COMMISSION—DUBLIN.

[CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Palmer's (a Protestant Clergyman) advice. By Mr. Palmer's appointment, he came to Dublin.—First wrote to that gentleman in 1821, who appointed to meet him at a gentleman's in Lower Mount-street. He then stated what had passed up to that time, two or three years before that, having determined, on account of religious doubts, to adopt the principles of the Church of England; Mr. Palmer advised him not openly to renounce his religion at that time, which he would have done but for that advice: did change his religion, because he thought the Protestant faith more acceptable to God than that which he abandoned. An expression by a Roman Catholic Priest had created his first doubt relative to religion; he, therefore, for two or three years, inquired, read books, and finally decided on becoming a Protestant. Was early introduced to a Police Magistrate, Sir Garrett Neville, to whom, day after day, he stated what had occurred relative to the matters he has now sworn to. At a meeting of ten members of the Society, one man said, such a gentleman, Mr. Lindsey, declared he would as soon shoot a Ribbonman as a dog: they (the ten men) decided on "hiding him;" witness told this to Mr. Lindsey's brother, the Captain, for that reason, took his papers. Witness, by the word "hiding," thought the ten men meant killing. Witness, after he was suspected by the body, demanded a trial, which having been granted, he was acquitted, but not of suspicion, for the papers which had been taken away were not restored to him. One of the oaths he had taken was, "that he had attended his duty as a Catholic, and was neither an Orangeman nor Freemason." Mr. Hamilton.—"Did you consider yourself bound to take that oath for your own preservation?"—Answer, "I did for my own safety." (A deafening shout followed this answer, and some time elapsed before order was restored.)

Rev. Charles Palmer, examined by Mr. J.S. Townsend.—Is a Church of England Clergyman, in the parish of Carberry. Recollects Coffy making [illegible] applications as to his religious [illegible], for three or four years, and not until 20 [illegible] relative to any thing political. He corroborated the first witness's statements as to the letters received from him, and the introduction to Sir G. Neville; he (witness) advised him to tell every thing to Sir G. Neville, who would inform Government, and tell nothing but what he was certain of.

Sir Garret Neville was the next witness, he was examined by Mr. Green.—This gentleman's testimony was to the same effect as that of Mr. Palmer.

William Irwin, examined by the Attorney-General.—Is a peace-officer. Apprehended the Prisoner on the 26th of June, in his lodgings in Prince's-street; found printed papers at the top of his bed; Prisoner said he found them the Sunday evening before that. There were letters found in a box or trunk at his bed-side; the box and papers he said were his. Identified papers; they were read. One of them contained obligations of F. L. in the name of the Bon-Adventure Trinity Society, dedicated to St. Patrick, 2d General Regulation of the Patriotic Association of the Sons of Shamrock. The witness here gave a list of *pass-words*, in the way of question and answer. There were distinct words for a common man, *Committee man*, and *Master*. *Quarrelling words* were to know each person, if engaged in a quarrel. There were night words.

Mr. Wallace said, he thought the evidence produced did not affect the Prisoner; and as the only evidence he (Mr. W.) could produce would be as to character. He would not take up the time of the Court, and intimated that all the counts in the indictment were charged as to a person unknown; in England the case was different.

Baron Smith charged the Jury for an hour and three quarters, who, after an hour and a half's deliberation, returned a verdict of—Guilty.

For the Prosecution.—The Attorney-General, Serjeant Lefroy, and Mr. J. Sealy Townshend.

For the Prisoner.—Mr. Wallace, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Finlay.

The Court was exceedingly crowded throughout the trial, which occupied eight hours.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5.

This morning, Baron Smith and Mr. Justice Burton having taken their seats on the Bench, at the Sessions-House, Green-street, the following Prisoners were placed at the Bar:

Edward Browne, Wm. Creely, Wm. Flinn, John O'Neill, Daniel Moore, Edward Hughes, and Laurence Woods.

The indictment against the Prisoners stated the existence of a seditious Society, and charged the Prisoner, Edward Browne, with having administered, unlawfully, an oath to the Prisoner Laurence Woods, to be of said Society. The indictment charged the other five Prisoners with being present, aiding and assisting in administering of that oath. There were several counts in the indictment, as in the former case.

The Panel was then called over, and the Jury sworn.

The Prisoners, on being arraigned, severally pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Green, on the part of the Crown opened the case.

The Attorney-General then addressed the Jury to the following effect:—Gentlemen of the Jury—I shall trouble you with but a very few observations on the nature of the charge which is brought against the unfortunate Prisoners at the bar. It will be our first duty, Gentlemen, to establish the existence of the illegal Society; for it is a fact undeniably true, that there is at present a Conspiracy in the heart of the Country, which has for its object the rooting up of the foundations of those laws which regulate and govern these Kingdoms. This Society has been in existence for some years back, but for the last two years has been carried on with particular zeal and activity. The members are bound together by an oath of secrecy, which is in itself repugnant to all morality. Their object is the separation of this country from England, and the subversion of the religion and laws; but, Gentlemen, when you look to the wretches at the bar, you will at once see how utterly incompetent they were to undertake such a task. Gentlemen, one of them is a working smith. You find a working smith heading a party which has for its object the subversion of the British Empire. Some of them are publicans, and some journeymen tradesmen; but when you see them in the character of Reformers, and endeavouring to act as Legislators for the Country, it must excite a feeling of ridicule. We cannot find, however, that any of those persons have been urged to this by any particular grievance, or pressure of the times. If this had been the case, it could not amount to justification, but it might be considered as being some extenuation of their guilt. In their humble sphere of life, they had the means of enjoyment suited to them; but we find them abandoning their employments, for the purpose of burlesquing the duty of Statesmen. They could not have hoped that their utter insufficiency to carry their objects into effect would operate as a protection to themselves. The Attorney-General then stated, in substance, the evidence about to be produced.

John Cornet, examined by Mr. Serjeant Lefroy.—Witness belonged to a Society. Was sworn last Christmas. There were many other members. Knows Prisoners at the bar (here the witness identified the Prisoners separately). Was in company with the men on different Sundays. Was in their company in September last, on Sunday, the 15th March, at Mr. Lobe's, publican, corner of Liffey-street and Abbey-street; also at Reilly's, Cole's-lane; this was the same day. Reilly is a publican. There were more persons there; about ten or twelve in all; met to get new pass-words. They had met the Sunday before, and were in the habit of meeting. It was not by appointment they met on the 15th; it was usual to meet on a Sunday. The use of the pass-words was to know persons that belonged to the Society from those who did not; no one would be admitted without the pass-words, or without taking the oath. The greatest number witness met at the Society was about thirty. Was in the habit of meeting them from Dec. 1821, until last Sunday week. Never heard resolutions read; heard them talked of. If the number exceeded thirty at any of those lodges, a man was appointed to take out twelve men and form a new one. There were seventy-five lodges. Can't say they all were in Dublin; all were in Ireland; they communicated with each other; there were nearly 75 in Dublin. Witness was sworn in December, 1821, but not in this lodge. Did not pay up his dues at the time the Armagh men were taken up. By dues, he means money to fee counsel. Witness was sworn in privately. It was not the general practice to swear in members at the Committee-room. Witness kissed a paper when he was sworn in; it was read to him; it was the oath that other men swore; he did not read it distinctly; looked over it. Laurence Woods was sworn in on the 13th of September; it was the test paper that he kissed; it was read to him by Edward Browne; Edward Browne was the master. Woods was sworn in the Committee-room; all the Prisoners were present. (Here the witness read the printed form of the oath, which is as follows):—

TEST.

1. I, *A. B.*, swear to keep the secrets of the Friendly Society.
2. The article of allegiance to the King, although printed, was not to be sworn to—it was published for fear the papers should be discovered by Government.
3. I swear to be true to the Brethren of this Society, which was dedicated to St. Patrick, and to conform to the laws laid down by those in authority, or having trust in the Association.
4. Not to provoke or challenge a Brother to fight.
5. To espouse a Brother's cause in his absence.
6. Not to propose as a member a person of bad or suspicious character.
7. In town or country places to deal with a Brother.
8. Not to withdraw from the Society without their consent.

It concluded—

"God protect our friendship, and grant us to live in the state of Grace. Amen!!" (Great laughter in Court.)

There were some branches of the Society in the North. Heard they were all over Ireland. They had different discourses at their meetings, respecting prophecies, concerning the destruction of the Protestant Religion, and the British Empire; they seemed to be waiting for the time when this destruction was to come. They spoke of their prophecies respecting the Protestant Religion being ended in the year 1825. It was said that the reason why Woods was sworn publicly, was to remind members of the obligation of the oath.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bethel.—Witness is a labourer. Got himself introduced into the Society in the year 1821. Took the oath; did not keep it; did not intend to keep it when he took it. First went to the police office; it was not a Magistrate that he applied to, but a common police-man. Was never on a table in a Court of Justice before; this was his first appearance here. Was brought up a Protestant; never changed from that faith. Was not asked if he was a Catholic at the time he was sworn. Never knew any other member sworn without being asked that question. Knew the intention of the Catholics ten years ago. Went to chapel for three years, but did not believe in that faith. Received money from Mr. Farrell, chief peace-officer of police. Was not promised any thing; may expect something. Would accept the promotion of being made Captain of Horse.

