

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

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STATE PAPER.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND DUTCH GOVERNMENTS.

In the name of the most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being both highly desirous of promoting and confirming the harmony and good understanding which so happily subsist between their states, by bringing into actual operation that part of the stipulations of the first of the Additional Articles of the Convention of Aug. 13, 1814, which imports, "that the subjects of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands; being landed proprietors in the colonies of Demerary, Essequibo, and Berbice, shall have freedom to trade between the said named establishments and the territory of His Majesty in Europe, under certain conditions."

Have named as their Plenipotentiaries, viz. His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Henry Baron Fagel, Ambassador Extraordinary at the British Court, and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Henry Earl of Bathurst, one of his principal Secretaries of State, who having communicated their respective full powers, and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

Article I. The fore and trade shall, for the period of five years, beginning with the 1st January, 1816, be carried on with ships being the property of subjects of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, wherever built, and without any stipulation or restriction as to the women that navigate them; but on the expiration of the said five years, or sooner, if His Majesty the King of the Netherlands think fit, the said trade shall be confined exclusively to ships of Dutch built, and three-fourths of the crew of which are subjects of the King of the Netherlands.

II. The King of the Netherlands retains to himself the right of imposing such duties on the import of the produce of the said colonies into his European States, and vice versa on the export, as His Majesty shall think fit to appoint; but the duties which are levied in the colonies shall apply equally to Dutch as to English trade.

III. Subjects of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, being proprietors of land in the said colonies, shall enjoy full liberty to proceed to and return from the said Colonies, without being subjected to any delay or difficulty in this respect; they may also appoint persons in their name to carry on their business in this trade, or to hold the oversight of their property there; the said persons, however, during their residence in the fore and Colonies, being always subject to the laws and ordinances there in force. They shall also enjoy full liberty to dispose of their property in such way as they shall judge proper, with this understanding, that, in regard to the Negroes, they are subject to the same regulations as British subjects.

IV. This Article stipulates an arrangement framed to protect the owners of plantations in the fore and Colonies from the destructive consequences which might follow an immediate execution of the mortgages, for which they may be indebted to subjects of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

V. All Duties Proprietors, who are recognised as such by this Convention, shall be competent to supply from the Netherlands, their plantations with the usual necessities, and, in return, may export to the Netherlands the produce of the fore and plantations; but all other import of goods from the Netherlands into the Colonies, or export of produce from the Colonies to the Netherlands, are strictly prohibited; and it is further determined, that no export of any article that is prohibited to be exported thence from the British States, shall be sent thither from the Netherlands.

The remaining Articles, except the following, to the 16th inclusive, which is the last, contain chiefly dispositions for carrying the preceding articles into effect, and are unimportant.

XI. His Majesty the King of the Netherlands and His Britannic Majesty having considered, that the Dutch merchants and shareholders, known under the name of the Societie tot de Boudie, have a just claim to certain plantations formerly cleared by them, in the Colony of Berbice, and of which they were dispossessed by the Revolutionary Government of Holland, and which, on the last occupation of the said Colony by the British arms, were considered as Government property—His Britannic Majesty therefore binds himself to restore to the said Company of Berbice, within the period of six months after the exchanging of the ratifications of the present Convention, the plantations Dageraad, Dankbaarheid, Jonanna, and Sandvoort, with their Negroes and other appurtenances at present actually employed upon them; and this in full satisfaction of all claims which the said Company may have, or claim to have, chargeable on His Majesty or His subjects, on the account of any property which formerly belonged to the said Company in the Colony of Berbice.

Done at London, the 12th of August, in the Year of our Lord, 1815.

The present Convention was ratified on the 23d of August, 1815, by the King of the Netherlands, and on the 25th of September, 1815, by His Britannic Majesty.—Amsterdam Courant.

NEAPOLITAN COMMERCIAL DECREE. The Director-General of the Indirect Taxes to His Excellency the Secretary of Finance.

His Majesty having ordained, that, with regard to English, Spanish, and French ships, as far

as regards the visit, should be allowed, the same exemptions of every kind as they enjoyed before the military occupation depending upon the system then in force, with the limitation, that from such a privilege should be excluded Maltese and Ionian Island ships, and all other vessels covered with the flag of the three said powers; and lastly, that the maritime laws be exactly observed in the quality of the crew, in order to carry into execution the royal orders, have thought it my duty to draw up the following regulations, which I pray your Excellency to present for the sanction of His Majesty:—

Article I. The English, Spanish, and French ships must carry their clearances from ports belonging to their respective Sovereigns. The Spanish and French vessels must have the Captain and two-thirds of their crew subjects of their respective nations, and the English vessels must be able to present their register.

Art. II. The ships above specified are freed from any visit of the Custom house officers, both upon their arrival and at their departure; but they must be cautiously watched from the Custom-house boats, that they neither discharge, or take on board any goods with the purpose of defrauding the revenue.

The other Articles, to the number of ten, refer to the visits of the officers of quarantine, the manner in which the payment of duties is secured after the landing of goods, the conduct of owners and consignees, ware housing, re-shipping, coasting, &c. The 13th Article says,

Considering that the situation of England, and its dependencies beyond the Mediterranean, presents particular circumstances which exclude any idea of fraud, and that that nation ought not to be treated, with regard to the vessels that come from places beyond the Mediterranean, and from the Continent of Europe, with the same rules as those on which the present general instructions are founded for the said nation, and the others which enjoy the benefit of a privileged flag—it has been determined, that the Captain of every English vessel shall carry along with him the manifest of his whole cargo, signed by the proper authority of the port from which his vessel sails, and by the Neapolitan Consul, if there be one resident at said port—and that, immediately upon his arrival, he shall present it to the officers of the customs. Afterwards, the merchant to whom the goods are consigned shall give, within three days from the arrival of the vessel, a detail of the contents of the manifest.

Considering, however, the particular circumstances of England, detached from the Continent, it shall be allowed immediately to execute the declaration of duty (upon the assurance that the documents have not been received), in conformity with a manifest signed by the Captain; and upon such a declaration being made, all the articles destined for the Kingdom of Naples may be unloaded at the Custom-house for examination and liquidation, in the presence of the owners or consignees of the same.

FRENCH PROTESTANTS.

Letter from the Duke of Wellington to the Secretaries of the Society for the Protection of Religious Liberty.

(COPY.)

Paris, Nov. 28, 1815.

