



The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31. The London Journals of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, have arrived—No mail due. The question as to Peace or War between France and Spain is still undecided, and we need only refer to those speculations which are indulged upon the subject.

REVISION OF THE MAGISTRACY.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD. A writ of Superdudum, has, we understand, been received by the Clerk of the Peace of the County of Waterford, withdrawing the Commission of the Peace from the following twenty-eight Gentlemen:

- John Boyse (Tallow), James Kelly, James Eastace, Edward Mitchell, John Conry, Maurice Conry, John Clavinus Veresford, John Ashby Ashby, Edward Elbott, Francis Dubbs, Thomas Fulton, Robert C. Coper, Charles Courtenay, Marcus Corry, William Cloughfield, Owen Lloyd.

Of the above-named Gentlemen, one only (Mr. Boyse) is a resident of the County; another (Major Swan) merely held the Commission in connection with his titration in the Revenue, which required that he should be a general Magistrate; and all after the first seven names are Military Officers, of different ranks, who were invested with Civil authority when stationed in the County in times of disturbance.

(From the Southern Reporter.)

A Noble Lord in this part of the County (County Cork), whose family influence has been considerably increased, by the result of a late contested election in the North, is stated to have waited on the Lord Chancellor immediately after the names of the persons superseded in the Commission of the Peace in this County were made known, and to have represented that a great many of those whom he had recommended were included in the list, of which he asked some explanation.

The Learned Lord, thus applied to, is said to have given an answer, which, though of course very polite and courteous, was not deemed satisfactory, and the consequence was, a declaration on the part of the Nobleman alluded to, that he would bring the matter before Parliament.

We do not wish to be considered as in any other way authorising this statement, than merely embodying a report which is in general circulation.

STRAW AND FURL CHARITY.

Table with columns: Name, Amount, Total Receipts £15 11 0. Lists names like The Officers of the County, Rev. W. Power, etc.

EXPENDITURE.

Table with columns: Item, Amount. Lists items like Straw and Furl Tickets, Fire hooks, brushes, line, etc.

As the funds are almost totally exhausted, and a great deal still to be done, it is requested, that such Citizens as have not as yet subscribed, will have the goodness to send their Donations to Mr. Patrick M'Donnell, Treasurer, in order to prevent the necessity of personal application.

OUTRAGE ON THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

(From the Dublin Correspondent.)

Addressed to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant are pointing in from all parts of the Kingdom. Men who never felt or thought alike upon any public occurrence, on this occasion boast a common feeling of horror united with indignation—perfectly uniform, general, and national. Nor is this concord limited merely to the feelings alluded to; it is just as general respecting the admiration which has been produced by the conduct of the illustrious person at the head of the Government. Every day seems to increase the national interest in the character of this distinguished Nobleman, and what has been approbation with some, has warmed into applause, and panegyric intensely indulged has matured into expressions of affectionate attachment. They who looked coldly at the measures of the Government a short while ago, because there was a variance distinguishable in them from what had been usual, are

beginning to relax in the penny of their commendation; for at last they have discovered that the state and condition of nations have their mutability like other things—that times and circumstances exact their compliances like other more simple necessities—that the diffusion of property, and the extension of education, produce great, though silent changes in the very substance of society—and that what may have been endurable as a custom or an observance, or as one of those civil rituals which are sometimes practised in a certain state of civilization, becomes insupportable, and often injurious, in another and more generally improved state of things. With this impression spreading and deepening in men's minds, many have been led to agree with us in opinion, that Ireland has long left that period behind, when any purpose conducive to interest, or advantageous to national character could be effected by periodical celebrations of the triumphs of our position of the People, or the discomfitures of another; that, as a Nation, we now touch a period of intelligence and liberality, when we are bound to lay out our schemes of national prosperity and honour upon very different principles from riotous remembrances of civil wars, or poetic commemorations of intestine feuds. Those injurious and offensive habits have had their day; but the present times disallow them; and all future times must disown them; until it shall be established as a fundamental maxim, that the more anger, strife, discord and repulsion which prevail among a People, the greater and the happier they must become. It has been foreseen by many, that the practices to which we have been alluding must have an end; that they could not co-exist with the spirit of the present times; and perhaps no better season could be selected for mild and decisive disapprobation of them, than the commencement of the reign of one of the most accomplished, as well as the most paternal Sovereigns that ever wore the triple Crown of the United Kingdom; and during the Lieutenancy in Ireland of one of the greatest Statesmen that ever shed a lustre upon high rank, and the greatest statesman under the Royal authority.

The first step has been taken in this important and necessary interference of the Executive—and it will be persevered in with vigour and determination; and all silly evasion of its design can only involve prejudice in difficulties, and obstinacy in perplexities. Policy and justice have pronounced judgment upon this case—and from that judgment there is no appeal.

While we have always contended for the necessity of suppressing all public manifestations of party spirit, which keep alive heart-burnings among the People, and revive dissensions that trouble the public quiet, and retard the progress of morals and civilization, we are far from approving of a vindictive species of policy which several of our contemporaries think it proper to recommend. We desire public quiet and public order; and for the peculiar equanimity which has arisen out of the measures taken to preserve both, we shall see without sympathy the malefactors suffer the severest award of criminal justice; but many of our contemporaries are not satisfied with those measures, but call aloud for the suppression of Orange Societies, mistaking, perhaps, their own habitual prejudices for a sense of public policy—just as the wolf, when sent to school, could only learn the letters which form the word *agrum*; Orangeism forms the insurmountable subject of their declamations. But the history of Ireland shows how little can be done by the power of the most tremendous laws, when opposed to religious feelings and principles—and it is the purpose of the philosophy of history to go a little beyond dry facts, and to extract from them the history of their wisdom. They who have our national faith in their keeping, know how to read aright the lore of history, and our counsel upon the subject is not wanting.

The grace with which Alderman Nugent was received by his Excellency on a very recent occasion, appears to have surprised a few; but we apprehend it is because they have listened too much to party tales, and exerted too indolently their own understandings, that they are to attribute their wonder, and not to the circumstance itself. The Lord Lieutenant recognises no distinctions of party—neither the rabid Protestantism of the Anti-Union Alderman, nor the calculating Catholicism of the most interested declaimer; with those extremes, or with the softer distinctions peculiar to religious politics, his Excellency does not meddle; for, as we have repeatedly affirmed, he does not attempt to set up any party, or to pit down any party—his object manifestly is, to govern all parties with an even and impartial hand—to prevent any one from troubling or injuring the other—to compel, if necessary, a cessation from all provocatives to public disturbance—and to enjoy, as far as the force of precept and example can hope to effect so happily a purpose, conciliatory habits among the great divisions into which different religious creeds have cast the People—mild, and generous, and placable conduct towards each other—such as the general interest specially calls for—such as real religion, under all its modifications, inculcates and commands. The fanatic, in one case, may snarl, because he thinks the King's Representative is not going too far—and, in another, because he is not going far enough. Both are in error, because their prejudices are the guides to their understanding. Every other description of persons, who have hearts touched with a true sense of what is for the honour and interest of this suffering Country, are ready to do homage to a policy which avouch such his conciliable extremes.