Michael Coffy, examined by Mr. Sealy Townsend.—Witness was a member of that Society.—The test handed to witness was that used. Attended meetings in the country. The house meetings were generally held on Saturday evening, and on other occasions in the fields. Witness heard that the greater part of Leinster, Connaught, and Ulster, had joined the Society. Came to Dublin in consequence of a communication with Mr. Palmer. Got into meetings in Dublin by means of pass-words and signs, and was acknowledged a member. The houses they mostly met at were Redmond's, on George's-quay; Car's, on the City-quay; Halton's, of Townsend-street; Lynam's, of Denmark-street; and thinks at Quinn's, in Cole's lane.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bennett.—Was Chairman at trials and causes at the meetings; never passed sentence. Has taught school. Was the most learned of his family. Came to a final determination on religious subjects in 1817. Embraced the Protestant Faith, but went sometimes to Chapel. Did not go to Church openly, but heard service at Mr. Palmer's lodge occasionally. Was persuaded in his own mind the Protestant Religion was the surest road to Heaven. Transubstantiation was the first thing which caused him to examine into the Catholic Religion. Witness joined the meetings in Dublin at the request of a Police Magistrate, for the purpose of giving information on the subject. Cannot say what he is to get for becoming an informer. Heard that the Radicals were to come over to assist them. One of the objects of the Society was to cut off Heresy, and regain the rights lost at the Reformation; this was one of the pass-words. Witness was Secretary. His heart was hollow to them all the time. Thinks he performed the character to their satisfaction. Passed under false colours at the Dublin meeting also. When witness was taking the oath, he was undecided whether he should keep it or not: knew it was unlawful; decided almost immediately not to keep it. Was not asked was he a Catholic; did not swear he was not. At Armagh he was asked, on the former obligation, if he had received the sacrament as a Catholic within the last six months, or if he was an Orangeman; he took that oath—it was not true. Thinks it was a compulsory oath. Appeared to take it with consent. When he went to Armagh, did not think he would be brought forward as a witness. His duty was to attend those meetings and give information.

The Rev. Charles Palmer, examined by Mr. Greene.—Witness knows Coffy, the last witness; be applied to him, through his school-fellow, for some Protestant books: he afterwards attended service at witness's. He (Coffy) changed his religion in fact, but not openly. Witness advised him. In July, or August, 1821, he first wrote to witness. Witness directed him to meet him in Dublin; he did so. Introduced him to Sir Garrett Neville, in Dublin. This witness was not cross-examined.

William Irwin, examined by Serjeant Lefroy.—Witness is a Peace Officer. Arrested Keenan in bed in Prince's-street, and found the papers produced in a box by his bed-side.

[Here the papers which consisted of letters and printed forms of rules and regulations, were read by the Officer of the Court.]

Case closed on the part of the Crown.

DEFENCE.

Isaac Orr, examined by Mr. Bethel.—Knows the Prisoner Browne; he worked for witness. Always considered him as honest and well-conducted.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General.—Never heard of the existence of the Society until the trial took place yesterday; believes that men of otherwise good character, might belong to it.

Sylvester Divine, examined by Mr. Bennett.—Knows Woods, the Prisoner; thought him peaceable and well-conducted.

Denis Flinn, examined by Mr. Finlay.—Knows the Prisoner, Creely; he was living with witness; always had a high opinion of him.

William Burnett, examined by Mr. Hamilton.—Knows the Prisoner, Woods, for eighteen years; always thought him a quiet innocent boy.

James Sinnott, examined by Mr. Finlay.—Knows the prisoner, Hughes, he is a very honest, industrious young man; he has a wife and family to support.

Michael Raper, examined by Mr. Hamilton.—Knows Hughes, the Prisoner; knew him since he was a child; he lived with witness for the last year; always considered him as a quiet, inoffensive man.

Here the case closed on both sides.

Judge Burton then charged the Jury, who, without leaving the Box, returned a verdict of Guilty against all the Prisoners.

Judge Burton then desired that Keenan, who had been yesterday convicted of a similar offence, should be brought into Court. In the interval, an arrest in judgment had been appealed for by Messrs. Bethel, Bennett, Hamilton, and Finlay, which, in substance, recited, that the indictment had not stated accurately where the offence had been committed, as it did not say that the offence had been committed in Ireland, but merely "in Dublin"—to wit, in the County of the City of Dublin—and that from the several Acts which had been passed, defining the different offences, it was necessary to state specifically that the offence had been committed in "Ireland."

Mr. Finlay instanced a case in which the Lord Chief Justice Abbott gave it as his opinion, on a bill of exchange, which *merely mentioned Dublin*, that there might have been many places of the same name, and therefore that the plaintiff in that instance was non-suited.

The Court, however, ruled that it had jurisdiction in the case, and

Judge Burton then proceeded to pass sentence on the eight Prisoners. The Learned Judge, in adverting to the nature of the offence, which, he feared, was extensive and prevalent, hoped that the punishment, as to which the Court had no discretion, would be a sufficient warning to those who had unfortunately engaged in illegal associations, the nature of which had been so very clearly detailed by evidence in the present trials. He further observed, that any thing he could say to the persons then at the bar would be perfectly useless. The law had prescribed the punishment of their offences; they were banished from their homes; distress and destruction must of course follow their families at home. Any attempt, from a set of individuals like the Prisoners, to overturn the Government of this Country; must indeed appear weak and ridiculous; yet it was to be lamented, that the influence of such associations had the effect of endangering their lives, and destroying the properties of many of his Majesty's faithful subjects. The present convictions, he hoped, would shew, to such as were engaged in *these associations*, that however artfully they may conceive their plans to be arranged, there cannot be a doubt but that they (the members) will be brought to the bar of justice, and if not immediately convicted, perhaps they would subject themselves to a more severe punishment than that now passed.

He then sentenced the Prisoners, with the exception of Laurence Wood, to be transported for life, and Wood for seven years.

After sentence was pronounced, the scene in the hall was truly afflicting: mothers and their children piteously bewailing the fate of their misguided husbands and parents; lamenting their misfortunes, and in the bitterness of their sorrows cursing the villainous authors and promoters of the infamous system and association.

Counsel for the Crown—The Attorney and Solicitor Generals, Serjeant Lefroy, Mr. Sealy Townsend, and Mr. Greene.

For the Prisoners—Messrs. Bethel, Hamilton, Bennett, and Finlay, Agents, Mr. P. Fullam and Mr. J. Murphy.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ELECTION

RESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER.

We understand the statement in the Morning Papers respecting the causes of the Speaker's resignation is incorrect. The construction put upon the different Acts of Parliament, by the great Legal Authorities, clearly and decidedly warranted the Speaker offering himself as a Candidate for the University; but it was subsequently discovered, that, in the year 1801, when Mr. Charles Dundas was proposed for the Chair by Mr. Sheridan, the House *acquiesced* in a different interpretation of the Acts of Parliament, and thus established a precedent in which the Speaker has felt it his duty to concur.

We refer our readers to the election of Sir John Mitford (the present Lord Redesdale), in the 35th volume of the Parliamentary Debates.

"Palace Yard, Nov. 2.

"Sir—I think it my duty to lose no time in acquainting you, that on my return to town a fresh difficulty has been suggested to me, to which I had not, when I first addressed you, adverted, peculiarly affecting my relation to the House of Commons as their Speaker.

"Anxiously as I have sought to have the honour of representing the University in Parliament, I could not hesitate at once to decide, that every object of personal ambition must give way to the duties I owe to the House of Commons.

"Under these circumstances, I retire from the canvass, with feelings of deep and sincere regret; but at the same time with those of pride and gratitude, for the reception I have met with; a reception so cordial and flattering, as to leave no doubt on my mind as to the result, had not these considerations of Public duty compelled me to withdraw.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your faithful and obedient Servant,

"C. MANNERS SUTTON."

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

The Treasurer acknowledges to have received:

Per Rev. Mr. CONDON.

	£	s.	d.
Wm. Barron, Esq. (Donation)	1	0	0
Rev. Mr. Barry, (Subscription)	1	0	0
Mr. Michael Power, (Donation)		10	0
Messrs. McCheane and Co.'s Office	1	8	3
Messrs. Moore and Co.'s Office		10	0½
Mr. R. Kent's		3	0½
Mr. P. Geale, Collector		9	10½

Per JOHN LEONARD, Esq.

	s.	d.
John Weekes, Collector	7	2
John Barden, Ditto	1	4

BOXES.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Mrs. Dale, Lady-lane	3	4	John Carigan	1	2
Walter Farrell	6	6	Michael Bourke	1	0
James Nicolekan		4½	Matthew Shee	5	6½
James Morris		4	Mich. Kenny		4
William Sullivan	13	10	Wm. Mackesy		4
Archibald S. O'Brien	6	9½	John Barden		5
William Gooche		3			

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, Chronicle-Office, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,932. *TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1822.* *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

D. FOLEY,

(LATE OF CORK,)

BEGS leave to inform the Nobility & Gentry of Waterford and its Vicinity, that he SETS KITCHEN RANGES, HOT HEARTHS, GRATES, BOILERS, OVENS, and SMOKE JACKS—also, a much-improved KITCHEN STEAM RANGE, by which Dinners can be fully dressed on the Table, from the Kitchen Grate; STEAM BOILERS for HAY, POTATOES, TURNIPS, and CHAFF; SOAP and SALT PANS, on the most improved Plans and at moderate Charges.

Any Commands left at Mr. EDMOND MADIGAN'S, Cook-Lane, or Mr. JAMES WALSH'S, Barronstrand-street, will be duly attended to. November 8, 1822.

