PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14.

The Bishop of ST. ASAPH (Dr. Luxmore) took the oaths and his seat, on his translation from the See of Hereford.

MILITARY PEACE ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Order of the Day upon which their Lordships were summoned being read,

Lord GRENVILLE rose and observed, that, when he took the liberty of moving for the summons, it was not in the slightest anticipation of any opposition—the precedents on which he grounded it were so numerous and clear; and since he came down to the House, he had still further reason to think it would not be opposed. On these grounds, and under these precedents, he now meant to call for the estimates of the military expenditure of this country. It was undoubtedly expedient that they should inquire the extent of the military expenditure of the country, with a view to one of the most important results of the peace, and it was in no small degree connected with the question, how far the peace was likely to be permanent? It was, above all, important to state to the Country, that they would take their share in those investigations which appertained equally to both Houses of Parliament—not less in pursuance of the desire of the Prince Regent at the commencement of the Session, than from a sense of duty to their fellow-subjects. The great question now was, to consider whether, after an unparalleled exhaustion of blood and treasure in a state of warfare for 25 years, the Country was placed in that situation of retrenchment and repose, for the attainment of which, in a great degree, those burdens were borne and those exertions made; or whether it was to be made subservient to a military system, the object of which was to enable it to rank among the great military nations of the Continent? They were called upon to consider whether, after all the Country had so patiently, so laudably endured, under the persuasions of Government, they were, according to the promises of that Government, brought into a state that only deserved the name of peace—as such it would be, if they were not benefited by a real peace establishment. To enable their Lordships to ascertain and judge of this most important question, was the object of his motion. After slightly glancing at what had been said last Session, as to the probable amount of the peace establishment, his Lordship observed, it required the utmost stretch of his imagination to conceive, that it could possibly be in contemplation to propose to Parliament an establishment of such an amount, as he understood was proposed for this year of peace—such an enormous extent of an establishment as 150,000 men; and if any thing could augment his astonishment, it was, that of these, fifty thousand were destined for the service of the United Kingdom. He trusted this subject would not be the business of one night, or of one debate only. No efforts of his, however humble, would be wanting in discussion, to avert from the People of this Country so great a calamity. The Noble Lord concluded by moving an Address to the Prince Regent, praying that the estimates of the charges of his Majesty's Land Forces for the present year might be laid before the House.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL rose, not, he said, for the purpose of offering any opposition or objection to the Noble Lord's motion, as he was ready to admit that the information required should be brought before Parliament. He was prepared to say, also, on the part of his colleagues and himself, that they were ready and willing to go into the most minute consideration and details of every question relative to this subject, and point by point; and on that investigation to let the question stand, whether or not there existed a public necessity for the proposed establishments, not only in the whole, but in every particular case. With respect to any view of this part of the question with reference to a constitutional principle, he had no apprehension of any objection or jealousy being entertained (upon a fair consideration of the subject) from an increase of twenty-five thousand men to the home establishments, and those far from being effectives, and a force from which the ordinary and extraordinary demands of the line must be continually making deductions.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE rose and spoke at some length in support of the observations of his Noble Friend (Lord G.), and in animadversion of the principle of much of what had fallen from the Noble Earl on the Ministerial Bench. He contended, the present was the time to extend that relief and diminution of burdens to the People of this country, which they were so often promised, and which assurance undoubtedly was a great inducement to them to support those burdens so long as they did, cheerfully, and without repining.

Lord KING followed, and, in a short speech, censured the conduct of Ministers, in proposing such a peace establishment, as impolitic and improvident in the extreme.

[illegible] was then put, and the Motion was [illegible] their Lordships.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[illegible]BARING presented a Petition from a number of [illegible] and Landed Proprietors of Harles[illegible] and its neighbourhood, in the County of Norfolk, against the heavy taxation, but particularly the Property Tax. The Honourable Member stated, that the Petitioners, without any expectation of the enormous Peace Establishment which, it had been stated to the House, it was the intention of Government to keep up, had with the greatest good sense and respect entreated them to look at the enormous Civil List, and consider the distressed state of the Country. Laid on the Table.

Mr. Serjeant ONSLOW rose to bring before the House a measure which had been in agitation during the last Session: it was for the better regulation of the Act of *Habeas Corpus ad Satisfaciendum.* It was well known that there was no power of compelling any person to comply with the writ of *Habeas Corpus* who chose to resist it. He should bring to the recollection of the House two cases in which this was evident. The one, the Captain of a Spanish privateer, who had detained a person with the intent of taking him out of the kingdom—and the other of a young Lady, who had been seduced from her parents, and of whose person possession could scarcely be obtained long after the issuing of the writ. Both cases were reported, and he supposed were well known. The Honourable and Learned Serjeant, after instancing in support of his motion the cases of Lady Ferrers and Lady Strathmore, stated, that Lord Hardwicke and Lord Nottingham had been of his opinion, as were ten of the Judges in 1758. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the *Habeas Corpus* Act.—Leave given.

Mr. HORNER should call the attention of the House for a short time to a subject which he considered of the utmost importance—the conduct of Irish Grand Juries. The Honourable Member entered into a statement of the method practised in Ireland on the finding of bills, which he shewed were generally found from the depositions before Magistrates, without any, or with very little proof, that such depositions were true. Many attempts had been made to regulate the conduct of Irish Grand Juries, but they had hitherto failed. He begged to be understood as by no means wishing to make any charge against the present Judges or Grand Juries of Ireland, but as intending to do all in his power for the benefit of that country. The Honourable Gentleman then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to declare the Law in Ireland relative to Grand Juries and Indictments.

Mr. PEEL did not rise to oppose the Honourable Member, but considered that the conduct of Irish Grand Juries was a very proper subject of inquiry. The Right Hon. Member then contended, that for the last century the present practice of examination before the Grand Jury was continued and recognised by all or most of the Judges who presided at the different Courts. No notice whatever had been taken of this practice by the House of Commons in Ireland, and in one instance it was indirectly acknowledged by the Irish House of Peers. It would not be just or fair, he said, to attach any blame to those who had continued this practice as they found it. He hoped he would agree in the principle of the Bill, as proposed by the Honourable Mover, when the proper time came for its discussion, but he did not think the present was that time.

Mr. PONSONBY said, that the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite (Mr. Peel) fell into a great mistake if he imagined that there was a common law in Ireland distinct from that of England; it was exactly the same in both countries; and he would say, that any alteration of that law could not take place without the interference of the Legislature. It was, in fact, absolutely necessary that the common law should be the same in both countries in every instance, and the acceding to the present motion would be one important step towards so desirable an object.

Mr. KNOX protested against any innovation in the long-established customs of Ireland, unless a case of absolute necessity was made out.

Sir S. ROMILLY supported the Bill, and said the question before the House was, whether there should be a Grand Jury in Ireland or not? That is, whether there should be such a Grand Jury as the law intended. For if the Grand Jury did not exercise the power which the law gave them, it was the same to the person whose case they had to inquire into as if they had no such power at all. It was impossible, he contended, that justice could be done in Ireland, unless the Grand Jury had the power of examining the witnesses themselves. It could be no fair way to take the depositions of the several witnesses as they were given before the Magistrate. The manner in which a witness might answer before one and the other was frequently different. The Grand Jury could know nothing of the manner in which that evidence had been given. It was absolutely necessary for the ends of public justice in Ireland, that the Grand Jury should exercise this power; for it was known to him, and the House would be astonished when he would mention the vast difference there existed between the number of persons accused of capital offences in this country and in Ireland. He would mention one instance. In the year 1808, the number of persons accused of murder in Ireland amounted to 253, while in England, in the same year, the number accused of that crime was only 58, and in Scotland 9! The House, from this alone, and he could cite many other years in which the difference was nearly as great, would see the necessity of having such a law as would oblige the Grand Jury to a *viva voce* examination of witnesses. This would, as it does in England, frequently discharge a man against whom a frivolous and vexatious charge had been made, for it was a very material difference to the future character of a man, to have it said, that he was acquitted by the Grand and not by the Petty Jury. It was astonishing to perceive the great disparity which existed between the number of persons indicted and of those acquitted in Ireland. In the year 1810, there had been 237 persons accused of and tried for murder, and of these only 15 had been convicted. From these circumstances the House would see the necessity of such a Bill as that for which his Hon. and Learned Friend (Mr. Horner) had moved.

Sir F. FLOOD said, he did not oppose the Bill on the principle of it; but he could not suffer such a report to go uncontradicted, as that the Judges of Ireland, all of whom he knew to be most *chaste* men—[*a laugh*]—would have permitted such an abuse as that he had heard described, if they conceived it to be so. For his own part, he had been constantly on Grand Juries for the last 30 years, and he did not know of such an abuse. If, therefore, the Bill was to pass, he hoped the county he had the honour to represent (Wexford), and the county of Kilkenny, would be considered as exceptions.—[*A laugh.*]

Mr. HORNER, in reply, defended the arguments he had used in support of the Bill. He said that he had been accused of precipitancy in the present measure, but it would be recollected that he had brought it forward last Session, and had only put it off at the instance of the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Peel). He was as anxious to have the attendance of the Irish Members as any of the Gentlemen opposite, and therefore, if the House gave him leave to bring in the Bill, he would postpone its progress until those Members should have sufficient time to come.

