PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

Mr. WILLIAM DUNDAS presented six Petitions from the Inhabitants of the City of Edinburgh, praying for the abolition of the Property Tax. Mr. D. observed, that, in presenting those Petitions, he had discharged what he conceived to be his duty to his constituents; having done so, there was another duty remained for him to perform, and that was, to state to the House how very widely he differed from the allegations contained in the Petitions before them. He did not agree with his constituents, in thinking that any pledge had been given for the discontinuance of the Property Tax at the close of the war, nor could he be persuaded that any such pledge had been intended, when he recollected the almost unanimous vote to which the House had come on the Tax in 1806, when it was raised from six and a quarter to ten per cent. It undoubtedly was a war tax, and so it should be considered at the present moment.—Its object was to wind up some of the expenses of the war, and to place this Country in such a state in her continental relations, as should better secure to her the advantages of that peace which she had so long struggled to obtain. [*Hear!*] The Property Tax, in preference to any other, was the best which could be levied at present. It would raise and support the credit of the Country, enhance the price of stocks, and give to the whole Kingdom time to recruit its wealth. [*Hear, hear! from the Opposition benches.*]

Mr. J. P. GRANT regretted to hear such sentiments as those which had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, but his regret was outweighed by his satisfaction at learning, that so numerous and respectable a portion of the community as the Inhabitants of Edinburgh had expressed itself in such strong terms against the renewal of the Property Tax. He was happy to see Petitions so numerously signed coming from the remote parts of the Kingdom, as it served to show how generally the feeling of the People extended on the subject of the proposed addition to their burdens. The Petitions from Scotland, and particularly from Edinburgh, were the best proof of the extension of this feeling, as it was known that the Scotch, less than any other portion of his Majesty's subjects, came to Parliament to complain of any public measures.

Mr. A. DON presented a Petition from the Inhabitants of the County of Roxburgh. Mr. D. observed, that this was one of the most moderate Petitions which had been presented to the House on the subject of the Property Tax. The Petitioners did not pray for its abolition or particular modification; they only implored the House to consider its operation on the farmer in Scotland, upon whom the Tax fell more heavily than on any other portion of the community.

Mr. BROUGHAM said he did not rise for the purpose of offering any opposition to the moderate tone in which the Petitioners had expressed their prayer. He commended them for their conduct, but thought that when their sentiments on this Tax were so well known, they might have couched their Petition in language somewhat stronger. The Right Hon. Gentleman opposite might smile at this, but he would tell him the reason why he had used it. It was known that the Inhabitants of Roxburgh were in 1808 so decidedly hostile to the Property Tax, or at least to the part of it (Schedule B) which pressed so heavily on them as occupiers of land, that they determined to petition the House for leave to prove by evidence at the bar, that the application of it was unjust towards them. He was then Counsel for a great body of these people, and yet, notwithstanding this desire of their's, they had neglected it, and, as their countryman, he was ashamed of the cause of their giving it up. He understood it was for fear of the influence of a certain Scotch Nobleman.

Mr. W. DUNDAS said, he was surprised at what he had heard fall from the Hon. and Learned Gentleman who had just sat down. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman wished to argue on what the sentiments of the Petitioners were at present from what they were eight years ago, and wished to give his opinion to the House as that of a large and respectable body of men for whom he had acted so long back. Mr. D. would ask the Honourable Member, whether the opinions of the Petitioners might not have been changed in eight years?—And if so, whether he could fairly state as their opinions now what he might have known them at that period?

Mr. BROUGHAM expressed his surprize at the extraordinary mode of attack against the observations which had been made by him. That the Honourable Member for Edinburgh could suppose, that he was influenced in those remarks by the circumstance of his being no longer Counsel for the Inhabitants of the district from which the Petition was presented, appeared strange indeed, since the Honourable Gentleman should be aware, that even if he entertained any wish to be employed in their behalf, it would be impossible for him, as a Member of the House, to appear in his former capacity at their Bar. That any such wish as that imputed to him, could be assigned as a rule of his conduct in the part which he had taken this night, he thought highly reprehensible, for it was scarcely possible to conceive, that such an idea should ever enter into the mind of any Member in that House. With respect to the comment which he had offered on the tone of subdued moderation adopted by the Petitioners, he begged leave not to be understood as declaiming against that feeling on many occasions, but the case of the Property Tax was certainly, he considered, one in which a stronger expression would have done more honour to the Petitioners, and would, he felt confident, be a language more consistent with their real opinions on the subject.—What he objected to in the Petition, was not moderation, but that it did not go half way to express the feeling which existed in the district from which it came.—[*Hear, hear!*]—He regretted to state, that in Scotland there was not the same representation of popular feeling as existed in England—for, in the former Country, there prevailed an interest which was unknown in the latter. If any proof of this assertion were required, it might be found in the political ascendancy acquired by the Honourable Member and his connections; it might be traced in the soreness and uncalled-for warmth evinced by the Honourable Gentleman towards the remarks which he (Mr. Brougham) had that night delivered.—[*Hear, hear.*]—From Scotland there was no Interpreter of public feeling—in Edinburgh, from which the Honourable Member derived his seat in Parliament, there were but 18, or, at most, 25, voters. The Counties of Scotland, so far as concerned Elections, might with propriety be denominated close Boroughs. The greatest number of Electors in any one of them amounted at the farthest but to two hundred. A meeting was never convened, except in cases which pressed with the greatest weight upon the interests of the Inhabitants at large. He thought it thus necessary to state these facts, as many seemed not to be aware of them, and as they afforded, in the present instance, a proof that the expression of the Petitioners against the Property Tax afforded conclusive evidence, that their sufferings under it must be severe indeed.

Mr. J. P. GRANT declared his opinion, that, with the exception of the eighteen or twenty voters who returned the Honourable Member for Edinburgh, the unanimous sense of the other Inhabitants in that great City was decidedly against the Income Tax in any form. [*Hear, hear!*]

Lord FRANCIS OSBORNE presented a Petition against it from the Town of Cambridge. Read, and ordered to lie upon the Table.

Mr. PONSONBY would wish to know, whether the Petition that had been just read was one of those which the Noble Lord opposite had denominated clamours excited by the Members of Opposition, or whether it was not a spontaneous feeling excited by a sense of sufferings. As the Noble Lord did not seem aware of it, he would inform him, that an universal animosity existed in the Country against the Tax, which Ministers had the intention of continuing to time of Peace. For his part, he had on no occasion of his life voted for the Tax under any form, and he would still continue to protest against it under any modification. [*Hear, hear!*] The Noble Lord, on a former night, had complimented the Members of Opposition, for having raised the Tax when they were themselves in Administration. He knew well the meaning of this compliment to be, that the Honourable Members on the same side of the House with him deserved but little attention in their present remonstrances against a continuation of the Tax; but he would ask the Noble Lord, whether there was no difference between the state of dangerous warfare, to which the Country was exposed at the time when the Tax had been raised by his Honourable Friends, and a state of profound peace, which we are told that the Country is likely to enjoy for many years. [*Hear, hear, hear!*] In fact, the circumstance of its having been raised in time of war, was a sufficient reason for removing it in time of peace.—[*Hear, hear, hear!*]

Lord CASTLEREAGH admitted the competency of Honourable Gentlemen to question the propriety of the proposed Tax, but he conceived this was not the proper time for doing so, neither was the mode adopted of opposing it the most commendable. When the question would come regularly before the House, he would argue in favour of it, not on a Peace, but on a War principle.—[*Hear, hear, hear! from the Opposition Benches.*] He was sorry to observe clamour raised against the support of Government, a clamour which was but little merited by his Majesty's Ministers from the Members of Opposition, since, when he and his Honourable Colleagues were out of office, they had never given opposition to the measures proposed by the Honourable Gentlemen when in Administration. [*Hear, hear, hear! from the Opposition.*]