PRINCE'S

IMPROVED RUSSIA OIL.

THE ROYAL FAMILY, NOBILITY, GENTRY, and LADIES and GENTLEMEN may rely on it, they will not have a hair fall off or turn grey, by now using PRINCE'S celebrated RUSSIA OIL, as it is so improved with an extra valuable ingredient, through which it has made the Russia Oil the greatest nourisher and preserver to the Hair in the universe, will make it grow thick and long, and prevent its falling off or ever turning grey; and is such a nourisher to the roots of the Hair, that if it even has begun to turn grey, will restore it again to its natural colour, and if used often it will never turn grey again, and is sure to clear the scurf, from infancy to old age, and will always keep the head and hair clean and beautiful.—Gentlemen who have lost their hair, and have the least sign or roots of hair remaining, by using regularly for a few months, Prince's Improved Russia Oil, with the extra valuable ingredient, will be sure to restore it, and produce a fine head of hair, which hundreds have experienced. Even Medical Gentlemen have published in the Gazette of Health, that Prince's Russia Oil is superior to any Oil for the hair, and will do, in cases of baldness and weak hair, what can possibly be done.

Ladies will find Prince's Russia Oil preferable to any other Oil for dressing their own or false hair, as it gives it a natural gloss, softens and curls it. Gentlemen wearing powder ought to use it instead of pomatum; it promotes eyebrows, whiskers, &c. and, through the extra ingredient, it will now always keep pleasant in all climates.

Ask for PRINCE'S Russia Oil, with the extra ingredient, and observe "PRINCE" on the wrapper and seals; and his address "A. PRINCE, 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon, London," is on the cover of each bottle; without, it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose. The ounce bottle 3s., or a large bottle, containing five ounces, £1, which is a saving; or six large for £5, which is yet a greater saving.

Proved by affidavit, the 24th November, 1814, before the Lord Mayor of London, that A. PRINCE is the Original Proprietor in the universe of the Russia Oil; and therefore if any Perfumer, Medicine Vender, Hair Dresser, or any one else, sell Russia Oil, that is not Prince's, they are Impostors, as they sell Counterfeits to their Customers.

Sold, wholesale, retail, and for exportation, by the sole Proprietor, A. PRINCE, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon; and by Mr. SMITH, Perfumer to his Majesty, New Bond-street; HENDRIE, Tichborne-street, London; Messrs. NEWBERRY, 29, Dame-st.; Messrs. BUTLER, 34, Sackville-street, Dublin; and by most principal Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

It is no wonder that Ladies and Gentlemen have complained of late of the Russia Oil not being of service to the hair, as they have found out that unprincipled persons have sold them Counterfeits.

*** Ladies and Gentlemen will be particular, as Impostors have made the covers of the Counterfeit Russia Oil so much like the Genuine, and even imitated the Original Proprietor's Name, and also copied the Affidavit of the Original Proprietor, made before the Lord Mayor; therefore purchasers should be cautious, and have it of the Proprietor, or of a respectable Vender.

Ladies and Gentlemen residing in the Country may be certain of having the Genuine Russia Oil, by sending a remittance to the Proprietor; it will be forwarded immediately by coach.

It keeps in all climates; the older the better. Merchants and Captains will receive a liberal allowance for exportation.

Observe. There are trash Counterfeits selling in petty shops for any small price, which are injurious to the hair, but the genuine is only sold in two sizes, in 5s. and 20s. bottles.

Mr. PRINCE respectfully acquaints Perfumers and Medicine Venders in the Country, that they may be supplied with his Genuine Russia Oil from any of the Wholesale Perfumers and Medicine Venders they deal with in London, as the principal Wholesale Houses in London are Agents of his, and Mr. P. has made such arrangements as to enable them to allow all Country Shopkeepers a good discount.

By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

WELLESLEY.

WHEREAS *it is expedient that Constables should be appointed in and for the COUNTY WATERFORD, under and according to the Provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, entitled "An Act for the appointment of "Constables, and to secure the effectual Per- "formance of the Duties of their Office, and for "the Appointment of Magistrates in Ireland, in "certain cases."*

Now we, the LORD LIEUTENANT General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance and execution of the power in that behalf vested in us by the said Act of Parliament, do hereby require the MAGISTRATES in the Commission of the Peace for the said COUNTY of WATERFORD, to assemble on the THIRTIETH DAY of NOVEMBER next, in the COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, at WATERFORD, being the Assize Town of the said County of Waterford, and there, Ten at least of the said Magistrates being present, to nominate ONE HUNDRED and TWELVE CONSTABLES, in and for the said COUNTY of WATERFORD, being after the rate of Sixteen for each Barony, to be stationed in and through the several Baronies within the said COUNTY of WATERFORD.

Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 30th day of October, 1822.

By his Excellency's Command,

HENRY GOULBURN.

AUCTION OF WRECK & MATERIALS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

ON THURSDAY NEXT, THE 14th INST.,

ON THE STRAND OF TRAMORE,

THE HULL OF THE HARMONY,

AS SHE NOW LIES,

And the MATERIALS of the said Vessel, in Lots.

THE SALE WILL COMMENCE AT ELEVEN o'CLOCK.

PAYMENT—CASH.

Further Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale. WILLIAM HUNT, & Co. Agents.

Waterford, Nov. 8, 1822.

PEARSON, Auctioneer.

N. B. The SALE of the CARGO, of TIMBER and LATHWOOD, will take place at ELEVEN o'Clock on FRIDAY Morning, when the Entire will be sold.

TO HIS GRACE

THE PROTESTANT ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

MY LORD ARCHBISHOP,

In the Report of your Grace's Charge to the Clergy of your Archdiocess, as published in the Newspapers, there are many passages better calculated to give offence than to produce conviction; and whilst your Grace "exhorted, reproved, and besought" those who heard you, there seemed to be some want of patience, as well as a deficiency of doctrine, in your mind and manner.

The dangers which beset the Establishment influenced your Grace's feelings and judgment throughout your entire Discourse, and impelled you to make observations which, in other times, you yourself would consider unguarded and rash. The panegyric you pronounced on the Clergy of the Established Church may, or may not, be well deserved; but of this your Grace may be assured that their merits or demerits will be decided by other proofs than those taken from your Charge, for "they will be judged every one of them according to their works;" nor will their worth be much enhanced by a comparison with those first Preachers of their Religion in this Country, to whom your Grace alludes, for they were men without breeding, name, or education; nor with those of their predecessors, who, to use the language of a man, in whose friendship you once gloried, "gleaned from wretchedness, and fattened upon penury." The Public will decide on the character of the Clergy, established here by law, as well as on the conduct of those influential persons who, your Grace says, are united with the enemies of your Rev. Brethren to resist and oppress them. These influential persons are, no doubt, my Lord, *the vast majority of the great Proprietors of Land in Ireland*, who have publicly avowed their desire for a Commutation of Tithes; and the enemies of the Established Church can scarcely be any others, in your Grace's view, than those who consider £1,300,000 (or 1-13th of all the arable land in the Kingdom, with a tenth of the produce of the remainder, levied for the greatest part off the industry of a wretched Peasantry,) too great an income for the Ministers of between two and three hundred thousand people!!! Whether your Grace's complaints will change the opinions of those influential persons, I cannot presume to say; but, that the ranks of those designated "the enemies of the Establishment," will receive a daily increase, I have very little doubt.

It must have been a painful avowal to your Grace, the acknowledgment, that in this Country, so famed for its love of justice, "there should be found many who deem it no violation of that cardinal virtue, to infringe or evade the laws which are designed to protect the property of the Church." The reason is, my Lord, that in this Country, the nature of your Church property is understood by all, and is considered as different from every other in it. Your property is not held by deed, nor conveyance—for it was transferred by law from those who held it by these titles. It is not held by prescription, from time immemorial—for all know when and how you became possessed of it, what your title was, what the good faith by which you held it, and what the term of your possession. You do not hold it by right of conquest—for meek Churchmen will not found their right on blood, not exclaim, with the Scotch Barons of their domains, "by these swords we won them, and with these swords we will maintain them." You were not put in possession of them by any treaty—for you were never a party to any treaty—and no treaty, executed by you is on record. You hold, my Lord, by the law, and by the law alone; not by the Divine Law, for that ceased as far as regards Tithes, with the Commonwealth of the Jews; not by the law of the Church, for you have no connexion whatever with the Church, which once possessed them in this Country—you satisfy none of the obligations which she incurred on receiving them—you discharge none of the duties which her Ministers were bound in justice to perform *for them, and with them*. You possess your property only by virtue of the Civil Law, and that Law is penal, and highly penal. It is much more penal than the Laws which enforce the payment of Taxes to the State; whereas the State defends the Subject against Foreign Enemies, and protects him from public and private wrongs, thus giving him an equivalent for what he pays. But what, my Lord, does the Establishment give the Peasant in return for his Tithe; yet Judge Blackstone teacheth, and all allow, that the Legislature, in enacting Laws of Tribute, neither binds, nor intends to bind, the conscience of the Subject—and hence no man hesitates to withhold his Taxes till called on for payment; and there are many in England and here, who would not hesitate to evade and infringe the Laws of Tribute, could they do so with impunity; but with how much a better plea can the ragged Peasant evade or infringe that Law which takes from him the produce of his field, the fruit of his industry, and gives him nothing in return.

