and both of which he thought would be of vast importance to the country. After some remarks in praise of Sir John Newport's candour, and on the bad effects arising to Ireland from the non-residence of the landed proprietors, the Right Honourable Gentleman declared that he should certainly oppose the amendment, had he any idea of its interfering with the Catholic question; but considering that question distinct, he in the mean time supported the amendment, as by no means giving a pledge of the opinion he would afterwards give on that subject.

Mr. DAWSON entered at some length into a detail of the state of Ireland, which he considered worthy of the attention of Parliament. In a very impressive speech he pointed out the miserable state of that Country, which, unless speedily remedied, would hereafter be productive of the most awful results.

Lord CASTLEREAGH expressed his satisfaction at the tone and temper of the discussion, and particularly at the statesmanlike view of the subject taken by the Right Hon. Gent. who had just spoken. [Alluding to Mr. Grattan, whose observations we must defer.] After repeating his opinions as to the advantage that would result to Ireland from Catholic Emancipation, he entered into a comparison of the address and amendment, and argued in favour of the latter, as not binding Parliament to the adoption of any specific measures.

Mr. PONSONBY supported the original motion. It was most fitting that the causes should be explained by which Ireland had been brought into her present situation. The amendment merely went to inform Parliament of that which they already knew. Adverting to the difference of opinion between the Noble Lord and the Right Hon. Secretary on the question of Catholic Emancipation, he asked how it was possible that, under such circumstances, Ireland should be otherwise than in a state of agitation. The Right Hon. Gentleman then went into a considerable length of argument, which we regret the lateness of the hour does not permit us to insert, in order to shew that there was no disposition on the part of his Majesty's Ministers to enter into the serious consideration of any subject connected with Ireland. And he contended, that unless such inquiry was entered into, and some proper remedy applied, it would be impossible to preserve that country in a state of tranquillity. He also took a view of the state of the Magistracy of Ireland, and observed, that Ministers should not be deterred from attempting to reform it by the difficulties that might present themselves, for that a reform was practicable, and was absolutely necessary. He further added, that the *onus* of proposing some plan for the relief of Ireland lay not with Gentlemen at his (the Opposition) side, but with Ministers, whose duty it was. He concluded by supporting the original motion.

Mr. B. BATHURST rose amidst loud cries of question, and was so frequently interrupted by such cries, that we could with difficulty collect his arguments. He supported the amendment.

Sir F. FLOOD supported the original motion.

Sir NICHOLAS COLTHURST recommended mutual concessions.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT, in reply, said he wished to know the nature and cause of the evils, and he could not therefore consent to the sacrifice of principle for the sake of a delusive unanimity. He could not accede to the Amendment.

The House then divided—For the Amendment, 187—Against it, 105—Majority in favour of the Amendment, 82.

The House went into a Committee on the Assessed Taxes, and agreed to certain Resolutions.—Report to be received on Monday next.

Lord CASTLEREAGH brought in the Peace Alien Bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next, and printed.—Adjourned.

LONDON.

MONDAY, APRIL 29.

This morning we received the Paris Papers of Friday last. On Wednesday evening last, Sir Robert Wilson, and Messrs. Hutchinson and Bruce, were removed from the Conciergerie back to the Prison of La Force. The feelings of Mr. Bruce, when the sentence was pronounced by the President, are thus represented by some of the Paris Papers. *La Gazette de France* says, "Mr. Bruce looked as if he had been struck by a thunder-bolt;" and *Le Journal des Debats* observes, "that Sir Robert Wilson retired saluting the Judges and the auditors; but that Mr. Bruce shewed neither the same calmness nor resignation."

We have received Private Letters from Paris of Friday last, and they communicate to us an extraordinary report prevalent there, of a Triple Alliance having been concluded between the Courts of Russia, Prussia, and the Netherlands—that the Duke of Wellington's journey to the Hague related to this subject—that Russia is bent upon procuring from Austria the Cession of Gallicia—and that the Emperor of Russia has it in contemplation to deprive the Duke of the command of the Russian contingent in France, and confer it upon the Prince of Orange. To this report we do not attach the least credit. Paris is the focus of all sorts of reports. They are the last resource of the disaffected. They have no longer the power to disturb the peace of the State by arms, and they attempt to produce a little temporary alarm by rumours of fresh wars. The state of France becomes more secure daily, and much credit is due to the King for the calm and steady dignity of his conduct.—The chief command of all the allied force in France is conferred upon the Duke of Wellington by a solemn [illegible]ment.—*Courier.*

CORN-EXCHANGE, APRIL 29.—Although we had a good supply of Wheat this morning, that of fine quality met ready sale at last Monday's prices. Barley is 1s. per quarter cheaper, and not brisk at that reduction, several of the maltsters having left off for the season. Beans and Peas are 2s. per quarter dearer; and Oats fully maintain last week's prices.

Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MAY 4.

Some strange rumours are afloat relative to Continental affairs—a new alliance between Russia, Prussia, and the Government of Belgium—an intention of depriving the Duke of WELLINGTON of the command of the Russian army in France—of substituting the Prince of ORANGE in his place—of raising that Prince to the Throne of France—of preparations for these purposes on the part of Russia and Belgium. All this is denied by the *Courier*, and the *Courier* may be right, but it would not be matter of surprise to find ALEXANDER desirous of securing the Crown of France to the Prince of ORANGE. The Belgian Papers talk *of the high destinies to which he may be called.* The Duke of WELLINGTON returned suddenly to Paris, and it would appear, that special despatches had arrived from Russia to the King of FRANCE. In the case of the escape of LAVALETTE, all the Frenchmen were acquitted, except the Turnkey EBERLE, who was sentenced to imprisonment for two years.

The London Journals of Tuesday conveyed no intelligence worth attention. On Monday, Sir J. NEWPORT presented two Petitions to the House of Commons, one from the Ship Owners of the Port of Waterford, and the other from the Citizens of Waterford, in support of the Waterford Harbour Bill. The Petitions were ordered to lie on the table.—No mail due.

Yesterday, about mid-day, an audacious robbery was committed on the road to Kilkenny, a little on this side of Ballyhale. As Mr. and Mrs. M'CHEANE, of this City, two of their children, and Mr. BRENNAN, were travelling in two post chaises, they were stopped by two highway robbers, well armed, and well mounted. The two Gentlemen were compelled to deliver what money they had in their possession, and Mr. M'CHEANE was, besides, deprived of his gold watch. Yesterday was the Fair Day of Ross, and, after the transaction, the criminals were seen riding with considerable speed towards that Town. They have been pursued, and it is hoped, that they will soon be arrested in their career. They are suspected to be worthy members of *Captain Grant's Corps*, by whom parts of the County of Kilkenny and of the Queen's County have been so seriously infested.

We have now to state an outrage of even a more atrocious description, which took place about mid-day on Tuesday last, near Stradbally, in the County of Waterford. At the time mentioned, MICHAEL LANDERS, a Bailiff, having a *writ* against JAMES KEEFE, went to arrest him for non-payment of rent. The *writ* was executed without any violence, but KEEFE seized a pitchfork, and his son a slane, for the purpose of resistance. The Bailiff, seeing that he would be overpowered, immediately retreated, leaving the prisoner in full possession of his liberty. The KEEFES, however, were not satisfied with their victory; they pursued and overtook LANDERS, and mangled his body in a manner shocking in the extreme—his skull was fractured—his throat and neck were cut across with the slane—his arm was nearly separated from his shoulder—and there were some stabs in his back from the pitchfork. These acts, we have heard, were accompanied with ferocious exultation, and it has been said, that a dog was urged on to tear the unfortunate victim of wanton cruelty. LANDERS was at length thrown into a pool of water, where he remained till accidentally discovered by the Rev. Mr. POWER, who had him conveyed to a house, and who humanely procured for him every assistance within his reach. The neighbouring Gentlemen repaired to the spot with the utmost promptitude, medical aid was obtained from Dungarvan, and the life of the unhappy sufferer was preserved. He has since been brought into the Hospital in this City, where he remains in a very dangerous condition.—Every effort was made, but fruitlessly as yet, to seize the criminals. This is a most striking occurrence, and, independently of all moral considerations, it calls for the enactment of Sir JOHN NEWPORT's Bill with irresistible force. KEEFE held 52 acres of ground, of good quality, at £50 per annum, and that ground has been so held by him and his ancestors for about a century. He was always irregular in his payments, and, since the 25th of last March, the fourth half year of his rent was going on. About three months ago, he ran away, and, according to a practice now become general, took with him his cattle, &c. leaving his Landlord to look to the bare soil for his just demands. In what *improving* part of the country he was from the period of his departure till the recent visit to his home, he best can tell. His Landlord offered to abandon all measures against him for taking away the property from the ground, and to forego the rent that is due, on the condition of his surrendering the Farm—but this he rejected; and, if there be oppressive Landlords, as no doubt there are, although the present instance is any thing but one of this kind, the laws, as they now exist, enable dishonest Tenants to become oppressors in their turn.—We are wholly ignorant of what has taken place with respect to Sir JOHN NEWPORT's Bill; but of this much we are absolutely certain, that the whole of Ireland looks forward to the measure with an anxiety hardly ever equalled with respect to any legislative proceeding, and that if Parliament shall close it's Sessions without passing a new law with respect to Landlords and Tenants, it will leave the door open to the grossest injustice, and to the most afflicting augmentation of those immoralities and crimes of which the most splendid talents, in the recent discussion in the Commons, were able to give but a very feeble representation.

