DISEMBODYING THE MILITIA.

The following Circular has just been transmitted to the Colonels of Militia Regiments:—

War Office, 1816.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent having been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to order that the Militia of the County of shall be disembodied with all convenient speed, I am commanded to express to you the very great satisfaction which his Royal Highness has received from the exemplary and meritorious services of the Corps under your command, and to acquaint you, that his Royal Highness is pleased to grant the following Allowances, on the occasion, to the Officers and Men hereinafter mentioned:—

Each Subaltern, and the Surgeon's Mate, if any, will be allowed, as a gratuity, a sum to complete Two Months' Pay each, from the date of disembodying (any advance already made, beyond the latter date, being of course to be reckoned as a part of such gratuity); which, being granted to them in this shape, will not interfere with the receipt of Half Pay, nor of any other allowance, to which they are entitled, or may hereafter obtain, from Government. Officers holding two appointments are, however, to receive the allowance for one of them only.

The Adjutant, Paymaster, Surgeon, and Quarter-Master, are not to have the said gratuity; it being intended, that they shall be retained on duty, and receive pay, commencing from the day subsequent to that of disembodying inclusive, at the rates fixed by the Act of 55 Geo. 3, cap. 165.

The non-effective and contingent allowances of the Captains, the mess allowance, and other regimental allowances for embodied Corps, are to cease from the date of disembodying inclusive.

In pursuance of the Prince Regent's order, signified to the Lord Lieutenant of , by Lord Viscount Sidmouth, and communicated by his Lordship to this Department, to retain upon the disembodied establishment of your regiment the number of Serjeants, Corporals, and Drummers, allowed by the Act of the 42d Geo. 3d, cap. 90, sect. 83, viz. one Serjeant and one Corporal to every thirty private men, with an additional Corporal for every surplus of fifteen men or upwards, and one Drummer per Company, with an addition of one Drummer for each Flank Company of Regiments or Battalions, consisting of five or more Companies; such Serjeants, Corporals, and Drummers, as exceed that number, in each rank, are to be immediately discharged; and in the execution of this part of his Royal Highness's instructions, I am commanded to desire your most particular attention, that no Serjeant or Corporal be retained, who is not, in every respect, fit for service, and qualified for the active duties of a Non-commissioned Officer, nor any Drummer who is not an able-bodied young man.

Such of the Serjeants to be discharged, as may be deemed deserving of the Out-Pension, under the Prince Regent's Warrant, dated 28th February, 1814 and such of the Corporals and Drummers as may have a claim to the Pension under the General Militia Laws, are to receive an advance of Marching Allowance, at 1s. 8d. per diem, sufficient to carry them to London, reckoning ten miles for a day's march, without halting days; a report thereof being made to the Agent, by whom the men will be further subsisted according to their respective ranks, until they can pass an examination before the Chelsea Board.

Each Non-commissioned Officer and Drummer, who shall be discharged and not recommended for the Chelsea Pension, and each Private Man who shall be disembodied, is to be allowed a bounty equal to fourteen days' pay, reckoning from the date of discharge, or of disembodying, exclusive; and is to be permitted to take with him the clothing of the year 1815, and also his knapsack. The like rule, as to the clothing and knapsacks, is to be observed with respect to men discharged and recommended for the pension.

The Non-commissioned Officers and Drummers retained on the disembodied establishment, are, of course, not to receive the fourteen days' bounty.

Before the disembodying, you will cause an exact muster to be taken by the Regimental Paymaster, of the several companies of the Corps; you will also see that all the quarters be duly cleared, and take especial care, that the accompts of the men be made up, and all their just pretensions completely satisfied, to the time of their being dismissed.

Care is to be taken that the arms, accoutrements, and great coats (if not worn three years), for the number of men of which your regiment is to consist, when disembodied, be all collected, in order to be lodged in the manner directed by the Act above referred to; but if the great coats now in use shall have been worn three years, they may be given to the men.

The tents, if any, and whatever arms you may have beyond the said establishment, are to be delivered to such persons as the Board of Ordnance shall appoint to receive them. The supernumerary accoutrements, and the great coats (if not worn three years) of the non-commissioned officers and drummers to be discharged, as also those not wanted for the use of the privates of the disembodied establishment, together with any serviceable camp necessaries that remain in the possession of the corps, are to be sent to such place as shall be pointed out by the Store-keeper-General, to whom Inventories thereof should be sent; and the Commanding Officer will of course be responsible that the arms, &c. are left in the best possible state.

The claims of every individual in the Corps are to be finally settled by the Paymaster; but as some cases may possibly occur, in which the absence of Officers or Men, at the time of disembodying, may be unavoidable, the Paymaster is, in such cases, and also in the cases of Men who are necessarily absent from the Corps on account of Sickness, to transmit to the Agent, a statement shewing the names of the persons absent, the balance due to each individual, and the stations at which they are to be found, in order that their claims may be settled upon their own application to the Agent, without difficulty or delay; a duplicate of which statement is to be sent to the Superintendants of Military Accompts.

The Paymaster is to send to the Superintendants of Military Accompts, an estimate (with a duplicate thereof for the use of the Agent) of the sums that will be required on the present occasion, distinguishing the proportion for each head of service.

He is to give credit, in his last Pay List, for the unclaimed effects and credits of deceased men, and deserters, annexing a state thereof to the said Pay List; and is to balance his final accompt exactly with the Agent.

If you should deem it expedient to detain the Serjeant Major, Quarter-Master Serjeant, Paymaster-Serjeant or the Pay Serjeant of a Company, beyond the day of disembodying the corps, for the purpose of assisting in finally closing the accompts thereof, the said Non-commissioned Officers will, while so detained, be permitted to receive their usual pay and allowances, provided the period of detention do not exceed seven days from the date of disembodying.

As the charge of the pay, clothing, contingencies, and allowances to reduced Subalterns, &c. of the disembodied Militia will in future be defrayed under the superintendance of this Office, the appointment of Battalion Clerk will not be revived; and the financial concerns of the Corps, when disembodied, will be carried on by the Paymaster, who is to be retained as before mentioned.

I transmit herewith a copy of the Act of 55 Geo. III. cap. 165, before referred to, in which the pay and allowances of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Drummers, who are to be retained permanently on duty at the head-quarters of the corps, are specified; and have the honour to state, that the Paymaster may accordingly account with the several individuals concerned, for their respective allowances, from the date of the disembodying exclusive, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

He will immediately transmit to the Superintendants of Military Accompts, an estimate, shewing the particulars of the sum which will be required, from the date of disembodying up to the 24th April, 1816, when he will be authorised, by the Agent General for Militia and Defence Acts, George Shee, Esq. Great George-street, Westminster, to draw for the amount. His future estimates for this service are to be prepared for four months in advance, and are to be regularly forwarded on the 24th of the month, preceding the periods for which the estimates are made.

The pay of the Commissioned Officers is to be issued to them on the 24th of each month, and that of the Non commissioned Officers and Drummers at the end of every week; but it is to be understood, that the pay of either is not to be issued in advance.

You will observe, by section 10 of the Act last mentioned, that the allowance granted to Subalterns and Surgeons' Mates of the Militia, whilst disembodied, are to be issued on the 24th of June and 24th of December, in each year. The Paymaster will accordingly receive the necessary forms of estimates and accompts for this service, in proper time, from the Superintendants of Military Accompts, with whom he should, if necessary, correspond.

The manner in which the arms, accoutrements, great coats, and other stores of the corps, are to be kept, and various other points necessary for your guidance, being specially provided for in the same Act, I have only to request your particular attention to it.

I cannot conclude this letter, without expressing through you the satisfaction which I feel, in having the honour of signifying, on the present occasion, the Prince Regent's gracious approbation of the services of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Private Men, belonging to the Regiment of Militia under your command.

I have the honour to be,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
PALMERSTON.

MISSION TO ROME.

[FROM THE DUBLIN EVENING POST.]

THE MISSION HAS FAILED. The Pope has declined any reply to the Address and Remonstrance of the Aggregate Meeting; it has been conveyed to those who made the inquiry, that an answer would be given to the *British Parliament.* Cardinal Litta, whose dispositions were comparatively favourable to the views of the Irish Catholic Prelates, has been removed to Milan, under the *pretext*, or for the *purpose*, of conducting their Imperial Majesties to Rome; and Cardinal Gonsalvi, an undoubted *Vetoist*, has been appointed in his stead. It will be recollected, that this Cardinal was the Missionary of the Pope to the Prince Regent, and has been more attached to the Catholico-Ecclesiastical views of the British Cabinet than any other Member of the "Sacred College." His appointment is, therefore, ominous, that the purpose of the Pope is irrevocable, and, lest the Irish Prelates might encourage hope, and linger for the return of their friend Litta, it has been communicated to them, that he would NOT RETURN BEFORE TWO MONTHS. This last hint to depart reminds us of the answer of the Roman Pontiff to the last Embassy which the Court of Rome ever received from these Countries.

When James II. adopted the idea of restoring the People of England to the bosom of the Catholic Church, he despatched Lord Castlemaine to Rome, as Ambassador Extraordinary on the occasion, to tender his fealty to the Holy See, disclose his purpose, and mature its means. The unfortunate Prince naturally supposed, that nothing could be more agreeable to the Holy See. The reverse was the fact. Perhaps the Pope, with less religious zeal and more worldly prudence than James, discerned, that his object was disproportioned to his means. Certain it is, that the Court of Rome "threw cold water" on the proposal and the embassy. Fruitless were the labours of Lord Castlemaine to bring his Holiness, or any of the Cardinal Secretaries, or any of the High Congregations, to any thing specific respecting the means by which the King's purpose could be obtained. At length, the Ambassador threatened departure, and his threat produced no other effect than his entreaty had done. Finally, he requested of the Cardinal Secretary to inquire from his Holiness, whether it was the intention of his Holiness to charge him with any commands—to this his Eminence brought back this reply, "that his Holiness had no other communication to make to his Excellency, than to express an anxiety, that his Excellency would consult the protection of his health, by being careful to travel in the cool of the evening."

