

CLONMEL ASSIZES.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5. Trial of Wm. O'Donnell for the Murder of Mr. Geo. Robbins, on the 29th of May, 1814. John Hemphill, Esq. of Cashel, being called and sworn, said, that he was a Sergeant, and had been called on to examine Mr. Robbins in May, 1814. Mr. Robbins was then lying, but scarcely able to articulate: he had a contusion on the back part of his head, which appeared to have been inflicted by a blunt instrument—he died in a few hours: this contusion was the cause of his death. Francis Foley sworn.—He remembered the day of the hurling on Mr. Robbins's ground: it will be soon two years past; he saw Mr. Robbins in the field, and on coming there, heard him say, 'If the smallest boy among the people asked leave to hurl there, it would not be refused, but it should not be done without permission. Saw Mr. Robbins take a hurl from a man, and hold it in his hand. Witness saw the Prisoner O'Donnell in the field; whenever the ball would stop, O'Donnell constantly took it up, and threw it to the boys. Saw O'Donnell go up to James Hally, and take his hurl from him by force—and then went to the place where Mr. Robbins was standing—came behind him, and struck him with the hurl on the back part of the head: Mr. Robbins fell; O'Donnell then threw down the hurl and ran away. On his cross-examination, the witness was consistent throughout. Said that O'Donnell was son of a decent man, tenant of Mr. Robbins; that Mr. Robbins took one of the people prisoner, but was not allowed to keep him, as he was immediately rescued by the others. Witness told the facts to Mr. Joseph Robbins, uncle of the deceased, in about two months after the murder—and never saw O'Donnell after more than twice.—Witness is from the County Cork, but was employed near Hymenstown, and since at Kilsferrie. Witness was standing about ten yards from O'Donnell when he struck the murderous blow at poor Mr. Robbins; there were other persons standing around at this horrible scene; none had hurled but O'Donnell. James Hally sworn.—Was at the hurling at Hymenstown; knew O'Donnell, and pointed him out in the dock—but did not see him strike Mr. Robbins. Witness had a hurl, and kept it part of the day, till it was taken from him by O'Donnell, who said, that he would break his hurl if he did not give it. Witness saw Mr. Robbins in the field, before O'Donnell took the hurl from witness. Mr. Joseph Robbins sworn.—Saw Foley examined—remembered his coming to witness about six weeks or two months after the murder. Did not go to O'Donnell's house in consequence of Foley's information—not ever saw O'Donnell till after he was taken. O'Donnell lived at his father's house herebefore, and heard he was taken there, but did not go to look for him there, not expecting to find him. Mr. W. Quinn sworn.—Is a Magistrate, and had made strict searches after O'Donnell; searched for him in about six weeks after the murder, and frequently subsequently—but could not find him; never looked for him at his father's house, not expecting to find him there, but wanted places where he thought he might be. In short, this Gentleman's evidence went to prove, that the fellow had kept secret. Michael Dromily sworn.—Said he had a knowledge of, though little acquaintance with O'Donnell, identified him after some hesitation at the bar, distinguishing him from another Prisoner; remembered having had a conversation with him one evening, while crossing the country towards Knockgriffin; went to Daniel's house; and was not long there when Bill Daniel came in; Daniel (the Prisoner) stopped a few minutes outside, and asked who witness was, as witness was informed; he then came in, and asked witness how he was.—Witness asked him to go towards Mr. Robbins's Mill; Daniel said he could not go that way, as he was accused of the murder of Mr. Robbins—but said, if you come over towards Kilsferrie, he will give you a punch. While drinking, witness told Daniel it was said that he (O'Donnell) had killed the man who killed Mr. Robbins; Daniel replied, that it was not to every one it should be mentioned—but whoever said that told the truth. Mr. M'Donnell cross-examined this Witness with his usual talent and happy vein of wit. Witness had no certain place of residence, and worked for his hire wherever he was employed. It was not a month since witness told his information to Mr. Joseph and the gentlemen, when in goal, but not in view of getting clear. To a question from Mr. M'Donnell, he answered, that he had come to that country to seek his fortune; aye, (said the Barrister,) and you thought to make it by this transaction. It appeared, that the witness had been sent to goal under the Insurrection Act for being found at the dwelling of another at night. Mr. M'Donnell said, 'So, Michael, you here no other about the terrible crime of being found in a house, they sent you to goal?' On the defence, Thomas Louergan, a snug little witness from Woodroff, was called and sworn.—He was at the hurling, to be sure—and was with O'Donnell all the time. On seeing Mr. Robbins in the field, O'Donnell said, 'Come away; I don't like to be seen here by the Gentleman.'—We then went into a rape field, and did not part—but came out before Mr. Robbins was struck; the party were going to the west side of the field; we went towards them, and the hurlers were coming up; it was not long till we were told, that Mr.

Robbins was struck. On my oath, Wm. O'Donnell and I did not part till after that, and he could not have struck Mr. Robbins without my seeing it. Witness said, that O'Donnell was not the first he heard mentioned as the person who struck Mr. Robbins; the fatal blow; he heard the names of Keating and Hally, as well as that of Billy O'Donnell. His cross-examination was short and immaterial; he said, that O'Donnell took a hurl from a man, and it was immediately taken from him again; but this was after Mr. Robbins was struck. John Cormick sworn.—Remembered the day when Mr. Robbins was struck; was on the ground, as were Bill O'Donnell and Tom Louergan. Mr. Robbins had a hurling ball in his hand when he was struck; a little after he passed witness, he got a stroke—it was not O'Donnell who struck him; a witness was talking to O'Donnell when Mr. Robbins struck him; on his oath, it was not O'Donnell struck him. Mr. Robbins went down the field, and O'Donnell went out of that field. Witness did not see Mr. Robbins after he passed, nor did he see the blow given—but, in a short time after, heard Mr. Robbins was struck. Witness was talking to O'Donnell, and saw Louergan, at the time Mr. Robbins passed; he went in a different direction. Witness did not see a hurl with Mr. Robbins that day. Witness and O'Donnell, seeing the people going towards Mr. Robbins, went down, and on their way met the people going off, clipping their hands, and saying, that Mr. Robbins was struck. O'Donnell did not go out of the way, that Mr. Robbins should not see him. Witness never heard who struck the blow. Mr. Jephson, being called and sworn, said, that he understood Darnody was confined under the Insurrection Act. The Judge recapitulated the evidence, observing, that the fact of the murder was proved by one witness, and that the evidence of the confession made to Darnody was somewhat improbable. After a lengthened consultation among the Jury, the Prisoner was acquitted. SATURDAY, APRIL 6.—Patrick Collins, for carrying away Honor M'Cur, with intent that another person should marry her—was acquitted. John Joseph Mangan, for having in his possession large parcels of forged stamps of 2s. and 1s. each (being printed Processes which the fellow sold, or at least carrying about the country, knowing them to be forged, was found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for seven years. William Woods, for the murder of David Roe, at Ballinash, in August last—acquitted. James Hinchy, for stealing a shirt at Cashel on the 20th Dec.—Guilty. John Egan, for stealing three shirts at Littleton in Feb.—Guilty. John Shortall, for stealing three cows, the property of Mr. W. Meagher, of Cloness—guilty; sentenced to be hanged in June. The Jury recommended this man to mercy, which the Judge had no doubt would be successful.—The reason of the recommendation was, that the poor man, who was advanced in years, had always before behaved honestly—and Mr. Meagher and his brother said they believed he must lately have been deranged. MONDAY, APRIL 8.—The trial of Dan Meagher for the murder of Mr. Baker took place this day. Our last publication contained the speech of the Solicitor-General, together with the conviction and sentence. We now publish such parts of the evidence as have reached us. Mr. George Ball was then called and sworn.—He deposed he was in this County in November last. The day on which Mr. Baker was murdered, the 27th of November. Witness went on horseback to Mr. Roe's, at Rockwell; his business was to purchase horses: Mr. Roe was not at home, but witness was told he was shooting in the direction of Sair Castle; on going thither, he met Mr. Roe; and on leaving him after some time, was told, that if he crossed the domain of Thomastown, he would see two men on his way to Tipperary. Witness took Mr. Roe's directions, and on getting into the domain of Thomastown, met two or three women, of whom he asked the way, being a stranger; the women hung down their heads, and would not answer; galloped up to a parcel of cows at a dairy, where he saw another woman; consented him to ride towards Ballymackedy Castle, on the domain; on his approach to the Castle, met a man, and asked the way to Thomastown House; he seemed reluctantly to answer, but directed witness to the road and gate; on proceeding to the gate, he saw two little boys on the road which leads to Baunab and Springhouse; asked one of them to open the gate; and told it was locked by the gate-keeper; witness swung no way to go out, determined to leap his mare into the soak fence, he having come off, and leading her by the bridle;—she raised the leap, and fell into the ditch on her head. Seeing her thus situated, conceived he would want help; the boys told him there were four or five men near the hedge, and would go for them; and he said if they would bring them, he would give them half a crown. Witness believed it was then about half a crown off—the sun was shining. One of the boys ran off, and staid a long time. Witness was uneasy, went into the ditch, and struggled with the mare to pull her out. The boy then returned, walking remarkably slow. Witness asked where the men were; the boy said they were all gone.—Witness then struggled with the mare again, and took off the saddle, fearing she would break it, and threw it into the middle of the road; gave the mare some screech blows—and, after much labour, she bounded up from the ditch on the road. While witness was on the act of putting on the saddle,