The question was then put, and leave was given to bring in the Bill.

In a Committee of Supply, Sir G. WARRENDER stated the estimates necessary for the Naval Establishment of the Country during the peace.—The peace establishment must depend on various circumstances arising out of commerce. In respect then to foreign stations—In the East Indies there would be no addition. The Cape station, which is a new one, and connected with St. Helena, as well as the Mauritius, would call for a very considerable number of men, according to the opinion of the distinguished Admiral commanding on that station: 11 ships would therefore be employed. In the Mediterranean there would be a 74 gun ship, substituted for a 50-gun. A small squadron would be stationed for the protection of the growing trade in South America and the Brazils, the merchants having applied to the Admiralty for it. This was also a new station. In the Jamaica and Leeward Islands a small reduction of the naval strength would take place. One frigate would be stationed on the North American coast—and on the African, the same squadron as in the last peace.—With respect to our home station, there would be nine small vessels, in addition, for the purpose of protecting the revenue against smugglers. Circumstances would call for a larger number of men to man these vessels, which, in point of size, had been increased from 28 and 32-gun frigates to 36 and 38. It was also intended to retain the 4th division of marines, which, with the increased complement of seamen, would make a total increase of men of 5000. This was owing to the great increase and growing prosperity of our foreign trade. It was understood that the permanent Peace Establishment was to be 23,000, which number was less than at the close of any preceding war. The vote which, however, he should now call for, was 33,000, from the circumstances he had just stated. He had to claim credit of the House for the Board of Admiralty, for the rapidity with which the ships had been paid off, and also with which the peace ships had been manned, the number wanting to complete them being only 4000. The number of ships manned were two of 50 guns, 14 frigates, and 27 sloops. The Honourable Baronet then moved—"That 33,000 seamen, including 9000 royal marines, be granted for the service of the year."

Mr. PONSONBY would not object to the vote of thirty-three thousand, taking the necessity for the number on the responsibility of the Government. He could not avoid observing on the call for twenty-three thousand as a permanent Peace Establishment. The regular number after former wars was sixteen thousand or eighteen thousand. There was no fear of attack.

Mr. LAW differed with the Right Hon. Gent. as to the danger from America. The Navy of that Power had returned to port in triumph from silencing the pirates of Barbary, and were ready to act against England.

Mr. PONSONBY deprecated the making of observations in the House of Commons, tending to irritate America. Such speeches as that of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Law) were likely to inflame the People of that country. He (Mr. Ponsonby) dreaded much the hostile spirit in either country. It was the interest of both to be friendly. [*Hear, hear.*] No two nations had suffered so much.

Lord CASTLEREAGH also deprecated strong observations in respect to America, when national interest ought to bind the countries together. There was nothing to be collected from the intercourse with America which should give any expectation of unfriendly wishes.

Mr. FORBES lamented the small remuneration of Officers in the Navy on half-pay. They asked for *bread*, and we gave them a *stone!*

Admiral HOPE said, it might be satisfactory to the Honourable Member to know, that, during the last year, upwards of one thousand Midshipmen had been promoted to the rank of Lieutenants.

After a few observations from Sir G. WARRENDER and Mr. ROSE, the Resolutions were agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, at that late hour, and in the thin state the House then was, he should only move the usual Taxes on Malt, Sugar, and Tobacco; and a sum of eleven millions of Exchequer Bills, to replace a like sum outstanding and unprovided for. He then moved Resolutions to that effect, which were agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow. Adjourned.

DUBLIN, FEBRUARY 17.—The memorial of Mr. Coyne, the Gentleman whose name occurs so frequently in the Paving Board report, will be laid before his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant this day. An affidavit is to accompany it to substantiate its allegations, which are, we understand, in substance as follow:—"That the Memorialist is a Citizen and Householder of Dublin, who pays the yearly sum of £80 in direct Taxes, £16 of which go to the Paving Board. That he was recently summoned by the Commissioners of that department to appear before them, and shew cause why he should not be fined in the sum of 30s. for the decay of a work which (as he states) was one of their own erection. That he did appear and defend himself, by attributing the transgression for which he was brought to task to the Agents of the Paving Board. That, on alleging he was not in fault, Major Taylor, the President or Chairman of the Board, who, exclusive of the immense patronage attached to his office, enjoys a salary of one thousand pounds a year, which is paid out of the pockets of the Citizens of Dublin, without parley or circumlocution, said, he was a liar. That, on offering to prove on oath, that what he said was true, the Major again observed, "you lie—by G—d you are a liar." That, after being branded in the presence of several people, in a public room, and by the first Commissioner of a great public department, not merely as a liar, but (in effect) as a perjurer, he conceived, that any further communication between him and the Paving Board should be carried on by Agent or Deputy, and that, on being again summoned to shew cause, he appeared by his Counsel, Mr. Finlay, a duly sworn and practising Barrister.—That, on thus appearing, he found he had only to undergo new mortifications, the aid of Counsel having been denied, and it being required, that he should *personally* deliver the same justification in which Major Taylor swore "by G—d" that he proved himself on the former occasion a liar, and (in effect) a perjurer.—That the matter at issue between him and the Paving Board remains yet undecided—and, in fine, that he claims protection for himself and his fellow-citizens, who are taxed in enormous sums to support the Paving Establishment, and who, in their intercourse with that department, have had few opportunities of boasting a better fate than he had experienced."

It is, we understand, expected, that Mr. Coyne shall be again before the Paving Board before the sentiments of the Viceroy are known. The result of the appearance will be looked for with much impatience. Indeed, the entire transaction seems to engage the public attention in a very singular degree. It has formed the exclusive topic for two days, and we should be little surprised, if it gave birth to more remonstrances than one. For the present, however, we hold it to be expedient to abstain from all commentary.—*Freeman's Journal.*

Further Particulars of the melancholy Effects of the Fire at Mitchelstown.

"MITCHELSTOWN, FEB. 14.—Since my last, I have learned the following particulars:—I omitted to inform you, that the name of the farmer was Chamberlaine; his young son; a man of the name of Bronouge, his eldest son and daughter, with two more of that name; a young man of the name of Nunan, an only son; a young woman of the name of Cavanagh; two young sisters of the name of Clancy, and two more females of the name of Mahony, one of whom was to be married on the Sunday following, were burnt to ashes. Several beggars, who generally attend country weddings, were also burnt. I have just heard, that four persons, injured by the fire, have died in consequence.—I understand there are no hopes of the recovery of four more. A poor female fiddler, who was blind, lost her life; her little daughter, who was an attendant on her, made her escape, but was very much injured. From the appearance of the ruins and the bones found, it is generally conjectured, that from 25 to 30 have perished, besides those who have died since. It is impossible to describe the state of distraction of the parents and relatives, in endeavouring to discover the remains of the unfortunate sufferers."—*Cork Advertiser.*

BIRTHS.—In Camden street, Dublin, the Lady of William Shaw Mason, Esq of a daughter.—At the Government House, Plymouth Dock, the Lady of Sir Orford Gordon, Bart. of a son and heir.—The Lady of D. Browne, Esq. M. P. of a daughter.—At Milford, near Limerick, the Lady of George Maunsel, Esq. Banker, of a daughter.—At Hampstead, Lady Ponsonby, widow of the late Major General the Hon. Sir William Ponsonby, K. C. B. and M. P. for the County of Derry, who fell in the battle of Waterloo, of a son. The mother and child are doing well.—At Corsham House, Wilts, the Lady of Lord Edward O'Brien, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Holyhead, aged 74, Lady Stanley.—At Wexford, David Ledwith, Esq. M. D.—Colonel Piercdill, late of the Guards.—At Curraghduff, in the County of Tipperary, Mathias Phelan, Esq.—In Baltimore, Dr. Carroll, Titular Archbishop of that Place.—In Manchester, in consequence of a fall from a stage coach, John Bradshaw, Esq late of Dublin, and next day, of grief, Mrs. Bradshaw, his mother.—The Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, in the 56th year of her age, after a lingering illness.—In Dublin, Mrs. M'Namara, wife of Major M'Namara, and daughter of the late Judge Finucane.—In Crow-street, in the same City, Mrs. Augier, wife of Mr. R. Augier.—At Kilcasheen, Mrs. Daunt, wife of Joseph Daunt, Esq. and daughter of the late Dr. Wilson, Senior Fellow of Dublin College.—In Cork, Mrs. St. Leger, wife of the late Heyward St. Leger, Esq. of Heyward's Hill.—In Limerick, Mrs. Mac Mahon, wife of Matthew Mac Mahon, Esq.—At Haveiberg, in Prussia, Field Marshal Mollendorf, aged 92. He was believed to have been the oldest General in Europe.—The Countess of St. Vincent.

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,879. *SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1816.* PRICE FIVE PENCE.

In the Matter of WILLIAM PENROSE WATSON and JOHN PENROSE, *Bankrupts.*

THE several Persons indebted to the ESTATE of the Bankrupts, are desired forthwith to pay in the amount of their several Debts to WILLIAM HAYES, on the Quay, opposite the Market-house, who is authorised by HENRY HOLDSWORTH HUNT, Esq. the Assignee, to receive the same.—Dated Waterford, 21st of February, 1816.

