gone to pieces, but something of the cargo may be saved. We shall revert to these matters. The circumstances we have formerly described, and those detailed by the Cork papers, would furnish grounds for columns; but we do not enter into particulars. The heart that does not feel a simple narrative is dead to amplification.

No Mail due.

RICHARD FARRELL, Treasurer to the building of the new House of Recovery, acknowledges to have received from Mrs. FELL, by Dr. BURKITT, Ten Pounds. Likewise, some time ago, from Messrs. COURTENAY and SON, 2s. 6d. a fine on a workman—£1 2s. 6d. from a County Record Jury, by JOHN BOYCE, Esq.—and One Pound from a Lady, by Dr. WALLIS.

LOSS OF THE LORD MELVILLE TRANSPORT, AND ANOTHER, NAME UNKNOWN, OFF THE OLD HEAD OF KINSALE.

[The Cork Papers of February 1 contain the following woful narrative.]

The loss of these vessels is accompanied with the afflicting further information, that they were full of troops, consisting of the 59th and 62d regiments, and it is added, in the accounts which have reached us, a detachment of the 82d. The first information of the loss of the two former vessels reached this city yesterday, and it would be difficult to describe the sensations it created among all persons, at the melancholy fate of so many gallant men, who, after having survived all the perils of war, thus met their deaths within sight of the land where an affectionate and hospitable reception awaited them; and it may be easily supposed, that the public regret was not lessened when it became known, that numerous females, the wives of these poor fellows, and their companions through many a former danger, with their numerous children, shared their melancholy fate. Nothing official has yet been received relative to this disastrous event; the officers who have survived have been directed from head-quarters here to transmit the detail of the loss as soon as it can possibly be made out, but at noon this day it had not arrived. In the mean-time the following particulars are furnished by an intelligent Gentleman from Kinsale.

"On Tuesday evening last, those two vessels were observed to be embayed between the Old Head of Kinsale and the Seven Heads, the wind blowing a gale from the S. E. They used every exertion, and adopted every expedient, to weather the Old Head, in vain; the peril of their situation increased every moment, and, towards evening, an account was brought to Kinsale, that the ship would, in a short time, be on shore, and that the brig had dropped her anchors, in the hope of riding out the gale. On the receipt of this distressing communication, Collector Meade, with a decision and promptness equally creditable to him as a public officer and a man of humanity, ordered an Officer's party of the Limerick Militia, under the directions of Mr. Pratt, the Port Surveyor, to the Old Head, to afford every assistance and protection in their power to those unfortunate vessels. Mr. Spiller Newman, a respectable Gentleman of Kinsale, who holds a Revenue situation, generously volunteered his services, notwithstanding that he laboured under indisposition, and, although the scene of the apprehended calamity was altogether out of his district, and the range of his official duty, he obeyed the call of humanity, and accompanied Mr. Pratt and the military to the Old Head. They had to cross the Ferry of Kinsale, and then to march 5 or 6 miles through bye-roads, to get to the place of their destination. When they arrived there, they found that the ship had been driven ashore among the rocks—that, shortly after she struck, her boat had been launched and manned with five men—that two Officers and two Ladies, supposed to be their wives, an Assistant Surgeon, a Serjeant, his wife and child, had got into her, in the hope of gaining the shore—that, in a few minutes, she was struck by a wave and swamped; and, melancholy to relate, every soul perished, with the exception of one of the seamen, who reached the land scarcely alive. In a short time, the body of one of the Ladies was washed on shore, and although her name was sufficiently indicated by some papers found in her pockets, we forbear to mention it for the present, from obvious motives of caution, and the possibility of mistake. All the rest of the people of the ship fortunately remained in her; at low-water, in the course of the night, she was left nearly dry; and at about one or two o'clock they succeeded, under Divine Providence, in getting safely to land, to the number of about 400 souls. The ship, we understand, was a Transport, called the Lord Melville, with a detachment of the 59th and 62d regts. on board, bound for Cork.—At the commencement of the night, the brig being at anchor, and farther off shore, had to all appearance much greater chance of escape than the ship.—She was distinctly seen by the Revenue Officers and military party, with a light at her top-mast till after midnight. The light and vessel then disappeared altogether. It still blew a tremendous gale of wind right on the shore, the sea ran mountains high, the rain poured down in torrents, and the night was pitch dark. Under these circumstances, the most gloomy apprehensions for the fate of the brig were entertained by the party from Kinsale. When the morning dawned, these apprehensions seemed but too well grounded, as the brig had disappeared altogether. However, after a diligent search for some time along the shore, the fragments of her were discovered among the rocks, which lie between the two strands of Garrett's Town, and where she had been driven after parting her anchors in the night. Upon approaching the wreck, a most heart-rending scene of misery, desolation, and death, presented itself to the view. The vessel seemed to be a confused mass of timber, planks and boards, broken to pieces, and intermixed with piles of dead bodies, men, women, and children! Near to the wreck was situated a rock, somewhat elevated above the surface of the water, and upon this were seen about eighty or ninety poor human creatures who had scrambled to it from the vessel, and were still alive. The people from the shore communicated to them as well as they could, that their only chance of safety was in remaining where they were until low water; but, either thro' impatience of the misery of their situation, or from the impulse of despair, near 30 of them plunged into the sea, and endeavoured to gain the shore, but in vain, as most of them perished in the attempt. About 50 remained on the rock until low water, and were all saved. We have not yet been able to learn the name of the brig; she was a transport, and had a detachment of the 82d regiment on board, bound for Cork. We have had different accounts of the number of the detachment; the Kinsale accounts make it very considerable, and other accounts, which deserve great consideration, being from persons connected with the regiment, making it much less.—For the present, while there is a possibility of mistake, we shall abstain from mentioning the particulars of either estimate. Suffice it to say, that only fifty or sixty escaped from the brig. We have heard the name of one of the Officers of the 82d, who was saved—we announce it with great pleasure, for the relief of his family and friends, Lieut. Starkey. Yesterday morning, the Sovereign of Kinsale, Governor Browne, and Collector Meade, were most actively employed in procuring clothing, provisions and medical assistance for the poor surviving sufferers. As soon as they made the necessary arrangements, they repaired in person to the wrecks, and from the cordial co-operation which they received from the inhabitants of the town, of all ranks and descriptions, they have no doubt been enabled to afford the most timely and effectual relief. The brig has gone to pieces, and it was imagined, that the ship would share the same fate in the course of last night."