Do not accuse, my Lord, of injustice, men who think on this subject differently from your Grace, as you will never succeed in convincing your Countrymen that they are conscientiously bound to pay for what they don't receive. As there is not a Peasant in Ireland who does not know, as well as Ulpian, the compiler of the Justinian Code, that commutative justice requires "an equivalent to be given for what is received."

I shall not dwell longer on these subjects, after the example of your Grace, and regret to hear, from such high authority as yours, that, at the present day, those whom your Grace considers "the National Clergy, are in a state little short of persecution." I know the nature of persecution so well, that I shudder at the thought of its being revived in this Country against any set of men, and more especially against the Clergy of the Established Church, many of whom, in my opinion, deserve even the praises bestowed upon them *all* by your Grace; but hitherto, I must confess, I considered them, in a temporal point of view, the most happy, if not the only happy class of persons in Ireland. Their dignitaries all in splendour, amassing wealth almost beyond calculation; the Parochial Clergy enjoying Sinecures that "*otium cum dignitate*," which the Roman Philosopher preferred to the dignity of a Consul, or even to the power and privileges of a Dictator. But how much are we deceived, and how true it is, "that no man lives contented with his lot!"

In speaking of New Lights, your Grace at first is soothing, like an indulgent Father to a forward child, and why not? "For meekness came, (saith the Psalmist) and behold we are corrected;" but this Child, possessing the New Light, might remonstrate even with the Father, and say, "that he was only like him; that he was descended of a family all of whom had been fond of "liberty and indulgence in their youth, but yet "in their manhoods had acquired fortunes and "established families." But to be serious, my Lord, would it not be wiser to abstain from such reproaches as are contained in your Charge, than to run the risk of having the shame of your own sect revealed? And when seated on the throne, in the midst of that venerable pile, hung all round with awful recollections, and about to charge the New Lights with irregularities, why did you not recollect, that the first of your Grace's predecessors there, was a New Light—an Apostate and a lewd Monk—the vile sycophant of Cromwell, the most infamous of all Henry the Eighth's Secretaries of State, and the vilest pander to his lust and cruelty.

As an Archbishop of the Established Church, I would beg leave to ask you, my Lord, who are you, and where did you come from? From what Heaven have you fallen? What Earth produced you? Turn over the records of your Church; tell us the names of the Bishops who preceded you; shew us how they were connected with the Apostles, or with those who received the Faith from them. Produce your claim to that title of "Apostolic," which you so ostentatiously put forth, but to which your Grace has as good a claim as to the Dukedom of Leeds! The New Light, with all his imputed irregularities, is as much Apostolic as your Grace, for he professes to follow the doctrine of the Apostles, and unquestionably adheres to their practice in zeal and poverty as closely as your Grace. Why then monopolise a title which is also his inheritance? Or is it because he has appeared later than those profligate and wicked men who co-operated with Henry, with Somerset, with Elizabeth, or with the Long Parliament, in changing the Religion of the Country, that he is to be charged with novelty, and deprived of his title to "Apostolic?" No; but he has deviated from the Faith preached by your Grace, and has had courage and disinterestedness to avow his dissent. But I would gladly know how many of those who heard your Grace's Charge, and of their respective Congregations, agree in Religious principles with your Grace?—I am bold to aver there is not one in ten—and if pride, or passion, or indifference, or worldly interest, prevent them from avowing their dissent, are they more acceptable to "the great Bishop of our Souls" than if they imitated the conduct of the New Lights who are thus censured by your Grace? Is it not permitted, my Lord, to every one to abound in his own sense? And why then subject those "whom Christ has freed" to the yoke of your Church authority? Have they not a right, that right by which your Grace is Bishop in the Established Church, to judge of the word of God, if they be men of sound judgment, as no doubt they are, for otherwise the piety of Swift had provided them with an asylum? Why then does your Grace rebuke them, or seek to captivate their understanding to the obedience of the Faith of your Church? A Church, which wisely disclaims infallibility, and whose Creed has been composed in part of the traditions of men, and compiled from time to time by Lay persons and Ecclesiastics, whose very names are a reproach to all with whom they are connected, and whose hypocrisy, and lies, and crimes, my feelings would not allow me to commit to paper.

Your Grace's attack upon the New Lights is inconsistent, and as such they will repel it with powerful effect, shewing your Church not only yielding up her fundamental principle, but also making an impotent attempt at becoming intolerant. There is no declamation, nor high colouring of words, which can veil that wound which is ever gaping in the side of your Establishment: like the *novi homines*, the new men amongst the Romans, her origin will ever be inquired after—and every claim to Apostolicity for her, however put forth "in the loftiness of speech," will fall to the earth weak and unsupported.

The Arians were connected with the Apostolic times—they had the support of Kings and Emperors—they, too, had the Cathedrals and Thrones of those who went before them—they had the word of GOD—and there were many of them men of the soundest judgments; but they were New Lights, like your Grace's Predecessors, and like your Grace, they said they were Apostolic, but they were not believed. Macedonius, Nestorius, Eutychius, Arius, Vegelantius, and the Iconoclasts, claimed a similar connexion with the Apostles, whilst they taught many of the heresies which are now held by men whom I would not name; they also had Churches, and an Establishment; they censured the irregularities of New Lights, but *they were not Apostolic*. Luther, my Lord, to whom your Grace is greatly indebted—for it is from the confession of Augsburgh, the fruit of his mind, though written by Melancthon, that your Articles are principally formed—he would not assume the title of Apostolic, but he claimed to be an Apostle: Perhaps it is from him your Grace's Church derives her title! If so, he too was a New Light—not, indeed, an ordinary one, but a comet whose malignant influence consumed the nations! Cranmer, and Latimer, and Ridley, and Coverdale, and Peter Martyr, and Bucer, and Zuinglius, and Henry, and Somerset, and Elizabeth, and Cecil, and Burnet, and Tillotson, and Taylor, and Hoadley—those my Lord, are the Apostles, the Fathers, and the Supporters of your Church—these are the men, with a host of Apostates, in whom your Grace glories, and of whom I can only say "*non invidio quidem miror mages*." But if they have reconstructed your Church on "the foundations of the Prophets and Apostles," the Manichean system must be true, and the evil principle has prevailed over the good one!

But why, my Lord, are you not satisfied with claiming, against the New Lights, the character of Apostolicity, but seek also to usurp that of "Catholic," and endeavour to possess it in common with that Church, to which the whole Universe has exclusively assigned it? Who, before your Grace, has ever imagined that the Established Church in these Countries was Catholic? Does not Catholic mean universal? And how is the Established Church universal? Is it as to Doctrine? No—for her Doctrine is confined to these two Islands; in one of which it is not believed by the one-hundreth part of the People. In Scotland by only a similar proportion, and in England by perhaps, a moiety of the Population. Her Doctrine may be good, or bad; *but it is not universal.* Is she Catholic as to time? Most certainly not—for her Creed was formed, and reformed, and formed again, in the sixteenth century, *and never before was professed by any Congregation of Christians upon the Earth.* Is she universal as to place? She may, as Lord Cochrane may profess her Doctrine in the South Sea; it has travelled into China with our Embassy: Lord Amherst may have settled it in Persia; and were it not that our Missioners are all New Lights, they would have planted it thickly on the banks of the Ganges or caused it to bloom in the sandy Deserts of Africa. Upon what grounds, then, let me be permitted to inquire, does your Grace, as a Theologian, rest your claim to Catholicity? It is by analysing, my Lord, that Bacon has taught us to detect sophistry, and to discover truth; an-

LONDON.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

"CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—This is a holiday at the Bank, and the Stock Exchange is shut up; yet such is the alteration in the money market, that the House may remain closed without any impediment to the buying and selling of Stock, as the business lately transacted has been almost entirely done on the Royal Exchange. The collection of Jobbers and Brokers to-day is very large. Three per Cent. Consols for Account remain steady at 82¼.

"An express has just arrived from Paris, bringing Saturday's price of the Rentes, 92f. 95c.

"No intelligence of importance from Verona had transpired at Paris up to Saturday evening."

We have received the Paris Papers of Friday. It appears, by one or two paragraphs in them, as if some difficulties had arisen at Verona of a nature likely to disturb the harmony of the expected conferences. We know not what other inference to draw from these statements, supposing them to rest on any good authority. Whether they do so, we cannot say:—

"PARIS, Nov. 1.—We have received intelligence from Verona, of the 25th October; nothing has yet transpired with respect to the deliberations of Congress.—*L'Etoile.*

"Strange reports are circulated with respect to Congress. The return of the Emperor of Russia to his own empire is spoken of three days before the intended period.

"A journal gives a letter from Vienna of the 21st, which says—'The Emperor of Austria, it is said, will return sooner to his capital than was intended, and the affairs which are to become the objects of deliberation at Congress will be terminated at Vienna by the Ministers, who are actually assembled in Italy. We do not know the reason of these sudden changes.'

"Several remarkable arrests are reported to have taken place at Verona, Padua, and Venice.

"The greatest vigilance has been recommended with respect to travellers, and several places are mentioned, which they are not permitted to enter.

"The Grand Duke Michael arrived on the 11th at Warsaw from Germany. His Imperial Highness alighted at the residence of his brother, the Grand Duke Constantine.

"The decree of the Court of Assize at Poictiers, which condemned to death Berton and his associates, was yesterday stuck upon the walls of Paris.

"The posts of Germany are now brought to such perfection, that the ordinary mail between St. Petersburgh and Paris is carried in 17 days, a distance which the couriers always required 23 days to perform.

