



relate these papers now, as he had just been informed by the respectable Magistrate of Union-Hill, who committed him, that a great number of the papers found at Sedley's house were of such a nature, that he felt it his bounden duty to lay them before the Secretary of State, in whose possession they now were.

The indictment against Sedley and his son, Baron Kierulff and Count Meyer, for a conspiracy, with intent to defraud the Marquis of Headfort, is removed into the Court of King's Bench.

### ANHOLT MAILS.

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 20, 10 A.M.  
His Royal Majesty was up yesterday afternoon at about seven o'clock, was again obliged to go to rest, on account of weakness. His Majesty then enjoyed repose until 11 o'clock, and went to bed at times, but frequently waked by his cough. His Majesty waked this morning at half past nine, but has fallen asleep.

### SCHULZENHEIM WIEGEL.

#### FRANKFORT, MARCH 3.

They write from the frontiers of Turkey, that the Russian army has received new reinforcements, which are arrived in Wallachia. The General in Chief Kameniski, is very active, and frequently reviews his troops. They expect at Bucharest the speedy return of Lieutenant General Kameniski, the brother of the General in Chief. This General has, for a considerable time, been at St. Petersburg, and brings, it is said, to the head quarters, the plan for the next campaign for the Russian army in Turkey.

#### CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 2.

The police has renewed the prohibition of speaking in public places of peace with Russia. The Grand Seigneur has made another appeal, similar to that which his Highness made last year, to all Mussulmen, exhorting them to defend the Standard of Mahomet and the country. The capital and army are abundantly supplied with grain. The general tranquillity actually remains in Egypt. Mahomet Pasha (in peace with the Bey) is making preparations to march with a part of his force against the Wechabites, and retake the holy towns.

#### AMHOLT, MARCH 29.

According to accounts which have reached us from the Swedish coast, it seems that rigorous measures are on the eve of being appointed by that Government. Orders have been given for the immediate equipment of all the gun-boats at the several ports, and on the 15th inst. a strong detachment of men arrived at Gottenburgh, for the purpose of forming on board those at that port; they have since been followed by a corps of artillerymen, who are to be stationed on board the gun-boats. The garrison of the above-mentioned place is to be augmented, and an additional regiment is to be sent to Mestland. One or two letters received from Gottenburgh mention that the above measures are taken in consequence of an expectation of war with Denmark.

#### STRAALSUND, MARCH 16.

In consequence of a Decree of the King's, issued on the 19th of the preceding month, no traveller is permitted to enter Sweden from Straalsund, unless he is furnished with a passport from his Majesty.

#### HAMBURG, MARCH 19.

His Majesty the Emperor and King having given directions that one frigate, one corvette, and one brig should be built at Hamburg, and that such persons as are thereto competent, by their experience and fidelity, to deliver them to any navy construction, are herewith invited to present themselves in the office of the Secretary for the Provisionary Council of Administration, where he will have to inform them of the proposition of the vessels, and of the condition of purchase. The principal of the latter will be that the work should be examined and paid at a certain rate for each. The Secretary's office is held at the Street Hohensteiner.

### PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 5.

##### SALE OF GUINEAS.

LORD FOLKESTONE observed, that he had formerly put a question to a Right Hon. and Learned Gentleman opposite (the Attorney-General) relative to a person named De Young, who was convicted in the course of last year for the sale of guineas—and the answer he had received was, that he (the Attorney-General) was ready to proceed upon that conviction, when required by the Judges. As no further proceedings had yet taken place, he should now give notice, that if there were no decision upon it in the course of next Term, he would proceed to institute an inquiry into the cause of that prosecution having been laid. The individual alluded to laboured under great hardships, by having been so prosecuted and convicted of an offence which, if at all against the law, every banker and tradesman in London were guilty of for the last twenty years. It was evident, too, that the indictment to commit that crime was daily increasing. He had been given to understand that the question stood for argument in the Exchequer Chamber, under an old Act of Edward the Sixth; but if a speedy decision did not take place, he should either propose some alteration upon that law, or a repeal of it.

The Attorney-General stated, that he did not intend to take place in deciding the question alluded to by the Noble Lord;—When he first was interrogated on the subject, the Courts were not

being—the shuffles, which was under the consideration of the Judges, had not been given up, and would probably be decided next Term. On a former night, the Noble Lord charged him with having dropped a prosecution commenced against a person of the name of Collier. He (the Noble Lord) stated at that time that he was ignorant of any such prosecution—but he spoke with reserve, as the Noble Lord had made the assertion with great confidence. He had, however, the satisfaction of stating (when he laid his facts) that he meant as far as the circumstances repelled the information against his character) that, on the very day after the allegation had been made, Collier was tried and convicted. (A laugh.)