Mr. HORNER would venture to say, that the strongest opinions expressed against the Property Tax had come from the Gentlemen who voted generally with the Noble Lord. The Noble Lord, not content with adverting to the augmentation of the Property Tax during Lord Grenville's Administration, while the Noble Lord and his friends had the misfortune of sitting on the Opposition Benches, he took equal credit for not then making any active opposition to that Administration. True, the Noble Lord did not make any opposition in that House, but he made it elsewhere—[*hear, hear, hear,*]—and on a political principle, but in opposition with other views and other hopes of success. [*Hear, hear, hear.*] He (Mr. Horner) first came into the House during Lord Grenville's Administration, immediately after the death of Mr. Fox; he remembered one Session when the Noble Lord was on the opposite side of the House—and he thought he could remember all the occasions on which the Noble Lord had attempted to distinguish himself by an opposition to the then Administration. He remembered that the Noble Lord made a fight on that great moral question, the Slave Trade—that he was the last who stood in the gap on that memorable occasion. [*Laugh.*] He remembered too, that when his Learned Friend (Sir S. Romilly) first brought forward his measure for rendering Estates liable in the payment of Simple Contract Debts, that the Noble Lord, with the whole host of his Learned Friends, came down to the House and made a most vigorous opposition, in order to defeat that Bill, against which the Noble Lord and all his friends for several Sessions had not had one word to say. [*Hear, hear.*] But though the Noble Lord was silent in that House, the intriguing, as all the world knew, was conducted by him at Windsor. [*Hear, hear.*] And on what question? On the Catholic question—namely, the question whether any relief could at that time be granted to a class of the Noble Lord's unfortunate and distressed fellow-countrymen. [*Hear, hear.*]

Mr. TIERNEY observed, that the Noble Lord had taken credit for extraordinary liberality and moderation in not opposing the augmentation of the Property Tax in 1806. Why, this moderation was not greater than what had been exhibited by his political opponents. "We (said Mr. T.) did not clamour against the Property Tax in the last war, when Bonaparte was in power and threatened the existence of the country." But they had never thought of making a merit of this. He hoped, *therefore*, that the Noble Lord would no longer indulge in that sort of language. *If* he were asked what was the most factious opposition he ever knew, he should without hesitation say to the Noble Lord, it was the persevering activity with which the Noble Lord wished *to* get into office. [*Laugh.*] The Noble Lord was now, however, and for some days past had been, somehow or other in a state of great irritation. He dared to say, if any one of them had access to his bed chamber, they would find him starting in his sleep, and calling on some of those persons who could hardly fail to be now uppermost in his mind. [*Laugh.*] Their objection to the Tax now was, that it would be a breach of the compact between the Country and the House of Commons. [*Hear, hear!*] The Noble Lord had told them, that they were now at war—it was a pity he had not told them so before calling on them to vote an Address to the Throne, in return to the communication announcing the successful termination of the war, and stating that there existed the best founded hopes of the continuance of the peace. The Noble Lord held one language when he wanted an Address of this nature; but when he wanted a large Tax, it was quite another matter—"Come," said he, "let us all agree that we are now at war." I certainly did think, continued Mr. T., that we were now at peace, and that the smallest danger was not to be apprehended in any part of the British dominions; but the Noble Lord says we are at war—that we are in the winding up of the war—and that is exactly the same thing as war. [*Laugh.*] He was very willing to attribute a great deal of what had fallen from the Noble Lord, respecting the Administration of 1806, to the state of his Lordship's health, and the irritation which he could not fail to be in. The Noble Lord would not tell him that it was intended by his Majesty's Ministers that the Tax should cease at the end of two years. They did not mean this, unless by some singular fortune other particular branches of revenue should increase to such an amount as to render it no longer necessary. They intended to make it a permanent part of the taxation of England. [*Hear, hear, hear!*] The Noble Lord would call that clamour, as he had called what had formerly fallen from him on the same subject; telling him that his call on the Country would not be answered. That call, however, had been answered in a manner which, if he were to use another expression of the Noble Lord, he would say was rather unsatisfactory to him.—He had never seen a body of men in a more pitiable state than his Majesty's Ministers seemed to be in, making every allowance for their irritation—and he did make every allowance for the heat of the Noble Lord. [*A laugh.*]

The CHAN. of the EXCH appealed to the House, if their time was not wasted by unnecessary, useless, and dilatory conversations on every Petition against the Property Tax? He was willing to admit that the Tax was intended as a War Tax; and it was on the principle of a War Tax that they now proposed its continuation.—[*A laugh.*]—If the House would consent to pledge it for the specific purpose of repaying the sum of 12 millions of unfunded debt, or an equal sum of extra expenditure, he had no objections to take the Tax with such limitation, and inserting in the Bill the words "and no longer."—[*A laugh.*]—He had stated in an early part of the Session, that the greatest part of the objections, as to what was called the Tenant's Tax, would, by the plan which he had in contemplation, be done away. With that view he would propose to the House, that, for the present and next year, the proportion of the rent on which the Tax was to be paid by the Tenant should not be three-fourths, but be reduced to one-third part of the rent. The consequence of this would also be, that, in the case of a great number of farms throughout the kingdom, the occupiers would be entitled to considerable abatement. For instance, supposing a farm rented at £600, the proportion taken as the income of the Tenant would be only £200; and 5 per cent. on this £200 would give a Tax of £10. If a farm was rented at £450, the proportion assumed as the Tenant's income would be £150; and all below this would be entitled to an abatement in proportion as it fell below £150. All farmers occupying farms at a less rent than £150 a year, would be totally exempted from the operation of the Tax. There was another subject, which would come with more propriety before them when he entered into the details of the Tax, namely, the question, if relief could not be given by a delay in the term of payment.—Something of this nature it was his intention to propose. With respect to the parts of the Tax affecting trade, it had never occurred to him how it could be possible to give efficiency to the Tax without a power of inspection.

Mr. TIERNEY expressed a wish to know whether, in the event of the rejection of the Property Tax, it was the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to bring forward a proposition for tripling the Assessed Taxes, because the idea thrown out upon this subject had created considerable alarm? Whether the Right Honourable Gentleman had intimated any such intention, he (Mr. T.) could not say, as he had not heard the intimation. But whatever might be the views of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he (Mr. T.) felt fully assured that the House would reject such a proposition as well as the Property Tax, and that the Right Hon. Gentleman would be found to gain nothing by his projected revenge.—[*A laugh, and hear, hear!*]

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER declared, that he never did say any such thing as the Right Hon. Gentleman professed to understand; for he never anticipated so great a misfortune for the Country as the rejection of the Property Tax. [*A laugh, and hear, hear!*]—But should such rejection take place, it would then be time enough to state the Taxes, upon which it would be for the good sense of the House to decide. The Petition was ordered to lie on the Table.

[The subsequent proceedings of this day, which related to Lord Cochrane, were given in our last publication.]

French *Penal Code*, as it affects Sir R. Wilson, &c. who are now not only accused of aiding and abetting the escape of Lavalette, but also of acts of High Treason:—

Art. 59. Accomplices in a crime or offence shall receive the same punishment as the authors thereof, the cases in which the law may have otherwise directed excepted.

60. Shall be punished as accomplices in an action characterized as a crime or offence:—

Those who, by gifts, menaces, abuse of authority and power, machinations or criminal artifices, shall have instigated to that action, or given instructions for its commission.

Those who shall have procured arms, instruments, or other means, which may have served to promote the action, knowing that they were so to be employed.

Those who shall have knowingly aided or assisted the author or authors of the action in deeds which may have prepared or facilitated it, or in those by which it may have been consummated, without prejudice to the punishment specially directed by the present code to be inflicted on the authors of plots or instigations inimical to the internal security or existence of the State, even in the case of the crime which was the object of the conspiracies or instigations not having been committed.

87. Attacks or plots which may have for object;

Either to destroy or change the Government, or the order of succession to the Throne,

Or to excite citizens or inhabitants to arm against the Royal authority,

Shall be punished with death and confiscation of property.

88. There exists an attack from the moment an act is committed or commenced in order to accomplish the execution of the said crimes, though they may not have been consummated.

89. A plot exists from the moment that the resolution of acting is concerted and determined on between two or more conspirators, though no attack should take place.

90. If there should be no plot formed, but a proposition for forming one, in order to proceed to the crime mentioned in Article 86, made, and not adopted, the maker of such a proposition shall be punished with imprisonment.

The author of any proposition not adopted, tending to any one of the crimes described in Article 87, shall be punished with banishment.

248. Those who shall conceal, or cause to be concealed, persons whom they know to have committed crimes liable to a corporeal punishment, shall be liable to at least two years, or at most five years imprisonment.

According to the 33d article of the Charter, the Prisoners must be tried by the Chamber of Peers, as the only Court competent to decide in matters of high treason. It is expected the trial will come on about the 15th or 20th of this month.

LEINSTER CIRCUIT.

County Wicklow, at Wicklow, Monday, 11th March.
——— Wexford, at Wexford, Friday, 15th.
——— Waterford, at Waterford, Thursday, 21st.
City of Waterford, same day.
County Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, Tuesday, 26th.
City of Kilkenny, same day.
County Tipperary, at Clonmel, Monday, 1st April.

