

(Mr. Hutchinson) was glad his friend Mr. Roche had not left Court, for he had, without intending it, in his (Mr. H.'s) conception, endangered his Election. (Cries of no, no?) He (Mr. H.) was far from stating that his Election was secure. He had not, in that Court, and on the two days, polled more than 250 votes, and yet Mr. Roche had stated his Election to be secure. At the meeting of the Candidates and the principal Agents, the day before, there appeared 1800 Freeholders, and 2400 Freeman, that may poll; and how then it could be said his Election was secure, when he had only polled 250 out of this large number, he was totally at a loss to conceive; and he asked Mr. Roche upon what calculation he formed the opinion he had, in his anxiety for his (Mr. H.'s) interest, as to the security of his election. He begged to deprecate the idea that his election was secure, and he called on his friends to make every exertion for him, for he did not and would not look upon a certainty of his election while the great body of the electors remained yet unpolled. There were two assertions, then, that he wished to make most distinctly: first, that Sir Nicholas Colthurst was a resident representative; and next, that his (Mr. Hutchinson's) election was not then secure. Therefore, if the Roman Catholic electors, to whose energetic exertions he owed so much, were still anxious for his return, they would take care how they should dispose of their votes. In making this observation, he begged to assure the Protestant electors, as he did upon the last election, that he looked upon their support as most essential and valuable: for he formerly and now denied, that the Catholic electors had the power, much less wished to attempt to show their strength, as alone capable to return any Member for this City. He therefore trusted the appeal he had just made would not be considered in the slightest degree invidious. He begged pardon for having occupied the attention of the Court so long, and concluded by thanking the electors in general for their distinguished support of him.

Mr. Roche begged to explain, in respect to one expression of his which had been altogether misconceived by Mr. Hutchinson. He did not in the remotest degree allude to the private Charities of Mr. Hutchinson's family; on the contrary, what he had said was, that the employment afforded to the working classes, by the House of the Messrs. Callaghans, far transcended in value all that had been afforded by all the Charities together; and he (Mr. Roche) considered that source of relief a thousand times preferable to any arising from charity. The man who received 5s. or 10s. as being employed, put more value on so much, than upon ten times either sum, which he might have received from private benevolence. As to the question of Mr. Hutchinson's return, he begged to say, that he had no notice, one half hour ago, to come into Court to vote, when he had received a communication begging he may do so. Previously to his coming to Court, however, he called at the Committee-room of Mr. Hutchinson, in company with his friend Mr. Barry, and there had a conversation with a most efficient Member of that Committee—indeed, he had no hesitations in stating it was Mr. England—whom he asked, whether his voting for Mr. Callaghan, with Mr. Hutchinson, could by possibility injure or affect the return of the latter; and that Gentleman assured him, he saw no injury in his so voting. Notwithstanding this, since he came into Court, he addressed Mr. Hutchinson, stating that his first object was his (Mr. H.'s) return, and required to know, whether the dividing his vote would in any way endanger that return, when Mr. H. assented to his doing so. He again begged to say, that Mr. Hutchinson was his primary object; that he supported him from principle, agreeing as he did with his politics, and approving every one of his public acts. He would not, on any account, vote to endanger Mr. H.'s election; and his support of Mr. Callaghan was a subordinate and secondary character.

Mr. HUTCHINSON could only observe, that he could not allow any man, however friendly to him, to say that his election was secure, when he did not feel that it was so. Mr. Roche would do him the justice to say, that it was not that sent for him. Mr. Roche assented.