J. A. Leonard, Treasurer to the Sick Poor, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums:—From J. Barron, Esq. (Mall),—£1 2s. 9d.—From the Mayor, fines on two Carmen, 7s. 6d. each, 15s.—From the Deputy Mayor, fines, 7s. 6d.—From G. Lawson, (found), £1—From M. E per Wm. Edwards, Esq. 10s. 10d.—From Mrs H. B. per ditto, £1.—Total, £4 16s. 1d.

DUBLIN, MAY 2.—This day the trial of Mr. Æneas Macdonnell, Proprietor of *The Dublin Chronicle*, came on in the Court of King's Bench, for a Libel. He was found *Guilty*, and committed to *Newgate*.—*Correspondent*.

CHARGE OF PARRICIDE.—We have this day the mortifying task of announcing the murder of Mr. Greer, near Rasharkin, in this County, whose mangled body was found on Friday week in one of his own out-houses, and a hatchet lying near the corpse. We tremble at stating the information that has reached us respecting this atrocious murder; it is so appalling, that human nature shrinks from the recital of it. Peter Aiken, Esq. the Coroner, having speedily repaired to the place, summoned a most respectable Jury to investigate the circumstances of the case, and, after a minute inquiry, it appeared to them, that two of the sons of the deceased and a daughter were implicated in the murder of their father. In consequence thereof, the Coroner immediately granted a warrant, and they have all been committed to Carrickfergus jail. We do not think it right at present to detail the circumstances which have been reported to us respecting this deed of horror. The eldest son is, we understand, about twenty-four years of age, the second about twenty, and the daughter about seventeen.—It is said there was a strong aversion in the family against Mr. Greer's intended second marriage.—*Belfast Chronicle*.

AN OFFICIAL COPY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND ORDER, HELD AT CARRICK ON SUIR.

[*From the Kilkenny Moderator.*]

"At a General Meeting of the Clergymen of all Ranks and Religious Orders, both Secular and Regular, of the United Dioceses of Waterford and Lismore, duly convened in the Chapel of Carrick on-Suir, on the 8th day of April, 1816, for the purpose of electing from their own Body an intelligent, experienced, and exemplary person to succeed the Right Rev. Dr. Power—the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Flannery, Vicar Capitular, lately Bishop elect, being made known to them, a ballot was entered into for three persons to be put in Nomination for the Holy See, *dignus, dignior, dignissimus*, and three other persons sworn to make a true and fair return of the votes, when a decided majority of 61 votes appeared in favour of the Rev. Dr. Walsh, Parish Priest of Dungarvan. On this occasion, the Meeting unanimously and firmly deprecated the idea, if any such should be entertained, of any foreign Prelate being obtruded on them, as well as any other Clergyman, not of their own Diocess.

"We, the undersigned, being appointed Tellers at the above Meeting, after binding ourselves by a solemn and voluntary oath, have declared the above Majority for the Election of the above Dr. Walsh to our vacant See, as also that the Reverend Garret Connolly, Coadjutor in the City of Waterford, was put as second, and the Reverend Thomas Hearne, Parish Priest of Passage, near Waterford, as the third person in nomination; and we solemnly declare, that the Meeting was conducted with the strictest propriety and impartiality.

"Given under our hands, this 8th of April, 1816.

"JOHN O'NEILL, P. P. and Vicar of Carrick.
"PATRICK O'MEAGHER, P. P. of Newcastle.
"WILLIAM O'MEARA, P. P. of Rathcormick."

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

SIR—A statement relative to the late Meeting of the Roman Catholic Clergy of the United Dioceses of Waterford and Lismore, at Carrick-on-Suir, having appeared in the *Kilkenny Moderator* of the 25th ult. and having been since copied into several other Newspapers, we, the undersigned, feel ourselves called upon to contradict it as incorrect in two material points. First—It is not true, that the Meeting did unanimously deprecate the idea of having a Stranger obtruded on them as a Prelate, for, of 52 who were present, 24 signed a Petition resigning the Episcopal Appointment to their Diocesses to the Bishops of the Province. Secondly—The Meeting was not conducted with impartiality; for, contrary to Canon Law, which deprecates every sort of undue influence, a Candidate was publicly proposed.

In making this public Statement, we wish to have it most distinctly understood, that we do not mean to question the veracity of the Gentlemen whose names are affixed unto the former Statement—and, in justice to them, we must say, that they have solemnly disclaimed having contributed either directly or indirectly to its publication.

JOHN POWER, P. P. Cahir.
MAURICE WALL, P. P. Poorstown.
JOHN CONDON, C. Cahir.
JOHN SHEEHAN, St. John's College,
May 2d. Waterford.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, MAY 3.

ARRIVED,

1st—Albion, Tel, Preston, empty sacks; Hibernia, Roe, Barbadoes, sugar, Dublin, Mansfield and Earl Leicester Packets.

2d—Freeling Packet; Friends' Adventure, Chapman, Youghal, ballast; William, Boadle, Whitehaven, coals; Zephyr, Banfield, Scilly, ballast.

SAILED,

1st—Alfred, Deary, Newfoundland, provisions, &c.; Venus, Gaden, ditto, beer salt, provisions, &c.; Lord Nelson, May, Cork, coals; Lively, Morris, Liverpool, wheat, oats, and flour; Bridget, Keaoung, Milford, the mail. Put back—Alfred, Deary, and Lively, Morris.

2d—Fleece, Wilkinson, Swansea, ballast; Lively, Morris, before mentioned; Hope, Beale, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chichester, butter, bacon, &c.; Mansfield Packet.

3d—Wind S. W. at 7 A. M.

TO BE SOLD,

THE INTEREST in the Lease of the HOUSE and LANDS of KILLEA, near Dunmore, within Three Quarters of a Mile of the New Harbour. The HOUSE is large and roomy, ton slated, with TEN ACRES of most excellent LAND; a walled in GARDEN, well cropped; a good GARDEN HOUSE; STABLING for Nine Horses; COACH HOUSE, good OUT OFFICES, LAUNDRY, and a PUMP in the back yard.—For Situation and extensive View, no Place in this Country can equal it. If not sold by the first of June, it will be Let for the Bathing Season.

Application to be made to MICHAEL EVELYN, Esq. Waterford—or to Mr. ST LEGER, at Killea. Mr. ST LEGER has NINETEEN ACRES adjoining Killea, which he will dispose of.

May 4, 1816.

WILLIAM LAWSON

INFORMS his Friends, that, in consequence of his Journeymen's Wages being considerably lowered, and Mahogany much reduced in Price, he is enabled to make up and sell his CABINET WORK at a Reduction of nearly 25 per Cent. As he will keep none but the best Workmen, and having always a large Stock of well seasoned Timber on hands, he is determined to manufacture no Work but what he can engage to be of the very best Quality. He is now getting in a fresh Assortment of the newest Pattern FURNITURE CALICOES, which he will sell at the most reduced Prices, together with his Stock of CARPETS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, MOREENS, FRINGES, BELL RIBBONS and ROPES, OIL CLOTHS, TABLE COVERS, TOILET GLASSES, &c. &c

CURTAINS for Drawing-Rooms, Dining Parlours, and Bed Rooms, made up in the newest and most tasteful Stile, on reasonable Terms.

Cabinet and Upholstery Ware Rooms, Parade, Quay, Waterford, May 4, 1816.

WINES, HOPS, &c.

WILLIAM M. ARDAGH,

HAVING removed from the Stores he lately occupied, in Hanover Street, to the Concerns on the Quay, formerly held by Mr. PHINEAS MURPHY, offers there for Sale,

Claret, Madeira, Sherry, Port, Teneriffe, Malaga, &c. &c. } *WINES, in Wood and Bottle.*

ALSO,

50 *Pockets and Bags of Prime New Kent HOPS.*

Waterford, May 4, 1816.

STRAW HAT WAREHOUSE,
QUAY, WATERFORD.

A. CLAMPETT begs leave to inform the Ladies of Waterford and its Vicinity, that she has just received, direct from London, an elegant Assortment of most fashionable STRAW HATS and BONNETS, STRAW FLOWERS, &c. She has also received a large Supply of SUPERFINE STRAW PLATS—DUNSTABLE, RUSTIC, SATIN, ITALIAN, LUSTRE, &c.—all which she is constantly supplied with.

N. B. COUNTRY ORDERS executed at the shortest Notice.

☞ An APPRENTICE wanted.

May 2, 1816.

A SECOND BONUS.

IN consequence of many Persons having been disappointed, by neglecting to purchase in time for the First Bonus, it has been determined upon by the Contractor, Mr. BISH, to give all Purchasers on or before the first Day of Drawing *another Bonus* consisting of Two Hundred Whole Tickets, and to which all Persons will be entitled to share, who purchase between the 27th of April and the 14th of May, instant, when the Drawing will commence, and *every Ticket drawn that day will be a Prize!*

Those Persons, therefore, who lost the opportunity of securing a right to the last Bonus, will now have an opportunity of retrieving that loss, and those who purchase again will actually participate in

A BONUS OF 500 TICKETS.

There are Two Prizes of £30,000, besides Fifty other Capitals—and the First drawn Prize above £500 will be entitled to

An additional £5,000
Therefore must be £6,000
And may be £11,000
Or even £35,000

The following are the Numbers of the Two Hundred Whole Tickets, forming the above Bonus:

3,726	to	3,750	8,476	to	8,500
4,726	to	4,750	9,476	to	9,500
5,476	to	5,500	12,226	to	12,250
6,726	to	6,750	13,226	to	13,250

The unprecedented Sales which have already taken place, and the number of Tickets being *Six Thousand* less than heretofore, and *five* hundred being disposed of by the first and second Bonus, has so reduced the stock on hands, that there is almost a certainty that the whole will be sold before the Drawing begins.

