

years, since he belonged to the regiment, but particularly for the last twelve—his character and conduct have been remarkably good in the regiment; was a good soldier at the battle of Waterloo; was a good and quiet man at all times in the regiment.

Rev. Wm. Ryles, a Clergyman and Magistrate.—Knows Parker Mills all his life; is a considerable since the rebellion of the year 98; is one of the best of the Barony constables, many of them being nuisances, but he does his duty well, and is a good constable.

Cross-examined.—Heard that he was given to drink, but at all other times was peaceable.

The case closed here, and the Learned Baron charged the Jury in a clear and able exposition of the distinction between murder and manslaughter, as applied to the present instance.

The Jury, after an absence of some time from Court, found James and John Mills guilty of *Manslaughter*, and acquitted the other Prisoners; but recommended that he should be deprived of the situation of constable, for which he proved himself unfit.

This recommendation was adopted by the Learned Judge, who repeated it to the Grand Jury, and then sentenced those convicted to 12 months imprisonment and branding in the hand.

SPECIAL SESSIONS, UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

RATHKELLY, APRIL 4. IMPRISONMENT TRIAL.

John Dalton, Thomas Dalton, and Robin Ready, were put to the bar, charged with administering a unlawful oath to Charles Daly on the previous night, and with threats and menaces having compelled him to take the same.

Charles Daly stated, that he was on his way on the 2d of April from the County of Kerry, proceeding to the County of Limerick, whether he was coming to receive some wages due to him from a person named George Davis; that he had a pass from Mr. Mason, a Magistrate, and that having been overtaken by night, he stopped at a house to seek for lodging; the family, however, stated that they could not accommodate him, but pointed out a house some short distance, occupied by a man named Mulvany, where it was probable he would get a bed; he accordingly proceeded onward, and having entered the house, saw four persons, three of whom were the Prisoners at the bar, and the fourth was a servant boy; he saluted them, never knew them before, and stated his business—they were set to supper, and desired him to sit down; he did so, and had eaten some thing, when John Dalton got up, went to an inner room, was followed by Thomas Dalton, and subsequently by Robin Ready—after a few minutes absence, he was called in also, where he found John Dalton, who asked him if he knew any of them? he said he did not; Dalton then said his name was John Dalton, of New Castle, and was called Captain Rock by his friends; he had a case of pistols in his breast, and a Prayer-book in his hand—Ready had a sword-cane, and Thomas Dalton held the candles—Daly was then desired to go down on his knees, and to take Captain Rock's oath—he hesitated, and Ready struck the sword against the wall, threatening to run him through the body if he did not instantly comply—he did kneel down, and an oath was put to him by Dalton to obey all orders from him (Captain Rock) to be faithful to him and his followers, and to put his laws in force to the extent of his power. Also, that to father, mother, sister, or brother, he should not mention the oath he had taken, and John Dalton then gave him the signs, by squeezing his hand three times, as the witness described it. They then returned to the kitchen and finished their supper, after which all retired to bed. Daly got up early next morning and found that the servant boy had been up before him, and had gone out; the determination in his mind was to go immediately to a Magistrate and acquaint him of what had happened, and in proceeding to Glen he found two of the County Limerick Police stationed there; on relating to them the occurrence of the previous night, and that he had left the party asleep in the house; they instantly got their horses, placed him behind one of them and galloped off to Mulvany's house, where, as Daly had stated, the three persons were found, the two Daltons still in bed and Ready at the fire. The Police demanded the arms; they were denied, and after a search the sword-cane was found concealed between the bed, but the pistols were not discovered; the prayer-book was also found, and both were identified by Daly.

Sergeant Carey and Hogan, the Policemen, fully corroborated Daly's statement, as related to them, and the apprehension of the Prisoners, under the circumstances noticed.

The Prisoners did not call any witnesses, and were declared guilty without a dissenting voice.

Sergeant Foreman immediately sentenced them to be transported for seven years, and to be removed forthwith—previous to which the Learned Magistrate made some observations upon the nature of their offence, which the case particularly demanded.