Hon. Baron George, } Judges.
Hon. Judge Daly, }

Wm. Cosgrave, Esq. North Gt. George-st } Registers.
Richard Levesay, Esq. Mountjoy-square, }

The Grand Juries of the Counties of Wicklow, Wexford, Waterford, and City of Waterford, will be sworn at ten o'clock in the morning of their respective commission days. The Grand Juries of the County of Kilkenny, City of Kilkenny, and County of Tipperary, will be sworn at three o'clock in the afternoon of their respective commission days, and the Criminal and Civil Business of the several Counties and Cities throughout the Circuit will, on the commission day, be proceeded on immediately after the swearing of the Grand Jury in each County and City. All Records must be entered with the Register before the sitting of the Court in each Town; and all Civil Bills and Appeals, triable at the Assizes, must be entered with the Register during the sitting of the Court on the first day, and they will be heard on the second day. And the Magistrates who do not return their informations and recognizances to the Crown Office the day before the commission day, in each County and City, will be fined.

WATERFORD:
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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,888. SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1816. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

NOTICE.

THE Honourable and Right Reverend LORD BISHOP *of* WATERFORD *will hold a* CONFIRMATION *at* SAINT OLAVE'S CHURCH, *on* WEDNESDAY, *the 27th instant, at* TWELVE *o'Clock.* 13th March, 1816.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT MR. TANDY'S, AT PROSPECT,
ON MONDAY, THE 18TH INST.

A Variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASS, FARMING and GARDENING UTENSILS, a MULE and CAR, Two MILCH COWS, some HAY and POTATOES, a MARQUEE, and various other Articles. The Sale to commence at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, and to be continued till all are sold.

TERMS—CASH.
FIELDING, *Auctioneer.*
March 13, 1816.

TO BE LET,
FOR SUCH TERM AND IN SUCH DIVISIONS AS MAY BE AGREED ON,
From the 25th of March instant,

ABOUT SIXTEEN ACRES of the LANDS of GRACEDIEU—Nine Acres of which were highly manured and under Potatoes last year, and are now fit for Oats, or Barley.

TO BE LET, ALSO,

The GARDEN and ORCHARD at same place—containing about Two Acres and a Half.

Proposals (in Writing only) will be received by WILLIAM NEWPORT, Esq. Belmont, or at the Bank, who will give immediate Possession on Leases being signed.

N. B. About 40 Tons of remarkably fine Clover and Ray Grass HAY to be sold, at Belmont, by the Ton. Waterford, March 14, 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.

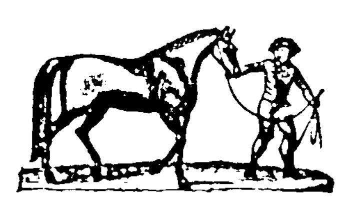
Belfort, February 23, 1816.

FOR ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,

THE FINE BRIG, the JOHNS, JAMES SHAW, Master, Burthen 280 Tons—will be ready for Sea within this Month.—Freight and Passage on the most moderate Terms.

Application to be made to JOHN KELLY.

Ross, March 11, 1816.



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, *Lar Charlotte*, by *Precipitate*; Grand Dam, *Everlasting*, by *Eclipse*. He covered in Season 1815. 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, Feb. 14, 1816.

WASHINGTON,

THAT stout, speedy, and celebrated RACE HORSE, the Property of WILLIAM POWER, Esq. will cover Mares this Season at LANDSCAPE, midway between Carrick and Clonmel. Bred Mares, *Three Guineas*—all others *Half Price*—Groom, Half a Crown. He is a beautiful dark Bay, upwards of Fifteen and a half Hands high. He was got by *Old Washington*, considered by Sportsmen to be as high bred a Horse as any in England, his Dam, *Irish* [illegible] by *Turnip*. *Irish Lass* was the best of her [illegible] at the Curragh, and, what is more remarkable, she never was beaten by any Mare. WASHINGTON is now six Years old, in full Bloom and Vigour. For his Performance on the Turf, see Racing Calendar.

☞ The Money to be paid at first Service, as the Groom is accountable. Feb. 28, 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.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25TH INSTANT,
At a moderate Rent,

A GOOD FAMILY HOUSE in King-Street, in excellent order. Apply to WILLIAM M. ARDAGH. Waterford, March 14, 1816.

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION of the FURNITURE, COWS, HORSES, BOATS, NETS, &c. at DROMINA, as formerly advertised in this Paper, is ADJOURNED to MONDAY, the 18th Instant, on which Day every thing will be sold without reserve. On that Day also will be sold, the INTEREST of the late LIONEL STEPHENS, Esq. in the LANDS of COXTOWN, of the Lease of which there are a number of Years yet unexpired, and producing a Profit-Rent of upwards of £80 sterling yearly.

Dromina, March 12, 1816.

THE FRIENDLY BROTHERS
OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD, &c.

ARE requested to attend the President at the COMMERCIAL HOTEL, *on* SUNDAY, *the 17th Inst. (being* ST. PATRICK'S DAY,*) precisely at the Hour of* TEN *o'Clock, with Shamrock, Collar, and Breast Ribbon, in order to go in procession to St. Patrick's Church, to hear Divine Service, and to return to said Hotel to transact the Business of the Knot, as usual.*

The Knot will dine together on the following Day, previous to which, it is requested, each Member who intends dining will leave his Name at the Bar of the Hotel.

Signed by order,
C. S. F. T. S. P. K. F. B. C. W.
N. B. The Select Knot will meet after Church.

FIELDS.

SOME CHOICE MEADOW TOWN FIELDS, OF ONE, TWO, AND THREE ACRES,
TO BE LET,
BY ROGER CASHIN, ESQ.
Waterford, March 5, 1816.

TO BE LET,
FOR BUILDING GROUND,

THAT PART of the DEMESNE of NEWTOWN (the Provincial School of the Society of Friends), called the Five Acre Field, fronting the Passage Road, near the Black Swan, in the Vicinity of this City. It is a good situation for building, and commands beautiful Views of the River Suir and adjacent Country.

Apply to EDWARD COURTENAY, JOSEPH JACOB, or ROBERT JACOB—or at the Premises.

Waterford, 3d Month 1st, 1816.

☞ The above will be let by the Year, if an eligible Tenant or Tenants do not offer.

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.

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

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

November 16, 1815.

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ON THE TWENTY-FIFTH INSTANT,

THE entire FURNITURE of Mr. BATES's House at BALLYTRUCKLE, which is nearly new. The Sale to begin at 12 o'Clock, and, at the hour of One the same Day, will be sold Mr. BATES's INTEREST in the said HOUSE, and in the OFFICES, GARDEN, and FOUR HOUSES adjoining (all which have been lately built at a very considerable Expense)—for a Term of 900 years and upwards, subject to the small yearly Rent of £6 16s. 6d.

PEARSON, *Auctioneer.*

Mr. BATES will also sell, by private agreement, a PROFIT RENT of £40, well secured, arising out of Lands contiguous to Waterford, for a Term of 68 Years. For further Particulars and Title, application to be made to Mr. EDWARD ROBERTS, Attorney.

Waterford, March 9, 1816.

FIELDS, HOUSES, BUILDING GROUND, &c.

TO BE LET, for One, Two, or Three Years, the MARSHES and UPLAND FIELDS near St. Catherine's Bridge.—Also, several Lots of BUILDING GROUND in St. Catherine Street, Beau Street, the Waterside and John's hill—a HOUSE and GARDEN in Beau-Street—TWO CABINS, with GARDEN GROUND, in Johnstown—and TWO ORCHARDS near Colebeck Street.

Inquire of ABRAHAM SYMES, Waterside.

Waterford, March 9, 1816.

BUILDING GROUND & MARSHES.

TO BE LET, from the 25th instant, a LOT of GROUND in BALLYTRUCKLE, between the Yellow Holes and Mr. ALCOCK's Field—also, NINE ACRES of MARSH adjoining the Pill, late in the Possession of Mr. ROBERT BRYAN.

Apply to ABRAHAM SYMES, Waterside.

Waterford, March 9, 1816.

SWEDISH AND ENGLISH IRON, HOOPS, &c.

SAMUEL WHITE, Hanover-Street, has received a large and general Assortment of RUSSIAN, SWEDISH, and ENGLISH IRON, ROD IRON, HOOPS, TIN METAL, POTS, GRIDDLES, &c. &c. He is, as usual, supplied with most Articles in the GROCERY Line, and has, at his

BLUE MANUFACTORY,

BUTTON and SLATE BLUE, of superior quality, which he will sell on reasonable Terms.

Waterford, 3d Mo. 9. 1816.

TO BE SET,

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

Waterford, January 23, 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.

HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.