heard a voice cry out quickly, 'Halla, Halla!' Witness turned about, and at a distance of about 12 or 13 yards, saw a man on one knee, with a gun pointed to witness's breast;—on seeing that, witness seized one of the boys and placed him between himself and the gun—and pressed forward in this manner, the man with the gun falling back step by step, still keeping his musket levelled, and waving his hat. He cried out to the witness to 'beware!' Witness now saw four men higher up the road, lying behind a wall which projected on the road; each of them had a gun. Witness then saw a Gentleman riding up with a white coat on a bay horse alone—he rode very slowly by a wall of the domain; when he came near these men, witness saw them point their arms at him, their hands wavering to cover him. Witness plied him to his heart. The Gentleman was then about 40 yards from these men, but advanced quite close before they fired, and that witness observed the Gentleman disappeared. On witness seeing these men he retreated backwards with his mare, having his face towards them—and the man who was with witness ran and joined the other four—he fell back with his face to witness. Witness then put his foot in the stirrup to get on the mare, but the saddle turned, and he fell off, as he or the boys had not time to fasten it; witness then put the saddle cloth on the horse, and leaped on her without a saddle; he shot in over a quick succession that they appeared nearly as one, and they were instantly followed by two shots more nearly equally rapid—but he could distinguish an interval between the first three and the last two shots. Witness did not see the Gentleman fall, but missed him. Witness proceeded forward—and saw a woman with a grey cloak throw herself on the ground, and lay on her face on the grass by the roadside; passed quite close to her on the right hand side of the road towards Baunab. Witness saw a stack of hay near a house, and there were four more on a hedge, looking towards the place of the firing; they all seemed to be talking in a tone of agitation. Down the road towards Spring House, he saw people coming in groups from behind the stacks; they seemed a great deal more nervous than on ordinary occasions, and gave more noise after the firing, so loud as could be heard miles off. Witness was of opinion he would know the four men whom he saw pointing their guns before the firing, but thought he might know the man who came near him. In answer to a question from a Juror, witness said he did not see children with the woman on the road side. Mr. Pierce Archer Butler, High Sheriff, sworn. The evening of the murder, witness was riding on the road near the spot where it was perpetrated; saw a man lying on his back on the road, with his coat on fire; did not then know him; rode back to Baunab, and brought out a party of the army. Then found it was Mr. Baker; he was lying near the corner of the wall of Thomastown domain, not far from Ballymackedy Castle. He appeared to have been killed by gun-shot wounds. James Fouchan sworn.—This witness knew Daniel Meagher, the Prisoner, and here identified him at the bar; knew him some time; and knew his uncle, Edmund Meagher, who was one of those that were engaged for burning Burke's house at Cappagh. Witness knew the late Mr. Baker of Lismaney had been sent by him to the jail at Tipperary, on some charge of which he (witness) was ignorant, and was three or four days; was then sent to Cashel, where he remained two days, and was then sent to Cloness, where he has been since; was in Cloness goal about a week when Mr. Baker was confined; Baker's house was burnt about 7 weeks before a few months before witness was sent to the jail at Tipperary, a party of five, among whom was the Prisoner Meagher, came to his (witness) cell; there were only two at first, namely, Roger M'Grath and a person named Hurley; Hurley was a first cousin of Meagher's, and one of those who were found guilty of the burning at Cappagh. Witness went with these two about half an acre to his house, when they met three men more, one of whom was Meagher, now at the bar; the names of the other two were Tim Bryan and John Kilsferrie. These five men put witness on his oath to keep secret what they should tell him. Patrick Healy administered the oath. They then wanted witness to be a party to go with them to kill Mr. Baker. They all said that Mr. Baker was too busy, tending the people day and night, and that he brought the army to Baunab. Witness refused to join them, and was going into his house, when he was called back by Roger M'Grath; they then put him to a second oath to keep secret what they told him, and said if he would not they would burn or kill him; he took this oath also, and went home, and they went away. Daniel Meagher told witness they had got people enough to do it, and if not, they would do it themselves. We (Advertiser) must here postpone the remainder of the evidence till our next. For the prosecution, Mr. Robert Barry, Mr. Baker, of Ballydavid, Margaret Bellew, Mary Ryan, and Thomas Ryan, a boy, gave evidence which completely supported the facts set forth in the Speech of the Solicitor-General. For the defence, several witnesses were sworn and examined for the purpose of establishing an alibi, but their testimony was at variance. [Here followed the conviction, &c.] CLONMEL, APRIL 7.—The Resolutions of the Inhabitants of this Town and its vicinity, inserted in this day's publication, arose from the following novel and unprecedented circumstance: On Saturday last, the 30th ult. the inhabitants of Clonmel were astonished to see Toll-Gates erected, and each erected, on every street and lane leading into that part of the town called Inishtown, and that at the