He entreated the conduct of Daly as that which was worthy of imitation by every man who had the interest of his Country at heart, and who had a spark of loyalty or affection for laws which protected all denominations of persons. This man, in his humble walk of life, knew the benefit of those laws, and at once appealed to them. He has not appeared in Court—justice has been done, and done quickly. People compelled to take unlawful oaths should feel in their own minds how little obligatory they are on their consciences, and that they are not either legally or morally bound to any obligation so imposed. With such

of potatoes, one acre with another the price was about 20 shillings per acre; they sold in lots for 14 per stone; a crop of carriage potatoes brought one load to market, containing two barrels and a half; a good kitchen would hold three or four more; some kitchen would hold more; the crop was more than two feet asunder; the crop was for the purpose of cleaning the ground; the crop was different people had planted potatoes; they cut for themselves; most of them threw them up to be consumed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Walsh.—There was a farm, about 15 miles from Mr. Dalton's farm; lived at that time on Mr. Dalton's land that year; Mr. Dalton gave the potatoes that were given up to him for his own use; one load was sent to the market; it was one month while to send a second on account of price; Mr. Dalton's horse brought the load, and witness told him; he had four shillings per acre wages, and his dirt and loam; a horse might bring six barrels, but witness would consider a good load for any house; several horses would carry five barrels; all the small potatoes were picked out of the load; he thought; he brought none but marketable potatoes; witness cannot tell in what month; believes about October.

Cross-examined by Mr. James.—Some of the potatoes were given away for nothing, because worth nothing; some grew in the potato stacks; saw wheat of 1821; it took a great many days to save it on account of the wetness of the weather; cannot tell exactly how many.

Cross-examined by Mr. Walsh.—Mr. Davis had two kinds of wheat; eight acres of the kind exhibited; five acres of a better kind; but not a good as other wheat. Witness saw some of it thrashed and winnowed.

Lucrose, Haulin, examined by Mr. James.—Got the crane note, now produced to him, for Mr. Davis's wheat in Waterford; 10 barrels 13 stone 13 pounds, at 10s. per barrel; amount 5s. 11d. Witness produced a sample of the wheat he sold, taken out of one of the bags; that was the best of the kind; the worst of the same kind was so bad it could not be sold; saw no seed shed on the ground that it was ploughed and sowed again.

Cross-examined by Mr. Walsh.—Was not present at the thrashing; Mr. Davis, he thinks, had not twenty-two barrels on 84 acres, judging from what he saw of one field; was present at the reaping of that field; was there from first day to last; every fair moment was taken advantage of; the five acres did not four barrels to the acre; believes there were not twenty barrels on the acre.

Pat. Haulin, examined by Mr. James.—Was at reaping and sowing of wheat; there was no good weather at the time; crop was materially injured; the white wheat all grew as it stood on the bank; the red wheat had a great deal of smut or black tail; witness worked all harvest of the land; potatoes of 1821 were planted on the low ground; witness went for a bush of them to bring them to market; he ploughed one-fourth of an acre of drills and could get a barrel; he threw them there; skilawant and all were not two three barrels per acre.

Mr. James said, that the case of the Impignator being now closed, it only remained for him to pray his Worship's decree with costs for the Impignator. That as to the two years, for which Tithes was demanded, no evidence whatever had been produced. And that as to the two remaining years, the Proctors had proved no valuation; for they had viewed the crop while standing before any injury was sustained, and not afterwards; so that they could give no evidence of its value in the Titheable state, namely, when cut and bound; and from the Impignator's witness, it appeared that the crop had been so deteriorated as to be literally valueless, after deducting all expenses legally chargeable to the Tithe-owner.

Vicar-General.—The crop was certainly so deteriorated as to be worth little. But as to the deduction of incidental expenses incurred from the time of binding to the time of sale in market, it had been sworn by a Tithe-Proctor on the last day, that the said crop was cleared them all.

Mr. James said, that as to two comparative estimates of the expense on one side, and the value of the straw on the other, it would not be difficult to calculate them. Suppose the average produce of an acre of wheat to be six barrels; a barrel is generally allowed to produce a load of straw, which at an average price, will at market yield six shillings, from which, deducting three shillings for the hire of a man and horse for the day, would leave three shillings for each load of straw, or eighteen shillings for the acre, which would fall far short of the expenses of stacking, drawing home, thrashing, winnowing, drawing to market, and superintendency, and risks of bad seasons and bad market.

Mr. Walsh protested against the doctrine that the Clergy are chargeable with any of those expenses; as the farmer had not served a notice and set out his Tithes; he ought to defray all those expenses himself.