THE CHANCE OF GAINING THE GREAT CAPITALS

IS greatly increased by the First Day of Drawing having terminated, and no Prize of greater value than One Hundred Pounds being drawn.

A most favourable Opportunity therefore now presents itself of obtaining the following GREAT CAPITALS, viz.

50,000 GUINEAS IN GOLD,
DIVIDED INTO
Two Prizes of 25,000 Guineas each,
Two Prizes of 20,000 Pounds Sterling,
Two Prizes of 5,000 Pounds ditto,
Five Prizes of 1,000 Pounds ditto,
&c. &c. &c. being
NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE!
ALL THE ABOVE GREAT CAPITALS
MAY BE DRAWN ON
SATURDAY next, the 24th Instant,
BEING THE SECOND DAY OF DRAWING.
UNDRAWN TICKETS AND SHARES
Are now on Sale at
FARRELL'S, BULL'S, PHELAN'S, M'MAHON'S, and BIRNIE'S, Quay, Waterford.

☞ *All the Prizes* contained in the whole Scheme must be drawn in the present Lottery, without any reserve whatever—as there will be no Second or Supplementary Lottery.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,
FOR ONE YEAR,
TO OCCUPYING TENANTS,
THE LANDS OF ISLAND KEAN,
PART OF THE ESTATE OF
LORD VISCOUNT DONERAILE,
SITUATE NEAR THE TOWN OF TRAMORE,
IN THE FOLLOWING DIVISIONS, VIZ.

	A.	R.	P.
No. 1, as now occupied by J. Phelan,	111	2	29
2, by Brett, &c.	123	3	11
3, by Veal & Foran	129	1	7
4, known by the name of Caher.	101	3	16

☞ Mr. HILL will attend at the COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Waterford, on SATURDAY, the 24th of February instant, to declare the Tenants.
February 5, 1816.

TO BE LET,
FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,
FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,
In the following Divisions, or such others as may be agreed upon,

PART of the LANDS of BALLYMACART, now in the possession of the Representatives of MARTIN CURRIEN and Under Tenants, containing about 300 Acres.

PART of DITTO, in the possession of ELLEN FITZGERALD and Under Tenants, containing about 75 Acres.

PART of DITTO, in the possession of the Representatives of JOHN WALL and Under Tenants, containing about 75 Acres.

PART of the LANDS of GOULANE, in the possession of the Representatives of PATRICK FOLEY and Under Tenants, containing about 150 Acres.

☞ The above Lands are situated in the Parish of Ardmore East, Barony of Decies within Drum, and County of Waterford. They lie on the Sea Coast, which affords plenty of Sea-ore and Sand for Manure.

Proposals, in writing, will be received by PIERSE W. BARRON, Esq. Ballyneale, Carrick on Suir—or HENRY BARRON, Esq. Mall, Waterford. Every Encouragement will be given to solvent and improving Tenants.

THOS VEALE, the Driver, will shew the Grounds.
January 20, 1816.

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 223 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. 30 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, 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 45 A. 1 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.

SUGAR, &c.

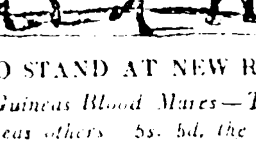
CHARLES TROUTON
HAS RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
22 *Hhds. SUGAR—of Good—Middling—and Brown Qualities,*
12 *Thousand W. O. Barrel STAVES,*
5 *Casks Mull MADDER, and*
2 *Chests of INDIGO.*
HE HAS ALSO ON SALE,
PORT, CLARET, SHERRY, and TENERIFFE WINES (in Bottle)—Six Pipes of very superior BENECARLO WINE, in Wood—and a few Puncheons WHISKEY, of excellent Strength and Flavour.
Waterford, Feb. 23, 1816.

TO BAKERS.

THE GOVERNORS of the HOUSE of INDUSTRY are desirous of contracting for a regular and full supply of HOUSEHOLD BREAD. Application to the Regulating Committee, at the Board Room, on MONDAYS, at 12 o'clock. Payment once a Month.
Waterford, Feb. 3, 1816.

HERRINGS, IN BARRELS,
OF CHOICE QUALITY,
TO BE SOLD, ON REASONABLE TERMS,
AT THE STORES OF WYSE AND QUANS.
Waterford, Jan. 20, 1816.

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 STAND AT NEW ROSS,
At Five Guineas Blood Mares—Two & a Half Guineas others 5s. 5d. the Groom,

THE beautiful, high bred, CHESNUT HORSE RECORDON, got by *Remembrancer;* Dam, *Fair Charlotte,* by *Precipitate;* Grand Dam, *Everlasting,* by *Eclipse.* He covered in Season 1813. He is a sure Foal getter, and his Stock is uncommonly large and promising. He is 7 Years old. Won the Craven Stake at Newmarket, beating 16 others, and was reckoned as fast a Horse as any in England until he was injured.

☞ GOOD GRASS provided, on the usual Terms. No Mare taken away until first paid for, the Groom being accountable.
Ross, February 14, 1816.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR,

BY the Efficacy of SOLOMON'S infallible Red PILL, (4s. 6d British per box) assisted by the invaluable Copious Directions therewith given. For Bilious Complaints, Scurvy, Impurity of Blood, Indigestion, habitual Costiveness, and Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, this Medicine is particularly adapted; it promotes Digestion, prevents an accumulation of Bile, and will remove a train of Disorders that result from a confined state of the Bowels; Sickness and Head ache, produced from Bile on the Stomach, are removed by its use; and it is particularly recommended to those who live freely, to Persons going abroad, and should never be omitted after any excess.

Another Supply is just received from London, and for sale at ARTHUR BIRNIE'S, *Chronicle Office,* Quay, Waterford.

ANTI IMPETIGINES.

The celebrated ANTI-IMPETIGINES, or SOLOMON'S DROPS, (without Mercury, or any deleterious preparation) stand in the highest estimation for the cure of the Scurvy, Scrofula, Leprosy, and all Disorders originating in an impure state of the Blood; being gradual, gentle, and almost imperceptible, in their operation—the best substitute that has ever been discovered for that dangerous mineral, Mercury, sweetening the Blood, and stimulating it to expel all noxious and impure juices, giving strength and tone to the Nerves, enlivening and invigorating both Body and Mind.

Sold by ARTHUR BIRNIE, *Chronicle Office,* price 11s. 4½d. each, or four in one Family Bottle for 33s. British, by which one 11s. Bottle is saved, with the words "*Saml. Solomon, Liverpool,*" engraved on the Stamp.

WHERE MAY BE HAD,
THE CELEBRATED
ABSTERGENT LOTION,

For removing all Kinds of Pimples, Tetters, Ring-Worms, Carbuncles, &c. from the FACE and SKIN.

"Beauty ———
"That steals so softly to the stripling's heart
"And gives it a new pulse unknown before."

Price 8s. 9½d. a bottle, Duty included. Be careful to observe the words "*Saml. Solomon, Liverpool,*" engraved in the Stamp, without which none are genuine.

☞ Dr. SOLOMON expects, when consulted by Letter, the usual compliment of a one pound Note to be enclosed, addressed, "*Money Letter. Dr. Solomon, Gilead-House, near Liverpool. Paid double postage.*"

PIM AND PENROSE NEVINS
HAVE FOR SALE,
Prime Port Wine—Vintage 1812.
Benecarlos, Teneriffe, and Bronte, } *Wines,*
Jamaica Rum,
French Vinegar,
Oak Bark,
Russia Tallow,
Russia Mats,
Kelp,
Tar,
Iron Hoops,
Bloom Raisins,
Sweet and Bitter Almonds,
French Prunes,
Cork Wood,
French Burr Stones,
Scotch Herrings,
100 *Sacks French Clover-Seed,*
10 *Pipes* / 20 *Hhds.* } *Cider,*
5 *Tons Paper Stuff.*
Waterford, 1st Mo. 30, 1816.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—FEB. 23.

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,	27s. 0d.	28s. 0d.	per Cwt
Scalded ditto,	22s. 0d.	25s. 6d.	per Cwt
Beef,	20s. 0d.	25s. 0d.	per Cwt
Oatmeal,	9s. 6d.	10s. 0d.	per Cwt
Flour, first Quality,	—s. —d.	—s. —d.	per Bag
—— second,	35s. 0d.	38s. 0d.	per Bag
—— third,	20s. 0d.	26s. 0d.	per Bag
—— fourth,	16s. 0d.	18s. 9d.	per Bag
Wheat,	27s. 0d.	30s. 0d.	per Barrel.
Barley,	8s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	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. 4d.	per Barrel.
Tallow (rough),	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.	per Stone
Potatoes (new),	3d.	to 4d.	per Stone
Beef (quarters),	3½d.	4½d.	per lb
Beef (joints),	5d.	6d.	per lb
Mutton (quarters),	5 d.	6 d.	per lb
Mutton (joints),	6d.	7 d.	per lb
Pork,	2½d.	3d.	per lb
Butter,	20d.	24d.	per lb
Train Oil,	£38 0s.		per Ton.
Whiskey,	10s. 4d	8d	per Gal.