TICKETS AND SHARES
Are now on Sale at
S. PHELAN's, J. BULL's, R. FARRELL's, and A. BIRNIE's, *Chronicle-Office.*

TO BE SET,

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

Waterford, January 23, 1816.

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,910. *TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1816.* *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

WINES, HOPS, &c.

WILLIAM M. ARDAGH,

HAVING removed from the Stores he lately occupied, in Hanover-Street, to the Concerns on the Quay, formerly held by Mr. PHINEAS MURPHY, offers there for Sale,

Claret, Madeira, Sherry, Port, Teneriffe, Malaga, &c. &c. } *WINES, in Wood and Bottle.*

ALSO,

50 *Pockets and Bags of Prime New Kent HOPS.*

Waterford, May 4, 1816.

THE REAL JAPAN BLACKING,
MADE BY
DAY AND MARTIN,
No. 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

THIS inestimable Composition, with half the usual Labour, produces a most brilliant Jet blackfully equal to the highest Japan Varnish; affords peculiar Nourishment to the Leather; will not soil the finest Linen; is perfectly free from any unpleasant Smell, and will retain its Virtues in any Climate.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by their Agent,
MR. S. PHELAN,
Bookseller and Stationer, Quay, Waterford.

TO BE LET,
A DWELLING-HOUSE,
IN BEAU STREET.

☞ *Apply to MAURICE FARRELL, next door.*

Beau-street, April 11, 1816.

THE BEAUTIFUL, HIGH-BRED HORSE,
FALCON,
WILL STAND THIS SEASON,
AT MR. KYRAN KAVANAGH'S STABLES,
THOMAS STREET, WATERFORD,
At Two Guineas, Groom's Fees included.

HIS SIRE, FALCON, when 8 Years old, was known to be the best of his Year in England, was Sire of *Freeman*, and many noted Runners, as may be seen by the Racing Calendar. He was got by *Highflyer*, that covered at 50 Guineas, on *Proserpine*, own Sister to *Eclipse*. FALCON was bred by the late Col. HYDE; his Dam, *Sweet Marjoram*, was H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES's favourite Stud Mare, and sold for 1700 Guineas. He is in fine Bloom and Condition, 16 hands high, with remarkably strong Legs, fully equal to Sixteen Stone Fox hunting, a very fine Leaper, and temperate. His Produce are known to be as good Hunters as any in Ireland, and sold for very high Prices, from their great Strength, Movement, and Beauty.

Waterford, April 25, 1816.

☞ As the Groom is accountable, the Horse can not be led out, until the Money is paid.

TO STAND AT NEW ROSS,

At Five Guineas Blood Mares—Two & a Half Guineas others—5s. 5d. the Groom,

THE beautiful, high-bred, CHESNUT HORSE RECORDON, got by *Remembrancer*; Dam, *Fair Charlotte*, by *Precipitate*; Grand Dam, *Ever[illegible]*, by *Eclipse*. He covered in Season 1815. He is a sure Foal-getter, and his Stock is uncommonly large and promising. He is 7 Years old. Won the Craven Stake at Newmarket, beating 10 others, and was reckoned as fast a Horse as any in England until he was injured.

☞ GOOD GRASS provided, on the usual Terms. No Mare taken away until first paid for, the Groom being accountable. Ross, Feb. 14, 1816.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,

By Order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor of said City.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was last Week [illegible] per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

	WHITE. lb. oz. dr.	WHEATEN. lb. oz. dr.	HOUSEHOLD. lb. oz. dr.
Penny Loaf,	0 4 1	0 6 [illegible]	0 8 1
Two Penny,	0 8 2	0 12 4	1 0 2
Four Penny,	1 0 4	1 8 7	2 0 4
Six Penny,	1 8 7	[illegible]	[illegible]

☞ All other sorts of Loaves [illegible] weight in proportion [illegible] the two [illegible] Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the Household with an H [illegible] seized [illegible] Bakers and Dealers in Wheat [illegible] and Flour are required to make [illegible] ON OATH, on every Saturday [illegible] of all Wheat, Meal and Flour, bought or [illegible] according to the Act of Parliament [illegible] the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties [illegible] according to Law.

May 4. JOHN DENIS, Dep. Mayor.

FOR NEW YORK, AMERICA.

M. P. & M. FARRELL hourly expect the arrival of the new, fast sailing Brig, the SHAMROCK, Burden 200 Tons, THOMAS WALSH, Master.—This Vessel wi immediately take in a Cargo for New York, and proceed on or about the 20th of May.

For Freight or Passage apply to M. P. & M. FARRELL, Ship Agents—or the Master on board.

Waterford, March 26, 1816.

FOR QUEBEC AND MONTREAL,

THE BRIG SALTOM, Burden 250 Tons Register; is an excellent Vessel, and will sail on or about the 15th May, or sooner, if possible.

One Hundred Tons of Goods would be taken on Freight, on moderate Terms. Application to

THOMAS NEVINS.

Waterford, April 23, 1816.

FIRST SHIP FOR AMERICA.

NOW IN PORT, AND EXPECTED TO SAIL IN FOURTEEN DAYS,
FROM WATERFORD,
THE BEAUTIFUL, FAST-SAILING BRIG,
SAN DOMINGO,
CAPTAIN FITZGERALD.

For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN ALLEN & Son.

April 25, 1816.

PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE remarkably fast sailing BRIGANTINE QUEEN, now lying at the Port of ROSS, is intended to be despatched for NEW YORK in the early part of next month.

AND

The MARY (to succeed the QUEEN, for the SAME PORT,) will sail on or about the 15th May.

ALSO,

A fine, new Vessel of 300 Tons Burden, on her Passage from LIVERPOOL, will touch at CORK about the 20th April, and take *Cabin Passengers only* for NEW ORLEANS—Apply to C. ROSS.

New Ross, March 26, 1816.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHITWORTH.

WHEREAS the Time limited by the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council, of the twenty seventh day of October last, for prohibiting the Exportation out of Ireland, or carrying Coastwise, Gunpowder or Salt Petre, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition, has expired:

And whereas it is judged expedient that the said Prohibition, so far as applies to the Countries hereinafter named, should be renewed and continued for some time longer:

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, do therefore hereby order, require, prohibit, and command, that no Person or Persons whatsoever (except the Master General of the Ordnance for his Majesty's Service) do at any time between the date hereof, and the [illegible] day of August next, presume to transport any Gunpowder or Salt-Petre, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition, to any Port or Place on the Coast of Africa, or in the West Indies, or on any Part of the Continent of America (except to a Port or Place, or Ports or Places, in his Majesty's Territories or Possessions on the Continent of North America, or in the Territories of the United States of America), or ship or lade any Gunpowder or Salt Petre, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition on board any Ship or Vessel, in order to transporting the same into any such Ports or Places on the Coast of Africa, or in the West Indies, or on the Continent of America (except as above excepted), without Leave or Permission in that behalf first obtained from the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors and Privy Council of Ireland, upon pain of incurring and suffering the respective Forfeitures and Penalties inflicted by an Act passed in Great Britain in the thirty-third Year of his Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act to enable his Majesty to restrain the Exportation of Naval Stores, and more effectually to prevent the Exportation of Salt Petre, Arms and Ammunition, when prohibited by Proclamation or Order in Council."

And the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs are to give the necessary Orders herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 26th Day of April 1816.

MANNERS C. W. TUAM. GRANARD. ERNE. ROSSE. FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. T. L. MEATH. WM. M'MAHON. G. BEW. LEY. S. HAMILTON. JOHN ORMSBY VANDELEUR. WM. SAURIN.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PRIME SHIP BISCUIT.

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

THOMAS NEVINS.

Ferrybank, April 16, 1816.

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

NEW NORWAY TIMBER AND DEALS.

M. P. & M. FARRELL are now landing a well-assorted Cargo of prime NORWAY TIMBER & DEALS, which they will sell on encouraging Terms. They are, as usual, supplied with LATHS, SLATES, TILES, &c. at their Timber Yard, Beau street.

Waterford, April 23, 1816.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—MAY 6.

Butter, first Quality,	0s. 0d.	per Cwt.
—— second,	0s. 0d.	
—— third,	0s. 0d.	
Tallow (rendered)	76s. - 80s. 0d.	
Lard (flake)	45s. 0d. - 48s. 0d.	
—— (casks, *rendered*)	47s. 0d. - 50s. 0d.	
Singed Pigs,	27s. 0d. - 29s. 0d.	
Scalded ditto,	2[illegible]s. 0d. - 27s. 6d.	
Beef,	20s. 0d. - 25s. 0d.	
Oatmeal,	11s. 0d. - 12s. 0d.	
Flour, first Quality,	—s. -d. - —s. -d.	per Bag
—— second,	48s. 0d. - 54s. 0d.	
—— third,	26s. 0d. - 31s. 0d.	
—— fourth,	20s. 0d. - 22s. 0d.	
Wheat,	44s. 0d. 46s. 0d.	per Barrel.
Barley,	10s. 6d. - 11s. 0d.	
Oats (common)	10s. 8d. 0s. 0d.	
—— (potatoe)	11s. 8d. - 0s. 0d.	
Malt,	34s. 0d. - 36s. 0d.	
Coals,	4s. 0d. - 4s. 4d.	
Tallow (rough),	7s. 0d. - 8s. 6d.	per Stone
Potatoes (new),	3d. to 4d.	
Beef (quarters),	5½d. - 4½d.	per lb
Beef (joints),	5d. - 6d.	
Mutton (quarters),	5 d. 6 d.	
Mutton (joints),	6d. - 7 d.	
Pork,	2½d. - 3d.	
Butter,	20d. - 23d.	
Train Oil,	£32 0s.	per Ton.
Whiskey,	10s. 4d. 8d.	per Gal.