Mr. CALLAGHAN next came forward. He said he did so with feelings agitated; but he felt it necessary to make a short acknowledgment to the honourable and respectable electors, Mr. Roche, for the many and handsome terms in which, on exercising the undoubted right annexed to his suffrage, he explained and justified the grounds which induced him to give his (Mr. C.'s) second vote. He should not, perhaps, under any circumstances, be induced to allude to all the points urged by his Hon. Friend and Rival in his address; but he felt it necessary to advert particularly to one topic. It was true, from the commencement, in alluding to his own pretensions, he (Mr. C.) did not claim superiority over either of the other Candidates; but he was not willing to admit any inferiority. If the Hon. Elector had stated nothing but the fact, when he mentioned that he (Mr. C.) was a resident of this City, he could not conceive by what species of logic or reasoning a County gentleman, domiciliated in the County, and not domiciliated in the City, could be said to be a resident of that City, or as much so as the man who confessedly was. He did not mean to say, that this was any depreciation of the claim of any gentleman; but still he thought the question of residence a fair subject of consideration for an elector, when weighing the merits, qualifications, or pretensions of two Candidates. He must now take the liberty of recommending the Court, and, in doing so, of confirming what had already been set right by his worthy and respected friend, Mr. Roche, that that gentle-

man had had the good taste not to allude, in what he had at first said, to the private charities of his (Mr. Callaghan's) family. If he meant to do so at all, he certainly would not, as he (Mr. C.) was convinced, select the moment to make such allusion when he was present; and how his Hon. Friend and Rival (Mr. Hutchinson) could have fallen into such a misconception of what Mr. Roche had actually said, he was totally at a loss to conceive. In following up that allusion, language had been used, which certainly gave him very great pain indeed. It had been said, that, in the opinion of the Hon. Gentleman, money, which he believed had been otherwise employed, might be more worthily distributed to acts of charity. Against, these, the supposition—against the fancy—and against the apprehension of the Hon. Gentlemen, (which, by the bye, were not founded, as far as at least as he was concerned, in any thing like facts,) he would give him and the Public the most solemn denial of the existence of any such practices. He did not, and would not, sanction or countenance corruption, as connected with the contest, in any shape whatever, or in the slightest degree; and he would add, that he did not seek or wish for the voices or support of the Electors, by any other than by fair, manly, and intelligible means, which could be resorted to by the most independent and honourable Candidate. He would then say, he had a right to the unconditional and unreserved credence of the Electors, and of the Public, when he made that solemn denial and disavowal of any such practices, or of sanctioning any other proceedings in the course of the Election. (Applause.) From the commencement of the Election, and as often as his Hon. Rival alluded to his (Mr. C.'s) Parliamentary conduct, he thought that line of observation must render him essential service; for the contrast between their political opinions really formed one of the grounds on which he (Mr. C.) rested his pretensions. On some points of public policy they certainly coincided; upon others their opinions were diametrically opposite; their object, however, was the same, and they only differed in the mode of attaining it. But he did not think that his Rival, in remarking on or noticing his public conduct, should have dwelt so much on an insulated transaction; and above all, he (Mr. C.) could not well conceive how his opponent could take the part he (Mr. C.) had acted with respect to that question as an intended slight to him. In the last Parliament, Sir Henry Parrell alluded to the restraint on spirits, the manufacture of Ireland, coming into England, insinuating that that restraint amounted to an infringement of the Act of Union. He (Mr. Callaghan) thought all those whose names had been alluded to in that insinuation, but certainly the Knight of Kerry was most conspicuous; and after an unsatisfactory reply from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he (Mr. C.) had had private conversations on the subject, (and it was quite usual to have private conversations in the House of Commons on business,) in the course of which he did urge and state as his opinion, that the regulation of the Excise, in England, in reference to Irish spirits, was not according to, or warranted by law. But he did hope that no Member of Parliament, in his anxiety or efforts to carry any object for the good of his Country, by forwarding any particular measure, or obtaining any particular concession or advantage, should be bound to collect those who may be as desirous as himself to have such a benefit extended or obtained, and procure their sanction to his exertions and proceedings. (Mr. Hutchinson, "Certainly not.") With respect to the correspondence with Mr. Secretary Grant, which had been alluded to, he would beg leave to say, that the subject created a strong sensation in Ireland, not only among the distillers, but amongst the friends of agriculture in the Country; and he (Mr. C.) not being able to draw the attention of the Government to the measure as warmly as he had hoped, he determined on publishing the correspondence, a determination, he was glad to say, from which satisfactory results were likely to ensue. Instead of being chided by his Hon. Friend for that publication, he (Mr. C.) would rather expect to have been chided for not having made the correspondence public long before. It had only concluded about a fortnight before it appeared in public, and at length, convinced that it would be of benefit to the measure itself, he thought it his duty to publish it. His Honourable Rival, for the first time during the election, appealed to the Roman Catholics, and to the Protestants. During the whole course of his (Mr. C.'s) canvass, he made no distinction between the two religions; for he cared not from whom he got support; neither did he care whether he was raised on the shoulders of Catholic or Protestant. He would be the last man to raise among Electors a religious feeling; and when he canvassed, wherever he found that Mr. Hutchinson was the first object, and that the attachment to him was unshaken, he was perfectly content in soliciting their second votes. (One word more—conceiving that Mr. Hutchinson's Election was that morning beyond contingency, he did certainly send to his friend Mr. Roche, and request of him to come forward and vote; at the same time wishing that he would previously endeavour to make up his mind, and satisfy himself as to the certainty of Mr. Hutchinson's return. He thanked the Electors for their kind attention, and he would now trouble them no further. (Applause.)