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday.

940 Barrels Wheat,	Averaging	£1 10s. 3¾d.	
1270 —— Oats,	Averaging	0 8s. 1 d.	
1059 —— Barley,	Averaging	0 9s. 7½d.	

ARTIFICERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF IRELAND.

As several artificers and manufacturers of Ireland have, from time to time, gone into foreign countries to exercise their several callings, contrary to the Laws, the following Abstracts of Acts of Parliament of his present Majesty, for preventing such practices, are published for the information of persons who may be ignorant of the penalties they may incur by disobedience to them; and it will be observed, that such penalties likewise extend to those who are any ways concerned or instrumental in the sending or enticing artificers or manufacturers out of Ireland, or in the exportation of the tools and instruments used by them, as well as to the artificers or manufacturers themselves.

Statute 26 Geo. III. Chap. 17.

"If at any time after the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty five any person or persons shall contract with, or entice, persuade, endeavour to persuade, solicit or seduce any manufacturer, workman, or artificer of or in linen, wool, mohair, cotton, or silk, or of or in manufactures made up of linen, wool, mohair, cotton or silk, or any of the said materials mixed one with another, or of or in iron, or any manufacturer, workman, or artificer, of or in any other of the manufactures of this kingdom, of what nature or kind soever, to go out of this kingdom into any foreign country, not within the dominions or belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, and shall be lawfully convicted thereof, upon any indictment or information to be preferred or brought against him, her, or them, in his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at Dublin, or by indictment at the Assizes for General Jail delivery for the County wherein such offence shall be committed, the person or persons so convicted shall, for every artificer, workman, or manufacturer, so by him, her, or them respectively contracted with, enticed, persuaded, solicited, or seduced, severally forfeit the sum of Five Hundred Pounds of lawful money of this kingdom, and shall also suffer imprisonment in the common jail of the county where such offender or offenders shall be respectively convicted, for the space of twelve calendar months, without bail or mainprize, and until such forfeiture shall be paid, and in case of a further conviction, in manner before prescribed by this Act, for or upon a second or other subsequent offence of the same kind, the person or persons so again offending shall, upon every second or other subsequent conviction, severally forfeit, for every person so by him, her or them respectively contracted with, enticed, persuaded, solicited, or seduced, the sum of One Thousand Pounds of lawful money of this kingdom, and shall also suffer imprisonment in the common jail of the county wherein such offender or offenders shall be respectively convicted, for the space of two years, without bail or mainprize, and until such forfeiture shall be paid.

"If any person or persons in this kingdom shall, upon any pretence whatsoever, load or put on board, or cause to be loaded or put on board of any ship, vessel, or boat, which shall not be bound directly to some port or place in Ireland or Great Britain, or to some other of the dominions of the Crown of Great Britain, any such tools or utensils as are commonly used in, or are proper for the preparing, working up, or finishing of the linen, woollen, or silk manufactures, or any or either of them, or any parts or parcels of such tools or utensils, by what name or names such tools or utensils shall or may be called or known, the person or persons so offending shall, for every such offence, not only forfeit and lose all such tools and utensils, or parts or parcels thereof, which shall be so loaded or put on board, as aforesaid, but also the sum of Two Hundred Pounds of lawful money of this kingdom; and in case such tools or utensils shall be loaded or put on board of any ship, vessel, or boat, which shall be bound to any port or place in Ireland or Great Britain, or to some other of the dominions of the Crown of Great Britain, then, and in every such case, the master or commander of every such ship, vessel, or boat, shall give security, by bond, in the penalty of One Thousand Pounds, conditioned for the landing of such tools and utensils at the port or place for which such ship, vessel, or boat, shall be bound as aforesaid.

"It shall and may be lawful to and for any officer of his Majesty's customs or excise in this kingdom, to seize and secure, in some or one of his Majesty's warehouses, all such tools or utensils, by this Act prohibited to be exported, as such officers shall find or discover to be laid or put on board of any ship, vessel, or boat, which shall not be bound directly to some port or place in Great Britain or this kingdom, or to some other of the dominions of the Crown of Great Britain.

"If the captain or master of any ship, vessel, or boat in this kingdom shall knowingly permit any of the said tools or utensils, by this Act prohibited to be exported as aforesaid, to be put on board his said ship, vessel, or boat, every such captain or master shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of £100 of lawful money of this kingdom; and if the said ship, vessel, or boat, belongs to his Majesty, his heirs, or successors, then the captain or master thereof shall not only forfeit the sum of £100, but shall also forfeit his employment, and be incapable of any office or employment under his Majesty, his heirs, or successors.

"And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that one moiety of the respective forfeitures, by this Act inflicted upon offenders against the same, shall, when recovered, go and be applied to the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the other moiety to the use of the person who shall sue and prosecute for the same respectively.

Statute 31 Geo. III. Chap. 23.

"If any person in this kingdom shall load or put on board, or cause to be loaded or put on board, of any ship, vessel, or boat, which shall not be bound directly to some port or place in this kingdom, or Great Britain, or to some of the dominions of the Crown of Great Britain, any machine, engine, tool, press, paper, utensil, or implement whatever, commonly used in or proper for the preparing, working, or finishing of any manufacture of or in steel, iron, brass, or other metal, or of any manufactures in said Act mentioned, or any parts or parcels of any such machine, tool, or implement, by whatever name or names any such machine, tool, or implement shall or may be called or known, or any model, plan, or description of any machine, tool, or implement used in, or proper for the preparing, working up, or finishing of any of the said manufactures; shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds, to be recovered in such a manner as by the said Act is prescribed in respect of any forfeiture for such similar offence against the said Act; and in case any such machine, tool, or implement, or any model, plan, or description thereof, shall be loaded or put on board of any ship, vessel, or boat, which shall be bound to any port or place in this kingdom, or Great Britain, or to some of the dominions of the Crown of Great Britain, the master or commander of every such ship, vessel, or boat, shall give the like security by bond, with the like condition, as by the said Act is required, in respect of so putting on board any of the tools or utensils in the said Act mentioned; and such certificate thereof shall be given, as by the said Act is required; and every ship, boat, or vessel, which shall have on board any such machines, tools or implements, or any such model, plan or description thereof as aforesaid, before such security and certificate shall be given, with all her guns, ammunition, and apparel, shall be forfeited, which forfeiture shall be recovered, and the produce thereof disposed of, in such manner as in the said Act is directed.

"And be it further enacted, that every officer of his Majesty's customs or excise in this kingdom [illegible], and he is hereby empowered to seize and secure [illegible] machines, tools, or implements, or models [illegible] or descriptions thereof, by this Act prohibited to be exported, as fully as by the said Act such officer is empowered to seize and secure any of the tools or implements thereby prohibited to be exported, and such machines, tools or implements, models or plans, shall be disposed of as in the said Act mentioned; and every captain or master of any ship, vessel, or boat, who shall knowingly permit any such machines, tools, or implements, models, plans, or descriptions thereof, as aforesaid, to be exported, which are by this Act prohibited, shall incur such forfeiture and incapacity as in the said Act is prescribed with respect to any such offence against the said Act committed by any captain or master of any ship, vessel, or boat; and every officer of the revenue who shall take, or knowingly or willingly suffer to be taken, any entry outward, or shall sign any cocket, warrant or sufferance, for the shipping or exporting of any of the machines, tools, implements, plans, or models, by this Act prohibited, shall incur such forfeiture and incapacity as is by the said Act inflicted for any similar offence, to be recovered and disposed of in the same manner as in the said Act is mentioned, respecting the same.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY, FEB. 15.