CORK ADDRESSES.

(From the Southern Reporter of Saturday.)

"'Tis all men's office to speak pithily to those that siting under a load of sorrow," is a very feeling and Christian sentiment; and with our whole hearts would we enforce the necessity of impressing it upon all those who may happen to meet faces in which grief or disappointment are depicted, no matter what may be the cause of either.

There is yet no answer to that conical paper, termed "the Address of the principal Inhabitants of the City of Cork" to the Lord Lieutenant, which was presented to His Excellency by Sheriff Bernard, unless the return of the Sheriff himself, *with-out an answer*, can be called a reply. Visible is the consternation, in consequence of this mishap, which is spread among "the principal Inhabitants;" (God defend us!) who, we fancy, know now that they have been found out. This is a state of things which calls for the commiseration of every compassionate mind, and therefore it is that we invoke the public eye for all who are involved in it, and recommend the inculcation of the value of that virtue from which so much consolation can be drawn.

We have stated that Mr. Sheriff Bernard has returned. He reached this City on Wednesday evening, and yesterday favoured us with a visit, during which we found him as gentlemanly and courteous in his manners and conduct as we had always known him to be, and presenting an instance to which a man with a well-regulated mind will never form an exception—in which the most opposite opinions may be entertained on public subjects without suffering them to affect individual intercourse. Mr. Bernard stated to us—but in order to prevent mistakes, we shall give the account of what occurred from the Corporation Gazette, promising, however, that it corresponds in all particulars with Mr. B.'s verbal report to ourselves.

The Sheriff was introduced to his Excellency by Sir N. Colthurst, Barr. one of the City Representatives. The presentation took place on Tuesday last, at half-past four o'clock, and he was received by his Excellency in the most gracious and condescending manner. As Mr. Bernard was about to read the Address in the usual manner, his Excellency advanced to the Sheriff, and in the most courteous manner said, "as he had to apologise to him, before he commenced reading the Address, for not being able to hand him a written reply, his Secretary had been so pressed with business, in consequence of the late transaction, that he found it quite impossible to convey his reply to him; when you read your address, I will reply, and a copy shall be transmitted to you, at the earliest opportunity." Sheriff Bernard then read the Address, several parts of which, his Excellency, by his manner, seemed much to approve of. He then proceeded, in the most energetic style, to express his high satisfaction at receiving this renewed mark of the estimation in which he was held by the loyal inhabitants of Cork, and dwelt with much force upon the goodness of his intentions and anxious desire to promote the happiness and welfare of the People of Ireland, in accordance with the commands of his Majesty.

Having thus given the Sheriff's statement, for we never withhold any side of a question, and would expressly have inserted this account of his "gracious reception" in our last publication, as in the present, we cannot help still considering it strange, as it certainly is unprecedented in the history of the presentation of congratulatory Addresses, that His Excellency should have desired Justice an answer in the customary form, and to which he had not previously in possession of the fact, that that presentation to him, by Mr. Sheriff Bernard was not a record of the public opinion, but a mere formal document, got up by Convention machinery, to present the expression of public opinion, which the Noble Marquis invites and court; and that an Address was to follow, which would be, in truth, what it purported to be—a statement of the unbiassed sentiments of the great and respectable portion of the community of this City, on the spirit of His Excellency's administration, and on the anxiety of that function which aimed at his life—points upon which the Corporation Address was studiously silent, and to evade which it was concocted in the local *Pavilion Mansera*.

The Address from the City of Cork has been doubtless presented to his Excellency ere now; and we anticipate that reception, and immediate answer to it, which the high responsibility of the Deputation, and the intelligence of those who sent them, deserve. We shall in all probability be enabled to present it to the Public when next we appear before them; and in the mean time we have those who, with professions of loyalty on their lips, are ready to every true principle of it in their hearts, to the pursuit of that work which they have assigned to themselves, of encouraging a reputation of the degrading outrage on the Marquis Wellesley, by representing that which has already taken place in the point of view in which it is set forth in the following placard, copies of which are plentifully distributed, and the authors of which are well known.

ADDRESS OF THE ALDERMEN OF CORK, TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

We, His Majesty's most enlightened and liberal subjects, the undersigned City of Cork, beg leave to congratulate your Excellency, on your late providential escape from a *deadly and treacherous plot*, maliciously *formed*, and *deliberately attempted* to be carried out effect, by assassinating your Excellency with an *Empy Bottle*, and a *Hatchet's* *Battle*.

While we look with horror on this deeply conceived plot, we cannot help feeling the most heartfelt satisfaction, at the opportunity it affords, of availing ourselves of the opportunity of reiterating our most sincere wishes for the success of your Majesty's Arms, in the suppression of Rebellion and Anarchy, to an unjustly charged upon the true Patriots and Emancipators of their Country; but so notoriously impudently in this exterminating and begotten Banditti.

We cannot sufficiently admire and applaud your Excellency's cool and collected demeanour, in the most liberal and enlightened manner, of reiterating our most sincere wishes for the success of your Majesty's Arms, in the suppression of Rebellion and Anarchy, to an unjustly charged upon the true Patriots and Emancipators of their Country; but so notoriously impudently in this exterminating and begotten Banditti.

Long may your Excellency continue amongst us, and thus afford us frequent opportunities of testifying our loyalty to that Sovereign, to whom we owe a grateful and affectionate attachment, and of repeating our attachment to the illustrious House of Hanover, and our Glorious Constitution.

A MAN KILLED IN NICHOLAS-STREET, LIMERICK, ON ST. STEPHEN'S NIGHT.

(FROM THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE OF SATURDAY.)

Yesterday, an Inquest was held in the Coroner's Room of the Exchange, before the Right Worshipful D. F. G. Mahony, Mayor and Coroner, assisted by the Charter Justices, Aldermen Andrew Watson, Sir C. Marrett, and Thomas O'Mahony, and Capt. Drought, Chief Magistrate of the City Police, after viewing the body of John Hennessy, who lay dead in his house in Nicholas-street, since the preceding night.

