THE LATE FIGHT AT MOULSEY-HURST.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest was taken on the 25th, at the Red Lion Inn, Hampton, before Mr. Stirling, Coroner for Middlesex, upon the view of the body of John Curtis (a groom), who died on Tuesday evening, the 22d inst. at the Red Lion, in consequence of receiving some violent blows on the same day in a pitched battle with Edward Turner, a leather-cleaner by trade.

John Griffinhoof sworn.---"I am a surgeon, and reside at Hampton. I was sent for on Tuesday evening, the 22d inst. to the Red Lion public-house at Hampton, to attend on the deceased, whom, on my arrival, I found in bed, in a state of perfect insensibility: I examined his body; his head was much swollen; there were no blows on the body which could have caused such dangerous appearances, in my opinion: I observed on his right side a discolouration, and also upon the left side of the abdomen, but I do not think that either of them were blows likely to occasion a man's death; there was a general discolouration from the waist upwards; I bled him in the arm, and applied leeches to his temples, and also endeavoured to administer to him an opening draught, but I could not get it down his throat; his head was beaten in a dreadful manner, and I am of opinion that the blows which he received on the head were the cause of his death. I do not know how he came by the blows, but I was informed by the by-standers that it was with fighting on Moulsey-Hurst with a man named Turner. The deceased lived from the time when I first saw him (which was about 8 o'clock) until 12 o'clock at night."

Mr. Morrice Jones sworn.---"I am a surgeon and apothecary; I reside at Hampton: I attended the deceased about four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, at the Red Lion Tavern, at Hampton. He was insensible, and apparently in a dying state, from the violent wounds and bruises which he had received in almost every part of his body: his head was a complete mass of blood. I thought, from the nature of his respiration, there could be but very remote hopes of his recovery; not a single feature was distinguishable. I have not the least doubt but the blows which he received upon his head were the cause of his death. I believe that a blood-vessel had broken in his head: and the only hope I had of his recovering was by his bleeding profusely. The last witness came shortly afterwards and bled him. I understand that he died about twelve o'clock the same evening."

Richard Coombs sworn.---"I am a fishmonger at Hampton; I was present at the fight between the deceased and a man named Edward Turner, on Tuesday last, upon Moulsey-Hurst. It was a pitched battle. I never heard of there being any quarrel between Curtis and Turner. I saw Curtis enter the ring at about half-past one o'clock: Turner entered directly after. Oliver, who was second to Curtis, and Owen, the second to Turner, entered the ring with their men, who stripped and shook hands, and then commenced fighting. When they had fought more than an hour, I went up to Curtis, and advised him to give in; he said that he could see, and should beat his opponent yet. Curtis was at that time in a situation the most dreadful; blood poured from every pore in his head; his eyes, nose, and mouth, were running with blood in streams: I heard his seconds advise him not to fight any longer. They forced him to the ropes, but he broke from them and faced Turner again. The third round after he forced himself from his seconds, Turner gave him a very heavy blow, which threw him, and Turner fell upon him. He was raised up by his seconds, and the battle ended. Turner was declared the conqueror. Curtis was carried by his friends to the Red Lion, Hampton, in a state of insensibility: in about ten minutes after I visited Curtis, and found Mr. Griffinhoof, the Surgeon, with him. I sent for leeches, and he was bled on the temples: five of them drew a great deal of blood. Mr. Gilcrist, a Surgeon at Twickenham, was present, and advised a little brandy and water to be put in his mouth, which made him sick: he afterwards appeared a little better, and I raised his head upon the pillow, which appeared to relieve him: he grew sick again between 11 and 12, and as I held him in my arms, his under jaw fell, and he appeared to be dying; he expired in a few minutes afterwards, without any convulsion or groan. I was informed that Curtis had been, about a month previous to the fight, very unwell with a certain disease in an hospital; he had also been under the care of two physicians of St. Thomas's Hospital: his friends, thinking him not in a sound state, advised him not to fight, but he was determined. I never saw a fairer fight; Turner could have struck him several times between the 50th and 60th (last) round, when he would not, on account of his having such an advantage over his opponent: at one time he stood over Curtis as he leaned against the ropes, and might have given him a violent blow, having him wholly in his power: instead of doing so, he lifted his hands over his head and walked away."

George Kent sworn.---"I am a printer, and reside in Wine-Office-court, Fleet-street. I was present at the battle on Tuesday, the 22d inst. between John Curtis and Edward Turner, upon Moulsey-Hurst. At about the 38th round I went to Curtis; I told him that he had no chance of winning, that he had shown himself to be a brave little man, and it was a pity he should stand up any longer to be knocked to pieces. Curtis replied, "I can't lose the battle." Mr. Grant, the umpire, and several others, who patronised the battle, advised him to leave off, and they told Oliver not to suffer him to fight any longer. Oliver did all he could, but could not get him to agree to his wish; for he replied, "I never will give in: I can't lose."---On the 60th round Curtis received a violent blow from Turner, who had him in that situation that he could have killed him, but he avoided him purposely, and fell upon him. Curtis was to all appearance insensible: he was carried to the Red Lion, and put to bed. I and last witness rubbed his body, and sent for a surgeon, who came and bled him about half an hour after he left the field. It is my opinion that his extremities were dead before he was taken to the Red Lion. In a conversation which I had with Curtis the morning before the fight, I told him, that his health was so bad that he had better forfeit the stake, and fight some other time. He said his friends had no occasion to be afraid, and he appeared most sanguine of beating his adversary. Every exertion was made by his seconds to dissuade him from continuing the fight from the 30th to the 60th round, and every means were used, and every attention was shown by the landlord of the Red Lion, to render assistance to the deceased."

The Coroner addressed the Jury at considerable length, and pointed out to them that it was their duty by their verdict to prevent as much as possible a recurrence of such an unlawful and disgraceful practice. Verdict---Manslaughter against Edward Turner.

LONDON.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28.

We understand accounts have been received of Lord Beresford's return to Lisbon, after having completely succeeded in the object of his mission.

This morning Paris Journals to the 26th have arrived. By the letter of our Correspondent, who espouses the side of the French Ministry, it appears, that they are in great trepidation respecting the meeting of the Chambers. It is said, that the sale of the remaining Church Lands will not now be attempted. It is further intimated, that on the one hand the Ministers will assume to themselves the credit of measures of liberality toward the Clergy and the poorer Emigrants, still taking care to have the distribution of the national bounty themselves: and, on the other hand, that they will make considerable efforts to get rid of the persons of too marked a royalism, either among their own Colleagues, or the subordinate authorities, civil and military.

It is now said, that the Germanic Diet will not meet on the 4th of next month, as before stated, and that its opening will be postponed till next year. The Ministers, however, have conferences in the mean time. The statement of its having been signified, that it was not the intention of the Emperor of Russia to interfere in the affairs of Germany, is positively contradicted.

One o'Clock.

We have just received another Letter from Paris, which says, the *Quotidienne* has been suspended as an Ultra-Royalist Journal; and that the most serious disasters are likely to result from the open contention between the Civil and Military Authorities, at Lyons, Dauphiny, &c.

This morning arrived a mail from Hamburgh.--- The following is the most remarkable piece of intelligence by it:---

"*Constantinople, Sept.* 12.

"The arrival of the Russian frigate, the Minerva, of 44 guns, in this port, from Odessa, with Baron Strogonoff, the Russian Minister, on board, is considered here as a remarkable circumstance, because hitherto the ships of war of all nations have not been allowed to pass through the Channel."

The Dutch Mail this morning brings further accounts of the rise in the price of Grain in various parts of the Continent. A storm has destroyed much corn in Deux-Ponts. The Duke of Wellington is establishing magazines of grain on the frontiers of France for his armies, that they may not inconvenience the inhabitants.

This morning arrived New York Papers from the 18th September to the 3d instant. They daily exult in the arrival of more and more specie. A new war between Christophe and Petion, in St. Domingo, it is asserted, has begun; but this is afterwards contradicted. Accounts are given of the fighting between the Royalists and Insurgents at Lima. The insurgent General Artigas has stationed 3000 men to defend Monte-video against the Portuguese. The independence of the Provinces of the Rio de la Plata has been celebrated at Buenos Ayres.

By the accounts from all parts of the country this morning, tranquillity prevails every where.--- Speaking of the late disturbances at Merthyr, a Provincial Journal gives the following new particulars:---"The workmen were ineffectually resisted at Dowlais, on Thursday evening, by some magistrates and gentlemen, at the head of about 60 special constables, armed with pikes; the latter were disarmed and dispersed, and four of the former were much hurt by vollies of stones. The windows of Mr. Guest's house were demolished, and the mob paraded the streets all night. After this, no other mischief was done; the men continued to assemble in numerous groups until the middle of Saturday, when, upon again re-entering the town, they found the military ready to receive them, and the tumult was quelled, as already stated."

We see by the *Gazette* that the average price of Wheat, in the week ended the 12th instant, was 93s. 9d. The average price in Westmoreland was 122s. 6d. There are, we understand, about 200,000 quarters of Foreign Wheat in granary, ready to be brought out; and several vessels are on their way from the Baltic with grain; so that no apprehension need be entertained of bread rising to a higher price.