GENTLEMEN—I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 24th inst. and I take the earliest opportunity of replying to it.

I have every reason to believe that the Public, and the Society of which you are the Secretaries, have been misinformed regarding what is passing in the South of France.

It is natural that there should be violent contests in a country in which the People are divided, not only by a difference of religion, but likewise by a difference of political opinion, and that the religion of every individual is, in general, the sign of the political party to which he belongs, and at a moment of peculiar political interest, and of weakness in the government on account of the majority of the army, that the weaker party should suffer, and that much injustice and violence should be committed by individuals of the more numerous preponderating party. But as far as I have any knowledge, acquired during my residence at this Court last year, and since the entry of the Allies into Paris, the Government have done every thing in their power to put an end to the disturbances which have prevailed in the South of France, and to protect all His Majesty's subjects, in conformity with His Majesty's promise in His Royal Charter, in the exercise of their religious duties according to their several persuasions, and in the enjoyment of their several privileges, whatever may be their religious persuasions.

In a recent instance, an officer, Gen. La Gardie, was sent down to Niemes, specially by Government, to inquire into the state of affairs in that country, and upon his first report he had orders to open the Protestant Churches, which, in the course of the contest between the parties, had been closed. He was severely wounded when in the execution of these orders; and I have been informed by good authority, that His Royal Highness the Duc d'Angoulême has since marched at the head of a body of troops against those who had opposed themselves to the execution, by Gen. La Gardie, of the orders of the Government.

I enclose the copy of the King's ordinance, issued in consequence of this event, which sufficiently shows the views and intentions of the Government.

I have further to inform you, that it is not true that the salaries of the Protestant Ministers have been discontinued by the King of France.

I trust that what I have above stated will convince the Society of which you are the Secretaries, that the King of France's Government at least is

not to blame on account of the unfortunate circumstances which have occurred in the South of France. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Mr. T. Wilks, and Mr. T. Pellatt, Secretaries to the Protestant Society for Protection of Religious Liberty.

UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—DEC. 6.

THE MESSAGE.—The House being resolved into a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Condit in the chair;

Mr. Taylor moved a reference of the several parts of the President's Message to Committees as follows:—That part which relates to foreign affairs, that which relates to the military peace establishment, that which relates to naval affairs, to the establishment of a national university in the district of Columbia, and to the classification and organization of the military—all severally referred to Select Committees; that part which relates to an alleviation of the burthens imposed under the necessities created by the war and to the revenue, to the Committee of Ways and Means; and that which relates to manufactures, to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Harbour offered a proposition relative to the militia, who, though regularly called out, still remained unpaid in consequence of the appropriations for that purpose proving inadequate. He said, if the object he had in view was, as a matter of course, the duty of the Committee of Ways and Means, he would not press it; but if it were not so, he would move the House, that the Committee be instructed to the effect he had mentioned.

Mr. Lowndes moved, that the proposition of the Hon. Gentleman was premature, as the Committee of Ways and Means could not proceed till the report of the Secretary of the Treasury was before them.

Mr. Harbour therefore withdrew it.

DECEMBER 7.

THE NEW BUILDING.—A Bill was brought up authorizing the President of the United States to lease the said house, and directing the appropriation of money for the purpose. After being read twice, the Bill went to a Committee of the whole, by whom the rent of the building was fixed at 1650 dollars a year, besides 5000 dollars to pay for the necessary fixtures. The Bill was then reported, read a third time, and passed.

TREASURY REPORT.—The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received and a part of it read, the whole being of great length.—It was ordered of course to be printed.

The House adjourned to Monday, when it is expected they will meet in the new building.

From the National Intelligencer, Dec. 8.

A Bill yesterday passed both Houses of Congress, the object of which is to remove the sitting of Congress to the new building, which has been voluntarily prepared by the citizens for their reception in Capitol Hill. The House of Representatives adjourned over till Monday, with a view to give time to the officers of the House to prepare for their accommodation in the new building.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was yesterday received in the House of Representatives. The Report was anxiously looked for, because the subject of our National Currency is generally esteemed one of primary importance, and probably will be the first topic of a general nature discussed in Congress. The Report itself is of great length, but will be published as soon as practicable, possibly in our next.

SINGULAR STORY.

STRASBURGH, DEC. 28.—The following letter has been addressed to a very respectable person in this city:—

HIDENBURG, Dec. 25.—The whole conversation of this place has been occupied for some days by what is passing at the extreme frontier of the Grand Duchy of Baden, some leagues from our town, up the Neckar. According to an old tradition, almost forgotten, there used to be heard formerly at Rotenburg Castle a hollow sound, prolonged for some time, on the eve of some extraordinary event. This castle is situated on the confines of Baden, D. Custard, and Wurttemberg, a league to the east of Strickheim, a small town on the great road of Heilbrunn. This singular noise has just been heard for four successive days. On its commencement, a courier was sent to inform the government at Carlsruhe of the circumstance. The Grand Duke commanded and sent off a commission of men of science, at the head of which was the celebrated Beckmann, professor of physics and electricity at Carlsruhe. This commission arrived time enough to be eye-witnesses of what surpasses even the marvellous in the Arabian tales. They heard very distinctly the march of an army, the clanking of arms, the sound of the drum and military music, the movement of the baggage wagons and a numerous train of artillery, and at last a great cannonade and no less a cry.

This noise lasted, without interruption, a night and a day; it appeared to issue from the castle of Rotenburg, in a direction from east to west, traversing a space of four leagues in length, for a quarter of a league in breadth. The population of Strickheim and its environs, together with a crowd of curious people from Heilbrunn, Neckarstadt, and even Heilbrunn, were witnesses of all; the process verbal of the whole has been signed by all the civil administrations and heads of corps contained near the spot. We at first hesitated to send you this receipt, because it has all the air of

a tale invented to impose on credulity, but as I have resolved to communicate it such as it is generally stated, as a fact attested by a thousand witnesses. We await, however, with impatience the official report of the scientific persons sent to investigate the affair by the Baden Government."

The same Correspondent, under date of the 26th, transmits to us the following details:

"The unaccountable phenomenon of the castle of Rotenburg, which we must absolutely refuse to credit until there shall be an official publication on the subject, continues to afford matter for universal conversation." It is pretended, that there exist in the archives of the country a periodical series of more than 80 process verbaux relating to occurrences of this kind."