The communication, that Cardinal Litta WOULD NOT RETURN TO ROME FOR TWO MONTHS, is an invitation to departure, not dissimilar.

DUBLIN, JAN. 6.—A letter was received yesterday from the Most Rev. Doctor Murray, dated Rome, 13th December, in which it is mentioned, that the Cardinal Prefect (Litta) left that city the 4th ult. for Milan, to meet the Emperor and Empress of Austria. Previously, however, to his setting off, he wrote three several letters, in explanation of his much-talked-of letter from Genoa; one to the Most Rev. Doctor Troy, another to Doctor Milner, and a third to Doctor Poynter. They have not, as yet, come to hand. The Sacred Congregation had come to some final determination respecting the *Veto*, but their determination was not to be made known until it should have received the Pope's assent. The Cardinal Secretary of State (Gonsalvi) appointed Monday, the 18th December, to hold an interview with the Episcopal Deputies, after which, if no answer would be given to them, they would set out for Ireland immediately. They were all in good health.—*Carrick's Post.*

We understand, that the subscription to defray the expenses of the Rev. Mr. Hayes is advancing, and that there is a good likelihood of the whole of the £250 being speedily made up. We are glad to hear this. What a scandal it would be, if the Representative of "the Catholic People of Ireland," were to be thrown into a prison at Rome, for the debts incurred in the furtherance of his mission.—We are so much alive to the character and name of our Country *abroad*, that we should never cease to regret so unfortunate an occurrence.—*Ibid.*

An Advertisement has been put into the Papers to announce, that the Rev. Mr. Hayes, who was ordered by three or four gentlemen, calling themselves the *Catholics of Ireland*, to leave the Deputation, to which he was appointed Secretary, behind him, and proceed himself to Rome to teach politics and divinity to the Pontiff and the Sacred College, has got himself into serious pecuniary embarrassments; and is, in short, unable to return to his native country without the aid of "the Public." It would seem, that certain promises were made to him on his departure, and that he calculated on ample means of meeting all expenses; it is even said, that he was told he may "draw for any sum" on an individual who took much interest in the objects of his journey; in the end, however, it turns out, that it has been his lot, as well as that of many others, to be duped and deserted; the bills were drawn according to direction and invitation, but, when they came to be presented for acceptance, no one could be found who *knew any thing about them!* Of all the transactions that have yet occurred, this is the most curious. It developes more of the real character of our modern patriots than the most ponderous quarto could possibly unfold.—*Freeman's Journal.*

On Sunday week, Mr. James Ball, son of Mr. Ball, of the General Post-Office, had a most providential escape of his life. About three o'clock, he entered his room, at his father's, Spring Garden, Ballybough, for the purpose of dressing. He stood at the window for a few minutes, and fortunately left his position for the purpose of procuring warm water. He had scarcely reached the room door, when he heard a report of fire-arms. On his return, he was surprised to find a round hole in the centre pane of the window, exactly where he was in the habit of placing his shaving glass. On examination, a ball had entered the wall, about four inches opposite the window, seven feet from the floor, and through the glass precisely where he had been standing, where, if he had remained for two seconds, the ball must have passed through his head. Within these three months, repeated attempts have been made to injure Mr. Ball's family, by throwing stones through the windows whenever a light appeared, either in the rooms or on the stairs. Mr. B. cannot, by any means, account for such conduct, otherwise than being an officer of yeomen, and active in endeavouring to preserve the peace.—*Correspondent.*

CORK, JAN. 6.—A discovery and apprehension have taken place under singular circumstances, connected with the extensive traffick that has been so long carrying on in forged notes. A person of the name of *Horagan*, who kept a Billiard Table near the New Barracks, much frequented by the Officers of the garrison, was more than once observed to have given bad notes in change of larger ones, and three of these Gentlemen, belonging to the 77th and 89th Regiments, who, we understand, had sustained some loss in this way, determined to sift the matter. Having got some national notes from the Paymasters, they marked and gave them to *Horagan* to pay himself, and the notes they got in change they also marked, and these, upon inquiry, proved to be forgeries. The Officers lodged informations, a search was made on Wednesday in the House, and several forgeries on the Bank of Messrs. Leslie were found there, as well as a silver fork and spoon belonging to the Mess of a Regiment in Barracks. Horagan has been taken up, and is now in Jail, and the Officers are bound over to prosecute.—*Reporter.*

On the night of the 3d inst. a man of the name of Keeffe, Proctor to the Rev. Thomas Spread Campion, Rector of Knockmorne, in the Barony of Kinnataloon, was attacked in his house, and himself and his three sons severely beaten, and all the tythe-notes carried off by the party. We must lament the frequent recurrence of these violent proceedings in this and other Counties, but it is the opinion of many of the best informed Magistrates whom we have conversed with, that, unless the system of Tythes be made a subject of Legislative interference, we shall continue to have these outrages recorded, to the disgrace of the Country and the danger of individuals.—*Ibid.*

We have good authority for stating, that two persons, at present in confinement, will be convicted of the conspiracy to murder Mr. Baker, at Thomastown, tho' they were not present when the inhuman act was committed.—*Ibid.*

BUTTER TRADE.—This hitherto important branch of Irish Trade is likely, from the discouragement into which the agricultural pursuits of the Country are thrown, to become of still more importance than it has been. Much of the land that was under tillage is undergoing at this moment the necessary process of transition to pasture, and it is not unreasonable to calculate, that, in the course of a couple of years, one-third will be added to the Butter produce of the country. It is of essential importance to the Landed Interests, that they should pay an early attention to this subject, and it seems to us, that the most effectual way, in which good effects may be produced, would be by praying the Legislature to apply, or extend, the *principle of* the Corn Laws to the Butter Trade. As we stated before, two years will make a great addition to the Butter produce, but where shall we find a market for this abundant article, upon which the Landed Proprietor will be then so dependant, if, as is at present the case, France and Holland, which will inevitably command the Lisbon and Cadiz markets, shall also be suffered to enter the British market upon more advantageous terms than we can? More advantageous, we say, because, independent of its quality, which is superior to Irish, it can be imported there at a cheaper rate, the result of causes unnecessary here to mention. To obviate this—to give to the Landed Proprietor some security for his rents, by giving the Tenant a market for his produce—and, in fact, that the interests of this branch of the United Kingdom should not be made to give way to those of Foreign Nations, in an article which seems likely to be of abundant growth here, a duty ought to be imposed on the importation of Foreign Butter into England. These naked observations, upon a subject of obtrusive importance to so many ranks in our Country, are for the present thrown loosely together; but still we think they are sufficient to invite the attention of the Public, and, perhaps, they may create some activity. To us, we confess, it appears a matter which requires prompt consideration, and legislative interference could not be sought for too soon.—*Ibid.*

KILKENNY, JAN. 9.—Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, a number of fellows surrounded and broke into the house of Philip Comerford, of Revinagh, near John's Well. Three of them, preceded by a leader carrying a pistol, entered the house and demanded fire-arms. In their search, they broke open a chest and a box, and having found Comerford's leases in one of them, they secured them, saying, these were what they wanted. The leader having sworn Comerford and his family to quit the place before the first of March next, went outside and fired a shot, when the whole party went off. Philip and his brother, having come to town yesterday, met the leader in the street, whom they seized and instantly carried to the Mayor's Office. He calls himself William Maher, and was committed to prison by a County Magistrate, to abide his trial at the ensuing Assizes.—Such are the particulars of this mysterious robbery. The late hour at which the investigation closed precludes the possibility of making any of those remarks that naturally arise on such an occasion, except to say—the Comerfords are entitled to the thanks of the Country.—*Moderator.*

COMPOUND INTEREST.—The two old fifty pound notes, lately paid into the Bank of England, were the property of a labouring man, named Thomas Gilbert, of Cranbrook, the last branch of a respectable family, who had kept in his possession an old trunk, which from its age was of course decayed, and discovered a little drawer, in which were contained the said notes, not in the least injured, but a little discoloured. One was dated 15th April, 1725, the other 14th May, 1725. The compound interest on them has been calculated as follows:—

First 10 years	£165	17	5¾
—— 20	265	5	1¾
—— 30	452	8	4¼
—— 40	708	19	0¼
—— 50	1146	18	1¼
—— 60	1567	15	5¼
—— 70	2042	7	11¼
—— 80	4955	14	9¼
—— 90	8072	7	4¾

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,861. SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1816. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

By Order of the Commissioners in this Matter.

In the Matter of FRANCIS PENROSE and WILLIAM PENROSE, of the City of Waterford, Bankrupts. } TO be sold by Auction, at the Royal Exchange Coffee Room, Dublin, on Wednesday, the 24th day of January, 1816, at two o'clock afternoon, the said Bankrupts' Estate and Interest in the Town and Lands of BALLYKEANE, situate in the Barony of Arklow, and County of Wicklow, containing 232 Acres, 2 Roods. Said Lands produce a profit rent of £717 1s. 2d. per annum, and are held by Lease for Lives renewable for ever, at the yearly rent of £78 15s. with 6d. in the pound Receivers' fees, and a quarter's rent, as a fine, for a renewal, on the fall of each Life, subject to certain limitations and conditions contained in the Will of Francis Penrose deceased, and subject to an Annuity of £1000 British a-year, until the sum of £3800 British, and the interest thereof, shall be paid. The Lease of the greater part of said Lands expired the 1st of January instant.

