



Churchman, all of them ought to be impeached. He would add, that he hoped that they would be impeached. Let but the People of England maintain their present attitude of firmness and unanimity, and they would be impeached successfully too. Let them look for the foundation of governmental authority, and it would be found in a settled code of laws. Those laws ought to be the instructions by which the Officers of State should regulate their conduct. They were bound to observe the laws, and if instead of that they were to trample on them, it would be much better to recur to arbitrary power at once. Then there was a code for the Church, which was better known than that for the regulation of the State—the Gospel; that which gave them the greatest advantages here as well as hereafter.—That Gospel had led them, among the struggles of eighteen hundred years, to oppose Mahometanism, because the creed was wicked; but if the Gospel were perverted to the achievement of corrupt purposes, there would be more wickedness in that than in the religion of Mahomet. A Bishop had argued, most irreligiously, that the King could, in no sense, do any wrong. What, then, was to become of the belief in a future state? He thanked God that Ministers had been defeated; he thanked God still more because the instance would stand by them on other occasions. Ministers had been defeated by the honest zeal of the People, joined with the hereditary dignity and worth of the ancient nobility. There was yet, however, a great deal to do before they could lose sight of the question—much had been done, but more remained to be done. Perjury had been exposed—conspiracy detected. They had put down the base purposes of those two or three individuals who, together with a Bishop, wickedly called themselves the State; but which State, as it was contrary to law, he would not obey, and the People ought all to be of his opinion. He would obey the laws; but he would not be subservient to the will of a Ministry who could engage in purposes derogatory from the dignity of the Throne, and injurious to the best interests of the Country.—The persecution of the Queen was in fact nothing but a dry question of power; of authority accumulating means, of unconstitutional power resolving to trample on the established laws and the constitution, and, by degrading the Queen, seeking still more to degrade the People. Let the People protect the laws and they would protect the Queen, and the laws would be preserved unbroken. What an exposition to go forth to the world was there merely in the moderate analysis which had just been given by the Noble Chairman of the proceedings in the House of Peers! As to the conspiracy against her Majesty, a more wide and royal conspiracy, one reaching over such an extent of territory, and comprising such an extensive union and alliance, had never before been heard of. The Holy Alliance (it ought rather to be called the Infamous) had been all engaged in it. That Alliance was a tyrannical combination of rulers. The Noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs had said that he never signed it. No matter—most likely he framed, and there could be no doubt that he had agreed to it. It was nothing less than a combination of the rulers of all States, against the People of all States. But of what was it? Already had it been baffled and set at naught in Spain, Naples, Portugal, and Sicily. It would be broken down yet in many more places. Let the People of England preserve their unanimity, and it would be wholly broken down at home. Let them consider what had already been done by the virtuous of the hereditary Peerage and the voice of the People united. Let them persist in their efforts. The violated laws had not been vindicated. Her Majesty's name had not been restored to the Liturgy. "Oh!" said a little hypocrite, in the House of Commons, "how can you ask the King to retract?" How could they ask him to retract? Why he was always retracting. The Senate was perpetually repealing old and inconvenient laws; surely there ought to be no great difficulty, amidst so many re-peals of lawful Acts, in repealing this one unlawful Act. Her Majesty's name should be restored to the Liturgy. But this was not all; she would still be adrift for want of a palace to reside.—There was no palace granted yet, although an application to that effect had been made. He could tell Government, however, if that application were not obeyed, who would furnish her Majesty with a palace. The gift, by any other authority, would be their condemnation. The generous English People would find her a mansion and establishment suitable to her rank and her great virtues. The name must be restored to the Liturgy, and then other circumstances would follow of course. They could never let those three persons, forming a sort of triangular state, with the benediction of the High Pontiff of Canterbury to assist them in their councils. The voice of the People had accomplished a great victory over power, might, corruption, perjury, subornation, and all the diabolical machinery which had been brought into play against the Queen. One great point had been achieved by the falling of this triangular state into contact with the People. The lion would not lose his strength. Anticipating the most glorious results to the honour and welfare of the kingdom, he concluded by proposing the first Resolution.