"Health is the only Riches a man can set a value upon; without it all men are poor, let their estate be what it will."—MOORE.

"Health is certainly the Riches of Life; and, if men were to derive their rank from that alone, it would, in all probability, make them more careful to preserve it."—IBID.

LET those who are afflicted in the following manner reflect on the cause that produced such havoc upon the "wholesome appetites and powers of life:"—disordered stomach, dry cough, weakness in the voice, hoarseness, shortness of breath upon the least exercise, and relaxation of the whole system. Those afflicted with paleness, languor of the eyes, weakness of sight or memory, should take time to consider Linnæus's advice, that "youth is the important period for framing a robust constitution," and that "nothing is to be dreaded so much as premature excess." The foundation of a happy old age is a good constitution in youth; temperance and moderation at that age are passports to happy gray hairs.

The CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD, prepared by Dr. SOLOMON, Gilead House, near Liverpool, is universally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, and consumptive habits.

Sold by ARTHUR BIRNIE, price 11s. each, or four in one Family Bottle for 33s. British, by which one 11s. bottle is saved, with the words "Samuel Solomon, Liverpool," engraved on the Stamp—British money.

WHERE MAY BE HAD,
(Price Three Shillings British.)

That scarce, interesting, and useful Family Work, (with which is given an elegant Portrait of the Author, and a view of Gilead House) entitled,

A GUIDE TO HEALTH,
BY S. SOLOMON, M. D.

Containing a Treatise on Female Diseases, Nervous and Hypochondriac Complaints; also General Remarks on those Diseases with which the human body is most frequently afflicted.

☞ 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."

TO BE SOLD,

A BOAT, 30 feet Keel, 10½ feet Beam, skinned with Oak and Elm to the Bands, 20 Tons Burden, and timbered strong enough for a Sloop of 40 Tons. She is only two Years built, and her Rigging, Sails, and other Materials are now and in good order.

Apply to Mrs. LYNN, Feathard, Co. Wexford.

March 8, 1816.

TO BE LET,
FOR SUCH TERM OF YEARS AS MAY BE AGREED ON,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

THE HOUSE, OUT-OFFICES, GARDENS, and from TEN to FORTY ACRES of the LANDS of SNUGBOROUGH, in the Liberties of the City of Waterford, and bounded by part of Sir JOHN NEWPORT's Demesne.

Application to be made to JOHN PONSONBY VERO, at said place—or to BARRON FLYNN, Custom house, Waterford. March 2, 1816.

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

PIM AND PENROSE NEVINS
HAVE FOR SALE,

Prime Port Wine—Vintage 1812.
Benecarlos, }
Teneriffe, and } *Wines,*
Bronte, }
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* } *Cider,*
20 *Hhds.* }
5 *Tons Paper Stuff*

Waterford, 1st Mo. 30, 1816.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—MARCH 15.

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.	54s. 0d.	per Cwt.
——— (casks, rendered)	54s. 0d.	58s. 0d.	per Cwt.
Singed Pigs,	22s. 0d.	24s. 0d.	per Cwt.
Scalded ditto,	21s. 0d.	22s. 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.	9s. 6d.	per Barrel.
Oats (common)	7s. 3d.	00s. 0d.	per Barrel.
——— (potatoe)	8s. 3d.	00s. 0d.	per Barrel.
Malt,	34s. 0d.	36s. 0d.	per Barrel.
Coals,	4s. 0d.	4s. 4d.	per Barrel.
Tallow (rough),	7s. 0d.	8s. 6d.	per Stone.
Potatoes (new),	3d.	to 4d.	per Stone.
Beef (quarters),	3½d.	4½d.	per lb.
Beef (joints),	5d.	6d.	per lb.
Mutton (quarters),	5d.	6d.	per lb.
Mutton (joints),	6d.	7d.	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.

852 Barrels Wheat,	Averaging	£1	9s. 10½d.
2476 ——— Oats,	Averaging	0	8s. 2¼d.
1166 ——— Barley,	Averaging	0	9s. 4½d.

LEINSTER CIRCUIT.

County Wicklow, at Wicklow, Monday, 11th March.
——— Wexford, at Wexford, Friday, 15th.
——— Waterford, at Waterford, Thursday, 21st.
City of Waterford, same day.
County Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, Tuesday, 26th.
City of Kilkenny, same day.
County Tipperary, at Clonmel, Monday, 1st April.

Hon. Baron George, } Judges.
Hon. Judge Daly, }

Wm. Cosgrave, Esq. North Gt. George-st } Registers.
Richard Levesay, Esq. Mountjoy-square, }

The Grand Juries of the Counties of Wicklow, Wexford, Waterford, and City of Waterford, will be sworn at ten o'clock in the morning of their respective commission days. The Grand Juries of the County of Kilkenny, City of Kilkenny, and County of Tipperary, will be sworn at three o'clock in the afternoon of their respective commission days, and the Criminal and Civil Business of the several Counties and Cities throughout the Circuit will, on the commission day, be proceeded on immediately after the swearing of the Grand Jury in each County and City. All Records must be entered with the Register before the sitting of the Court in each Town; and all Civil Bills and Appeals, triable at the Assizes, must be entered with the Register during the sitting of the Court on the first day, and they will be heard on the second day. And the Magistrates who do not return their informations and recognizances to the Crown Office the day before the commission day, in each County and City, will be fined.

KILKENNY DISTRICT PLOUGHING MATCH.

The Ploughing match, for the Premiums given by the Farming Society of Ireland to the Kilkenny District, was held on Tuesday last, in a field between Bennet's Bridge and Annamult. Forty-five ploughs were entered, and 42 started, of which 23 belonged to the class of working farmers. The Judges, who were sworn on the ground, were, Joseph Robbins, John Davis, and Abraham Prim, Esqrs. and Messrs. William Pollard and John Grace, farmers. At the close of the work, they examined each lot with the most scrupulous attention, and awarded the premiums as follows, viz.

CLASS FIRST. £ s. d.

1—To the Countess Dowager of Ormonde—*The Society's Silver Cup.*

To Patrick M'Donnell, her Ladyship's ploughman, . . . 5 0 0

2—To John Prim, of Kilree, Esq. *an Iron Plough, and the Society's Silver Medal.*

To Patrick Day, Mr. Prim's ploughman, 3 0 0

CLASS SECOND.

To Farmers, holding their own Ploughs, or having them held by their Sons.

	£	s.	d.
1—John Ford,* Burntchurch, .	10	0	0
2—Patrick M'Avoy, Castle Inch, .	5	0	0

To each of the five best of the unsuccessful Candidates in this Class, viz.

James Coor,† Bawn-Luske, .	3	0	0
Patrick Kelly, Tenny-park, .	3	0	0
Michael O'Hara, Spring-hill, .	3	0	0
Thomas Martin, Newtown, .	3	0	0
James Butler, Desart, .	3	0	0

Pressed as we are for room by the important debate in the House of Commons on the present distress of the Agricultural Interest, we feel reluctant to enter farther upon the above interesting subject, aware that we cannot do any thing like justice to its merits. Of the work performed, we need only say, gentlemen and farmers from all parts pronounced it to be, with scarcely the exception of a single furrow, superior to any they ever beheld before, and several very intelligent and competent judges, who have attended ploughing matches in all the three Kingdoms, declared that if, even as a whole, it ever was equalled, they never saw it exceeded in either of them. In fact, every practical agriculturist on the ground was delighted even to enthusiasm by the excellency of the work; and such was the difficulty in determining to whom to award the prizes, that if there had been forty to dispose of, every one of them would, with great justice, have been given away. In a word, the improvement in the art of ploughing, one of the most valuable of the arts, which the farmers of this district have acquired, is as astonishing to strangers as it is honourable to themselves. To this spirit of emulation, which is the parent of industry, may be traced the tranquillity of the County, and the comfort of the People. May it continue and increase! Although the morning was very unfavourable, it is calculated that near 5000 pedestrians, besides a great number of horsemen, were on the ground before the ploughs started; and it is but common justice to add, that probably such a number of persons never assembled on a similar occasion, any where, who behaved with so much propriety, principally owing to the uncommon exertions of Thomas Neville, Esq. Secretary to the Kilkenny Farming Society—In short, all were ameanable, because all seemed to be pleased, from a conviction that the prosperity of Ireland and the happiness of its population are the motives which actuate her Farming Societies. Among the principal agriculturalists of our county we observed, the Earl of Carrick, Sir Wheeler Coffe, the Hon. Charles Butler, the Hon. the Dean of Ossory, Major Keating, C. B. the Rev. Dr. Butler, John Flood, Robert Flood, Joseph Greene, and Robert Doyne, Esqrs. The field was rather a thin-skinned level lea, but free from stones, situated on the Southern bank of the Nore, near the mouth of the King's river, and the ground behind it and on the opposite shore rises gradually to a considerable height. The scene, delightful as it is, was finely diversified and beautified by numerous groupes of well-dressed country women on the hills, all deeply interested in the success of their friends. We must close this brief and hasty account, but cannot help adding, that we only express the general feeling when we say, so joyous and important a meeting was never before held in this county.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

* Ford won the first prize of his class the two preceding matches

† Coor, who held his father's plough, is not yet 17 years of age, and his performance excited universal admiration.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, DUBLIN.