Also, a large Dwelling house, Ware houses, Cellars, and Yards, lately occupied by the Bankrupts, situate in King street, in the City of Waterford, held by lease, for an unexpired term of 56 years, at the yearly rent of £135.

Also, Two Fields, part of the Lands of Ballybricken, in the Liberties of the City of Waterford, containing 4 A. 1 R. 2 P. held by lease for an unexpired term of eight years, from the 25th March last, at the yearly rent of twenty-five pounds, fifteen shillings.

Also, a Lot of Ground, part of the old Tan yard, situate in Trinity Parish, Waterford, containing, at the East end, 60 Feet, or thereabouts; at the West end, 65 Feet, 7 Inches, or thereabouts; at the North side thereof, 206 Feet; and on the South side, 206 feet; held by Lease for an unexpired term of 10½ years, at the yearly rent of £18 13s. 4d. A renewal of part of the last mentioned Premises has been obtained for ninety-nine years, to commence on the 25th March, 1727, at the yearly rent of Two Pounds per annum. The Premises in King-street are subject to an Annuity of £100 per annum, during the Lease thereof, to Susanna Penrose; also, subject to £100 per annum, to Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, otherwise Penrose, during the life of Mrs. Elizabeth Blackney; and also, to an Annuity of £200 per annum, during the Lease, to Mr. Matthew Shee.

Also, all that and those, a Yard adjoining the late John Pim's Cellars, containing, in breadth, 40 feet or thereabouts adjoining Richard and Joseph Jacob's Concerns, and 51 feet or thereabouts adjoining the Concerns of Francis Pearose; and in depth, 60 feet or thereabouts; situate in Queen street, in the City of Waterford; held by Lease from the late John Pim, Esq. for the term of 61 years, from the 29th September, 1808, at the yearly Rent of £20 13s. and set to Joseph Jacob and Co. as Tenants at will, for same Rent.

The statement of the Title to said Premises, and Rentals, may be seen at the Royal Exchange Coffee-House, Dublin, or at the Office of Ivie and Burke, the Agents, Colebeck street, Waterford, or 5, Holles-street, Dublin.

BENNETT, Auctioneer,
Royal Exchange.

The Honourable FREDERICK PONSONBY, *Plaintiff*; The Right Honourable JOHN, Baron PONSONBY, and others, *Defendants.* } PURSUANT to a Decree of His Majesty's High Court of Chancery of Ireland, made in this Cause, bearing date the 13th day of March, 1815, I will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of January next, at the Hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers, on the Inns Quay, Dublin, SET UP AND SELL TO THE HIGHEST AND BEST BIDDER—

ALL THAT AND THOSE the Towns and Lands of Aghavin, otherwise Aghavine, otherwise the Two Aghavines, with their sub denominations, called Ballyfleming, Curraghleigh, and Gurtavelly, otherwise Gurtavaddy, the Towns and Lands of Bryades, Ballymorreheen, Cooletoghtmuy, otherwise Cooltoghnuagh, Cornaveagh, otherwise Cornaveagh, Gortaorkeran, otherwise Gortcorcrany, otherwise Gortcorcrane, Garrajames, otherwise Garranjames, East Barragechy, Kinatorah, Ballyvarrig, otherwise Ballyvarragehtra, Buolteconnin, other wise Ballycolnan, Drishcabegg, Drossanmore, otherwise Drossane, and Muttarys all situate in the Barony of Imokilly and County of Cork—being the unsettled Estate of the Right Honourable WILLIAM BRABAZON Baron PONSONBY, deceased, in the Pleadings mentioned, or a competent part thereof, for the purposes in the said Decree mentioned.

ALSO,

ALL THAT AND THOSE, the Towns and Lands of Barnevedmee, Knockaagippa, otherwise Knocknegippah, otherwise Knockmoneleagh, Ballydonnel, otherwise Ballydonnel, Ballyglavine, and Clasheel—all situate in the same Barony and County—being part of the settled Estate of the said late Baron, or a competent part thereof, for the purposes in said Decree also mentioned. The said several Towns Lands and Premises, being part and parcel of the Seignory, Barony, and Manor of Inchiquin, in the County of Cork. Dated this 2nd day of December, 1815.

STEUART KING.

N. B. The above mentioned Lands are situated near to the Town of Youghal, and will be sold together or in Divisions, as may be most advantageous and agreeable to Purchasers.

For Rentals and further Particulars, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR NEW PURDON, Youghal, or Mr. Fisher, the Plaintiff's Solicitor, York-Street, Dublin.

December 25.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,
FOR THREE LIVES,
Either in the Whole, or in Divisions,

THE LANDS OF ISLAND KEAN,

AS HERETOFORE ADVERTISED.

☞ *No Promise of Preference of the Whole, or any Part of the above Lands, has been given.*

December 25, 1815.

HOUSE AND DEMESNE TO BE LET,

FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS.

MR. T. SARGENT will let his HOUSE and DEMESNE, the latter consisting of a LAWN, and FOUR FIELDS, well planted, screened, and divided, with fine quick set Hedges. It contains Nine Plantation Acres, of rich Meadow-ground, adjoining the City of Waterford. The HOUSE and OFFICES are new, commodious, and in complete order—with a walled-in GARDEN and ORCHARD in full bearing. In a few Years, the Plantations of OAK, ELM, ASH, BEECH, LARCH, FIR, &c. will be very valuable.

If required, the Tenant can be accommodated with more Land. A Fine will be expected, and Time will be given for the Payment, on approved Security.

January 9, 1816.

NOTICE.

SUCH Persons as are willing to contract for supplying the Leper Hospital with MEAT for the ensuing Three Months, are desired to send their Proposals, addressed to CORNELIUS HENRY BOLTON, Esq. the Master of the Hospital, to Mr JAMES CHAMBERS, at the Hospital, on or before Saturday, the 13th inst.

Waterford, January 6, 1816.

TO BE SOLD,

BELVIDERE LODGE, the residence of Sir W. VACHELL, beautifully situated on the Bank of the *River Suir*, and within Ten Minutes' Walk of the City of Waterford, on the Road to Dunmore.

Application to be made to Mr O'BRIEN, in *Christ Church Yard.*

December 28, 1815.

TOBACCO.

ARRIVED this day, per the *Ariel*, from Virginia, 153 Hhds. of TOBACCO, of the very best Quality, which will be immediately landed and offered for Sale by

JOHN ALLEN AND SON.

Waterford, December 13, 1815.

TO BE LET,

FOR THREE LIVES OR THIRTY ONE YEARS,
FROM THE ENSUING 25TH DAY OF MARCH,
In such Divisions as may be agreed on,

THE LANDS of BALLYRISTEEN, containing 213 A. 0 R. 1 P. plantation measure, situated about 10 Miles from Waterford, and 1½ from the Sea-coast at Bonmahon.

PART of BALLYVADEN, containing 169 A. 1 R. 29 P. now tenanted by the Widow JORDAN, and situated as above.

The LANDS of KILDOUANE, containing 172 A. 2 R. 28 P. From 20 to 30 Acres of said Farm will be let on Building Leases for Bathing Lodges, in Lots of from 3 to 5 Acres each, and ample Encouragement will be given to any Person inclined to establish the Brewing or Baking Business on the Premises. The Beauty of the Situation, excellent Roads in all directions, and Contiguity to the Strand of Bonmahon, need no Comment.

Also, for Thirty-one Years,

The LANDS of ADERMON, containing 72 A. 0 R. 28 P. situated about 15 miles from Waterford, adjoining the Military Road from Waterford to Dungarvan—

And the LANDS of ROBERTSTOWN, containing 24 A. 2 R. 28 P. adjoining the aforesaid Farms

Proposals to be made to RICHARD P. O'SHEE, Esq. Gardenmorris Kilmacthomas—or Major O'SHEE, Sheestown, Kilkenny.

Nov 1, 1815.

LUMP SUGARS.

TWELVE HOGSHEADS OF
REFINED LUMP SUGARS,
OF A DESIRABLE SIZE AND QUALITY,
TO BE SOLD, ON REASONABLE TERMS,
AT THE STORES OF WYSE AND QUANS

Waterford, Nov. 4, 1815.

NORWICH UNION

FIRE AND LIFE ASSOCIATION,
ESTABLISHED 1797;
CHIEF OFFICE FOR IRELAND,
2, *CAPEL STREET DUBLIN.*

TRUSTEES.

The Duke of Somerset, | Rt. Hon. Lord Saltoun,
The Duke of Argyle, | Lord Vis. Althorpe, M. P.
Earl Craven, | Lord Vis. Barnard, M. P.
&c. &c. &c.

FIRE

A Saving of 50 per cent. by insuring at this Office.

LIFE

The rates for the whole of Life are 10 per cent. lower than those demanded by other offices.

MR. D. C. ROOSE ACTING MEMBER.

Mr. MAURICE FARRELL,
Agent for Waterford.

☞ Policies falling due on the 25th will expire in 15 Days—Persons removing to this Office will be at no expense, but become entitled to the exclusive Advantages of this Association.

TO BE LET ON A FINE OR SOLD,

UNDER AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
FOR PAYMENT OF DEBTS AND INCUMBRANCES,
PART OF THE LANDS OF FAITHLEGG,
In the Barony of Gaultier and County of Waterford.