On the above fanciful tale, the Editor of the Journal de Paris has the following note:—

"We should not have published these singular details, to which our readers will give what credit they think fit, had they not been transmitted to us in two letters from Strinsburg, one of which is written by a person who is much connected with Germany."

WORSHIP STREET.—CHARGE OF SITTING A HOUSE ON FIRE.—On the 25, Sarah Allen, aged about 14, was brought before J. H. Gilford, Esq. on suspicion of having wilfully set the house of Mr. Mitchell, in Crown-street, Finsbury-quare, on fire last Sunday morning, when the whole of the premises, with all the property, was destroyed. Joshua Armstrong stated, that having seen Mr. Mitchell after the catastrophe, he related to him that the Prisoner, who was his servant, was suspected by her mistress of having set the house on fire, and in consequence got notice to quit her situation. At the same time, her aunt was sent for, for the purpose of communicating to her what had previously transpired. This irritated the girl so much, that she told her fellow-servant, if her mistress persisted in what she said, she would lose by it; at any rate, that she would be even with her, for that in a former place, on a similar occasion, she had thrown some silver spoons belonging to her mistress into the cess-pool, in the water-closet, for which she never was suspected, because she did not divulge the circumstance to any person, but another person, who was innocent, was accused for it. Mr. Mitchell's family retired to bed that night at their usual hour; every thing was then safe, fires, &c.; but next morning, the Prisoner was the first who got up.—She went down stairs, where she remained about half an hour, and then returned to her fellow-servant, who still remained in bed with some of the children, and told her, the house was on fire, but she must not tell her master or mistress; the other instantly got up and alarmed the whole family. In consequence of this information, he took her into custody on suspicion. The other servant now confirmed this statement on oath, and added, that when she went down stairs with the two children, she requested the Prisoner to open the street door, but she refused to do so; the passage was then in flames. Mr. Mitchell said, that he and Mrs. Mitchell slept in a front room on the first floor, with some of the children; the two servant-maids and two more of the children slept in a back room, into which there was no other entrance than through his bed-room; consequently, the Prisoner had an opportunity of alarming him first, if she was inclined to do so, as she unavoidably must go through his room to the room where her fellow-servant and the children were. Several of the neighbours protested, that when the street door was opened, there was no fire in the kitchen; but the passage and the first flight of stairs were in a blaze, which prevented Mr. Mitchell and the rest of the family coming down, who inevitably would have perished only for his presence of mind in getting them out at the garret windows, over the parapet wall of the adjoining houses, at very imminent risk. The whole of the property being insured, a Salicet or to the Fire Office attended the examination, and, in conjunction with the Magistrate, examined the witnesses in the strictest manner, when it appeared, that no fire could possibly be in the passage at that hour, unless it was intentionally put there—the passage being the place where it was supposed to have a first fire-ken out. Mr. G. found it of opinion, that very strong suspicion of guilt attached to the Prisoner, because she appeared to be so cautious in concealing the matter at first; and although she did not appear that she was actually seeing the house on fire, he felt it his duty to send her to the gaol before a Jury. The Prisoner was fully committed for trial.

The late 24th batt. of the 72nd regiment, under the command of Major Graves, marched for Fenwick previous to embarking for India—they are preceded at Derry by the 20th regiment, from Enniskillen.

The 90th regt., which came over from France on Monday, to Derry, is to go to Plymouth.

The Officers lately reduced to half pay have been declared ineligible to be employed on the recruiting service, and are immediately to be withdrawn from that duty.

The 28th and 36th regiments have been moved to Portsmouth—viz. 33d and 73d to Colchester.

Two hundred recruits for the 6th regt. sailed on Monday night from Cowes for Jamaica.

The 21st bat. 85th, 1st Royal Dragoons, and 6th Dragoons, arrived at Dover, from Calais, on Wednesday last.

The 21st bat. 80th and the 21st (Car. Bat.) 50th & 6th Dragoons, arrived from Calais, on Wednesday last.

By Order of the Commissioners in this Matter.—The Matter of FRANCIS O'NEILL, vs. the Bankrupts of the City of Waterford, Exchange Coffee Room, Waterford, Bankrupts &c. 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, and 20 Perches, 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, and 20 Perches, 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, and 20 Perches, to be sold by Auction, at the Royal Exchange Coffee Room, Dublin, on Wednesday, the 24th day of January, 1816, 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STATE PAPER.

Report made by M. Pozzo Di Borgo, the present Russian Minister at the Court of France, to the Emperor of all the Russias, upon the actual State of France.

In drawing a comparison between the state of the public mind prevailing in France at the period of the landing of the Urrper, and that which prevails at present, it is, alas! almost impossible not to fear that the second restoration will not yet prove the end of the revolutions of this country.

When Napoleon landed, the public functionaries who had been deprived of their places by the return of the Bourbons; the military, irritated at the reduction of their pay, and at the dispensations of honours and rewards in favour of individuals whom they considered as their enemies; the men who had been conspicuous in the Revolution, and whom the public Journals had designated for so long a time to public vengeance; the purchasers of national property, whom the Journalists and Priests threatened with deprivation; finally, the peasants, who dreaded the revival of tithes and the feudal system, greeted him, notwithstanding the remembrance of his former tyranny, not by attachment for his person, but through aversion for the Government of the Bourbons, against which they harboured invincible prepossessions.

The Emigrants, the Nobles, and the Priests, who had lost their domains and their privileges in consequence of the Revolution, and who expected that under the reign of the Bourbons they would ultimately regain them; finally, that class of individuals who are indifferent to every system of Government, and who return but for repose, beheld on the contrary the return of Napoleon with horror; but the notorious pusillanimity of the first, and the apathy or egotism of the others, rendered unavailing all attempts that could be made to repulse him. He arrived almost without obstacle, and found nearly the whole population disposed to receive him—much less, it must be repeated, through affection for him than through hatred for the Government which dissolved itself. Those who exclusively depended upon the family of the Bourbons, defected from them as usual by taking flight.

Such was the state of the public mind when Napoleon landed at Cannes, and pursued his triumphal march to Paris, attended by the wishes and almost unanimous acclamations of the population of the provinces through which he had to pass.

It would seem that the state of things, and of the public mind, is not more auspicious at this moment, and that the universal inquietudes and fears, which the administration of the Bourbons had excited before their departure, have revived since their return, and that they even exist in a much greater degree.