eye of our Assizes.—On inquiring by what authority this was done, it was found to be by authority of the Directors of the Turnpike Board, styled the Loughmore, N. Green, W. Corker. It appears, that the authority under which his Lordship and his worthy colleagues have acted is a clause in the Turnpike Act, empowering the Directors, or any three of them, to erect Toll-Gates on cross and bye Roads leading into the Turnpike Road—in which Act is contained the singular exception, that no Gate should be erected on any road within one mile of the Bridge of Knocklofty. The new and unassailable application of the Act to the streets of a populous town excited, as may be supposed, no small degree of surprise and indignation; the inhabitants were in a manner that up in their houses; the communication between their Streets and the Quays interrupted; and, had it not been for the spirited and determined opposition manifested at the Meeting, there is every reason to suppose, that similar barriers would have been immediately placed on the other streets and lanes, so that the Judges (who are holding the Assizes here at present) might have been stopped and made to pay Turnpike of their way from their Lodgings to the Courts. The Meeting was very numerous and most highly respectable. The measure was reprobated in very strong terms, particularly by Mr. Moore, of Barn, Mr. Bagwell, and other Gentlemen who spoke on the same side. The Noble Earl, who was present, seemed to be impressed by the spirit which this hostile and alarming innovation had excited. The Inhabitants, however, appear determined, even though his Lordship should yield in this instance, to persevere by all legal and constitutional means, not only to oppose this violation of their rights, but also to secure themselves against the recurrence of such attacks;—and there can be little doubt but the Legislature will be ready to repeat or amend that clause in the Act. Against the Resolutions of the Inhabitants of the Town and neighbourhood of Clonmel, there was but one dissenting voice, that of Mr. Jephson. On six long sticks, termed Turnpike Gates, placed across avenues in the west suburbs of the town, as stated in our last, five of them disappeared on Wednesday evening, like ignis fatuus, and we hope that the sixth will also take itself away in due time (like the others)—that we may say with the song, So, Colin's forgotten, and GONE! No more to be heard of or seen, Unless that beneath the pale moon, His Ghost may glide over the Green. Advertiser. The following are the Resolutions above alluded to: John Howell, Esq. Deputy Mayor, to the Chair.—Resolved.—That the Erection of Toll-Gates on the Streets and Lanes of this Town is an intolerable Grievance, which the Inhabitants and the Public in general are called upon, by all legal means, to remove. Resolved.—That the Gates erected by Order of the Directors of the Turnpike Board, on the 30th of March, appear to us to be an unwarrantable application of the powers given by the Turnpike Act; as it could never have been the intention of the Legislature to subject the Inhabitants of a populous Town to Tolls, in passing from one part of that Town to another. Resolved.—That we pledge ourselves to oppose, by every means in our power, this alarming encroachment, which, if submitted to, would, we apprehend, be speedily followed by the establishment of similar usurpations on every Street and Lane in the Town. Resolved.—That a Committee be appointed, and subscriptions entered into, for the purpose of taking opinion of Counsel, and of adopting such means as may be recommended for obtaining redress. Resolved.—That Stephen Moore, of Barn; John Bagwell, of Merfield; William Riell, of Ockland; William Hadden Bradshaw, of Scumelville; James Morton, David Malcomson, Henry Joyce, and William Sargent, Esqrs. be and are hereby appointed said Committee; and that they be instructed, in case the Laws, as at present constituted, afford no remedy, to prepare a Petition to Parliament, for the repeal of so much of the Turnpike Act as relates to the erecting of Gates within this Town. COIN-EXCHANGE, APRIL 8.—We have had an unusually short supply of Wheat since this day week, and what appeared this morning was only a few samples by land carriage, from Essex, which as soon taken off at an advance of 2s. per quarter—Bailey, Peas, Beans, and Oats, are 2s. per quarter less than Monday. Wheat (Eng) 44s. 60s. 72s. Tuck Beans, 25s. to 34s. Ditto (Eng) 40s. 60s. 70s. Ditto (new), 40s. to 50s. Rye, 25s. to 30s. Oats (Potatoes) 24s. to 25s. Barley (old), 25s. to 28s. (Potatoes) 21s. to 22s. White Peas, 25s. to 30s. (Potatoes) 18s. to 19s. Ditto Boilers 25s. to 32s. Fine Flour, 20s. to 25s. Grey Peas, 25s. to 32s. Rice Flour, 2s. to 2s. 6d. Irish Stocks—April 10. Bank Stock, 100 to 100. Government Debentures 24 per cent. Do. Stock, 24 per cent. Do. 4 per cent. Do. 3 per cent. Do. 5 per cent. Do. 6 per cent. Do. 7 per cent. Do. 8 per cent. Do. 9 per cent. Do. 10 per cent. Do. 11 per cent. Do. 12 per cent. Do. 13 per cent. Do. 14 per cent. Do. 15 per cent. Do. 16 per cent. Do. 17 per cent. Do. 18 per cent. Do. 19 per cent. Do. 20 per cent. Do. 21 per cent. Do. 22 per cent. Do. 23 per cent. Do. 24 per cent. Do. 25 per cent. Do. 26 per cent. Do. 27 per cent. Do. 28 per cent. Do. 29 per cent. Do. 30 per cent. Do. 31 per cent. Do. 32 per cent. Do. 33 per cent. Do. 34 per cent. Do. 35 per cent. 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FIRE AT ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND. SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE BANK. Messrs. Newport and Scott, £50 0 0 TOBACCO. CHARLES TROUTON HAS ON SALE, A few Hhds. of Prime VIRGINIA TOBACCO, VERY SWEET AND WRAPPERY. Waterford, April 9, 1816. WATERFORD BRIDGE. THE PROPRIETORS OF THE WATERFORD BRIDGE are requested to meet at the Hall of the New Rooms, on MONDAY, the 22d Instant, between the Hours of One and Two o'Clock, in order to SET the POLLS of the Bridge for ONE YEAR, to commence the First Day of March, 1771, when all who intend to offer for the same are requested to attend. Waterford, April 9, 1816. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Royal Exchange Coffee Room, Dublin, on MONDAY, the 22d day of April, 1816, before the Major Part of the Commissioners. The Bankrupt's INTEREST in an undivided Fourth Part of the LANDS of SMOREMORE, Barony of Middlethird and County of Waterford—held under the LIVES of JAMES ARTHUR, GEORGE BUCKLEY and JAMES GAVELIN, and containing One hundred and Fifty Acres. One Wood, and Eight Patches. Also, the Bankrupt's INTEREST in an undivided Fourth Part of TWO HOUSES in JOHN-STREET, Waterford, with Back Houses and Yards appertaining—held under a Devisse from JAMES CHRISTIAN, late of Three Lives, or for the Term of 99 Years, from the 25th of March, 1771, at the yearly rent of £25, and underlet at £20 per Annum. Also, the INTEREST in the HOUSE in the GREAT MALL, Waterford, in which the Bankrupt lately resided—held for the Term of 21 Years, from 1st May, 1808, at the yearly rent of £20. Statements of the Title to the respective Premises are posted in said Coffee Room, and are to be seen at C. and C. TOWN'S, Lady Lane, Waterford—No. 1, Palace Street, Dublin. CONTRACTS FOR BARRACK SUPPLIES. Commissary General's Office, 9th April, 1816. NOTICE is hereby given, that PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissary General for supplying FUEL and CANDLES for the use of His Majesty's Forces in the several Barracks and Quarters in Ireland, from the 25th June, 1816, to 24th June, 1817. The Fuel to consist of Sea Coal, Fire Coal, or Turf, each of the best quality, and of a kind as specified in the printed Particulars of Contracts. The Candidates to be the best qualified, &c. &c. Forms of the Particulars of the Contracts, on which the Proposals must be filled up, may be had by Application at the Office, any Day (Sundays excepted), between the hours of 10 and 4 o'Clock. The Proposals must be made for entire Contracts, and include the Stations in the County proposed for No. 1. Attention is also drawn to the fact, that the Proposals must be made in words of legal effect, and be written in words of legal effect. The printed Form sent back unaccompanied. Seals will be required (and Persons residing in Dublin will be preferred), who, if approved, will engage to attend with the Proposals, when called on, to sign the necessary legal Papers. The Signatures and the signatures of such Securities to be subjoined to the Proposals. The Proposals to be sealed, addressed to the Commissary General, and marked on the outside of the cover 'For Fuel of the Barracks in the County of Waterford, and sent by Post to be put under cover, directed to the Principal Clerk, 'His Majesty's Commissary General for Barrack Supplies,' written on the left corner. An Notice will be taken of any Proposal that is not delivered in at the Office before One o'Clock on Wednesday, the 1st of May next. This Advertisement to be inserted twice a week. STUART KING. The above is adjourned to the 11th of May next, at the Hour of the one o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Place above said.—Dated the 24th January, 1816. STEARNS KING. A B The above Lands are situated near the Town of Youghal, and will be sold together, or in Divisions, as may be most advantageous and agreeable to Bidders. For Particulars and further Particulars apply to the Rev. BISHOP of Down, York Street, Dublin, or to the Principal Clerk, 'His Majesty's Commissary General for Barrack Supplies,' written on the left corner. For Freight or Passage apply to M. P. & M. F. K. week. Ship Agents—W. P. & M. F. K. week. WATERFORD, March 26, 1816. PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. THE remarkably fast and BRIGANTINE 'HARRIS' will sail for NEW YORK in the city part of next month. The MARY will sail for the same port on the 14th May. A new vessel of 100 Bureaux, on her Passage to LONDON, will sail on SUNDAY, the 17th Instant, and take up her Passage for NEW ORLEANS—Apply to the Agents, New York, March 26, 1816. FOR GIBRALTAR, MALTA, ALLIANT AND BARRINGTON. THE BRIG COSSACK. Agents for the above, W. P. & M. F. K. week. WATERFORD, April 9, 1816.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WATERFORD. AS THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE have published in the NEWS-PAPER, and distributed among the CITIZENS, a Statement which obviously tends to prejudice the Public against the CORPORATION, that body feel themselves called upon to explain the motives which have induced them to oppose the BILL now before the Commons House of Parliament. AS THE CORPORATION do still firmly hope, that the differences which have existed between them and the CORPORATION of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE may be amicably adjusted, they will not allow any thing which has passed to betray them into an expression of censure or reproach. In their present opposition, they seek the preservation of their Rights, as a Body—Rights founded upon Charter and Statute, and which they have had but little time to consider the present Bill, they trust they will be able to satisfy the highest Tribunal which these Kingdoms recognize, that it not only infringes, or rather abrogates, some of their most ancient Privileges, but that it is ill calculated to meet the Object for which it professes to have been framed—These considerations shall not induce the CORPORATION to oppose the passage of the Bill which appear to them to be of public utility; their object is to amend the Bill, not to defeat it. Though the CORPORATION now decline a premature discussion of questions which may, perhaps, be more advantageously brought before another Tribunal, they cannot avoid pointing out some features of the Bill which they deem to be of a general tendency to the injury of the Chamber of Commerce, and which they deem it their duty to oppose to the Members of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to whom such extensive powers are conferred. They are empowered to collect a permanent tax, to be at their own disposal; they are authorized to compound with any subject to this tax, at their pleasure; and they are not to be made accountable to any Tribunal whatever for the manner of levying such tax, nor for the manner of applying the same. Navigation may be abused in the hands of the Chamber of Commerce, and they are not to be made accountable to the Members of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to whom such extensive powers are conferred. 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Meagher said twice, that his name was James; but on witness insisting, that his name was Daniel, the Prisoner at length assented, and witness took him into custody. In some time after, the Prisoner Meagher attempted to make his escape from Cashel bridge, but made a hole in the wall, which witness saw.

