

CLONMEL ASSIZES.

[From the Clonmel Advertiser.] On Wednesday John Murnane was tried upon several indictments for robbing the Mail from Fe...

Witness would not permit the Prisoner then searched in the thatch of the house, and after some time pulled out the notes. Prisoner was put behind Mr. Courtenay's...

Joseph Ryan, for burglary in the house of Edmund Burke, and serving a threatening Notice. No Prosecution—Acquitted. Patrick Molloy, for burglary in the house of W. Doyle, at Crough. No Prosecution—Acquitted.

Mr. Phillip stated the Plaintiff's case in a clear and eloquent manner. The case occupied the Court from an early hour till nine o'clock at night. A number of witnesses were examined at both sides...

TODAY CO. CHARLES TROUTON HAS ON SALE, A few Hbls of Prime VIRGINIA TOBACCO, VERY SWEET AND WRAPPERY. Waterford, April 9, 1816.

FOR GIBRALTAR, MALAGA, Alicant AND BARCELONA. THE BRIG COSSACK. CAPTAIN NEWTON. TO SAIL AT EARLIEST THE 12TH INSTANT.

FOR BURIN AND ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THE FAST SAILING SCHOONER WILLIAM. BURDEN 110 TONS. WILL SAIL ON OR ABOUT THE 20TH INSTANT.

FOR NEW YORK, AMERICA. M. P. & M. FARRELL hourly expect the arrival of the new fast sailing Brig, the SHAM ROCK.

PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. THE MARY succeeded the QUEEN, for the same port, will sail on or about the 15th May.

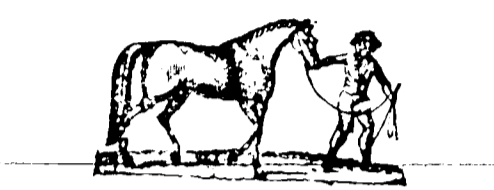
TO BE LET, FROM THE 25th INSTANT, THE CORN STORES in the New Quay, and the DWELLING HOUSE in King's street, lately occupied by Mr. EDWARD PHILLIPS.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—APRIL 10. Butter, first Quality, 0s. 0d. second, 0s. 0d. third, 0s. 0d.

COUNTY ASSIZES. At two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Justice Day not having arrived in Town, an order to enable the County business to be proceeded in the Commission was read, and the following Grand Jury sworn before Judge Myles:—

THE INTEREST OF THE HOUSE in which the late Mrs. Mary Newport resided, in King street, is a roomy and well adapted to the accommodation of a large Family. Application at said House. Waterford, April 4, 1815.

TO BE SOLD, IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY. CLONASSEY and ROCHESTOWN, (Free-Simple Estates) situated within Five Miles of the City of Waterford, and Land, contain upwards of 600 Acres, and are let for termable Leases, most of which were made about 20 years ago, at the yearly Rent of £450.



TO STAND AT N. W. ROSS, At Five Guinea Blood Mares—Ten or a Half Guinea others, by the Genoa. THE beautiful, high bred, CHESTNUT HORSE REGORDON, got by Generalissimo's Blood.

TWO PRIZES OF 30,000 POUNDS, AND FIFTY OTHER CAPITALS!! THE Public are respectfully informed, that the New Lottery commences on the 15th of May next.

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and number of tickets. Includes entries like 'Prizes of £20,000 are 2,600', 'Prizes of £10,000 are 10,000', etc.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1816. Sir J. NEWPORT observed, that having given notice of his intention this day to submit to the House a motion respecting the state of Ireland, he had foreseen himself, that however unwelcome and disagreeable the task he might be yet that the magnitude of the subject would have secured a full attendance in the House.

THE People of Ireland must feel a peculiar interest in the above scheme, as notwithstanding the reduced number of Tickets, it contains the Prize of £20,000, and it is an established fact that in all the Lotteries containing forty thousand Tickets, the Prize of £20,000 has been consistently successful.

THE present Purchasers of Tickets must obtain all the above great Capitals, as the whole of the Scheme must be disposed of by this Lottery, and the whole are payable in Money.

PARLIAMENT. In the discussion, on Wednesday, in the Commons, on the motion of Mr. Tierney, for abolishing the Office of Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Ross observed, that while the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney) held the office of Treasurer of the Navy, no trace was to be found of his having done any thing, except his quarterly signatures for a year to the receipt for his salary.

But what is the situation of the Right Honourable Gentleman? What excuse has he to offer? [Hear, hear.]—He that is burdened with emoluments taken out of the public purse—[Hear, hear.]—the calculation of the amount of whose sinecures is the most difficult duty he has to discharge—[Hear, hear.]—who makes a boast that they are so numerous, that even his rest in the country is broken in upon by correspondence regarding them.—[Hear, hear.]—Surely it is a little too much that the Right Hon. Gentleman should not only hold all those places, but should boast of them in the face of the Commons of England, who annually vote the money for his payment? [Hear, hear.] Let me ask him if he is not Clerk in the other House of Parliament?—a place that his children hold in reversion; and let him state the emoluments he derives from that [Hear, hear.] Let me ask him if he does not hold another sinecure in the Court of Common Pleas; and let him state the emoluments of that. [Hear, hear.] Let me ask him if he is not possessed of a third sinecure in the Record Office; and after he has estimated the value of these, and all the others he has obtained, let him tell me with having signed my name for these quarters' salary what I happened to be Treasurer of the Navy.—He answers that I did not go into the Office; but let him ask the Clerks how I got my salary.—[Hear, hear.]

