

of paragraphists and pamphleteers, em-
 bedded labour for the last twenty years, did
 spreading a great delusion in this case—
 been telling the world, and there were fools
 believe them, that a successful issue of "this
 weary war," would make us the happiest
 nation—that we ought to make every sacri-
 fice and fortune to effect this transcendent
 end—that without it, all would be lost
 —that we would become the victims of
 the tyranny of France—that her republicans
 would conquer our state, and her atheists our church,
 and her despots our monarchs. At last, however,
 the war is at last come to a successful issue.
 We have conquered France and her imperial despot;
 we have restored all the royal fugitives to the heritage
 of their ancestors; we have beat Tom Payne and the
 other impostors who have placed on his legs, once more,
 the old gentleman, Hereditary Right.
 In a word, we made France the lowliest
 nation in the world, and we delivered all Europe.
 To be sure, it was a great matter; but never would it have
 been so, had it not been for the lucky advantage afforded by one
 of our follies and vanities on the part of one
 individual. The self-created disasters of Mos-
 tafa, the prostrating event of Waterloo. But
 in addition to Russia, Napoleon Bonaparte
 was, on the day, he at the head of the first empire
 of the world.

What have we done for ourselves? What has this
 nation of the war done for this country?
 It has left it with fresh millions of debt; it has
 left it with the bankrupt necessity of raising
 the interest of loans; our taxes modified
 by the paper system sinking, and credit
 consequently sinking; agriculture,
 and manufactures almost ruined
 by the creation of fancy. The thing is heard
 of in every house; it is as loud as the thunder in
 the sky; already it is as destructive as the fiery
 sword.
 What will the landlords and farmers do?
 Will the poor farmers be relieved—what will
 the landlords do? They looked to their landlords and
 for relief. Some of the landlords did
 what the Parliament has given some; but
 were rather tenacious, and the Parliament
 did not. Let us look at the differences of
 the House of Commons on this knotty sub-
 ject to defy all attempt at unifying, and
 being short of the summary unravelling
 of Alexander.
 On Mr. Western's resolutions, on the
 conflicts of opinion are abundantly
 as will appear by the following faithful

considers the original causes of this distress to
 be the depressed value of the produce of land, occa-
 sioned by the over-raise of the produce beyond the demand—
 owing to the extensive circulating medium, or
 which has still further depreciated the value
 of the produce. Mr. Western's remedy is—either the export of corn
 to the importation of foreign corn, and the
 duties on spirits.

views the tithe system as a great source of dis-
 satisfaction; also a duty upon all foreign
 cloth or a duty upon all foreign cloth
 on the contrary, thinks that a duty on
 wool would be extremely detrimental to our woolen
 manufactures.

so far from thinking that the duties on
 spirits should be removed, thinks they ought to be increased,
 and the use of malt liquors
 considers the distress of the agricultural inter-
 est not from surplus produce, but from with-
 out the accommodation which the farmers received from
 the public granaries, some arrangement
 and a revision of the poor laws,
 and Mr. L. Foster are chiefly for excluding

reference to the distress in Ireland, considered
 the best relief was to give a preference to her
 produce; Irish butter, particularly, ought to be
 admitted in quantity of it imported being less than the
 quantity from foreign countries.
 would neither agree to the proposal for giv-
 ing a preference to the produce of the country,
 nor for imposing a prohibition

is for a prohibition against the importation
 of foreign produce.
 Mr. Lewis was for a duty of 6d. or 1s. on
 spirits, and an additional duty on rape and
 a prohibition to grow tobacco within the United

rents, agriculture cannot be relieved.
 We have not space enough at present for a further
 prosecution of this important subject. For the sake
 of good example, and with the hope that the example
 will be generally and promptly followed throughout
 Ireland, we give here the names of the Irish landlords,
 who have abated, within the last twelve months, for
 their tenantry, together with the proportions of abate-
 ment so far as we could discover. It must be recol-
 lected, that these abatements have a reference to late
 takings, say within the last seven or eight years. We
 must also observe, that possibly we omit in this list the
 names of some landlords who have actually abated; if
 so, we shall be much obliged to any of our readers
 or correspondents to furnish us with the names omitted,
 or with any communication materially connected
 with the subject of agriculture, to which we mean to
 give every possible attention.