#### REPORT OF THE BULLION COMMITTEE.

MR. HORSER rose for the purpose of fixing both the time and the mode in which he intended to bring under the consideration of the House, the Report of the Bullion Committee. With respect to the mode, it had formerly been his intention to have moved at once for the repeal of the Bank Restriction Bill; but, on mature consideration, he thought the subject would undergo a more fair and extended discussion, by submitting to the House certain Resolutions, which were the result of the investigations of last Session. These Resolutions, he understood, it would be the proper and regular course, to move in a Committee of the whole House. It was, therefore, his intention, if no opposition were manifested, to submit a motion this night, for making the discussion on the subject a peremptory order of the day for a future period. He was extremely sorry that, without any blame being attachable to him, he had unavoidably been the means of delaying the discussion. The subject was one on which he was most anxious the House should come to a final and conclusive opinion, as far as his opinion could be conclusive, as soon as possible. He trusted that the delay which his unavoidable engagements had occasioned, would not be productive of any ill consequence, as it had given the public time to pay every attention to the question. The evil was allowed to have arisen from temporary causes; therefore, it was a benefit to have had an increased time to examine how far the evil was extended or contracted by permitting things during that period to go on in their ordinary course. He did not think that the question could be brought before the House, in the manner its importance deserved, until after the recess. He would therefore move, "That the House should refer into a Committee of the whole House, on Monday the 29th of April, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Report of the Bullion Committee."

MR. RUSSELL agreed with the Hon. Gentleman on the propriety of debating the subject in a Committee. He must, however, observe, that he had waited with impatience for the discussion, which was of the utmost importance to the nation. The Hon. Gentleman, before he went to the country, had named a day, and specifically mentioned what he intended to do. He had been opposed by several Gentlemen to being the subject forward—but still he had put it off from time to time.—They had a right to expect the Hon. Gentleman would have brought it forward sooner. Having given notice for a particular day, he should have adhered to it.

MR. HORSER said, if he thought the House agreed with what had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman, nothing could have given him a greater degree of pain. He seemed to wish, that at ten o'clock at night, he should bring his motion forward.—(No! no!)—or at farthest on Monday next. The Right Hon. Gentleman was mistaken, if he thought he was unprepared to meet the question—either then or on Monday he was perfectly ready to discuss the subject. It was unbecoming to charge him with having wilfully delayed the discussion, when it was recollected that the session did not begin until the 11th of February.—(No, no.)—What would Gentlemen contend that a question of this description could be entertained before that time.—(Hear, hear)—when the session regularly commenced? How could the Right Hon. Gentleman charge him with a wish to procrastinate, when (Mr. Rolfe) himself, after the 11th of February, had actually moved for papers on the subject—some of which had been very recently printed. He appeared, not to the indulgence, but the justice of the House, as to the degree of propriety with which this accusation had been made.—Surely the delay which had taken place, had not had the effect of changing the question in such a manner, that those who, last summer, pledged themselves to particular opinions, now wished to absolve from them? Circumstances, which had recently taken place, satisfied his mind as to the motives which influenced the Right Hon. Gentleman in wishing to precipitate the discussion. At the time when he expressed himself anxious for the question to be brought forward, it was probable he might have had some intimation of the intention entertained by the Bank to raise the value of its tokens.—He therefore might wish that the discussion should first take place—and, arguing on that principle, he must confess that the Right Hon. Gentleman's expedients, this evening, excited some apprehension, that other measures, of a similar description, and equally injurious to the public interest, were contemplated.

The CHAIR of the EXCHEQUER was of opinion, that the agitation of the question, and the Report itself, had been productive of very injurious effects on the public mind. The information which the Bullion Committee had received, he was convinced, would not be found sufficient to uphold the opinions contained in the Report. He was friendly to the discussion of the subject in a Committee; and, under all the circumstances, he did not think that a full

attendance of Members could be expected sooner than the time proposed by the Hon. Gentleman. Mr. TISSAULT observed, he was sure his Hon. Friend (Mr. Horser) was perfectly willing to lay before the House the information which had been alluded to. Nothing could be more desirable than that the principles of the measure should be perfectly known. He was not an advocate for precipitation. Whether the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Rolfe) depended on numbers or argument, he knew not—but he seemed to think, to the bullfrets were discussed, it mattered little whether it were understood or not. With respect to the attack which had been made on the Report, what could the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Perceval) expect to see in a Report on such an alarming state of affairs? All sides of the House wished the matter to be probed to the bottom; and when that was done the report was dignified as having been productive of bad effects. Mr. TISSAULT then defended the conduct of Mr. Horser, and concluded by observing, that the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Perceval) seemed to be disappointed at a glorious victory on the 19th of April—the victory of paper over gold!—That, of course, would vex the public mind, and then the case against the Bullion Report would be incontrovertible.—(A laugh.)