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday.

747 Barrels Wheat,	*Averaging*	£2 8s. 3 d.
2551 —— Oats,		0 11s. 5 d.
910 —— Barley,		0 10s. 10¼d.

An ABSTRACT of the Quantities of the RETURNS, and Prices of Corn, Grain, Meal and Flour, sold in the City of Dublin and Liberties thereunto adjoining, for the Week ending April 26, 1816, allowing the following Quantities to be a Barrel of each Sort:

Wheat, Rye, Pease and Beans, 20 Stones; Barley and Bere, 16 Stones; Oats, 14 Stones; and deeming 14 Stones of Flour equal to a Barrel of Wheat, and 7 Stones of Oatmeal to a Barrel of Oats.

Species.	Barls	Price. £ s. d.	Average. £ s. d.	Medium Price. £ s. d.
Wheat,	2748	5687 19 0	2 1 4¾	1 10 11¼
Flour,	15771	25872 4 0	1 19 8	
Bere,	174	105 14 0	0 15 3	0 13 1
Barley,	1019	675 14 0	0 13 3	
Oats,	2748	2125 4 0	0 11 5½	0 11 1¼
Oatmeal,	2664	1418 5 0	0 10 7¼	
G. Pease,	——			
Rye,	——			
Beans,	——			
W. Pease,	——			

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 3.

	From s. d.	To s. d.	M Price s. d.
1098 Wheat per Bar 20 Stone	38 0	52 0	45 8
7250 Flour, per Cwt	5 0	32 0	0 0
258 Bere, per Bar	11 0	18 0	12 1
695 Barley, per Bar	12 0	15 0	13 0¼
3093 Oats, per Bar	10 0	15 0	12 9
1529 Oatmeal, per Cwt	11 0	15 0	12 8
0 Peas	0 0	0 0	0 0
Sold to Bakers only.			
0 Barrels of Wheat	0 0	0 0	0 0
5214 Cwt. of Flour	15 0	32 0	27 9

Average Price of Wheat & Flour 65s 4d. per Sack

Sales of Flour 7250, Receipts 12142: 1st, from 31s 0d. to 32s 0d.; 2d, from 19s 0d. to 30s 0d.; 3d, from 5s 0d. to 18s 0d.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The following observations were delivered by Mr. GRATTAN on Sir JOHN NEWPORT's motion.

Mr. GRATTAN expressed his high satisfaction with many of the points which had been so fully, candidly, and impartially discussed by the Right Hon. Gent. opposite. The question before the House was of vast importance, and it certainly was an object worthy of the British Legislature to point out in a calm, dispassionate manner, such means as would renovate the exhausted state of that country. The financial distress of that country was beyond conception. It had a debt of £130,000,000, for which £6,000,000 was paid, while its revenue was only £5,000,000. This presented a picture of wretchedness which he was confident was calculated to awake every painful emotion. He had the highest confidence in British energy, but that energy was best employed when each part of the country was contributing aid to the other. Whatever destroyed Ireland had obviously a tendency to ruin England, and certainly no arrangement could be better than such a system of finance as would unite both countries on one general basis. As to the commercial difficulties of Ireland, they proceeded in a great measure from the sudden change of a state of war into a state of peace, and although he was fully sensible of their extent, he owned that he did not despond with respect to them. Let this country take such measures as were best calculated to relieve Ireland on this subject. The commercial principle of the two nations ought to be their mutual advantage. Ireland sent Great Britain her provisions; Great Britain ought to prefer the manufactures of Ireland.—Thus it appeared to him that all the three branches of difficulty of which he had spoken might be removed. With respect to the agitation which existed in Ireland, by a good Administration of the Government it might unquestionably be cured. It was of a temporary, not of a permanent nature. It was disgraceful; but it was an eruption of the skin, and did not proceed from the blood. It ought to be put down by the law; and although in a free country an effervescence of that nature could not be so speedily subdued as in a despotic country, it would be more effectually so in the end. Above all, never let the Government put itself in the wrong, but let it so act, that the very criminal who suffered under the infliction of the law should allow the excellence of the constitution under which he was punished. From the peace which had so happily been concluded over the whole world, he looked for great advantage to Ireland. Ireland had suffered much by the war. Her debt had increased to an enormous amount. Her taxes were heavier than she could bear. She had assisted Great Britain in carrying Europe through the chaos in which she had been involved; and it now became the duty of Great Britain to use every means of alleviating her distress, and to identify the interests of the two countries.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, DUBLIN.

LIBEL.

The King, at the Prosecution of his Majesty's Attorney General, against Æ. M'Donnell, Esq.

Thursday came on before the Chief Justice and the Hon. Justices Day, Daly and Osborne, the Trial of Mr. Æneas M'Donnell, Proprietor of *The Dublin Chronicle.*

The following respectable Jury was sworn:

Wm. Snell Magee, Edward Clibborne,
James Chambers, William Arnott,
Robert Shaw, jun. Joseph Shaw,
Richard Litton, William Hawthorne,
Richard Palmer, Wilson Moss, and
Joseph Hone, Richard Darling, Esqrs.

Mr. Kemmis opened the pleadings in the usual manner. There were several Counts. The Defendant pleaded the general issue.

The Attorney General stated the case. He said, this Indictment was found by the last Term Grand Jury against Mr. Æneas M'Donnell, as registered Proprietor of *The Dublin Chronicle*; it is an Indictment for an alleged Libel published in that Paper, and for which he is responsible. It did not require much on his part to shew to the Jury the views of the author of it; it would neither require innuendoes or observations to explain it; he would, therefore, keep himself within a narrow compass. He would submit to their consideration, and to the Learned Court, but a few observations, and he could entertain no doubt but he would have their verdict, convicting the Defendant of the Libel. It could not be unknown to them the melancholy disturbances which have prevailed in the unfortunate County of Tipperary. Whatever may be the cause or stimulus under which they are acting, they have committed such cruel acts of barbarity that it is melancholy to reflect upon them. Crime was so prevalent, that Government thought it expedient to extend the provisions of the Insurrection Act to six Baronies; and, in the month of October last, it was found necessary to march into that Country six or seven thousand men to maintain the public peace, and to prevent an explosion in the Country, which might be of the most fatal consequences. Notwithstanding all the zeal with which those measures were carried into effect, and notwithstanding all the precaution taken by Government, they find a Gentleman, one of the brightest ornaments of his County, the best of landlords, the father and protector of the poor, whose humanity was the foremost of his virtues, selected as the object, and become the victim of assassination; as he was returning from attending at the Special Session holden at Cashel, he was basely murdered. Although the Court of Special Session was doing its duty, it was thought necessary to issue a Commission. A Commission of Oyer and Terminer was issued under the Great Seal, appointing Lord Norbury and Baron George; the precept was given under the hands of the Judges on the 30th December, appointing the Commission to sit on the 15th of January; those were the few preliminary facts to enable the Jury to come at the facts of this atrocious Libel. Upon the 12th of January, just three days

fore the sitting of the Commission, the Libel is-
ed from the Press. It is a melancholy truth, but
is as true as it is melancholy, that there should ex-
in this Capital a wretched Faction, who would
entify themselves with a Faction who would
assinate; but it is satisfactory to say, that Fac-
on has dwindled into insignificance—a Faction
malignant as it is contemptible. It is a satis-
ction to think, that a better way of thinking has
scued the Irish Press from libel, except this vile
per; the Press of Ireland of this day is compa-
tively chaste, and he hoped the Press would con-
nue free. With the exception of the Paper in
estion, he was happy to bear testimony to the
ess of this Country; they have rescued them-
ves from the thraldom of a Faction that have de-
ived them; this, then, is the last remnant of a
ellous Print in this Country; and he sincerely
ped it would be the last prosecution of the kind
would have whilst he lived. He would state to
em what the tendency of the Libel was; it was
render the administration of justice, under that
ommission, odious and contemptible; and there
no species of legal consideration of justice that
ls more for punishment than such a Libel. Whilst
People have a fair and equal administration of
stice, they are free, and where it is the object of
Libel to persuade the People the laws are not
rly administered, they do that, that is calculated
force the People to revolt; where a reprobate
ction has been labouring for years to corrupt the
nds of the People against the Administration of
Country; the fabric, if not supported, must
l to ruins; it is that species of Libel that calls for
interference of the law. The character of an
dividual libelled is not of such great consequence
the libelling of those who have the administration
the laws. In calling their attention to the Libel,
r. Attorney General said, it was a violation of
at part of our law that strictly prohibits the pub-
hing the acts that are to undergo trial; the pub-
mind ought not to be informed of what was to
me forward to trial; this is held so sacred and
inviolable a principle, that we have an instance
a person being attached for having printed and
blished the brief of his cause before it was
ought to hearing; it is therefore prohibited that
Public shall be informed of the cause, be-
e it was brought to trial. He now called their
ention to the Libel itself, which be read as fol-
ws:—