"The Emperor Alexander has erased from the list of Honorary Members of the University of Casan, the name of M. Gregoire, Ex-bishop of the Department of Loir et Cher.

"MADRID, OCT. 26.—We have just learned that General Morillo was arrested in the village of La Zarca, which is two or three leagues from the frontiers. It appears that the General had intended to pass into Portugal, and that he was betrayed by one of his old soldiers. The Constitutional Alcaldes had not received positive orders with respect to him, but the news of his flight reaching them, they ordered him to be arrested, under the pretext of his not having a passport.—Morillo was conducted under a strong escort to Placentia. The military Commandant had sent to Madrid to require instructions. The General has still a numerous party in the army, and it is possible that he will not be sent to the capital. He was arrested on Saturday last.

"The Revolutionists, who made such a merit of their moderation with regard to the *Servilés* compromised in the affair of the 7th of July, have just caused the Duke of Castro-Torrenos, who was Captain of the halberdiers, and who was stationed at Valencia, to be arrested. He is shut up in the same prison in Madrid with the other persons implicated in the same affair. The Brigadier Heron, who was in quarters at Ligonia, has been also arrested and conducted to Madrid. This Brigadier was in command of the first battalion of the first regiment at the Palace.

"The Duchess of Castro-Terrenos has followed her husband from Valence to Madrid.

"The elevation of the Journalist San Miguel, to the post of Minister, has awakened the ambition of the Editors of the *Gurriago* and *la Tercerola.* Discontented with their old fellow-labourer, they have not spared him in their pages, and the Editor of the *Tercerola* has been denounced before the Alcalde upon the requisition of the Minister San Miguel, and the Jury has declared that there is ground for prosecution."

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

A Holiday at the Bank.

We have received Jamaica Papers to the 15th September. They contain, we regret to say, numerous accounts of piratical depredations. It appears that the subject has very naturally occupied the attention of the merchants and traders residing at Kingston, where a public meeting was held at the Court-house on the 9th of September, and several resolutions entered into. The first and third of those resolutions, being the principal ones, we extract.

"Resolved—That the depredations, now so daringly committed on our Commerce, can no longer be viewed with indifference; and that the expediency of extirpating the band of pirates infesting these seas calls loudly for measures the most prompt and efficacious.

"Resolved—That at no period of war were convoys so indispensable in these seas; and that the squadron on the station is totally inadequate to the protection of its trade."

The House of Assembly met on the 1st of October, for the purpose of enabling the Legislature to equalize the American duties under the new Act.

A *Carthagena Gazette*, of the 3d of August, announces the death of the General of Brigade, Thomas Montilla, brother to the celebrated Chief of that name.

The Junta of the new State of Mexico has decreed, that the arms of the Empire, to be used on all public seals, shall be the Nopal tree, growing in a rocky field near a lake, and on the other side an eagle, with the Imperial Crown. The national flag shall be tri-colour, green, white, and red, in vertical lines, displaying on the white an eagle crowned.

Lisbon letters, received by the Mail of yesterday, mention that the expedition to the Brazils was preparing with great activity, and it was supposed that the whole force in readiness for embarkation was not less than 4000 men.

We learn from a Gentleman who saw Mr. Bowring on Friday last, that he was still in prison at Boulogne, and kept in the utmost uncertainty as to the course to be taken by the French Government. He was on that day to have been subjected to a *sixth* interrogatory, which, it was said, was to be the last. As all the interrogatories were *au secret*, not even an advocate being allowed to be present, Mr. Bowring's answers (there being not the slightest check on this species of falsehood) were completely falsified in the *proces verbaux*, or official reports of his examinations.—*Morning Paper.*

Several of the Morning Papers have asserted that Lord Grenville has been appointed to succeed the Marquis of Londonderry as our Ambassador at the Court of Vienna. This is not correct. Sir Henry Wellesley will fill that important station.—*Courier.*

A near connection of the Duke of Wellington has, it is said, received a letter from his Grace, which states that he is perfectly recovered from the pains in his head, and that he was never in his life in the enjoyment of better health than at present.—*Morning Paper.*

GREECE.

We have received this morning, the *Austrian Observer* of the 23d ult. from which we extract the following important details relatively to the recent events in the Morea. We believe them to be as accurate as any accounts from such a quarter, and under the obvious circumstances of the belligerents, can be; the main fact of the retreat of the Turks upon Corinth is corroborated; but there appears to have been no ground for the other vaunting accounts which have been circulated of the successes of the Greeks.

"VIENNA, OCT. 22.—We have received accounts from Corfu, of the 14th Sept. and from Zante of 17th, respecting the state of things in the Morea, at the latest period. Though they do not throw complete light on the events, they give, however, much useful information, considering the insufficiency of the direct accounts from Constantinople. These accounts come from persons, who, strangers to all party spirit, know no other duty or interest than to give a faithful and impartial account of facts, as far as they are acquainted with them. This circumstance is applicable to all the reports, which the *Austrian Observer* is permitted to make use of, and should, in justice, be rather oftener recollected, when people judge of our articles, and compare them with other statements which are naturally partial, and therefore not wholly to be depended upon.

"According to the reports from Corfu, it appears certain that Chourschid Pacha did not execute his march to the Morea with his accustomed prudence, but with great precipitation; that he calculated neither the resources of the country into which he penetrated, nor the resistance that he might experience; and that after an unexpectedly rapid progress, he found himself at Argos, with sufficient forces to continue his operations, but without provisions. The consequence was, that the Turkish Generals were obliged to retire to Corinth: that on this occasion they were attacked by different Chiefs of the Insurgents, and suffered considerable loss. The garrison of Napoli di Romania was again abandoned to its own resources, and again ready to capitulate.

"These events, the dates of which are not precisely stated in our accounts, seem to have taken place at the latter end of August. The Turks, however, remained masters of Corinth, and from this important point they might, as soon as they felt themselves strong enough, resume at pleasure the operations which had been interrupted.

"On the 13th September news had been received at Corfu, that a division of the great Turkish fleet had doubled the southern point of the Morea, and landed 15,000 men at Napoli di Romania; so that not only the Turkish garrison has again escaped the danger which threatened it, of being obliged to capitulate, but the corps of Insurgents which was near that place, has received a considerable check. This news has also been received at Naples, in letters from respectable quarters; and it is considered as certain, but we communicate it, without warranting its authenticity.

"The accounts from Zante relate the events in the Morea; the retrogade movements of the Turks, their causes and consequences, with as little detail as those from Corfu, but on the whole, in perfect agreement with them. Nothing had transpired in Zante of any decisive defeat of the Turks; on the contrary, it was positively asserted there, that the actions which had taken place between the 6th and 9th of September, had been greatly to the disadvantage of the Greeks who had lost in them, among others, the Chiliarch Petinessa and his son, and had at the end retreated into their strong positions. Jussuf Pacha, who commanded the head quarters at Corinth, was incessantly occupied in collecting provisions and reinforcements.

"These accounts give a melancholy picture of the state of the country. The four Military Chiefs, Colocotroni, Ypsilanti, Cerveta, and the Bey of Maina, have divided the Sovereignty of it. The two first govern despotically in the districts of Argolis and Achaia, the two last in Messenia and Napolidi Malvoisia. The inhabitants feel the burdens of this dictatorship, without promising themselves any advantage from it. If at the beginning the insurrection had excited some hopes in the body of the people, the most simple see at length that the only object now, is the advantage or the security of a small number of military adventurers, from whom nothing is to be expected but the indefinite prolongation of the general misery; for nobody believes that, even with the most obstinate resistance, they can finally hold out against the Turkish power; but people tremble at the miseries which they may bring upon the country in the mean time, and before the unequal contest is ended.

"At all events, the issue of the war in Albania and Epirus, is an event very decisive of the fate of the Peninsula and all Greece. The Porte was early sensible that its first care should be to secure those important Provinces, which are one of the keys to its European dominions; and whether it were directed in this point by the advice of enlightened persons, or guided merely by a right judgment, it did not attempt any great measure against the Morea, before it had conquered Ali Pacha, whom it justly considered as its most dangerous enemy. Since his destruction, it has had in fact none to fear but the Suliots, a nation small in numbers, inhabiting a barren country, but the bravest of all these tribes. Even in the life-time of Ali, Chourschid Pacha had gained over the Suliots to the Porte. The violent and imprudent measures of the Generals commanding under him lost this advantage, and the war broke out anew. The most enlightened among the Chiefs of the Insurgents had founded their greatest hopes on this diversion. But the Suliots have at length been forced to yield to the Turks, whom it would not now be an easy task to drive from Epirus. Since the 10th of September, the Turkish flag waves on the walls of Suli. The inhabitants of that town have expressed a wish to emigrate, if the British Government would give them a settlement in one of the Ionian islands. General Adams seems to have entered unwillingly into this negociation, but at length he has complied with the wishes of the Suliots, granted them some districts in the island of Cephalonia, sent several cargoes of corn thither, for the immediate subsistence of the emigrants, and despatched transports to Prevesa to fetch their families.

"The accounts from Zante, as well all those which have reached us, assert in the most positive manner, that no European Power has taken, even in the most indirect manner, any part in the operations of the Turkish army. A strict and scrupulous neutrality has been observed on all sides. The Turks have, in truth, not asked for any aid; and their pride and distrust would certainly have prevented them from accepting it. English vessels, on board one of which was Mr. Green, the Vice-Consul, experienced at the beginning of this month, some difficulty, in entering the Gulf of Lepanto, because they would not submit to be visited, as required by the Turkish authorities. The Austrian flag has been every where respected, but there has also been no ground for complaint against it.