BRIDGET KIRWAN *v.* NEAL REDDY.

On Thursday, the 22d of February, came on to be tried, before the Chief Baron and a respectable Jury, an action at law of a very novel nature.

It was an action brought to recover the sum of £100, the amount of a reward offered, by public advertisement, to the finder (of a poor person) of bank-notes lost to the amount of £1110.

The pleadings were opened by Mr. Latouche, and the Plaintiff's case very ably stated by Mr. Goold, who observed, that the Plaintiff, Bridget Kirwan, was a very poor woman, of an inferior rank in life, and the Defendant, Neal Reddy, an opulent Grocer in Thomas-street.

The bank-notes, for which the reward of £100 was offered, were found by the Plaintiff, who immediately caused them to be restored to the Defendant; and, on her claiming the promised reward, he refused to pay it. Thus would this poor creature's honesty have passed unnoticed and unrewarded, but for the very humane interposition of an individual, who, instantly, on hearing her story, caused the present action to be brought.

The Defendant's case was stated by Mr. Grady, with his usual ability, who contended that the Plaintiff was not entitled to recover, inasmuch as the Bank-notes were lost by Defendant's clerk, who had offered the Reward without his directions, and, consequently, that he (the Defendant) had no right to pay it.

After the evidence had been closed at both sides, (from which it fully appeared, that the property found by the Plaintiff was the Defendant's, in whose presence frequent mention of the £100 reward was made, to which he never dissented, and that Defendant's wife, in lieu thereof, gave to Plaintiff a sum of about six shillings in money, and tea and sugar to the same amount, with a promise to make her comfortable for life, but which was neglected,) the Chief Baron charged the Jury to find for the Plaintiff, who, without quitting the Box, returned a verdict for the Plaintiff of £100, and sixpence costs, to the very great satisfaction of a crowded Court.

COUNTY OF CLARE—LENT ASSIZES.

ENNIS ASSIZES.—MARCH 11.

Yesterday the Hon. Justice Day and the Hon. Justice Mayne arrived in town, and this morning opened their respective Commissions—the former in the Crown, and the latter in the Record Court. The following is a correct list of the Grand Jury, sworn before Judge Day:

Right Hon. J. O. Vandeleur, Foreman.

Major General A. Fitzgerald, Thomas Brown, J. M'Donnell, Wm. Nugent M'Namara, Francis Gore, Andrew Finucane, George William Stamer, Bindon Scott, Andrew Stacpole, John O'Callaghan, Pool Hickman, Robert Westrop, Boyle Vandeleur, Henry Butler, Richard Studdert, Wm. Casey, Thos. Studdert, jun. Thos. Crowe, Jas. O'Brien, John Colpoys, Thos. Steele, and Richard Creagh, Esqrs.

His Lordship, in charging the Jury, said, he held in his hand the catalogue of Prisoners confined in the jail, and which was marked with the most atrocious crimes that human nature could perpetrate. To the Magistrates his Lordship addressed himself, and congratulated them sincerely on the prospect of peace and quiet the country at present afforded; they had, by their spirited and praise-worthy conduct, *allayed the storm of Insurrection in its infancy,* and brought the poor misguided peasantry to see, that ameanability to the Laws of their Country was the only means of their enjoyment of happiness.—His Lordship next adverted to the number of presentments sought for, which amounted, at this period of unexampled distress, to no less a sum than £26,000, and desired them to study the interest of their tenantry by a rigid system of economy, and to pay proper attention to their public buildings and institutions.

STATE OF THE NATION.

[The following is the beginning of the Duke of Bedford's speech on this subject.]

The Duke of Bedford, in rising to address their Lordships, observed, that the motion which he was about to submit to them was of such extreme magnitude and importance, that he felt so much indisposed at that moment, that he would not venture to proceed, were he not convinced that their Lordships would listen to him with patient indulgence.—[*Hear, hear, hear!*]—His motion would be, that their Lordships should resolve themselves into a Committee of the whole House on the State of the Nation. This was a proceeding which the distressing circumstances of the times imperiously demanded. His Grace here stated the various former periods at which a similar investigation had been instituted, and contended, that the present motion was in complete consonance to those precedents. If ever there was a period in which such a duty was more incumbent on their Lordships than at any other time, it was the present period. After twenty years of sanguinary and uninterrupted war, after the loss of so much blood, and the expenditure of so much treasure, the People of England had a right to look to Parliament with the expectation, that such means would be adopted by them, as were the best calculated to relieve them from the evils which they were enduring. He would endeavour to call their Lordships' attention, 1st, to the proposed Military Establishment; 2dly, to the Tax which it was intended to levy on the People for the purpose of maintaining it; thirdly, to the distress of the Agriculture of the Country; and fourthly, to the lamentable state of Ireland. The peace establishment proposed by his Majesty's Government was of unprecedented magnitude, even exceeding the war establishment of the country during the whole of the American war, and during the first four years of the war with the French Republic.—Comparing it with the amount of the peace establishment at the peace of Amiens, it was enormous; and yet at that period much more danger was to be apprehended than at the present time. At the peace of Amiens, the power of Bonaparte was very considerable: but now the man who had once held the sceptre of undivided sway in Europe was shut up a prisoner in Saint Helena. Having by our efforts restored the Bourbons to the Throne of France, having obtained a peace of our own dictation, it remained to be asked, where were the boasted advantages of all our exertions? By the splendid talents of the Noble Duke at the head of the British army, the war, after a contest so tremendous as to make every one tremble who contemplated what might have been its result, had been brought to a happy termination. To the merits of that gallant Commander the most ample testimony was borne by the Officers of the Continent, the opinion of many of whom he had recently had the opportunity of ascertaining. Nothing could exceed the zeal, the energy, and the ability which he had displayed on that great occasion, which at once terminated the war and immortalized the warrior. The success of the British arms had led to the entry of the Allies into Paris, and the restoration of Louis the 18th. In his humble opinion, it would have been much better had Louis been called to the Throne by the choice of the Nation, rather than by the interference of a foreign force; for the only true security of a Monarch was the attachment of his People. His Grace was proceeding to examine the details of the proposed Military Establishment, and had just asked, whether Ireland was always to be treated as a conquered country, when he begged pardon of their Lordships, and declared, that he was so ill (of which, indeed, we were concerned to observe many symptoms during his Grace's speech), that he must sit down and relinquish the intention with which he had commenced his Address to them.

The Earl of Liverpool expressed his regret at his Grace's indisposition, and suggested, that the motion might be read, and the debate upon it adjourned to a future day.

The motion was accordingly read by the Lord Chancellor, and, on the motion of Lord Grenville, the Debate was adjourned to Tuesday next.—Adjourned.

LONDON.

MONDAY, MARCH 11.

Stocks this day at One.

3 per cent. Consols 61¼	5 per cents. 90⅝
Do. for Acct 61⅜	Om. (money) 16⅝ pr.
3 per cent. Red. shut	Ditto (payment) ——
4 per cents shut——	India Stock ——

The Commercial Treaty acted upon in America.

The following very important Extract of a Letter to Messrs. Price, Nichol, and Forsyth, was this morning posted up at Lloyd's:—

" NEW YORK, FEB. 7, 1816.—The Collector of this Port, this morning, received orders from the Treasury Department to place British vessels arriving from Great Britain and Ireland upon the same footing, in relation to the tonnage duty, &c. as American vessels; also to charge the same duty on goods the production of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in British as in American vessels. The foreign tonnage and import duty on your colonial trade for the present remains unaltered."

We have this morning American Papers to the 14th ult. The late official and warlike communications between the Spanish Ambassador and the American Government have been followed by the departure of his Excellency the Chevalier de Onis from the United States. An immediate war is expected. The following are extracts:—

From the New York Gazette of Feb. 13.