" CLONMEL, JAN. 11.—The Special Commission,
r the delivery of our crowded Gaol, opens on
onday next, under the auspices of Lord Norbu-
and Baron George. We shall of course have a
llant charge from the Noble Lord, which will be
hoed by the Solicitor-General, Bushe; all the
d topics will be dressed up and exhibited in fresh
lours—the history of the Whiteboy Act—the dis-
rbed character of the County of Tipperary during
e last forty years—the resistance to the Tithe
stem—the heavy Calender—the last Special Com-
ission in 1811—the present emergency—an ap-
eal to the Gentry, their personal courage—a call
gird on their swords, and advance—pity for the
eluded, and horror at their misconduct—the Ca-
olic Board and Association will come in for a good
are of reprobation, and to those terrible Instru-
ents, or to any other origin *(rather than to po-
erty and desperation, heavy Taxes, oppressive
ithes, &c. &c.)*, must be imputed the past and
resent convulsions. Whether Juries thus lectured
ill see their way clearly, or stumble upon erro-
eous convictions, or acquittals, will appear from
e result; but tho' the Calendar is numerous, ex-
eding one hundred and five, and the prosecutions
ill be active, yet the convictions will probably not
rove numerous—most of the committals are, as
ual, founded upon slender evidence, or mere sus-
icion. The three persons lately committed, upon
spicion of being concerned in the murder of Mr.
aker, are generally presumed to be quite inno-
ent; indeed, so many persons have been arrested
d enlarged—so many informers have been credited
d discredited since the immense rewards have been
lvertised, that the scent is now quite lost, and a
scovery of the real culprits is almost despaired of.
he most probable conjecture is, *that they came
om the adjoining County of Cork.* The North
ork Militia, stationed in this vicinity, are suppos-
to be in possession of information which *would
quit the Prisoners.*"

This production, dated Clonmel, the 11th, Mr.
ttorney-General said, appeared in *The Chronicle*
the 12th of January, in sufficient time to reach
lonmel before the opening of the Commission,
idently endeavouring to persuade the public
ind, that it was not a legal Commission, and call-
g on them to buckle on their swords, and com-
ented upon and drew inferences from the different
assages contained in the publication. It endea-
oured, he said, to make the Judges appear con-
emptible; not content with that, this infamous
ibel proceeds basely to say, that the distinguished
haracters would use those irrelevant topics to mis-
uide the Jury to convict innocent men. He (the
ttorney-General) would venture to appeal to the
orst part of the County of Tipperary, whether his
on. Colleague (the Solicitor-General) was not more
stinguished for his humanity than for the ability
ith which he conducted those Trials. Under the
stem of our jurisprudence, if there is the least
aw, it affords facility to the guilty to escape rather
an the innocent to suffer. He, therefore, asked,
as it not a melancholy reflection that there should
a Paper found to have the audacity to publish
ch a Libel—that the committals were, as usual,
unded upon slight evidence? He did not think it
ossible, that such a mass of corruption and profli-
acy was to be found collected in an Editor of a
ublic Print; but he knew that it was the miserable
d profligate Faction that dictated this Libel.—
How could the Proprietor or Editor of a Paper be
in possession of the facts to be adduced in evidence?
He really believed, that a phrenzy had seized the
man who could have written such a Libel; it was
raising a mist or fog that the murderers of Mr. Ba-
ker might escape in. He would dwell no longer
upon the subject; it was the duty of all to stop the
licentiousness of the Press. He placed the case in
the hands of the Jury, and entertained no doubt
but their verdict would render this Print as slow to
publish Libels as the other Papers of this City.

Mr. O'Connell, on the part of the Defendant,
said he was ready to admit the publication of the
Dublin Chronicle, the Proprietorship of it to be
in the Defendant, and the publication of the iden-
tical Paper, which contained the alleged Libel.—
Upon which, the Clerk of the Crown was directed
by the Court to read the paragraph complained of,
as being a Libel, which being done, and the war-
rant for holding the Special Commission of the
County Tipperary, the precept of that County, for
calling a Grand Jury, an attested copy of a bill of
indictment, found and acted upon under that Com-
mission, being all admitted by Defendant's Counsel,
as evidence to go to the Jury, the case on the part
of the prosecution closed.

Mr. O'Connell addressed the Court and the
Jury on behalf of the Defendant. He trusted, it
would be admitted, that he did not throw any ob-
stacles in the way of the prosecution.

He said he had attended, with a good deal of
anxiety, to the statement of the Right Hon. At-
torney-General, and from the impressions which it
had made on him, and from having read the paper
which he called a libel, he was at a loss to conceive
how it could be tortured into a subject for a crimi-
nal prosecution. The Attorney-General, he said,
endeavoured to draw off the minds of the Jury to
a contemplation of the state of the County Tippe-
rary, which he had elucidated with several cases,
taken, as he said, from equity records, interspersed
with anecdotes from law authorities, together with
an episode of the murder of Mr. Baker (to whose
worth and honour no man could be found more
ready to subscribe than himself), which, he trusts,
only exists in his own fancy, and whatever vi-
sions may lurk there, he hoped they will not per-
mit the Jury to convict upon a charge of crimes
committed, where only crime imputed can be
shewn.

Mr. O'Connell adverted to the subject of the pre-
sent prosecution, which he said he would read over,
again and again, and as often as it might appear
necessary to him, in vindication of his Client.

[Here Mr. O'Connell read the alleged Libel pa-
ragraph by paragraph, which, he contended, could
not be tortured into what the Attorney-General
calls a Libel.]

When he read the paragraph in his brief, he was
at a loss to conjecture what could be the motives of
the Attorney General for instituting a prosecution
of this kind, but he has explained this—he has told
us that there is but one Paper in the City of Dub-
lin which has not been influenced by Ministerial
influence; that all the other Papers have submitted
to the direction of the Government; perhaps their
services are gratuitous; perhaps they are required;
if the latter, it is the People who pay them; but
he rejoices that there is still a Paper in Dublin, not
to be bought. This is a fair subject to differ upon.

He said it could not be imagined that England
could possibly have escaped the calamities that over-
whelmed the rest of Europe, if she had not pos-
sessed a free Press and incorruptible Juries, who
could never be found disposed to carry into effect
the animosity of party feeling—if the Press does
err, her errors ought to be viewed with a feeling
of gratitude for the preservation of the Constitu-
tion.

If this Paper was of that dangerous character
which the Attorney-General represented, he would
long ago have dragged it to the Bar of this Court,
and the best vindication he can give of it is, that
the Crown Lawyers have been driven to an article,
unimportant in itself, upon which to ground a Cri-
minal Information. He had but one word to say
for the person they were called upon to try—he
was a Member of the Irish Bar; by education and
profession, a Gentleman; a man who could not be
considered capable of joining in a confederacy such
as was imputed to him.

Mr. O'Connell having read the alleged Libel a
second time, called upon the Jury to attend to the
manner in which it was represented as a Libel.—
The only inuendos alleged were, that the Special
Commission meant the Commission at Clonmel;
that Lord Norbury meant the Right Honourable
John, Lord Baron Norbury; that Baron George
meant the Honourable Denis George, and that by
the Solicitor-General was meant Charles Kendal
Bushe, Esq.

Mr. O'Connell here entered into a critical exa-
mination of the publication in question, which, he
contended, notwithstanding the great stress which
the Attorney-General laid upon particular phrases,
was wholly harmless. The word "gallant," which
is imputed to Lord Norbury's Charge, he explained,
by quoting the definition given to it in Johnson's
Dictionary. He might suppose that the word was
used as a joke. Could any body complain of a joke
being passed upon a Charge from Lord Norbury?
Lord Norbury himself would laugh at it. On read-
ing the Paper to an end, once more he appealed to
the Court and the Jury, whether such expressions
could be tortured into any thing libellous, but, on
the contrary, perfectly innocent and harmless.—
He could not think it would be derogatory to any
man to say, that he would make a "gallant
Charge" to a Jury; nor is it to be wondered at, if
the Noble Lord should abuse the Catholic Board or
Association. Those who have abused them never
have felt punishment, but often have been rewarded.

He called the attention of the Jury to what the
Attorney-General had said—that had the Publica-
tion stopped after the two first paragraphs, he would
not have thought of entering on this prosecution.—
Upon reading the Publication, and upon consulting
with his Colleagues, these were the only two para-
graphs upon which he thought a prosecution could
be instituted, and which, instead of being a Libel,
he would prove it was the Printer's duty to publish.

Mr. O'Connell next contended, that the aver-
ments upon the indictment were wholly unfound-
ed, and entered into an elaborate discourse to
shew, that neither Lord Norbury, Baron George,
or the Solicitor-General, were, in a single in-
stance, or in the most distant manner, libelled by
the Publication in question, nor did it appear that
they had any thing whatever to do with the commit-
tals which had taken place in the County Tippera-
ry. He further added, that out of 320 persons
who were indicted, only six or seven capital con-
victions took place—a circumstance which, he
said, fully justified the publication.

In the course of his speech, he adverted to the
case of three men who had been taken up in Water-
ford, on suspicion of Mr. Baker's murder; and
£13,000 having been offered as a reward for the
conviction of the murderers, was, he said, sufficient
to create a jealousy in the minds of disinterested
men, and to cause them to guard against informa-
tions which such great rewards are apt to excite.—
He strenuously urged the principle of common law,
which considers every one innocent until the law
should pronounce him guilty. Against the other
paragraphs in the publication—a paragraph which
had not been adverted to by the Attorney General,
he now read and descanted upon at considerable
length. It was as follows:

"It is really surprising, that the magnitude of
the rewards offered has not yet produced any in-
formation. Besides the £5000, offered by a Pro-
clamation, the amount of individual subscriptions
exceeds £6000 more. The largest sum in the print-
ed list is £113 15s. and was subscribed by James
Scully, Esq. of Kilfeacle, an aged Catholic Magis-
trate of this County."