THE PACKET QUESTION.

(From the Cornwall Gazette.)

The following letter from the Earl of Liverpool, addressed to the Members of this Borough, in answer to a Memorial from the Mayor, Burgesses, &c. forwarded to his Lordship by Sir Hussey Vivian, has been received by J. F. Bennallack, Esq. Mayor, and is, we think, decisive as to the non-removal of the Packets:

"Walmer Castle, Oct 25, 1822.

"GENTLEMEN—I have this morning received the favour of your letter, respecting the report of the intended removal of the Packets from Falmouth to some other Port, and transmitting a Memorial from the Mayor, Burgesses, and other inhabitants of the Borough and Town of Truro, and parts adjacent, on the same subject.

"It has been some time under the consideration of his Majesty's Government, whether it would not be expedient to transfer the West India and Mediterranean Packets from the Post Office to the Admiralty, and I believe this measure will be adopted.

"I am not aware how far the Admiralty will deem it expedient to make any alteration in the station of the vessels which will in such case sail with the mail; but I can assure you, that no arrangement will be made, which does not rest exclusively upon the advantage of the public service, combined with a due attention to economy.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

"Your very faithful humble Servant,

"LIVERPOOL.

"To Sir Hussey Vivian, and Lieut.-Col. Gossett."

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

The London Journals of Monday and Tuesday have arrived; their most material contents will be found in our preceding columns.

The *Courier* of the latter date reprobates in strong terms "the mischievous practice of dressing up King WILLIAM'S statue," which it justly terms "an idle and offensive ceremony," and observes—"If a time ever existed, which we much doubt, when any real good resulted from this practice, it has assuredly long since expired, and the only practical consequences that now arise from it are scenes of drunken turbulence, and the exacerbation of party feuds."

Our limits have obliged us to postpone some articles of interest.—Nonald due.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of OSSORY has been pleased to present the Rev. JOSEPH CHRISTIAN REA to the Vicarage of Seirkyran (situate near Birr, in the King's County), vacant by the death of the late Rev. Mr. JACKSON. This preferment is the more honourable to the worthy Gentleman on whom it has been conferred, as it was entirely unsolicited by him—a circumstance, also, which enhances the graciousness of the gift on the part of the esteemed Prelate from whom it has emanated, and who has ever been distinguished by his kindness towards the inferior Clergy in his Diocese.

In noticing, in our last publication, the honourable distinction attained at the late College Examinations by two of the Rev. Mr. GRAHAM'S Pupils, Messrs. ALCOCK and FLEURY, we mistook the name of the latter Gentleman (a son of the respected Archdeacon), which is CHARLES, not WILLIAM, as we then stated.

QUAY AND RIVER WATCH.—The following instances of the great utility of this Establishment have recently occurred.

On Saturday evening, about eight o'clock, a woman, coming on shore from the *Eleanor*, lying near the bridge, fell off the stage into the river, and was rescued from a very critical situation by the watchman on that station, James Browne, who was obliged to go up to his middle in the water to assist her.

On Thursday night, between 11 and 12, a farmer named Andrew Walsh, from the Ross, Co. Wexford, fell out of a boat at the New Quay, and was on the point of perishing, having disappeared for some moments, when he was fortunately hooked by Thomas Flinn, watchman, and providentially preserved from an untimely death.

The last Cork Papers mention several recent outrages committed in that County, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Mallow, but none of a very important character.

Committed to the County Gaol, on *Thursday*, by J. D. Langley, Esq. John Power, to be confined one month for having cut a Tree in the Wood of Whitestown, the property of the Marquis of Waterford.—Same day, by Edm. Power, Esq. Gurteen, Thomas Connolly, charged with horse-stealing.

MEETING OF MAGISTRATES.—This day, at one o'clock, the Magistrates of the County met in the Court-House, agreeably to the Lord Lieutenant's Proclamation, to appoint Constables under the late Act. Colonel Mousell presided: 58 Magistrates were present.

It was resolved, by a majority of 56 to 2, that the 176 Constables should be selected from the Police establishment; and it was unanimously agreed to, that the selection should be made by Richard Wilcocks, Esq. to be submitted to an adjourned meeting of the Magistrates, to be held at the County Court-House, at 12 o'clock on Saturday next.

It was agreed to, that application should be made to Government for an additional Military force to be stationed in the County, during the winter.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

THE FOURTH OF NOVEMBER.

(From the Dublin Evening Post.)

It was our wish to allow the Fourth of November to pass off quietly; and we intimated in our last, that, if not *provoked*, it was our intention to return no more to the subject. We have been provoked by the factious mis-statements in *Saunders's News-Letter*, which, under the guise of neutrality, has manifested, it appears to us, every disposition to prolong and propagate those uncharitable feelings, which it is the duty of every Public Press to arrest, if possible. This is particularly uncalled for in a Paper like *Saunders*, which, to be any thing as a Journal, must be nothing as a Politician. At all events, its politics should be of the soothing, and not of the exasperating kind.

This Paper talks of "violent outrages" committed against the Orangemen. We do not believe the statement. There were violent outrages, it is true, but they were committed by the Orangemen. The Lord Mayor's windows were broken. A Council was held on the propriety of breaking those of Mr. O'Connell. *Saunders* might have known, when it launched this tirade against the Catholic Population of Dublin, that they have been distinguished on this occasion by the most praiseworthy forbearance. They are, in point of numbers, as one hundred to one with respect to the Orangemen. Yet, it was well known to us on Tuesday, that they compelled, notwithstanding the presence of the Police, every person who passed the Molten Image, from nightfall until morning, to take off their hats and compelled others to kneel down and damn the Pope. Now, though this fact was well known to us—though we had obtained from our Reporter a *copious Note* of the Proceedings on Monday—of the Fellows who paraded round the Statue in the broad day—of the indecent and violent exhibition of Orange-ribbons, under the nose of the Chief Magistrate of Police—of Alderman Darley's gentle remonstrance with men who assembled for the manifest purpose of provoking a riot—though we might have stated these things, and many others, we suppressed them, because we wished to bury in oblivion every circumstance likely to prolong the irritation of the moment. We shall still persist in our design; and we would recommend to *Saunders*, if he will not take our advice, when he chooses again to disport on Orange Politics, the study of the following paragraph, which we abridge, from a Ministerial Paper of Tuesday:

"The moderation and propriety with which the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the City conducted themselves yesterday, are entitled to the approbation of every loyal Subject, particularly as an effort was made" (by the Orangemen) "to stimulate the passions of the lower orders among them to the commission of outrage. To the honour of the Persons of the Roman Catholic religion, even in the lower ranks of life, it must be mentioned, that the malignant design failed to produce the horrible effect which the flagitious incendiaries expected."

Our duty as Journalists, however, will not permit us to pass by altogether in silence the *proceedings* of the Orangemen this morning. The following is a plain statement of the facts:

This morning, about four o'clock, a number of Orangemen, headed by Mr. Sutter, assembled round the Statue in College-green, and commenced dressing the Dutchman in his usual paraphernalia; they were soon, however, interrupted by Counsellor Gabbett, who, upon the first intimation of what was passing, hastened to the spot from College-street Office, with a small party of Police, who for a time were set at defiance by the King and Constitution men; Mr. Sutter demanded of Mr. Gabbett by whose authority he wanted to undress the Statue; Mr. Gabbett answered, by my own—very well, exclaimed Mr. Sutter, that is enough! The Police, under the direction of Mr. Gabbett, instantly made preparations for stripping his Highness, the Stadtholder, of the few pieces of Ribbon with which they had commenced the Dressing, but in this they met some opposition. When the Police attempted to raise a ladder against the Pedestal, it was instantly turned over, by those who were robing his Majesty, and broken, but a reinforcement of Horse Police arriving from the Head Office, the Gentry were obliged to submit, and one of their number was carried off a Prisoner to the watch-house, his Companions exclaiming, they would soon have him out in spite of them. During their operations, they were very profuse in groaning, hissing, and using opprobrious epithets to the *Lord Mayor*; and mentioning several respectable Inhabitants by name, whom they likewise honoured with their kind regards. They had a large placard ready to suspend upon the Statue, upon which was painted a "Knave of Clubs."

Informations have been lodged, by Peace Officer Needham, against a person of the name of Dawson, for an assault upon him in the execution of his duty when undressing the Statue.

One word on this subject before we conclude. These Orangemen must be put down *by Law*, or this City, nay, the Country, cannot hope for uninterrupted tranquillity. If no Act of Parliament, at present in force, reaches them, an Act ought to be framed for the express purpose. By the Report of the Trial of the wretched Ribbonmen on Tuesday, it will be seen, as we hinted on that day, that one motive of these illegal Associations is the existence and activity of the Orange Lodges. If we had not the fact on the testimony of a Witness, it would still be easy to infer it *a priori.* We trust that Lord Wellesley's Government, to which the Public, on this score, owe so much, will take this hint into consideration. It will be, if adopted, the crowning effort of his Excellency's Ministry.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

MONDAY, Nov. 4.—Although we had a tolerably large supply of Wheat last week, with 12,172 sacks of Flour, and arrivals by land carriage samples fresh in this morning from Essex and Kent, the Wheat trade was extremely brisk, and full 1s. per quarter dearer than on this day week; but after an hour or two it became rather dull, and that amendment was with difficulty sustained.—Fine Malting Barley is in good request, and sells freely at 31s.; but although higher prices were asked, they were not obtained. Oats sell freely at the prices of last week, the supply being considered not over large. In Beans, Peas, and Flour there is no alteration.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6.—The supply was but small of all kinds of Grain, and the demand was brisk. Red Wheat, from 17s. to 21s., White, 20s. to 22s.; Oats, 9s. to 10s. 6d.; Flour, 11s. to 13s. 6d. The supply was small to-day, in consequence of the people in the country being busy in digging their Potatoes, and in sowing the Wheat seed.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The price of Butter opened yesterday at 80s for first qualities, which was the general currency till towards the close, when some were purchased at 78s. and 79s. The number of firkins weighed at the Crane on Thursday was 117—yesterday, 185—all from neighbouring farmers. Some brokers' parcels appeared, but were not purchased.