Since the foregoing particulars were communicated (last night) there has been no arrival from the scene of disaster, but we are in hourly expectation of hearing from it. Upon reference to the army news, we find, under date from Ramsgate, Jan. 25, that, on that day, the William Pitt, Lord Melville, and Seahorse, Transports, sailed thence, having on board the second Battalions of the 59th and 62d Regts. for this Port; and we are inclined to think the second vessel wrecked off Kinsale, the name of which was unknown there, is the William Pitt, though some doubt appears to be thrown on this supposition, by the statement, that she had a detachment of the 82d on board, whereas the Ramsgate note says it was the 59th and 62d that were in the three vessels that sailed from thence.

The interdiction, pronounced in our last paper against some wretched poetical *effusions*, has, as it was intended it should, encouraged, not deterred, the labours of minds conscious of their own merit and superiority, and adorned, at the same time, with that diffidence which is the characteristic of real genius. We give, with the sincerest pleasure, insertion to the following communication! The tribute to Dr. POWER's Memory is suited to the mild simplicity but noble virtues of his character. The writer has described him as he lived, and as he acted, and the accuracy of the portrait is not less striking than the refined taste of the painter.—Mr. M'DERMOT's future productions, whenever he may be inclined to appear before the Public, shall experience a ready attention. It would be a recreation to us at times to withdraw from the angry warfare of party, and to give encouragement to meritorious ambition.

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

SIR—Finding from the columns of your last Paper, that, of the several poetical communications which you have received on the character of Dr. POWER, none have been deemed worthy of insertion, and anxiously wishing, that some poetic tribute should be paid to the memory of so great and so exemplary a character—a character which you have yourself so warmly and so justly eulogised in the glowing language of admiration and esteem—I have attempted a task which would do honour to an abler pen. It is, indeed, the feeble effort of an admiring Muse, but I hope it will not be deemed unworthy a place in the columns of your respectable Paper.

MARTIN M'DERMOT.

A TRIBUTE

TO THE MEMORY OF THE

RIGHT REV. JOHN POWER, D. D.

Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford and Lismore.