After Mr. Callaghan sat down, the Rev. John England addressed the Court.

Mr. Boland, the Deputy, asked him whether he was a Freeman?

Mr. England replied, that he was an Elector of the City, and demanded to be heard.

The Deputy stated, that the Assessor had suggested that no Elector should speak, except for a short time in giving his vote, and Mr. E. not being a freeman, could neither vote nor speak in that Court.

Mr. England said, he would be the last person to constrict a salutary regulation, or to expose lawful authority, but he would never compromise his right; he had a right as an Elector, which he had frequently exercised before, and would not give up to any Sheriff, or Assessor, or Candidate, so long as the law allowed it. He now stood upon his right to address the Court, and would try that right in his own person, by action against any individual who attempted to interrupt him.

Mr. Callaghan supported the right, and Mr. Hutchinson expressed his gratification at any time to hear Mr. England.

The Deputy stated his wish to hear the Elector as a matter of courtesy;—but

Mr. England said, he would take it only as a matter of right, and expressed his conviction that he stood upon legal ground;—and would put it upon the Assessor, if he came into Court, to show the contrary if he could. Mr. E. then proceeded to state, that he was certain Mr. Roche would not misrepresent him, but that he was also certain that Mr. Roche mis-represented him. He said that a friend called on him at the Committee, to ask whether Mr. R. voting for Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Callaghan would be injurious to Mr. H., or likely to endanger his return. Mr. E. said, an individual doing so, could not—but that if the friends of Mr. H. did generally divide between the other Candidates, or with any one of them in particular, at this period of the Election, it was very probably so. The same he repeated to Mr. R. in a subsequent interview, recommending to him however to consult Mr. Hutchinson himself. But Mr. E. neither did nor could say, that Mr. Hutchinson's return was secure, and that it could not injure him that his friends should generally divide as they pleased between the other Candidates. He thought it right, as his name had been introduced, to state the fact, and would continue to insist upon his right to speak whenever he thought necessary.

At a subsequent period of the day, Mr. W. H. Fitzon was proceeding to address the Court, when he was asked whether he intended to vote, as otherwise he could not be heard.

Mr. Fitzon would not at first say whether he would vote or not, but immediately afterwards declared he did not intend then to vote, and insisted on his right to address the Candidates and his brother Freeman at any time during the Election he thought proper.