GENERAL BUTTER RETURN FOR OCTOBER.

	Firkins.
Received at Merchants' Cellars, from their Buyers in Country Markets	5819
Weighed at the City Crane	8810
Total received in Waterford last month	14,129

The receipts of Grain this week have been very trifling, and prices have undergone little variation. Wheat, 15s. to 17s. 6d.—prime millers' samples, 17s. 9d., and in a few instances, 18s. Oats, 8s. 6d. to 9s. generally—1d. to 2d. over for superior heavy parcels. Grinding Barley, 8s. 6d. to 10s. Malting do. 11s. to 11s. 6d.—very fine, 11s. 9d. and very rarely 12s.

Bacon Pigs remain at 20s. to 21s. 6d. per cwt. Scalded, 16s. to 20s. In a few cases, 3d. to 6d. over has been paid for very prime, of both kinds. Heads, 12s. to 14s.—Offal, 10s. to 12s. per cwt.

No alteration in Flour; prime seconds, 25s. to 26s. per bag. Oatmeal, old, 10s.—new, 11s. to 11s. 6d. per cwt.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, NOV. 7.

ARRIVED,

6th—None.

7th—Favourite, Duck, Chichester, ballast; Harmony, Angel, Falmouth, do.

SAILED,

6th—None.

7th—Thomas, Pym, and Penrose, Anderson, Baltimore (U. S.), whitesalt; Four Brothers, sloops—Mary Ann, Evans—Mary and Margaret, Paige—and Hope, Harris, London, oats; Ann, Lewis, do. butter and oats; Commerce, Evans—Caroline, Gravitt—Eliza and Ann, Hannett—and Mary Ann, Crowhurst, do. butter, bacon, lard, &c.; Enterprize, Lloyd, do. oats, butter, and tallow; Prompt, Lodge, do. butter, flour, &c.; Sportsman, Coster—and Unity, Cheesman, Shoreham, butter, oats, &c.; Hope, Beale, Portsmouth, Southampton, &c. butter and oatmeal; Eliza, Griffiths, do. bacon, oats and barley; Frances and Mary, Quinton, do. butter and bacon; Fame, Williams, ditto, barley and oats; Blessing, Brown, Plymouth, butter, wheat and oats; Marshal Boucher, Coalstone, Bristol, flour and butter; New Blessing, Tedball, do. oats and flour; Jane, Cookes—and Brothers, Lloyd, (from Youghal,) Bristol, wheat; Thomas Booth, Booth, (from Liverpool,) Waterford and Demerara, in goods; Eustace, Williams, (from do.) Cork, in goods; Elizabeth, Ellis, (from Chester,) London, cheese and bricks; Camel, Scarsdale, from Plymouth, Cork, stores; Unity, Corse, (from do.) Cork, coals and rye.

8th—Alfred, Maine, Swansea, flour, and Horses.

Wind N. by E. at 8 morning.

The Choice, Hovey, from Waterford, arrived at Quebec [illegible] Sept.

The Joseph and Ann, Readle—and the William and Mary, Way, sailed from London for Waterford, [illegible].

The Waterford, George, from London, for Waterford, put into [illegible].

Cleared for Waterford, at Liverpool, 5th, Our Hero, Mathews, and Lewarth, Lovering; 7th inst. Perran, Louie.

JOSEPH M'LEAN,

BEGS leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced the AUCTIONEERING BUSINESS, on his own account, at his House opposite the Chapel-street Church, where he will thankfully attend to any Commands in his Line, with attention, punctuality, and despatch. Waterford, Nov. 8, 1822.

D. FOLEY,

(LATE OF CORK)

BEGS leave to inform the Nobility & Gentry of Waterford and its Vicinity, that he SETS KITCHEN RANGES, HOT HEARTHS, GRATES, BOILERS, OVENS, and SMOKE JACKS—also, a much improved KITCHEN STEAM RANGE, by which Dinners can be fully dressed on the Table, from the Kitchen Grate; STEAM BOILERS for Hay, Potatoes, Treasure, and Chaff; SOAP and SALT PANS, on the most improved Plans and at moderate Charges.

Any Commands left at Mr. EDMOND MADIGAN'S, Cook-Lane, or Mr. JAMES WALSH'S, Barronstrand-street, will be duly attended to. November 8, 1822.

TO BE SOLD,

FOR PAYMENT OF DEBTS & INCUMBRANCES,

THE FEE SIMPLE ESTATE of RAHARD, in the Barony of Knocktopher, and County of Kilkenny, containing about FOUR HUNDRED and FORTY-FIVE PLANTATION ACRES, and Let to Solvent Tenants on determinable Leases, at the net Yearly Rental of *Four Hundred and Fifty-Five Pounds, Fifteen Shillings.* These Lands lie about Four Miles from Waterford, adjoining to the High Road to Dublin, are very convenient to Lime-stone Quarries, and within a moderate distance of the Navigable Pill of Kilmacow, communicating with the City of Waterford. The Title, being under an Act of Parliament, is unexceptionable.

Further particulars may be learned, and a Person directed to shew the Lands, on application to JOSEPH GREENE, Esq. Dangan Cottage, Thomastown—HENRY H. HUNT, Esq. Waterford—or Messrs. Ivie and Benson, Arran-Quay, Dublin. Nov. 9, 1822.

WATERFORD DISPENSARY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to this Institution are particularly requested to attend a GENERAL MEETING, to be held at the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, on MONDAY, the 11th Instant, at ONE o'Clock. Several Matters of Importance to the Charity be in an unsettled State, owing to the last Call for a General Meeting having been unsuccessful.

Waterford, 9th Nov., 1822.

AUCTION OF WRECK & MATERIALS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

ON THURSDAY NEXT, THE 14th INST.

ON THE STRAND OF TRAMORE,

THE HULL OF THE HARMONY,

AS SHE NOW LIES,

And the MATERIALS of the said Vessel, in Lots.

☞ THE SALE WILL COMMENCE AT ELEVEN o'CLOCK.

PAYMENT CASH.

Further Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale. WILLIAM HUNT, & Co. Agents.

Waterford, Nov. 8, 1822.

PEARSON, Auctioneer.

N. B. The SALE of the CARGO, TIMBER, and LATHWOOD, will take place in a few days.

TO BE LET,

For such Term as may be agreed on,

A Very eligible PROVISION and BACON CONCERN, in complete Order, and fit for immediate Work, without any Expenditure whatever, with a convenient DWELLING HOUSE annexed, situated at Summer-Hill, in this City. Application to THOMAS NEVINS.

Waterford, October 7, 1822.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE *Corporation of the City of Waterford,*

FOR ONE YEAR, ENDING THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH, 1822.

INCOME.	£	s.	d.
One Year's Rent of Houses, Lands and Tythes, to the 25th March, 1822, per Rental	4130	15	9
One Year's Rent of Property in the City, purchased from Lord Enniskillen, per Rental	391	2	1
Rent paid by Sundry Persons, for Holdings not included in Rental, Leases not being executed	83	12	6
Received for Custom on Butter, sold in the City, from 1st January, to 31st December, 1821	355	16	2
Received from Sundry Persons, for Pipe Water, supplied to them	142	10	0
Received from L. & P. Hackett, for the Street Dung, for One Year	50	0	0
Total Amount of Income	£5152	16	6

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Interest payable to Sundry Persons, on £61,286 13s. 4d. borrowed at various periods	2565	18	8
Salaries of Officers and Servants for one year	178	0	0
Expended in Repairing the Flagging and Paving of the Streets, and Making and Repairing Sewers, under the direction of Aldermen Hackett and Hunt	297	11	0
Expended in Cleansing and Repairing the City Basins—and for Metal Pipes, and laying them, to extend the supply of Water to different parts of the City	265	12	4
Donations to the House of Industry, Mendicant Asylum, and for other Charitable purposes	115	10	0
Paid to the Rev. Wm. Price, to provide Premiums for the Grammar School	20	0	0
Annuities granted at various periods to Widows and Children of Officers and Servants of the Corporation, and others	209	0	0
Paid Rents for Water to supply the City Water Courses, sundry Holdings, and for Premises Rented for the purpose of Widening Streets	358	0	5
Subscription to the National Testimonial of his Majesty's Visit to Ireland	100	0	0
Repairs of Premises and contingent Expences	111	4	2
Coals and Candles for the Guard-House, and for the Mayor's and other Offices	32	6	2
Paid for Printing and Stationary	11	12	11
Total Amount of Expenditure	£7299	15	8

	£	s.	d.
Total Amount of Expenditure as above	£7299	15	8
Total Amount of Income	5152	16	6
Excess of Expenditure	£2146	19	2

In presenting the foregoing Statement, your Committee beg to remark, that the Rents are stated at the gross amount of the Rentals, without reference to the Arrears of Rents, all of which it is expected will be received. In like manner, the Interest for one year of the entire of the Debts of the Corporation is charged in the Expenditure—all of which had not been called for at the period to which the Account is made up. Other Sums were expended in the year that do not appear charged in the Expenditure, because the parties to whom they were due did not apply for payment until after the 25th of March. These your Committee have reason to believe will not amount to less than £400—so that the real excess of Expenditure above the Income of the Corporation, in the year ending the 25th March last, amounts to at least £2569.