Mr. BROUGHAM called the attention of the House to the affairs of Spain, noticing in his speech the many shameless proceedings of Ferdinand, and particularly his conduct to the *Liberales*. This beloved King, he said, took upon himself to declare, that the Judges whom he had appointed to try them, complying as they were, had not been complying enough for his purpose; and, therefore, he had, in person, revised the sentences which these Judges had pronounced: some he altered from Imprisonment to banishment; some from banishment for a short period, to banishment and imprisonment in loathsome dungeons; and, in one case, the case of an unfortunate lame man, who had been convicted of making *a speech* in favour of liberty, this legitimate Monarch sentenced the offender to be hanged; but here even the mob, popular as Ferdinand was—(for he was popular—he had formed an alliance the most unnatural and most dangerous that a Monarch could form; an alliance between the lowest scum of the earth, the vilest mob, and the Crown;)—here even his grand ally had arisen against him, and rescued the unfortunate wretch as he was going to execution; and, upon this expression of popular opinion, the *merciful* Monarch had condescended to change the poor wretch's sentence from death to imprisonment for 10 years.—With respect to our interference, he was convinced the Noble Lord could not object to our right to interfere, since we were daily interfering in the affairs of foreign countries. At the moment he was speaking, a British army was quartered in France, not to support a nation our ally—not to guard our peculiar interests—but for the purpose, as had been avowed by the Noble Lord himself, of maintaining on the throne a particular individual. To what extent our intermeddling spirit in that instance had been carried was well known, and if he were to assert, that the whole Police of France was under the controul of the Duke of Wellington, it would scarcely be an exaggeration; but, before his army quitted Paris, that the Police of that capital was subject to his authority, no man could deny. Despatches were daily received from thence, upon which the Cabinet was summoned, and events that there occurred excited exactly the same interest among Ministers, as if they had taken place in York or in Dublin. He intreated the House to recollect, that we had ourselves drawn the vengeance of the Sovereign upon his unhappy victims, and that by positive alliance we were bound not to desert their cause. He did not wish, that Ferdinand should be reminded of the benefits conferred upon his kingdom, for that would suppose that he could feel gratitude; but a powerful motive for concession might be found in appealing to his apprehensions and prudence, of which he did not think him entirely destitute. He wished, that the King of Spain should be reminded of what England had done upon former occasions, to the terror of his People and the destruction of his Power—how often she had scattered, by a breath, the whole resources of his monarchy—how she had revelled in the spoils of his richest colonies, and trampled with a triumphant foot upon the territories of Old Spain, planting her victorious standard upon that impregnable rock within view of the prison of the miserable Arguelles—[*Hear, hear, hear!*] He might also be put in mind of what she had done in support of his ancestors, the Huguenots, and by her representations in favour of the negroes.—Upon these facts, he might be allowed to reflect, and upon a truth, which, from motives of delicacy, he (Mr. Brougham) would convey in the language of one of the old Spanish Ministers, "that his Majesty had but two enemies—the one, the whole world; the other, his own Ministers." Whether successful or defeated in the motion with which he should conclude, at least one benefit would result from this discussion—Ferdinand would be reminded, that there was yet in the world one corner in which the truth might be fearlessly spoken; in which the oppressed might obtain justice from their oppressors; in which the crimes of Princes might be arraigned; and that that corner was the Commons House of Parliament of the British Empire. Mr. Brougham concluded by moving—"That an humble Address be presented to the Prince Regent, entreating his Royal Highness to take into his gracious consideration the sufferings of the Members of the late Spanish Regency and Cortes, and representing that the alliance at present subsisting between his Royal Highness and his Catholic Majesty affords a most favourable opportunity of interposing the good offices of Great Britain with the weight that belongs to her, supported by the sentiments of Parliament."

Lord CASTLEREAGH opposed the motion.—He said, that we had no right to interfere in the internal politics of any People. He was as ready as the Hon. Gentleman to acknowledge, that civilization owed much to the free and open discussions of the British Parliament; and that to those free discussions we were indebted for much of the weight and influence we possessed on the Continent of Europe; but if the British Parliament was to assume to itself the right of sitting in judgment, not merely between nation and nation, but between Kings and their subjects, we should soon lose all our influence. In no case, had we ever interfered in the conduct of foreign States, unless we had a local interest, or where we saw something militating against our own safety. The complaint of the Hon. Gent. arose out of the extravagancies of the Cortes. He should, however, lament, that the King had not found the means of carrying his Declaration of the 4th of May into effect; that Declaration contained a system of tolerant Government, and he could not avoid regretting, that the Monarch of any country should interpose between the Judicial Authority and the duty which he owed to his subjects, by inflicting punishment with his own hand. But the Cortes had inflicted similar acts of tyranny. The three principal Powers had instructed their Ambassadors at the Court of Madrid to interfere on the subject as far as they could consistently. Having said thus much, he hoped that he had laid enough before the House to satisfy them, that the Hon. Gentleman had not made out a case sufficient to induce the British Government to go to war; for that must be the result of an interference, grounded upon such statements as the Hon. Gentleman had made.—[*Hear, hear!*]—The Noble Lord recommended unanimity upon all great public subjects, assuring the House that there was too noble a spirit in the Powers of Europe to take dictation from this country in respect to their modes of Government. On every principle of good policy, therefore, he trusted the House would negative the motion.

Gen. MATHEW was aware, that it was the wish of Government to prevent Gentlemen from stating their opinions of the Spanish Monarch, despotic as he was in the greatest degree. He would not be deterred from speaking his mind of that detestable monster, the *beloved* Ferdinand of Spain. The Spanish Ambassador might call them to account for their opinions; but they would neither fear his representations, nor should the corrupt conduct of any Minister's followers prevent them from delivering their opinions. If the Ambassador should apply to the Noble Lord on the subject, he hoped he would tell him, that the public voice of Great Britain is raised against the Spanish Monarch, for his iniquitous conduct. He trusted, that not another drop of British blood would be spilt to support a any tyrant of any country on the face of the earth.

Mr. BENNET supported the Address, with a view to convey to the *beloved* Ferdinand a mark of the public opinion of Great Britain. He also wished to know who was the Minister that counselled the Sovereign to bestow the Order of the Garter upon such a Monarch as Ferdinand.

Mr. BROUGHAM replied, and asked, how could he divine, from the silence of the Noble Lord, that any step had been taken? During the imprisonment of these unfortunates, for more than two months, not a word was said about them—Sixteen months more passed over—the Order of the Garter was sent over, and then came the last sad act of the tragedy; yet not one word was said about our interference by the Noble Lord. He (Mr. B.) was bound, however, to take the word of the Noble Lord, that representations had been made.

Mr. W. POLE declared, that on three several occasions he had stated to the House, that Sir H. Wellesley, from the moment of Ferdinand's arrival in Spain, had constantly endeavoured to prevail on that Monarch to accept the Constitution. The interference of this country, and inflammatory paragraphs in the news papers, tended to prejudice their cause, and also to injure the British merchants resident in Spain.

Mr. TIERNEY hoped the Noble Lord would state whether the negociation was likely to produce a beneficial effect. If not, he should urge his Hon. Friend to press his motion. If the representations of the British Government, with three of the Allied Powers, were not of any benefit, why then it was clear, that the Noble Lord did want aid.

Lord CASTLEREAGH would not give any opinion as to the effect; he should only observe, that pressing the motion was not likely to benefit the cause.

The House then divided—For the Motion, 42—against it, 123—Majority against the Motion, 81.—Adjourned.

In the Commons, on Friday, the finances of the nation were under consideration, relative to the Bank Acts. Upon this occasion, Sir John Newport resumed his place in the House, and evinced his usual attention to, and knowledge of, the state of the Country. After a speech which attracted the notice and frequent cheerings of the House, this independent Member concluded as follows:—

"The time is now arrived, when the Minister should not suffer any resources to be diverted that could be made available to the public interest. It is useless for the Minister to come to this House, and here enter into pompous flattering statements of the prosperity of these countries; it is idle to draw a picture of happiness, which our experience proves to be unreal. To this country might well be addressed the adage, which in other times, but nearly similar circumstances, had been applied to another, "It was a pity, that a country should look so well in the face, that was really so sick at the heart." In like manner was this country pourtrayed in fair and lively colours; but the heart was depressed with sickness. It is useless to lay papers on that table, respecting the increase of our foreign trade, while internal commerce languishes. It is idle to talk of prosperity, while we feel adversity, and, by overwhelming majorities in this House, to think of drowning the sense of misery, which prevails thro'-out the country.—[*Hear.*]—Such a state of things cannot last much longer; nor can the nation endure the continuance of such large and oppressive establishments as have been proposed. The People have, with unexampled fortitude, endured the oppression of a tedious and expensive conflict, and have a right to demand repose on the return of peace.—[*Hear.*]—No statements of the Minister can reconcile them to such measures. "And I, for one," continued the Right Honourable Baronet, "here protest against being prevented by such statements from expressing my sentiments on these subjects. I have not had an opportunity of expressing my opinions at an earlier period of the Session, on the general state of the country. I now speak from ocular demonstration of the general adversity, and were I not to declare myself thus publicly, I would not be doing my duty to the community that sent me here. The embarrassments are felt to be severe in this country; but they are mild in comparison to what are suffered in Ireland. That unhappy country, borne down by the weight of taxation, directs her anxious hopes to Parliament for some relief. I trust, that her expectations will not be deceived, and that her sufferings and her services will merit the attention of the House."

LONDON.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

Stocks this day at One o'Clock.

3 per cent. Consols 62⅛ 62	5 per cents 90⅝ 91
Do for Acct 62⅛	Om (money) 18¼ pr.
3 per cent Red. 62⅛ 62	Ditto (payment) 18¼
4 per cents 77¼	India Stock ——

We received this morning American Papers to the 21st ult. The Commercial Convention with his country is still before the House of Representatives, and a Bill from the Senate concerning it has occasioned long and frequent discussions. A motion has been made to reject it, which had not been decided when the last accounts left Washington.—There is another Bill on the subject before the House of Representatives, which originated in that House. Some of the Members are for rejecting the Bill from the Senate, in the hope that the Senate will reject the Bill of the House of Representatives as an interference with their exclusive power to make Treaties.

Since writing the above, we hear that the Commercial Treaty with Great Britain appears to be considered extremely unfavourable to the United States; yet the Bill for regulating Commerce, according to the Treaty, had passed: the votes were, for the Bill 86—against it 71.

A Bill for the establishment of a National Bank has been brought in. Its capital is to be 35 millions of dollars, to be augmented by Congress to 50.

The Committee of Ways and Means have made their report upon that part of the President's speech which relates to revenue; and it is curious to find, that the Committee proceed upon the principle laid down by the British Minister of Finance, the principle of an increased peace establishment for the present, beyond the establishment of former periods.