Application to be made to CORNELIUS BOLTON and CORNELIUS HENRY BOLTON, Esqrs. Faithlegg—and Sir FRANCIS HASSARD, Waterford.

November 16, 1815.

TO BE LET,

AS FORMERLY ADVERTISED,
THE HOUSE AND CONCERNS
Now occupied by PHINEAS MURPHY.
ALSO, A GOOD FAMILY HOUSE ADJOINING.

Application to be made to WILLIAM HUGHES, Esq.

December 9, 1815.

TO BE SOLD,

THE INTEREST, for the Term of about Seventeen Years, in THREE HOUSES in Lady-lane, at present occupied by Mr EDWARD BOWMAN, Mr. SHELMADINE, and Mrs. POULTER—being the Property of the late Mrs. ROCHE.

For further Particulars apply to the Rev. FRANCIS REYNETT, Grantstown.

August 5, 1815.

THE STERLING VALUE

OF THE
GREAT BENEFITS
To be certainly obtained in the approaching

GRAND LOTTERY,

And which are all left to the unrestricted disposal of Fortune, has roused the public attention to the contemplation of the Scheme, which is so clear, that it requires no elucidation whatever.

SCHEME.

2 Prizes of	25,000	Guineas	£52,500
2	£20,000		40,000
2	5,000		10,000
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
10	200		2,000
15	100		1,500
30	50		1,500
1,000	24		24,000
1,000	15		15,000
4,600	10		46,000
6,671			£200,000

Begins Drawing the 14th of February.

The Public are requested to observe, that the greatest Capitals will be paid in *Solid Gold.*

All the Capitals are unfixed, and floating.

There are not *Two* Blanks to a Prize—and the Tickets *now* on Sale will have a full chance of all the *Prizes*, until the entire of the Twenty Thousand Tickets are drawn.

TICKETS AND SHARES
Are now on Sale at
FARRELL'S, BULL'S, PHELAN'S, M'MAHON'S, and BIRNIE'S, Quay, Waterford

KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

COUNTY OF MEATH.

CAPITAL FREEHOLD ESTATES,
MANORS, MANSIONS, FARMS, AND LANDS,
UPWARDS OF EIGHT THOUSAND IRISH ACRES.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY MR. ROBINS,
AT THE COMMERCIAL ROOMS, DUBLIN,
On THURSDAY, *the 25th,* FRIDAY, *the 26th, &* SATURDAY, *the 27th January,* 1816,
at 12 o'Clock precisely, in Lots,

THE VERY VALUABLE AND HIGHLY IMPROVABLE FREEHOLD ESTATES, situated in the fine County of Meath, Part within Ten Miles of Dublin—comprising the extensive MANORS of DENGAN, BALLYMAGOSSAN, MORNINGTON, the Lordship of MOYARE, the Manor of TRIM, with the ancient CASTLE, and BUILDINGS and HOUSES in the Town of TRIM—

THE PROPERTY OF A NOBLEMAN.

The ESTATES contain
Near Eight Thousand Irish Acres,
Or Twelve Thousand Eight Hundred English Acres.

Of Excellent RICH MEADOW, PASTURE, and ARABLE LAND (exclusive of the Bog Lands, which are allotted to the different Tenants for Fuel)

The Lands are in a good state of Cultivation, divided in eligible Farms and Lands for Accommodation, part with eligible RESIDENCES, PLEASURE GROUNDS, GARDENS FARM HOUSES, and suitable Buildings of all descriptions.

Sundry Cottages, Water Corn Mill, and various Buildings, let to most respectable Tenants on Leases for Lives, part of which are renewable, and the remainder to Tenants at Will.

The present low Rental near
SEVEN THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM,
But the estimated present Value
ELEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS PER ANNUM,
Taking the Parts on Perpetuity at their present Rental.

The whole of these valuable Estates are in a fine rich Country, part adjoins the Sea near Drogheda, and well situated for good Markets and excellent Roads.

May be viewed by applying to Mr. John Allen, Braymount, near Trim, where Particulars may be had, and every Information given, and Plans may be seen. Particulars at the O'Reilly Arms, and the Post Office, Trim; the Inns at Drogheda, Cork, and Waterford, of John Page, Esq. Dundalk; of James Johnston, Esq. No. 15, Dominick street, of Messrs. Reeves, Ormsby, and Reeves, Merrion square, and Geo. Hutchinson, Esq. Solicitors, 19, Upper Gardiner street, Dublin; and at the Place of Sale, where Plans of the Lands are left; the Inns at Holyhead; the Hotel, Liverpool; Golden Lion, Chester; Talbot, Shrewsbury; Hen and Chickens, Birmingham; T. G. Parr, Esq. Litchfield; of Thomas Lightfoot, Esq. Castle street, Leicester-fields, London; at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, London; and of Mr. Robins, Warwick street, Golden square, London, where Plans of the Estate may be seen.

HOUNSLOW HEATH GUNPOWDER.

JOHN ELLIOTT respectfully informs the licensed Dealers in Gunpowder, that he has this Day imported, per the *New Blessing*, from London, a fresh supply of HOUNSLOW HEATH GUNPOWDER, consisting of Seven different Degrees of Strength, from *Blasting* up to *Cylinder*. Samples of which shall be sent (free of Expense) wherever ordered.

Dublin, Sackville-Street, No. 33,
29th December, 1815.

NORWAY TIMBER AND DEALS.

JUST ARRIVED to M. P. and M. FARRELL, per the *Emanuel*, from Dram, an Assortment of prime TIMBER and DEALS, which will be disposed of, at their Yard in Beau street, on advantageous Terms.

Waterford, May 16, 1815.

N. B. They are now landing from on board the Ship *Odin*, C. SWENSON, Master, a further quantity of well assorted prime DRAM TIMBER and DEALS.

June 26, 1815.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

TO BE LET,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,
For such Term as may be agreed upon,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, ORCHARDS and DEMESNE of BODERAN—with any number of Acres, from Twenty to Sixty Two. Said Lands are situated within Seven Miles of New-Ross, Three of Duncannon Fort, and Two of Ballyhack

Application to be made to ADAM ROGERS, Esq. Waterford—or Major ROGERS, Passage.

Dec. 22, 1815.

TO BE SOLD,

THE LANDS OF KILLOSTER,
WITHIN THE BOROUGH OF DUNGARVAN,
As heretofore advertised.

Application to be made to Mr. THOMAS FOLEY, Lismore.

October 29, 1814.

[*To appear on Saturdays.*]

TO BE SOLD,

AT PYRMOUNT, in the Parish of Killan, and County of Wexford, nearly 3000 SCOTCH and SPRUCE FIRS, some ASH, a considerable number of BIRCH, and several other TIMBER TREES.

Proposals (in writing only) will be received by Mrs BATES, Pyrmount, Enniscorthy, and by WM. COLLES, Esq. Millmount, Kilkenny.

May 25, 1815.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—JAN. 12.

Butter, first Quality	0s. 0d.		per Cwt.
—— second	0s. 0d.		per Cwt.
—— third	0s. 0d.		per Cwt.
Tallow (rendered)	94s.	98s. 0d.	per Cwt.
Lard (flake)	50s. 0d.	52s. 0d.	per Cwt.
—— (casks, *rendered*)	54s. 0d.	56s. 0d.	per Cwt.
Singed Pigs	23s. 0d.	24s. 0d.	per Cwt.
Scalded ditto	18s. 0d.	21s. 6d.	per Cwt.
Beef	20s. 0d.	25s. 0d.	per Cwt.
Oatmeal	10s. 6d.	11s. 0d.	per Cwt.
Flour, first Quality	—s. —d.	—s. —d.	per Bag.
—— second	33s. 0d.	36s. 0d.	per Bag.
—— third	20s. 0d.	26s. 0d.	per Bag.
—— fourth	14s. 0d.	16s. 0d.	per Bag.
Wheat	23s. 0d.	25s. 0d.	per Barrel.
Barley	8s. 0d.	9s. 0d.	per Barrel.
Oats (common)	7s. 6d.	00s. 0d.	per Barrel.
—— (potatoe)	8s. 6d.	00s. 0d.	per Barrel.
Malt	34s. 0d.	36s. 0d.	per Barrel.
Coals	4s. 0d.	4s. 6d.	per Barrel.
Tallow (rough)	8s. 0d.	8s. 6d.	per Stone.
Potatoes (new)	3d. to	4d.	per Stone.
Beef (quarters)	2½d.	3½d.	per lb.
Beef (joints)	3d.	4d.	per lb.
Mutton (quarters)	4 d.	5 d.	per lb.
Mutton (joints)	4½d.	5½d.	per lb.
Pork	2½d.	3d.	per lb.
Butter	20d.	24d.	per lb.
Train Oil		£38 0s.	per Ton.
Whiskey	10s. 4d.	10s. 8d.	per Gal.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

[*From the Courier.*]

PARIS, JAN. 1.—A most interesting official Document, from his Excellency Pozzo de Borgo to the Emperor of Russia, is adding to the merited torture of the Ministers, who have kindled civil fury in the Chamber of Deputies to such a pitch, that it presents rather an assembly of gladiators than of dignified and dispassionate Legislators. This enlightened Statesman denounces to his Sovereign the factions that are distracting the minds of men, and menacing the best interests of France—exposes, with unerring perspicacity, the sordid views and the party spirit of hostile individuals, and rival factions—and represents, that the Duc de Richelieu, unfortunately situated between delirious folly and deeply machinating crime, had more than once announced his determination to resign; that, should this take place, the choice of his successor is not doubtful, though M. de Talleyrand has affirmed that, in no case, will he re-enter into office, should the Duc de Feltre and M. de Vaublanc retain any part in the Administration. I have obtained a cursory view of this energetic statement, which has scarcely penetrated beyond the Cabinet of the Sovereign; it is addressed to ———, but I hope in a few days to be permitted to send it to you in its entire state.