Margaret Bell sworn.—Remembered the late Mr. Baker of Limerick; had been at his house for eye-water about four years ago; she lived at Mr. Weir's eight years; lived some time in Tipperary, and in the County of Limerick. Witness remembered the day of the evening on which Mr. Baker was murdered; was at the house of a man of the name of Richard Burke that day; had been at a holy well near Spring house for the benefit of her eyes, and on her way from thence to Doctor Hemphill, of Cashel, had taken up her residence at Burke's, where she remained eight days, Mrs. Burke being so kind as to keep her, and witness doing but little else could in the mean time assist her. Witness remembered, that, the evening before that on which Mr. Baker was murdered, two young men came into Burke's house between day and dark; witness did not know them, but the people of the house called them by the names of Dan and Jack; they said they were going to Clonmel, to meet the woman who was going to Cashel to get her sentence (we believe the wife of Patrick Hennessy, who was convicted under the Insurrection Act for having concealed arms); the woman of the house dressed a goose for their supper. After supper, they all went to bed, and witness slept alone near the fire. The young man got up early in the morning, but stayed for breakfast and a long time after. About ten o'clock, Mr. Baker rode past the door on the way that leads to Cashel.—Witness heard Burke say, "There's Baker going down." The two young men and Burke then went into the room, and shortly afterwards Burke went out, stayed about an hour, and returned with a bottle of whiskey. Shortly after, two men came in—and these two, as well as the first two, and Burke, went into the room. Witness had occasion to go for some turf to the left—and looking from this into the room where they were, saw them leading three pistols; she heard the man whose name is Daniel say, "Here's bad luck to all our enemies and those that don't wish us well. We are now drinking clear liquor, but Baker shall drink clear blood before night!" Shortly after, the two young men who came the evening before went out, and Burke went out soon after. Burke came back in some time, and the two men returned to the house in some time after, bringing great coats, which they had not before. Burke went out again, and on his return said, "He's not far away—get yourselves ready." On that the whole went out, two by two, and Burke with them. Burke's wife followed her husband, and begged of him not to have hand or foot in what they were going about; he desired her to go in and mind her business. Witness said, that, when they were changing their pistols, Burke's wife was obliged to give them some tow from the top of the dresser. About half an hour after the men went out, witness saw Mr. Baker riding up very fast on a bay horse; shortly after that, she heard a noise and shot; but she said she did not think Mr. Baker could be so far off in the time as where his body was found. It was a good deal advanced in the night when Burke came in, and he brought the two young men who slept there the night before back with him; they brought no great coats, and they all sniped and went to bed. Witness was not asleep, and heard them speaking in a low voice; the two men got up at first light next morning, and went away; Burke had no firearms; witness remained in the house two days after. She went from thence to Tipperary, and from Tipperary to Hospital, where there was another holy well. Here the witness pointed out the Prisoner at the bar as the man who was called Daniel at Burke's house. Never saw him since the time of the murder till she saw him in the yard of Clonmel goal; no one pointed him out to her—and she knew him at once.—Witness said she told Mary Ryan in the goal, that she saw the Prisoner before; Mary said to her, "Is that all you know about him?" Mary Ryan said she knew him. Prisoner, seeing the witness one day in the window, asked her if she was going to prosecute him? she said she was not; he said she was in the right of it. On another occasion he bade witness have nothing to do with him; that as for Mary Ryan, he did not care about her—no one could injure him but witness, or Funchan.

After the witness had left Burke's, and returned from the holy well at Hospital, she went to Mr. Richard Baker, at Ballydoyle, and communicated to him what she knew of the transaction at Burke's; Mr. Baker not giving much credit to her story, she went to Cashel, and wished to communicate what she had to say to Mr. Wilson, but he was engaged otherwise—and from thence she went to a relation's at Templetohy, and stayed there about a week, till she was charged with stealing some articles of wearing apparel, and being sent to Thurlis, communicated her story to Mr. Wilson, Police Magistrate, who paid proper attention to it. Witness was then sent from Thurlis to Clonmel goal, where she had her trial.

Mary Ryan sworn.—Deposed, that she knew the late Mr. Baker; she was in the neighbourhood of Thomastown about the time he came by his

death: the day he was killed, she saw him about nine in the morning in his own avenue; he said he would give her the makings of a shirt and a shirt for her little boy; he had often given her money. Witness met Mr. Baker afterwards on the same day at the cross of Thomastown—it was about ten in the morning, and he was coming from home; Witness was seeking for alms in the country, accompanied by her son of 9 years old, and her little girl of about two years. About four o'clock in the evening, she went into the domain of Thomastown, expecting to get something about dinner time. She there met a gentleman with a horse, and saw a man present a gun at him. Witness was then inside the domain wall, a good way down the fields. In a very short time, she heard three shots, and saw four men running down the domain; they had three guns and a pistol, and passed about twice the breadth of the Court-house from her: here she identified the Prisoner as one of these four men. She said that, on hearing the shots and seeing the men running, she and her children threw themselves into a brake of briars, where they hid themselves, and remained all night there, fasting to go out till day. These men went into the Castle of Ballymalkedy, distant from where the witness was about the breadth of the Court-house; she heard them converse; they said that they might as well give themselves up, since they did not shoot the two little boys that saw them; after remaining there about, or little more than an hour, they went away. When morning dawned, witness left her cover; and next day, on approaching the Glen of Aherlow, met two men; they asked her where she came from; she said from the County of Limerick; they told her to go home, or to have her coffin ready; "well (she said), as I haven't the price of the coffin, I had better go home." She went to Mr. Baker's, where she met a gentleman, who asked her what brought her there? she said she was afraid to go home; he asked her the reason; she said it was on account of being in the field when Captain Baker was killed;—this gentleman then sent two soldiers with her to Tipperary; from Tipperary she went to Mr. Messy's, where she related what she knew; and Mr. Messy sent her to Lord Caher, who investigated her knowledge of this transaction, and sent her to Clonmel goal for security, where she had some something longer than two months; after she came to the goal she saw the Prisoner, and knew him through the window; she denied any knowledge of the Prisoner through Margaret Bell or any other person. On the Prisoner seeing her in the goal, he asked her what she was in for; he told him it was for stealing silver from Lord Caher, because she did not wish to tell him the true reason; the Prisoner said, "well, as you were robbing at all, you did well to have a general Prosecutor!"