A Mail from Jamaica has brought an account of the capture of Carthagena by Morillo. On the morning of the 6th December, a Spanish officer, who had been a prisoner, but released, arrived at the camp of General Morillo, from Carthagena, with accounts of the French and Carthagenians having quitted that city in 11 schooners, in consequence of the inhabitants declaring it was impossible to hold out longer. The forts of Da Hopa and St. Lazarus were abandoned after the guns were spiked, and were in possession of the Royalists; the schooners with the fugitives escaped.

Extract of a Letter from Savanna la Mar, dated December 20.

"We evacuated Carthagena on the 7th instant, and arrived here on the 18th, in the Constitution, States' vessel. We have on board Amador and General Bermudas, Commander-in-chief; another schooner has also arrived."

But the New York Papers which we received this morning contain the following despatch, announcing the total defeat of Morello, the Commander of the army of the Mexican insurgents—(the Priest Morello) by the troops under the command of Gen. Villasana.

"Alango del Rio, Nov. 6, 1815.

"SIR—I have just received the flattering account, by Colonel Don Manuel de la Concha, that Morello's army has been lately defeated near this place; himself and another of the first ringleaders, called Morallas, taken, together with all his artillery, arms, ammunition, and a rich booty. The number of killed and prisoners is very considerable; among the first are reckoned the ringleaders Sesma, Lobato, and many other.

"God preserve your Excellency many years.

(Signed) EUGENIO DE VILLASANA.

"*To his Excellency the Viceroy of New Spain, Don Felix Maria de Calleja.*"

The Jamaica Papers, which are to the 1st ult. contain very long details of the proceedings in the House of Assembly against Chief Justice Lewis.—On the 22d of December, an address was presented to the Governor, requesting him to transmit the address of the House to the Prince Regent, and to add his "recommendation thereto, that the said John Lewis may be removed from office, the duties of which it has been proved by the most incontrovertible evidence he is incompetent to discharge."

In reply, the Governor assures the House, that he will transmit the address, praying particular attention to the annexed evidence, by the first opportunity, for the Prince Regent's determination.

On the 22d the House of Assembly passed four Resolutions, of which the following is the substance:—

1. To take into consideration early next Session the state of religion among the slaves, and the means of diffusing Christianity, divested of the dark and dangerous fanaticism of Methodists.

2. To investigate the consequences of exposing slaves to sale on writs of *Venditioni Exponas, &c.*

3. To review the existing laws respecting slaves, and to consider, whether their individual comfort and natural increase may not be promoted.

4. This resolution declares, that no infringement of the Abolition Laws has been made or attempted by the inhabitants of the island; and the House pledges itself to enact laws in aid of the Abolition Laws, if any instance of importation being attempted occur.

The House of Assembly was afterwards prorogued to the 3d of January.

The reports of an extensive enterprize, to be undertaken by Russia, which are rather confirmed than negatived by the studious contradiction of them in the foreign papers, receive some countenance from a prodigious contract now in progress of execution in Yorkshire, for the clothing of Russian troops; for which purpose 750,000 complete sets of regimentals have been ordered, to the value of about £1,500,000. This, we understand, is the form in which a large portion of the contributions or advances to the Emperor Alexander is to be made, and it is probable that, in the course of the ensuing week, some explanation will be demanded of the Minister in Parliament on this ambiguous subject.

SLAVE TRADE.—The friends of justice and humanity are earnestly entreated to be on their guard against the arts which a powerful party are employing at the present moment, to create in the public mind a prejudice hostile to the cause of Abolition. The Press teems with Pamphlets, and the Newspapers with Paragraphs, filled with garbled statements, misrepresentations of facts, and abuse of individuals who have taken a forward part in the promotion of that cause. The object of these pamphlets and paragraphs is sufficiently obvious: it is, to perpetuate without abatement all the dreadful enormities of our colonial bondage, and perhaps ultimately to renew the African Slave Trade. The Public may rest assured, that, in a short time, those enormities will be fully developed, and the arts exposed by which it is now attempted to uphold them.

CORN EXCHANGE, FEB. 19.—Our market was well supplied with Wheat this morning, but the trade was heavy at a reduction of 2s. per quarter. Barley of fine quality sold freely at last week's prices, but the ordinary descriptions were dull sale, and 1s. per quarter lower. White Peas are 2s. per quarter dearer. Having considerable arrivals of Oats, that article is 1s. per quarter cheaper, and not ready sale at that decline, as the supply exceeded the demand. In Beans, Grey Peas, and other articles, there is little or no variation.

Wheat (Eng) 44s 60s. 68s.	Small Beans.. 26s. to 28s.
Ditto (For) 40s 48s 60s.	Tick Beans.. 24s. to 26s.
Rye........28s to 30s.	Ditto (new).. 00s to 00s.
Barley (old).. 22s. to 26s.	Oats (Potatoe) 23s. to 26s.
Malt........ 50s to 60s.	(Poland) 20s. to 23s.
White Peas.. 22s to 30s.	(Feed).. 16s to 20s.
Di to Boilers 32s to 36s	Fine Flour . 50s. to 55s.
Grey Peas....26s to 29s	Rapeseed .. 26*l.* to 28*l.*

Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

The London Journals of Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, have been received since our last publication. No mail due.

The mail of Tuesday conveyed no news whatsoever, and so completely were the papers of that day occupied with Parliamentary proceedings, that very few of them gave even the usual London head.—These proceedings related to the Treaties of Peace, and to Continental transactions. In the Lords, the Earl of LIVERPOOL moved an Address to the PRINCE REGENT, expressing the approbation of the House as to the merits of the Treaties on the Table, a cordial assent to their provisions, and also the opinion of their Lordships of the necessity of providing an effective Peace Establishment. Lord GRENVILLE moved an Amendment, generally acknowledging the advantages gained, but regretting those arrangements which were calculated to cherish animosity in the enemy, and not to afford safety to the Netherlands, and which were likely to prevent tranquillity, and to place the British Empire in a military state inconsistent with the station she had ever maintained, in conformity to her maritime strength, and the principles of her Constitution.—The discussion continued till about three o'clock in the morning, when it was closed by the following division—For the Amendment, 40—Against it 104—Majority, 64. In the Commons, Lord CASTLEREAGH moved a similar Address, and Lord MILTON moved a similar Amendment. The debate was adjourned, at about three o'clock, to the evening of Tuesday last. The whole of our columns, to the exclusion of every other matter, could not contain the full details of the discussion, and it has not been in our power, for the present, even to attempt to give a Report. The greatest portion of what was said has, in various shapes, been already before the Public. Previously to the House of Commons entering on the subject, Mr. BARING mentioned a rumour, that it was the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to abandon the Property Tax. Mr. VANSITTART said, that the rumour was totally without foundation. Meetings, for the purpose of opposing this Tax, are taking place every where throughout England, Wales, and Scotland, and it is probable, that Ministers will, in this respect, ultimately sustain a defeat. There are almost conclusive reasons to believe, that the extension of the Tax to Ireland was never seriously contemplated.

The *London Gazette* of Saturday last contained the following appointments—General RIALL, to be Governor of Grenada—P. SAVAGE, Esq. to be Consul in Virginia—Mr. LEACH, as Chancellor, Mr. Serjeant BEST, as Attorney-General, and Mr. HARRISON, as Solicitor-General, to the Prince of WALES. The *Gazette* also contained an Order of Council relative to the Plague, directing, that all vessels from the Mediterranean, although provided with *clean bills of health*, shall, on arriving in any port of the United Kingdom, be treated as vessels arriving with *suspected bills*.

Two shocks of an earthquake, but without doing much damage, were felt at Lisbon on the morning of the 3d instant.

Lord KINNAIRD's vindication of his conduct will be perused with peculiar interest. It would be prudent in the French Government to let such men alone.

Captain HARROWER, whose case is known to our readers, has been found guilty of Bigamy.

The accounts with respect to Spanish America are contradictory. *The Southern Reporter* of Thursday stopped the press to state an arrival in Cork harbour, in 21 days from Norfolk, with intelligence, that Carthagena had been captured by the Spanish Royalists, that all the inhabitants, men, women, and children, to the number of *twelve thousand*, had been put to the sword, but that General BOLIVAR, Commander of the Patriot army, and his suite, had escaped to Jamaica.

An article in our columns, relative to the Slave Trade, once more calls on the friends of it's abolition to prepare for new labours in that important cause. Ireland, unstained by such foul guilt, will not be among the last to put forth her energies.

The Irish Militia, it is generally understood, are to be disembodied during the course of next month.

The 97th Regiment are on their march from this City for Tullamore. We need not now repeat what we have often said of the gallant conduct of this body of men. Two divisions of the 33d Regiment have arrived here, to do duty. The remainder are on their march. This Regiment stands as high as any in the British service for good conduct and distinguished bravery. Their colours bear the marks of those conflicts in which they have been engaged, and in which they so eminently contributed to the glory of the British arms. Ten regiments more are daily expected from England; among these are the 8th and 27th.