The violent manner in which their re-establishment has been effected, the disasters which have attended it, the calamities of all kinds which the inhabitants of one half of France have experienced in consequence of the invasion of the foreign armies, so far from having conciliated to the state the love of the French People; and the state to which France has been reduced by the Treaty of Peace, the military occupation of her territory, the loss of her colonies, the ruin of her commercial establishments and manufactures, and in consequence of all this, the annihilation of her trade and her industry, have not further contributed to regain the hearts of the People to their cause.

The acts of the Administration, since their re-establishment, do not appear calculated to re-ignite in one common bond the various elements of the social body, split by Revolutions; and they consequently afford but little hope of their Government assuming consistency and stability. An attentive and impartial investigation of those acts, demonstrates that they are wanting in unity and combination: Their temporizing spirit changes according to circumstances; sometimes they contain a general amnesty; at other times, they produce a suspension of the Habeas Corpus, and the institution of Cours Prevotales.

This spirit of vacillation in the Government has been well depicted in a caricature: the King is walking, holding under his arm an umbrella, upon which is written THE CHARTER. At the appearance of a storm, his Majesty immediately displays the umbrella. In fact, the unfortunate Charter is displayed whenever the storm threatens, and is folded up when it subsides. It seems necessary to do one of two things; either totally to lay aside the Charter, or to adopt and follow it with good faith. The middle course is the most difficult and most unsafe to pursue. It is true that Bonaparte, by following the same course, had succeeded in allaying the factions, in reconciling parties, in subduing them all, and in gaining possession of absolute power; but, Bonaparte (viewing aside the ascendancy he had acquired over the nation by the services he had rendered to it, and by his prodigious military reputation) knew how to pursue with ability, a perseverance, and a firmness without example, the object, which he had in view, whilst the Bourbons know not how to employ the acts of the force, the clemency, or the clemency of the Charter, to obtain the same end.

A coup d'Etat in the different Powers which constitute the French Government, will suffice to subordinate the French.

The King,—A prince of his family & genius with almost absolute sway the better part of his Kingdom, and appears impatient for the moment as if he may be called to the Government of the whole.

The Ministry, divided in two parties struggling with each other, has never possessed any credit with the People, and even if it had, it could not

have failed to lose it by consenting to sign the last Treaty of Peace, so disastrous for France. Its President, to whom no one can deny the title of an upright man, a title very precious in these times, has at once to contend with a nation, "with which he is unacquainted, and which considers him as a stranger, and with the intrigues of the Court, as well as with those of the late Ministry, eager to resume power. Above all things, he is opposed by the British Cabinet, which is desirous of weakening the influence of Russia; in addition to which, he will soon have perhaps to encounter a man jealous of his unbounded ascendancy over the King's mind, M. de Blacas, who, it is affirmed, will ere long assume his former post, the only one which has been kept vacant in the present Ministry. Thus, conscious of his deeply critical situation, the Minister observed not long since, that, placed between folly and guile, he should soon be obliged to retire. There can be no doubt as to the choice of his successor; but M. de Talleyrand has declared that he will have no communication with the present Ministers of War or of the Interior, whom the King wishes to retain.

THE CHAMBER OF PEERS.—The hereditary right attributed to its Members, the importance and splendour of their functions, the interest which they have in maintaining the order of things under which they enjoy such high prerogatives, had quelled many respecting the dispositions of the Court and the Chamber of Deputies, and had given reason to hope that they would keep free from the spirit of resistance, and compel the Government to the faithful observation of the Charter. But all these hopes have vanished. The Chamber of Peers, consisting for the greater part of Chiefs of the Chouans, of Vendéens, of fanatical Royalists, have evinced that party spirit is a passion to which every thing is sacrificed.

The same observations may be applied to the Chamber of Deputies; composed of the same elements, it must display the same spirit. The elections of its Members did not take place in a manner calculated to conciliate the public esteem. In the first place, the King appointed the Presidents of all the Electoral Colleges; in addition to which he empowered the Prefects to add twenty Electors of their own choice to the Colleges of the Departments, and ten to the Colleges of the Arrondissements; finally, as these means were found insufficient to obtain such elections as were desired, there was hardly a College in which fraud and violence were not employed to controul the elections according to the wishes of the Government. Thus, for instance, at Toulouse, the President of the College, though appointed by the King, not appearing a Royalist sufficiently pure, was violently expelled, and it was amidst the murders of Gen. Ramel that the elections took place. At Nimes, also, the Electoral College was placed under the influence of a band of robbers and assassins; such of the Members of the Colleges as were Protestants, had already taken flight to escape assassination.

At Mendes, a Committee of Insurrection caused the Electoral College to be surrounded by armed hands, prepared to fire. A dozen of the leaders of these bands intruded themselves into the College, and obliged the Electors to show their votes before they cast them into the urn; they all treated several of the Electors, and declared to the President (appointed by the King) that if he were to be elected, he should not retire alive.

These few facts may give an idea of the manner in which the Chamber of Deputies is composed.—This Chamber has manifested so revolutionary, so anti-constitutional, and so anti-royal a spirit, that the Ministry, alarmed, thought it prudent to organize an opposition, by inviting the most rational and moderate Members to form a private club; but this opposition is still but in a small minority.

The organization of the military force, notwithstanding the reiterated assurances of the Journals, proceeds but with slowness and difficulty; the greater number of the old soldiers refuse to serve, and prefer tilling the ground. Government is therefore obliged to have recourse to voluntary enlistments, and to employ bonuses. The individuals who offer to serve as officers are numerous enough, but they have for the most part no semblance of military service; yet some of them, by means of intrigue, succeed in obtaining rank, and even superior rank.—A bankrupt tradesman has been appointed a Colonel, and an Officer of the Legion of Honour. The Government, however, has so little confidence in the composition of this new army, that they have already postponed several times the departure of the Duke of Wellington, and that of his troops.