It is a melancholy consolation to know, that whatever degree of failure may have occurred in our own Harvest, other Countries are in a much worse condition. France certainly is, so are the fruitful Netherlands, as we are informed from the Throne; and we learn with regret that the Harvest has been extremely deficient in Italy, in so much that the Government had issued a Decree allowing the importation of Wheat, Rice, Flour, Oats, and Barley of all kinds, free of duty, until the 31st August, 1817.

The Ex-Queen of Holland is preparing to quit the city of Constance, to repair to Gratz, in the Austrian dominions, where she will fix her abode. Fouche leads a very retired life at Prague. He sees nobody, and is continually employed in writing his memoirs, which will comprise both his public and private life; they will be printed in the kingdom of Saxony.

Several persons who held places under Bonaparte, among whom are Felix Bacciochi and his wife, and Arrighi, Duke of Padua, are at Trieste; they live as rich individuals, and appear as such at the public walks and theatres.

A Paris Paper says---"We learn from Newfoundland, that a violent fire destroyed, about the end of July, more than two hundred houses in the isle of St. John, the principal establishment of the English in that quarter."

The Oracle of Brussels has announced, that the *Nain-Jaune* will be discontinued after the 42d Number. The proper Authority has at length put a stop to the inflammatory declamations of the Editors of that paper; or have the Editors themselves done that piece of justice?---*Paris Paper.*

In 1787 the Royal Library at Copenhagen contained about 100,000 volumes. It is now stated to contain upwards of 300,000; so that it is now one of the first in Europe.

On Sunday se'nnight the Russian frigate Mercury, and transport Philadelphia, arrived at Portsmouth, from St. Petersburgh, bringing a present from the Emperor of Russia to the Prince Regent of four fine Persian horses; and to the Princess Elizabeth of four chests, containing rare and valuable species of Statuary.

There is to be only one regiment, it is said, stationed in Portsmouth Garrison, during the peace; that the Royal Marines at head-quarters are to do the duty of the Dock-yard. The 38th, it is expected, will be removed into the interior.

Letters from Hamburgh of the 19th inform us, that all descriptions of grain were in brisk demand, and that the orders for wheat from England could not be executed, as the stock on hand was very small, and the good kinds were scarce. The following were the prices at the above date, reduced into sterling money, at the exchange of 37, free on board:---

	m.	m.		s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, Markisch	240 to	250	equal to	70 4	to 78 0
Ditto, Dantzic	250 to	260	ditto	79 10	to 82 9
Rye, dryed Riga	145 to	—	ditto	46 0	
Oats	60 to	70	ditto	19 6	to 22 3

MANCHESTER, OCT. 23.---In this part of the Country, the factious are following the example of their Brethren in the South, by sowing discontent amongst the lower orders of the People.--- They first began by sending a Requisition to our Boroughreeve, to call a Town's Meeting, but he wisely refused, by saying, he felt with them that there was great distress, but the mode they were pursuing he did not believe had any tendency to remove it. Then they set about having a Meeting of their own, by placing tables at the corners of streets, with books for any one to sign. Having got about 2000 names, out of them they have taken about 40, which are the same as the names of our first Merchants, though they are in reality those of persons of the lowest class.

Large bills are posted on the walls all over the Town with these signatures, calling a Town's Meeting, and people seeing these names are much surprised until the truth is explained. You see to what low tricks these unprincipled men have recourse. A great many here are much alarmed respecting the Meeting, thinking they will proceed to rioting after the Meeting is over, as was the case in 1812. As no one of respectability will attend, they will have it all their own way---so that you may expect to hear of some flaming Resolutions, which will be published in every Paper, as if they were the sense of the Town, though they should be only the Resolutions of a mob, set on by common disturbers of the public peace.

There have been meetings for a fortnight past in all the large villages around us, as well as here, moving Resolutions. The principal speakers come from Liverpool. We have here several readers of seditious weekly Newspapers. One reads to a hundred or two in a room, and then gives notice at what places he will read the same things on the succeeding nights, so that all inclined to listen know where to hear. This is done in the villages and towns around, as well as in Manchester.--- The consequence is, that the most poor and ignorant among us can talk about the Sinking Fund, a Standing Army, Sinecures and Pensioners, as learnedly as the Common Hall; and despise Savings Banks as much as Mr. Calvert, the brewer.

A question of great importance is to be tried next week, before the Jury Court at Edinburgh, respecting a certain deed of settlement of the late James, Earl of Fife, which conveyed to trustees very large estates in Scotland, the rents of which were to accumulate, for the purpose of being invested in the purchase of other estates, for an indefinite period. An action was brought in the Court of Session by his nephew, the present [illegible] for the reduction of that deed, on the ground that it was not executed with the essential form required by law, for the conveyance of real property---that the deed was signed by the late [illegible] at a time when he was *blind*---that it was not read over to him in the *presence* of the witnesses, and that one of the witnesses, whose name appears on the deed, was not present when his Lordship signed it. To ascertain these facts, the cause was remitted to the Jury Court by the Court of Session.

A great number of witnesses are summoned on both sides, who will be examined in Court. The evidence of the Duke of Cumberland, Lord Erskine, Mr. Quarme, and others, who were in the habit of frequently seeing the Earl about that period, have been taken by commission in London, as well as the testimony of Mr. Phipps, the Oculist, who then professionally attended his Lordship. The present value of the estates is upwards of £20,000 a year.

A horrible attempt (says a Paris private letter) was made, some nights back, to blow up the barracks, near the barrier leading to St. Germain, on the south side of the river. At one o'clock in the morning, a man was discovered with a match in his hand; he was shot by two sentinels at the same moment---and at the place where he was shot it was discovered that there was a secret communication with the vaults, in which several barrels of gunpowder had been placed, for the horrible purpose of destroying five thousand men in an instant.

It is very bad policy in those retail trades which deal in the necessaries of life, to keep up their prices against the general opinion of the sensible part of the Public; for it will ultimately rouse them from indolence and apathy, and drive them to seek the first markets and buy at the first cost. Many families have begun to act thus, and finding their advantage in so doing, will continue so to do, till the retailer will find it his interest to make it not worth their taking that trouble. There are thousands in this metropolis who, with a moderate income, may, by purchasing at first cost, considerably add to it, and they will do it. This is the best and only way to oppose imposition, and attacking it in its only *feeling* part, the part interested. Reasoning is useless for as long as imposition can controul purchasers, so long will it exist.

Within 28 days from the present time, his Majesty will have reigned longer than any Sovereign that ever sat on the British throne.

The owner of the Lioness which attacked the Exeter Mail has published a letter, saying, [illegible] broke loose in consequence of some person breaking open her caravan in expectation of stealing goods going to Salisbury Fair.

Our private accounts state, that the meeting of the Chamber of Deputies at Paris will certainly be postponed from the 4th of next month to the 15th, to give the Ministers time for preparation. But this fact will not be announced soon, for fear of preventing the speedy arrival of the Deputies in the metropolis, where the Ministers [illegible] ascertain their dispositions. Since the overthrow of Bonaparte, the conduct such a body may [illegible] has become an object of doubt and uneasiness to all parties. The Representatives of the French People are no longer forced to obey the nod of a military tyrant; the Public looks up to them as having a will of their own, and consequently looks upon them with respect and expectation. Their approaching meeting creates quite as much anxiety as the meetings of our Parliament produce at any time in London.

The Hon. Charles Noel, of Barham Court, Kent, was lately convicted, on the information of the Earl of Romney, of the singular offence of having admitted persons in the neighbourhood, to the number of more than twenty, to attend divine service in the house with his family and domestics. The Act of Parliament for this *offence* is imperative, and Mr. Noel immediately paid the penalty, one half of which, after discharging the expences of the prosecution, goes to the poor of the parish, and the other moiety to the informer.

Married, on the 22d instant, at Castle Douglas, Robert Abercromby, Esq. M.P. for the County of Banff, and only son of Sir George Abercromby, Bart. of Birkenbog and Forglen, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Samuel Douglas, Esq. of Netherland.

CORN-EXCHANGE, Oct. 28.---Although there was a good supply of Wheat this morning, chiefly from Kent and Essex, yet, having many buyers, the stands were soon cleared at an advance of [illegible] per quarter on the prices of this day week. A few prime samples of Barley obtained 60s. but all other descriptions were exceedingly heavy sale at [illegible] 8s. per quarter cheaper. White Peas are full 8s. [illegible] quarter dearer; but Grey were dull at an abatement of 2s. per quarter, having a considerable quantity at market to-day. Beans are 4s. [illegible] quarter higher, but not ready sale at that advance. Potatoe Oats are considerably dearer, and all other sorts are 6s. per quarter higher than on last Monday.

Wheat (Eng.)	92s. 100s. 115s.	Grey Peas	52s. [illegible]
Ditto (new)	90s. to 105s.	Small Beans	60s. [illegible]
Ditto (For.)	60s. 90s. 115s.	Tick Beans	50s. [illegible]
Rye	56s. to 60s.	New Ditto	00s. [illegible]
Barley (old)	46s. to 50s.	Oats (Potatoe)	54s. [illegible]
Ditto (new)	58s. to 63s.	(Poland)	44s. [illegible]
Malt	80s. to 90s.	(Feed)	50s. [illegible]
White Peas	56s. to 65s.	Fine Flour	95s. [illegible]
Ditto Boilers	70s. to 76s.	Rapeseed	82 [illegible]

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by the Proprietor, ARTH[illegible] BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Qua[illegible]

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,988. *TUESDAY, NOVEMBER* 5, 1816. *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HOUSE,
GEORGE'S-STREET,
ON TUESDAY, THE 22D OF OCTOBER NEXT,
AT THE HOUR OF ONE,
For the payment of Debts and Legacies under the Will of the late Mrs. MARY NEWPORT,

THE LANDS of PRIEST-HAGGARD, BALLYNEBARNEY, ARDINE, BALLYEDOCK, & FISHER'S TOWN, in the County of Wexford, situated on the High Road from Ballinlaw Ferry to Wexford, within Three Miles of Waterford and Six of Ross, bounded by the River Barrow, and containing about 530 Acres. These Lands were let in the year 1784, for ever, to SAMUEL KING, Esq. at the yearly Rent of £316 10s. and he then paid a considerable Fine.