Mr. C. Rogers seconded the Resolution, which, as well as all those which succeeded it, were carried with acclamations. Major Cartwright proposed, and Mr. Philipps seconded, the next Resolution. That the necessary dismissal of Ministers were not to be followed by the equally necessary punishment. Next to this Resolution followed one for a Reform Bill in Parliament—let them not decree themselves so much to suppose, that because they had done so much to rescue the innocent, they could have the power of punishing the guilty, unless they had a full, a fair, a free Representation in Parliament. He had heard, he had seen from the Papers, and he was sure their Noble Chairman was equally aware of the fact, that it was intended, on the 23rd of this month, when Parliament were to meet, that the moment the Speaker had taken the Chair, a little man from the Lords was to summon them to that House by three taps on the door with a black stick. Now he would like to know, whether, if the House of Commons were fairly constituted, the Representatives of the People could be banished by any such mean, pitiful, ridiculous manoeuvre? He thought that if that House were properly constituted, the man who tapped would have the black stick applied to a place and in a manner which would not be at all pleasing to him. And yet it was pretty well known that the Representatives of the People were to be thus summoned by a man with a black stick, coming and telling them that somebody wanted them in another House. Thank God! that though Reform may not immediately follow, still the opinions of the People were so strongly expressed, that cause it must. And he thanked God, too, that his Majesty's Ministers had, however unwillingly, assisted in bringing about "a consummation most devoutly to be wished." They had given a blow to the present system, after which it could not exist. The People were weary of their burdens—yet they could no longer bear them. Was it possible to see a set of men who had nothing but their deserts to recommend them to office, without feeling that such a system should exist no longer?—The People were weary, they were exhausted; some remedy ought to be applied. He would not now enter into a detail of the conduct of the present Ministry. Let them look to 1811, when Ministers were declared totally incapable of governing the Country. And what, he would ask, had they done since? Where was the single act in which the finger of friendship could point, that the House of Commons, speaking of it even as it was, not as it ought to be, could look at and say, that the present Ministers were worthy of office? But he would not go back so far; he would take the history of the last year; there were saw that Ministers had endeavoured to accustom the People to military execution—and scarcely were the People recovered from the stupor and astonishment which such a measure created, when they found that the next person subjected to a similar domination and tyranny was the first subject in the Country. With respect to that great House, called by some "the august House," by others "the High Tribunal," in short, he did not know what names were given to the House of Lords.—(Loud laughter.) Indeed, he felt that it was dangerous to speak freely in this Assembly, for, among other blessings of our wise, moderate, and humane Government, he found that any two scoundrels who would swear that certain words were used, no matter with what good intention, could get any one confined within four walls for an indefinite period. His venerable friend (Major Cartwright) had a sample of this. To such an alternative he did not wish to subject himself. It was, however, extraordinary to find it urged by some Papers devoted to the cause of the King, as it was said, but which were his worst enemies, "Oh, now at least fault cannot be found with Parliament by certain persons, for one House of Parliament has acquitted the Queen." This was as much as to say, that Parliament was not as bad as we thought it. He would not say how bad he thought Parliament was; perhaps his opinion was not material; but surely that Parliament was at least bad enough, which declared, by a majority of twenty-eight, that the Queen was guilty, and that too upon evidence, which a Noble and Learned Lord (Erskine) had declared insufficient to convince any twelve honest Jurymen in the kingdom. He was aware that the expectations of some persons were of a most extraordinary nature. They were satisfied with the badness of Parliament as it was; he should not wish to present himself before any worse tribunal than the House of Lords as it stood. The real fact was this, and it could not be too often repeated, that for the sake of procuring a conviction, though in point of fact no conviction had taken place, yet there were the same effects—the same contracting and courting had taken place as if the object was to procure a title-waiter's place. The dirty work, though too bad to be done by the ordinary persons employed, did not want supporters in those who usually performed it: there was still the same eagerness to have it executed, and the parties only wanted that of which the People had deprived them, not the will, but the power to accomplish it. The Honourable Gentleman, after entering into several other parts of the case, both as it regarded the case of her Majesty, the situation of the Country, and the necessity of Parliamentary Reform, observed, that in order to create division, it had been reported that her Majesty intended to quit this Country. To this he would answer, that her Majesty could not do so without separating herself from that protection which had saved her from the persecution of her enemies. The Queen might forsake the People, but she could not hurt them; she could only injure herself by withdrawing from the only safeguard which had protected her from her enemies. But why should her Majesty wish to depart? She had no such wish, she could have no such idea. A part of the