This proceeding created very great confusion in the Court, and the Deputy having sent for the Sheriff and Assessor, being rather delicate, proceeded himself to extremities, these gentlemen came into Court, when the Assessor very temperately and dignifiedly stated the law, and the consequences that must attend a breach of it. This, however, did not prevent Mr. Fitzon from insisting on the exercise of what he considered his right, which he did very vehemently, and finally, the Sheriff was under the painful necessity of removing him from Court, and of committing him for a short time.

The Polling then resumed, and the numbers at the close were—

Hon. C. H. Hutchinson 210
Sir N. Colthurst 229
Genral Callaghan, Esq. 240

GROSS POLL.

Hutchinson, 518—Callaghan, 311—Colthurst, 361.

After the Poll had been announced—

Sir N. Colthurst addressed the Electors.—

When they parted on Saturday evening, he told them that he would on this day make a good race, and he thought he had kept his word. In the Freeman's Court he had a majority of fifty on that day's poll; on the gross poll, not calculating the votes put on by the decision of the Assessor, he had a majority of four. It was then too late to detain them longer, and he would, therefore, say nothing further than to assure them that he would run a better race on the morrow.—(Applause.)

Mr. CALLAGHAN next came forward. Notwithstanding the vanquishing of his Hon. Friend, he conceived that he had good reason to congratulate his friends on the success of this day's polling. It was quite true, that when they parted on Saturday he had a majority of nine; and it was equally true that he now had a majority of ten. His Hon. Rival was quite welcome to run with him a smart race; but he may rest assured that he would find him game. (Laughter, and applause.) He then alluded to the rapidity with which Freeman were polled off in that Booth, a rapidity and industry creditable to the Gentleman who presided, and observed, that if the same facility were afforded to the Freeholders' Booths, he would most certainly have polled one hundred more than he had done. He entreated his friends would continue their exertions in his interest, and attend at their posts early in the morning. He next adverted to a most disagreeable circumstance that had occurred, when he happened to have been absent, and which he regretted exceedingly. (This was Mr. Fitzon's removal from Court.) It was understood, certainly, among the Candidates, that no undue interruption should be given to the business, or capricious or frivolous objections made to voters, at least as far as they had any control; yet it was to be regretted that any Elector should have opposed his own opinion to that of the respected Gentleman, who was the Sheriff's Assessor.—Doctors certainly differed, and so did Lawyers; and whatever his (Mr. Callaghan's) construction of the Act may be, he certainly thought it his bounden

duty, and that of the Electors, to bow to the decision of the Assessor, than whom there were very few men in the land, if any, more competent to form a true construction of an Act of Parliament. He then deprecate, in forcible language, the difficulties thrown in the way of several of the Candidates, of the most respectable class of Freeholders (the £20 Freeholders) voting; and he particularly denounced the practice that prevailed, of putting to almost every one of this class the Bribery Oath. He called, most energetically, upon those who constantly had the preservation of the morality of the People upon their lips, to discontinue the practice he had alluded to, inasmuch as it tended to degrade a great portion of the local constituency of the City, and was derogatory to conscientious and moral men. (Applause.)

Mr. HUTCHINSON could not but congratulate the Electors at large upon the talent displayed by Mr. Callaghan, who had been educated among them, on the occasions which presented themselves during the Election had commenced; and he was the more happy, in observing the good humour and good feeling that existed between the two Gentlemen who considered themselves to be more immediately opposed to each other. Mr. Hutchinson said, the Electors must be tired at again and again hearing the old professions of gratitude from him for the many favours conferred on him upon all occasions.—(No, no!—You deserve every thing from us.)—The Hon. Gen. then, at considerable length, and with great indignation, spoke against the practice of corrupting the morals of the People, by holding out to them certain inducements, and protested his never having recourse to such means, for election purposes. For his own part, he would rather his Agents refrained altogether from putting the Bribery Oath to any Elector, lest he may be the means of adding crime upon crime. He concluded a very able and eloquent appeal, by suggesting the propriety of the Candidates taking an oath against corrupting the Electors, instead of requiring the Electors to swear against having been corrupted. This, he thought, would have the effect of preventing, in a great measure, the demoralization of the People.