" *Something like a Rupture.*—The Chevalier de Onis, Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Spain, says our Baltimore Correspondent, under date of February 10, left the City of Washington yesterday, and travelled in great haste to this place, where he remained last night, and departed early this morning by the New York road, to the Eastward: he appeared to be much dissatisfied, and, we understand, expressed in pretty strong terms his disapprobation of the treatment he had received in his official capacity, *declaring his determination not to return to Washington.* Report adds, that the Spanish Minister and the Secretary of State have had several interesting personal conferences, which terminated suddenly, and not very satisfactorily, particularly to the Chevalier, on the evening previous to his departure."

Three Hamburgh Mails arrived this morning.—Letters from Koningsberg and Berlin announce the death of the distinguished Commander Count Bulow, within a few weeks after he had retired from the army. He was in the 61st year of his age, and died of an inflammation in the liver.

CARLISLE ELECTION.—State of the seventh and last day's Poll:

J. C. Curwen, Esq.	372
Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart.	286
Majority in favour of Mr. Curwen——	86

According to a letter from St. Helena, dated the 12th of January, Bonaparte had begun to shew symptoms of discontent at the situation in which he is placed. It is said, he expressed dissatisfaction at Captain Popplewell, of the 53d Regiment, who is appointed to watch him, appearing in uniform, and a request, that that Officer should attend in plain clothes, was acceded to. Not satisfied with this, however, in the course of one of his rides Bonaparte haughtily ordered Captain P. to fall back in the rear among his attendants, for he knew nothing of him as a companion! The next day, he sent to Captain P. to say he intended to ride; to which Captain P. replied, it did not suit him to go out that day, and that therefore he could not go! The day following Capt. P. attended him, but in his uniform, and in that station which became him as having charge of a Prisoner. Captain P. guards him at night, by sleeping in the room adjoining to the room he sleeps in, and he must go through Captain Popplewell's room to go to his own. The same letter states, that Bonaparte has behaved very rudely to the Polish Officer who was sent after him on account of the great attachment he manifested towards his old master; that he affected not to know the Pole or his arrival at St. Helena. When the Missionaries at the Cape heard of Bonaparte's arrival at St. Helena, they addressed a letter to him, recommending his attention to the Bible, which they enclosed, as containing principles thro' which, if embraced, even he may obtain future mercy.—The Admiral so far sanctioned the deed, as to let the packet pass on to him. Bonaparte read the letter, and having done so, he shoved the book aside, saying, "I know all about it."

A vessel which left America late on the 14th ult. has arrived in a northern port. They write from on board, that at the time of their sailing a rupture between Spain and the United States was regarded as inevitable. Chevalier Onis was preparing to leave the country.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARCH 11.—Having a short supply of Wheat this morning, that of fine quality met ready sale at an advance of full 1s. per quarter; but there is no amendment in the price of the second and ordinary descriptions. Although we had a tolerably large arrival of Barley from Suffolk and Norfolk, the chief part is disposed of, and last Monday's prices fully supported. Oats and Beans are dull sale at 1s. per quarter cheaper. In other articles no alteration.

Wheat (Eng) 44s. 59s. 67s.	Small Beans.. 26s. to 28s.
Ditto (For.) 40s. 55s. 65s.	Tick Beans.. 22s. to 25s.
Rye..........28s. to 30s.	Ditto (new).. 00s. to 00s.
Barley (old).. 22s. to 26s.	Oats (Potatoe) 23s. to 25s.
Malt........ 50s. to 58s.	(Poland) 20s. to 23s.
White Peas.. 26s. to 28s.	(Feed).. 16s. to 20s.
Ditto Boilers 30s. to 34s.	Fine Flour .. 50s. to 55s.
Grey Peas....26s. to 30s.	Rapeseed .. 26l. to 28l.

RAT CLUB.

The first Anniversary Meeting of this Club was held on Saturday last, at the Toasted Cheese, Gower-street. It had often been the subject of complaint, that, notwithstanding the great prevalence of institutions devoted to the commemoration of political principles, no society had ever been instituted which had for its object the protection and encouragement of the most valuable privilege of the subject—the *Right of Ratting.* Within this last year, however, some Noblemen and Gentlemen, the steady supporters of that glorious privilege, organized a Club on the principle of the *Pitt Club,* as well for the purpose of celebrating the memory of the great founder of their system, as in order to disseminate annually such orthodox doctrines as might rescue *Ratting* from the undeserved odium under which it at present labours. Their first meeting took place on Saturday. The dinner was most excellent, and the wines in the highest state of perfection.

The *Marquis of Ratford* took the Chair, supported on his right by *Earl Ratte,* and on his left by *Jobson Vernon, Esq.* This arrangement was hailed by the company with loud and repeated plaudits, as shewing to the world three members of the same family following steadily the immortal principles of their ancestor. Among the company was noticed Mr. Chancellor Leech, Sir G. Warrener, Mr. Brog, Mr. H. Rattsley, Mr. Quindam Win, Mr. Stuart Ratley, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. After the cloth was off the table,

The Marquis of Ratford rose, and said it required not the varnish of eloquence to paint the beauty of those principles which must be in the foreground of every good Rat's imagination. [*Hear.*] Those principles came home with a depth of colouring he could never sufficiently admire to the hearts and pockets of every Gentleman. [*Hear, hear.*] He should not, therefore, detain them any longer, but propose as a toast,

" The immortal memory of the First Rat."

This was drunk in solemn silence, after which the following toasts were given—

" The Prince Regent."

" The Right of Ratting."

" The Man who dares to Rat in the worst of times."—(*Three times three.*)

Mr. Chancellor Leech said, the allusion was so strong, that he thought he should be wanting in gratitude were he not to express his warmest thanks. The object of his life had been to frequent good company. [*Hear.*] That he had succeeded, he was proud to say. [*Hear.*] The coat that he had the honour of shewing to them that day was *prima facie* evidence. [*Hear.*] That lining and those buttons were ample rewards for any sacrifices he might be supposed to have made. [*Hear, hear.*] He should beg leave to propose—

" The Marquis of Ratford, and may he always support the principles of his illustrious ancestor."

The Marquis returned thanks.

" The Community of Rats, and may they never forget to leave a sinking ship."

" Mr. Jobson Vernon, and Church Rats."

Mr. Jobson Vernon rose under great emotion; he said, deeply connected as he was with a venerable Prelate, he could not but feel much gratified at being thus associated with the Church and their propensities, and the toast which had just been given. [*Hear, hear.*] He believed few Gentlemen were as well entitled as himself to become a member of that club. If ever he had preached discretion to Lord Wellington [*hear*], if ever he had accused that General of rashness and imprudence [*loud cries of hear*], if ever he had sneered at the conscientious scruples of the Prince Regent [*hear*], if ever he had railed at the servile circle of that Court [*hear*], if ever he had complimented Lords Grey and Grenville for their rejection of the offer made them to join the present Ministers [*hear*], if ever he had anticipated his own new opinions, and foretold, that the country at large would be very little solicitous about any future ones he might entertain on any subject; [*hear, hear, hear,*] if ever he had, among other numerous quotations, cited these lines,

" But ask not to what doctors I apply,
Sworn to no master, of no sect am I,
As drives the storm at any door I knock."

If ever (said Mr. Jobson) I have done all this, which surely no one will deny, [*hear!*] I may safely appeal from my past to my present conduct, to prove myself a worthy member of this Club. [*Loud and continued cheering.*]

" Mr. Quindam Win and the Rats of Ireland."

Mr. Q. W. returned thanks in a neat and appropriate speech—

" Sir G. Warrener and the Rats of Scotland."

" Earl Ratte and the Ratter of Trentham."

" The Cause for which Ratford ratted in the Peers, and Jobson in the Commons."

The Walter observed, that he could not but express his surprise and indignation, that no Gentleman had thought proper for to propose the health of an individual, who, though newly come to his situation, he felt sure would prove an ornament to the Club—he meant Mr. Rattsley. [*Loud cries of coming Sir, coming Sir.*] The Hon. Waiter was proceeding to animadvert, in rather strong but expressive language, on this apparent neglect, when he was called to order by

Mr. Stuart Ratley, who said he, for one, would be free to say such conduct was most disorderly. [*Hear, hear.*] He declared he never would be schooled by any Waiter. [*Loud cries of hear, hear.*] He was sure the company would go along with him in thinking that he was as well qualified as any Waiter in the land to ———[*cries of order, order, chair.*]

The Waiter remarked, that the Honourable Gentleman was himself descending into personal allusions, which, however, he would not condescend to notice. As long as he held a napkin under that arm, he would do his duty; nor was he to be wiped and dusted by the high tone assumed by the Hon. Gent. He would, therefore, propose the health of his much respected friend,

" Mr. H. Rattsley, and the Rats of Staffordshire."