Press had attempted to say that her Majesty was not acquitted. This was extraordinary. What if the Ministers of the Crown, exercising every power, and straining every nerve, could not get the Bill through one branch of the Legislature, was not that a full acquittal? No doubt it was, and the People of England felt that her Majesty had come out of this trying charge as innocent and unscathed. This was not the first time that similar Bills had been introduced. There had been many previous Bills of a similar nature, which, in the history of Justice, had been called Bills of Pains and Penalties. And it was curious that the Bill of Pains and Penalties against Bishop Atterbury should have been introduced in nearly a similar way to the present. On that occasion, when the Bill had passed, and when Bishop Atterbury was expelled, a Noble Duke (Wharton) wrote an Ode, which was applicable to the case of her Majesty; that he would, if it was not occupying too much time, repeat it. It would appear, too, as if the Poet, possessing the powers generally ascribed to Poets of old, possessed also the gift of prophecy. The words to which he alluded were—

- Thy mighty ruin to effect,
- What plots have been devised,
- What arts and perfidious plots,
- How many know and feel his wrath,
- What witnesses by hopes and threats secured
- And yet they met their dark death,
- Yet did not grow degenerate,
- And from a specious show of right,
- From treachery and lies;
- With arbitrary power the People awe,
- And coin unjust oppression into law?"

These were the words of a Statesman of those days, not certainly a Statesman who was an honour to his tribe, but still, as Statesmen go, he was pretty well. The Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to read the following Resolution:

That no set of men, however high their station, would have dared, under our free form of Government, to have preferred charges so heinous against her Majesty the Queen, upon such insufficient and corrupt evidence, but from their knowledge and conviction, that, owing to the defective state of the representation, they can, whatever their measures may be, command at all times a decided majority in the Common House of Parliament. This fact, in connection with the general law of conduct pursued therein, proves that the responsibility of Ministers, which the Constitution has provided as a safeguard to the liberties of the People, is in mere name, and loudly proclaims the absolute necessity of a Parliamentary Reform, to protect the Constitution itself, and to correct the growing abuses and grievances of the Nation.

Mr. P. seconded the resolution proposed by the last speaker.

Lord John Russell, before he put the question, wished to state, that his opinion on Reform had been long before the Public. But lest any misapprehension should take place, he wished to repeat, that his opinions on that subject were the same as he had already expressed in Parliament.

Mr. P. Moore proposed the Resolution, praying an Address to his Majesty to dismiss his Ministers. This Resolution was seconded by Mr. Tully, and carried.

Mr. Mann next read the following Address to the Crown, founded on the Resolution:

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please your Majesty,

We, your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the inhabitants of the united Parishes of St. Giles in the Fields, and St. George, Bloomsbury, in the County of Middlesex, beg most humbly to approach your Majesty's sacred person, to express our unshaken attachment to your Majesty's person and family, and to the Constitution of our Country, in which, most especially, your Majesty's attention to our statement of the grievances and distresses which now alarm and agitate the Nation.