After several other observations from each of the Candidates, the Court was adjourned.

KILKENNY ELECTION.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22.—The Election for this City commenced yesterday. The Wit of Election, Bribery Act, &c. having been read, and the Sheriff's oath, Sir Wheeler Coffe, Bart. after stating that his Disposition prevented his attendance, proposed the Right Hon. Denis Bowyer, which was seconded by Major Wemyss, James Bowyer, Esq. son of the Candidate, then addressed a few words to the assembled multitude, as to the cause of his father's absence, attributing it to the state of the neighbourhood of Mayo. It was rather mal-apropos of the worthy Bowyer to announce that the active presence of Mayo was impeded to appear before the People in whom name the double-headed monster of the Corporation desires to send him into Parliament.

William Fletcher, jun. Esq. was next proposed by Peter Ryan, Esq. after a speech brief in compass but replete with point, and delivered with effective energy.

Wm. P. Leech, Esq. seconded this nomination, and delivered unquestionably the best oration pronounced at an Election in Kilkenny in the memory of man. He was frequently interrupted by very general and enthusiastic applause; and after he sat down, the Court rang with the acclamations of the multitude for several minutes.

C. James, Esq. dwelt for a considerable time, and with much ability, on the virtues and talents of the Independent Candidate, and was loudly cheered throughout.

P. Costello, Esq. also made an animated address to the Electors on behalf of the Independent Candidate.

The polling then commenced, and closed for the day at five o'clock, when the numbers were—

MIDDLESEX.—Saturday, at one o'clock—Byng, 218; Whitehall, 626; Mills, 603.

WESTMIDLANDS.—15th—Brougham, 473; Lord Lotherton, 463; Colonel Lotherton, 145.

PURTOG.—17th—Horrocks, 1279; Hornby, 1169; Williams, 1163; Hunt, 1080.

ELECTIONS IN IRELAND.

The proceedings at the City of Cork Election, down to the close on Monday evening, appear in our preceding columns, as fully as the Cork Papers have enabled us to detail them. They possess considerable interest.

The Election for the County of Cork took place on Monday. The Hon. Richard Harle was proposed by Sir Augustus Warren, Bart. and seconded by Robert Hodges Esq. Lord Viscount Kingsborough was proposed by Colonel Holdre, and seconded by Col. Roche, of Trillick. No other Candidate appearing, they were of course declared duly elected.

We announced, in part of our last impression, the resignation of Lord Valentia as one of the Candidates for the Representation of the County of Waterford. The Election took place on Tuesday, when Robert Stapland Carow, jun. Esq. and Lord Viscount Kingsborough, were returned without opposition.

The contest for the City of Kilkenny commenced on Tuesday. A sketch of that day's proceedings will be found in a preceding column.

James Hewitt Massey Dawson, Esq. proposed by Samuel Gordon, Esq. and seconded by James Dawson, Esq. was elected on Saturday for the Town of Connell.

CITY OF WATERFORD ADDRESS.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble Address of the Mayor, Sheriffs, Recorder, Aldermen, Common Councilmen, Bishop, Clergy, and Inhabitants of Waterford, at an Assembly, held this 17th day of Feb. 1820.—
Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and faithful Subjects, the Citizens of Waterford, beg leave to approach your Royal Presence, and to offer the expression of our sincere sorrow for the death of your illustrious Father, whose private virtues are the themes of every tongue, and whose gentle and equal rule will be gratefully remembered by the present age, and honoured by succeeding generations. We feel a deep sensibility of the blessings which we enjoyed under the long and momentous reign of our late venerable Monarch, George the Third, and we join our voices to those of the Nation in deploring the loss which your Majesty and this Empire have sustained in the melancholy event. Yet, we would console ourselves with the reflection, that your venerable Parent has gone to a better world, full of years and of splendid fame; and we would beg leave to congratulate your Majesty on your accession to the Throne of your Royal Ancestors. We indulge the most pleasing anticipations of your Majesty's future Reign; and we conclude with repeating our assurances of faithful loyalty, and by reposing our fullest confidence in your benevolent and equitable supremacy over the British Empire.