Mr. O'Connell concluded by insisting, that the
publication was an innocent anticipation of what
not only might happen, but of what actually did
happen.

He put it to the Jury to consider what their ver-
dict would be, were the Gentleman now on his
trial not of the proscribed class, and denounced
by the Attorney-General, but of their own rank,
following the same pursuits, and adopting the same
principles and profession with themselves—he pray-
ed that they would

" Be to his faults a little blind,
" Be to his virtues ever kind,
" Nor clap a padlock on his mind."

Serjeant Moore addressed the Court and the
Jury at considerable length, and with much ability,
on the same side with the Attorney General.

The Chief Justice addressed the Jury. He said
the Law made them the judges of the Libel; it
was for them to read it deliberately in their Cham-
ber. The Law that gave them the power to do so,
gave him the power to give his opinion also; and
he must say, that he could not but view it in the
way stated in the Indictment. If they believed the
Paper had been published with a view of preparing
the public mind to suppose that the Verdicts of
Juries are procured by misleading them—if such
was their opinion upon any part of the publication,
they must find a Verdict against the Traverser.
It is the duty of every man in the community to
leave the decision of Courts of Justice to their
legitimate source; if a man leads him to disregard
what the Judges of the Land are sworn to maintain,
he must be responsible. If they conceived the Pa-
per was published with a different view, they should
acquit. His Lordship concluded an able and impar-
tial Charge, by stating the Bench to be unanimous
in considering it a Libel; however, the Jury would
take the Paper with them to their room, and if they
thought differently they would find a different
Verdict. It would, in that case, be only twelve
honest men differing with four, whom, he trusted,
were equally honest—a difference which he expect-
ed would not occur.

After the Charge, the Jury retired and remained
in their room for better than three quarters of an
hour, when the Foreman came into Court, and
stated, that they had not agreed, nor were they
likely to agree.

The Chief Justice said he was sorry for it, and
ordered him back to his Jury-Room.

In about half an hour more, the Court desired
to know if they were likely to come to a decision
within two hours; if they were, the Court would
sit for that length of time, at the end of which, if
they did not agree, they would adjourn until ten
o'clock in the morning, in order to give them full
time to consider the verdict they were to give.

In a short time after this intimation, the Jury
brought in a Verdict—Guilty, but recommended
Mr. McDonnell to the lenity of the Court.

The Chief Justice asked upon what grounds they
founded their application.

One of the Jury replied, that though they were
of opinion that the publication was, in point of
Law, a Libel, they considered it of such a venial
kind, that they hoped the lenity of the Court would
be extended to the Defendant, and have weight in
the mitigation of his punishment.

Counsel for the Crown—The Right Hon. the
Attorney General; Serjeants Moore, Johnston,
and Joy; Messrs. Townsend, Ridgway, and Kem-
mis.—Agents, Mr. Thomas Kemmis and Son.

For Defendant—Messrs. O'Connell, Bennett,
Crompton, and Perrin.—Agent, Mr. J. Bayley.—
D. E. P.

SATURDAY, MAY 4.

The King v. Æneas McDonnell, Esq.

Mr. Townsend, on part of the Crown, moved,
that the Defendant be brought up on Wednesday
next to receive the Judgment of the Court, pursu-
ant to his conviction for a Libel. Motion granted.

We understand it is the intention of the Defen-
dant to move, on Monday next, for a new Trial.
Ibid.

We regret to state that, notwithstanding it being
intimated to Mr. Radcliff, that he was the person
appointed by the Primate and Lord Manners to suc-
ceed to the judicial situation rendered vacant by the
death of Doctor Duigenan, yet that, in conse-
quence of letters from Lord Liverpool, the Noble-
men above mentioned have altered their resolution,
and Mr. Leslie Foster is said to be appointed as
Judge of the Prerogative and Consistorial Courts.
Ibid.

We understand, that Christopher Edmond Allen,
Esq Barrister at Law, is a candidate for the Law
Professorship in Trinity College, vacant by the
death of Doctor Duigenan. Mr. Allen's claims are
strong, and we are happy to learn, that he has
every prospect of success.—*Ibid.*

CATHOLIC AFFAIRS.

At a General Meeting of the Roman Catholic
Prelates of Ireland, held at Kilkenny, on the
26th of April, 1816, the Most Rev. Doctor O'Reil-
ly, President, the following Resolutions were agreed
to:—

Resolved—That Petitions on the part of the Ro-
man Catholic Prelates and Clergy of Ireland be pre-
sented to both Houses of Parliament, most earnest-
ly praying them to resist any application which may
be made to the Legislature, to grant to the Crown,
or the Servants of the Crown, of Great Britain,
any legal power of interfering in the appointment
of Roman Catholic Bishops in Ireland.

Resolved—That the Right Hon. Lord Donough-
more be respectfully requested to present our Peti-
tion to the House of Lords.

Resolved—That Sir Henry Parnell, Bart. be in
like manner requested to present our Petition to
the House of Commons.

Resolved—That our most cordial thanks are due,
and are hereby given, to the Most Rev. Dr. Mur-
ray, and the Right Rev. Doctor Murphy, our late
Deputies to Rome, for the zeal and talent with
which they have executed our instructions.

(Signed) RICHARD O'REILLY, President.

KILKENNY, APRIL 30.—The subscription for
the purpose of erecting a spire and improving the
tower of St. Mary's Church has been prosecuted
with great spirit by the inhabitants, and is likely
to be soon completed to the utmost estimate of the
architectural ornaments, as well as of the necessary
elevation. This spirit of improvement by voluntary
subscription is highly honourable to the citizens,
proceeding, as we believe it does, as well from pro-
found esteem for the amiable and benevolent minis-
ter of the parish, as from a desire to increase the
picturesque beauties of our venerable city. Cham-
berlain W. Walker, Esq. has, we understand, re-
mitted from Dublin £10 to this subscription, ac-
companied by a letter to the Rev. Mr. Roe, which,
in stile and sentiment, does honour to the head and
heart of the learned gentleman; and the Lord Bi-
shop of Ossory, who, as we formerly stated, made
an offer of £50 to aid in the accomplishment of this
desirable work, has already paid that munificent do-
nation into the hands of Mr. Roe. It is sufficient
to state these facts. Any eulogium of ours would
be superfluous.—*Moderator.*

The following were struck off the Irish Staff on
the 25th April:

Major Generals.—Major Gen. Coghlan, Gal-
way; Sir William Aylett, Waterford.

Assistant Quarter-Master Generals.—Colonels
Armstrong, Limerick; Chabot, Dublin; Honble.
C. Cochrane, Armagh; Lieutenant-Colonels Fitz-
gerald, Athlone; Hawkshaw, Clonmel; Major
O'Donohue, Cork.

Brigade-Majors.—Major M'Key, Dublin;
Captains Bennett, Galway; Stewart, Clonmel;
Langley, Dublin; Boyd, Limerick; Le Grand,
Belfast; Pilkington, Boyle; Hunter, Cork; and
Hobart, Waterford.

Captain Langley is appointed Aid-de-Camp to
Major-General White, at Dublin.

CLONMEL, MAY 4.—On Thursday last, as the
Rev. George Miles was proceeding in his gig from
Affane, in the County Waterford, to his house at
Summerhill, near this town, he was attacked by
three armed robbers on the Newcastle Mountains,
one of whom wounded him in the left side with a
bayonet fixed on a blunderbuss; they then robbed
him of a trifling sum he had with him, and suffered
him to proceed. We are happy to hear, that Mr.
Miles's wound is not of an alarming nature, and
that he is likely to do well.—*Advertiser.*

DUBLIN, MAY 2.—On Saturday morning,
about 2 o'clock, a strong detachment of the 68th
Light Infantry marched from Castlebar, at a short
notice, under the orders of Major Gough, to New-
port Pratt, from whence they sailed, under the di-
rection, as we are informed, of Sir N. O'Donel,
Bart. for Clare Island, at the entrance of Clew
Bay, in consequence of an Official Report address-
ed to the Officer commanding in that town, which
stated, that a party of this distinguished regiment,
consisting of a serjeant, corporal, and fourteen
men, employed on revenue duty in that Island,
had, on the preceding day, been disarmed by the
inhabitants. The facts of this novel transaction,
and the circumstances that produced it, altho' they
must be accurately known by very many persons,
are so differently reported, that we feel much deli-
cacy in making any other statement at present than
the simple one, which admits of no doubt, viz. that
the serjeant's party was obliged to surrender their
arms, that no injury was suffered, and they were
permitted to retire from the island without further
molestation—also, that Major Gough's party re-
ceived back the arms from the Islanders, and re-
turned to Castlebar, without, however, bringing,
or, as we must presume, finding it necessary to
make any prisoners. The Serjeant's detachment,
it is affirmed by one party, and denied by the
other, was governed in its procedure by the Excise
Officers who accompanied them. The affair will
most probably undergo investigation before both
a civil and military tribunal, and as the respectable
proprietor of the island (Sir Samuel O'Malley,
Bart.) has, with very laudable anxiety, proceeded
thither for the purpose of inquiring into the matter,
his exertions and influence will, no doubt, procure
correct information to submit to those authorities.
—*Correspondent.*

LIMERICK, MAY 3.—We understand, that Mr.
Halpin, Inspector of Works to the Ballast Board,
has been down our River a few days since, to in-
spect the Building lately erected upon the Beeves
Rocks, and which he has highly approved of.—
Much credit is due to the Chamber of Commerce of
this City, at whose instance, and under whose in-
spection, this highly useful Beacon has been raised;
and also to the Ballast Board of Dublin, who so
liberally contributed to its erection. We trust,
that neither of those respectable Bodies will relax
in their exertions, until the other remaining ob-
structions to the free Navigation of this noble Ri-
ver are completely removed. Much has been al-
ready done by our Chamber of Commerce at their
own expense, but much yet remains to do.—*Mac
Donnell's Limerick Advertiser.*

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 23.—Notwithstanding the
arrivals of Grain were larger than for some time
past, we had a brisk demand for all kinds of
Grain—Wheat was 6d. to 9d. per bushel dearer.