The internal Administration proceeds better in the North than in the South. Yet such arbitrary measures are adopted every where, that it is impossible that the same resistance should not be generally met with. Prefects, Sub Prefects, and Authorities still more subordinate, even the Mayors, take upon themselves to impose arbitrary taxes upon their districts, and upon individuals whom they suspect of opinions contrary to their own. Many pure Royalists resist the payment of the extraordinary contributions, under the pretence that they should be borne solely by the men of the Revolution; in consequence of which, many a Collector has given up his office, under the apprehension that, in exacting payment of the contributions according to law, he should be charged with Bonapartism, and prosecuted before a Cour Prevotale; although it is notorious, that, with the exception of the Army, and of a small number of men, whose very existence is intimately connected with that of Napoleon, there does not exist a Frenchman who does not excrete this man—the author of their miseries. Notwithstanding this circumstance, a sort of institution is enforced every where, which can only be attended with fatal results; several Constituted Authorities

write, by confidential letters, those under their controul to make reports and denunciations; they examine witnesses, &c. In consequence of these various excesses, private society, formerly so unreserved and agreeable in France, has lost almost all its attractions; people are divided; they fear and avoid one another; scarcely any assemblies are made; party spirit prevails even in families, and banishes there all peace and harmony.

Public and private transactions have almost entirely ceased; they cannot resume their ordinary course, until the Government shall have made known the mesus it proposes to employ to ensure the performance of the engagements contracted by the different stipulations of the Treaty of Peace. The transfer of property is become impracticable; those who still possess specie conceal it, fearful of the creation of a paper money; upon a story worth half a million of livres (about £200,000 sterling), it would be very difficult to raise a thousand louis-d'ors, even at a very high interest.

Upon these general considerations of the deplorable situation of the country, and the yet more melancholy prospect with which it is menaced, it is impossible to find a hope of ameliorating its situation, but by the union of the Allies, the occupation of France by their troops, and by their protection, not only against the attempts of the Red Jacobins, but also against the machinations of the White Jacobins, who, under the mask of religious fanaticism, re-enslaved in Europe since the restoration of the different branches of the House of Bourbon, have committed within these six months in the South such horrors and cruelties as the whole course of the French Revolution scarcely offers an example. If, unfortunately, the Great Allied Powers should not remain united for a great length of time, if the collision of their interests should divide them, we must infallibly behold unhappy France again a prey to those revolutionary convulsions, by which she has been torn for 25 years; and, in this case, the Bourbons would be inevitably forced to descend a third time from their throne. Such, at least, is the opinion of a great Statesman, of Lord Castlereagh, who wrote to the Emperor Alexander on the 8th of August last, that "the re-establishment of the Bourbons, such as it then was, could not be considered as the term of the revolutionary state, and that the duration of their existence depended upon the presence of the Allied Armies in the heart of France." Experience has also shown, and more than once, that the cause of the Bourbons could not prevail unless supported by foreign bayonets; that it has been always vanquished every time that it has entered the lists alone, and that too without the least necessity of opposing the smallest resistance, and without a single individual perishing either in their cause or against it.

In fine, this cause, which cannot be always thus supported, and which for that reason must of necessity fall, by turns thrown down by the nation and raised up by foreigners, appears to menace France with a succession of bloody catastrophes, which will be renewed until the ruin of this fine country shall be wholly consummated—a tragic exhibition reserved, perhaps, for our posterity.

December, 1815.

FRENCH PROTESTANTS.

ANOTHER SUPPRESSED LETTER.

Copy of a Letter written by M. Maron, President of the Protestant Consistory at Paris, and addressed to M. M. of the Committee for the Affairs of the French Protestants.

PARIS, DEC. 7.

GENTLEMEN—I have made it a duty to oppose every proposition tending to foreign interference in the affairs of the French Protestants. I cannot, therefore, see with satisfaction what passes in England on this subject, and I cannot concur in it.—If the zeal of your fraternal love edifies and affects me, it appears to me, nevertheless, to go beyond the line of true piety, and even the spirit of true civility. It is not thus that the latter virtue claims its assistance, especially when it may compromise the very interests of the cause which it undertakes to support and defend. I am far from admitting that there can be, as you imagine, any thing hostile in the conduct or in the intentions of the French Government, with regard to the Protestants. The sufferings at Nimes are great, doubtless, but they are local; and local causes, however unbounded, may have contributed to provoke them and to prolong their duration. The French Government laments them as much as you or I. The King has pronounced, in the most unequivocal manner, his displeasure, his horror, at the late events. His wishes and his efforts to remedy the evil, to calm the lamentable exasperation of public feeling, are attested by the Royal Ordinance, by what the Duc d'Angoulême said to the Deputation of the Consistory, and by the flattering distinction with which one of the pastors of the Cévennes (M. Malines) was lately honoured, in receiving the decoration of the Legion of Honour.

I do not know, Gentlemen, who could take it upon him to excite your commiseration for the delay which the Ministers of the Reformed Religion experience in the payment of their stipends. What we experience in this respect, we only participate with all other Public Functionaries. They do not impute it, any more than ourselves, to any other cause than to the deplorable situation into which we have been thrown. We ought rather to bless the Government for what it has done, than blame it for what it has not done; and I must again solemnly disavow here, every appeal to foreign commiseration. I beseech you, therefore, to write to me no more in the style in which you have now done.

THOMAS WELLESLEY, " Jan 8, 1816.

respect, I honour, the signatures of your letter; I render justice to the motives of all; and I trust, I hope that you will not be offended on your part with my frank disapprobation. None can substitute themselves with more fraternal regards, Yours, &c.

LONDON.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8.

The Paris Papers of Wednesday have brought the commencement of the debate upon the amendments to the Amnesty Bill. These Papers do not draw a sufficiently animated picture of the discussion—our private letters inform us, that it was most violent and stormy—that the passions of the two parties were strongly marked—that approbation and disapprobation were loudly manifested, according as the sentiments of the speaker pleased or displeased the Chamber. On this day, 4 of the Members spoke in favour of the law proposed by the King, and four for the amended law. The Ministers were present, and M. Vaublanc, the Minister of the Interior, spoke in favour of the law, and in reply to M. de la Bourdonnaye, who delivered himself with the utmost violence, particularly against the Ministers, insinuating, that they had connived at the escape of M. Javotte; an insinuation which M. de Vaublanc repelled, asserting, that when the inquiry is published, it will be found, that no Minister is guilty or blameable. Of the speeches made on Tuesday, M. de la Bourdonnaye's and M. J'Abou's were the most violent, and M. Royer Collard's the most argumentative.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