New Town Hall, Waterford, Feb. 18, 1820.

Sir—Having the honour to enclose you the accompanying Address of the Inhabitants of this City, to be laid before the Lords Justices of Ireland, and to request the same may be transmitted to their Excellencies to the King's Most Excellent Majesty. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

JAMES HACKETT, Mayor.

The Right Hon. Charles Grant, M. P. Sec. St. Dublin Castle.

Dublin Castle, 18th March, 1820.

Sir—The Lord Lieutenant having transmitted the very loyal and dutiful Address of the Mayor, Sheriffs, Recorder, Aldermen, Common Councilmen, Bishop, Clergy, and Inhabitants of Waterford to the King, I am instructed by his Excellency to acquaint you, that he has received a letter from the Viscount Selkirk, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, signifying, that his Majesty was pleased to receive the same in the most gracious manner. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

C. GRANT.

James Hackett, Esq. Mayor of Waterford.

TIPPERARY ASSIZES.

(From the Colonel's Advertiser.)

Monday afternoon the Hon. Baron George and the Hon. Justice Johnson arrived in town; and soon after three o'clock Judge Johnson opened the Commission in the Crown Court, when the following Grand Jury were sworn:—

Right Hon. William Russell, M. P. Foreman.
Hon. Francis A. Peitie, M. P.
Hon. George O'Callaghan,
Sir J. J. Fitzgerald, Bart.
James H. Massey Dawson, Esq. M. P.
Matthew Pennefather,
Richard Butler Love,
Henry Robert Carden,
Richard Waller,
Major-General Phineas Riall,
Peter Holmes,
Major-General Sir W. P. Carroll,
Matthew Jacob,
William Barton,
John Thomas Lalor,
Nathaniel Taylor,
John Maher,
Crestor Moore,
William Hutchinson,
James Scully,
Richard Greagh,
Edward Dalton, Grennanstown,
Pierce Archer Butler, Esqrs.

The Oath of Allegiance to his Majesty George the Fourth was then administered to the Grand Jury—and the Clerk of the Crown next read out his Majesty's Proclamation for the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue and the suppression of Vice.

Judge Johnson then addressed the Jury in a most impressive manner on the Exhortation they had just heard read, which he considered peculiarly called for by the awful circumstances of the times. Without making any particular allusion to the Gentlemen he now had the honour to address, he should exhibit the higher orders to encourage, both by precept and example, the practice of virtue and morality among all ranks of the population, for a moral Gentry generally produced a moral People. The increase of crime, and the disregard of religious and social obligations, had unfortunately made frightful progress—but it was insufficiently to reflect, that though profane-ness had gained strength on the one hand, the

TO THE INDEPENDENT FREEDOMERS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU have again invested me (for the third time) with the proudest trust an Irishman can bear, the Guardianship of the Rights and Interests of the People in Parliament, conferred by the unbiassed and unobscured choice of a numerous body of Electors.

While a Contest was yet pending, I never doubted your Friendship and Support.

Elected, I will not weary you with empty thanks, or get captious professions. In the strictest, unobscuring course; which I early embarked, I will to the end persevere; nor doubt, while I honestly pursue it, your unabated good Opinion and Confidence.

I am, Gentlemen,
With the truest regard and gratitude,
Your faithful Friend and Servant,
ROBERT S. CAREW, jun.

Castle-Bore, March 22, 1820.



FOR NEW YORK & ST. ANDREWS,
THE FAST-SAILING BRIG
M A R I A,
Isaac Barnes, Master,
London, per Register, 181 Tons.

This Vessel has excellent Accommodation for Cabin and Deck Passengers, and will sail the 10th April.