STAFFORD, APRIL 20.—Wheat 9s. to 9s. 6d.
per bushel.

SHREWSBURY, APRIL 20.—Wheat 9s. per bush-
el.

SALISBURY—Wheat 56s. to 70s. per quarter.

TAUNTON—72s. to 80s.

DEVIZES—58s. to 74s.

NEWBURY—52s. to 70s.

BATH—64s. to 73s.

SHERBORNE—60s. to 72s.

BASINGSTOKE—40s. to 68s.

EDINBURGH, APRIL 24.—Wheat still in short
supply, and there being many buyers, what appear-
ed was readily taken off at an advance of 2s. per
boll on the top price, and 2s. 6d. on the average.
Best 38s. current from 34s. to 37s. A middling
supply of Oats. The seed being nearly over, the
demand was restricted to mealing and seed. Best
18s. current from 15s. to 17s. Barley 16s. to 21s.
Peas and Beans from 12s. to 16s.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1.

The ceremony of the marriage of the Princess
Charlotte and the Prince of Coburgh will not be
public, as some of the Papers have asserted.—
About fifty most distinguished personages will at-
tend, besides the Royal Family, consisting of the
Queen, the Prince Regent, the Princesses Augus-
ta, Elizabeth, Mary, and Sophia, the Duchess of
York, and the rest of the Royal Family; all the
Members of the Cabinet, with their Ladies; the
Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Foreign Am-
bassadors, and no other persons.

In one of the crimson State rooms the Cabinet
and Foreign Ministers will be assembled; in ano-
ther room the Queen and the Princesses; in the
third, the Prince Regent and his Great Officers of
State.

There will be a grand dinner at Carlton Palace,
after which the ceremony of the Marriage will take
place about nine o'clock, in the State Chamber of
the Palace, where the Prince Regent receives the
Addresses.

The Marriage Ceremony will be performed by
the Archbishop of Canterbury, and afterwards be
attested with the usual formalities. Her Majesty,
the Prince Regent, the Bride and Bridegroom,
with the rest of the Royal Family, and the Great
Officers of State, will return to the Council Cham-
ber, when the Great Officers of State and Foreign
Ministers will pay their compliments to the illus-
trious Pair, who will soon afterwards leave Carlton
Palace.

We received this morning the Paris Papers of Sa-
turday last.

The Budget has received the sanction of the Cham-
ber of Peers by a majority of 131 to 1, and the
Law of Divorce has been adopted by the Chamber
of Deputies by a majority of 225 to 11. In a few
days both Chambers will be prorogued till October.

An article from Dresden states, that the marriage
of the Prince of Coburgh to the Princess Charlotte
has produced more intimate relations between the
Courts of London and Dresden. The King of Sax-
ony signs the marriage contract, in his quality of
head of all the Princes of the Family of Saxony.

There is the following curious and rather splene-
tic comment in the *Petersburgh Gazette*, upon a
remark made upon Russia, by a Member of the
House of Commons:—

PETERSBURGH, MARCH 21.

The Official Gazette has published the following
article:—

"Mr. Knox lately said in the English House of
Commons—'Russia is exceedingly powerful, when
the extent of her territory and her population are
considered. She washes her right hand in the Black
Sea and her left in the Baltic, and rests on the ex-
tremities of the globe.'

"It is astonishing to hear this kind of language
from a native of England, whose hands and feet are
washed in all the seas of the universe. Mr. Knox
has a sinecure (a post in which there is nothing to
do) of £10,000 sterling a year."

After a long, too long a delay, the Charges
brought by Lord Cochrane against Lord Ellenbo-
rough were brought before the House. The motion
was, that they should be referred to the considera-
tion of a Committee of the whole House. After a
long debate, the whole House decided, with the ex-
ception of Lord Cochrane and Sir Francis Burdett,
that there were no grounds for going into a Commit-
tee. Mr. Ponsonby immediately moved, and Lord
Castlereagh seconded the motion, that the Charges
should be expunged from the Journals of the House,
which was unanimously agreed to.

The Prince of Saxe Coburgh is the third son of
Francis Anthony, who commanded the Austrian
armies during the first war against revolutionary
France, and of Augusta Caroline Sophia, daugh-
ter to Henry Count Reuss d'Abersdorf.

The Bakers have last week very modestly raised
the price of the quartern loaf of wheaten bread to
12½d. and intend, we understand, raising it again
to-morrow; whereas, according to the Assize Ta-
bles formerly in use, and the statement of the flour
at market, the price of the best loaf of that descrip-
tion would not have exceeded ten-pence farthing for
the ensuing week.

FRENCH CLERGY.—The following are the terms
of the Resolution respecting Ecclesiastical Property,
which passed the Chamber of Deputies in the sitting
of the 25th instant:—

Art. 1. The produce arising from extinctions in
consequence of death, on the amount of life annui-
ties and ecclesiastical pensions included in the valua-
tion of the public debt for 1816, is specially appro-
priated to the amelioration of the condition of the
Clergy, and the institutions dependent on that Body.

2. The unsold clerical property shall be restored
in kind according to a valuation of its produce, the
amount of which shall be supplied in deduction of
the sums allotted for the expenses of public worship,
and the salaries of its Ministers. Excepted provi-
sionally, buildings appropriated to public services
until others be substituted.

Died, at Presteigne, at two o'clock in the morn-
ing of the 26th ult. in his 72d year, George Har-
dinge, Esq. First Justice of the Brecon Circuit, and
Attorney General to the Queen.

CORN EXCHANGE, MAY 1.—Our Wheat trade
was rather heavy this morning, having but few buy-
ers at market, yet what little was disposed of ob-
tained Monday's prices. Barley is 1s. per quarter
cheaper, and dull sale at that reduction. Oats
fully maintain Monday's prices. In Pease, Beans,
and other articles, there is little or no alteration.

THURSDAY, MAY 2.

The Nuptials of the Princess Charlotte and the
Prince of Coburgh will be celebrated this evening,
and it may be remarked, that it was on the second
of May on which William of Orange, the father of
William III. King of England, was married to
Henrietta Maria, the daughter of Charles I.

The ceremony, as we have already said, will not
be a public one. The Royal Family and their
Household, the Ministers of State, and Foreign
Ministers, being the only persons to be present.—
The dinner at Carlton Palace will take place at six,
the marriage about nine. The ceremony will be
performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who,
with the Lord Chancellor, the Secretaries of State,
and the Lord President of the Council, will attest it.
The Bridesmaids are said to be Lady Charlotte Chol-
mondeley, Lady Caroline Pratt, Lady Susan Ryder,
the Hon. Miss Law, and Miss Manners, the Arch-
bishop of Canterbury's daughter. After the Mar-
riage, compliments of congratulation will be paid
to the Queen, the Regent, and the Prince and Prin-
cess of Coburgh, and the new-married Pair will,
about ten o'clock, retire to Bushy Park.

We have received this morning Philadelphia pa-
pers to the 20th March. The news we lately com-
municated by private letters from America, of the
passing of the National Bank Bill, is confirmed;
it was passed by a majority of nine, and it was gene-
rally expected it would pass in the Senate. The ta-
rif of new duties makes no progress, and is likely
to undergo great alteration.

The *Baltimore Federal Gazette* mentions, that
the extensive American property confiscated by
Christophe, at St. Domingo, must claim the imme-
diate attention of the Executive of the United
States. Ten vessels had been seized, the estimated
property 125,000 dollars.

The American papers we have received this day
give a long account, from the *Java Government Ga-
zette*, of an earthquake which took place in the is-
land of Sumbawa, which, if true, by far eclipses the
eruptions of Ætna or Vesuvius.

It is stated to have been felt at Batavia, a distance
of between 7 and 800 miles. Two vessels had ar-
rived, both confirming the fact of this awful convul-
sion of nature. The Captain and passengers state,
that, on the 4th of April, they heard at sea reports
which they at first took for discharges of artillery;
the heavens became obscured about eleven, and the
remainder of the day passed in darkness most pro-
found, during which the agitation of the sea, the
sulphurous smell, the sudden gleams across the at-
mosphere, with the dreadful volcanic eruptions,
are not to be described: the fall of ashes was fre-
quently two or three inches deep. About nine
o'clock next morning the sky became clear, and on
landing on an adjoining island, the leaves were
found stripped from the trees, vegetation had been
destroyed, the birds had dropt from the branches,
the fish were lying on the waters dead, and all na-
ture bearing the most frightful appearance.

With respect to Tithes, upon which so many
petitions have been presented, it is reported, that
a Bill is intended to be moved for, to abolish the
present system of paying Tithes in kind, by ena-
bling the Owners of Tithes to substitute pecuniary
payments for limited periods.

Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MAY 7.

The mail of Friday had not arrived when we
went to Press.

Some Parliamentary proceedings, and some ar-
ticles relative to the marriage of the Princess CHAR-
LOTTE, have unavoidably been postponed.