#### BANK DISCOUNT.

MR. HORSER rose to move for an account of the comparative Discounts of the Bank of England for a certain number of years—and he was at a loss to know on what ground that information could be refused. In the observations he should address to the House, he would be under the necessity of referring to the Report of the Bullion Committee. The Committee had stated as a fact, that if the value of paper was to be measured by a reference to the value of our coin, then the paper currency was in a state of depreciation; and that this could not arise from any want of confidence, but was occasioned by a too great issue of paper money. The Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank, who had given their opinions on the subject, stated that no such excess had taken place; for the Bank had discounted more but good bills, at a very short date, and in mercantile transactions. To learn the truth of this statement, it was necessary that the amount of these discounts should be known both before and since the Bank Restriction Act—that was the object of his motion. The Honourable Gentleman here argued at considerable length, to show that the restriction, from paying in specie, and the consequent issue of paper money, had greatly increased the facility of discounting bills; and by tempting and encouraging individuals, without property, to speculate, produced great mischief to the country. He knew he might be told, in the fashionable phrase of the day, that those were the opinions of speculative Politicians; but he had the authority of the late Lord Liverpool, who, perhaps, was mistaken when he said that factitious capital was injurious to a country. He knew it might be said, that over-issuing carried its own remedy along with it; but he was of a different opinion for different reasons; and this chiefly, that whatever benefit resulted from legitimate trading, a contrary effect would be produced by forced and unnatural trade. It might be objected, that the information desired was already before the public, through the abused confidence of friendship; but this he thought an additional reason for acceding to his motion, in order that the public, instead of having it appear surreptitiously, might be brought to the subject in a public manner. It was a matter of public necessity, and not merely a concern of the Bank; and if that language was held in the House, any motion for papers and returns from the Bank might be objected to. If he asked the Bank for any particular set, why should they refuse to discount to A, and grant it to B, this would be an interference in its private concerns, but he felt more anxious, as they were in the dark at present, and wholly unprepared with the means of a fair discussion of the subject. The accounts which were before the House were wholly inadequate, and it was felt that fuller information should be obtained. He knew from conversation of all sorts, that he might be accused of acting with a spirit of hardness to the Bank; but he solemnly declared that he was influenced by no such feelings, and he thought those the real enemies of the Bank who would advise a contrary course to what he recommended, and thought that power should be preferred to confidence. On every ground, and particularly from a reference to the state of commerce, he considered it essential to form a conclusion founded on facts, and would therefore move, "That there be laid before the House, a comparative scale of the Commercial Discount of the Bank of England, from the 1st of January, 1790, to the 1st of January, 1811, distinguishing each year."

MR. MANNING argued at considerable length against the motion, principally on the ground of there not being any necessity for it, as the House was furnished with an account of the issues of Bank Notes every session since the Bank Restriction Bill. The payment in specie at this time would be nothing less than political suicide; and from every view he had of the subject, he felt himself obliged to resist the motion.

MR. HORSER supported the motion, on the ground that the Bank departed from the principle laid down by itself, that the discount should be regulated by the issues.

MR. MANNING maintained, that if Parliament protected the Bank, it had a right to investigate its concerns, when the public exigencies made it requisite.

MR. HORSER replied. The House then divided, when there appeared—  
Ayes . . . . . 53  
Noes . . . . . 26  
It was lost by a Majority of 27.  
The other Orders of the Day were then dispensed of, and the House adjourned, at One o'clock, to Monday.

### LONDON.

#### FRIDAY, APRIL 5.

A letter was received this morning at Lloyd's, from Oporto, of which the following is an extract—it came by a vessel that has arrived at Cork—  
" OPORTO, MARCH 12.

" On the 10th inst. came off and landed cash from England, for the Royal Wine Company, and sailed again for Lisbon, the Ship Helicon, Captain Hopkins.