The moral character and principles of the Country have been wounded and injured, by the unjust and illegal proceedings of your Majesty's Ministers against your Majesty's Royal Consort the Queen. They have exhibited charges the most base and odious against her Majesty's honour and dignity, supported by no credible or sufficient evidence; and the conduct, there by intended, to warrant the belief, that the whole is a foul conspiracy, upheld by suborned witnesses, unaided and countenanced by your Majesty's Ministers. During the progress of this disgraceful investigation, details the most profane and indecent have been circulated, and the most unchristianlike outrages outraged the moral and religious feelings of the community, and which are as derogatory to the dignity of the Crown, as they are injurious to the best interests of the Nation.

The manner in which your Majesty's Ministers have conducted the proceedings, is a gross insult to your Majesty's authority, and a violation of the sacred rights of your Majesty's Ministers, in defiance of all laws, and against the rights of your Majesty's Ministers, and the rights of your Queen. The obligations which we are under to obey and to uphold the laws of the land oblige us to condemn the flagrant injustice of those proceedings.

The general policy of your Majesty's Ministers, distinguished by no liberal, enlightened, or comprehensive principles, we conceive to have been highly injurious to the welfare of the Country, and to have been the chief cause of the accumulated misery which it endures. The almost total prostration of trade and commerce, together with the pressure of taxation, these evils, combined, produce in the middle and lower classes of society distresses too wide and too deep to be described. Their disregard of public opinion, and intention to the petitions and prayers of the People, however loudly expressed—their constant resistance to all attempts to amend and to correct the abuses and corruptions—their eagerness, evinced upon every occasion, to subvert the liberties of the People, and to erect severe and restrictive laws—these, with their illegal attempts to degrade and to insult your Majesty's Ministers, and to bring your Majesty's Government into contempt, and to alienate the affections of your People from your Majesty's Royal House.

Counting in your Majesty's revenue and internal affairs, we humbly hope that your Royal wisdom will be guided to the just complaint and queries of your Majesty's faithful subjects. In this confidence, we humbly beseech your Majesty to re-examine your counsels, your Majesty's present Ministers, who have abused your Royal confidence, have lost that of the People, by seeking unjustly to deprive the Queen, have thereby violated the Constitution and the rights of the subject, and thus brought the Nation to the brink of a precipice, and disgraced its character in the face of Europe.

It was then put from the Chair, and carried with a few dissentient voices.

Mr. Th. Law I moved—

That the grateful acknowledgments and warm thanks of the Meeting be presented to the noble Chairman of the Meeting, for the able and judicious manner in which he had conducted the proceedings of the Meeting.

Lord John Russell returned thanks in a most feeling and impressive manner. It was recollected that he had, at an early stage of the proceedings in Parliament, expressed his opposition to the proceedings against her Majesty. He had throughout entertained the same feeling. The Noble Lord concluded by observing, that he was happy the People had exercised their opinions on this occasion; for those Ministers who had called the People in the lower classes of life the rabble and the base populace, would find they were wrong. He had witnessed many of the processions to Hammer-smith, and during the whole of those processions, he had found the People act in a quiet and orderly manner. They had exhibited flags too, which was prohibited by the last year's Bills, but in no case was there any outrage, nor in any case would there be any such feeling, unless the Manchester Yeomanry were let loose upon the People. The Meeting then dissolved.

### The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

It will be seen, from another part of our Paper, that Ministers have rejected the application of the Queen for a Royal Mansion as her residence.—Parliament meets this day, but the immediate Prorogation will prevent all discussion on this or any other topic. Till the Houses shall assemble for the despatch of business, which will not be before the 23rd of January, the Queen is to enjoy a present income of £35,000, which is £5,000 a year less than what was offered her to live abroad. It is likely, that even ultimately, a Palace will be refused to Her Majesty, and that a condition will in this case be imposed upon the usual grant of £100,000 a year to the Queen of Britain.