The Duke of Leinster has made abatements to several of
 his tenants, and is re-letting the farms vacated, on terms pro-
 portionate to peace prices.

The Duke of Devonshire has made great abatements.
 The Earl of Charleville remitted last January, an arrear of
 £1500, then due of three of his tenants, and he reduced their
 rents besides.

Lord Rossmore reduced, by one third.
 The Earl of Fingal has made considerable abatements and
 given every encouragement to his tenantry to persevere in
 steady industry.

Lord Cahir has abated from 15 to 20s. per acre, in such
 leases as have been passed within the last twelve years.

Lord Netterville has made an abatement of 25 per cent.
 Sir Nicholas C. Colthurst, of Ardrum, in this county,
 has abated one third.

Colonel Aldworth, of Newmarket, in this county, has
 made considerable abatement.

Thos. J. Wise, Esq. of this city, has abated at the will of
 his tenants.

The Knight of Glin has abated 25 per cent. on lands taken
 within the last six years.

The Right Honourable W. W. Pole, reduced by one
 third.

Gen. Fitzgerald has reduced 25 per cent.
 Gen. Archdall has made considerable reductions.

Col. Taylor, of the co. Galway, and another Gentleman of
 that county, whose name we do not now recollect, have reduc-
 ed from 20 to 25 per cent.

H. W. Shaw, has abated 25 per cent.

Lord Courtenay has reduced, on his extensive estates in
 the county Limerick, 25 per cent.

G. B. Jackson, Esq. has made a reduction of one third
 for his tenants in the co. Waterford.

Raymond, Esq. has considerably abated for his
 tenants in Kerry.

This day the County Limerick Militia were disembodied.
 We regret to state that by accounts from Liverpool receiv-
 ed yesterday, more failures have taken place and are expected
 in that quarter.

An Evening Paper contains the following:—
 Friday announced the insolvency of Messrs William and
 John Duncan of Granby-row, Merchants; also of the great
 House of Vance and Biers of Bridge Street, Wholesale Wool-
 len Drapers, and Manchester Warehousemen. The engage-
 ments are computed at £250,000.

We are sorry to announce the loss of the Ister frigate, with
 part of her crew, off Cape de Gat.

On Friday night, a party of armed men attacked the house
 of a poor man, a weaver, residing on the lands of Clonina,
 Co. Clare; the man, assisted by his sons, three young men,
 succeeded in beating them off, and desperately wounding one
 of the party by a pistol shot—they, however, previous to
 retiring, set fire to two large ricks of turf, belonging to the
 weaver, which were entirely consumed. The circumstances
 detailed coming to the knowledge of several gentlemen in
 Kilrush, Mr. Kean, Mr. Spaight, and Mr. Jackson, took out
 on Saturday, a party of the division of the 93d regiment, and
 scoured the country, and we are glad to state, succeeded in
 apprehending three men, whom the weaver has identified as
 being of the party.

Yesterday a meeting of the Magistrates of this city took
 place at the Tholsel, for the purpose of memorializing the Lord
 Lieutenant to revoke the Proclamation under the Insurrection
 Act, affecting the Liberties of this city.

The Assizes for the county and for the town of Galway,
 both closed on Saturday. There was no capital conviction in
 the town.

DIED.

In Mongret street, Mrs. Connelly, wife of Lieutenant and
 Quarter Master Connelly, of the Co. Limerick militia.

At Blatherwick Park, Northamptonshire, the Hon. Mrs.
 Hoare, Lady of Wm H. Hoare Esq.

At Bath, Mrs. Nash, formerly of Pennywell in this city.