As there are various reports in circulation relating to the death of the deceased, we think the publication of the outlines of the evidence taken before the Coroner will be the most prudent mode of informing the Public as to the causes of this melancholy catastrophe.

The first witness was Anne Burns, who resides in Nicholas-street, opposite the Castle Barracks. She stated that about seven o'clock on Thursday evening, hearing a noise in the street, and the ringing of stones, she raised up the window, and on looking out, saw three soldiers at the head of Whitehouse-lane pulling down stones; that there were two men with coloured clothes throwing stones at the soldiers, who drew their bayonets, and pursued those men down the lane; that the soldiers caught one man, and brought him to a dung-hill in said lane, where they stripped him with their bayonets; that witness does not know who that man was, neither can she identify the persons of any of said soldiers, but has since heard there was another person wounded besides the deceased Hennessy.

The next witness was Sergeant Thwaites, who stated that the deceased had received a wound in the upper part of the thigh, near the groin, which appeared to be inflicted by some sharp instrument; the great artery and vein were wounded, which was the cause of his death; there were other small wounds on his forehead and back part of the thigh; the latter appeared to be from the passing through of the instrument.

James Maddigan sworn.—Was passing by Whitehouse-lane, when he saw the deceased dragged and struck by a soldier; that he reconnoitred with another soldier, of whom he had some personal knowledge, and solicited him to interfere and not to murder the honest man; witness was replied to by said person, "I will, and you too, you Rouser!"—witness was then struck by one of three soldiers who was then in the lane. Witness cannot say what whetstone the deceased was struck, but that himself was struck with a bayonet, and being rendered senseless by the blow he received, cannot tell what occurred after he saw the deceased dragged towards a dung-hill. Witness admits that he had been accused of committing riots heretofore, more than once, and that an Address was to follow, which would be, in truth, what it purported to be—a statement of the unbiassed sentiments of the great and respectable portion of the community of this City, on the spirit of His Excellency's administration, and on the anxiety of that function which aimed at his life—points upon which the Corporation Address was studiously silent, and to evade which it was concocted in the local *Pavilion Mansera*.

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and to another have come into his house, requiring that he should give them, in consequence of some soldiers being already drinking within; while witness was thus talking to said persons, one of the soldiers came out and charged one of the men with having struck and robbed him; the other two men, however, were then outside the door, and on seeing another soldier and a sergeant coming into witness's house, they immediately attacked the former, who ran down the street, and was followed by the latter, who was disabled in a breast by a ball in Dargh's Bay, on the 6th of October, and obliged to cut away his breast, and throw his gun overboard; she was with much difficulty brought into the house, and after having undergone a temporary repair, was to have proceeded to Plymouth under convoy, as above stated. The Racehorse left Milford Haven early on Saturday morning, the 14th inst. After taking a pilot on board, she proceeded for her destination. They made the Island between two and three P.M., but the weather being thick and the night being pitch dark, the pilot, it is supposed, on nearing the shore, mistook the Bay of Cast, town, which is very capacious, for that of Douglas; and about half-past five, when the land was described close to them, in attempting to enter the Bay, the vessel struck upon Longspur point, which is surrounded by tremendous and almost perpendicular rocks. All hope of saving her was at once given up, as she lifted lastly, and the pumps became useless. Guns of distress, with rockets, false fires, and other signals, were made for assistance from shore; but the wind blowing directly into the Bay, and being rather fresh, two boats only could be procured that would venture into their assistance, which they did with lanterns in their hands, and many of the inhabitants rushed from the town, in a most alarming night, to the boat, which is distant about three miles from it, and over the greatest part very dangerous from the rocks and broken ground to be passed, and this in the hope of being enabled to the unfortunate sufferers. At the same time, the Captain and Senior Lieutenant were both on deck, and it appears that neither of them can be attributed to the Officers of his Majesty's ship.

It now became necessary to save the lives of the crew; and such was the exertion of the crew on board the ship, that not a man was lost, and the ship was safely landed. We understand that the Captain had the well called of the crew, and in each man's name being called over, he made out the boat, when an Officer was named to do so, and take charge of it, and to land, if possible, among the rocks, which were covered with little hope, as the sea was heaving, and the boats were in great danger. Happily for all the rest, this difficulty was completely overcome, as by this time the men were made to stand on the shore, and the wreck, where there was any hope of their landing in security.

The Captain, First Lieutenant, and Master's Mate (Mr. Bone), came in the last boat, which, unfortunately, was called overboard, and consisted of seventeen persons, Captain Sackley being the last man who quitted the ship. About a quarter of twelve, the Captain, having given orders, as usual, by which all were left to their own support, the Captain, having given orders, as usual, by which all were left to their own support, the Captain, having given orders, as usual, by which all were left to their own support.

The various branches of Military Expenditure, heretofore under the control of the Commission of Military Accounts in Dublin, viz. Major-General Bawntine, Robert Barry, and J. D. Dalrymple Campbell, Esqrs. from the 25th inst. will be transferred to the Secretary at War in London, and all communications on that head are to be made to Lord Palmerston.

The four Spiritual Peers who are to sit in Parliament during the ensuing session, are understood, the Archbishop of Armagh, and the Bishops of Meath, Kildare, and Down.

Box-Mor of the Attorney-General.—On the day after the late riot in the Dublin Theatre, Mr. Plunket went to congratulate his Excellency on his escape. "Why," said the Marquis, "I am told the whole tumult was got up by Protestants. What do they mean? Do they think I am a Papist?" "I can't say as to that, replied the Attorney-General, but certainly your Excellency beheld on the occasion a like *Roman*."

1st. Your age. 2d. The period you have acted upon full-pay in every branch of the public service, and the stations where you have served. 3d. The disabilities or ailments you may suffer from, if any exist.

LOSS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SLOOP RACEHORSE.

Official accounts were received on Saturday at the Admiralty of the loss of His Majesty's sloop Racehorse, Capt. Sackley, in attempting to enter the harbour of Douglas, Isl. of Man, on the night of the 14th inst. The following particulars on the subject will be found interesting.