The Goal was here called up, and proved, that the Prisoner were kept separate, and that a few words might pass as usual, they had no opportunity of holding a correspondence. Moreover, the Solicitor General here stated, that Mary Ryan had given her information previous to the arrest of the Prisoner.

Thomas Ryan, a boy, was then sworn and examined. He deposed, that he knew the Prisoner, Meagher, by sight, for three or four years. He was then desired to look for him in Court, and if he saw him to point him out. The Prisoner turned away his face, and the boy said he could not see him; Ryan was then brought towards the Bench, and while his eyes were turned towards the dock, the Goaler made the Prisoner stand with his front to the bar; on Ryan's turning round, he immediately identified the Prisoner. This witness swears, that, on the day of the murder, as he was going from Cashel to Ballycarron, on crossing the bridge of Ballycarron, he met Pat. Burke, Thomas Fitzgerald, and Roger Mesgher; they were armed with three guns; witness going after them in the same direction, saw them joined at the walls of Carreen by the Prisoner and Patrick Hurley; Dan Meagher and Harley had two short guns; witness saw them blacken their faces; they had then gone more than three miles beyond Ballycarron; witness saw them go over a hedge, and lost sight of them, being afraid to follow; they went in the direction where the murder was committed; in about an hour after, witness heard three shots. This witness had been put to goal for having a pocket-book found on him which he could not account for—and is confined since ten days after the murder.

Mr. Ball being called and asked if he observed the faces of the men blackened on the domain of Thomastown on the evening of the murder, said, that he saw the face only of the man who pointed the gun at him, and that his face was not blackened.

The Prosecution having closed here, Patrick McGrath was called on the Defence; he proved that the Prisoner was his servant, and had taken a horse to plough on the morning of the day of the murder, but could not account for him further, as he did not see him the remainder of the day. W. Dwyer, John Dwyer, Michael Pannefather, Thomas Hayes, and James Pilm, endeavoured to prove an alibi for the Prisoner; but their evidence being greatly contradictory and suspicious, the Prisoner was found guilty.

On Tuesday Thomas Dan and John Murray, Yeoman of Bowery, charged with aiding and assisting one M. Guinness, another Yeoman (who was not forthcoming), to kill and murder Anthony Meagher, in the town of Bowery, on Sunday, the 31st of March last; they were also indicted for a riot and affray. The trial occupied the Court a long time. The Jury not bringing in a verdict, were yesterday afternoon discharged at the bounds of the County. The Crown Lawyers, men of the most eminent talent, prosecuted this case with no ordinary severity, and here found themselves much

honour. Undecided as the case stands, we shall say nothing more about it for the present—but shall report the trial in our next.

Redmond Farrell, for the murder of Michael Aherne, at Ballymalkedy, was acquitted of the murder, and found guilty of manslaughter.

James Stackball, for the murder of Mat. Hogan, was tried and acquitted.

Nicholas Buckley, charged on seven capital incidents, arising out of attacking a Proctor and taking a pistol and the book from him at Springfield, in August last, was acquitted.

Wm. Pigot, charged with injuring the property of Mr. Richard Baker, in May last, was acquitted.

Thomas M. Grath and Anthony Bancan, for the murder of Pat. Maher, at Moura, on the 17th Oct. last; acquitted—to give bail. The Prosecutors in this case were the father, brother, and sister of the deceased; they gave their evidence with much candour, and received great credit from the Bench.

Michael Kennedy and John Meagher, for burglary and subducing at Killoshelney, in the house of John Connors, in Oct. last—acquitted.

John Grace, found guilty of manslaughter, was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

Patrick Burke, found guilty of stealing a mare, received sentence of death.

On Thursday Matthew Ryan was tried before Messrs. Justices Daly and Joy, for that he, with others, on the 27th of Nov. last, did conspire and agree to kill and murder the late Mr. W. Baker, at Ballymalkedy, in this County.

Mr. Solicitor General addressed the Court in a few words, stating, that, in the case of the Prisoner at the bar, Patrick Keating comes forward in the character of an approver, admitting himself to be a party in the conspiracy; that Keating was connected in this conspiracy. There could be no doubt; and there could be no fabrication in this instance; moreover, his testimony would be supported by evidence in corroboration; and not wishing to anticipate the result, he would leave the case to the decision of the Jury, without saying more on the subject.

Mr. Ball sworn.—Remembered the day Mr. Baker was killed; on that day, he heard shots discharging, and saw armed men level at a Gentleman on horseback near the cross wall close to Ballymalkedy castle; did not see their faces, but saw the face of one man who levelled at himself.

Mr. P. A. Butler sworn.—Knew the late Mr. Baker; remembered the 27th November; on that day, saw his dead body lying on the grassy part of the side of the road, near the gates of Thomastown, a little before night fall. When he first saw him, his cravat was on fire, and he was dead in all appearance.

Patrick Keating sworn.—Remembered the 27th Nov. last; was that morning at David Burke's house at Rathgallan; went from thence to Banaha, and from thence to Thomastown alone; from thence he went to Ballymalkedy Castle; he knew the place where Mr. Baker was murdered; it was a short distance from the domain wall. Witness went thither by agreement, and expected to meet other persons at one in the afternoon; went into the Castle, and met two armed men there; stayed with them some time—and three other armed men came in shortly after; witness identified the Prisoner at the bar as one of these latter. They had then some conversation about the shooting of Mr. Baker opposite the Castle; the two first men said they met Mr. Baker on his way to Cashel, and that he was speaking to Pat. St. John, the Tax Collector, near the large entrance into Thomastown domain. They then agreed to murder him at the corner of the road opposite the Castle; witness had no arms, but had previous knowledge of the object of the meeting, and expected to get arms there.—Witness remained in the Castle about an hour and a half, and left it on his way to Banaha; on going to Banaha, he went to the houses of James Joy and Pat. Leary, and met Pat. McDermott opposite the barrack; went from thence to a yard where McDermott was employed in setting his hay, and remained to assist M. De mot till the people left off work—it was then about 6 o'clock. On witness's way from Banaha to the Castle in the morning, he met Philip Mulloony, near his own house, which is on the domain wall, not far from the Castle; he afterwards met two boys of the name of Meehan, and had some conversation with one of them. Witness stated that his reason for leaving the Castle was, because he had been seeing going to it—because he knew what was to be done—and because he wished, that people should be able to prove that he was not there, in case any mischief happened.