On Wednesday, the House of Commons went
into Committee, on the motion of Mr. V. FITZ-
GERALD, on the Irish Assessed Taxes, in which
it was resolved, that the present duties on
hearths, male servants, carriages, dogs, &c.
do cease and determine, and that new duties be
proposed in lieu thereof. The mail of Saturday
will inform the Public of the nature of the
new duties, but, in the mean time, the hope of a
diminution of the former duties may be rationally
indulged. On the motion of the same Gentleman,
the House went into Committee on the Irish Malt
Duties, with respect to which Mr. FITZGERALD
moved several Resolutions. The London Journals,
which, generally speaking, shew a culpable negli-
gence as to the affairs of Ireland, have not reported
these Resolutions, and the Public must wait for
Saturday's mail for information on the subject.

Disturbances have again taken place in different
parts of France.

Our last page contains a letter on the present
state of the British Empire, which has been written
by a man whose talents and information rival those
of the celebrated Adam Smith. It was not in our
power to give publicity to the whole of it, but we
have not excluded any thing which bore materially
on general principles and illustrations. It claims
the serious attention of the community at large, but
more especially of the commercial part of it.

The two men who, on Friday last, robbed Mr.
M'Cleane and Mr. Brennan, on the road near Bal-
lyhale, were seen riding towards Ross on the same
day. One of them was *Captain Grant* himself,
and the other a person named Phelan. One of
them wore excellent black clothes, with a white
surtout coat; the other had on a red waistcoat,
and a drab coloured, or grey large coat; both of
them were well armed with pistols and new car-
touche boxes. The pursuit was unsuccessful, and
they passed in safety through Thomastown late on
the evening of Friday. On the night of the first of
this month, they, or some of their associates, broke
into a stable belonging to a Mr. White, of the
Queen's County, and took from it a pair of car-
riage horses, both bay, with cocked tails, one in
better condition than the other, the ears of one in-
clined to be lobbed, and both well bred. These
horses were rode by Grant and Phelan towards
Ross.

The horse of which the Rev. Mr. Averil, of
Mothill, was robbed, was found on Sunday week,
in very bad condition, in the pound of Clonmel.

The following are the Charges which were brought
against Lieutenant S. B. Power, of the 97th Re-
giment, before the Court Martial which sat in this
City, and of which Major General Sir W. Aylett
was President:—

1. For disobedience of orders, in having gone on
board the brig *Appolonia*, on shore at Tramore, in
the County of Waterford.

2. For embezzling several articles from said ves-
sel, which he, Lieutenant Power, gave to the Ser-
jeant of the Guard for his, Lieutenant Power's,
use, and which were found on the Serjeant's per-
son.

3. For scandalous and infamous conduct, unbe-
coming an Officer and a Gentleman, in having con-
veyed a gun and case, taken from the said vessel, to
Waterford, for his own use.

Of the two first charges Mr. Power was acquit-
ted. On the third charge, he was found guilty,
and sentenced to be dismissed the service.

The foregoing is a correct statement of the pro-
ceedings.

Dispensary and Humane Institutions.

A General Meeting of the Supporters of the
above Institutions is to be held to-morrow, pre-
cisely at *One o'Clock*, at the Chamber of Com-
merce. The object of the Meeting is to receive
the Report of the Committees, who were appointed
to take into consideration the propriety of uniting
the two Institutions, to select a house in which the
business of both may be conveniently transacted,
and to ascertain the funds by which the expenditure
is to be maintained. After carefully investigating
these points, the Committees entered into several
Resolutions with regard to them, and also into
Resolutions concerning some other matters which
they deemed useful to the ends in view. These
Resolutions will be laid before the General Meet-
ing for their determination, and it is earnestly re-
quested, that the attendance may be numerous,
and that the hour mentioned may be adhered to as
closely as possible

On Saturday a large quantity of meat was seized
in the market, the better part of which was disposed
of on Sunday, by the Visitors of the Sick Poor, to
25 Families—the Deputy Mayor having left it at
the disposal of the Treasurer to that Institution.

The superior quality of *Warren's Japan Li-
quid Blacking* has induced several base Impostors
to sell spurious Compositions under the same name;
to prevent which, observe none are genuine, unless
"*Robert Warren*" is signed on the Label, and
"14, *St. Martin's Lane*," stamped in the Bottle.
It may be had genuine of White and Co. by Whole-
sale, and Retail of Birnie, Bull, and Farrell, Wa-
terford—Baukes, Ross—Gorman, Thompson,
Farrell, and Holmes, Clonmel—M'Leod and
Byrne, Cork—Caldwell and Spence, Dublin—
and in every Town in the Kingdom, in Stone Bot-
tles, at 7d. 1s. 0d. and 1s. 8d. each.

MARRIED—On Sunday, at Ross, Mr. Arthur
Kavanagh, to Mrs. Mary Sinnott, both of that Town.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday, May 1, at Ballinkeele
Castle, in the County of Wexford, the seat of her
son, Colonel Hay, of the 18th Light Dragoons, Mrs.
Catharine Hay, relict of the late Harvey Hay, Esq.
A short illness consigned this excellent Lady to the
grave, and left her relatives and friends to deplore
the loss of those virtues which were the objects of
their warmest affection and esteem. Her amiable
dispositions peculiarly endeared her to all with whom
she was acquainted; her active benevolence was an
extensive but unostentatious source of happiness;
and the integrity of her whole life was the testimony
of a well regulated mind, and the sure presage of
felicity in a better world.—Henry Prettie Bayly, Esq.
youngest son of the late Benjamin O'Neile Bayly,
Esq. of Silverspring, in the County of Wexford.—
In Dublin, Frances, youngest daughter of the late
James Danby, Esq. of Cottage, Barony of Forth.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, MAY 6.

ARRIVED,

3d—Gower Packet.

4th—Eliza, Bevan, Swansea, coals; Marys, Quin-
ton, London, ballast; Sandwich and Camden Pack-
ets.

SAILED,

3d—Hibernia, Rowe, from Barbadoes, Dublin,
sugar; Beresford Packet, Read, Bristol, passen-
gers; Earl Leicester Packet.

4th—Delight, Richardson, Preston, oats; Mary,
Davis, Milford, ballast; New Blessing, Tedbah,
Swansea, ditto; Solid, Keruff, from Arundahl, Wex-
ford, timber and deals; Royal Oak, Owens, Liver-
pool, wheat; Freeling Packet.

5th—Gower Packet; Auspicious, Lewis, London,
bacon.

6th—Wind W. at 7 morning.

THE BEAUTIFUL, SUPERIOR BRED HORSE,

LITTLE PETER,

WILL STAND THIS SEASON,

AT MR. FLYNN'S STABLES,

NEAR ST. OLAVE'S CHURCH, WATERFORD,

At Two Guineas, and a Crown to the Groom.

LITTLE PETER is a beautiful brown bay Horse,
fifteen hands two inches high, with fine Bone
and Sinew. He was bred by Lord FOLEY, and got by
Sir Peter Teazle; Dam, *Xenia*, by *Challenger*, whose
Sister is the Dam of *Johanna*—Grand Dam, *Xan-
tippe*, by *Eclipse*. He was the best Runner of his
year in England, except Lord EGREMONT's *Cardinal
Beaufort*; his last race in that Country was with him,
for 200 Guineas, over the Beacon Course, a dead
heat. He won 2550 Guineas, when 2, 3, and 4
years old, beating the best Horses in England. It is
allowed by Sportsmen, from the fine Form of his pro-
duce on every description of Mare, and the superior
Performance of those that have been tried, that he
classes with the first Stallions to get Racers, Hunters,
and useful Stock for the Country.

☞ As the Groom is accountable, the Money is to
be paid before the Horse is led out.

Waterford, May 7, 1816.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH INSTANT,

THE CORN STORES on the New Quay, and the
DWELLING HOUSE in King's street, lately
occupied by Mr. EDWARD PHELAN.

The Stores are admirably situated, and the House
in excellent order, and fit for the immediate recep-
tion of a genteel Family.

Apply to RICHARD CHERRY.

Waterford, March 28, 1816.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHITWORTH.

*WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament
passed in the Fifty-fourth Year of his
present Majesty, entitled, "An Act to provide
for the better Execution of the Laws in Ireland,
by appointing Superintending Magistrates and ad-
ditional Constables in Counties, in certain cases;"
it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall
be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief
Governor or Governors of Ireland, for the time
being, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ire-
land, to declare, by Proclamation, that any
County, County of a City, or County of a Town
in Ireland, or any Barony or Baronies, Half
Barony or Half Baronies, in any County at
large, to be therein specified, is or are in a State
of Disturbance, and requires or require an ex-
traordinary Establishment of Police:*

*And whereas it hath sufficiently appeared to us,
that the Baronies of CLANDERLAW, IBRACKEN,
and MOYARTA, in the County of CLARE, are in
a State of Disturbance, and require an extraor-
dinary Establishment of Police:*

*Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the
advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, by virtue
of the said Act and of the Powers thereby vested
in us, do by this our Proclamation declare, that
the said Baronies of CLANDERLAW, IBRACK-
EN, and MOYARTA, in the County of CLARE,
in this part of the United Kingdom called Ireland,
are in a State of Disturbance, and require an ex-
traordinary Establishment of Police.*

*Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin,
this 3d day of May, 1816.*

MANNERS, C. DROGHEDA ERNE ROSSE.
FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY WILLIAM
DOWNES WM. M'MAHON S. O'GRADY. G.
HEWITT S. HAMILTON. JOHN ORMSBY
VANDELEUR. WM. SAURIN

GOD SAVE THE KING.