" It is generally supposed the French are making movements, and that some are moving towards the bridge of Marcello; but as yet we have nothing authentic here.

" It is now ascertained that the French are at Pombal, Rollinho, and Espinho."

Letters have been received from the French coast in the 21st inst. containing news from Paris to the 24th inst. An order for raising the embargo in the ports of the French Empire, is said to have been issued so far back as the 12th. A single vessel from France has not, however, since reached a British port; but this may be accounted for on the grounds, that the restrictions under which vessels are allowed to sail are so numerous and capricious, that they operate as effectually as an absolute prohibition. These letters make no mention of the death of the young Bonaartes. Nothing had been published respecting the affairs at Cadix, and the retreat of Malines.

The day before yesterday the report of the Committee on the duties on timber was received in the House of Commons. We are not furnished that we should comprehend, among the proposed Ways and Means, an increase of duty on one of the articles of the full necessity—Norway and Baltic Timber. The present duty on the former is about 9s. per load, on the latter nearly 5s. The first, it is said, to be augmented to 2s. 17s. and the latter to 3s. Our doubts as to including it in the Ways and Means, arises from the uncertainty as to its being productive under the arrangement suggested.

Yesterday by appointment, the principal persons concerned in that branch of commerce, were on the point of Trade, and they met Lord Balthazar, and Messrs. Perceval and Rolfe. The Gentlemen stated the inconveniences they conceived would arise from such an alteration of the duties. They said that they understood the advance was to take place on the 1st of July; that the price was, according to its terms, to be in operation until the 1st of January next, and that therefore they had made their experts, and settled for their returns in timber, under the full persuasion that the date mentioned in the Statute would be adhered to. They further observed, that the date of the 1st of July, although it would admit of the import of a great portion of the Norway timber without the increased duty, yet that from the obstruction of the navigation of the Baltic, the Mergel timber must be exported to the new duties; and it being more valuable than the other, the impediment to its transference would be a serious injury to the country. On these grounds, they trusted, that the advance should take place, if Ministers should think fit to persevere in recommending the augmentation of the duties. In reply to these observations, it was said that the change in the duty was made on public grounds; that the object was to favour the interest of our own North American Colonies; and that it was expected a sufficient supply could be obtained of good timber from Canada, to answer all the purposes required. It was intimated that the increase of duty, instead of being postponed longer than the 1st of June, would probably commence on the 1st of July.

A representation against the issue of any more Import Licences, signed by most of the respectable Merchants in London, has been presented to the Board of Trade within this day or two. They recommend the withholding of the indulgence altogether, as the most likely means to counteract the views of the French Government.

#### THE ARMY.

Very considerable changes are about to take place in the Horse Guards. We have seen lists which have, during last week, been handed about in military circles, and which have almost daily undergone some alteration.—We believe that the following are definitively fixed. There is little doubt of his Royal Highness the Duke of York restoring the chief command of the Army; it is said that he comes into office in the end of the present month. General Gordon to be Quarter Master General, vice Bunsenwige. Lieutenant Colonel Brown, of the Staff Corps, to be Deputy Quarter Master General. The whole of the Minor Army not fixed yet, vice Calvert, going on service. Lieutenant General Alexander Hope to be Governor of the Military College, vice Lord Harcourt, appointed Governor of Windsor Castle. Colonel Drumwater to be Comptroller in Chief, vice G. O. S.

Various names are mentioned for the Presidency of the Board of Military Commissions, vice Drumwater.

Lieutenant Colonel Farquharson, 42d, to be Deputy Adjutant General in Scotland, vice Tuck. Lieutenant Colonel Jasper Nicholls, 45th, vice Colonel Farquharson at the Horse Guards. We have reason to think that the above is a correct list of the principal changes about to take place, and we believe they will be very acceptable to the Army. The Prince Regent increases his popularity in the Army greatly by the changes. We know for certain that he has no more influence than that of General Crauford, retired Parliamentary interest in opposition to the military claims of old Officers. It is said that there is a strong struggle to make a Treasury appointment in opposition to Colonel Gordon, whose abilities are of the very first order.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company having investigated the whole of the evidence respecting the Madras suspended Officers, have resolved that they may be referred to their service.

The following explanation is given in the Morning Chronicle of the mode in which publicity was given to the upright and highly confidential conduct of the Prince Regent, in referring to function the appointment of General C. Crauford (husband of the Duchess of Newcastle, mother of the present Duke, who is just come of age) to the Government of the Royal Military College, in consideration for the support given, and to be given, by that gallant Officer and his connections to the Ministerial measures in Parliament.