Application, as to Title, &c. to be made to the acting Executor, Sir JOHN NEWPORT, Bart.—or to Messrs. IVIE and BURKE, Attornies, Waterford.

N. B. A considerable Part of the Purchase-Money may remain at Interest on the Estate. Sept. 28, 1816.

☞ *The Sale of the above Property is* POSTPONED *till this day Fortnight*, TUESDAY, *November 5th. October 22, 1816.*

STAMP-OFFICE, DUBLIN.

24TH OCTOBER, 1816.

THE COMMISSIONERS of STAMPS in Ireland give Notice, that they have caused Paper of a particular Kind and Texture to be prepared for the Purpose of being stamped or marked with the Duties respectively by Law payable upon SUMMONSES *or* PROCESSES, *and upon the* COPIES *thereof, whereby the Defendant or Defendants shall be required to appear or answer the Plaintiff's Bill, or to appear before any Recorder, Chairman, Assistant Barrister, Seneschal, or Steward of a Manor Court, or other Judge or Officer, in any Proceeding in a summary way by Civil Bill; and also upon* DECREES *which shall be made or pronounced by, or any Warrant which shall issue under the Hand and Seal, or Hand only, of any Recorder, Chairman, Assistant Barrister, Town Clerk or Seneschal, or by any Judge of Assize, or other Judge whatsoever, in Causes heard by Civil Bill; and also upon any* RECOGNIZANCE *on any Appeal from any Decree or Dismiss, by whomsoever made or pronounced, in any Proceeding by Civil Bill; and also upon the* RENEWAL *of Decree or Dismiss, by whomsoever made, on any Proceeding by Civil Bill; and also upon* DISMISSES *made or pronounced by any Recorder, Chairman, Assistant Barrister, or Judge of Assize; in the Substance of which Paper, so prepared, the Words "STAMP OFFICE," and also the Word "PROCESS," are visible. And the Commissioners also give Notice, that any such Summons or Process, or Copy thereof, Decree, Recognizance, Renewal, or Dismiss, which, after the Expiration of one Month from the Date hereof, shall be written or printed upon Paper, other than as aforesaid, though the Stamp Duties marked or impressed thereon may be of the Amount by Law required, or of any greater Amount, shall be of no other effect than if they had been written or printed upon Paper not marked or stamped. And all Persons who shall write or print any such Summons or Process, or Copy thereof, Decree, Recognizance, Renewal, or Dismiss, save on Paper so prepared as aforesaid, and having in the Substance thereof the Words aforesaid, shall incur such Penalty as they would be liable to in case such Summons or Process, or Copy thereof, Decree, Recognizance, Renewal, or Dismiss, had been written or printed on Paper not stamped.*

By Order of the Commissioners,

PETER HOLMES, Sec.

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 Assizes), was last week [illegible] per Barrel, besides an Allowance of [illegible] Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and [illegible], for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings [illegible].

	WHITE.	RANGED.	HOUSEHOLD.
	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.
Penny Loaf,	0 2 6	0 4 1	0 5 4
Two-Penny,	0 5 5	0 8 5	0 11 0
Four-Penny,	0 11 2	1 0 7	1 6 0
Sixpenny,	1 0 7	1 9 2	2 1 1

[illegible] Monday, the 4th November.

☞ All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proportion, and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or [illegible] Name, the White Bread must be marked with a [illegible], the Ranged with an R, and the Household with an H; [illegible] the Weight must likewise be [illegible] upon each [illegible] otherwise to [illegible]. [illegible] Bakers and [illegible] in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, [illegible] to make [illegible] Weekly Returns, ON OATH, [illegible] every Saturday, [illegible] 12 o'Clock, of all [illegible] according to the Act of Par[illegible] for [illegible] the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be [illegible] according to Law.

[illegible]

[illegible]

CORNELIUS BOLTON, Mayor.

RENT AUCTIONS,
COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

THE following STOCK will be sold on the following Days, at the following Places, for the payment of Rents, viz.

AT PILLTOWN,
On THURSDAY next—Milch Cows, Bulls, Heifers in Calf, Sheep, Lambs, &c.

AT MULLENBEG,
On FRIDAY next—Milch Cows, Heifers, Calves, a Bull, Horses, Hay, and Corn.

AT DOWLIN,
On SATURDAY next—Milch Cows, a Bull, some Rams, a few Lambs, and Hay.

AT TUBBERNABRONE,
On SATURDAY next—Milch Cows, and Sheep.

AT CASHILL,
On SATURDAY next—Horses, and some Hay.

AT GURTRUSH,
On SATURDAY next—Heifers, Bullocks, and Horses.

These Auctions to begin each Day about Noon. The four last-mentioned Town Lands all join—so that the Auctions on them may conveniently take place all on the same Day, as above appointed.

The greater Part of the above Stock is of excellent quality, having been bred or bought in by Persons reckoned the best Judges of Cattle in this part of the Country.

All the said Places, where the Auctions are to be held, are situate near BESSBOROUGH. Notices of these Cants were posted on the 31st of last Month in neighbouring Market Towns.

TERMS, CASH.

November 2, 1816.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT DUNGARVAN,
On Wednesday, the 6th Instant,

THE INTEREST in the DWELLING-HOUSE and CONCERNS of the late DAVID CARTER, whereof 982 Years are unexpired, subject only to Forty Guineas per Annum.

A large Sum of Money has been expended lately by said CARTER in lasting and valuable Improvements on said Concerns, in building a HEMP-HOUSE, STORE-HOUSE, OUT-OFFICES, and SIX small DWELLING-HOUSES, set to responsible Tenants.—JAMES WALSH, Esq. Attorney, Dungarvan, will shew the Title Deeds.

A quantity of BRICKS, SLATES, FURNITURE, and other Articles, as expressed in posted Notices, will also be sold.

Dungarvan, November 1, 1816.

TO BE LET,
And immediate Possession given,

PART of the LANDS of CURRAGHDUFF, lately held by PATRICK BALDWIN, situated in the Barony of Upperthird and County of Waterford, and within One Mile of Carrick-on-Suir.

Application to be made to the Rev. HENRY BOLTON, Newtown, Waterford.

Waterford, Oct. 31, 1816.

CHANCERY.

JOHN CLAUD. BERESFORD, and Others, *Plaintiffs*; The Executors & Devisees of the late EDMOND STEVENSON, and Others, *Defendants*.

PURSUANT to the final Decree of His Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, made in this Cause, and bearing date the 13th day of July, 1816, I will, on MONDAY, the 18th day of November next, at the Hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon of said Day, at my Chambers on the Inns Quay, Dublin, set up and sell by Public Cant, to the highest and fairest Bidder, the several Properties hereafter mentioned, Parts of the Estate of the late EDMOND STEVENSON, of Three Stakes, in the County of Wexford, Esq. deceased, or a competent Part thereof, for the Purposes in said Decree mentioned—that is to say,

OF THE CHATTEL PROPERTY.

A PROFIT RENT of £8 per Annum, arising out of a House in the Square in the City of Waterford, held under the Dean and Chapter, with a *[illegible]* Clause of Renewal.

OF THE FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

The TOWN and LANDS of BALLYVOILE, situate in the County of Waterford, and the several TOWNS and LANDS of COOLBEG, DUNCORMICK, KILTRA, & HOLDMORE, situate in the County of Wexford.—Dated this 26th day of Oct. 1816.

WILLIAM HENN.

For Rental and further Information apply to BALL and WILSON, Plaintiffs' Solicitors, No. 7, Frederick-street South, Dublin—or to IVIE and BURKE, Solicitors, No. 5, Hollesstreet, Dublin, and in the City of Waterford.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—NOV. 4.

	s. d.		s. d.	
Butter, first quality,	88 0	...	00 0	per Cwt.
—— second,	00 0	...	00 0	
—— third,	00 0	...	00 0	
Tallow, rendered,	00 0	...	00 0	
Lard, flake,	00 0	...	00 0	
—— casks, rendered,	45 0	...	48 0	
Pigs, singed,	55 0	...	56 0	
—— scalded,	28 0	...	33 0	
Beef,	00 0	...	00 0	
Pork Offal,	14 0	...	00 0	
Oatmeal,	00 0	...	00 0	
Flour, first quality,	00 0	...	00 0	per Bag.
—— second,	80 0	...	84 0	
—— ditto (new),	64 0	...	70 0	
—— third,	44 0	...	56 0	
—— fourth,	36 0	...	40 0	
Wheat (new),	44 0	...	46 0	per Barrel.
Barley (new),	16 0	...	18 0	
Oats, potato (new),	17 6	...	00 0	
—— common sorts,	16 0	...	00 0	
Coals, Whitehaven,	0 0	...	0 0	
—— Newport,	4 2	...	4 4	
—— Swansea,	4 4	...	4 6	
Tallow, rough,	7 0	...	8 0	
Potatoes, by weight,	0 0	...	0 0	
—— by measure,	0 7	...	0 9	
Beef,	0 [illegible]	...	0 4	
Mutton,	0 4	...	0 [illegible]	
Veal,	0 0	...	0 0	
Pork,	0 3	...	0 4	
Fresh Butter,	1 0	...	1 10	

Corn Returns for the [illegible] ending [illegible] Saturday [illegible]

1867 Barrels Wheat,			[illegible]
1691 —— Oats,		Average	0 10s. [illegible]
1137 —— Barley			[illegible]

HOUSE TO LET.