The King has issued a private Ordinance, by which M. Fouche is dismissed from his service, and forbidden to enter on the French territory. In a moral point of view, no measure can be more just—for the preservation of the Royal dignity, none more indispensable; but there will not be wanting people who will censure it as contradictory to the solemn engagements of his Majesty, and calculated to excite terror in those who confided in their inviolability. This, it is believed, will not be promulgated in the official Paper. Both for this and the preceding intelligence, I stake an exactitude which has never yet led you into error.

A thousand rumours are circulated in the *Salons*, but the fact is, the best informed persons have but little grounds for their speculations; nothing can be positively relied on. To-morrow will be an eventful day for the Ministry. If they fail, the inevitable consequence seems to be their resignation or dissolution of the Chamber—in the former hypothesis, it is conjectured by the Ultra Royalists, that M. de Grosbois will succeed to M. Barbe Marbois, M. Bouville to M. de Caze, and M. Hyde de Neuville to M. Angles; the opposite party count on an entirely different nomination. The English interest is said to lean strongly on the side of Talleyrand, the Russian Court favours M. de Richelieu; both of these unite against the Royalists, who leave the King so far in the back ground. Another report which is widely disseminated is, that his Majesty's predilection for M. Blacas manifests itself more and more strongly every day, and that he will be reinstated in all his ancient honours. The Duc d'Orleans is likewise the subject of occasional conversation, but I am much mistaken if there are any *intrigues* for him here. An Orleans party has always been detested.

The Public has shewn much anxiety within these three days, of receiving a circumstantial account of a musket ball fired at the Duke d'Angouleme on his entry in the town of Toulouse. It is said his cheek was grazed. The soldier was instantly seized, tied to the tail of a dragoon's horse, and thrown into a dungeon previous to his trial. At a *soiree* of the Duchesse de Duras, where M. Hyde de Neuville, in the accents of lisping timidity, was inculcating the necessity of decimating the country, M. de Richelieu suddenly arrived. The Orator was silent.—The Duke, after some indifferent inquiries, said aloud, "It is astonishing the Pere Elysee ventures to propagate such absurd rumours; it is he who announced to the Public the whole fabulous tale of Toulouse. I am confidently persuaded there is not a word of truth in it."

The Public seize every allusion to manifest their favourable opinion of the moderate disposition of the Administration. They hailed with unanimous acclamations, and had repeated, the lines of Cleante, in the Tartuffe, performed at the Theatre Francais:
"Nous vivons sous un regne et sommes dans un "temps.
"Ou par la violence on fait mal ses affaires."

As to Napoleon, he appears totally effaced from the memory of this volatile race. Nothing remains of him save his Monogram, which still disfigures the Louvre and many public edifices.

An Amateur Glee Club has been likewise established, in which the known powers of Captains Fairfield and Kelly have been exerted with their usual success.

I find I have omitted apprizing you, that M Choiseul Gouffier has been named as likely to take a share in any new Administration. His talents are unquestionable, not so his political principles and connections. As to M. Matthieu de Montmorency, another candidate in the popular opinion, he is supposed to possess every requisite that the former is deficient in, and to be deficient in every thing the former possesses.

Madame Lavalette is still at the Conciergerie; her detention is rigorous, and seems of little benefit to the public weal. Lavalette is reported (but on what foundation I know not) to have supped with a well known character at Bruxelles.

The King has been greatly indisposed of late, but is now much better, though he is still suffering from a slight attack of the gout in his right hand, which is supported by a sling which envelopes the whole of his arm. This indisposition, however, did not prevent his Majesty from receiving the different Authorities, civil and military, who presented themselves at the Thuilleries yesterday, for the purpose of paying him their homage.

It is at length decided to recal Fouche from his embassy at Dresden, and, at the same time, to send him into perpetual exile; that is, to banish him for ever from the kingdom of France.

Baron Montalembert, now Secretary to the French Legation in London, is appointed to succeed the Duc d'Otrante as Ambassador at Dresden. The Baron is married to a very rich and amiable English lady (the daughter of Mr. James Forbes, a gentleman much distinguished by his literary productions), and is well known for the purity of his principles, and for the unshaken and unequivocal attachment he has ever manifested to the dynasty of the Bourbons.

A pugilistic combat took place a few days ago on the Boulevards between Marshal Victor, Duke de Belluno, and Lieutenant Thoroughton, of the Guards. The circumstances which gave rise to this contest, are these:—Marshal Victor was walking on the Boulevards, when Lieutenant Thoroughton, in passing quickly by him, struck the Marshal, though quite unintentionally, on the elbow; he immediately expressed his sorrow at the accident, and implored the forgiveness of the *noble* Duke. It appears, however, that the Marshal would listen to no apology, and began abusing the English Officer in the most gross and virulent language. In proportion as Lieut. Thoroughton exhausted himself in excuses and apologies, so did the Marshal in the use of the most insulting and injurious epithets; till at length Mr. Thoroughton addressed him in the following words:—"I know not who you are, but I am a British Officer, and will not brook such gross and indecent language without resenting it; I therefore advise you to desist. The Duke paid no attention to this advice, and continued the same strain of abuse, upon which Lieut. Thoroughton gave him a blow in the chest, which laid the Marshal sprawling on the earth. Some gendarmes then came up and carried the English officer to the Prefecture, where the Marshal would have been obliged to accompany him, had he not announced himself to be the Duke de Belluno, on which the gendarmes allowed him to retire to his hotel. The Marshal wrote a letter to the Duke of Wellington the same evening, full of the most bitter complaints against Lieut. Thoroughton; in consequence of which, a court of inquiry was called to examine into his conduct, and, after a full investigation of the affair, it appears, that the Lieut. could not be considered as very culpable; he was, therefore, only slightly reprimanded, and desired to be more circumspect in his conduct in future. Lieut. Thoroughton is a very spirited and gallant officer, and much celebrated for the peculiar mildness of his deportment.—We were most pleased at seeing him at Lord Wellington's ball on Friday last.

PARIS PAPERS.

PARIS, JAN. 1.—Yesterday, Deputies from the Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies waited on the King. The President of the Chamber of Deputies expressed himself thus:—

"SIRE—Your faithful subjects of the Chamber of Deputies wish you, and prepare for you, a more happy year."

The King replied—

"I always receive with pleasure the assurance of the sentiments of the Chamber of Deputies. You speak of preparing for me a more happy year.—This which is about to commence will open with a very important discussion. I have made known to you my intentions by my Ministers. I rely with entire confidence on the devotion and the zeal of the Chamber of Deputies to second the dearest of my wishes, that of assuring the repose of France."

JAN. 2.—It is said, that the King has just withdrawn his credentials from the Duke of Otranto, Minister of France at Dresden, and forbidden him to return to France.

It is also said, that Colonel Faudoas, brother of the Duchess de Rovigo, has been taken up and sent to the Abbaye.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5.

Stocks this day at One o'Clock.

3 per cent. consols shut	5 per cents. shut.
Ditto for Acct 61⅞ 62	Omn (money) 13⅝ pr.
3 per cent. Red. 60¾ ½	Ditto (payment) 14½ ¾
4 per cents 74⅞ 73	India Stock ——

A French waiter at a Hotel at Dover says, that Lavalette landed there a few nights ago, and immediately set off for London. We doubt this.—*Courier*

We received a set of New York Papers to the 12th, containing the American Budget, given in a Report from Mr. Dallas to the Senate. The document extends to several columns; the following is a sketch of its substance:—

As to the Revenue, Mr. Dallas proposes, that the double duties on Imports be continued until the 30th of June, 1816; that the present duties on sugars refined within the United States, on stamps, on sales by auction, and on postage, be continued; that the direct tax be reduced from six to three millions of dollars; that the duties on the quantity of distilled spirits be discontinued after the 30th of June, 1816, and, in lieu thereof, that the duties on licenses to distillers be doubled after that day; that the duties on licenses to retailers be reduced to the rates of the year 1813; that the duties on the articles manufactured in the United States, and the duties on household furniture and watches, be repealed.

The third branch of the Report relates to the national circulating medium, and concludes with the following proposition:—"That a National Bank be established at the City of Philadelphia, having power to erect branches elsewhere; and that the capital of the Bank, being a competent amount, consist of three fourths of the public stock, and one-fourth of gold and silver."

The progress of expenditure and of revenue, for the entire period of the war, is thus developed, and, independent of the balance of the appropriations for the year 1814, which is transferred to the accounts for the year 1815, the subject may be reduced thus:

The actual receipts of the Treasury—
In 1812—22,639 032 Dollars 78 Cents.
In 1813—40 524 844 Dollars 95 Cents.
In 1814—34,878,432 Dollars 25 Cents.

The aggregate amount of the receipts into the Treasury for the three years being 98,042,309 Dollars 98 Cents

The actual disbursements of the Treasury for the three years, 100,017,557 Dollars 13 Cents.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6.

Holiday at the Bank, &c.