" We have distinctly said, that we received the intelligence from no political quarter whatever, and that we received it in no secret way. The report has been universal for several days, in all the higher circles; and from whence did it take wind? From a correspondence which a noble Duke of twenty one years of age, in the indifference of his disappointment, has shown to his friends. Our heated adviser calls for proofs. Here is the proof. We refer them to the Nobleman in question. They know him well, and we recommend to them to demand the justification of their impecunious Minister at his hands. Let him say whether he did not write a letter, complaining of the refusal given to his application; and let him truly state to them from whom he received the communication of what passed at the interview."

—O. H. A. Note from Mr. Perceval it is observed:—Can it be believed that the Prince Regent would tell the Noble Duke? We leave this matter to be settled among the Duke? It is their own affair. They have provoked the inquiry, and they must not impute to others what lies at their own door. We are fully justified in publishing what they had themselves disclosed; and all that we think it incumbent upon us to do, is explicitly to state, that if it should appear to any person (which has filled the nation with joy) has been completely light, it is because an old head is not placed upon young shoulders."

#### SATURDAY, APRIL 6.

##### DOWNING-STREET, APRIL 5.

Captain Cernac has arrived with dispatches from Lord Wellington, dated Villa Rica, 14th, and Luzan, 16th ult., by which it appears that the enemy retired from their position at Sartarem, and is again, household on the night of the 5th, and directed their march towards the Mondego, having one corps on the road of Espinhe, General Loidon's division on the road of Ancian, and the remainder towards Pombal. On the 6th the enemy collected in front of Pombal, where they were attacked with great gallantry by several detachments of cavalry and the light brigade under General Pack, and retired in the night. On the 12th they took up a strong position at the end of a defile between Redinha and Pombal. They were attacked in this position on the 12th, and by the light infantry brigade and the cavalry; the other troops being in reserve. The troops formed with great accuracy and celerity. Major General Sir B. Spencer led the line against the enemy's position on the heights, from which they were immediately driven, with the loss of many killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The enemy then retired to the position of Condax, and the division under Major General Picton immediately passed through the mountains on the enemy's left, and caused them to remove from the strong position of Condax. Lord Wellington was immediately enabled to communicate with Coimbra, and made prisoners a detachment of the enemy's cavalry on the road. The enemy took up a position at Cal Nova on the 11th, and the 4th division under Major General Cole having turned their position on the left, and the light division under Brigadier General Pack and Sir William Erskine having turned it on the right, the enemy were obliged to abandon all the positions which they took up on the mountains, and their rear guard was driven back on Miranda de Corvo, on the river Uca, with loss of killed, wounded, and prisoners.

On the evening of the 14th, the strong position of Miranda de Corvo was turned by a British Corps under Major General Cole. The enemy upon abandoning it, destroyed great number of carriages, and destroyed much ammunition, and the road throughout the march from Miranda was strewn with carcasses of men and animals.

The enemy, on the 15th, took up a strong position, which they were afterwards forced to abandon with considerable loss. The Colonel of the 59th Regt. was here made prisoner. In the night the enemy destroyed the bridge over the Coira, and retreated to another position between that and the Alys.

Lord Wellington speaks in the highest terms of the gallantry and good conduct, without exception, of all the troops, British and Portuguese. The whole

loss in these different actions amounts to three officers and about 51 men killed—1 Major, 8 Captains, 18 Subalterns, and about 380 men wounded. It appears that Lord Wellington had received accounts that Badajoz had surrendered to the French on the 11th, the garrison prisoners of war.

#### SECOND BULLETIN.

Dispatches have been received at the office of Marquis Wellington from Mr. Stuart, his Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, dated the 23d of March—they state the army of General Massena continued to retreat towards the frontier, and that every march was facilitated by the abandonment of wounded, the destruction of baggage, and whatever could encumber their movement. The enemy attempted during the 18th and 19th to make a stand in the Sierra de Moita, but they were driven from that position with the loss of 600 prisoners on the 19th. On the 21st they reached Galiza. The British head quarters were at Pombro on the 18th, and at Argazol on the 20th. The cavalry and light corps continued in sight of the French rear guard, and the movement of the allied army along the skirts of the Estrella, which flank the positions in the valley of the Mondego, promised new impediments to the retreat. Argazol (sometimes called Argal) is about ninety miles distant from Sartarem, in a north westerly direction, so that, from the positions just stated, the enemy must have marched nearly 100 miles from the 5th, the day on which they began their retreat, to the 19th of March.—The whole of this intelligence is unquestionably of a character highly gratifying to the British Empire, while it points to hopes full more splendid and conclusive.