The rejection of the Bill of Pains and Penalties has produced the striking singularity of Ministerial Protests against the measures of the Cabinet. It has been common enough for Peers to protest against the measures of their opponents, but never before against their own. Lord SHERFIELD, who signs the first Protest, voted, as is well known, for the second reading of the Bill, without bearing the evidence for the defence. Lord Powis is a near relative of an Under Secretary of State, and Lord STURTEVANT is actually in office. The Duke of CLARENCE subscribes them all, although the reasons assigned in some of them are directly subversive of the grounds of Protest in others.

The Provincial papers (says the *Globe* of Saturday) received this day about with accounts of the rejoicings over the country, in celebration of the abandonment of the Bill against the Queen. In Bath, Grantham, and several other places, we regret to learn, that in consequence of the excesses of the populace in attacking the houses of individuals who refused to illuminate, it was found necessary to read the Riot Act, and call out the military. These measures had the desired effect in restoring tranquillity, and we are happy to add, with very little personal injury. At Bath about forty of the most violent of the marauders were taken into custody, and four at Stamford.

THE KING OF FRANCE.—We hear, from very good authority, that the state of health of Louis XVIII. is such that his speedy dissolution is highly probable, and his existence for any considerable length of time impossible. His bad habit of body, which has long been indicated by his unwieldy bulk, has shown itself also in an incurable sore or abscess in one of his legs. A rapid mortification is only averted by the copious use of brandy and other strong stimulants; the suppuration is so foul, and the stench arising from it so offensive, that no one can remain long in the room.—*London Evening Paper.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Monday terminated the Inquest held by MICHAEL EVELYN, Esq. Coroner, upon the body of WM. GIBBON, Esq. who was killed last Thursday in a conflict between sailors and porters. The Verdict declared him to have been killed by a stone thrown at his head by a person unknown. The head exhibited scarcely any external marks of violence, but when it was opened, there appeared an internal fracture of considerable extent upon the side opposite the part which the stone struck.—The extravasation of blood was unusually great. When the verdict was delivered, four porters, who had been detained, were immediately liberated.

### ILLUMINATIONS.

(From the *Freeman's Journal* of Tuesday.) Several inhabitants of this City illuminated their houses last night, in celebration of her Majesty's triumph over the late attack upon her honour and dignity. Of the singers and heart-felt gratification which her Majesty's victory has spread amongst all classes of persons in this country, there can exist no doubt; but of the propriety of evincing this feeling by an illumination, many respectable citizens were by no means convinced. It would, therefore, be manifestly wrong to take the appearance of the City last night as a criterion of the sentiments of the People of Dublin towards her Majesty. Many persons very favourable to her interest did not illuminate for reasons we have already given, whilst, perhaps, some few had put lights into their windows from apprehension that such a step was necessary to their preservation. If any such apprehension should, however, be happy to say that it is wholly unfounded. We do not think a single pane of glass was destroyed in the City, al-

though a large proportion of houses remained in utter darkness.

Among the most conspicuous and splendid manifestations that were illuminated, we noticed that of the Earl of Chalmers, in Rutland-Square, the Dublin Library, the houses of Sir Thomas Chapman, Merrion-Square, John Louchie, Esq. do. Mrs. Longfield, do. Mr. Ellis, do. The houses of Lord Bective, (son of the Marquis of Headfort), and Lord Wicklow, in Rutland-Square, were also illuminated; but that which was most conspicuous for the uniform brilliancy of its illuminations, as well as the splendour and taste of execution displayed in its transparency, was Mr. O'Connell's house in Merrion-Square. The transparency was the length of the drawing-room window-frame; it represented, on a black ground, the Irish crown in gold wreathed round with shamrock and laurel, under which was inscribed, in pink, green, and yellow colours,

The Queen,  
The People,  
The People.