This vessel had been ordered from the Plymouth Station to the Isle of Man, as convoy for the Vigilant cutter, Lieut. Rodd, who had been disabled in a breast by a ball in Dargh's Bay, on the 6th of October, and obliged to cut away his breast, and throw his gun overboard; she was with much difficulty brought into the house, and after having undergone a temporary repair, was to have proceeded to Plymouth under convoy, as above stated. The Racehorse left Milford Haven early on Saturday morning, the 14th inst. After taking a pilot on board, she proceeded for her destination. They made the Island between two and three P.M., but the weather being thick and the night being pitch dark, the pilot, it is supposed, on nearing the shore, mistook the Bay of Cast, town, which is very capacious, for that of Douglas; and about half-past five, when the land was described close to them, in attempting to enter the Bay, the vessel struck upon Longspur point, which is surrounded by tremendous and almost perpendicular rocks. All hope of saving her was at once given up, as she lifted lastly, and the pumps became useless. Guns of distress, with rockets, false fires, and other signals, were made for assistance from shore; but the wind blowing directly into the Bay, and being rather fresh, two boats only could be procured that would venture into their assistance, which they did with lanterns in their hands, and many of the inhabitants rushed from the town, in a most alarming night, to the boat, which is distant about three miles from it, and over the greatest part very dangerous from the rocks and broken ground to be passed, and this in the hope of being enabled to the unfortunate sufferers. At the same time, the Captain and Senior Lieutenant were both on deck, and it appears that neither of them can be attributed to the Officers of his Majesty's ship.

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ROYAL GENEROSITY.

We have great pleasure in making known the following act of royal munificence, communicated to us on most respectable authority. The loss of the sloop *Racehorse*, shipwrecked near St. Peter, in the night of the 14th inst., on her voyage from Waterford to Burlington, as already mentioned in the *Chronicle*, must be fresh in the recollection of our readers. The melancholy circumstances attendant on this disaster have been communicated to the King, his Majesty, with a generosity that does honour to his benevolent heart, immediately ordered Fifty Pounds to be granted to Isaac Bass, Esq. of Burlington, for the use of the Widow and Children of Captain Moomy, master and part owner of that vessel, who, with his eldest son, and all his crew, perished on that distressing occasion.

On Thursday, at Ballycullen Church, by the Rev. Hans Cadden, Deans of Waterford, County of Cork, the late Mr. John M'Call, of Cork, was buried. The deceased was a native of the County of Down, and was a member of the Society of Friends. He was a man of a liberal and benevolent mind, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and was a man of a liberal and benevolent mind, and was highly respected by all who knew him.

On Saturday week at his Country-house, Rathmore, Mr. John Swann, of Downpatrick, Dublin, aged 73 years, died. He was a man of a liberal and benevolent mind, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and was a man of a liberal and benevolent mind, and was highly respected by all who knew him.

On Saturday night, a man named William Lospet, of Waterford-street, Hill out the Grand Canal near James's-street, Dublin. He was taken into a state of great excitement by some persons who saw him fall in, and conveyed to St. Stephen's Hospital, where every exertion was made on the part of the Medical Gentlemen—and, after considerable time, animation was restored. These humane Gentlemen's praiseworthy conduct deserves our warm acknowledgments, and may serve as an example to all of us (under similar circumstances) not too hastily to abandon the hopes of success.

There is a remarkable difference in the relation of landlord and tenant, as it exists in England and Ireland. In England, the landlord provides the building for his tenants, and is answerable for the repairs; and frequently he takes a mode in fulfilling this duty, not only with exactness, but even with magnificence. In Ireland, generally speaking, for these exceptions, no deduction is made from the rents on these accounts. The tenant must supply himself with every thing. If, on entering into his farm, he finds, as is usually the case, either a wretched house or a farm house in a state of ruin, he must himself incur the expense of repairing or building a new one, or otherwise he must be content to live in the habitually miserable condition to which he has hitherto been doomed. Much of the depressed state of the lower orders in Ireland is to be ascribed to this single circumstance. It materially checks the progress, or rather it destroys the very beginning of improvement, and keeps the whole tenantry in hopeless degradation. It is not easy to see by what legislative means this evil can be remedied; namely, that the landlords of Ireland should take it into their serious consideration, whether they might not materially benefit the people, and in a great degree elevate them from their degraded condition, by following in the point which we have mentioned the example of the landlord proprietors of England.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger*.

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are the same as on Monday for prime samples of Wheat and Barley, although our supplies are abundant; but Oats, from the magnitude of our acreage, are heavy sale, and a shilling lower. In Beans, Peas, and other articles, there is no variation.

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There is a remarkable difference in the relation of landlord and tenant, as it exists in England and Ireland. In England, the landlord provides the building for his tenants, and is answerable for the repairs; and frequently he takes a mode in fulfilling this duty, not only with exactness, but even with magnificence. In Ireland, generally speaking, for these exceptions, no deduction is made from the rents on these accounts. The tenant must supply himself with every thing. If, on entering into his farm, he finds, as is usually the case, either a wretched house or a farm house in a state of ruin, he must himself incur the expense of repairing or building a new one, or otherwise he must be content to live in the habitually miserable condition to which he has hitherto been doomed. Much of the depressed state of the lower orders in Ireland is to be ascribed to this single circumstance. It materially checks the progress, or rather it destroys the very beginning of improvement, and keeps the whole tenantry in hopeless degradation. It is not easy to see by what legislative means this evil can be remedied; namely, that the landlords of Ireland should take it into their serious consideration, whether they might not materially benefit the people, and in a great degree elevate them from their degraded condition, by following in the point which we have mentioned the example of the landlord proprietors of England.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger*.

The various branches of Military Expenditure, heretofore under the control of the Commission of Military Accounts in Dublin, viz. Major-General Bawntine, Robert Barry, and J. D. Dalrymple Campbell, Esqrs. from the 25th inst. will be transferred to the Secretary at War in London, and all communications on that head are to be made to Lord Palmerston.

The four Spiritual Peers who are to sit in Parliament during the ensuing session, are understood, the Archbishop of Armagh, and the Bishops of Meath, Kildare, and Down.

Box-Mor of the Attorney-General.—On the day after the late riot in the Dublin Theatre, Mr. Plunket went to congratulate his Excellency on his escape. "Why," said the Marquis, "I am told the whole tumult was got up by Protestants. What do they mean? Do they think I am a Papist?" "I can't say as to that, replied the Attorney-General, but certainly your Excellency beheld on the occasion a like *Roman*."

1st. Your age. 2d. The period you have acted upon full-pay in every branch of the public service, and the stations where you have served. 3d. The disabilities or ailments you may suffer from, if any exist.

THE PUBLIC is especially informed, that in consequence of the great and increased Demand, the Stock of CHEAP WOOLLEN DRAPERY, CLOTH, SHAWLS, &c. will remain on hand, in the Shop at Mr. WILSON'S, Corner of St. James's-street, Waterford, Dec. 28, 1827.