At Tullamore Mr. James Deaves, formerly of Waterford

quantity than a quarter of a barrel, (sellers of bottled
 Beer or Ale, who send the same abroad, and shall not
 sell any to be consumed in their own houses, excepted),
 is by law deemed to be a Retailer, and to sell the same
 by retail, and, if not duly licensed, is subject to all the
 penalties and forfeitures to which Unlicensed Retailers
 are liable; and the law having made no reference or
 distinction as to the quality or price of the Beer or
 Ale, the said Commissioners hereby require all such
 unlicensed persons before alluded to, on pain of being
 proceeded against, either forthwith to discontinue the
 retailing of Ale and Beer, or to take out the proper
 License to authorize such Sale.

By order of the Commissioners.
 E. HARDMAN,
 Excise Office, Dublin.
 April 9, 1816.

Ladies Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. GALVIN,
 SINCERELY grateful for past Favours and equally
 solicitous for future, respectfully informs her
 Friends and the Public, that she has removed her
 Establishment to No. 6, Thomas-street, and has in
 company a Lady who has received a liberal education,
 and has been in the line of Tuition, both public and
 private, for some years.—That unremitting attention
 to her Pupils, which has hitherto acquired for Mrs.
 GALVIN the patronage of many respectable Families,
 she is determined to pursue, with the most ardent zeal.
 —The French and English Languages, the different
 Sciences, suited to the education of young Ladies, and
 a variety of useful and ornamental Works, will be
 taught in the School—Masters of the most approved
 abilities will regularly attend in their different depart-
 ments.
 The School will open the 17th Instant.
 N. B. Terms expressed on Cards.
 Limerick, April 12.

In the matter of **JOHN DUGGAN,** a Minor, } PURSUANT to an Order of his
 Majesty's High Court of Chancery
 in Ireland, made in this matter, bearing
 date the 13th Day of March Inst.—I
 will on FRIDAY the 19th Day of April next at the hour of
 one o'clock in the afternoon at my Chambers on the **Juno**
Quay, Dublin, set to the best bidder during the minority of
 said Minor, (now about nine years old) that part of said
 Minor's Estate, called MAIN, with the DWELLING HOUSE
 and OFFICES, as possessed by EDWARD LLOYD, Esq.
 Containing 64 Acres or thereabouts, situate, lying and being
 in the county of Limerick, to commence from the 1st Day of
 May next. Dated this 16th day of March, 1816
 THOMAS ELLIS.
 N. B.—The Tenant when declared must give security by
 recognizance with two surities for two years rent. The above
 lands are situate between Ballingarry and Newcastle in the
 County of Limerick.
 Application to be made to HENRY DUGGAN, Esq.
 Cork, or to DANIEL DUGGAN, Solicitor to the Minor,
 No. 34 Frederick Street, South, Dublin.

LIMERICK MARKET PRICES.—APRIL 16.

Pork,	21s. to 00s.	0d.	} per Cwt per Stone per lb per Cwt per cwt
Oatmeal,	12s.	0d.	
Tallow, (Rough,)	72s.	00s. 0d.	
Lard,	40s.	42s. 0d.	
Wheat,	2s.	0d. to 2s. 2d.	
Oats,	8d.	0d.	
Barley,	8d.	9d.	
Potatoes,	2½d.	3d.	
Beef,	3d.	4d.	
Mutton,	4d.	6d.	
Candles, (Woad,)	1s.	1d.	} per Cwt per cwt
—(Dipped,)	10d.		
Flour.—First Quality,	(None.)		
—Second Ditto,	24s. to 25s.	0d.	
—Third Ditto,	19s.	20s. 0d.	} per Cwt per cwt
—Fourth Ditto,	10s.	14s. 0d.	
Butter.—First Quality,	£1	0s. 0d.	
—Second Ditto,	3	12s. 0d.	
—Third Ditto,	2	16s. 0d.	} per Cwt per cwt
—Fourth Ditto,	2	6s. 0d.	
Coals, (Wigan)	£2	5s. 6d.	} per ton
—(Liverpool)	2	0s. 0d.	
Malt Whiskey,	11s.	3s. per Gal.	} per Gal.
Beep,	60s.	4s.	