MR. JAMES ALCOCK will LET his HOUSE in LADY-LANE, for Six Months, *furnished*, with or without a STABLE and COACH-HOUSE.

Apply to him, at Elysium—or to HENRY ALCOCK, Esq. Quay. Oct. 31, 1816.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,
THE FARM OF ISLAND KEAN,
SITUATE NEAR TRAMORE,
In four Divisions, as heretofore advertised.

Proposals to be made to Mr. HILL, at the Commercial Hotel, Waterford, on the 16th of next Month.

October 26th, 1816.

CHANCERY.

THOMAS WILLIAMS and WILLIAM ROBINSON, Assignees of the Estate & Effects of ABRAM ATKINS & Co. Bankrupts, *Plaintiffs*; WM. JOHNSON the Younger, MARY, his wife, WM. JOHNSON, a Minor, DAVID ARTHUR ENGLAND, and WILLIAM JOHNSON HARTE, *Defendants.*

PURSUANT to the Decree of his Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, bearing date the 22d day of June last, I will, on MONDAY, the 17th day of June next, at my Chambers on the Inns-Quay, Dublin, at the Hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon, set up and sell by Public Cant, to the highest and fairest Bidder, all that and those the TOWN and LANDS of KILLINEGAULE & SCROBBY, otherwise NEW GROVE, with the Appurtenances, situate in the Barony of Fermoy and County of Cork, in the Pleadings in this Cause mentioned, or a competent Part thereof, for the Purposes in said Decree mentioned.—Dated this 27th day of May, 1816. WM. HENN.

Same *a.* Same.—THE SALE in this Cause is ADJOURNED to MONDAY, the Eleventh day of November next, at my Chambers on the Inns Quay, Dublin, at the Hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon.—Dated the 8th day of July, 1816.

WM. HENN.

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 Black, fully 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.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOV. 1.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1645 Wheat, per Bar. 20 Stone	21 0	68 8	49 5½
11444 Flour	20 0	45 0	0 0
105 Bere	17 0	21 0	19 1½
533 Barley	16 0	23 0	21 3
4175 Oats	15 0	25 0	17 8½
1202 Oatmeal, per Cwt.	20 0	30 0	23 4
0 Peas	0 0	0 0	0 0
Sold to Bakers only.			
0 Wheat	0 0	0 0	0 0
10000 Flour	32 0	47 0	41 0

Average Price of Wheat and Flour 103s. 4d. per Sack.

Sales of Flour ..... 11444 { 1st, from 47s. 0d. to 48s. 0d.
Receipts ..... 8604 { 2d, from 35s. 0d. to 45s. 0d.
{ 3d, from 20s. 0d. to 25s. 0d.

PRICE OF BREAD.

Quartern Loaf ..... 1s. 5½d.
Half Quartern Loaf ..... 0s. 8¾d.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

On the 20th a Meeting of Country Gentlemen took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain parts of the situation of the Agricultural Interest of the Country.

At twelve o'clock C. F. Towers, Esq. of Essex, was called to the Chair.

The Chairman called the attention of the Meeting to the immediate object before them, namely, the state in which the Growers of Short Wool were placed by the present situation in which that class of Agriculturists were placed. He repeated the Resolutions entered into on the same subject on the 10th of May, and the means adopted to give effect to those Resolutions; and enforced the necessity of calling the attention of Parliament to a subject of so much importance. The Chairman added, that as the Meeting of the 10th of May must be considered as a mere adjournment, it would be right to consider themselves at present as merely resuming that Committee; of course reserving the power of adopting such ulterior measures as may seem advisable, under the existing state of the Wool Trade. As the Resolutions of the 10th of May solicited a co-operation from the Gentlemen of the Country, he wished to know, whether any such Gentlemen were in attendance ---by whom they were deputed---and what were the suggestions they were instructed to present.

Several Gentlemen then stated to the Chairman, that they were deputed by Meetings in the Country to attend on the present occasion, and that they came prepared to submit certain Resolutions agreed upon by their respective constituents. These Gentlemen stated, that they were deputed from the Counties of Somerset, Gloucester, Sussex, Essex, Hampshire, Cambridgeshire, and the Isle of Ely, the Petersfield Agricultural Society, and other Agricultural Bodies.

The Chairman, after repeating the immediate object of the present Meeting, stated, that he had lately attended the Meeting of the Country Gentlemen in the County of Essex, whose Resolutions he would submit at present as a good groundwork for those which ought then to be adopted. The great spirit of those Resolutions was a protecting duty for the home Wool Grower against foreign importation. It involved no question of taxation, but merely prayed that the importation of foreign Wool should be determined by the subsisting state of the home produce. The Petition grounded on the Resolutions to which he alluded was of a very general nature—It stated the grievance, and assigned the specific remedy to the wisdom of the Legislature for its determination.--- The Chairman observed, that some of the most considerable of the Country Gentlemen had been applied to on the present occasion. Lord Sheffield had been apprised of their intention, and had acknowledged the communication. Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, had been also addressed; but, owing to the cross-roads of the post, or his (the Chairman's) arrival in town from his residence in the country, where perhaps the answer in the interim may have arrived, no communication had reached him from that quarter. Mr. Bennett, of Wiltshire, had also been addressed, as well as several other Country Gentlemen, not then in attendance. The Chairman then referred to the answer of Lord Sheffield, begging, at the same time, to be understood as not alluding to it as a public document, but merely as a private letter, expressive of the opinion of the distinguished character who was the writer. The letter was then read. It stated the unavoidable absence of the Noble Lord from a Meeting of this kind, owing to the infirmities of age, which disabled him from undertaking a journey to town. It expressed his cordial co-operation with the Meeting, not only on the policy of a protecting duty for British Wool, but also for a similar prohibition on the import of all foreign articles for consumption in this empire, which could be reared and matured in its own soil. This letter appeared to give great satisfaction to the Meeting, and the Chairman observed, that several other distinguished characters had expressed a sanguine wish that the great object of the Meeting should be attained.

A Gentleman present was then proceeding, at the desire of the Chairman, to read the Resolutions prepared for the Meeting, which appeared merely applicable for the relief of the Wool Growers, when Mr. Elman, jun. one of the Deputies from the County of Sussex, with the concurrence of several other Country Gentlemen, suggested the necessity of adopting Resolutions of a more general nature, and better calculated to meet the existing state of distress, which required something more than a palliative in the overwhelming ruin that stared the Country in the face.

This opinion, on the part of the Gentlemen who were delegated from the Country, led to a long and desultory conversation. It was forcibly contended by the Chairman, that the Meeting was merely convened to hear the Report of the former Committee, relative to the Wood Trade, and that, where a specific subject was before them, they were unauthorised and incompetent to take a wider range of inquiry. A particular discussion was before them, which had for its object the relief of a certain class, and it would be wrong to merge that class in a general question, which might lead to a tardy decision and a great display of diversified opinion. The Committee had a precise and defined duty to perform, and it could not travel out of the record.

Mr. C. H. Hunt suggested, though he attended as an unauthorised person, that if the Committee dissolved itself, and then entered into the general inquiry, their own immediate object, the Wool Trade, as well as the general business of the Agricultural Interest of the Empire, would in the end be promoted. There must be a unity of effort to promote any thing like a common object.

Mr. Hall, Mr. Cripps, and Mr. Hitchins, concurred in this opinion.

Mr. Rowcroft stated, he came there under the impression, that the Meeting was generally convened for the consideration of the general state of the Agricultural Interest. If (as it would seem) he had been misinformed, he thought the proper course for Gentlemen like him, who came under a misapprehension, would be to retire. They could have no business with a private Meeting.

The Chairman observed, that the Meeting was specially convened for the consideration of the Wool Trade. It however did not follow that Gentlemen should retire who were unconnected with that trade. Their suggestions would doubtless be useful. A great mistake must have gone abroad to lead to this misunderstanding as to the object of the Meeting.

Mr. Elman and Mr. Rowcroft observed, that this misapprehension was unfortunately general; it had found its way to Ireland, and at the public prints were to be believed, the former [illegible] cation of the Meeting had led to [illegible]

ment of a deputation from the Counties of Cork and Kerry, to attend on the present occasion.

Mr. Elman, jun. was not surprised that this misconception should have been general, for, on reference to the Resolutions of the former Meeting, as reported in *The Farmer's Journal*, he found that the second Resolution made the Committee an open one, and empowered it to consider of "other things" connected with the Clothiers' interest.