The Police of Paris appears to exercise an extraordinary degree of vigilance over the public press. The *Journal de Paris*, of the 1st, alludes to an interruption of two days in its circulation, on account of some error, the nature of which, however, is not explained; and in the *Journal des Debats*, of the 2d, we find a considerable blank in the middle of an article, which must evidently have been occasioned by a part of it being struck out by authority, when there was no time to alter the arrangement of the paper for publication. A still more extraordinary interference with the public press, if we are to believe a paragraph in one of these journals, has taken place at Hamburgh, where, we are told, the Spanish Minister, having complained to the Senate of the House of Bourbon being treated with disrespect in the public journals of that city, one of these journals was actually suppressed, and the rest frightened into submission.

The Madrid account of the horrible sentences inflicted by Ferdinand the VIIth upon the loyal and patriotic men, to whom he owes his restoration to his throne, are confirmed by the Paris Papers.—These unfortunate and deeply-injured men have been sent off for their respective destinations.

We have received Brussels Papers to the 3d instant. They contradict the report of Lavalette's arrival in that city, as totally destitute of foundation. *The Courier* of last night announced his arrival at Dover, upon the alleged authority of a French waiter (why not a French barber?) in that town. This is, indeed, most improbable. Lavalette is well aware, that he could expect no protection nor hospitality here. An unfortunate Manager of a Theatre at Orleans, having represented a piece in which are several allusions to the escape of a state prisoner, that were eagerly caught by the audience, has been doomed to expiate his imprudence in a prison.

We gave yesterday a sketch of the Financial Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress. The first branch of it only has been published, and even that occupies six columns of a closely printed newspaper. It is chiefly of a historical character, being a review of the finances, the detail of which is of no interest here. Of the prospective views of the Minister, the recommendation of a National Bank constitutes the principal feature.

The following is copied from *The Morning Chronicle* of this day:—

"Having ascertained that the two Churches of the Protestants at Nismes were *conventual*, the one belonging to the Convent of the Dominicans, and the other to that which was formerly called the Great Convent, the first having been purchased by the Protestants 20 years ago, and the latter granted to them by a Decree of the late Government in the year 1803—we hazard nothing in asserting, that, in our opinion, the proposal of the Prefect to give up these Churches for one to be built by themselves without the walls of the city, was instigated, as he acknowledges, by his superiors, and is a part of a deep laid plot to deprive all the Protestants of France in one time of all their Churches, most of which are held precisely by the same tenure. So bare-faced a piece of Jesuitism is worthy of the bare-headed and bare footed Processionist! Well may he wish to have the cities and towns of France free from the intruding eyes of Protestant gazers, by driving them beyond the walls to worship, as formerly, in the open air. We trust our Protestant Rulers will not mock our hopes with vain promises of interference, but avert this blow at the root of Protestant Liberty in France, by holding the French Government tight to the Charter, which secures the purchasers of national property, and the French Protestants, in the uninterrupted enjoyment of their rights.

Lord Cathcart, our Ambassador, has arrived at Petersburgh.

On Friday evening last the Holyhead Mail, in its progress to Chester, was overturned at Pant Evan, near St. Asaph, by the tremendous hurricane which was then blowing. The coach and horses were precipitated into a large pool of water near the above place, the consequence of which was, the death of one of the horses. The guard and coachman were severely bruised, but none of the passengers sustained any serious injury.

THE CITY OF MOSCOW.—A Letter from Petersburgh, of the 9th Dec. gives the following particulars respecting this interesting city:—

"The city of Moscow, rising from its ashes, will be more beautiful than ever, though less grand. The change that has taken place in so short a time is incredible. The present Governor, Tormasow (General and Admiral), is incessantly and actively employed in rebuilding the city. This immense plain exhibits an astonishing spectacle, new in modern times, where the eye distinguishes a various and confused assemblage of ruins, of palaces both of wood and of stone, large and small houses, churches, the sites of burned houses, and uncultivated fields, the whole surrounded with brick and lime kilns, and in the midst of all this, swarms of labourers of all descriptions. The whole puts one in mind of the tower of Babel, though the result will be very different. All the streets communicating with each other are filled with long rows of vaults loaded with materials. The Kremlin, formerly the greatest ornament of the city, has been in part rebuilt upon a more regular plan. Such of the old walls as remained standing have been strengthened and whitened. The cannon taken from the enemy are ranged in rows to a considerable height, in the great place opposite to the hotel of the Senate, while posts with inscriptions mark the respective nations to whom they belonged, such as French, Austrian, Prussian, Italian, English, German, Spanish, Swedish, and Polish; these are destined to form a monument, the plan of which has been already marked out. Mention is made of building in a public place, betwixt the Kremlin and the new Bazaar, a much finer structure than the old, a Church, around which these cannons are to be placed in regular order."

Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13.

The state of parties in Paris continues as we have recently described it, with only the difference of an increasing resolution on all sides to abide by their principles, and to secure a triumph in the end.—Each, as is always the case in such contests, is most anxious to augment the number of their supporters, and to diminish the strength of their antagonists.—On the subject of the proposed Amnesty Law, we have formerly observed, that the KING fully joined in the sentiments of his Ministers, and was determined to give his sanction to the Bill which was originally brought forward, and not to the Amendments presented to the Chamber of Deputies by M. CORBIERES. This is decidedly proved by the KING's reply to the congratulatory Address of that Chamber on the New Year. We know not at present whether that Address was longer than it is represented to have been; but if it was such as is given out, it must forcibly strike the reader as very inconsistent with the usual verbose enthusiasm of French loyalty, and as far from being so complimentary to the Sovereign as might have been expected.—"Sire—Your faithful subjects of the Chamber of Deputies wish you, and prepare for you, a more happy year." This is truly a specimen of the brevity of an ancient People, and who will venture to doubt of it's possessing equal sincerity? That they are preparing a more happy year for his Majesty, may be true on a comparison with the last, but it cannot be questioned, that the violence of their principles promises to involve him in difficulties incompatible at once with his own moderation and with the prosperity and repose of the People over whom he bears sway. His reply to the Chamber is not so short, and it is of an importance which such occasions seldom produce. In one part of it he says—"I have made my intentions known to you through my Ministers." This is a plain and unequivocal allusion to the Amnesty Law as first proposed, the discussion of which was fixed for the 2d of this month, and it is hence clear, that the KING will not recede from the plan adopted by the Servants of the Crown. The reply itself, taken as a whole, manifests his apprehensions, that the violence of the reactionary party tends to shake the tranquillity of France, and it remains to be seen whether that party will persevere in it's pernicious course. They look to the overthrow of the Ministry as the only result of their obstinacy, but that overthrow, should they accomplish it, may lead to consequences for which their sagacity seems not to have prepared them. The Russian Minister, POZZO DI BORGO, as was mentioned some days ago, has transmitted to his court a statement of the posture of affairs, which has likely added new vigour to the designs of the Duke of RICHELIEU, but which may also be conjectured not to have softened the temper of his adversaries.

The dismission and exile of FOUCHE appear to be certain; and it seems equally true, that an attempt was made at Toulouse on the life of the Duke of ANGOULEME.

Madame LAVALETTE is still a close prisoner in the Conciergerie. She is not permitted to see any one, nor even to have her *femme de chambre* about her, and she is only known to be in existence by the permission given to her cook to send her dinner through means of her gaoler. Her state of health is such, that a much longer continuance of this treatment will render her the victim of conjugal devotion. Her daughter exhibited a striking proof of sensibility and presence of mind in the agonizing moment when the last gate of the prison was opened to her father. She remarked, that one of the turnkeys looked at them rather stedfastly; upon which she said in a low voice, but loud enough to be heard—"Mamma, do not weep so, we shall see Papa again to-morrow, for he told you so."—Among the numerous visits made by the Police in search of LAVALETTE, one is said to have been to the house inhabited by Lord COMBERMERE!

Colonel FAUDOAS, brother of the Duchess of ROVIGO, is said to have been arrested, and to have been imprisoned in the Abbaye. It is believed, that numerous other arrests have taken place in various parts of France, but no information, except what they are directed to give, can be obtained from the Paris Papers, and they are never permitted to utter one word as to the actual condition of their Country. Some new proofs of this suppression of the Liberty of the Press are elsewhere inserted.

A letter relative to the disturbances in the South of France, and purporting to come from the Duke of WELLINGTON, appears in another part of our paper. We have no reason to question its authenticity, and it is attended with some very extraordinary circumstances, which demand from those concerned the most ample explanation. The letter itself is no farther of moment than as it goes to exculpate the French Government from any participation in the cruelties perpetrated at Nismes, and to ascribe them, not to religious animosity, but to the spirit of political party. The Duke, except so far as the conduct of the French Government is concerned, does not, and could not, speak from personal knowledge, and his information may have been incorrect, or exaggerated—but this is not the material point. It appears, that those to whom the letter is addressed applied to the Duke for an account of the transactions to which they alluded, and that that account was transmitted to them with all convenient speed. His Grace's letter is dated on the 28th of November, and must have been received in London some time in the first week of December. It did not come before the Public till Saturday, the 6th of January, and is not even then published by those to whom it was addressed. In consequence of this, a charge of suppressing it for more than five weeks has been advanced against the Secretaries to the Protestant Society for the protection of religious liberty, and to which concealment they are alleged to have been instigated by the consideration, that it falsified the statements they had sent forth. It has been said for them, that the motive assigned is not a just imputation, as the letter does not completely falsify the statements that have been made on the subject. It certainly does not, but this vindication will not do. The Secretaries of the Society were the trusted Agents of a large portion of English Protestants, who were anxious to lend their aid to the suppression of what they sincerely believed to be intolerance and injustice. To them these Agents were responsible, and had no right to conceal from them for one moment any document which they received upon the subject, much less a letter coming from such authority as the Duke of WELLINGTON. We do not wish to be considered as pre-judging this question. We leave it open for future elucidation, and it is one to which the Public ought to look with more than common anxiety, as it may become a criterion of the confidence which they ought hereafter to repose in those who address their principles of religion, or their sentiments of humanity and justice. Messrs. T. WILKS, and T. PELLATT, Secretaries to the Society, are placed in circumstances which must compel them to vindicate their reputation.