The most important part of the Parliamentary proceedings, conveyed by the London Journals of Saturday, will be found in our columns. Those of Friday are almost wholly occupied with discussions on subjects which we can only at present briefly notice. In the Lords, a motion by Earl Stanhope, that the Circular Letter of Mr. W. Pole, calling upon the Magistrates of Ireland to act as they required them, was going beyond the Convention Act, was negatived by 21 against 6. Nothing else of any moment transpired in the Lords. In the Commons, a motion by Gen. Gascoyne, that a Select Committee should be appointed, to enquire into the payment of his Majesty's land forces, was negatived without a division. A motion by Mr. Perceval, that notice should be given, on the 10th of this month, to the East India Company of the expiration of their Charter on the 18th of April 1814, was carried without a division. On the motion of Mr. Berham, that a Committee be appointed to examine the expediency and practicability of supplying the West India Islands with free labourers from the East, and to report their opinion thereupon, was carried without a division, and a Committee accordingly appointed. To this subject we shall speedily return. In the mean time, we say—LET THE NATION LOOK TO IT!—LET THEM ASK THEMSELVES, IS THIS STATE IN A NEW FORM?

On Saturday morning last, between twelve and one o'clock, some villains attempted to break into the Shop of Mr. Alexander Hammet, Stephentreet. They had succeeded in removing the lead which covers one of the bow windows, when they were discovered by a person on his way to call on some men to assist in loading a boat with dung to meet the morning's tide. On seeing this man the ruffians made off, leaving behind them two empty sugar casks, on which they had raised themselves when removing the lead. He immediately knocked Mr. Hammet up and gave the alarm—but the robbers had fled their escape.

S. W. Fayle, Treasurer to the House of Industry, acknowledges to have received from the Rev. Dean Lee 46l. 13s. produced by his sermon at the Cathedral on the 7th instant, on behalf of the above charity.

The Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers and Privates of the Tipperary Regiment of M. I. have, through their Colonel, the Right Honourable William Bagnall, subscribed 75l. the amount of one day's pay, towards the Relief of the British Prisoners in France.—We have no doubt but that their Regiments will follow their example.

LIVERICK, APRIL 6.  
At a meeting of the Common Council held on yesterday, the freedom at large of this City was unanimously voted to our fellow-citizen, Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Gough, of the 87th Regiment, for his distinguished and gallant conduct under General Graham, at the battle of Barrois, on the 5th March last;—this tribute of praise to be presented to him in a Silver Box, ornamented with an Eagle, as emblematical of that taken by him from the enemy, on the above memorable occasion.

MARRIED.—In Dublin, J. A. Parker, Esq. of Leighton Bridge, County Down, to Mrs. Sophia Stewart, Widow of late Lieut. Stewart, of the Donegal Militia.

NOVELTY.  
THEATRICAL, WATERBOAT, FOR THE NIGHT ONLY.—SIGNOR BELZONI, THE CELEBRATED PATAGONIAN SAMPOON. FROM THE THEATRICAL, LONDON.

MOST respectfully begs leave to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, and the Public of Waterford and its Vicinity, that he is on his way to Cork, and intends to exhibit three Nights in this Town, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday.—Signor Belzoni will commence his Performances with several Experiments on LEGER MAIN, after which will play several Times on—

THE MUSICAL GLASSES;  
To which will be added, his Optical Experiments, or PHANTASMOGORIA.

After which his HYDRAULIC EXPERIMENTS OF FIRE AND WATER MIXED TOGETHER; also, his correct Demonstration of the various PASSIONS of the SOUL, by appropriate Attitudes and Figures, from the Drawings of late Monsieur Le Brun, first Painter of the Academy at Paris.

The whole to conclude with FANTA STROVATA, by the PATAGONIAN SAMPOON; after several Attitudes and Equilibriums of Hercules, Sampson, and Gladiators, he will carry a Pyramid of SEVEN MEN at one Time.

Doors to open at Seven o'clock, and Performance to begin at Half past Seven.—Boxes 3s. 9d.—Pa. 2s. 6d.—Gallery 1s. 3d.—The Boxes to be had at the Clerical, Station, and Shewing Office.—Places in the Boxes to be taken of Mrs. Cox, Mill—Further Particulars in Hand Bills.