On his cross-examination by Mr. McDougall, he said he had no fixed place of residence; had been living with the neighbours since the 27th Nov. till he was taken into custody; witness had the same coloured great coat on the day of the murder as he now wears; had been treated to his clothes by his uncle Dan Griffin. On being asked how much of the £13,000 reward he expected to get, he said, that he expected none of it, and never spoke to any one on the subject; had read the reward in a newspaper, which he got in his father's house; and on his oath he did not know whether he would be able to save his life by this prosecution or not, to say nothing of the reward; he hoped, however, that his life would be saved, as he expected to find a friend in Lord Glen Gall. Witness had no hope of getting a halfpenny of the reward; never showed the newspaper to any one, to induce them to join him in getting the money; never had any conversation about the murder (except with friends, some of whom advised him to lodge no information,) till he lodged them before Lord Glen Gall; this was on the 31st of March. On witness being asked, when did it first occur to him to keep the murder no longer secret, he said, that, on the Sunday after it was

perpetrated, he heard a sermon preached at the chapel of Banaha reproaching the act, which changed his heart, and he wished to let it out—but did not at that time, because he expected to get something from his father, to enable him to leave the country, and thought that he would get nothing if he turned Prosecutor; he further said, that he had lately been induced to prosecute the guilty, with a view of saving some innocent people who had been charged with the murder; had he still at the Castle that day, he would be as likely to shoot at Mr. Baker as another, if it was his turn; the murder had been hatching about a month before its perpetration. On being asked, how many men were going to hang, he said he believed there were nine in custody who were concerned, and four still at large. He was not a prisoner when he gave his information to Lord Glen Gall.

Philip Mulloony sworn.—Remembered the day of the murder; was that day in charge of the cattle on Lord Lansdell's domain; saw Patrick Keating on the lands of Ballymalkedy, about half a mile from the Castle, on that day, facing towards Tipperary. A Gentleman met witness later on the same day, and asked him the road to Tipperary; on Mr. Ball being showed to him, he could not say if that was the Gentleman. Mr. McDougall asked this witness if there was any thing extraordinary in his seeing a Gentleman or a country fellow in Thomastown domain on any day—he replied in the negative.

Michael Meehan sworn.—Remembered the day of the murder; saw Patrick Keating on that day within about thirty yards of the Castle of Ballymalkedy, and he believed going towards it; spoke to him; it was then about twelve or one o'clock.

Richard M. Dermot sworn.—Lived at Banaha, and remembered the day of the murder of Mr. Baker; saw Pat. Keating that day near the barrack of Banaha, between three and four in the afternoon; witness was then getting in hay near the barrack; Keating spoke to witness and offered to assist him, and staid with witness till about half an hour after nightfall, when they were done putting in the hay. That night the dead body of Mr. Baker was brought through Banaha. The Sunday after, he saw Mr. Baker murdered, saw Keating on the road outside the chapel gate of Banaha, before prayers began. Father English preached a sermon on the cruel murder that had been committed; and thought that if Keating heard the sermon, he must be a hard hearted fellow if it did not move him.—This witness admitted, that Keating was a man who would be likely to be suspected of any outrage committed in the country.

Patrick St. John sworn.—Saw Mr. Baker between 10 and 11 o'clock on the morning he was murdered, going from his own house towards Cashel; Mr. Baker and witness spoke a white horse, though either did not stop on the road, but went on. While they were speaking, witness saw two men pass, who went down towards Banaha and in the direction of Rathgallan. Witness knows where Richard Burke lived; it is on the road side, on part of the lands of Rathgallan; these two men were then within about a quarter of a mile of Burke's house, and were going in that direction.

On his cross-examination by Mr. McDougall, witness said, that the Prisoner was not one of these men.

Margaret Bell sworn, and examined by Mr. Solicitor General.—Witness was at Dick Baker's the night before the murder—Baker's house is opposite Thomastown domain; she remembered that, the night before the murder, two men came into Burke's and remained there till next morning; she remembered that two other men came to Burke's next morning, and that the man of the house had brought in a bottle of whiskey about half an hour before they came there; witness here identified the Prisoner as one of these men; never saw him before, till she saw him in the yard of Clonmel goal, as the Goaler told her; witness was at the time, and she pointed him out from amongst them; witness believed that Mr. Wilson and Mr. Wilcox were present at the time. Returning again to the detail of transactions at Burke's house, she said, that after the two men came into that house on the day of the murder, she saw the Prisoner loading a pistol; there were three other men and Burke present; a toast was drank—"Here's bad luck to all our enemies and those that don't wish us well. We are now drinking clear liquor, but Baker shall drink clear blood before night!" This toast was drank by Dan Meagher in the presence of the others. Burke went out after that, and remained abroad about half an hour; on coming back he said to the men—"Get ready—he's not far off." But before they had gone out, the Prisoner and the middle-aged man had gone out, and staid more than an hour; and when they returned they had great coats on; Prisoner's was light-coloured, the other blue. After they went out the last time, witness saw Mr. Baker riding by very fast; saw the horse and knew it; saw Mr. Baker's feet only; Burke's wife was standing at the door, and told witness it was Mr. Baker. Soon afterwards, witness heard shots. The same night, two of the men came back; Prisoner was not one of them, nor did she see him after till the next day. She did not know the Prisoner's name, but heard it was Ryan. Witness is about nine weeks in goal; is not acquainted with any person of the name of Pat. Keating, nor does not know him. She then related her travels as before mentioned, previously to her being sent to Clonmel goal, under a charge of theft at Templetohy, after she had communicated what she knew relative to the murder to Mr. Wilson, Police Magistrate, at Thurlis.

The cross-examination of this witness was tedious and uninteresting, though consistent throughout. On being asked, why she did not go out and endeavour to prevent Mr. Baker from falling into the snare while the men were abroad, and nobody at home but Burke's wife and children—she said her life was at stake, as she could not expect to escape the party who had gone out. On being asked, if she ever heard of a reward for prosecuting the murderers, she said she never heard how much—whether there were hundreds or thousands; and that she despised any reward further than being taken care of and protected from violence.

Mr. Baker of Ballydoyle was then examined.—The last witness had come to him on the first Monday of the Special Commission. The facts she related to him corresponded with her evidence on the trial.

Mr. Edward Wilson, Police Magistrate of Thurlis, being sworn, said, that he had brought to his house on the 8th of February, when she related in substance what she had sworn in the Court. He said, he was in the Goal of Clonmel with her on Thursday last (the 4th inst.). Desired the Goaler to have several men brought into the yard. Witness and other gentlemen were standing in the office in the goal, and this woman with them; six or seven prisoners were passed before the window, and she identified the Prisoner at the bar, selecting him from the rest; the Prisoner was not the first that was passed—believed he was the second. The Prisoner had their hats on; he had them sent aside, and made them pass the window with their hats off—the woman again selected out the Prisoner from them.

Mr. Richard Wilcox, Police Magistrate of Cashel, confirmed the testimony of the last witness as to the woman's identifying the Prisoner. It was the second or third man who passed the window—believed it was the third; this man was the Prisoner at the bar. Both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Wilcox deposed, that they did not communicate to the woman that Keating had charged the Prisoner with any thing touching the murder of Mr. Baker.

The Right Hon. Earl Glen Gall sworn and examined.—Could not recollect the date of Keating's lodging his information. On being shown the information, his Lordship said that it was on the 31st of March. Keating has been confined in the Jail of Cashel since that date, excepting the days on which he had been brought into Court for examination during the Assizes—and was confined in one of the Chambers of the Court, as his Lordship understood. Keating was not confined under any charge, but merely at his own request.

The Goaler being sworn, said, that Keating was in the goal a short time, about three or four days before the trial, but was taken away again.

Major Wills, Police Magistrate, sworn.—He remembered that one day during the Assizes he took Keating to the goal for security, and to prevent trouble in taking him back and forward between Cashel and Clonmel. Witness remained with Keating while he was in the goal of Clonmel; it was about a quarter of an hour. Keating did not wish to remain in Clonmel goal, and witness in consequence released him.