Mr. Rattsley returned thanks in a modest and melodious tone—disclaiming all merit in his little line, which was, he said, only to be found in the partiality of his near and dear friend, who had introduced him to the notice of the company.

This trifling breeze did not, however, disturb the conviviality of the company. Many popular toasts were given, and it was not until a late hour that the last Rat was seen creeping home to his domestic enjoyments.

Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16.

A private letter from Paris says—"Affairs are in such a state of irritation, and the number of the discontented so considerable, that we are probably fast approaching a great catastrophe and a new revolution." Every account that can be relied upon concurs in this opinion.—Disturbances are very general throughout France. "La Vendee is all in arms, and it is said, that the Bretonese Confederation is vigorously renewed, and that it's ramifications are very extensive. It is said, that the agents of FOUCHE and MARET are the secret directors of all these movements; several persons assert, that these two Ministers of BONAPARTE have found the means of organizing in Paris a very active Police, the principal agents of which are protected by the Austrian Ambassador. The discontent at Lyons has risen to such a pitch, that it has been found necessary to send troops to that quarter with all practicable expedition. The statement with respect to the Austrian Ambassador may be doubted, and the more especially so, if credit be due to the assertions, that there is no difference of opinion among the Allied Powers, and that they are *indissolubly* united in all their views. It is, however, certain, that the Emperor of AUSTRIA has recently manifested a very peculiar concern in the interests of the young NAPOLEON, and that the party in his favour in France is daily acquiring strength. The influence of his father's name still operates powerfully in the minds of military men, and all the vigilance and exertions of Government have not been able to obliterate the public memorials of his greatness, still less to compel individuals to throw from them the fondly cherished emblems of his fame.—That the BOURBONS reign solely by foreign aid, is not to be doubted, and in the changes of States, an attempt to place BONAPARTE's son on the throne once occupied by his father would not be an improbable event. The French Ministers are said to have succeeded in obtaining the support of the Princes of the Blood, which has led to the conclusion, that these Ministers will continue to hold their situations. In various parts of France, especially in the South, a great scarcity of provisions exists, and this increases strongly the discontented and angry feelings of the People. Arrests are very general, and in many instances a summary trial and death are the consequences. In the Chamber of Deputies, various debates have taken place relative to the Election Law, and it has at last been decided, that the Chamber shall be renewed integrally, and not by one fifth. A determined hostility is carried on against some literary productions, which are said to be very bold. One of them was called the *Nain Tricolore, the Tri-coloured Dwarf,* and successor to the *Nain Jaune,* or *Yellow Dwarf,* who, says a London paper, is understood to have been as powerful a fellow as his namesake in the *Fairy Tale,* and to have been a great means of bringing the BOURBONS into derision. An effusion, also, entitled "*New Predictions of Nostradamus for Eight Years from 1816 to 1824,*" is reported to have been seized at Lyons.

The charge against Sir R. WILSON and his friends, already known to our readers, has excited universal astonishment. "Now," says a London paper, adverting to this subject, "we certainly cannot say what extraordinary things these Gentlemen may have been guilty of—we cannot positively pronounce, that they may not have been engaged in a conspiracy against the Man in the Moon, or the Emperor of CHINA's Mustachios; but to us, with all that we hear and all that we know of the ... [illegible], the statement (*Report of the Judge of Instruction*) appears to be a most paltry attempt to make an egotistical assumption on their parts, respecting the value of their Dynasty, pass, or appear to pass, for an actual detection of some tremendous design, which, on the face of it, is an absurdity—a conspiracy against the political system of *all* the States in Europe, and having for it's *special* design to destroy or change the French Government! The meaning at the bottom of all this is, we suppose, that Sir ROBERT and his friends, besides assisting Count LAVALETTE somehow or other in his escape, expressed, as most other Englishmen in France, we are proud to say, have been accused of doing, their private contempt of these modern Jacobites, and gave it as their opinion, that the nauseous physic of their Dynasty would not ultimately be forced down. Luckily, Sir ROBERT and his friends have the character of being true Britons, not likely to flinch; and we trust that, if the French Government meditates any piece of old BOURBON injustice against three natives of this Island, they will raise such a storm from the West as will not easily be appeased." How these Gentlemen are to be tried, is not yet known. Some accounts from Paris say, that they were to be tried before the Chamber of Peers about the middle of this month. They are treated with great harshness, and the refusal to grant them copies of the papers connected with the proceedings against them is an outrage upon every principle of justice.

Letters both from Rome and Cadiz mention the expected return to Spain of CHARLES IV. It is understood, that a new arrangement has taken place between FERDINAND and his father, generally attributed to the POPE, but, in fact, originating with the Princess CHARLOTTA of the Brazils. One of the points of contract in the intended marriage is a cession to the Portuguese of all the eastern side of the River of Plate, if they should be able to reconquer it, and it is stated, that they were arming in the Brazils for that purpose. This is a measure incompatible with the general interests of other Nations, and especially with those of Britain. When, too, a King ascends the Throne of Spain, he swears never to alienate any part of the dominions over which he is called to preside; but FERDINAND, in some things, possesses a very pliant disposition, and his Confessor, the worthy confidant of his bosom, is not slow to exculpate him from transgression.

The London Journals have conveyed some very important intelligence relative to South America. Our readers already know, that, on the 6th of December, Carthagena fell into the hands of the Royal Spanish Army, and that several British Subjects had been arrested, and marched off into the interior, tied arm in arm, without shoes or hats, or being allowed even common rations, and subsisting upon the charity of the inhabitants. Among these, it now appears, were Messrs. JOHN M'PHERSON, JOHN COHEN, JOHN WALSH, and LEONARD HEBDEN. Another British Subject, Mr. WELLWOOD HYSLOP, was also arrested on the day after the surrender, and thrown into the prison of the Inquisition, where no one was allowed to see him.—The *Junon* frigate, Captain TAIT, was sent from Jamaica to claim the British Subjects, but that vessel returned on the 13th of January, without having succeeded in the object of her voyage. The Spanish royalists keep up the blockade of Carthagena, in order to induce trading vessels to run in, that they may thus be furnished with a pretext for seizing them. Several British vessels have thus been captured by the adherents of FERDINAND, the Ally of Britain, and their crews, to a man, put into close confinement. The Captain of the *Junon* was not allowed to have any intercourse with the shore, and all accounts concur in stating, that the Spanish Nation is hostile in the extreme to the British.—Are these things so? Is this the gratitude of FERDINAND? Is this the return for so many millions of money expended, and so much blood shed, for restoring him to the Throne of his ancestors, seated upon which he acts in a manner worthy, except in point of talents, of the most *illustrious* of his progenitors? Taking the statements to be founded in truth, and we know not, at present, that they can be falsified, here is an enormity of national insult, and individual cruelty, which has but few examples in history. At home, this FERDINAND puts to death, or imprisons, his own subjects as he pleases, and a portion of the London Press has had the hardihood to try to mitigate his offences by softening their atrocity, and by declaiming upon the impropriety of interfering with the internal government of other Nations. It is the duty of the Press to reprobate guilt, whatever be it's rank, or in whatever form it may appear. In the present case, it cannot for a moment be supposed, that the British Ministers will remain inactive spectators of the violated rights of those whom they are bound to protect.

It seems now almost certain, that this same FERDINAND will be immediately at war with the Americans. The *New York Gazette* says, that the Spanish Minister, the Chevalier DE ONIS, and the Secretary of State, have had several interesting personal conferences, which terminated *suddenly,* and *not satisfactorily,* particularly to the Chevalier, on the evening previous to his departure, which took place on the 9th of February. ONIS, while at Baltimore, expressed, in strong terms, his disapprobation of the treatment he had received in his official capacity, and declared his determination not to return to Washington. This war cannot but prove a most fortunate event for Spanish America.

A list has appeared of the Majority in the House of Commons who voted against the reduction of the Army Estimates. Of all the English County Members, only twelve sided with Government on that occasion. Of the Majority, which amounted to 190, 72 hold offices, and at least 14 are sons or brothers of persons in office. On the same question, 25 Generals and Colonels supported Ministers; and yet, in the midst of all this, it is matter of some surprise, that the Majority should have been so small as 63. The strength of Ministers is evidently upon the decrease, and it is reported, that the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND and his friends have joined the Opposition.