Mr. James said, that a farmer, by law, had an option either to give his Tithe in kind, or in value; that Tithe, calculating it in the state in which the crop was titheable; but further that that he was not bound to contribute either his labour or money to the Tithe Owner, as appeared both from the Acts of Parliament and from the very Petition of the Proponent, which prays for the

amount of Tithes subtracted. That for the peace of the Country, it was most desirable that the Court should pronounce its adjudication upon this point, which was the more necessary, because, when a farmer attempted to set out his Tithes in kind, so many obstacles were generally thrown in his way by the Proctors as to make it preferable to submit to any imposition, in consequence of which a money compensation was now become the general mode of settling for Tithes.

Here a good deal of ill-solitary conversation took place. The Court appealed to Michael Ryan, the Tithe Proctor, to know what reduction he would consent to make.

Mr. James protested against leaving the determination of the matter to the Tithe Proctor, who must be considered interested for one of the parties.

The Court then appealed to Mr. Davis to know if he was willing to settle now, and allow the Proctors for her two-thirds, at the rate he had allowed the Vicar for the other third.

Mr. Davis said, at the time he settled with the Vicar, he was not aware his crop was so very bad as it turned out to be.

The Vicar-General declared that Mr. Davis was well justified in resisting the demand, the crop having been deteriorated in value to little or nothing. He would recommend an adjustment, and said, this was not a case for costs.

Mr. Davis said, he must beg leave to decline entering into any adjustment; but felt himself bound to call for the Decree of the Court, because the Tithe Proctors were setting the Country in a flame by their oppressions.

Vicar-General.—The Court decrees, conscientiously, that 15s. and no more, is the full value of the Tithes.

Mr. Walsh applied for costs.

The Court, after some further conversation, decreed, it was only a case for half costs, and decreed half costs to Proponent.—[Leinster Journal.]

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11.

The London Journals of Saturday and Sunday have arrived.—No Mail due.

We have published the full account which have received as relative to Russia and Turkey. They bear, in our estimation, proof of official authority. It is, however, necessary to state, that their authenticity is absolutely denied by some of the London Journals. The *Englishman*, a Sunday Paper, says in express and positive words, that the *Manifesto of the Courier* is a forgery, and that there is every prospect of an immediate arrangement between the two Countries. This, combining all the circumstances which have been made known, appears to be wholly incredible.

The *London Morning Post* states the following upon the authority of a Correspondent:—"It is understood that the Marquis of WATERFORD's election to a Dukedom takes place at the close of the Session."

An account of the payments made last year from the Droits of the Admiralty, printed by order of the House of Commons, includes the following item:—WILLIAM COTTON, Esq. of the Treasury, to be applied towards defraying the expense of his Majesty's journey to Ireland and residence there, £10,000."

The last London Papers contained several accounts of the burnings of farming stock in the Counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Hereford, and Essex.

ARRIVAL OF THE VISCOUNT CHATEAUBRIAND.

Dover, April 5.—Last evening, the French Post office packet, l'Antigon, arrived in the Roads, bringing his Excellency Viscount Chateaubriand, the French Ambassador, and suite, who landed, and went to Wright's hotel. At day-break this morning the guns at the heights fired a salute, and a like salute was fired on his Excellency's departure for London.

His Excellency arrived yesterday afternoon at the elegant mansion in Portland-place, lately taken, repaired, and magnificently furnished for his reception. His Excellency was accompanied by a numerous suite, in five different carriages. A sumptuous dinner was prepared on the occasion, and a numerous train of servants were in attendance, dressed in grand state liveries of scarlet, richly embroidered in gold lace.

The following article, relative to the Catholics, has been extracted from the *Dublin Evening Post* of Tuesday:—

Almost all the Letters from London, received from the friends of Catholics, recommend them to a speedy and prompt demand of a discussion on their Petition. Mr. Canning's Motion, it is said, has embarrassed both the Ministry and Mr. Plunkett; but the friends of the Catholics anticipate great advantage. The following is an extract from a Letter received yesterday. We give it as we received it:—

"With respect to Ireland, you will be aware, before receiving this, that Mr. Blake left London two or three days back for the County of Limerick. The facts are as follows:—Lord Liverpool sent for him, said he had received letters from the King himself for Marquis Wellesley, that his Lordship heard Mr. Blake was going to Ireland, and instead of despatching a special Messenger with the letters, that perhaps he would take them, it not being possible to put them in safer hands, Mr. Blake said he had not intended to go for a few days longer, but at Lord Liverpool's further request, he set off immediately. There is a world of wonder here about the contents of these Despatches."

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.
(From the Moderator of April 9.)