The Chairman repeated, that the Meeting was convened for a specific purpose; the great question of the Agricultural Interest, in its broad bearings, was quite distinct from their purpose, at least at present. They only sought to go one step. It was competent for others to go further, if they pleased, for the general benefit of the Country. He greatly regretted, that any misapprehension had gone abroad; but when the proper explanation was given, he begged to suggest, that the Meeting (or rather the Committee) could not enlarge their powers---they could not make the minor subject embrace the major one. Let them dispose of the one first, and then the other could, perhaps, fairly come on the tapis.

These observations from the Chair led to a long conversation on the part of the Gentlemen who were anxious to enlarge the subject of debate, which was interrupted by the Chairman, who declared that he would put an end to such desultory proceedings, by calling to order any Gentlemen who touched upon irrelevant topics. The Meeting was convened for one purpose, and they could not diverge into another.

Mr. Webb Hall then said, that the proper course would be, to adjourn the proceedings of such a Committee, and, after such adjournment, take a fair and full view of the Agricultural State of the Country.

Mr. Rowcroft thought that it would be a farce to call for a general discussion in so thin a Meeting. He was, therefore, inclined to suggest the propriety of allowing the Committee to proceed with their own business, and to admit of the general question being held over for an ulterior discussion.

Mr. Wright (of Essex) said, that the Meeting had really met for a specific purpose, and ought not, in point of form, to be interrupted.

Mr. Webb Hall observed, that it would be in vain, in the existing state of affairs, to seek a protection for the Growers of Wool. That branch of Agriculture was not worth the exclusive protection of Parliament.

Mr. Wright was of a different opinion.

Mr. Hall took a review of the internal state of the Manufacturing Interests, and urged that the Wool Trade was but a small part of the evil, in comparison with other branches of Agriculture.--- The real matter at issue was, how the general state of Agriculture would stand at present in the competition (a fair one on general principles) with the influence of the Manufacturing and Commercial Interests. The latter had procured their Committees upon Hides, Tallow, Flax, Hemp, &c.

The Chairman adverted to the difficulty of his situation. He could not proceed to irrelevant matter; and in the decision, though strangers (at least those unconnected with immediate business) were present, they must, of course, feel themselves incompetent to vote.

Mr. C. H. Hunt said, the difficulty lay in a narrow compass. The Meeting was evidently for the interest of the Wool Growers; but other persons appeared to have been attracted on the occasion, whose opinions, as they were deputed (be it under a mistaken notion), were yet of consequence. In fact, the Wool Trade depended on the other branches of the Agricultural Interest, and the one must stand or fall with the other.

It was at length agreed, that the Chairman should adjourn the Meeting; this was done, and Mr. Elman then moved, that Mr. Towers (the original Chairman) should take the Chair.

Mr. Towers expressed himself highly flattered by the honour intended for him, but declined its acceptance, if the intention was to embody a general proceeding in the business of the day. He felt himself called upon to inquire, at least as to the outline of the intended proceeding, on the part of those who called him to the Chair.

Mr. Elman, jun. replied, that the Gentlemen delegated from the Country merely sought a general discussion as to their case; such a one as Lord Sheffield recommended, exclusive of partial views.

The Chairman regretted that he was under the necessity of declining the Chair under such circumstances, the great subject being at the moment taken up on too large a scale.

Mr. Rowcroft agreed with the intended Chairman, that the proposition of the more enlarged discussion was ill-timed. It ought to emanate from a more general appeal to the great bodies interested in the result. He would, however, take this opportunity of calling the attention of the Meeting to the state of the Butter trade, which, like that of the Wool trade, was exposed to particular restrictions. Dutch Butter was made in Holland, and exported to the amount of £7,800,000 a year. In fact, that country did not consume more than 1-20th of its own butter, and 1-7th of its cheese. After some observations on the state of general distress which prevailed, Mr. Rowcroft proceeded to exemplify the state of affairs in Ireland, by reading a letter from a correspondent in that country, a copy of which he had transmitted to Lord Sidmouth. This letter contained a mere description of the distress which prevailed in that country, and an agricultural suggestion, which, according to the writer, would alleviate the impending evil of scarcity in the ensuing year.

Mr. Cripps took an affecting review of the general state of the agricultural tenantry in England, exposed, as they were, to a want of employment, and the oppression of taxation in a bitter degree.

Mr. Towers could not see how that affecting state could be removed by a partial measure.--- The price of corn was last week at Chelmsford £30 a load. He, though a gainer, in the narrow sense of the word, was yet hostile to such a local benefit; he wished for a more general diffusion of particular profit.

Mr. Cripps contended that the state of the agricultural interest required an immediate remedy. This remedy could only be supplied by the immediate culture of certain waste lands. It would be too late to wait till the Meeting of the Smithfield Club before a Meeting was called for; he would therefore suggest the propriety of summoning a General Meeting, and convening it by advertisement in the public papers of the Empire.

In the course of a desultory conversation, which arose on this occasion, Mr. Cripps said, that the reason why Essex corn obtained such a price was, that the Sussex grain was, from the state of the harvest, so bad, it became necessary to mix it. One Gentleman had brought 2000 quarters of corn from Essex to Sussex, to have it ground with his own. This sort of demand created an artificial scarcity.

Mr. Towers declining to take the Chair, Mr. Cripps, Mr. Elman, and some other Gentlemen, were called to it, but the thinness of the Meeting prevented them from accepting the offer.

The Gentlemen who met together for the promotion of the Wool Trade then retired, and entered into Resolutions---and the other Gentlemen who remained in the room continued in private conversation, the result of which was, a full determination to call for the immediate meeting of Parliament to consider of the State of the Country.

The Meeting, though thinly attended, comprised some very respectable Country Gentlemen.

The attention of Government to all advisable plans of reduction of the national expenditure continues unremitted. In addition to other retrenchments, it is now in contemplation to consolidate the warehousing system of the Customs and Excise together. As some of the warehouse keepers belonging to the Customs alone, at the outports, receive considerable salaries, a great saving will be effected hereafter by the diminution of the number appointed at present by the two departments to the 72 out-ports. In the port of London, a discontinuance of the services of the whole of the Landing Waiters' pupils, and of the employment of two of the temporary Assistant Landing Waiters, has, we understand, already been ordered, and as promptly carried into effect. A farther reduction of such other class of Landing Waiters as are only temporarily employed at the Docks and the Quays, and paid accordingly, will shortly take place. No unexpected hardship arises to the persons so discontinued; for their appointments, in the first instance, only admitted the chance of their being employed but for a few months in the year, and for such services the two first classes are allowed remuneration, at the rate of £100 per annum.

PUBLIC DINNER TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.

On Wednesday, the 30th ult., Lord Viscount Castlereagh was entertained at the Exchange-Rooms, by the Sovereign, Burgesses, and principal Inhabitants of Belfast and its vicinity. At six o'clock his Lordship arrived, accompanied by his noble father, the Marquis of Londonderry, Sir S. Bruce, Alexander Stewart, Esq. and Mr. Planta, his Lordship's Secretary. His Lordship was received, on his alighting from his carriage, by the Marquis of Donegal, the Sovereign and the Stewards, who conducted his Lordship to the reception-room, which was illuminated by transparencies. At seven o'clock dinner was announced, and his Lordship was conducted to the dinner-rooms by the Stewards, the excellent band of the Royals playing *God save the King*. The staircase, and avenues leading to the dinner-room, were most brilliantly decorated and illuminated by coloured lamps. On the doors of the dinner-room being thrown open, the scene was brilliant in the extreme---the decorations could not be more handsome, or more appropriate. An orchestra had been erected over the middle door, in the centre of which was placed a magnificent and ably executed allegorical transparency, representing his Lordship closing the gates of the Temple of Janus, on which were inscribed the words,

Clauduntur belli portæ.

On the base of the Temple, the following inscription appeared---

Regnum tuæ curæ sagaces
Expediunt per acuta belli.
Te deaderiis acta fidelibus
Quærit patria.

The bust of Janus, which surmounted the Temple, introduced the likenesses of Nelson and Wellington.

On the right of the orchestra was placed a well-executed likeness of the Marquis of Londonderry. On the left, one of Lieutenant-General Lord Stewart. At the head of the room was a beautiful transparency of the King, surrounded with the words---

He reigns in the hearts of his People.

At the foot of the room was a corresponding figure, representing the Prince Regent.

The tables were laid out in the most elegant manner, decorated with the utmost taste, and covered with a profusion of every thing which the metropolis or the country could afford---turtle, venison, fish, game, and every variety of the season. There were five tables, affording accommodation for above 200 persons.

At the centre table, the Marquis of Donegal presided, having Lord Castlereagh on his right hand, and the Marquis of Londonderry on his left, together with the other guests who had been invited on this occasion to meet his Lordship.

At so very numerous an assemblage, we have not witnessed so well-arranged and well-conducted a public dinner. The tables were equally served and equally attended; a profusion of choice wines covered each table, consisting of Champaigne, Madeira, Hock, &c. &c. After the removal of the cloth, the Noble President, who, we regret to say, laboured under severe indisposition, drank the health of

The King.—Tune, *God save the King.*

The Prince Regent; may his Regency be as prosperous in peace as it has been glorious in war.—Tune, *The Prince Regent's March.*

The Queen and Royal Family.—Tune, *The Queen's March.*

The Princess Charlotte of Wales and the Prince of Saxe Cobourg; may prosperity and happiness attend the Royal Pair.—Tune, *Princess Charlotte's Waltz.*

On the health of Lord Castlereagh being proposed, Lord Donegal stated his inability to do justice to the talents and services of the noble guest, Lord Castlereagh, for the eminent and distinguished services which he had rendered his country in the discharge of those public duties to which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent had been pleased to call him. The Noble President regretted, that the severity of his cold rendered him unequal to enter more at large into the merits of the Noble Lord; he therefore begged to give the health of

Lord Viscount Castlereagh, the Statesman who, by the vigour of his measures, and the wisdom of his policy, had so eminently contributed to the termination of a glorious war, and the conclusion of an honourable peace.