While public grief and private woes relate,
That POWER has felt th' untimely dart of fate,
The sympathising Muse her voice would raise,
And join her accents to a Nation's praise,
To give to future times his deathless name—
Be this her glory, as is this her theme.
But ah! too soon the faithless arrow sped
That ranked our Pastor with the hallow'd dead!
Too soon, alas! he winged his happy flight
To realms of bliss and mansions of delight!
His was the task to ope th' instructive page,
And curb the vices of a harden'd age—
To shew Religion in her simplest dress,
And mark the way to peace and happiness.
Mild were his looks, to Heaven his will resign'd,
And Love and Hope alternate filled his mind:
The peaceful Virtues sway'd his gentle breast,
Warm with Devotion, with Affection blest,
And sweet Humanity, that drops the tear
To Friendship sacred, and to Virtue dear.
Such was the Man whose theme, divinely bright,
Illum'd our steps with heaven descending light,
And taught misguided Science where to find
Knowledge more certain, precepts more refin'd—
Taught her from speculative pride to turn,
Where stedfast FAITH and pure RELIGION burn.
Oft on the bed of Sickness he reclin'd,
To strengthen Faith, and fix the wavering mind;
To raise the doubtful Soul with heavenly art,
And calm each fear that nestles round the heart.
O! Sympathy divine, how sweet thy power!
How sweet with thee to watch the midnight hour,
And o'er the bed of sorrow to disclose
The tears that mingle with another's woes;
To pour to Heaven the vow that seeks relief
For others' pain, and shares in others' grief!
With thee, celestial passion, still imprest,
Our faithful Pastor felt supremely blest:
But mute are now the lips that oft inspired;
Closed are the eyes that kindling pathos fired;
No more we hear th' instructive accents rise,
That checked our crimes, and pointed to the skies;
Nor shall we longer hear th' angelic voice,
That bade the Sinner hope, the Good rejoice;
Fled is his shade, the seraph hosts to join
In notes of praise and harmony divine!

M. M'DERMOT.

DIED—At Penrhyn, Cornwall, on the 21st ult. the Hon. Mrs Knox, Lady of the Right Hon. George Knox, of Dublin, and sister to Chichester Fortescue, of Clyde Farm, in the County of Louth, Esq.—At Esker, in the County of Galway, Mrs. Richard Tighe. Of this Lady we shall say more hereafter.

THE REV. WILLIAM PRICE, A. B. having been elected to conduct the CORPORATION SCHOOL of WATERFORD, in the room of the late Rev. JOHN FRIZEN, informs the Public, that he intends commencing School in STEPHEN STREET, on MONDAY, the 5th of February.

BOARDERS—TUITION in ENGLISH, LATIN, and GREEK; ELOCUTION and COMPOSITION, HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, ASTRONOMY, MATHEMATICS and the Use of the GLOBES—*Thirty-Five Guineas* per Annum and *Five Guineas* Entrance.

Washing and Mending—10s. 8d. per Quarter.

Each Boy to be provided with two Pair of Sheets and Four Towels—Firing Money, 10s. for the Winter.

DAY SCHOLARS—TUITION, as above, *Six Guineas* per Annum, and *One Guinea and a Half* Entrance. Firing Money for the Winter, 6s.

WRITING, ARITHMETIC and BOOK KEEPING—11s. 4½d per Quarter.

FRENCH—*One Guinea* per Quarter and *One Guinea* Entrance.

One Vacation—Six Weeks in Summer. Payments Quarterly.

N. B. Any Boy leaving the School, after entering into a new Quarter, is chargeable with the whole, and no Deduction made for occasional absence.

Mr. PRICE takes this Opportunity of returning his sincere Acknowledgments to those Parents who have already confided to him the Education of their Children, and assures both them and others who may be inclined to place a similar Confidence in him, that no Exertions shall be omitted towards the moral and intellectual Improvement of his Pupils.

Satisfactory Information, with respect to Mr. PRICE's literary Character whilst in College, may be obtained by referring to the Rev. Doctors DAVENPORT & LLOYD, Senior Fellows—Rev. Doctor REA, Rev. Doctor MOONEY, Rev. CHARLES ELRINGTON, Rev. J. H. SINGER, and Rev. ROMNEY ROBINSON, Junior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin.

Waterford, Feb. 3, 1816.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, FEB. 2.

ARRIVED,

Jan. 31st—Richmond Revenue Cruiser, A. Bolton; Anne, Alker, Jersey, wine, cider, &c; Caroline, Domingo Casto, Viana, fruit, a market; Duck, Silly, Nantz, ballast; Fox Transport, Dennis, Dover, 82d Regt. for Cork; Freeling Packet.

Feb. 1st—Auckland Packet; William and Thomas, Ewens, London, m. goods, Cork.

2d—Camden Packet.