The Prosecution closed here. The defence was as follows: in substance, but would be tedious and uninteresting in detail. Michael Hall ran and James H. Kerr endeavoured to establish an alibi for the Prisoner, by swearing that he was in their company all the day of the murder, while drawing turf from the bog of Ballymore, and was not out of their company till late at night. O'Connell there was one other at the bog that day; the other, that many were there. Their reasons for being able to account for the Prisoner on that particular day, while they could account for him no other day, were curious. R. G. Kennedy, Wm. Quirk, and Richard Power, swore that Keating wanted them to join him in prosecuting any body, or every body, for the murder, in order to get the reward, and showed them a Newspaper with the list of subscriptions, to induce them to join in his plan. Mr. Joseph Robinson and Mr. Baker of Ballydoyle being here called up, deposed that they did not consider these two last witnesses as worthy of credit on their oath. Mr. W. M. Murphy deposed, that he was a relation of Keating's father, and that Keating was not worthy of credit on his oath, in his opinion; on the cross-examination of Power, it appeared, that two relations of his were charged with this murder.

The trial having ended, Judge Daly charged the Jury—who returned a verdict of Guilty in a very few minutes. The Hon. Justice then rose, and executed the unfortunate Prisoner to sue to Heaven for mercy, as from man he could expect none; and pronounced the awful sentence of the law upon him.

Mr. Solicitor General now rose and said, that, before the unhappy man was removed, he should take the opportunity to state, that in two or three days after he was arrested, he made a disclosure of his guilt, mentioning his accomplices; and that it was not till within a week that he was induced to retract. Before the decision of the case, he had been satisfied as to the genuineness of the fact; but it must be satisfactory to the Gentlemen of the Jury, that their verdict has thus been established.

It is satisfactory to find, that this unfortunate man had the discretion to acknowledge his guilt.

Yesterday (Friday) morning, Denis Grady, Michael Grady, and William Engalty, were put to the bar, charged with the murder of Mr. Baker in goal; is not acquainted with any person of the name of Pat. Keating, nor does not know him. She then related her travels as before mentioned, previously to her being sent to Clonmel goal, under a charge of theft at Templetohy, after she had communicated what she knew relative to the murder to Mr. Wilson, Police Magistrate, at Thurlis.

The following Prisoners, also charged with this murder, were then disposed of as follows: Michael Condon, John Corbett, and William Hickey, discharged by Proclamation.

Richard Burke and Halloran, under same charge—motion to postpone their trial, allowed to remain at large on their recognizances, to stand their trial at next Assizes.

William Dwyer, John Dwyer, Philip Joy, W. Frahr, and Thomas Ryan, under same charge—motion to postpone their trial on bail for their appearance: John Dwyer and Ryan to give bail also to keep the peace.

Patrick Frahr, James Cullen, John Herrick, and Wm. Bennett, under same charge—motion to postpone their trial till next Assizes.

About half-past twelve the business of our arduous Assizes ended—to the great joy of our Grand and Petit Jurors.

Waterford Chronicle.
TUESDAY, APRIL 16.

The last London Journals conveyed no foreign intelligence of any moment. The King of France continues to keep his room from indisposition, and the Courier suspects, that his MAJESTY is not so well as the Paris papers would represent him to be. General Drouot, who accompanied BONAPARTE to and from Elba, has been tried, acquitted, and set at liberty, on the ground, that he had been misled. The Courier says, that the adoption of the Bell and Lancaster system of education in France has been misrepresented by some of its contemporaries, as confined exclusively to the Catholic Religion. The Decree issued upon the subject bears out the statement of those whom the Courier accuses of misrepresentation. The Paris papers, in an article from Naples of the 24th ult., contain a report, that the British squadron under Lord Exmouth had landed troops in the Abruzzi, for the purpose of occupying the fastnesses of these two Provinces—that considerable alarm had, in consequence, taken place in the commercial world—and that the occupation of Calabria by the Austrians is said to have occasioned the debarkation of the British. A Loughborough article, of the same date, announces the sailing of the British squadron from the Neapolitan territories, accompanied by a great number of transports with troops and horses.

The marriage of the Princess CHARLOTTE is not to take place till the 25th of this month. The state libelles are to be of dark bottle-green cloth, and to be decorated in every respect as the PRINCE REGENT's vestments. The arrangements for the domestic establishment are nearly completed. Lady Emily Murray and Lady John Fynne have been appointed Ladies of the Bedchamber. Mr. Phillips, formerly in the employment of Lord Castlereagh, has been appointed Secretary.

M. CASSEING's return to England is expected before the end of the present month, and it is said, that he is to become President of the Board of Control, with a seat in the Cabinet. The nomination by the Lord Chief Baron of a successor to the place held by the late Lord BRENCHINSHIRE in Ireland is to be resisted by Government.

Information has been received from South America, stating, that Mr. Hyslop, the British Merchant who fell into the hands of the Spanish General MORELLO, at Cartagena, had been tried and found guilty, but that MORELLO has sent him to Oud Spain, to wait the decision of the Spanish Government.

Mr. Sergeant OSWALD has given notice in the House of Commons of a Bill for altering and amending the present rates of interest on loans of money. The current market of April 10 retained the price of the preceding Monday. The mail of Friday was due when we went to Press.

The Magistrates and Gentlemen of the County of Kilkenny held a meeting on the 1st of this month, for the purpose of taking into consideration the outrages which had lately been committed in the Barony of Fassina, and parts of the Baronies of Gowran and Carragh, by armed banditti. Lords OLMOND, CARLETON, and DAVERT, and more than fifty Magistrates and Gentlemen, were present on the occasion. The Resolutions into which they entered are distinguished by temperance and moderation, and, at the same time, by a manly and determined firmness, which are at once the testimonies of the most indulgent humanity, and of the soundest policy. They do not precipitately expose the disturbed districts to the operation of severe and terrible laws; they recommend tranquillity; they earnestly invite the Peasantry to unite with them in suppressing every disorder, and thus to render unnecessary the enforcement of the Peace Preservation Law, or the Insurrection Act, or of both together. Their expectations from the good sense, prudence, and subordination of the Inhabitants are high; but they add with great solemnity, that, if these expectations shall be frustrated, they will have recourse to the most effectual measures—that it is their sincere desire to act with lenity, but that they are resolved to restore and to maintain the common welfare and peace. The Meeting adjourned till the 17th (to-morrow), having thus afforded a sufficient intimation to bring their public appeal and recommendation to the test. The effect of these proceedings, as we learn from the Kilkenny Moderator, has been such as to afford the fairest promise of a cessation of lawless aggression, and of a happier order of things. The meeting at Kilkenny was not confined to a mere formal act of entering into Resolutions. It's object was followed up by the most zealous exertions, in such quarters as called for these labours, to point out the impending danger, and to bring back to the discharge of their social duties those whom delusion had led astray.—

The success has been proportioned to the energies which were employed. Not a single instance of violation of the law has recently occurred, and it is fervently to be hoped, that the observation made by the Journal to which we allude will prove well founded, namely, that the Farmers have generally determined, should the spirit of disturbance re-appear, to resist the DELINQUENTS, the CARROLLS and ROUGHANS, and to restore and maintain tranquillity without the aid of extra police. Such a determination, carried into effect, and rendered permanent in its operation, would afford to the Government of the County, and to those who profess an interest in the interests of the County, more real satisfaction than all that could be accomplished by the efforts of the Magistracy, or by the arm of power. If, however, the Peasantry should unhappily fail in the performance of what constitutes their duty, their safety, and happiness, those alternatives, elsewhere so tremendous in their consequences, will be resorted to, and resorted to in the County of Kilkenny with a vigour commensurate to what insular moderation and violated law will awaken and justify. Kindness despised will forbear to interpose with its merciful injunctions, and those who use force for the perpetration of their nefarious designs must be encountered by superior force, and subdued. The coolness and delicacy with which the Gentlemen of the County of Kilkenny have proceeded are far more formidable to the aggressors than strong denunciations and immediate measures of retribution could have been.—

Extremities are with them objects of honorable reluctance, and they will not take recourse to them till the last hope of reformation by gentler means has been exhausted. Thus, and only thus, will it be seen how far in all their errors, and that in some humanity, which was so anxious to reclaim from guilt, and to save from poverty, will forget its feelings in the stronger sentiments of unavoidable duty. To preserve the peace of the County, is the anxious determination of those of whom we speak, and their high character is more than sufficient security, that they will execute their purpose. If they shall be compelled thus to act, the event that will follow may be anticipated from the history of the late Assize in other Counties.