Application to
JAMES MORRIS,
Waterford, March 23, 1820.

TO BE LET.

THE extensive LOT OF GROUND, with HOUSE and CABIN, in COLLEGE-STREET, between Mr. O'NEILL and Mr. JOHN ALLEN'S concerns, lately held by Mr. Wm. DRAGO, particularly well calculated for the Baron, Cooper, or other Persons requiring much back room, having an extent of open Ground of nearly 200 feet in length, by near 100 feet in breadth, situate near a Garden.

A FRIED, at the head of Newtown Road, at the side of Mr. CONNOR'S Lodge—and TRUISE, in PARK-STREET, in the possession of Mr. JOSEPH POWER.

Proposals will be received by JOHN FEEZGERALD, Esq. No. 1, Corner of St. Peter's, Portman-square, London—or MARTIN BOWMAN, Waterford.

March 18, 1820.

LIGNUM ON THE VENEREAL, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED,
PRICE HALF-A-CROWN.

A TREATISE ON THE VENEREAL DISEASE, containing plain and surgical directions, by which any one may cure himself.

By JOHN LEAKEY, Surgeon, Manchester.

To be had of Mr. LEAKEY, Bridge-street, Manchester; STEVENS and MARSHALL, Stationers' Court, London; J. R. BRETHER, J. BURT, and F. FARRER, Waterford; and of all other Booksellers and Medicine Vendors in Town and Country.

As the above Work is divested of Technical Terms, it will be found a valuable compendium on this Disease. The prescriptions are all given in English, and every thing is explained in the most intelligible manner.

MR. LEAKEY'S PILLS, for the infallible cure of all degrees of Syphilitic Disease. (One small pill is a dose, and the taking of one box, in a recent case, will convince the Patient of his speedy recovery. Nothing can be better—confidential, more safe and convenient, than this remedy. It totally eradicates every symptom of this destructive malady, by sea or land, as it needs no confinement, restraint of diet, or abstinence of business.

Sold by Mr. LEAKEY, 27, Bridge-street, Manchester; also by BENTLEY, BULL, and FARRALL, Waterford—price only 2s. 4d. each box.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, A PROCLAMATION.

TALBOT.

WHEREAS it appears, by examination of the Oath, that on the Night of Sunday, the Fifth Day of March instant, several Shots were fired at JAMES BURKE, Esq. a Magistrate of the County of Galway, whilst waiting for admission at the Gate leading to his Dwelling-House at St. Clerans, in the said County.

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, being determined, as far as in us lies, to bring the Persons who fired the said Shots, and every of them, to speedy and condign punishment, do hereby publish and declare, that if any Person or Persons shall, within the space of Six Calendar Months from the date hereof, discover the Persons concerned in firing at the said JAMES BURKE, so as that they or any of them shall be apprehended and convicted of the said Offence, such Person or Persons so discovering shall receive as a Reward the Sum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS for the first Person so discovered, and FIFTY POUNDS for each of the other Persons who may be discovered, apprehended, and convicted of the same.

And we do hereby further publish and declare, that if any Person concerned in the said Offence, shall discover any of his Accomplices therein, so as such Accomplice or Accomplices shall be apprehended and prosecuted to conviction for the said Offence, such Person or Persons so discovering shall, over and above the said Reward, receive his Majesty's most gracious Pardon for the said Offence.

And we do hereby strictly charge and command all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and all other his Majesty's loving subjects, to be aiding and assisting in apprehending and prosecuting to conviction the Persons concerned in the said Offence.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 19th Day of March, 1820.

MINNERS, C. FRANKFORT DE MONTIGNY, CHARLES KILDEAR, CASTLEQUINN, NORBURY, G. KNOX, W. DOWNES, W. M'NABES, G. BLKWITH, Wm. SAUBIN, CHARLES GRANT, GOD SAVE THE KING.

Waterford, 23d March, 1820.