The Registers to the Leinster Circuit are WILLIAM COSGRAVE, and RICHARD LEVINGE, Esqrs. The Precept directs, that all Records must be entered with the Registers before the Sitting of the Court, that all Civil Bills and Appeals, triable at the Assizes, must be entered with the Registers during the sitting of the Court on the first day, and that they will be heard on the second day. Magistrates who do not return their Informations and Recognizances to the Crown Office the day before the Commission day, will be fined.

We have learned, that the Plate of the 59th Regt. was packed in five chests; that two of these were conveyed in the *Seahorse*, which was wrecked in Tramore Bay; and that the other three had arrived with the remaining part of the Regt. in Kinsale. The piece of Plate, part of a Plateau, which we formerly mentioned as having been recovered, was the property, we have since heard, of the Quarter-Master.

The Hon. the SOLICITOR GENERAL and the Hon. Serjeant MOORE are the Judges on the North-East Circuit, which commences at Drogheda on the 6th of March. The Hon. Baron Sir W. C. SMITH, Bart. and the Hon. Justice FLETCHER, are Judges on the Connaught Circuit, which commences at Roscommon on the 11th of March. The Hon. Justice DAY and the Hon. Justice MAYNE are Judges on the Munster Circuit, which commences at Ennis on the 11th of March. The Right Hon. Lord NORBURY and the Right Hon. the Lord CHIEF BARON are Judges on the Home Circuit, which commences at Meath on the 13th of March. The Hon. Justice OSBORNE and the Hon. Baron M'CLELLAND are Judges on the North West Circuit, which commences at Longford on the 9th of March.

The *Dublin Evening Post* says, that the Case of Crim. Con. between —— LAFFE and Lord WILLIAM FITZGERALD is to be tried on Monday next, and that Mr. PHILLIPS is to state the case for the Noble Defendant.

On Tuesday, the Deputy Mayor committed to the City Gaol John Dunphy, Martin Murphy, John Clancy, Thomas Walsh, Daniel Coffee, John Cuffill, Edward Burke, Catherine Walsh, and John Carroll, charged with various crimes. The near approach of the Assizes renders it our duty to be silent as to particulars. Hereafter we may have an opportunity of doing justice to the Gentlemen through whose exertions these persons were apprehended.

The *Southern Reporter* says, that it has received, direct from Rome, some very curious intelligence connected with the Ecclesiastical Mission from this Country, adding—"We suspect, that there has been some very foul forgery at home—we will unfold a curious tale in our next number."

On Wednesday last, Mr. WILLIAM RONAYNE, 2nd son of WILLIAM RONAYNE, Esq. late of Ballydud, in this County, was admitted and sworn an Attorney of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, and a Member of the Honourable Society of the King's Inns.

The Second Day's Drawing of the Lottery will take place this day in London.

To the Editor of the Dublin Evening Post.

SIR—Having read, in the *Dublin Chronicle* of last Night, a Resolution, purporting to be one entered into by the Catholic Association on Saturday last, which refers to an alleged communication from me to the Association, you will oblige me by inserting, in *The Dublin Evening Post* of this Night, the following short Statement.

Having on Saturday, a little after three o'clock, on my return from Court, accidentally gone into Mr. Fitzpatrick's Shop in Capel-street, I, in course of conversation, asked Mr. Fitzpatrick, just whether there was a full Meeting above stairs; and he, [illegible] in consequence of my question, stated, among other things, that the Gentlemen were waiting for Carrick's *Daily Advertiser*, in which the Petition agreed on at Lord Trimleston's had that morning been published; and having mentioned, that a particular Gentleman of the Association, [illegible] be named, had just sent for it, I said I had a printed copy of the Petition in my pocket, and would give it to him, and that he might give it to the Gentlemen who were waiting, if he chose to do so—which I understood, on his coming back to the Shop, he had done.—This, Sir, is all that passed, except that I left two additional copies of the Petition with Mr. Fitzpatrick, to be shown, if he thought proper, to any of the persons coming to his Shop, who, he might think, would wish to read it. I was naturally much surprised to find, by the Resolution referred to, that what I intended as a mere act of accommodation, which I should, at all times, have been happy to perform with respect to any individual, or number of Gentlemen, was misconceived, and thought to be a formal communication from me of the Petition, which had been the result of the proceedings at Lord Trimleston's. If I had intended or had been authorized to make a formal communication, I certainly should, in the usual course, have enclosed the Petition to the Secretary or Chairman of the Meeting, stating by what authority and direction I did so, and should not have been guilty of the impropriety, in such supposition, of sending, or rather permitting it to go up, from the Shop, without any communication whatever.

In what I have thus shortly stated, I do not mean to attribute the mistaken construction of what I did to any thing but misconception; nor should I have thought the matter of any importance, or such as required any explanation, did I not feel, that I am bound, in justice to the other highly respectable Gentlemen, jointly with whom I have the honour to be appointed, by the Meeting at Lord Trimleston's, to manage the detail of the Petition there agreed on, to remove all idea of their having directed or authorized any communication to the Association, which, if proposed, I have no doubt would have been instantly rejected by them, as contrary to the plan of proceeding which they, as well as I, have determined to pursue.

It may be right to add, that the Endorsement on the Petition, stating it as the Petition of the Catholics of Ireland, was owing to the mistake of the Printer, as is obvious from the Petition itself, which, in its commencement, is stated as the Petition of the undersigned Catholics, and not of the Catholics of Ireland.—I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. BELLEW.

Great Charles street, Feb 20, 1816.

SECOND EDITION.

The mail of Wednesday (this day's) has arrived. Lord Castlereagh's motion for an Address to the Regent was carried by 240 against 77—Majority, 163. Prince Leopold of Sax Cobourg, the destined husband of the Princess Charlotte, had arrived. Mr. Canning is to be a Member of the Cabinet.

BIRTHS.—In London, the Duchess of Bedford, of a son.—At Great Linford house, the Lady of Lieutenant General Loft, of a son, her 18th child.

MARRIAGES.—In Dublin, re married, Mr. James Marshall, of Beresford street, aged 20 years, to Anna, eldest daughter of Andrew Young, Esq aged 13 years.—In the same City, Richard Sheil, of Holles street, Esq to Maria, daughter of Mr. O'Halloran, of Bagot street.—John Goodison, Esq. of the Revenue Department, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of James Goff, of Enniscorthy, Esq.—In the Church of Golden, County of Tipperary, James Fogarty, jun. of Cabra Castle, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss Alleyne, daughter of the late John Alleyne, of Tipperary, Esq.—At Clontarf Church, Samuel Vesey, Esq. to Willas, third daughter of the late Lord Bishop of Ossory.—Daniel Chambers, of Rockhill, County of Donegal, Esq. to Elizabeth Rebecca, only daughter of John William Boyton, M. D. of Dominick street. Dublin.—Henry Walker Yeoman, of Woodlands, Esq. to Miss Dundas, eldest daughter of the Hon. Lawrence Dundas.—At Baron's Court, the Lord Viscount Cloncurry, eldest son of the Earl of Wicklow, and grand nephew of the Earl of Erne, to the Lady Cecil Frances Hamilton, daughter of the Marquis of Abercorn.—In Cork, Edmund C. Callanan, Esq. to Miss C. Power, of Shandon street.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, FEB. 23.

ARRIVED,

21st—Gower Packet.

22d—Sandwich Packet; Queen, Rines, Newfoundland, fish, oil, &c. Ross; Surprize, Maxsey, Bristol, luggage; Swift, Transport, Parfit, Bristol, troops.

SAILED,

21st—Freeling and Auckland Packets

22d—None. 23d—Wind S. W. 8 morning.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

A MEETING of SUBSCRIBERS to this Society is to take place at the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, King street, on WEDNESDAY next, at the Hour of ONE o'Clock, P. M. precisely. It is earnestly requested that there may be a numerous Attendance on the occasion.

Waterford, Feb. 24, 1816.

NEW FLAX-SEED.

FIFTY FIVE HOGSHEADS OF

NEW AMERICAN FLAX SEED,

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY,

For Sale, on reasonable Terms, by

HEARN AND COOKE.

Broad street, 23d February, 1816.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT,

For such Term as may be agreed upon,

THAT Part of the LANDS of ROSSANENY, now in the occupation of the Representatives of MICHAEL and JOHN BARRON, containing, by survey, [illegible] These Lands lie contiguous to the Village of Windgap, and midway between the Towns of Callan and Carrick on Suir.

Apply (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. W. MORRIS REID, Adelphi, Waterford, or Kilmaganny, Carrick on Suir. February 23, 1816.

TO BE SOLD,

IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY,

CLONASSEY and ROCHESTOWN, (Fee-Simple Estates,) situated within Five Miles of the City of Waterford. Said Lands contain upwards of 600 Plantation Acres, and are set for terminable Leases, most of which were made about 20 years ago, at the yearly Rent of £460.

Proposals (if by Letter, post paid) to be made to WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Esq. Belfort, Portlaw—or to Mr. JAMES AYLWARD, Gracedieu, near Waterford, who will forward them to Mr. NICHOLSON.

Belfort, February 23, 1816.

WANTS A SITUATION,

AS COACHMAN,

A SETTLED MAN, who can drive Four Horses, and perfectly understands his Business. He has been employed by some of the most respectable Families in this County, and lived Nine Years in his last Place.