The *Morning Chronicle* has published an article relative to the advice of the Prefect of the Gard to the Protestants at Nismes, to give up their two Churches, and to build new ones, in which it is not easy to concur; nor can we change the opinion we have recently given on this subject. We did think the arrangement a fair and conciliatory one, and we think so still. The two Churches in question were originally Catholic—the one belonged to the Convent of the Dominicans—the other to the Great Convent. The system of BONAPARTE, which seized the lands and property of the Clergy, rendered these Churches national property. The Protestants purchased one of them about twenty years ago, and the other was granted to them by a Decree of 1803. It is imagined by the French Government, that it would be a healing measure to restore them to the Catholics, and liberally to accommodate the Protestants in the way that is already known to our readers. In expressing approbation of this plan, we do not enter into abstract principles of right, nor intend to make any observation which might affect the legitimate foundations of property, but merely to say, that something is due to feelings which twenty years have not obliterated, while every practicable precaution is taken to prevent the other party from experiencing injury. The Protestants themselves have been represented as concurring in this plan, and we really cannot discover how, as the *Morning Chronicle* would have us believe, it aims a blow at the root of Protestant liberty in France. That liberty cannot be overthrown, without shaking France to her very foundations, and policy, if not justice, will be it's protection.

The *Courier* has given the following article:—

"A very general expectation exists, that something will be done during the ensuing Session of Parliament with respect to tithes; and petitions on the subject, we perceive, are already preparing.—What the measure in contemplation is, we have not heard; but, probably, it will be a composition, such as is usually introduced into Bills of Inclosure. These Bills commonly assign to the Clergy a certain rent, equal to one ninth, sometimes more, sometimes less, of the rent, equitably estimated, if the land is not let at a rack rent. In this way, the funds of the Clergy will arise from a positive freehold rent, as secure as the Landlord's, and the Tenant will bring it into calculation as part of his rent in taking a farm. He will be able thus to know precisely the rent he is to pay for a tithe free farm. This measure will be of great advantage to the Public, by encouraging the cultivation of poor grounds, from which the corn-tithe at present often takes all the profit. Some measure should also be adopted to compel the entire redemption of the land-tax. If a progressive increase were laid upon the unredeemed tax, this would compel it's redemption. Many persons, from very unpatriotic motives, refuse to buy up this tax, and such persons should not be spared."

The foregoing paragraph is studiously, as we apprehend, divested of every appearance of authority, but we strongly suspect, that there is much more in it than what the manner would indicate, and that it is really the foundation of some contemplated measure.

Some private accounts from Paris state, that, in consequence of the great agitation there existing, the Duke of WELLINGTON has determined to retain the British troops in the vicinity of that Capital, until affairs shall return to a more tranquil condition. The same authority states, that LAVALETTE had passed through Saarbruck, and that he is now in security in the King of BAVARIA's dominions.

Russia and Prussia have declined sending Commissioners to St. Helena, so that only England, France, and Austria will each have a Commissioner there.

That important personage, the *Hottentot Venus*, died in Paris last week, after an illness of eight days. Her malady is said to have been the small-pox, which the Physicians mistook successively for a catarrh, a pleurisy, and a dropsy on the chest. The Professors of the Museum of Natural History have procured the body, and are dissecting it for the gratification of the curious, or, as they term it, for the benefit of science. If the French Surgeons blunder as much about the causes of her extraordinary protuberances as the Physicians blundered about the causes of her fatal indisposition, medical science will not have to boast of any very valuable accession to it's discoveries.

The *Sun* says—"As for the reports of the nuptials of our Princess with an Austrian or with a Russian Prince, we believe they are unfounded, and that, if any immediate marriage be contemplated, it is with the young Prince of the House of Saxe, whose late visit to this Country introduced him to her Royal Highness, and whose Protestant principles render him a fit match for the future Queen of a Protestant People."

The London papers make some strange mistakes in their accounts of fashionable parties. It is not long ago, since one of them brought back from the grave a Lady who had been dead upwards of twenty years, and entertained her with a splendid feast.—In one of their last publications, under the head of "*Dropmore Festivities*," we find the following: "Lord and Lady GRENVILLE have had a numerous party with them during the holidays, among whom were the following distinguished persons—Earl and Countess of FORTESCUE—Lord CARRINGTON—Lord NUGENT—the Right Hon. WILLIAM WICKHAM—Sir JOHN and Lady NEWPORT—Mr. and Mrs. FREEMANTLE—the Master of Brazen-Nose College—Mr. LEACH—Doctor and Lady BRIDGET PHILLIMORE—Mr. HORNER, M. P.—Mr. Alderman BIRCH—Mr. JOHN KING, &c. &c." All these persons, for aught we know, may have enjoyed the festivities of Dropmore, but as Sir JOHN and Lady NEWPORT had some of their friends with them during the holidays, and passed these very holidays at their seat near this City, we can no otherwise account for their visit to Dropmore at the same time than by supposing, that Aladin's Lamp, the enchanted Horse, or the wonderful Tapestry, of the Arabian Tales, have been once more restored to their existence and transporting powers.

The mails of Sunday, Monday and Tuesday were due when we went to Press.

On the 10th instant, JOHN MAGEE, Esq. was liberated, after an imprisonment of two years and a half—having entered into recognizances before the Lord Chief Justice, and paid to the Sheriffs of Dublin £1500 in Fines to the King—£500 for the Libel on the Duke of Richmond, and £1000 for the Libel contained in the Resolutions of the Catholic Meeting of Kilkenny.

LYING IN CHARITY.—We have more than once adverted to this valuable Institution, and we have now most earnestly to solicit the generous interposition of the Public in behalf of those distressed objects for whom it's exertions are peculiarly intended. It appears from the Annual Statement of it's proceedings, that the balance in the hands of the Treasurer is reduced to about twenty pounds, and that the Subscriptions and Donations are wholly incapable of affording any thing like effectual relief to the extreme privations and sufferings which at present prevail. During the last year, *one hundred and thirty-nine Women* have felt the benefits of the Institution, and, since the year 1800 down to the present period, the whole number has amounted to *one thousand two hundred and ninety-three*. All these have been supplied with Linen, Baby Clothes, Gruel, Bread, Straw, &c. and, when all the circumstances are duly considered, it will not be easy for the mind to conceive more affecting scenes of sorrow, or to discover in what other quarters the sacred injunctions of Christian Charity can be more worthily or more advantageously obeyed.—A female in the situation to which we allude, bereft of the husband on whom alone she relied for support, placed in a state of wretchedness and absolute indigence, without even the necessaries, not to speak of the comforts, which she requires, is an object calculated above all others to awaken the most compassionate feelings of the human heart, and to draw forth that generous aid, without which many will be doomed to the severest afflictions, and some, perhaps, with their infant offspring, to death itself! This is a serious reflection, and those who have the means will not subject themselves to the painful recollection—the awful responsibility—of having suffered a fellow-creature to pine in misery, or to expire through want, when a little out of their abundance would have given happiness, or preserved life. The Conductors of the Institution are among the most respectable in the Community, and there is a precision in their Regulations, and an economy in their Expenditure, which secure from the money entrusted to their care all the good it is practicable for it to produce, and which, during the lapse of the years we have mentioned, has conferred blessings and excited gratitude beyond our power to describe. To share in these benevolent labours, therefore, must be the ardent wish of all who love their brethren, and who can rightly appreciate their own best and most solid interest. It is especially desirable, that the number of Annual Subscribers should be greatly augmented by the enrolment of new Subscribers of both sexes. The statement says—"That the Superintending Committee and Visitors, going from house to house, witness scenes painfully affecting to their feelings." This is simple language, but the appeal it makes is forcible in the highest degree, and cannot pass unheeded away. "It is desirable," observes the same statement, "that those female Subscribers, who have not favoured the Committee with their Company, should be informed, that the affairs of the Charity are so divided, arranged, and conducted, as to give but little trouble to each individual, and that although the Fund is inadequate to afford any thing like effectual relief to the extreme distress of deserving objects, yet the little administered is gratefully received—and it is hoped, that a knowledge of this may induce the Subscribers, who have not come forward, no longer to withhold a portion of their time from this very useful Charity." This solicitation is of peculiar moment, and it may be confidently expected, that it will meet with a ready and zealous compliance. Charities cannot be carried on without money, but attendance upon them is not less valuable, and may be regarded as even more meritorious. The Fund was greatly aided last year from sources which no longer exist. A donation of ready made linen, value £20, was given by the late Juvenile Association; and another donation, value £12, was given by the late Spinning Institution. These things cannot be again hoped for, and other efforts have become the more necessary and imperative. It is material, for the purpose of recommending proper objects, that the female subscriptions should be extended. The recommendations, indeed, often exceed the amount of the subscription; but it is to be trusted, that the additional support which will be given to the Institution by both Sexes will create a Fund not only adequate to such deficiencies, and to the discharge of unavoidable contingent expenses, but such as will enable the Managers to extend their benevolent views, and to give relief in a variety of cases to which their present means are wholly incompetent. Subscriptions and Donations will be received by the Treasurer.