These observations are applicable to some other quarters, and we have been only a little influenced in offering them by the statement contained in our last publication of the attempt upon the lives and property of Mr. Lowe and his family, in the County of Waterford. We had been previously favoured with a brief account of it, but the Cork Intelligencer gave it more in detail, and accompanied with some appropriate and sound observations. A deed of such horror could not well be devised. It is a supererogation upon the usual duties of criminality; it is meritorious in the extreme; it was perpetrated a time when the man who was executed was the spot for a conspiracy to murder Mr. WOOLLEY was washed in his grave, and it was marked by almost unequalled hardness of savage atrocity. In so far as the state of the County is concerned, we scarcely know in what light to consider the transaction. Most willingly would we believe it to be a solitary instance of guilt, unaccompanied with any system, and not as meaning renewed disorders.— If, however, this view of the matter be erroneous, and if the fate intended for Mr. Lowe and his family is to be regarded as the precursor of other calamities, there is yet much in the situation of the County of Waterford which is calculated to console the public mind, and to inspire the confident expectation, that the evil, whatever may be its nature, or extent, will be combated by a spirit of unanimity and resistance similar to that which has manifested itself in the County of Kilkenny. The political interests of the Magistracy and Gentlemen of the County of Waterford may be at variance, but one sentiment only prevails as to the public duties which they have to discharge. On this point, they will abandon all other considerations, and pursue with one heart and one hand whatever may most effectually tend to advance the common welfare.— In some other Counties, the evil was permitted to acquire such a consolidation and extent as to set the regular authorities at defiance, and to require from Government the exercise of those means of reformation and retribution which the law has entrusted to their care, but to what melancholy lengths had crimes previously proceeded, and how much did the remedies, necessary ones, we admit, increase the burdens, and abridge liberty? The Magistracy and Gentlemen of the County of Waterford will look to these important and serious matters with special and prudent care. More than once, they have triumphed over those who had become the sworn enemies of order; but the pleasure of success was abated even in the midst of unavoidable justice, because the victories were sealed with blood. To instruct those who are in danger of being misled by delusion, to maintain safety by the prevention of guilt, to witness reformation without inflicting punishment, and the restoration to industry and virtue without the aid of legal compulsion, are objects in which all who know their obligations as members of the State will take an eager and even a laborious part.— The Irish Government have no wish—it is impossible for them to have any motive for such a wish—and it has been proved, that if they were to blame, it was not for activity, but for long endurance—to assume a prominent attitude in the local administration of the affairs of the County, and still less to signalize their conduct by proceedings to which an imperative obligation alone could force them to resort. Let those who preside over the interests of the County of Waterford maintain its security by reasonable means, and the Solicitor General will rejoice to see his very name forgotten in their criminal records, and will be the first to say, that to them the sole praise is due for preventing that

Interposition on the part of Government from which it is always averse, in manifesting their total disapproval of that Interposition, and in preserving the blessings of peace and safety in their districts by measures infinitely superior in value to any that the servants of the Crown could have adopted.

In alluding to the proceedings of the Catholic Clergy at the meeting which was held on the 8th inst. at Carrick-on-Suir, we omitted to state the general outline of what took place. It was then unanimously agreed upon to nominate three Candidates, according to the Canon Law, for the express purpose of appointing a Successor to the late Doctor POWER, on the resignation of that dignified character, the Very Rev. Doctor FLANNERY, of Clonmel. On the same occasion, the following elections were made from the Body of the Catholic Clergy of the United Diocese of Waterford and Limerick, viz. the Rev. Doctor WALSH, Parish Priest of Daugershan, the Rev. GABRIEL CONNOLLY, Conductor in this City, and the Rev. THOMAS HEARN, Parish Priest of Passage, near Waterford. Of the high reputation of Doctor WALSH we have formerly spoken. The characters of the other two Gentlemen are well known here, and held in distinguished esteem for the qualities of their hearts, and for the integrity of their lives, as well as for those endowments which constitute the peculiar ornaments of the Christian Pastor, and which most effectually contribute to the harmony and peace of human society.

A CASE OF THE HEAVIEST DISTRESS.

The Donations of the benevolent and humane are earnestly solicited for the relief of N. CAUTLAND, of Johnstown, Silk Dyer, who, about a fortnight ago, was rode over in George's street by two horses, and so severely injured, that he still remains in extreme danger, and incapable of being removed to his own abode. By this melancholy occurrence, a family of five persons, who depended solely for their maintenance on the labours of his industry, have been reduced to absolute indigence. He has experienced the gratuitous and generous aid of Medical Gentlemen, and his poverty deprives him of the means necessary to his recovery, and the prompt exertions of Charity seem indispensable to the preservation of his life, as well as to the sustenance of those of whom he is the sole protector. We have never been called upon to lay a more urgent case of affliction before the Public, and we shall leave the affecting statement to speak for itself.—Donations, however small, will be received at the Offices of the Newspapers, and faithfully appropriated to their object.

To Correspondents.—The Letter of April 16, addressed to the Editor, reached us at five into an hour for insertion in this day's paper. It is dated in merit, and it shall receive from us every aid which we can give it, especially publicity on the first opportunity.

PORT NEWS.—PASSAGE, APRIL 15.

ARRIVED.

14th—Morton, Bully, Buenos Ayres, Isl from Castibevan, India, follow, &c. Liverpool; Alfred, Derry, Aberdeen, ballast, Ross, Good Intent, Thomas, Newport, coal, ditto, Nancy, Thompson, Newport, coal; Mad, Fletcher, Fortwilliam, tar, pitch, &c.

15th—Earl Leicester Packet; Fleece, Wilkinson, Swansea, coal; Massy, Swansea, colin; Olden, Sweden, Blomstrand, timber and deals; a market; Emulsion, Forbes, Poole, salt and stone; Newfoundland; Prudent, Haskill, Fortwilliam, ballast.

15th—Freeing Packet; Atlas, Fleet, Portsmouth, hoops, &c.

15th—Canden Packet, 16th—Auckland Packet.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS.

PETER BERLONSON, Merchant, of Arendal, in Norway, begs leave to inform Persons concerned in the Trade, that he exports DEALS, of all descriptions, from Frederikstadt, Christiania, &c. from Lough and TIMBER, DEALS, SPANES, &c. from Arendal—all of the best quality, and on the lowest possible Terms.

Any orders directed to him, as above, will be promptly and faithfully executed.

April 16, 1816.

PRIME SHIP BISCUIT.

FOR SALE, One Thousand Five Hundred Bags of best, well baked BISCUIT, of good Quality. Application to

THOMAS SEVINS.

Ferrybank, April 16, 1816.

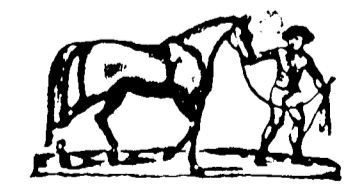
This Biscuit will be sold on reasonable Terms, and is worthy the Attention of Shippers or Masters of Vessels.

A CAPITAL SITUATION FOR BUSINESS.

TO BE LET, and immediate possession given, the HOUSE in Michael street wherein PATRICK BAKER now resides.

Application to be made to NICHOLAS HEARN, Broad street.

Waterford, April 16, 1816.



HORSES.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, and an approved Bill of Exchange on London taken in Payment, the noted Horse FALCON. He is in the Health and condition, and will stand this season at Waterford if not out in the course of the next Week. To be heard of at Mr. KENNEDY'S, Cross street.

Waterford, April 13, 1816.