This toast was drunk with the most rapturous applause, upon which the Noble Lord rose and addressed the company nearly to the following effect:

"I feel deeply impressed by the honour that has been paid to myself and to my family on this occasion, which I must consider as a mark of the approbation of so numerous, so respectable, and so enlightened a body, on my public conduct; and I further feel, that it must be highly gratifying to those persons with whom I have acted for so long a time in the administration of public affairs---for, when I was engaged on foreign missions, I must be considered as having acted under their instructions; and if the events have proved prosperous and glorious to my King and Country, and are now approved of by my fellow-citizens, the praise cannot be attributed to me alone. I was only one of those to whom the guidance of the vessel of the State was entrusted---and, although we had a stormy and tempestuous sea to contend with, we hope, and are convinced, that we have brought the vessel safe into harbour, not only with her sails and colours flying, but without a single *timber* wanting or impaired. But here let me state, that it is to the Prince Regent to whom we are indebted for this great result. Treading in the steps of his father, and adopting all his plans and counsels, it is to the integrity and spirit with which he directed us that our success must be chiefly attributed. *(Loud Applause.)* His Lordship proceeded---

"There was a time, in the early part of the war, when there was a considerable division of opinion in respect to its prosecution. Many able and enlightened Statesmen considered that a peace should then be concluded with France ---but latterly the necessity of the contest became manifest. It was no longer a struggle for colonial aggrandisement---it was a struggle for existence. His Majesty's Ministers did not lead the People; the People led the Ministers---and the Government and the People, acting with one spirit and with one voice, became irresistible. *(Applauses here drowned the Speech.)* I have said, that the war was at one time unpopular. The stream of public opinion and of public feeling gradually turned, from conviction, into a different course. The British People then anticipated my colleagues in every step; instead of being directed by the administration, they urged on the war. They bore every burden with a cheerfulness and perseverance that can only be known and appreciated by people who are free. The Government merely *followed* the impulse of the public spirit of the Nation, as it must always do, and the events have been such as you are now recognizing with applause.

"I cannot forget, in the midst of this exultation, that great embarrassments and difficulties are hanging over this Nation, and that, although the war be closed, the blessings of peace have not returned without alloy. Commerce has been forced into new channels; it has been flowing for 20 years in the track of war---it is the nature of war, and it seems a provision of Providence, that it gives a new and unusual activity to certain branches of trade, which grow only and are dependant on warlike operations; and, in cases like ours, where the public exertions were great in duration and in magnitude, this kind of warfaring commerce had acquired a proportional influence, and having suddenly ceased, and the ancient channels of trade not yet opened, a languor and painful interval of torpor has succeeded---we are now suffering under this exhaustion. The habits and minds of men are not yet turned to, nor are other countries prepared for, that *peaceful* commerce upon which permanent prosperity depends, but which every enlightened merchant must expect to return, and which we already see dawning upon these countries. But while we are under this temporary depression, we should not consider so much what we *are*, as what we would have been, had any single disaster befallen us that could have put us in the least degree under the power of the tyrant of the world---for I state it as a fact, that, from the small State of Prussia, with less than half our population, was drained the enormous sum of 50 millions sterling, during the short period of four years while it remained under French domination.

"Gentlemen, it is no longer a problem, or a speculation for curious men, what were the designs of the ruler of the French, the enemy of liberty, and, I may say, the enemy of mankind.--- I say it is no longer conjecture what his views were with respect to us---he has not thought it worth while to conceal them, but has declared, in his present retreat, that in war or in peace, or rather during the short truces he might permit us to enjoy, that, although Europe might be at his feet, he considered that he had accomplished nothing, while Great Britain remained an independent nation. I call upon you, therefore, to compare your commercial situation and resources, as they are, with what they might, and, most inevitably, would have been, had the Prince and his Government stooped to any other measures than such as have been adopted."

The Lord Lieutenant; and may the perfect recovery of his health soon restore him to the affection of his family, and to the exercise of the same vigour and impartiality which he has hitherto displayed in his Government.—Tune, *Lord Whitworth's March.*

The land we live in; peace and prosperity to it.—Tune, *Patrick's Day.*

The Duke of York and the Army.—Tune, *Duke of York's March.*

Lord Mellville and the Navy.—Tune, *Rule Britannia.*

Field-Marshal his Grace the Duke of Wellington.—Tune, *See the conquering Hero comes.*

The Heroes of Waterloo. Tune, *Britons strike home.*

Field-Marshal Prince Blucher.—Tune, *a Prussian March.*

The Generals, Officers, and Privates of the gallant army of the Peninsula, who first taught the Powers of Europe to conquer and be free. Tune, *Duke of Wellington's March.*

The Allied Sovereigns of Europe.

Our Ally, the King of France, and may he peaceably possess the throne of his ancestors.

Lord Liverpool and the Prince Regent's Ministers.

Here Lord Castlereagh once more, in a most animated speech, returned thanks to the company on the part of himself and his colleagues.--- We regret that, from the continued applause which accompanied almost every part of it, we cannot attempt any extended report. But in referring to the commercial embarrassments under which we at present labour, his Lordship very forcibly remarked, that it should not be forgotten, that, at the close of the American war, when our distresses were equal, if not more severe, our resources were barely sufficient to pay the interest of the national debt, while at present he could take upon him to assert, that we had not only sufficient to discharge the interest, but that we had also an overplus, which, if not adequate to the expenses of our peace establishment, would still be found to amount to more than the entire of our revenue at the close of the American war. It should also be remembered, he said, that then we had a heavy debt, without any positive means to discharge it, while now we have a large sinking fund solely applicable to its liquidation. His Lordship then enlarged on the high estimation in which we now are held by every Power in Europe, and concluded by expressing his conviction, that our embarrassments would prove only of a temporary nature, and that we should soon rise superior to the difficulties which now press upon the Country.

Marquis of Londonderry, and the County of Down.

Upon this toast being given, the Marquis of Londonderry rose and said,

"My Lords and Gentlemen---I beg leave to return you my most sincere thanks for the honour you have conferred on me, by drinking my health ---a compliment I receive from such a body as are here assembled with the liveliest gratitude; but oh! how shall I express myself---where shall I find words to give an idea of the pleasure, the delight, which fills my parental heart at the compliment so large and so respectable a part of his countrymen have this day paid to my son, thereby exhibiting to the empire their approbation of the part he has performed in the great and important services which it pleased his Prince to entrust him with, and which, under Providence, have led to the pacification of Europe. Gentlemen, as a parent, permit me to express myself--- but how insufficient are words, how impossible is it for me to find language to convey the happiness, the pride, the delight I feel. To my God I return my thanks, my grateful thanks, for giving me such a son, and for permitting me to witness such a day. Oh! I am a blessed and a happy father, thankful to the Almighty for all the blessings he has showered down upon me."

It is impossible to describe the sensations produced by this speech---it evidently came from the heart, and, as such, was acknowledged and felt by every person present. It, indeed, called forth a sentiment which nature has implanted in our breasts: whatever we may be in respect to ourselves, we all are ambitious in regard to our children---and every one seemed to feel, that few individuals have had this sentiment more amply gratified than their venerable guest: and we are convinced that every one present joined in the common wish, that he long might live in health and happiness to enjoy the lustre which the fair fame of his children has shed over the evening of his days.

Our Senators in Parliament; may their exertions ever be directed to the honour of the King and the welfare of the People.

Our gallant fellow-citizen, Lieutenant-General Lord Stewart.

On Lord Stewart's health being drank, Lord Castlereagh said, that having been permitted by his father, he, in the absence of his brother who was abroad in the service of his Country, would embrace the opportunity of returning thanks, in his name, for the honour they had done him. United as he had ever been to his brother, by the dearest ties of affection, he begged to assure the company, that he felt any compliment paid to that brother even in a stronger manner than if it were paid to himself. He also could assure them, that Lord Stewart felt most sensibly the high compliment which, on a former occasion, had been paid by this town to his services in his profession ---a profession to which all the early part of his life had been directed, and in the pursuit of which he had fought and bled for his Country. If now, when Europe had been restored to peace, his Prince had been pleased to call upon his services in another line, he was convinced that in zeal for the public welfare, and in an anxious desire to promote the interest of the United Kingdom, he could not be surpassed by any individual.

Mr. Stewart and the County of Derry.

The Glorious Memory.

Lord Exmouth, and the abolition of Christian Slavery.—Tune, *Rule Britannia.*

General Dalzell and the Garrison of Belfast.

Duke of Kent and the Royal Scots.—Tune, *Duke of Kent's March.*

The Marquis of Anglesea and the Hussar Brigade.

Major Walsh and the Royal Artillery.

Colonel Ward and the Downshire Militia.

Lord Dufferin and the resident Nobility and Gentry of the County.

Lord Camden and the Yeomanry of Ireland.

The Sovereign of Belfast (by Lord Castlereagh).