Our latest accounts from the Barony of Iverk, in this County, are most unfortunate. During the past week numerous outrages have been perpetrated in several parts of the Barony, and it is quite manifest that the spirit of outrage is alarming on the increase. We well know to what violence of popular reproach our honest and unreserved disclosures of the real state of rural society, in certain quarters of this county, must expose us; but they who hope, by slanders or intimidation, to deter us from a firm and fearless performance of this paramount though ungrateful duty, have most imperfectly appreciated the character of our public labours. We, at least, are raised above the filthy ambition of an ignominious popularity; and neither threats nor calumny shall avail with us against the obligations of truth and justice. We are understood.

On the night of Monday week, Mr. O'Flinn, of Ballytuke, in Iverk, was visited for the second time, by a party of armed men; and the several persons in his employment were sworn, on that occasion, not to work longer for him. This respectable farmer holds about three hundred and fifty acres of dry ground, and one now sowed ready to fuddle his cattle or milk them, in consequence of the very gross personal violence inflicted on some who ventured to work for him against the injunctions of this ferocious gang. On the night in question the ruffians broke every article of household furniture within their reach to atoms; together with a winnowing machine, two scotch carts, other implements of agriculture, and the doors of the dwelling-house and out-offices.

The houses of G. Shea, Thos. Kan, John Shea, and others in the same barony, were also visited last week, by numerous and well-armed parties, the country bordering Iverk, including the neighbourhood of Nine-mile-hills, Glenbeary, &c. is considerably agitated by nocturnal violence. Every night the paraventy of that part of the County Tipperary commit the most daring outrages. In such houses, when searched at an advanced hour of the night, are uniformly found deserted by the men, but the females of the family are constantly up till three or four o'clock in the morning. Whistles, and other signals of an extended communication throughout this turbulent district, are heard in every direction during the progress of these lawless operations. The house of a farmer of the name of Ryan was burned on Sunday night, in the same part of the county.

On Thursday night several farmers' houses in the barony of Iverk were attacked. These outrages were committed principally in the neighbourhood of Kilmannagh. One of the houses was burned by the assailants. Unwreaked of twenty horses were taken on the same night. In several cases, we apprehended, on more distant and fatiguing enterprises.

The circumstances we have stated here have been acquired from unquestionable authority. Other acts of outrage have been mentioned to us, but without that reality which would justify a more particular notice than the present.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

Limerick, April 6.—Wednesday night, Christopher Adamson, Esq. with a few of his friends Association, apprehended, between Newshorn and Patrick's well, five men against whom there is information for attacking the house of A. M. Miller, near Aclare, in this County, and burning him of a mark; the Association were assisted in the detection of the fellows by Thomas P. Vokes, Esq. Magistrate.

On Tuesday last, a party of the R. B. Militia, under the command of Captain Hops, arrived at Cappanahone, the seat of Richard Mason, Esq. The disturbed state of that part of the County induced Mr. Mason to offer his house for the use of the Militia; but it is to be hoped, by his local knowledge and activity, aided by an efficient Officer as Captain Hops, that that part of the County will soon be restored to a state of tranquillity.

On Sunday night, Mr. Mason, accompanied by Mr. Hinchey, attended a great extent of country, through Kilmurry, Highmount, &c.

On Tuesday night, Bradwell Plummer, Esq. of Mount Plummer, and two firelocks, which were taken from the 40th Regt. some time ago. It appeared by the muzzle of one of them as if it were concealed in a ditch.

The notorious Dillane was not apprehended on the mountains immediately back of Mount Plummer; but on the mountains of Cleenish, part of Lord Muskerry's estate, more than five miles from Mount-Plummer. He is now in the County of Jull.

Wednesday last, Patrick Coll, John Shea, (half-brothers) James Lantill, and James Nally, underwent the awful sentence of the law by being hanged at Aclare, for robbing George Sawlings, near that village. They met the approach of death with the greatest resignation, and impressed on the numerous auditory the urgent necessity of the proximity to surrender firearms illegally obtained, submit to the laws, and avoid civil operation. Several Roman Catholic Clergymen attended the unfortunate creatures; and the Rev. Mr. Paley, P. P. took the opportunity of pointing out in the most forcible language the peculiar necessity of abstaining from nightly meetings and all confederacies, that would only lead to ruin and dismay. Let me see, said the Rev. Gentleman, what support any of you will now give the poor widowed mother of these poor sufferers, and their destitute orphan brothers and sisters, after being the means of bringing them to the gallows,