At the bottom was painted the figure of an Irish Harp. This transparency was, we understand, prepared by Mr. Gubbins, on whom it reflects much credit. A very fine transparency was also exhibited at Hawke's and Moyley's, in Great-street. A pedestal bust of the Queen was placed on a pedestal, on which was inscribed, "Evil to him who evil thinks." A beautiful image of the Genius of Irish Liberty stood by the pedestal, trampling under her feet the serpent of Calumny. It was a many-headed monster, whose visage were of human semblance, and whose lips were uttering the words, "Double endowments"—"non mi ricordo." See Mr. Sherrock's, Dame-street, Irish Poplin Manufacturer, to her Majesty, was brilliantly illuminated; in addition to his window lights, C.R. surmounted by the British Crown, in rich variegated lamps, coreed the under part of the house, with an appropriate transparency, displaying the "Irish Poplin Weaver's Shout," entwined with laurel, and the words, "The Irish Poplin Trade revived by her Majesty's patronage." There were other transparencies. The most perfectly peaceable disposition was evinced on the part of the People throughout the whole night, and as no inclination to disturbance was manifested, we feel convinced the presence of the Police would have been sufficient to have preserved the peace and tranquillity, which no person appeared willing to interrupt.—However, our ultra-loyal Chief Magistrate thought proper to aid the civil power with a strong military force. Troops of dragoons were patrolling the streets during the whole night. We feel it our duty to state, that the conduct of the military was correct and unexceptionable; indeed it could not almost possibly be otherwise, as not the smallest pretext to provocation was offered. In England, the introduction of the military into the metropolis is considered scarcely excusable on very extraordinary emergencies. But a few days ago the Lord Mayor of London declared the introduction of the military into the City to be "an attack upon the privileges of the inhabitants." But "these things happened at another place, and under another conspishun."

### IMPORTANT DECISION.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, DUBLIN.  
*Assignees of John Fitz-Gibbon, a Bankrupt, v. Michael and Richard Browne.*

On Friday last, Mr. Magrath, as Counsel for Richard Jones Sanky, Esq. moved the Court, that the Sheriff of the County of Cork might be obliged to pay Mr. Sanky the sum of £166, being the amount of a half year's rent due to him out of the lands of Deunagh, or such sum as the Sheriff had levied out of the sale of the distress under the Execution in this case. The Affidavit to ground the motion stated, that Mr. Sanky was the head landlord; that Fitz-Gibbon, the Bankrupt, was his tenant, the Defendants his undertenants; and that notice of the rent being due had been given to the Sheriff after the Cattle seized had been taken from the lands, but before the sale. Mr. Magrath, in support of his motion, cited two recent decisions in Barwell and Allinson, in the King's Bench, and a case in Broderick and Bingham, in the Common Pleas, in England, by which it was settled that the landlord may claim his rent at any time before the Sheriff parts with the money levied.

Mr. R. B. Warren, who opposed the motion, said, he did not dispute the facts stated on the other side, nor the authority of the late decisions in England; but he relied that the 9th of Anne gave the remedy to the landlord. He contended, that the Act applied only between immediate landlord and immediate tenant; and cited a case in 2 Strange, 787, to show that the words "the Landlord," in the Statute, meant the immediate Landlord.

The Court were of this opinion, and the motion was refused with costs.—*Leinster Journal.*

many cut notes, and, I fear, some whole ones, in it. There have been no tidings of it this day, though a very general inquiry has been made."

CORK MARKET, Nov. 21.—The weather being very bad, there has been little Grain for the last two days, and no change in prices.—Wheat, 22s. to 23s. 6d. Oats, 18s. to 20s. Barley, 18s. to 22s. per barrel.—Some large parcels of Beef have been delivered, but from the state of the weather few Pigs have come in since Saturday.