The Sovereign said---I should feel much embarrassment on the present occasion, but I am warmed into confidence by the generous sentiments which pervade this society, and I rejoice, in common with every man who hears me, at the opportunity of expressing our feelings of respect and gratitude to our noble visitor.

The language of praise is useless, when the restoration of the civilized world to social order proclaims peace: but gratitude and laudable ambition unite in expressing to our illustrious guest, that he has maintained the arduous part which fell to his lot to execute, with honour to himself, and security to his country---and that he has deserved and possesses the entire approbation of a grateful People. And he begged leave to state, that upon no occasion were the feelings of the Town more alive, or more effectually gratified, than by the circumstance that led to the celebration of that day. The Sovereign concluded, by proposing the health of Lady Castlereagh, which was received with the warmest acclamations of respect and affection.

Lord Castlereagh returned thanks for the mark of respect which had been paid to Lady Castlereagh; and took occasion to observe, that her Ladyship was born on St. Patrick's Day, and that if she was pleased with having married an Irishman, he, on his part, found no reason to regret.

The County of Antrim and its Representatives.

May the Peace be as lasting as its terms are honourable.

The Memories of the gallant Heroes who fell fighting for the liberties of Europe.—Glee, *Peace to the souls of the Heroes.*

Great Britain and Ireland; may they stand or fall together.

Our Native Land; the birthplace of the first of Generals and the ablest of Statesmen.

Lord Castlereagh said, as he could not attribute the last part of this sentiment to himself, he must suppose that it arose from a principle not uncommon in this country---where one part of the argument is greatly exaggerated to prove the full truth of the other part of the position. But on this occasion he could not refrain from returning thanks in his Grace the Duke of Wellington's name. He would say, that in the history of nations there was no example of talents more transcendent, or genius more highly gifted; he possessed all the requisites, in the arduous and difficult times in which he commanded, for raising the glory of our arms, with a modesty that always undervalued his own services. His great mind foresaw and provided against all contingencies. He taught the world to know that a brave army, led by a gallant and able General, could resist the power and oppose the tyranny of the despot of the world. Providence has endowed him with a mind of the most superior cast. Let me call your recollection, Gentlemen, said his Lordship, to that period, when that great Captain, with a handful of British soldiers, placed his back against the barrier at Torres Vedras, defying the armies of France, commanded by Massena---and when that General retreated, pursuing him, and carrying victory from thence to Salamanca, and from Salamanca to Vittoria, till the triumphant flag of Britain was placed on the walls of Toulouse, at the moment the Allied Ministers were negotiating a glorious peace with a vanquished People.

In comparing the peace of 1814 with that of 1815, it shews the generous and noble feelings which actuated the Allied Sovereigns of Europe; when reflecting on the events which subsequently occurred, and the usurpation of the throne of France by that incorrigible tyrant, it will exhibit a series of exploits unexampled in the history of this war or of any country; a war commenced and terminated by the issue of the battle of Waterloo, which freed the world from the tyranny of the usurper---a battle which has placed the character of the Noble Duke and his brave army in a most elevated and glorious point of view; [illegible] the tyrant to throw himself a suppliant on British generosity, and he is now in a [illegible] of liberal imprisonment, from which he [illegible] escape. But the character of this illustrious General, the Duke of Wellington, does not stand exalted in this country alone; his fame is spread throughout all Europe, and is justly [illegible], and the strongest proof of the esteem in which it is held, is shewn by the confidence of the Allied Sovereigns in placing their united armies under his command.

His Lordship, then, in adverting to the united services of the Army and Navy, remarked, that in no former war had such perfect unanimity existed between the two services. In every instance they had gone hand in hand, and had equally covered themselves with glory; and if, in late years, the Navy had not signalised themselves, the reason was, that, since the glorious battle of Trafalgar, they had no longer an enemy to contend with. That victory was the consummation of their glory, in the same manner as the battle of Waterloo had crowned the exploits of the Army. He therefore begged to propose as a toast---the united services of the Army and Navy of Great Britain.

The Linen Trade.

The Exports of Ireland; and may its enemies be the first.

A speedy revival to Agriculture and Commerce.

The memory of the man whose virtues and energies saved England, and whose example, under Providence, has produced the liberty of Europe.

At one o'clock, his Lordship, accompanied by the Marquis of Londonderry, retired, amidst the cheers and applauses of the Meeting, who were highly gratified in the company of an Irishman, whose public services and distinguished talents shed such a lustre on this country. Never was there a more genuine proof of the estimation in which our enlightened countryman is held by the inhabitants of this large and populous town. The bursts of applause, the cheers of approbation, which accompanied the noble guest through the evening, must have been truly gratifying---and although to that Statesman who had been hailed with acclamations by an applauding Senate, and whose services had been acknowledged by all the crowned heads of Europe, any tribute which could thus be offered might appear of minor importance, there was one principle which must render it not totally valueless---it flowed from the heartfelt sentiments of his countrymen.

During the evening the company were delighted by several glees, which were admirably sung by some gentlemen amateurs.

The Marquis of Donegal, whose politeness and attention on all occasions are so universally known, contributed greatly to the pleasure of the evening. His Lordship, though still indisposed, continued to preside for some time after the departure of the guests, and the bottle continued circulating with increased vigour.

The health of Lord Belfast was given by the Vice President, and received with the utmost enthusiasm. His Lordship addressed the company by saying, he was highly flattered by the distinguished compliment that was paid him in drinking his health---a compliment rendered still more valuable, as coming from persons with whom he was so closely connected. His earliest impressions had been received in this country; he only hoped, when he had an opportunity of more intimately cultivating their friendship, they still would consider him deserving their approbation.

Several other appropriate toasts were given, which our limits preclude us from inserting. The party did not separate till a very advanced hour.

Owing to the expressions of applause which burst forth repeatedly in the course of the several speeches, it was impossible to hear distinctly many of the sentiments which were delivered, but we hope the report we have given will be found, upon the whole, to be a pretty correct sketch. We have, however, to apologize for omitting the speeches of several Gentlemen upon their healths being drank; among which were those of Lord Dufferin, Alexander Stewart, Esq. of Ards, Gen. Dalzell, &c. &c. occasioned by want of room, and sufficient time to prepare them for the early hour of our publication of this morning.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

The mails of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, have arrived since our last publication, leaving none due.

Foreign intelligence is of little interest, and our limits confine us, for the present, to a few brief statements of what is passing at home and abroad, with the exception of such details as will be found in our columns.

A conflict of the hottest character is expected on the meeting of the French Legislative Chambers. A neutral party exists, towards whom, as having a preponderating influence, Ministers and the Ultra Royalists look with much anxiety.

There have been disturbances at Birmingham, which required the reading of the riot act and the interposition of the military. The streets were promptly cleared, without inflicting any injury on the populace, but an officer was much hurt by a stone. Mr. Jabet, the conductor of a weekly paper, had published a temperate Address, but it was reported, that he had said in it, that nine shillings a week were enough for a working man, his wife, and family. This was false, but the mob assailed his house, and broke his windows. In the neighbourhood of Nottingham, more frames had been broken, and the offenders had not been discovered. Some disturbances have taken place at the Calder Iron Works, in Scotland, but they had been repressed.

The *Courier* of Friday has the subjoined statement:---

"The following is a transcript of a hand-bill which has been found, within this day or two, thrust under the door of public houses, at the east end of the town, in the mornings when the houses were opened. Many in the City as have considered it in an alarming point of view, others have deemed it the wild effusion of an enthusiast; and others again 'a weak invention of the enemy.' As it is, we give it to the Public. It has been deemed expedient to send a copy of it to the office of the Secretary of State:"---

"Britons, to Arms! Break open all gun and sword shops, pawn brokers', and other likely places to find arms —*No rise of bread, &c.—No Castlereagh*—off with his head —No national debt—The whole country waits the signal from London to fly to arms---Stand firm now or never.—N. B. Printed hand-bills, containing further directions, will be circulated as soon as possible."

It has been most ridiculously insinuated, that this is a trick of Ministers, in order to justify the maintenance of a large standing army.

On Friday, there were no fresh arrivals of any grain in the London Corn Market, and Wheat was a heavy sale, having but few buyers. Barley was 2s. per quarter lower; other grain supported previous prices, but the demand was very small.

The three per cent. Consols were at $61\frac{7}{8}$; and for account 62, $2\frac{1}{4}$.

The Resolutions adopted by the Magistrates of the County of Kilkenny will be perused with feelings of more than common interest. In a short space, they contain a vast deal of important matter, and are at once the evidence of great talents, and of the most considerate humanity, but, at the same time, of that firmness which is prepared to meet every aggression with effectual resistance. They offer a valuable lesson to every County in Ireland, where disturbances are to be found. They present to the Peasantry of the County of Kilkenny affectionate and paternal admonition, while they honestly forewarn them of impending and dreadful inflictions. It most seriously behoves them to be active during the interval which is to pass before the next Meeting of the Magistrates. The denounced districts have it in their power to redeem themselves from the menaced enforcement of a heavy law, and it is to be hoped, that they will fully avail themselves of the counsel they have received. Should this, unhappily, not be the case, the alternative will most assuredly be resorted to, and that tranquillity, which solicitation cannot restore, will be established by an irresistible and expensive power. The Meeting was numerously and most respectably attended, and was distinguished by one unanimous feeling of abhorrence of the atrocities which have been perpetrated.