and cutting them off from the world in the prime of their lives. Will you send them a pint of milk or a stone of potatoes—will you cover their naked bodies from the cold, or shelter them from the storm—that comfort will you bring to them in their cheerless cabin? If you shall behold these men who are now before you with the same indifference that you would dogs or sheep, and not be corrected by their fate, you will be more callous than the very Devil in Hell. May God soften the hearts and improve the minds of such of you as have been led astray! My incessant theme to you all from the altar is, to obey the laws and constitution of your Country, to give up arms, to quit the company of your vile seducers, to return to industry, to live in peace, and to enjoy the blessing of a pure conscience. And will you be so ungrateful to your God as not to do the things which he has required of you? Surely you will not suffer the blood of your Saviour to be shed for you in vain; for you cannot be saved while you continue in your present career of sin and crime.

Among the Magistrates and Gentlemen who attended were, Captain Smyth, Colonel D. King, G. Foshery, Thomas Phill Vokes, Villiers Peacocke, G. Marry, C. Adamson and Son, R. Parsons, and several others.

Two men were hanged at Galway on Monday last.

Two cows, the property of Mr. Shettick, of Newmarket, County Cork, which were stolen from him some time past, were recovered and returned to him by Mr. Hayes, of Craig, on Monday last; to whom six guns, one sword, and a bayonet, have been surrendered.

On Thursday last, a party of the Limerick Revenue Corps, under the command of Flax is O'Shaughnessy, Esq. detected an extensive mill-house and still, at full work, at Cusack, Co. Clare; the still, lead and worm, have been lodged in the stores here. Four men found in the distillery, and seven found grinding malt, have been lodged in the City Gaol.

Yesterday, a party of that Corps seized 24 gallons of illicit spirits at Watergate, in this City.

The Excise Store in Kilmash was broken into on Tuesday night, and three copper stills and one iron still taken thereout.

Rewards, to a large amount, are offered by the County Mayo Gentry, for the apprehension of John Walsh and Michael M'Nenon, the leaders of the distributors in that County.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.
(From the Chronicle of April 10.)

On Thursday night last a large house in the lodge of the Duke of Devonshire, Esq. of Moorestown, was maliciously set on fire and consumed to ashes; in this house it was intended that 70 cows which was to be kept by Mr. Moore's tenants, who hold part of the demesne from year to year. On the same night, a house, the property of Richard Greagh, Esq. of Castlepark, Golden, was burnt on the lands of Cloughleigh, and some of his tenants severely burnt. A few nights previously numbers of armed men were in the neighbourhood of Rossmore and the mountains of Kilmannagh, in search of arms and money; our Correspondent in Kilmannagh a quantity of, that several men have fled from the borders of that barony, in consequence of a late burning in Clowhillan.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A small boat, belonging to a vessel called the *Providence*, now lying at Rossin coming up here from that place yesterday, having on board the master of the *Providence*, a boy belonging to the same vessel, a Mr. Arthur Doyle, publisher of Ross, and a lad of about 18, from the neighbourhood of that town, was unfortunately upset in a squall, nearly opposite the Bellinaghunagh, when the two last-mentioned persons were unhappily drowned. The Captain was very near being a *steeze* in their melancholy fate, having been dragged under water by the young lad, who grasped him round the body when sinking; he and his boy reached the boat by swimming, and were picked up, just in time to save their lives, by a boat from the shore, which put off immediately a few yards of Mr. Doyle when he sunk.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6.—Our market continues quite inactive—prices unusually so on Tuesday; but new Oats have been sold 1s. to 1d., and old Oats 2d. under the nominal value of that day, a large parcel of good old Oats having been sold at 2s. 10d., and new Waterford at 2s. 7d. per bushel. Even the finest Wheats are nearly unsaleable. The Imports continue to arrive abundantly.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The quantity of new-made Butter coming in is still scanty; the price of first qualities of this description yesterday was 9d. per cwt. generally, and a trifling over was said to have been given in a few instances. An old Co. Waterford lot (18 firkins) all inferior qualities, sold on Tuesday (including the above lot), 27—yesterday, 29 firkins.

Very little has been done in Grain of any kind since our last, and prices continue nominally the same. Wheat, in particular extremely dull, at about 17s. to 21s. Oats, 8s. 6d. to 9s. and 9s. 2d. occasionally. Grinding Barley, 8s. 6d. to 10s. Malting do. 10s. 6d. to 11s. in demand.