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The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28.

The London Papers of Monday and Tuesday have arrived—No Mail due. These Papers have communicated no news of importance.

PUBLIC MEETING.

On Thursday, at one o'clock, pursuant to public notice from the D.puty Mayor, a Meeting of the Citizens and Inhabitants of Waterford took place at the Town Hall, for the purpose of giving suitable expression to the general feeling respecting the recent Outrage of the Earl of Eglinton.

After a little delay, occasioned by indispensable business, Sir SIMON NEWPORT, Knt. Deputy Mayor, appeared, and was called to the Chair, when he apologized for having unavoidably detained the Meeting.

Major GAHAN then rose to present for the consideration of the Meeting a series of Resolutions, the nature of which he conceived would require a few prefatory observations. This task had fallen to his lot somewhat unexpectedly, and the shortness of the notice had not afforded him much time for preparing such remarks as the subject seemed to demand.

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This Resolution, with 150 signatures, appeared in the Chronicle of Tuesday last. It would have been more numerous had time permitted, as a great number of most respectable Citizens called at this Office to affix their signatures after the document was withdrawn.

in the recollection of every one present. It would be remembered, that this party, when the day was about to be laid to rest of their monopoly, dared to threaten their Sovereign, and to instigate, in plain terms, that the safety of his crown depended on their support. They invited his Majesty, by an open disregard to his well known wishes, while he was still amongst them—and not content with that, on his departure they treated his salutatory injunction with contempt. They had been assured to do all this with impunity—but his Majesty, determined to fulfil his beneficent intentions towards Ireland, recalled his then Lieutenant, and sent us in his place—not a Log to encumber a Stork to devour us—but one of the most illustrious of his Nobility, a distinguished Statesman, an approved Patriot—and, what still further enhanced the value of the gift, an Irishman. (Loud applause.) Scarcely had he arrived in the County, when the Faction declared open war against the principles on which he was determined to conduct the Government—they endeavoured to excite the everlasting brawl, by reviving the old and detestable cant of "the Church and State in danger"—they were determined not to part, if possible, with their losses and lives—they maintained, in effect, that Ireland was their Manor, and declared that they would resist all powers and trespassers on what they had long considered as their exclusive property. They at length proceeded from threats to downright overt acts of vengeance—and if their horrible intentions had not been fully carried into effect, it was not due to the moderation of the party, nor to the activity of the faithful guards who should have protected his Excellency from insult, that we had not now to lament the loss of that great and good man! With respect to those guards to whom he had alluded, it was evident that their inactivity might also be traced to the influence of the same baleful spirit, as they were understood to be connected by the bonds of brotherhood with the party—bonds which were held by its members to be paramount to loyalty, patriotism, and every other obligation, and which prompted them to uphold its interests by assassination. Having thus endeavored to trace the connection between the menaces of this Faction and the acts of outrage against the King's Representatives, he would put it to the Meeting, whether they ought now to confine themselves to a mere formal expression of congratulation on his Excellency's escape from the deadly blow aimed against his life—or whether they were not bound to declare their determination to throw themselves, as he might say, between this Faction and the destruction of the Country. This expression might, perhaps, be considered too strong; but he would ask, could any one pretend ignorance of the notorious fact, that the torch of religious discord was now hurled boldly and incessantly through the streets of the Metropolis?—who could answer for the consequences, or foresee the issue of this angry contest? It was unhappily beyond a question, that much and long continued ill-will had produced in Ireland its natural consequence, deep-dissident—and discontent, all knew, was of a very inflammable nature—and who could tell whether a spark might not fall on this combustible material from the deadly brand now furiously kindled through the County, and cause a conflagration not easily to be extinguished. Better, then, far better, he believed to put out the spark at once, than await the result of the doubtful and dangerous experiment of quenching the blaze, perhaps by the effusion of our blood. He had no doubt that the Meeting would fully concur with him in the propriety of availing the latter alternative. He had no doubt that the voice of the whole Nation would be shortly heard, calling, trumpet-tongued, for the suppression of every Faction—and he trusted to see Ireland soon present the gratifying spectacle of a united People relying on a constitutional throne, to uphold the fair, equal, and impartial administration of the Law. (Loud applause.) He would no longer trespass on the attention of the Meeting, but would proceed, with the permission of the Chairman, to read the Resolutions which he meant to submit for the consideration of the Meeting.

Dean LEE rose and observed, that it had been usual heretofore to confine the Resolutions of public Meetings to the objects specified in the regulation; and he believed the usual practice as to the framing of Resolutions was to appoint a Committee for the purpose. He could not conceive why this practice was now to be departed from, or why the Meeting should be called upon to adopt a set of Resolutions produced in this manner, ready cut and dry. After the extraordinary speech which he had just heard from the respectable gentleman who offered them, a speech which he must say he did not expect to hear, he felt it his duty to object in limine to the reading of his Resolutions.

The Chairman, on being appealed to, conceived that Major GAHAN had a right to read his Resolutions, which might be more properly objected to before putting the question on them. Major GAHAN then read the Resolutions, as follow:—Resolved, That we regard with one common and undivided feeling of horror and reprobation the late Attack upon his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Resolved, That it was an Attack which tended to the overthrow of the regular Government of this Country, and to secure the supremacy of a Faction which has been too long and unchallengedly dominant. Governed of Ireland by a few men, who, whatever be their designation, are the objects of our unequalled reprobation, as being totally at war with the principles of the British Constitution, and fatal to the best interests of the Community at large.

Resolved, That, influenced by these high and important considerations, we feel ourselves called upon to convey our sentiments to the supreme Government of Ireland, and to the British Parliament, in a public and constitutional Address, suitable to the occasion.

This Resolution, with 150 signatures, appeared in the Chronicle of Tuesday last. It would have been more numerous had time permitted, as a great number of most respectable Citizens called at this Office to affix their signatures after the document was withdrawn.

Resolved, That a Committee, consisting of thirteen Gentlemen, be now appointed, to prepare and to bring before the Meeting an Address founded upon these Resolutions. [The appropriate terms in which the Resolutions were couched, as well as the spirit of language and independent sentiments contained in the speech by which they were introduced, excited general approbation.]