Although we regret the necessity of publishing the following article, we have yet to express our acknowledgments for the communication:

"Carrick, Nov. 4.

"Yesterday morning, three fellows were sent to Clonmel Gaol, to be tried at the Special Sessions, under the Insurrection Act, for assaulting, and endeavouring to carry off, two females, on Friday night, about half-past ten o'clock, close by the Arch. They were going home, up the new Lane, under the protection of a young man, and were assailed by a gang of about half a dozen of persons; three were taken by the activity of the Inhabitants of the Town. On the same night, Peter Woods, of Killenorry, was waylaid near his own house, going home from this, and robbed of sixteen guineas."

A meeting of the Commissioners for the improvement of the Harbour of Waterford was held yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce. At the conclusion of their proceedings, an explanation took place relative to the *Advertisement* from that Body, and we are as willing, as we are now bound in duty, to extinguish every charge of ingratitude and partiality, and to add, that the regulation they have adopted on that subject is perfectly satisfactory to us, while it promises to prevent every ground of future complaint.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Down to a late hour on Sunday, his Excellency continued to improve in health. The following are the latest Bulletins:---

"*Thursday, Oct. 31, Four o'Clock, P. M.*

"The Lord Lieutenant has had a good night, and is going on well."

"*Friday, Nov. 1, Four o'Clock, P. M.*

"The Lord Lieutenant continues to experience no unfavourable change."

DEATHS.—In Dublin, Mrs. Dexter, relict of the late Christopher Dexter, Esq. of Dextersville, in the County of Tipperary.—At Cheltenham, James King, Esq. Master of the ceremonies of that place.—At Finsbury-square, Mary Sterry, one of the Society of Friends, in her 73d year.—At Wesloe Lodge, in Cambridgeshire, Sir William Blackett, Bart.—John Donovan, Esq. his Majesty's Advocate at Sierra-Leone. At Balham-hill, England, William Cotton, Esq. F. A. S. In Limerick, Mrs. Lynch, wife of Michael Lynch, Esq.—A few days ago, at Maydown, in the county of Armagh, Mr. Arthur O'Neill, professor of the Irish harp, at the advanced age of 90 years. O'Neill was a pleasing companion, full of anecdote and historic information. He was a perfect reservoir of the antient Irish harmony. Many of our national airs would have been lost but for his retentive memory and pure taste. His performance on the harp was unrivalled, but he adhered tenaciously to the genuine style and simple taste of the Irish musical compositions, rejecting with disdain the corrupt adscititious ornament with which it has been loaded by modern performers. Like Ossian, Carolan, and Stanley, he was blind. In Irish genealogy, in heraldry, and in bardic lore, O'Neill was pre-eminent. He was better than all this "an honest, worthy man." There is an excellent portrait of O'Neill in Mr. Bunting's valuable collection of Irish airs.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, NOVEMBER 4.

ARRIVED,

1st. Mercury, Lewis, Cardiff, coals and iron; True Briton, Jenkins, Newport, coals, Cork; Dolphin, Thomas, Glasgow, coals.

2d. Devonshire, Day, London, in goods; Freeling Packet, Rising Sun, Budd, St. Ives, ballast; Venus, Moore, Ayr and Killough, coals, Cork; Betsey, Copleston, Bristol and Cork, in goods; Earl Leicester Packet.

3d. [illegible], Rees, Glasgow, coals; Hope, Collings, Southampton, ballast; Elrington, Lambert, Swansea, coals.

4th. Auckland Packet; Prosperous, Richards, Isle of Man, herrings; Fame, Douglas, Ayr, wood and coals.

SAILED,

1st. Richmond Revenue Cruiser, Bolton, on a cruise; Zephyr, Davis, Swansea, ballast; Ann, [illegible], before mentioned; Godfrey, Fitzgerald, Glasgow, in goods; Eleanor, Tucker, Liverpool, wheat, flour, &c.; Unity, Drummond, Ayr, oats; Sultan, Graham, and Gratitude, Jenkins, Swansea, live pigs; Jane, M'Grath, New, [illegible], ballast.

2d.—Aurora, Jacob, Londonderry, flour and oatmeal; Prince Regent, Owen, Liverpool, wheat, oats, and flour; Camden Packet; James, Power, Swansea, ballast; William, Huntington—and Charles, Payne, London, butter, bacon, &c.; Prudent, Haskill, Portsmouth—and Concord, Hollis, Southampton, butter, bacon, &c.

3d.—Mansfield Packet.

4th.—Wind E. N. E. at 8 morning.

THE SICK POOR.

THE FUNDS for the Relief of these Objects of Distress are almost wholly exhausted, and the Season of increasing Suffering has approached. Under these circumstances, the VISITORS *have felt it to be their duty to appeal to their Fellow-Citizens, and earnestly to solicit a MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS and FRIENDS of the Institution, at the* DISPENSARY, *on* FRIDAY *next, at the Hour of One o'Clock, in order to adopt Measures for continuing the Benefits which have been so long derived from this useful and valuable Establishment.*

Waterford, Nov. 5, 1816.

TO MERCHANTS.

A PERSON conversant with Accounts, who has been much abroad, and would make himself useful, wishes for Employment in a Compting-House. Security can be given. Please to address J. B. at the Printer's.

Waterford, Nov. 5, 1816.

CAPTAIN PATRICK AYLWARD,
(LATE OF THE SHIP EDEN,) DECEASED.

IF the HEIRS AT LAW will apply to the Subscribers, they may receive a Balance of Account due him, upon giving the requisite Proof of their Right to the Same. Application may be made to ROBERT BURKE and Co. Cork.

PERIE, NICHOLL, and FORSYGHT,
London.

A LAND STEWARD

WILL be disengaged in a few days. He is a Native of Scotland, understands the *Modern System of Agriculture*, in all it's branches, *Stall feeding, Steaming, Dairy, &c.*

He has lived four Years in his present Place, and Eight in his former one, and can be strongly recommended by the Gentlemen he has lived with. His Terms will be found moderate, and his Character can be known by applying to MR. WILLIAM BELCHER, Thomas-Street, Waterford.

November 5, 1816.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

AT a numerous MEETING of the MAGISTRATES of the COUNTY of KILKENNY, assembled at the Committee-Room in the New Gaol, on the 2d of November, 1816,

NICHOLAS AYLWARD, *Esq. High Sheriff, in the Chair,*

It was unanimously resolved,

That, in consequence of Information laid before this Meeting, of very gross and daring Outrages having been recently committed upon the Lands of Lower Grange, in the Barony of Gowran, and of Threats held out, and an Attempt made, to murder Mr. SIMON BLACKMORE, *dwelling on the said Lands, as well as other Enormities that have been committed in different parts of this County, we feel it incumbent on us to renew and republish a Declaration adopted on the 22d of July, 1814, by the Magistrates of this County, and to avow our firm determination to carry into effect the Provisions of the Laws for the Suppression of such Outrages, unless the steady and active Co-operation of the People shall render unnecessary our Application to Government, for putting in force those strong and burthensome Acts.*

"We, however, confidently trust, that the good sense and good feeling of the Farmers and Peasantry, in conjunction with our efforts, will render these steps unnecessary; and even if, contrary to our hopes, they should fail in preventing, will combine with us in punishing those crimes so fatal to all orders of society. Our great aim and object is, that every honest and industrious Man should enjoy in security the fruits of his labour under the protection and blessings of our ordinary Laws. But if, through general connivance or inactivity, this cannot be effected, Justice must have recourse to Laws of greater severity. We should view with sincere pleasure the surrender of those Arms which, in defiance of the Laws and of our earnest Recommendation, are still held through the Country; for we sincerely desire to act with lenity, although we are determined to enforce Tranquility."

Resolved---That communicating the Substance of this our Determination to the People of the different Parishes, at their Places of Worship, might, in our opinion, be attended with the best results---enforced by the personal Recommendation of the neighbouring Magistrates and Clergy, and supported by the Influence of the adjacent Landlords, we feel persuaded, that in many, if not in all instances, it would be followed by the happiest effects. We earnestly call for the Co-operation of every Class towards the accomplishment of these our great and common Objects; and we particularly request the Clergy of all persuasions to communicate these our Sentiments to their Flocks, in the manner they deem most effectual.

Resolved---That this Meeting be adjourned to SATURDAY, *the 16th Instant, to be held at the New Gaol, at the hour of Twelve o'Clock.*

Resolved---That these our Resolutions be published in the Kilkenny and Waterford Papers.

Resolved---That the HIGH SHERIFF *has our earnest Thanks for so promptly attending to the Requisition, and for his proper Conduct in the Chair.*

CARRICK.	EDWARD CUFFE.
DESART.	HENRY GAHRAWAY.
JAMES BUTLER.	ARTHUR ST. GEORGE.
JOHN B[illegible].	WILLIAM HARTFORD.
J. W. CUFFE.	THOMAS NEVILLE.
JOHN POWER.	FRANCIS DESPARD.
GEORGE ROTH.	JAMES P. POE.
JOSEPH GREENE.	EDWARD PHELAN.
RALPH GORE.	J. W. ORMSBY, CL.
H. A. BUSHE.	WILLIAM W[illegible].
ROBERT FLOOD.	HENRY WEMYS.
SAMUEL MATTHEWS.	ROBERT LANG[illegible].
EDW. HUNT, CLK.	WILLIAM BARKER.
J. L. STANNARD.	