Testimonials of his Character may be seen on application at the Office of this Paper.

Waterford, Feb. 24, 1816.

BALL.

MR. GOODMAN begs leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry of KILKENNY and it's Vicinity, that his ANNUAL BALL is fixed for MONDAY, the 26th of February instant, at the THOLSEL, when his PUPILS will go through a Variety of the most fashionable DANCES, WALTZES, &c. &c.

The BALLET will commence at 8 o'Clock, and conclude at 9 o'Clock precisely.

COUNTRY DANCES will commence immediately after, and, in order to accommodate the Company, the Pupils will have separate Sets.

Rev. NICHOLAS HERBERT, Mayor, JOHN POWER, and GEORGE ROTHE, Esqrs. } *Stewards.*

TICKETS, at 5s. each, to be had of Mr GOODMAN, William street—of Mr. CRONYN, High street—and at the Newspaper Offices.

☞ Mr. GOODMAN takes this opportunity of informing the Nobility and Gentry of WATERFORD and its Vicinity, that the Right Worshipful the MAYOR of WATERFORD has kindly obliged him with the use of an Apartment at the *New Rooms*, where he proposes, immediately upon his return after the Kilkenny Ball, to instruct such Pupils as may not wish to attend the Schools of the City.

Kilkenny, Feb. 12, 1816.

LOTTERY.

THE FIRST DAY OVER,

And all the CAPITAL PRIZES still in the Wheel!

ARTHUR BIRNIE has still remaining unsold, a few SHARES in the present Lottery (warranted not drawn the First Day), which he will sell at Dublin Prices.

N. B. The Sale for the Second Day's Drawing closes this Evening.

A. BIRNIE has lately received a Variety of NEW PUBLICATIONS, among which are—

The Edinburgh Review, No. 50.
Scott's Field of Waterloo
Barton's New History of Ireland
Colonel PINKNEY's Travels through France.
Memoirs of Lady Hamilton.
Elliott's Life of the Duke of Wellington
Hardy's Life of the Earl of Charlemont
O'Donnel. Waverley. Guy Mannering. &c. &c. with many others, too numerous for insertion.

Best Wellington PLAYING CARDS

February 24, 1816.

PUBLISHING, BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW AND IMPARTIAL

HISTORY OF IRELAND,

From the earliest Accounts to the present Time,

COMPILED FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES,

BY M. M'DERMOT,

Author of "The Vale of Verna," "Poems on various occasions," &c.

THE Work will consist of 18 Monthly Numbers, quarto; Price 1s. 8d. each. The *First Number* will be ready for Delivery on the *First of March*.

Subscriptions will be received at *The Chronicle Office*, and by the AUTHOR, at Mr. BAKER's, Michael street, where Prospectuses of the Work may be seen.

At a Time when the People of Ireland are supplied with Books, published in Numbers, on every Subject connected with Science and Morality, encouraged with that spirit and laudable thirst of Knowledge that characterize the manners of an enlightened People, the Compiler presumes, that a HISTORY OF IRELAND must be peculiarly acceptable to every Lover of his Country.

There is no species of Composition so generally studied, by all descriptions of Readers, as History:—It is a source of instruction, as well to the Philosopher, who explores the secrets of nature, as to the Poet, who represents her gay exterior in all the luxury of description; as well to the Scholar, who has exhausted Science, as to the unlettered Rustic, whose knowledge is confined to those objects with which he is daily conversant. If, then, History, in general, be so pleasing a study, how much more so is the History of our own Country! Here we behold, as in a mirror, the intellectual features of ancestral virtue and of ancestral bravery. Here we converse with our Fathers, we accompany them to battle, we imbibe that ardour of mind which they breathed in the cabinet and in the field, and we exult in that honest, that national pride, which is emulous, not only of copying after, but of adding fresh lustre to, that unbending virtue which we inherit from our departed Sires.

Such is the pleasure that we derive from perusing the History of our Country in its more remote periods. But, fortunately, IRELAND does not rest its enviable claim to superior talents, in arms and in arts, either on the disputed or incontrovertible records of antiquity. In our own days, she rises eminently distinguished, and proudly vies with all the nations in Europe. She beholds her Sons, blessed with sagacity in military design, with courage in the field of battle, with learning in the university, with oratory at the bar, and with that uncompromising adherence to principle, that dignifies Man in the commerce of civil life.

A History of such a Nation, breathing the firm and manly language of Truth, and untainted with the influence of Party, that would mislead the Historian into the crooked paths of error, is what the Compiler now offers to his Countrymen; and he indulges the anxiously pleasing anticipation of their Support and Patronage.

TO BE LET,

For such Term as may be agreed upon,

BELVEDERE LODGE, beautifully situated upon the Banks of the River Suir, on the Road leading to Dunmore, within Ten Minutes' Walk of the City of Waterford.

Application to be made to Sir W. VACHELL, at the above mentioned Lodge.

Waterford, Feb. 24, 1816.

CHEAP LINENS, DIAPERS, SHEETING, &c.

R. T. POWER, PARADE,

WITH the liveliest sense of gratitude, informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just laid in a fresh Supply of every Article in the LINEN DRAPERY Line.

SILK TABINETS, BOMBAZETS, &c. selected with care, at the first Ware houses in Dublin. His Stock of HOSIERY, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, FLANNELS, &c. he imports from the Manufacturers in England. POWER pledges himself to sell every Article in this way, at least as cheap as any other House in this City.

He has the best old PORT and SHERRY, direct from Oporto and Cadiz, at reduced prices of

PORT, £120 per Pipe—£60 per Hogshead.

PORT & SHERRY in Bottle, 50s. per Dozen.

☞ He daily expects a Supply of CLARET and TENERIFFE.

Waterford, February 24, 1816.

GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that the Packet SURPRISE, Captain MACKEY, will sail for *Bristol* on THURSDAY next.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that the GOVERNMENT VESSELS, from *Waterford to Bristol*, sail EVERY THURSDAY. They are fitted with elegant Accommodations for Passengers.

☞ Inquire, *if by Letter, post paid*, of the Captain, at the Commercial Hotel, Mall—or of Mr. WILLIAM PALMER, Agent, Quay, Waterford.

N. B. Similar Vessels sail from Bristol to Waterford the same days.

*** The Cork and Bristol GOVERNMENT VESSELS sail from Cork and Bristol every Tuesday and Saturday.

Waterford, February 24 1816

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

THE HONOURABLE MRS. BOURKE.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of Waterford and the Neighbourhood are respectfully informed, that there will be

A BALL AT THE NEW ROOMS,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MRS. ALLEN,

On MONDAY, the 26th February, instant.

HARRY ALCOCK, Esq. Mayor. PIERCE GEORGE BARRON, Esq. WILLIAM SARGENT, Esq. } *Stewards.*

☞ The Honourable Mrs BOURKE has most kindly undertaken to patronize this Ball, which, it is hoped, will be generally attended.

N. B. Tickets to be had of Mr BELL, Quay—of Miss ROBERTS—and of Mrs ALLEN at the New-Rooms.

Waterford, Feb. 20, 1816.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

ARRIVED to WM. POPE, per the *Aurora*, from London, a general Supply of GARDEN SEEDS, BIRD and FLOWER SEEDS, SPLIT PEAS, Spring VETCHES, &c. &c. He daily expects, by the *Savannah* from London, Red and White CLOVER and TREFOIL.

☞ TEA, as usual, and refined SUGAR, by the Loaf, at very reduced Prices, for *ready money*.

Waterford, Feb. 20, 1816.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT,

For such Term as may be agreed upon,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of SEAFIELD, in the County of Waterford. The House and Offices are in good Order. The Demesne consists of Eighteen Acres and a Quarter, Plantation Measure.

Application to be made to Mr. ANTHONY, Custom-house, Dungarvan. Feb. 14 1816.

TO BE LET,

WITH OR WITHOUT A FINE,

Or the Interest Sold,

THE HOUSE, on JOHN'S HILL, in which Mr. RINGWOOD resides. The Beauty of the Situation needs no comment—there is excellent Water on the Premises, and immediate Possession may be had.

Also FOR SALE, an exceedingly fine toned London-made PIANO FORTE, with Drawers, &c.—and a very good second hand One, with additional Keys—both will be sold on reasonable Terms.

John's Hill, Feb. 16, 1816.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE TWENTY FIFTH MARCH NEXT,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of MOUNT BERESFORD. The House is in excellent order, and fit for the immediate reception of a Family—the Demesne contains 20 Acres of Land, in the highest State of Improvement, with an excellent GARDEN, and OFFICES of every description—and situated within Four Miles of Waterford, and Three of Dunmore.

Proposals to be made to the Rev. RICHARD MAUNSELL, Clonmel—or to WILLIAM MORGAN, Waterford.

February , 1816.

TO BE SET,

THE HOUSE and CONCERNS late in possession of MATTHEW JACKSON, situated in Cook lane. Application to be made to WILLIAM BOWEN.

Waterford, January 23, 1816.

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 POTTER—being the Property of the late Mrs ROCHE.

For further Particulars apply to the Rev. FRANCIS RENNETT, Grantstown.—— August 5, 1815.