JOHN HARRIS, Esq. rose to second the Resolutions now proposed, and declared that he could scarcely conceive it possible that any Gentleman, who would consider them impartially and without prejudice, could entertain any objection to their language or import. With respect to the propriety of abstaining from any thing more than an expression of congratulation at the fortunate escape of the Lord Lieutenant, he would admit, that had the disgraceful outrage been the mere act of a solitary individual, any thing more than such an expression would no doubt have been unnecessary; but it was utterly impossible, unless we were to refuse credit to all that had appeared upon the Dublin Newspapers—the only authentic channels of information on the subject to which we had access—to judge a belief that no party was concerned in that atrocious outrage. On the contrary, his firm belief was, that the individual by whom it was perpetrated, and who may possibly have to account for his life for the atrocious crime, probably went into the Theatre as free from any premeditated design of committing such a violation of the law, as any individual listening to an outrage that night; and it was more than probable that the passions of the offender might have been wrought up to the malignant attempt, by the audacious example of the persons around him, and more especially by the scandalous and inflammatory placards which were so industriously distributed by the Faction. With the glaring facts of the case before their eyes, it would be only abusing and insulting the Lord Lieutenant to approach him with a mere expression of congratulation on his presidential preservation from the blow of the assassin, unaccompanied by the most decided reprobation of the Faction who insolently attempted to control his authority, whose end and aim was to set man against man, and to perpetrate those divisions which had so long been the curse of this Country. It was the duty of every Irishman at this moment to set his face decidedly against this sort of a Faction, as his worthy friend had so properly termed them—to declare his firm determination to yield unconditional allegiance to the Monarch, and implicit obedience to the Law. For his own part, he stood there boldly to avow his ardent attachment to our inalienable Constitution, as composed of King, Lords, and Commons—that he would say with equal earnestness, that he stood there also to declare his unqualified reprobation of any Faction that should dare attempt to thwart the beneficent intentions of our gracious Monarch, or those of his Representative, to render us a happy and united People.

Resolved, That the manly and energetic speech of Mr. Harris, of which the above can only be considered as an imperfect sketch, produced a deep impression on the Meeting, and was received with great and general applause.

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finding these means insufficient to drive him from his station, they could no longer restrain their heated passions, and hurled their missiles with honours due. How could these atrocious acts of outrage be disconnected from the preceding demonstrations of the party? They were evidently emanations from the same malignant spirit, and could not be viewed separately. The tenacity of the spirit fostered by this party had long been a evident. No one could be insensible to the effect of the language which its members had for some time been accustomed to hold even in public. The whole Nation was aware of the riotous and seditious expressions uttered by certain members of the Guild of Merchants, who had had the audacity to term the Marquis Wellesley's Government a mis-government. (Hear, hear!) This language, that perhaps ought not to have been uttered; but at all events it clearly demonstrated what were the wishes and intentions of the Party towards the Government. (Hear, hear!) He hoped and believed, that that Government would be fairly and unanimously supported by the truly loyal portion of the Public, and that the errors of the Faction would be disowned by the loud and unanimous voice of the People at large. We had come to a period of our history in which it was absolutely necessary to our political existence that the Nation should be placed in a state of security and peace. The long existence of intestine divisions had brought the Country into such a state, that no capitalist would venture to settle in it. It had been often remarked, as a matter of astonishment, that the many natural advantages of Ireland had not induced a great number of English Capitalists to make this Country the scene of their commercial enterprise; but the reason was unhappily too obvious, in the disorganized state of Irish Society, which, owing to the hateful spirit of religious discord, and the prevalence of party feuds, had been rendered intolerable, that men of different persuasions, in many places, could not even meet in friendship at the same board, or in the enjoyment of the same amusements. It was high time that a great and decisive effort should be made to put an end to such an anomalous state of things, and to root out the spirit by which such multiplied evils had been brought upon the Country. We should all determine, each in his several department, to combine our efforts with those of our present paternal Government to forward the public good. We should mutually abstain from all causes of irritation, tolerating each other's opinions with patience and forbearance, so long as those opinions were not inimical to the public peace—but firmly uniting to put down every aggression against that peace, from whatever quarter it may proceed. (Great applause.)

The impressive observations of our worthy Representative exhibited a lively and general sensation. THOMAS MEAGHER, jun. Esq. next addressed the Meeting. He presumed that on the subject of the outrage itself there could be no division of opinion, and that all must be anxious to express their reprobation of so flagrant an act. With respect to the faction which had been so much spoken of, he could hardly have supposed, until he heard the observations of gentlemen opposite, that any one could be at a loss to discern the connection between that faction and the outrage—and he thought it equally clear, that the object which the party had in view on that occasion was not merely to outrage but to overthrow the Government, under whose bright auspices the law were to be administered with firm and impartial justice. Their hatred was excited against that Government, because it refused to countenance their domineering insolence—they foresaw that by their firmness an end was about to be put to the boasted ascendancy by which they had hitherto ruled the Country—and they therefore endeavored to bully, and at length to assassinate, the man who was about to annihilate their influence. He would ask any one present, what would have been the consequence, if the deadly blow levelled at the Viceroys had been successful? Undoubtedly it would not only have deprived us of the best Lord Lieutenant whom Ireland had for a long period been blessed with, but would have been the bloody signal for universal discord and confusion. The plot, however, having providentially failed, it may now appear that their intention was merely to overthrow the Lord Lieutenant—but had it succeeded, had the sanguinary designs of these insatiable bigots been carried into effect, who can have a reasonable doubt that they would have continued to assault the Government, and that they would not have rested satisfied until they had achieved their overthrow. He trusted that the time had arrived when the Nation, under the happy auspices of a wise and liberal Government, would at length enjoy a cessation from intestine divisions—when all parties, no matter what might be their designation, or by whom they were sanctioned, would disappear from amongst us. He hoped that the Meeting would not only express its strong and unanimous indignation at the atrocious act itself, but would also declare unequivocally its opinion with respect to the odious party by whom it had undoubtedly been perpetrated. Our venerated Lord Lieutenant and his Council may be fairly presumed to be employed in devising measures effectually to put them down for the future—and it would certainly be highly gratifying to his (the Lord Lieutenant's) feelings to find himself sustained and supported by the strong voice of the Public. He therefore thought that there ought to be no hesitation as to the propriety of cheering his Excellency by the declaration of our readiness to support him, to the best of our

ability, in the just and impartial course of administration which he had determined to pursue.—On such an occasion, it was not worth while to cap at words, for it was manifest that any party that might wish to outrage the Government, would, if successful, not hesitate to overthrow it. He trusted we should all unite in the most unequivocal reprobation of the outrage, its authors and abettors. (Applauds.)