SAILED,

Jan. 31st—None.

Feb. 1st—Mansfield, Gower, and Sandwich Packets. Put back—Sandwich Packet.

TO BAKERS.

THE GOVERNORS of the HOUSE of INDUSTRY are desirous of contracting for a regular and full supply of HOUSEHOLD BREAD.—Application to the Regulating Committee, at the Board Room, on MONDAYS, at 12 o'clock.—Payment once a Month.

Waterford, Feb. 3, 1816

TO BE LET,

FROM THE TWENTY-FIFTH MARCH NEXT,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of MOUNT BERESFORD. The House is in excellent order, and fit for the immediate reception of a Family—the Demesne contains 20 Acres of Land, in the highest State of Improvement, with an excellent GARDEN, and OFFICES of every description—and situated within Four Miles of Waterford, and Three of Dunmore.

Proposals to be made to the Rev. RICHARD MAUNSELL, Clonmel—or to WILLIAM M. ARDAGH, Waterford. February 3, 1816.

EDWARD ROBERTS, Esq. *Plaintiff*; DAVID O'NEIL POWER, Esq. *Defendant.*	BY Virtue of his Majesty's Writ of *Fieri Facias* to us in this Cause directed, we will, on SATURDAY, the

3d Instant, at the Hour of One o'Clock, opposite the Commercial Hotel in this City, set up and sell by Auction a fashionable JAUNTING CAR & HORSE, the property of the Defendant, to satisfy the Plaintiff's Demand.

JAMES HACKETT, CORNELIUS H. BOLTON, } *Sheriffs.*

Waterford, Feb. 1, 1816

DREW and KING *a* ANNESLEY & others	THE SALE under the Decree in this Cause is ADJOURNED to one o'Clock in the Afternoon of MONDAY,

the 12th day of February next, at my Chambers, Inns Quay.—Dated this 27th day of January, 1816. THOMAS BALL.

GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that the Packet SURPRIZE, Captain JOHN MAXSEY, will sail for *Bristol* on THURSDAY next.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that the GOVERNMENT VESSELS, from *Waterford to Bristol*, sail EVERY THURSDAY. They are fitted with elegant Accommodations for Passengers.

☞ Inquire, *if by Letter, post paid*, of the Captain, at the Commercial Hotel, Mall—or of Mr WILLIAM PALMER, Agent, Quay, Waterford.

N. B. Similar Vessels sail from Bristol to Waterford the same days.

*** The Cork and Bristol GOVERNMENT VESSELS sail from Cork and Bristol every Tuesday and Saturday. Waterford, February 3, 1816.

LUMP SUGARS & HERRINGS.

TWELVE HOGSHEADS OF REFINED LUMP SUGARS, OF A DESIRABLE SIZE AND QUALITY, ALSO, HERRINGS, IN BARRELS, OF CHOICE QUALITY, TO BE SOLD, ON REASONABLE TERMS, AT THE STORES OF WYSE AND QUANS.

Waterford, Nov. 4, 1815.

HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.

"Health is the only Riches a man can set a value upon; without it all men are poor, let their estate be what it will."—MOORE.

"Health is certainly the Riches of Life; and, if men were to derive their rank from that alone, it would, in all probability, make them more careful to preserve it."—IBID.

LET those who are afflicted in the following manner reflect on the cause that produced such havoc upon the "wholesome appetites and powers of life:"—disordered stomach, dry cough, weakness in the voice, hoarseness, shortness of breath upon the least exercise, and relaxation of the whole system. Those afflicted with paleness, languor of the eyes, weakness of sight or memory, should take time to consider Linnæus's advice, that "youth is the important period for framing a robust constitution," and that "nothing is to be dreaded so much as premature excess." The foundation of a happy old age is a good constitution in youth; temperance and moderation at that age are passports to happy gray hairs.

The CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD, prepared by Dr. SOLOMON, Gilead House, near Liverpool, is universally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath and consumptive habits.

Sold by ARTHUR BIRNIE, price 11s. each, or four in one Family Bottle for 33s. British, by which one 11s bottle is saved, with the words "Samuel Solomon, Liverpool," engraved on the Stamp—British money.

WHERE MAY BE HAD,

(Price Three Shillings British.)

That scarce, interesting, and useful Family Work, (with which is given an elegant Portrait of the Author, and a view of Gilead House) entitled,

A GUIDE TO HEALTH,

By S. SOLOMON, M. D.