Your Committee cannot forbear recommending that strict economy should be observed by the Corporation in every department of their Expenditure—and that they should not expend Money except for the most urgent purposes, until time shall enable them to meet the Annual Expenditure, without incurring further Debt, which can be expected will be the case in 1825. Nor can your Committee close their observations, without expressing how much they feel at being able to report, that all Demands against the Corporation for Interest are paid when due.

SAMUEL KING, JOHN NEWPORT,
HENRY H. HUNT, HENRY SARGENT,
JOHN HARRIS, M. EVELYN.

List of OFFICERS and SERVANTS, paid by the CORPORATION of the CITY of WATERFORD.

	£	s.	d.
The Mayor	290	0	0
Sheriffs, £150 each	300	0	0
Recorder	160	0	0
President of Court of Conscience	100	0	0
Town Clerk—and allowance for Stationary	50	15	0
Master of Grammar School—and Lecturer of St. Olave's	100	0	0
Two High Constables, £50 each	100	0	0
Coroner	50	0	0
Treasurer	50	0	0
Sword Bearer	40	0	0
Mayor's Clerk	40	0	0
Eight Constables, £30 each	240	0	0
Clerk of Court of Conscience	30	0	0
Organist of Cathedral	20	0	0
Keeper of Fire Engines	30	0	0
Four Serjeants at Mace, £20 each	80	0	0
Inspector of Water Pipes	40	0	0
Two Weighmasters at Potatoe Scales, who are also Constables, £20 each	40	0	0
Keeper of Assembly Rooms	30	0	0
Four Market Constables, £10 each	40	0	0
Porter at Town Hall	20	0	0
City Beadle	20	0	0
Crier of Court	10	0	0
Clerk of Meat Market	10	0	0
Bailiff of Court of Conscience	10	0	0
Two Sheriffs' Bailiffs, £15 each	30	0	0
Porter at Fish-House	8	0	0
Clock Maker	8	0	0
Sexton	4	0	0
Ditto for Ringing Bells on State Days, &c.	5	0	0
Court Keeper	4	0	0
Lecturer under the late Colonel Alcock's will	30	0	0
Diocesan Schoolmaster of Ossory	2	13	7
Exchange Keeper	6	0	0
Collector of Public Money	10	0	0
Beadle of Church Yard	5	0	0
Chamberlain, for his Commission on Rents, &c. received	98	15	0

N. B. Some part of the Salaries of some of the above Officers was not paid on the 25th March—consequently the gross amount of this List does not correspond exactly with the Items of Salaries in the foregoing account of Expenditure.

ANNUITIES PAID by the CORPORATION of the CITY of WATERFORD.

	£	s.	d.
Joseph Price	15	0	0
William Chambers's Children	25	0	0
Elizabeth Barker	20	0	0
James Shehandine	20	0	0
Mary Grierson	20	0	0
Sarah Clarke	15	0	0
Judith Clarke	15	0	0
Ann Wilson	10	0	0
Susannah Nicholson	8	0	0
Margaret Savage	6	0	0
Elizabeth Bennett	6	0	0
Mary Flinn	6	0	0
Mary Williams	5	0	0
William Noble	5	0	0
Elizabeth Oakly	5	0	0

AUCTION OF DEALS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

AT THE STORES OF THOMAS NEVINS, FERRYBANK, WATERFORD,

On MONDAY, the 11th instant,

UPWARDS OF FOUR THOUSAND SEVENTY HUNDRED

Of Twelve Feet Three Inch Nine Inch

PINE DEALS,

Being the entire Cargo of the *Europe*, direct from Quebec.

The above are of the very best Quality, and the whole will be sold without reserve if Buyers attend.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.

Waterford, Nov. 7, 1822.

WANTED,

From £200 to £300,

ON UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.

Apply to Messrs. COWEN and FANNING, Attorneys, King-street, Waterford—or 15, Aungier-street, Dublin—(if by Letter, post-paid.) Nov. 5, 1822.

TO BE LET,

THE INN AT STRADBALLY,

IN THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

A Proper Person, competent to carry on same, will meet with liberal encouragement.

For Particulars, apply at the Office of this Paper. November 5, 1822.

PRINCE'S IMPROVED RUSSIA OIL.

THE ROYAL FAMILY, NOBILITY, GENTRY, LADIES and GENTLEMEN may rely on it, they will not have a hair fall off or turn grey, by now using PRINCE'S celebrated RUSSIA OIL, as it is so improved with an extra valuable ingredient, through which it has made the Russia Oil the greatest nourisher and preserver to the Hair in the universe, will make it grow thick and long, and prevent its falling off or ever turning grey; and is such a nourisher to the roots of the Hair, that if it even has begun to turn grey, will restore it again to its natural colour, and if used often it will never turn grey again, and is sure to clear the scurf, from infancy to old age, and will always keep the head and hair clean and beautiful.—Gentlemen who have lost their hair, and have the least sign of roots of hair remaining, by using regularly for a few months, Prince's Improved Russia Oil, with the extra valuable ingredient, will be sure to restore it, and produce a fine head of hair, which hundreds have experienced. Even Medical Gentlemen have published in the Gazette of Health, that Prince's Russia Oil is superior to any Oil for the hair, and will do, in cases of baldness and weak hair, what can possibly be done.

Ladies will find Prince's Russia Oil preferable to any other Oil for dressing their own or false hair, as it gives it a beautiful gloss, and keeps it in curl. Gentlemen wearing Wigs, ought to use it instead of pomatum. It promotes eyebrows, whiskers, &c. and, through the extra ingredient, it will only always keep pleasant in all climates.

Ask for PRINCE'S Russia Oil, with the extra ingredient, and observe "PRINCE" on the wrapper and seals; and his address "A. PRINCE, 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon, London," is on the cover of each bottle, without, it is not genuine, and cannot answer the purpose. The ounce bottle 5s., or a large bottle, containing five ounces, £1, which is a saving; or six large for £5, which is yet a greater saving.

Proved by affidavit, the 24th November, 1814, before the Lord Mayor of London, that A. PRINCE is the Original Proprietor in the universe of the Russia Oil; and therefore if any Perfumer, Medicine Vender, Hair Dresser, or any one else, sell Russia Oil, that is not PRINCE'S, they are Impostors, as they sell Counterfeits to their Customers.

Sold, wholesale, retail, and for exportation, by the sole Proprietor, A. PRINCE, No. 9, Poland-street, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon; and by Mr. SMYTH, Perfumer, [illegible], New Bond-street; HENDRIE, Tichborne-street; [illegible]; Messrs. [illegible], 34, Sackville-street, Dublin; and by most respectable Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

It is no wonder that Ladies and Gentlemen have complained of the Russia Oil not being of service to the hair, as they have found out that unprincipled persons have sold them Counterfeits.

⁂ Ladies and Gentlemen will be particular, as Impostors have made the covers of the Counterfeit Russia Oil so near like the Genuine, and even imitated the Original Proprietor's name, and also copied the Affidavit of the Original Proprietor, made before the Lord Mayor; therefore purchasers should be cautious, and have it of the Proprietor, or of a respectable Vender.

Ladies and Gentlemen residing in the Country may be certain of having the Genuine Russia Oil, by sending a remittance to the Proprietor; it will be forwarded immediately by coach.

It keeps in all climates; the older the better. Merchants and Captains will receive a liberal allowance for exportation.

⁂ Observe. There are such Counterfeits selling in petty shops for any small price, which are injurious to the hair, but the genuine is only sold in two sizes, 5s. and 20s. bottles.

Mr. PRINCE respectfully acquaints Perfumers and Medicine Venders in the Country, that they may be supplied with his Genuine Russia Oil from any of the Wholesale Perfumers and Medicine Venders they deal with in London, as the principal Wholesale Houses in London are Agents of his, and Mr. P. has made such arrangements as to enable them to allow all Country Shopkeepers a good discount.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

WELLESLEY.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation of the Twenty-fifth day of January last, the Parish of PIERCETOWNLANDY, in the COUNTY of MEATH, was declared to be in a State of Disturbance, and to require an Extraordinary Establishment of Police:

And Whereas it hath been made known to us, that the Townland of RATHEATH, in the said Parish of PIERCETOWNLANDY, is restored to Peace and Good Order:

We the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the Advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, do hereby declare, that the Townland of RATHEATH, in the said Parish of PIERCETOWNLANDY, is restored to Peace and Good Order; of which all Justices of the Peace, and other Magistrates and Peace Officers of the said County, and all others whom it may concern, are to take Notice.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 28th day of October 1822.

JOHN G. ARMAGH. WM. DUBLIN. R. CAHILL. FOSTER TUAM, &c. CHARLES KILDARE.—NORBURY. ST. M'MAHON. W. C. PLUNKETT. W. DOWNES. HENRY GOULBURN.

God save the KING.