Bacon Pigs, 27s. 6d. to 23s. 9d. per cwt. Scaled do. 12s. to 11s. in demand.

Only prime lot yesterday went to 23s. 6d. per cwt. No change of moment in other articles.

FRESH MEDICINES.

Notice is given that the signal merit of Tilson's Pectoral Plaster for the Chest, is felt by a duty I owe to the Nobility and Public to assure them that many years experience, attended with a violent Pain and Constriction of my Chest, attended with spasms and other alarming symptoms. I trust one of Dr. Tilson's Plasters, which had the happy effect of totally removing the same, and an acute recovery.

Pharmaceutical, Cork, Aug. 18, 1818.

How gratifying to humanity it must be to learn, that the melancholy lives of Pulmonary Complaints, heretofore so numerous, are daily decreasing, since the introduction of that valuable Antidote.

Tilson's Pectoral Syrup of Iceland Moss, and Pectoral Plaster for expanding the Chest.

Persons have much to answer for, who neglect the first appearance of Coughs in growing Youth, by smothering with ineffectual Medicines, until the Disease has so established itself as to render the assistance of any Remedy. Timely application of our Syrup can cure, and not when the Patient is writhing in the last paroxysm of exhausted Nature, or grasping with the hand of Death. They should apply at once to that truly efficacious Medicine, *Tilson's Syrup of Iceland Moss*, which is treated on by the Doctors of the College and Leipsic.

The efficacy of the above, in following respectable characters, is here borne public testimony to.

Frederick Wm. Reeves, Esq. See former Advertisement.

G. Reeves, Esq. Reeves Castle, County Tipperary.

W. West, Esq. Phoenix Office, Cork.

And a number of others too numerous for insertion. Suffice it to say, that no Cough, however obstinate, Consumptive Disease, Spitting of Blood, or Asthmatic Affection of the Chest, but has at once given way to the wonderful efficacy of this Medicine.

Pills, 10s. 6d. Half ditto, 6s. Plasters, 10s. 6d. British. To be sold Wholesale and Retail by Messrs. Newberry, No. 20, Dame-street, and No. 43, St. Paul's Church-yard, London.

GOWLAND'S VEGETABLE LOTION, prepared by S. D. Spillbury, Oxford-street, London. *Quercus alba* is genuine. Price, 4s. 2d., Half ditto, 2s. 6d. All Eruptions of the Face or Skin, however inveterate or long standing, Tackiness, Opacity, Yellow, Grey, or Freckled Appearance, are all readily abated to the surface, and the parts rendered healthy, beautiful, and sound. See Pamphlet, given gratis.

DR. FOTHERGILL'S GRAND RESTORATIVE, OR ESSENCE OF VIOLETS—6s. 9d. Imberley, Newcastle, Durham. It is a most powerful, and all-relieving of the Spleen, Kidneys and Bladder, Lumbago, &c. &c. &c. and is much relieved by this imitative Medicine. See Hand Bill.

BLACK DROP—Bottle, 9s. 6d., double, 4s. 2d. This admirable preparation of Opium cures so high with the Faculty, it needs no comment.

BULGIAN'S EXTRACT OF MASTIC BALSAM OF LI. GORIC—Bottle, 8s. 6d., Double, 4s. 2d. This medicine has stood the test 30 years in Dublin, removing all diseases of the Chest and Lungs. J. Hyde, Esq. one of his Majesty's Messengers, in Ross-street, &c. &c. has borne public testimony to its efficacy.

PLEUROPNEUMONIA AND PLEURIS, many years' experience has proved this a never-failing remedy.

FILIX'S LITHIUM PASTE, 2s. 2d. This bathstone disease is removed in one night by a single pint, without the slightest risk of any kind, or danger of cold.

SIR HAN'S ALGAE'S EXTRACT, WATERFORD AND GLENDEBERRY'S EXTRACT, 2s. 6d. This great man was the originator and Groul-Cro's Queen Anne, George I. and II. These were, uniformly, the Medicines he used in removing Inflammations, Redness, Spocks, &c. of that delicate organ.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS—*Scrophularia*—Southey's Syrup, for promoting the growth of Teeth in Infants.

The above are to be had of Messrs. BIRNIE, Chemists, Office, BULL, and FAIRFAX, WATERFORD, KILKENNY, KILGERY, GLENAGE, and DUBLIN, CHURCH.