Containing a Treatise on Female Diseases, Nervous and Hypochondriac Complaints; also General Remarks on those Diseases with which the human body is most frequently afflicted.

☞ Dr. SOLOMON expects, when consulted by letter, the usual compliment of a one pound note to be enclosed, addressed, "Money Letter, Dr. Solomon, Gilead House, near Liverpool. Paid double postage."

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT,

For Three Lives or Thirty six Years,

TWENTY SIX ACRES of the LANDS of BALLYMACLODE, with HOUSE and OUT OFFICES, on the Road to Passage, and about Two Miles from Waterford, adjoining Mr. RIDGWAY's. Application to be made to JOHN MULLOWNEY, at said Lands.

Jan. 30, 1816.

CHEAP LINENS, DIAPERS, SHEETING, &c.

R. T. POWER, PARADE,

WITH the liveliest sense of gratitude, informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just laid in a fresh Supply of every Article in the LINEN DRAPERY Line.

SILK TABINETS, BOMBAZETS, &c. selected with care, at the first Ware-houses in Dublin. His Stock of HOSIERY, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, FLANNELS, &c. he imports from the Manufacturers in England. POWER pledges himself to sell every Article in this way, at least as cheap as any other House in this City.

He has the best old PORT and SHERRY, direct from Oporto and Cadiz, at reduced prices of

PORT, £120 per Pipe—£60 per Hogshead.

PORT & SHERRY in Bottle, 50s. per Dozen.

☞ He daily expects a Supply of CLARET and TENERIFFE.

Waterford, January 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.

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 MARTIN CURREEN and Under Tenants, containing about 300 Acres.

PART of DITTO, in the possession of ELLEN 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 Parish of Ardmore East, Barony of Decies within Drum, and County of Waterford. They lie on the Sea Coast, which affords plenty of Sea-ore and Sand for Manure.

Proposals, in writing, will be received by PIERSE W. BARRON, Esq. Ballyneale, Carrick on Suir—or HENRY BARRON, Esq. Mall, Waterford. Every Encouragement will be given to solvent and improving Tenants.

THOS VEALE, the Driver, will shew the Grounds.

January 20, 1816.

TO BE SOLD,

THE INTEREST, for the Term of about Seventeen Years, in THREE HOUSES in Lady-lane, at present occupied by Mr EDWARD BOWMAN, Mr. SHELMADINE, and Mrs. POULTER—being the Property of the late Mrs. ROCHE.

For further Particulars apply to the Rev. FRANCIS REYNETT Grantstown. August 5, 1815.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PYRMOUNT, in the Parish of Killan, and County of Wexford, nearly 3000 SCOTCH and SPRUCE FIRS, some ASH, a considerable number of BIRCH, and several other TIMBER TREES.

Proposals (in writing only) will be received by Mrs BATES, Pyrmount, Enniscorthy, and by WM. COLLES, Esq Millmount, Kilkenny.

May 23, 1815.

THE BUILDING GROUND near CLONMEL, and CONCERNS in JOHN STREET, in this City, the Property of WILLIAM NEWPORT, Esq. still remain unlet. Waterford, July 1, 1815.

TO BE LET,

A LOT OF GROUND FOR BUILDING, IN JOHN STREET.

☞ Apply to FRANCIS DRAPER, Newtown.

May 20, 1815.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT,

For such Time and on such Terms as may be agreed upon,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of CHRISTENDOM, a most desirable Residence, containing 23 Acres of choice Meadow Land, beautifully situated, commanding delightful Prospects, and not a Mile from the City of Waterford. Proposals (in writing only) will be received by the Rev JOSEPH C. REA.

N. B. The HOUSE, OFFICES, and GARDEN, will be let, with any Quantity of the GROUND required.

August 5, 1815.

BACON AND PROVISION STORES.

TO BE LET, and entered upon immediately, for any Term of Years that may be agreed upon, the extensive CONCERNS of Mr. PETER ROE, of Carrick on Suir, attached to which is a neat and comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, with a well enclosed YARD and FLOWER GARDEN. All the Utensils and Fixtures requisite for the Business are in perfect repair. These Concerns are likewise well calculated for a Distillery, which change could be effected at a trifling expense. The Ground attached to them comprises 1½ Acre, one half of which is nearly occupied by the Buildings.

Application to JOHN WOGAN, jun. Esq. Carrick-on-Suir, who will close with a solvent Tenant.

The Concerns may be viewed by application at the Dwelling House. March 6, 1815.