The paragraph inserted this day in your paper, introductory to the publication of a letter addressed to us by the Duke of Wellington, has excited our astonishment and regret. That paragraph accuses "the Protestant Society for the Protection of Religious Liberty," to which we are Secretaries, of party, political motives, of unbecoming conduct, and of the suppression of a letter which by some inexplicable means you have obtained. We shall not refer to the real present situation of the French Protestants—nor examine the necessity for extended exertions for their permanent protection—nor investigate the propriety of collecting those subscriptions for their relief, which were recommended by another public body, (consisting of Dissenting Ministers of three denominations in London) but which our institution has never attempted to invite; nor shall we discuss the existence of any obligations to publish all the information we might receive, and especially letters which we were unauthorized to expose. We shall only deny the charge as a calumny most unfounded and unjust. The existence of a persecution in France, and its fearful and sanguinary effects—our own Government—the French Government—the Duke of Wellington, concur to admit and to deplore. To state its existence, and to protest against its principles, were the just objects of the original Resolutions of our Society. Those Resolutions, when unpublished, were forwarded to our own Government, and were transmitted to the Duke of Wellington for the information of the Government of France. Our Society were subsequently induced by the assurances received from Lord Liverpool, by the Ordinance of the Duke of Wellington, and by the communication of the Duke of Wellington, to cherish hopes, that some efficacious measures would be taken to repress the evil, to punish the guilty, and to compensate the sufferers. Anxious instantly to allay public irritation, our Society adopted two other Resolutions, in which they published and gratefully acknowledged the assurances they had received from Lord Liverpool, and determined to wait, inert, but vigilant, the result of the exertions which those assurances encouraged them to expect. With this liberality of conduct, they might have been content; but really solicitous to discountenance party feeling, to demonstrate their candour, and to give all possible publicity to any intimation which could soothe and gratify the minds of those benevolent persons who were interested for their 'persecuted brethren,' we actually transmitted extracts from the letter of the Duke of Wellington to the Protestant Ministers in France, and also sent the following abstract of that letter, as a communication from the Duke of Wellington to us, to all the London newspapers, including your newspaper, on Dec. 14:— "That the Government of France is resolved to employ all the means in its power to terminate the evils in the South of France, and to take under its protection all the subjects of the King, conformably to the promise which he had made in his Royal Charter, and to support them in the exercise of their religious duties, whatever might be their persuasion, and in the enjoyment of their civil privileges, whatever might be their religious sentiments; and also that no discontinuance of the salaries of the Protestant Ministers had taken place." On the succeeding and subsequent days, that abstract was inserted in at least seven papers, although it was omitted in your paper, for some reason which we cannot attempt to explain.

"A structure of accusation was, therefore, we conceive, never raised upon a foundation more frail; and we think, that you must admit, and that our members and 'encouragers,' and the Public will conclude, that the charges of 'personal and party interest,' of interested 'suppression,' delusive statements, of want of candour, and of 'fraud,' will rather apply to the authors of that paragraph than to the institution we have been required to vindicate, and which we esteem it our honour to repress.

THOMAS WELLESLEY, " Jan 8, 1816.

CORN-EXCHANGE, JANUARY 8.—Our supply of Wheat this morning was not large, but the quality in general was very ordinary, which occasioned ready sale for fine samples at last Monday's prices; but there is scarce any demand for inferior sorts.—We continue to be abundantly supplied with Barley, which greatly exceeds the demand, and consequently our prices have declined from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. In Peas, Beans, Oats, and other articles, there is little or no alteration.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9.

No Paris Papers have arrived this morning. In the course of the day, we expect to receive them to Saturday last inclusive.

We understand that the following are the Regiments to remain in France. CAVALRY.—1st and 2d Dragoon Guards; 3d Dragoon Guards; 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, and 18th Light Dragoons, and Staff Corps of Cavalry. INFANTRY.—1st, 3d, and 4th Foot (3d Battalion); 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 21st, 23d, 27th, and 29th ditto (at Battalion); 37th, 39th, and 40th ditto (at Battalion); 43d, 53d, 54th, 71st, 79th, 87th, 88th, and 91st ditto (at Battalion); 93rd ditto (1st and 2d Battalions)—Garrison Company. The Charleston Papers, to the 1st ultimo, mention, on the authority of a Nashville Paper, of the 7th November, that Fort Jackson had been surprised by the Indians, and seems to regard the event as probable.

From the tenor of the speech of the President on the opening of Congress, an Indian War can scarcely be doubted.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10.

We are still without any intelligence from Paris later than Wednesday last. This is rather extraordinary for the weather and winds have not been adverse, and we ought to have received the Papers to Sunday last inclusive.

It has now transpired, that Lord Cochrane escaped out of the King's Bench by means of his supplying the place of the studing of a large sofa, which had been placed in his room for some time, but which was conveyed publicly out of the Bench, with his Lordship concealed in it, under pretence of wanting repairs.

CORN-EXCHANGE, JAN. 10.—We had very little Wheat at market this morning, having had no fresh arrivals since Monday, and prices continue the same. Barley is 1s. per quarter cheaper, and nearly unobtainable; the supply considerably exceeding the demand, consequently a deal remains unsold. Oats are heavy sale, and rather cheaper. In Peas, Beans, and other articles, there is no alteration.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11.

We have at length received Paris Papers, those of Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. They are nearly filled with the discussion upon the Amnesty Bill. The attention of the Parisians had been almost exclusively engaged with the discussion. The concurrence of persons, both within and without the House, was very great. At length, the discussion was closed on Saturday evening. It had lasted five days. The Party to which the name of Ultra-Royalist has been given, and which formed the majority of the Commission to which the law was referred, were defeated in all their main amendments, only one excepted, that which related to the Regicides. The law, as proposed by the King, was passed with some amendments in the 31 and 4th articles, and with the addition of the article relative to the Regicides.

On the last day's debate, the King's Ministers, who had been present during the whole discussion, requested the Chamber to suspend the sitting whilst they repaired to the King. On their return, the President, the Duke de Richelieu, communicated the King's consent to "Amendments; one in the 31 Article, by which the penalty of banishment is retained in the King, with respect to the 38 individuals comprised in the said Article of the Ordinance of the 24th July, if they are not carried before the Tribunals. The second amendment was, in striking out of the 4th Article, relative to Bonaparte's family, the word children. These were all the amendments to which the King could consent.

The Articles of the Law were put to the vote separately. The first and second were adopted unanimously. The third Article was adopted with the amendments, giving the King the power of removing from France such of the individuals comprised in the 21 article of the Ordinance as he shall retain before the 1st, and as shall not be sent before the tribunals.

The fourth Article, relative to the family of Bonaparte, was adopted, with the omission of the word children of Bonaparte, &c.