Lord CASTLEREAGH admitted, that it would not be satisfactory to the individual bringing forward this subject, or creditable to Parliament itself, to agitate so large a question in so small a House. He hoped that, when the subject should be brought forward, it would meet with the undivided attention of the House, and experience a calm and temperate discussion. It was impossible to expect, that the consideration of a subject so extensive could be closed in one year; but it behoved the House to watch over the rising greatness of Ireland, and to discover the best remedy for those evils by which it had so long been repressed. Even as the investigation would, as he trusted, be, from the spirit of party, and unbiassed by any considerations but the public good, he confessed that he should look to the result with the greatest confidence and expectation.

Mr. PRITCHE agreed entirely with what had preceded him. He only hoped the Right Honourable Baronet would move for a call of the House for the day to which he had postponed his motion.—He (Mr. Pritche) assured the House, that it had been with the greatest struggle with his own feelings that he had obtained from the commencement of the present Session to bring under the consideration of the House the misconduct of a certain Magistrate in Ireland, thinking that the most proper opportunity would be when the state of Ireland should come under consideration. It was a case of the greatest injustice and oppression to the individuals concerned, and which he had intended to bring forward under the form of a revision of the Magistracy. He wished to ask a question of the Right Honourable Secretary for Ireland, namely, whether the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had given any answer to the Memorial of Ireland had given in answer to the Memorial of the Messrs. Egan, of Roscrea, a copy of which he had in his pocket, and meant to have produced, had the expected debate gone on.

Mr. PEEL, as we understood him, said, that the Memorial to which the Honourable Gentleman alluded had been referred to the proper tribunals. Mr. FOSNONBY, after recommending, in concurrence with the Noble Lord, a calm, dispassionate, and impartial consideration of this important question, said, that he had no earnest wish to express upon it, and that without any intention of giving offence to the Irish Representation to that House, namely, that wherever it might be brought forward, there might be a full attendance, not only of the Irish Representation but of the British Representation; for his conviction was, that in the temper and spirit of the British Representation, exercised in the investigation of the evils by which Ireland had been so long oppressed, would be found their best remedy.

Mr. PLUNKETT again urged the necessity of the adoption, not of a particular measure, but of a new system with respect to Ireland. The system on which the Government of Ireland had hitherto been conducted was so radically erroneous, that the existing evils could not be touched, unless the steps which had been taken were retraced, and the system which had been pursued was utterly destroyed.

Mr. V. FITZGERALD congratulated the House on the disposition so generally manifested on this important subject. He recommended the Honourable Baronet to move for a call of the House on the day on which he intended to bring forward his proposition.

After some further discussion, in which Sir J. Newport, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Hart Davis, Mr. W. Smith, Sir E. Blyden, and Mr. Beggall participated, Sir J. Newport fixed his motion for the 25th of April, instead of the 24th; and on that day it was ordered that the House should be called together.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE MILITARY IN PRESERVING ORDER. Lord MILTON deprecated the maintenance of a large military force in time of peace. He held this to be subject of no mean importance; and a circumstance had occurred that very day which tended to prove the military system of the country might be viewed with rational alarm. He had that morning been going along Pall-Mall, in an open carriage, with a Noble Friend of his, when they were stopped by the Court Guards, and prevented from proceeding to the place to which they had intended to go. His Noble Friend had asked the person who detained them his name, and by what authority he took upon himself to stop them on the King's highway. He had not answered this question, and refused to give his name, but struck the horse, at the same time saying, "If you proceed, I will strike you too." This is a piece of insolence, which struck by the sword, and in Pall-Mall,

their minds to the serious consideration of the subject; for he was satisfied, that no partial measures could be proposed by any individual which would effectually meet the existing evils; but that a general system must be adopted, in order to correct the radical vices of the Government of that country.

Lord CASTLEREAGH admitted, that it would not be satisfactory to the individual bringing forward this subject, or creditable to Parliament itself, to agitate so large a question in so small a House. He hoped that, when the subject should be brought forward, it would meet with the undivided attention of the House, and experience a calm and temperate discussion. It was impossible to expect, that the consideration of a subject so extensive could be closed in one year; but it behoved the House to watch over the rising greatness of Ireland, and to discover the best remedy for those evils by which it had so long been repressed. Even as the investigation would, as he trusted, be, from the spirit of party, and unbiassed by any considerations but the public good, he confessed that he should look to the result with the greatest confidence and expectation.