The debates in Parliament possess an interest scarcely ever equalled, and the eyes of the Public are at present turned towards the House of Commons with unprecedented anxiety. In the discussion on the Agricultural Distresses of the Country, strong apprehensions of a scarcity were expressed, and, unhappily, not without foundation. The lowness of prices has induced many Farmers to avoid cultivating their grounds. In the South of Ireland, whole Districts appear to be deserted, and there is proportionately little of that active industry to be seen in the fields which, at this season of the year, was formerly so universally manifested.—Last Harvest, the crops were extremely deficient throughout the greatest part of the South of Europe, and it is idle to suppose, that any importations from the Baltic, even if the regulations of the Corn Law should permit them, can supply the wants of the British Nation. These are powerful considerations, and they ought to encourage the Farmers to resume their labours, as there is every reason to believe, that they will be most amply remunerated.

The American Government has begun to act on the Commercial Treaty with Great Britain.

The Mail of Tuesday was due when we went to Press.

We have learned with much pleasure, that the High Sheriff of the County of Wexford has called a Meeting of the County for Monday, March 18, during the Assizes, to petition on the state of agriculture, and particularly in behalf of the Butter Trade. We would earnestly solicit the Freeholders of the County of Waterford, and of every County in Ireland, not to suffer the Assizes to pass over, without petitioning in support of objects as dear to their own interests, as to the interests of the Nation at large.

On the subject of the Butter Trade, the Chamber of Commerce of Ross have framed a short, but impressive Petition to Parliament. They earnestly implore redress from the evil of which they so justly complain, but they forbear to dictate, and express themselves in constitutional language.

" The Petition of the Chamber of Commerce of New Ross.

" Sheweth, that your Petitioners beg leave to call the attention of your Honourable House to the present state of the Irish Butter Trade, which is now suffering great depression from the immense quantities of that article imported from continental ports during the past year, which, we understand, has been little short of Eight Thousand Tons.

" That said imports, unless prevented by your Honourable House, are likely to be considerably increased, perhaps even doubled, during the ensuing season, which would be ruinous to the Irish Farmer, whose only hope to be able to pay his rent and taxes, in the present season of unexampled distress, arises from the expected profits of his Butter.

" Your Petitioners, therefore, pray, that your Honourable House will take this matter under your consideration, and lay such an additional duty on Foreign Butters, imported into Great Britain, as will protect the Irish Trade, and enable those concerned to allow a fair price to the Farmer for the produce of his Dairy."

We would again urge the Proprietors of Land to follow the example thus held forth, and we would observe, that Petitions from Counties would experience from both Houses of Parliament the utmost attention, and go before them with every probability of success.

Between the hours of two and three o'clock on the morning of Thursday last, a most daring attempt was made to rob the house of Mrs. BLUNDEN, at the Manor. Six fellows endeavoured to enter the back part of the house, but their efforts were heard, and Mrs. BLUNDEN having called to her Son to take a gun, and pursue them, they immediately made off with themselves. The servant-maid narrowly escaped being taken by those nocturnal plunderers. The neighbours, on hearing the alarm, rose from bed, and went to give every assistance in their power, but the assailants did not afford an opportunity of taking them into custody. The circumstance has produced one good effect, as it has induced the inhabitants of that part of the City, as well as other parts of it, to make preparations for giving such intruders a warm and fatal reception, should any similar attempts be made.

The first division of the Wexford Militia, on their return to their own County, where they are to be disembodied, arrived here on Thursday, and marched for Ross yesterday morning. The second division arrived yesterday.

The Earl of BESSBOROUGH has abated 25 per cent. in the Rents of all Lands set by him within the last twelve years. The number of Tenants who thus experience his Lordship's generosity is great, and many of them hold extensive tracts of his Estate, so that the deduction from his Income must amount to a very large sum. His Lordship never did set his Lands at the highest rent he might have obtained, and this seasonable and liberal boon is the more enhanced in it's value by the consideration, that it was spontaneously granted, and that he did not wait for any representations from his Tenants as to the distress in which the change of times has involved them. Actions such as these are their own best eulogium.

The communication relative to the late shipwreck at Tramore was received at too late an hour last night to admit of our then paying attention to it. Some local matters, for which we could not make room in this day's paper, shall certainly be attended to Tuesday.

DUBLIN, MARCH 11.—The respectable portion of the People are every where crowding to sign the Catholic Petition, or, as Mr. Nicholas Mahon has termed it, the "SCANDALOUS DOCUMENT." The Catholic Secretary, Mr. Mac Carthy, is constantly receiving returns of signatures from the country. In the town of Carrick-on-Suir alone, above sixty *respectable* names have been affixed to it.—*Carrick's Post.*

BIRTH.—Yesterday, at Newtown, the Lady of the Rev. Henry Bolton, of a son and heir.

DIED—At Tramore, on the morning of the 14th instant, Margaret Maria, eldest daughter of the late Robert Ffrench, Esq. of Rahsane, County of Galway—a young Lady in the prime of life, and of most amiable qualities.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, MARCH 15.

ARRIVED,

13th—William, Sutton, Lisbon, fruit and wine, Ross; Kennersly Castle, Transport, Forbes, Ramsgate, troops; Hibernia, Walmsley, Liverpool, goods, Halifax.

14th—Auckland and Camden Packets; Flying Fish, Harford, Dublin, ballast; Charlotte, Reymond, Youghal and Cork, oats, London.

SAILED,

13th—Mary, Lowrie—Sarah, Sharp—Surprise, Read—Nile, Carswell—and Sarah, Jones, Liverpool, wheat, oats, &c.; Delight, Richardson, Preston, oats; Betsey, Coppleston, Bristol, bacon, flour, &c.; Cardiffe Castle, Crocker, Swansea, ballast; Alfred, Maine, London, butter, bacon, &c.; George and Thomas, Anderson, Dublin, ballast; Sandwich Packet; British Isle, Brownrig, Portsmouth, ballast; Four Sisters, Connor—and Friends, Vaughan, Bristol, live pigs.

14th—None. Put back—Betsey, Coppleston—Alfred, Maine—and British Isle, Brownrig.

15th—Earl Leicester Packet.

TO BE LET, ON JOHN'S HILL,

BY THE YEAR, OR FOR SUCH TIME AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

A good Family HOUSE, and LAWN in the rere, lately occupied by the Misses PRESTON. Application to be made to GEORGE WEEKES, Barronstrand street, Waterford. March 16, 1816.

☞ Good WATER on the Premises.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE afflicted Mother of CAPTAIN M'GREGOR, of the 59th Regiment (who unhappily perished in the *Seahorse* Transport, at Tramore), anxious to possess some Memorial of her unfortunate Relative, offers TWO GUINEAS REWARD to any Person who will bring to Mr. M'GREGOR, on the Quay, or to either of the Newspaper Offices, a SILVER HUNTING WATCH, CHAIN and SEALS, which her Son had in his possession at the time the dreadful Catastrophe occurred. As the Body has been lately found, there is little doubt but the Watch must be in the possession of some Person on the Coast. No Inquiries will be made, and, should any Person have purchased it, the Purchase-money will be returned on its restoration. March 16, 1816.

MR. CHARLES, VENTRILOQUIST,

HAS the honour to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Waterford and its Vicinity, that he intends to perform his curious ILLUSIONS, or VENTRILOQUISM, and MECHANICAL GAMES, for THREE EVENINGS

The Terms, and further Particulars, will be expressed in the next Paper. March 16, 1816.

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

ABOUT ELEVEN ACRES of the LANDS of CHRISTENDOM, on which there is a slated DWELLING HOUSE, a CABIN for Workmen, and a LIME-KILN, with a QUAY, for landing Manure, &c. situated within one Mile of Waterforford.

ALSO TO BE LET,

FOR FORTY-ONE YEARS,

Several LOTS of GROUND in CLASHREA, fronting the Road leading to Three Mile Bridge, and a HOUSE in John street, of which a Freehold Lease can be given—together with LOTS of GROUND in Bowling green lane, containing a depth of 100 feet.

☞ Apply to JOHN C. COX, John street.

Waterford, March 16, 1816.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH INST.

During the Minority of JOHN CONGREVE, Esq.

(BEING FIVE YEARS,)

ABOUT 38 Acres of the LANDS of BAUNFAUNE, situated between Butlerstown and Whitfield, in the County of Waterford, and within Three Miles of the City, now in the possession of THOMAS TANAHAN.

ALSO TO BE LET, FOR THE SAME TERM,

TWO FIELDS, part of LOMBARD'S MARSH, lying between Newtown Road and St. Catherine's Pill, containing nearly Four Acres, now in the possession of WILLIAM MOORE, Esq.

Proposals (in writing) will be received by JOHN POWER, Esq. Kilfane—THOMAS CHRISTMAS, Esq. Dublin—and Mr. SAMUEL ROBERTS, Waterford.

March 16, 1816.

GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that the Packet CORNWALLIS, Captain STACY, 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, March 16, 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.