Accounts from Glasgow state, that, in consequence of the thaw, and a heavy fall of rain, the Clyde had risen to a great height on Saturday se'nnight. The Low Green, Bridgegate, and other places on the north bank, were covered several feet deep in water. From the buildings in the Broomielaw to the Clyde buildings, on the south side, the water was 18 inches deep on the pavement. Several vessels were floating on the top of the quay.—Much mischief was done to the poor persons who inhabit the lower part of the town. Three of the bridges at Hamilton have been forced from their places; one of them, a timber bridge, after floating about four miles, landed on the race course of Hamilton. Eighty sheep were carried off from the grounds near Bothwell bridge.

CORK, JAN. 11.—The neighbourhood of Tallow, we are sorry to state, begins to feel the mischievous and wanton effects of misguided nocturnal insurgents. On Thursday night, a gang of from fifty to sixty ruffians, well armed, proceeded to the house of the Rev. Doctor T. Spread Campion's Proctor, and beat him and his sons in a most dreadful manner, tore his processes, robbed his house, telling him, that to serve processes was contrary to *Captain Slasher's* orders, and, therefore, desired him to look to his future conduct. On the following night, the same miscreants attacked Mr. Leader's house, about a mile and half from Tallow, and robbed it of all the arms; they had their faces blackened, except their Captain, who wore a crape over his face. This man was uncommonly well dressed, appeared much agitated during the robbery, and shook hands with Mr Leader on his departure; he preserved the strictest order amongst the banditti. That some mischief is hatching, we have no doubt, as treasonable speeches and unlawful oaths are almost as common now as they were previous to the Rebellion in 1798. There is a Magistrate near Midleton, whose laudable and active exertions have preserved that part of the country where he resides from turbulence and sedition; we earnestly recommend his caution and zeal as an example worthy of imitation to other Magistrates: nor do we scruple to assert, that, had he dwelt in Tallow, so speedy a recurrence of outrage would not have taken place in that neighbourhood. The Magistrate to whom we allude is Robert Courtenay, Esq. of Bally Edmond.—*Cork Advertiser.*

Irish Stocks January 10.

Bank Stock	205½
Government Debentures, 3½ per cent.	79¾ 8¼
Do. Stock, 3½ per cent	78¼
Do Do 4 per cent	88½
Government Debentures, 5 per cent	8¼
Do Stock 5 per cent	3¼
Treasury Bills 5 per cent	10½
Grand Canal Loan 4 per cent	—
Do. 6 per cent	82½

Exchange, Course, 16½ per cent.

BIRTHS—In Limerick, the Lady of Nicholas Keating, Esq. of a son and heir.—At Kilbree, in the County of Cork, the Lady of Samuel Wallis Adams, Esq. of a son.—In Limerick, the Lady of Colonel Walker, of the Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.—Albert Blest, of Greenville, County of Sligo, Esq. to Eliza, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Baird, of Dublin.—At Hawshed Church, Lancashire, Walter Fawkes, Esq. of Farnly Hall, Yorkshire, to Maria Butler, widow of the Hon. and Rev. Pierce Butler, and daughter of the late John Vernon, Esq. of Clontarf Castle, County of Dublin.—Thomas Milward, Esq. of Charleville, County of Cork, to Miss Honora Harnett, daughter of John Harnett, of Balinagan, in the County of Kerry, Esq.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. Richard Watson, L. L. B. Precentor of Wells, and Prebend of Landaff Cathedral, and son of the Lord Bishop of Landaff, to Dorcas Knight, daughter of the late Robert Stevelly Sanders, Esq. Barrister at Law, and grand daughter of Sir Christopher Knight, Alderman of the City of Limerick, deceased.

DEATHS.—At his house in Bachelor's Walk, Dublin, Mr. James Carrick, Printer.—At Bethlehem, America, Dr Hugh Murray Young, aged 74 years, a native of Ireland, and relative of the late Dr. Edward Young, author of the "Night Thoughts"—On the 5th instant, in London, after a short illness, in his 49th year, Lieut. Gen. Sir G. Prevost, Bart. Colonel of the 16th Regt. of Foot, and late Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces in the British Colonies in North America. He has left a widow, two daughters, and a son, to deplore the loss of a life to them so valuable, and his country a distinguished Officer, who has thus fallen a sacrifice to ill health, contracted in the discharge of his duties and in the midst of all the rigours of a severe climate.—In Cork, John M'Auliff, Printer.—At Grenada, Major General Sir C. Shipley, Knt. Governor of that island.—At Arnee, Lieut.-Colonel Garnett, 16th N. Infantry.—The Rev. Dr. Henley, Principal of the East India College.—At Elgin, Major General Dunbar.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, JAN. 12.

ARRIVED,
10th—None.
11th—None.

SAILED,
10th—Robert, Wrightson, London, bacon, pork, &c.
11th—None.
12th—Wind S. W. at 8 morning.

WANTED,
AN APPRENTICE
TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS.
☞ *Apply to S. SMITH, George's-Street.*
Waterford, Jan. 13, 1816.

SUBSCRIPTION BALLS.
THE FIRST OF
THE NEW SUBSCRIPTION BALLS
WILL BE
AT THE NEW ROOMS,
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH INSTANT.
Sir FRANCIS HASSARD, HENRY BOLTON, Esq. Captain GARRETT, and PIERCE BARRON, Esq. } Stewards.
N. B. These Balls will be repeated once a fortnight.
☞ The Book is open at Mr. Cox's, Mall, where Tickets may be had.
Waterford, January 13, 1816.

WANTS A PLACE,
AS STEWARD AND GARDENER,
A STEADY YOUNG MAN, without Incumbrance, who understands his Business, and can be well recommended. In consideration of the present circumstances of the Country, he will be satisfied with a moderate Salary, and will make himself as useful as possible, by assisting in every Work going forward in the Garden or Farm. A Line (post-paid) addressed to JAMES MASTERSON, at the Office of this Paper, will be respectfully attended to.
Waterford, Jan 13, 1816.

£300
TO be laid out in the purchase of an ANNUITY, for the Life of the Purchaser, who is now upwards of Sixty Years of Age.
Application to be made to EDWARD ROBERTS, Attorney, Waterford.
January 13, 1816.

STRADBALLY ACADEMY,
THE REV. JOHN FOLEY, MASTER.
VACATION will end on the 21st Instant, and the Classes will open the day after. The long Experience which the Public have of the Advantages to be derived from this Institution, precludes the necessity of any new Comment. Pupils will meet the most liberal Treatment. For Sea bathing, the situation is unrivalled.
January 12, 1816.

AUCTION.
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 18th Instant, at LANDSCAPE, the entire STOCK & FURNITURE of JAMES POWER, Esq. The Furniture is new and fashionable, from Messrs. FOLEYS and POWER's, Dublin—consisting of Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Card Tables, Window Curtains, Carpets, Bedsteads, &c &c. Also a Capital LANDAU, which has been in use but one year, built by LONG, Dublin—a well-trained PAIR of CARRIAGE HORSES—some Capital HUNTERS and BLOOD CATTLE—also a number of DRAFT HORSES, COWS, and FARMING UTENSILS.
Approved Bills, at 91 Days, for any sum over £20—or a Shilling in the Pound for Ready Money.
Landscape, Jan. 11, 1815.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,
For three Lives or 31 Years,
THE LANDS of BALLYNEBOGERY, part of GRANNAGH, the Estate of JOHN ROCHE, Esq. in the County of Kilkenny, within Two Miles of the City of Waterford, and most conveniently circumstanced for Improvement, being situated on a navigable Pill, and having Limestone on the Ground.
Application to be made to JOHN ROCHE, Esq. Killoughter, Wicklow—THOMAS SEGRAVE, Esq. No. 6, South Frederick-street, Dublin—or ALEXANDER SHERLOCK, Esq. Killaspy, Waterford (if by letter, post-paid)
Jan. 12, 1816.

ALBION
FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
New Bridge-Street, Black Friars, London—And Westmorland Street, Dublin,
(EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT,)
FOR Insurance from FIRE, and on LIVES, and for the grant and purchase of ANNUITIES.
Insurances falling due at Christmas will expire, unless renewed within fifteen days from that period.
The system of Fire Insurance pursued by this Company affords every advantage which such a Security can yield.
The advantages of Life Insurance are numerous; and, in that and in every Department of the Business, the Company's arrangements are attended with all possible convenience and despatch.
Persons insured by this Company, and who suffer loss, will receive a full indemnity for such loss, to the amount of the Insurance, without deduction or discount, and Persons insured will in no instance be subject to calls to assist in making good the losses of others, as in Contribution Societies.
JOHN BULL,
Bookseller, Agent for Waterford.
JOHN KINGSTON JAMES,
Agent to the Company for Ireland.

THE SETTING BY AUCTION of the Lands of GIBBETHILL, LITTLE BROWLY, PORTER's *and* DEVONISHE's PARKS, GALLOWS FIELD, MILFIELD, *and that part of* RATHFADDIN, *remaining next the Estate of the Corporation of Waterford, as formerly advertised, will take place at the* NEW ROOMS, *on* MONDAY, *the 1st day of January next, at* ONE *o'Clock in the Afternoon.—A Map of the Premises, as they are intended to be set, may be seen at the Mayor's Office.*
ROBERT COOKE,
Secretary to the Committee of the Corporation.
Waterford, November 11, 1815.
☞ *The above Auction is* ADJOURNED *to* MONDAY, *the 15th of January next.*
December 30, 1815.