The fifth Article, relative to the non-application of the Amnesty to persons against whom proceedings should have been entered, or sentences passed, before the promulgation of the present Law, was passed with a slight amendment, leaving out the words "to all persons," and substituting "to persons."

The sixth Article of the Law, as proposed by the King, relative to crimes or offences against individuals, was passed.

The Amendments proposed by the Commission, in the fourth Article, which increased the number of exemptions from the Amnesty, were rejected, and the previous question, 124 being for the question, and 175 against it—a very close division. As soon as the division was proclaimed, a

great number of Members rose, and cried out Vive le Roi. Great agitation took place, tranquillity was with difficulty restored.

The fifth Article proposed by the Commission, respecting indemnities, was rejected by a large majority.

When the President read the last Article, relative to the eternal banishment of the Regicides, a profound silence reigned for some minutes. At length some thirty Members rushed to the table to inscribe their names as speakers, and great agitation took place.

The Count de Bethisy at last was heard, and his vigorous and eloquent speech in favour of the Article produced the greatest impression. He was frequently interrupted by loud applause, by cries of Vive le Roi, which were repeated when he had ceased speaking. The President then put the Article to the vote, and the whole Chamber rose, carrying it by acclamation.

The President at last put to the vote the whole of the law, and upon a division there were 334 for it, and 32 against it.

The Regicides must leave France in one month from the passing of the law, and are not to return under the penalty of death. There are said to be about 16 remaining. Fouché and Cambaceres are included in that number, and one of the Members of the Chamber of Deputies.

There is an article from Nimes giving an account of the opening of the Protestant Churches at Nimes on Christmas Eve. Every thing was tranquil, and on Christmas Day Catholics and Protestants were seen mixing together in great harmony. There are contradictory accounts in these Papers relative to Madame Javotte: some state that she has been released, others that she is still in the Conciergerie. The latter is the fact.

The French funds have risen to 62½.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12.

Stocks this day at One o'Clock. 3 per cent. consols 59½; 5 per cents. 55½; Ditto for Act. 61½; 0/10 (money) 14½ pr. 3 per cent. Red. 59½; Ditto (payment) —; 4 per cents. 74½; India Stock —.

It is stated in the Morning Chronicle this day, that Mr. Vansittart is to encroach still further on the Sinking Fund, to the amount of seven millions per annum. To which we have to reply, in the most positive manner—"That there is no foundation whatever for the report of its being the intention of Government to touch the Sinking Fund."—Courier.

We received at a late hour this morning a private letter from Paris, dated on Monday last, though no papers of that date had arrived when our paper was put to press.

PARIS, JAN. 8.—Both Parties affect to be delighted with the decision in the Amnesty Bill. The Constitutionists, who have triumphed over the Categories and Confession Project, and the Ultra-Royalists, who have succeeded in passing the Regicide Article. It is yet possible that the Bill may be rejected in the Upper House, or that his Majesty may refuse his assent. The Count de Bethisy, who made the speech in favour of the Regicide Article, waited yesterday morning upon the Duc de Angoulême, who received him with tears of sensibility. He afterwards breakfasted with the Duke de Berry. The Duchess's reception of M. de Bethisy is the talk of the Court. Elle fait l'époque. I understand that, after this cordial reception from the Princess, he presented himself to the King, who returned his back upon him.

We have received Jamaica Papers to the 19th of November.

Mr. Stewart, one of the Members of the House of Assembly, has moved an impeachment against the Honourable John Lewis, Chief Justice of that Island, on the following grounds:—1. Giving judgment in the case Dan v. Cathcart contrary to the opinion of the majority of the Judges of the King's Bench. 2. Passing an arbitrary and oppressive sentence on James Fraser, late Deputy-Marshal for Kingston, by imprisoning him in the remote and distant goal of St. James's Marsh. 3. Concurrence and collusion with a person or persons in altering the exhibit list of jurors. 4. Flagrantly threatening individuals with his high resentment, when brought before him in his capacity of Chief Justice.

On the 9th of November Mr. Stewart moved that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the above charges. The motion was seconded by Mr. Stroud, who trusted that the high personage accused would be able to meet the inquiry, and that it would end in the entire vindication of his character. The charges were referred to the Standing Committee appointed to inspect the state of the Courts of Justice in the Island.

Extract of a Letter from the Agents to Lloyd's at Malta, dated Nov. 29:—Our Governor is gone in his Majesty's ship Bombay to Tunis, to demand of the Bey satisfaction for the insults offered to our flag. Two brig-s of war are appointed as packers to sail between this island and Smyrna, and also to keep the pirates in check.

CORN-EXCHANGE, JAN. 12.—We had no fresh arrivals of any grain to-day, and there being but little Wheat at market, such descriptions sold freely, and Wednesday's prices of all grain are supported.

LAW BILLS.—It has just been decided, that an Attorney's Bill may be read after the payment of it. Thus, we are informed, has been done to a Bill of Messrs. Brouder, Losten and Spinks, of about £200, when they brought against their client Mr. Butt. As he had paid them the money, they refused to have it taxed, but the Judge decided it against them; when the master took £70 from it, and intimated that they were then liberally paid.—Examiner.

Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16.

The London Journals of Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, have arrived since our last publication.—No Mail due. It will readily be conjectured, that we have not been able to comprehend within our space all the articles which have reached us. Such, however, as are of immediate importance have been inserted, and such a view of others has been given as renders the postponement of details of little moment.

After an arduous struggle in the French Chamber of Deputies, Ministers have succeeded in obtaining the rejection of the amended Amnesty Bill, and in carrying the one which was at first proposed by themselves. The project of the Ultra-Royalists, to denounce vengeance against a large proportion of the population of France, and to secure extensive confiscations, was completely, although by the small majority of nine, overthrown. Their amendment relative to the punishment of the Regicides appears to have been agreed to by both parties. This amendment, however, being limited to those of the Regicides who signed the Act Adicional, or accepted places under Bonaparte, extends comparatively to few individuals, and those specifically designated, about sixteen in number. Fouché, Cambaceres, Carnot, Barrere, Syeys, and Garat, are mentioned. Carnot, we believe, did not vote for the death of Louis XVI, but he comes under the other designations. It would, however, appear, that his talents have been duly appreciated by the Emperor of Russia, and that he was about to set out for that Country.