Butter to Merchants 80s.—76s.—70s.—64.—60s. Do. to the Country, 68s.—64s.—58s.—52s.—50s. CLOUSEL MARKET, Nov. 21.—Butter, 83s. per cwt. Oatmeal, 11s. 6d. to 12s. per cwt.—Bacon Pigs, 28s. to 29s. Scalded, 40s. Flour, 32s. 31s.; 30s. 29s. to 27s.; 4 lbs. Wheat, 17s. 16s. 15s. Barley, 9s. to 11s. Wheat, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 11d. per stone. Oats, 71d. per do. Potatoes, 21. 1/2d. per do.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The price of Butter yesterday, at the market-house, advanced to 80s. generally for first quality, and 82s. 6d. in several instances; the number weighed was 149 firkins—the quantity of Grain at market only 10. Scalded Pigeons nearly as last mentioned—viz. from 25s to 27s. per cwt. for midling and light Pork, and 28s. to 30s. generally for heavy Pigs—a few very prime ones of this description yesterday brought 31s. *Singed Pigs* continue currently at 30s. to 30s. 6d. for fair lots, with occasional deviations of about 6d. under and over.—There was but a small supply of all Grain at market yesterday, owing probably to the unfavourable weather of the last few days. *Wheat* appeared to be in better demand, and about 1s. per barrel higher than on Saturday, 23s. 6d. for superior millers' samples Good Oats brought 9s. 6d. generally off the cars, and the smallness of the receipts from Farmers caused an increased demand for parcels, which sold a shade higher. No alteration in Barley, the best price being still 10s. 8d. to 10s. 4d. Scotch Herring are looking down since last week; 30s. per barrel is now the most general rate, but higher prices are still asked by some holders. No material alteration in Flour, Oatmeal, or other articles.

### DEATHS.

The Rev. Jas. Cahill, one of the principal conductors of the Catholic Lay College, Kilkenny.

On Thursday last, at Kilkenny, near Carlow, Mrs. Jane Finn, wife of Michael Finn, Esq.

On the 14th inst. Francis Reynolds, Esq. one of the Coroners of the Co. Kilkenny.

On the 16th inst. at a Sanatorium, near Clonakilly, where he was for the benefit of his health, the Rev. Wm. R. Mac Knight, P. of Cappanwhite and Aughascollip, in the County of Cappel—a Gentleman of the strictest piety, and most engaging manners; his dissolution must be the subject of the deepest regret to his numerous relatives and friends.

On Monday, of a tedious affection of the lungs, B. G. Ryan, Esq. M. D. one of the most eminent medical practitioners in Kilkenny. His skill as a Surgeon was well known, and his high branch of the profession he had studied with peculiar care, he was resorted to from distant Counties, and his operations on the eyes were singularly successful. His loss will be widely regretted.

Some days, at some place, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Watters, mother of John Watters, Esq. of Town Clerk.

On the 20th ult. at this seat, Erin Lodge, Co. Kilkenny, at the advanced age of 85 years, Bernard Delany, Esq. William Fynn, of Aberron, Co. Cork, aged 115 years.

### SHIP NEWS.

The sloop or vessel, the *Heart of Oak*, of Baltimore, County Cork, Denis Daly, master, sailed from Waterford on the 12th inst. with a cargo of wheat and flour on board, shipped by Messrs. Moore & Lunsden, of that City, for Liverpool. She had proceeded nearly half across the channel, when the wind changed, and commenced blowing extremely hard, at 12 o'clock at night. At 8 the next morning, as she neared the shore, the crew finding her making water fast, all hands went to the pumps—but after every exertion they perceived that they could not succeed in saving her. In consequence of this they put out the boat, and witnessed the heart rending sight of the vessel, in which everything they possessed was, go down, within four or five leagues south-west of Waterford Town. Their misfortune did not end here—a heavy gale took them from the shore, and they continued driving to sea, when providentially they were met at 11 or 12 leagues from land, at about three o'clock in the morning, by the brig *Reefy*, of London, late from the Brazils, bound for Liverpool, Michael Ward, master, who humanely took on board, and tacking back from his point of anchorage, and under the lee of the headland, at 12 o'clock at night. At 8 the next morning, as she neared the shore, the crew finding her making water fast, all hands went to the pumps—but after every exertion they perceived that they could not succeed in saving her. In consequence of this they put out the boat, and witnessed the heart rending sight of the vessel, in which everything they possessed was, go down, within four or five leagues south-west of Waterford Town. 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