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THE MARKETS. LONDON CORN EXCHANGE. Monday, Dec. 23.—We had a good supply of what this morning from Essex and Kent, but very little from any other County; the sales were not so brisk as on Friday, but some picked samples obtained an advance of 2s. per quarter on the prices of this day's market. Barley is 2s. per quarter, and heavy sale at that statement, the late arrivals having enabled the Merchants to purchase any more for the present. Oats are 1s. per quarter lower, but fine fresh corn is still liberally free at that decline. In Beans, Peas, and Flour there is no alteration. Wednesday, being Christmas day, no business will be transacted on the Corn Exchange.

WATERFORD MARKETS. Butter delivered yesterday, to the early part of the day, first quality, the marks of high-courting farmers, were at 77s. (quid) to 82s. with the former being more, and 78s. was paid for some of very prime quality—but towards the close the price of best declined to 75s. and some were sold to have been bought at 75s. Weighted at the Change, 149 bushels. There has been no material change in Grain since our last. Wheat 16s. 6d. to 18s.—10s. 6d. for cases 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. No alteration of moment in other articles. Price of Butter at Cork on Thursday. The Merchants, 75s. 75s. 6d. 54s. 46s. The Country, 62s. 58s. 52s. 48s. 42s.

TRINITY ORPHAN ASYLUM. THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE SUBSCRIBERS AND FRIENDS TO THE INSTITUTION is intended to take place on Tuesday the 7th of January next, at the Orleans House in John Street. Tickets to be had at the Asylum and at the two Newspaper Offices. Waterford, Dec. 23, 1822.

THOMAS & RICHARD KEHOE OFFER FOR SALE, 108 Chests Black and Green TEAS, (per the Hindostan.) 70 Hds. Myscandoo SUGAR. 14 Hds. Refined OIL (Patent and Powder). 20 Packs Ket Key HOPS. 20 Packs Berkeley and Glaston CHERSE, 40 Bags COCOA. 60 Casks Refined SALTPETRE. 120 Bags Bunch DO. 100 Hops Marante and Bloom RAISINS. 1 Butt New Malt CURRIANS. 60 Kegs New MUSTARD. 80 Bales Black PEPPER. 1 Do. White DO. 20 Bales CANNY. 5 Pouches MOLASSES. 12 Tons FINEGAR. OLD RUM WHISKY. Which, with the usual Stock of SHIRAZ, MADEIRA, COGNAC, SAUVIGNON, PORTWINE, Champagne and Long PEPPER, SAFRON, French and Pruss. BARLEY, Arrowroot and E. RICE, WHITE PEPPER, COFFEE, WAGERS and SEALING WAX, Cinnamon and Ground LOGWOOD, LAUREL OIL, ALUM and COPPERAS, PITCH TAR, ROSIN, &c. &c. they will dispose of on the most encouraging terms. WAREHOUSES, PASTA LIQUID BLACKING, FOREIGN and FINE SHOES. Waterford, December 23, 1822.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IMMEDIATE INSPECTION OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. KELLY. REV. WILLIAM ABRAHAM, PRINCIPAL. THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION embraces the GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH and ENGLISH LANGUAGES, in all their varied Exercises—MATHEMATICS, in its sublime Branches—a course of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, comprehending Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics & Astronomy—LOGIC—METAPHYSICS—ETHICS—Rhetoric—HISTORY—GEOGRAPHY—GEOLOGY—and the USE of the GLOBES. The PROFESSORS of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, conformably to the sanctioned Progress of their respective Pupils, at the request of the College's Council, have endeavored to improve the Instruction and Science all time afforded to their care. Their vigilant watches with no inconsiderable degree of the Morality of their Conduct—well knowing that Science, without a virtuous Morality, must render its subjects a nuisance in Society—their unflinching and not the Honour of whatever Professions they may embrace.

Committed to the County Gaol, on Sunday last, by Edmund Power, Esq. Curator, Thomas Keilly, convicted of having stolen timber in his possession—sentenced to two months imprisonment, or pay £3 fine. On Thursday, by the Rev. Dean Scott, James Sheildan and John Ryan, charged with felony. We understand that Fitzgerald, the murderer of Callaghan M'Carthy, at Hacketstown, near Dungannon, on the 26th of October last, was taken at Fermoy, and was expected at Dungannon on Thursday, on his way to the County gaol. It is stated that, in the revision of the Magistracy, the King's Counsel on each Circuit, with the Assistant Barristers, have been consulted.

TRAMORE! TO BE LET, FOR THREE LIVES, FROM THE 23rd MARCH NEXT, FOR BUILDING, OR OTHERWISE, A Dwelling the above Town. THE FINEST CONVENIENCE to the South, containing about Four and a Half Acres, as now held by Mr. DAVID PHILLIPS. KEATING'S LEASE, adjoining the Church, containing about Three Acres and a Half, beautifully and conveniently situated for Building Lodges. THE TRAMORE HOUSE, OFFICES, and FIELDS, as now held by Mrs. MARRIS, and Mr. WATSON, are now offered for Building Lodges. THE INHABITANTS OF TRAMORE, together with a PIECE of LAND on the South Side of it, containing about Nine Acres. Proposals in writing (signed), to be made to Lord Viscount Downpatrick, and deposited to Wm. Hill, Esq. Donnybrook, Downpatrick. December 27, 1822. N. B. WILLIAM KEANEY, Kilmacree, will attend in Town on every Monday in the Month of January and February next, to show the above Lots.

NEW SEEDS, &c. RICHARD KENNESY HAS just received, per the GENNY, from London, a general supply of NEW GARDEN SEEDS, EARLY and LATE SEEDS—SPLAT PEASE, GARDEN TONNS, &c. His Seeds are, in most, fully stocked with FRUIT and VEGETABLE TREES, from THORN QUICKS, SHRUBS, FLOWER ROOTS, GREEN-HOUSE, ASPARAGUS, SEA KALE & CUCUMBER PLANTS, &c. &c.—which will be sold at the most reduced Prices. No. 2, Waterford, Dec. 23, 1822.