The Report of the Russian Ambassador in Paris to his Master appears in our columns. The Courier seems to deny its authenticity, but it was given by the Morning Chronicle as entitled to confidence, and it is more than probable, that it will ultimately be proved to be genuine.

Messrs. PELLATT and WILKS, Secretaries to the Protestant Society for the Protection of Religious Liberty, have published a vindication of their conduct with respect to the Duke of WELLINGTON's letter. How far they have expiated themselves, may be matter of future observation. With respect to M. MARON's letter, which is inserted, they have denied, that they ever received any such communication.

The Morning Chronicle says, that it is openly asserted at the Treasury, and given out not as a public rumour, but in order to feel the pulse of the People, that it is the intention of Mr. VANSITTART to resign, and make perpetual, at five per cent. the Income Tax. The same Journal has also stated, that Mr. VANSITTART means to encroach still further on the Sinking Fund, to the extent of seven millions per annum. To this statement the Courier gives a direct negative.

On the morning of Saturday last, Mr. Thomas Walsh, book-keeper, was stopped by two armed men at Carrigrohane, on his way to Ross, about three miles from this City, and robbed of his watch, and £91 15s. in money. It is stated, that Mr. Walsh, though unarmed, struggled long, but he was at length forced from his horse, knocked down, and maltreated with the butt-ends of the arms, and his face was severely bruised, and that the blunderbuss discharged, but did not go off.

For the Waterford Chronicle. We observe with much pleasure, that a new Subscription has been entered into for three Balls at the Assembly Rooms, the first of which is announced for Wednesday, the 17th Instant, and, from the personal exertions of the Stewards appointed for that night, it is expected to exceed in splendour those which have hitherto taken place.—We already hear of several highly respectable Families in the neighbourhood having declared their intention of attending;—and that apartments have been engaged at the Hotel for their reception. Too much praise cannot be given to the Gentlemen who have exerted themselves in promoting those agreeable and elegant entertainments, and we feel confident, that their zealous efforts will meet with the gratitude of the Inhabitants of Waterford.

IRISH MILITIA.—The following Circular was sent to the Colonels of Regiments on Wednesday last:— Dublin Castle, 9th January, 1816.

SIR—As it has been deemed inexpedient to order the usual amount supply of Clothing for the Regiment of Militia under your command from the 25th of December last, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, that, in consequence of a communication which has been held with the Secretary at War, it has been decided, that, in lieu of issuing new Clothing to the Regiment, a reasonable compensation shall be granted, in consideration of the old Clothing being continued to be worn beyond the period above mentioned, at the following Rates, viz.

Each Sergeant, 5s. per month. Corporal, Drummer, and Private Man, 2s. 9d. per ditto.

These allowances are, therefore, to be paid to the Men, and the amount included and duly accounted for in the Pay Lists of the Regiment, for which purpose you will be pleased to adopt such measures as may be necessary; the issue of the allowance in question is not, of course, to commence until the termination of the period of twelve months, for which the Clothing now in use is to be retained in wear. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient, humble Servant,

E. B. LITTLEHALLS.

The following is published from authority:—

"A paragraph which has appeared respecting the Prize-Money for the Peninsula and France, having led to much misconception, notice has been given by authority, not intended to notify, that the money was in course of payment."

The Rev. William Massy, a most active Magistrate of the Co. Tipperary and this County, lodged in Clonmel Jail, on Tuesday last, John Halloran and William Hicky, charged with conspiracy and murder of William Baker, Esq. There are now five for trial, charged with the murder of that esteemed and lamented Gentleman.—Limerick Chronicle.

DEATHS.—In Wexford, after a short illness, Richard Donovan, son of Esq. of Ballymore.—Sudden by an Embarcadero. Mrs. Pender, relict of the late William Pender, Esq.—Mrs. Dring, relict of the late Rev. Robert Dring, of Corkabeg, and sister to the late Colonel Fitzgerald, of Corkabeg, and to Sir Thomas J. Fitzgerald, Bart.

PORT NEWS.—PASSAGE, JAN. 15. ARRIVED. 13th—Jane Gordon, Willey, St. Ucer, salt and rice, Dublin. 13th & 14th—None. 12th—Ploughboy, Stafford, Bristol, oats, barley, butter, &c. and put back. 13th—None. 14th—New Blessing, Tedball, Swansea, live pigs, Susan, Crosby, Bristol, bacon, lard, &c. & Jane Gordon, Willey, from St. Ucer, Dublin salt and rice, relict of the late Esq. of Ballymore, Cork, in goods: Fame, Glamorgan, from Bristol, ditto, ditto, Barton, Williams, Glamorgan, butter, pork, dry goods, &c. & Fame, St. Ucer, ditto, ditto, ditto, &c. Atlas, Fleet, Dartmouth, butter, bacon, Prosperous, Mitchell, Southampton, butter, bacon, oatmeal, &c. Neptune, Frost, Portsmouth, butter, bacon, &c. Friends, Ozezy—and Elizabeth, hills, from Southampton, Eliza, Whelan, Milford—and Charles, Barry, Milford 6 mats.

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, LIMERICK. THE DIRECTORS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF LIMERICK will receive Proposals, in Writing, to be addressed to their Secretary, on or before the 1st day of next month, for the HOUSE in the neighbourhood of the BUREAU, lately occupied by a TAVERN, together with that part of the Front House, communicating therewith, and heretofore occupied as a HOTEL.

Also, offers to contract for providing the COPPER ROOM with FIRES and CANDLE LIGHT for ONE YEAR from said date. Further Particulars may be known on application to JOHN CARROLL, Secretary. Limerick, Jan. 18, 1816.

MORGAN AND SANDERS, HAVING taken a considerable part of Mr. Burnett's late Ware Rooms in Catherine street, adjoining their own, and communicating the same, very respectfully inform Ladies and Gentlemen, that they have a still larger Exhibition of CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE, particularly their patent four post Bedsteads, with Furnitures and Bedding complete, ready made up for immediate sale and delivery. They have also the satisfaction of announcing, that, in consequence of the Peace establishment, the price of each Article is considerably reduced—capital solid Mahogany Wardrobes, Twelve and Fourteen Guinea each—Chests of Drawers, from Five Guinea upwards—and every other Article in proportion. Families furnishing either part or whole Houses, may depend upon having the best manufactured Furniture, very reduced prices, for prompt payment. The Sole Sellers, Messrs. Morgan and Sanders, 10, 11, and 12, Catherine-street, Strand, London.