TO BE SOLD, FOR PAYMENT OF DEBT'S INCUMBRANCES, THE FINE SIMPLE ESTATE OF RICHARD, in the Barony of Kilmacree, and County of Kilkenny, containing about Four Hundred and Eighty Acres, situated about Four Miles from Waterford, adjoining to the High Road to Dublin, and very convenient to Lime-Quarries, and within a moderate distance of the Navigable River of the Suir, communicating with the City of Waterford. The Estate being under an Act of Parliament, is unexceptionable. Further particulars may be learned, and a Person directed to view the same, on application to JOHN GUNN, Esq. High Street, Waterford—HENRY H. HUNT, Esq. Waterford—Messrs. FLEMING and BOKER, Agents—Quay, Dublin. No. 9, 1822.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. THE FOLLOWING INTERESTING WORKS, WITH A VARIETY OF OTHERS, HAVE BEEN JUST RECEIVED, AND ARE NOW FOR SALE, AT THE CHRONICLE-OFFICE, Daily, Waterford. RE-CALIBREING HALL, by THE HONOURABLE A. G. B. THE FORTUNES OF NIGEL, by the Author of "Waverley," &c. &c. in 2 vols. THE IRISH ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER, containing the Names of the Prelates, Dignitaries, and Parochial Clergy of Ireland, the Denominations of their respective Dioceses and Parishes, with much other information interesting to Clergymen, &c. &c. THE PAROCHIAL REGISTER—containing Blank Forms for recording Baptisms, Publications of Banns, Marriages, and Burials—a new and beautiful Edition. HUNTER'S COGNAC—a new and beautiful Edition. A GRAMMAR OF CLASSICAL LITERATURE—containing Ancient Geography, Ancient Mythology—Ancient Biography—and Names, Customs, & Antiquities of the Ancient Nations, from the time of the Trojan War, to the present day. MOORE'S MELODIES—a new and beautiful Edition—with a Melodist upon National Music. An extensive Assortment of STANDARD WORKS, SUCH AS BIBLES, PRAYERS, BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYERS, &c. &c. and other Religious Publications, with a large supply of NOVELS, CHILDREN'S BOOKS, &c. &c. Best Dublin Binding Cards, at 10s. per Pack. A great Variety of Pocket-Books and Note-Books, made of the best Morocco Leather, at reduced Prices.—Tooth Brushes and Tooth Powders—Best Wax Tapers, of various colours—Office Files—Best Sealing Wax and Water—Black Lead Pencils, of a very superior quality—Ink and Rubber—and every other Article in the STATIONERY LINE. The following PATENT MEDICINES, with a variety of others, are also on sale: ESSENCE OF MUSTARD. ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT. IRELAND MOSS. JOHNSON'S QUINQUINA. JOHNSON'S PILLS. RED PILL. HOPPER'S FEMALE PILLS. HOPPER'S GUM POWDER. SURE PLEASANT. DALRY'S CARMINATIVE. BLACK DROPS. ARROW ROOT. SCORPION'S LOTION. SCORPION'S BALM. GIBBER'S BALM SALTS. JESUIT'S DROPS.

ALSO TO BE HAD AT THE CHRONICLE OFFICE, MOORE'S ALMANACK, FOR 1823. SMITH'S SWEET & BOOK DO. WATSON'S AND LADY AND GIANT'S.

Agents and Receivers for the said Corporation, Waterford and Kilmacree, Dec. 23, 1822.

PIM NETS! OFFERS FOR SALE, AT HIS STAVE-YARD, IN CHARLES-STREET, 100,000 Baiting B. BUREL ST. FEES; 20,000 Quebec and U. S. HIND. DO.; 10,000 Assorted Quiver LOGS; 20 Tons IRON HOOPS; 20 Packs Ket and Saver HOOPS; 300 Dozen New Assorted MATS; 20 Casks F. C. Bussell CLOTH; 5 Tons New Green CLOVER SEED, growth of 1822; A few Hats of bearing and swags y TOBACCO, particularly selected for the Market. The whole or any portion of the above will sell on moderate and liberal Terms. Waterford, 18th Dec. 1822.

TO BE LET, ON THE ROAD BETWEEN PORTLAW AND CURRIGHMORE. A MOST EXCELLENT ROOMY HOUSE, WITH ABOUT 16 ACRES OF LAND, Late in the Occupation of Wm. W. G. Esq., Esq. A Considerable SHED MILL, which has been erected on part of the Premises, was some time since destroyed by Fire. The WATER and MILL RACE, are arranged and sound, with Water at all Seasons. Application to the Letter post-paid in June Term, Mr. LLOYD, Esq. Rocket's Castle, Portlao. December 26, 1822.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON MONDAY, THE 29th DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, AND SUCCEEDING DAYS, THE ENTIRE FURNITURE, &c. &c. OF THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL, MALL, IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD; Consisting of every Article necessary for such an Establishment. Particulars will be expressed in a Catalogue, or Hand-bills. N. B. The Business will be carried on as usual until the Day of Sale. Waterford, Nov. 20, 1822.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND LIVERY STABLES, MALL, WATERFORD, CONTINUED. Richard Shanahan. BILLS leave to negotiate the Nobility, Gentry and Public, that he has taken the above Concern from the expiration of the present Proprietor's engagement. He proposes opening the HOTEL immediately after the first of JANUARY next, in a Superior Style of Elegance, and on Terms highly advantageous to the Public, reducing the Cost of every Article of Accommodation agreeably to the present Market Prices, together with a considerable Abatement in the charge of BEDS. N. B. THE COFFEE-ROOM, continued as usual. Waterford, Dec. 18, 1822.

LONDON ROYAL EXCHANGE, ASSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER, IN THE REIGN OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. FOR ASSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANTS, AND SHIPS FROM FIRE. Also, for the Assurance of Lives. THIS Corporation, established now almost a Century, insures all kinds of Manufactures, Buildings, and Stock, from Loss or Damage by Fire. Assurances on Lives effected, with the greatest facility and privacy, to the age of seventy years. No Medical Certificate or needless Reference required, when the Life to be insured appears at this Office. No extra Charge now made for Miltion or Volunteer Service, serving within the limits of the United Kingdom. Persons assured with this Corporation do not depend on an uncertain Fund or Contribution, nor are they subject to any extortions or calls, to make good losses that may happen to themselves or others, the Capital Stock of this Corporation being an unquestionable Security to the Assured in case of Loss. Insurances effected on Single Lives to the extent of £10,000. Persons whose Annual Premiums on Fire Insurances fall due on the 24th December, are informed, that if the Premium is not paid on or before the 10th January, their Policies will be void, as the usual 15 days allowed for payment have expired, without each Policy will then expire. Persons whose Lives are assured by this Company are allowed to pay, in Broken Vessels, from one Part of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND to another, and to and from the Islands of GUERNSEY, JERSEY, MANCHESTER, SAUK and MAN, and also to pay, in time of Peace only, in Broken Vessels, from British Ports and Places to any Foreign Port between EUROPE and America, without extra Charge, and with the same being subjected to apply, as heretofore, to the Office for Special Permission. SAMUEL CROSTWAIT, & SONS, MANAGERS, Agents and Receivers for the said Corporation, Waterford and Kilmacree, Dec. 23, 1822.