PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MARCH 20.

Conclusion of the debate on Mr. Methuen's motion relative to the salaries of the Secretaries of the Admiralty.

Lord CASTLEREAGH denied, that he had ever denominated as clamour the fair and legitimate discussions in that House. But he still contended, that there was a disposition in the Honourable Gentlemen opposite to clamour down the Government, by assuming that there was no disposition on the part of Government to fulfil its pledge, before any means were allowed by which, in fact, Ministers could make known their intentions. It was that species of conduct of which he complained, and which he considered to be nothing better than mere clamour. With respect to the present question, he was perfectly ready to concur with the Honourable Gentleman, that it was one of great importance, as tending to put at issue the general principles of economy by which the Government had regulated its proceedings; and though the particular sum involved in the motion of the Honourable Member was not of much importance, yet it did, in fact, derive a degree of importance as illustrating those general principles. He hoped, however, that the Members of that House, while they were discharging what they considered their duty to their constituents, by endeavouring to compel the Government to adopt measures of economy, would not, at the same time, refuse to Government a fair opportunity of explaining their measures to Parliament, by which alone it could be determined whether Ministers were disposed to practise a due economy, or to indulge in a lavish waste of the public money.—There were in fact many retrenchments which had already been carried into effect, and many more which were in progress; and as a proof of the anxious disposition of Government to practise seriously that economy which had been recommended, and which was so essential, he would submit a rough statement of some of the reductions which had already taken place. In a few days, he hoped to be able to lay before Parliament different documents, which would satisfactorily shew the nature and extent, not only of what had been done, but of what was in progress, and what was in contemplation; meanwhile, he should state such reductions as had taken place in those departments with which he was acquainted. In the office of the Secretary of State for the War Department, seven clerks, one writer, one interpreter, and one under secretary, had been reduced, making between 3 and 4000 per annum: in the War Office considerable reductions were made in 1814, and further reductions would be made as soon as the weighty accounts of that Office were made up; but he was sure the Hon. Gentleman opposite would consider it as a very false economy to leave the military accounts unaudited. In the Paymaster General's Office, the establishments abroad were reduced £31,000 per annum, and at home, to the amount of 1170. A further reduction to the amount of £7000 was also contemplated. In the Commissariat Department, eleven officers and eleven clerks were reduced at home, making a saving of £14,000; and 159 officers and 629 clerks abroad, by which an aggregate saving in the whole department was made of £100,000. In the Store-keeper General's Department, there was already £6894, and a further reduction of £3400 in progress. In the Barrack Department, the reductions at home were from 90,000 men to 40,000, and 88 officers, making a saving of £7890. Additional savings to the same amount might be looked forward to when the other reductions were completed. In the Admiralty, there was already a saving of £5000, and a further saving of £2000 would take place. In the Navy Office, there was a total saving of the amount of £102,000. In the Victualling Office, £25,000, exclusively of further reductions to the same amount, now in progress, or in contemplation. The Transport Office was wholly abolished, some part of its duty being transferred to the Admiralty. From the Ordnance Department no returns had yet been made. The total amount of savings already effected, or in progress, was £650,000; but the House must recollect, that many important retrenchments in various Offices were not included in that sum. He had made that statement in order to shew that the Government was not employed merely in creating offices and augmenting salaries. He should now advert to the question more immediately before the House. With respect to the increase of the salaries to the Boards of Customs and Excise, he begged to mention, that it was not a measure which originated in the present day; it took its origin as far back as the year 1806 or 1807, when the Hon. Gentlemen opposite were in office. At that time, a representation was made, that in consideration of the great accumulation of business, they ought to receive an increase of remuneration. It was true, the Treasury did not [illegible] think itself warranted in acceding to [illegible]. When Mr. Perceval came into power, [illegible] was again renewed, and he understood it was then held out to them, that, though it was not expedient to increase their salaries during [illegible], yet their claims would be entitled to consideration when peace arrived, provided they continued to execute their several duties with the same zeal and [illegible]. The nature of those duties should not be forgotten by the House, as by their performance a revenue of not less than forty millions was collected; and certainly no principle could be more salutary, than that the exertions and zeal of those persons who collected such a complicated and important revenue should be stimulated by an adequate remuneration. He should now proceed to the object which more immediately concerned the present question—the change in the salaries of the Secretaries of the Admiralty. He should wish the motion to be read.—[The motion having been read by the Clerk]—he observed that the Honourable Mover had taken but a partial and imperfect view of the subject. The order of 1800, if wise and advisable to be adopted, applied to the Clerks as well as the Secretaries; [*hear!*] but the Honourable Member had not founded his motion upon that principle altogether, but merely so far as the increase of the salaries of the Secretaries was concerned. The question before the House was resolvable into two parts—1st, Whether the principles of the Order in Council of 1800 were good?—and, 2d, even if that Order were not good, whether the salary of the Secretaries of the Admiralty were too high? It was strange, that the Honourable Gentleman should take the sense of the House on the Order in Council, when he merely objected to its application in the instance of two offices; and, on the other hand, if he only meant to disapprove of the amount of salary to be paid to the Secretaries of the Admiralty, he should have waited till the Estimates came before the House, because the Order in Council of 1815, by which their increase was allowed, was inoperative, unless the House granted means to the Crown to carry that order into effect. He would state, in justice to his Honourable Friend (Mr. Croker), that so far from any wish having been expressed on his part for an increase of his peace-salary, that increase had arisen from an accidental circumstance, which he should state to the House. When the whole subject had been brought under the consideration of the First Lord of the Admiralty, his Noble Friend at the head of the Treasury, and his Right Hon. Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, so far from having expressed any wish for an increase of salary, his Hon. Friend (Mr. Croker) had distinctly foreseen that an increase of his salary might be imputed to his own application, and his wishes were consequently adverse to this increase. He had, therefore, removed all delicacy from the House, as to any fear of wounding the feelings of his Honourable Friend by their decision; for if the House should think, that the office which he filled would be sufficiently paid by £3000 a year, in peace, it would not be the slightest imputation. He could take upon himself to say, that there was not in the whole circle of Government any office more important than that which was filled by his Hon. Friend; not merely on account of the labour attached to it, but on account of the necessity that it should be in the hands of a Gentleman of high honour and character, that the secrets on which the whole welfare of our Navy depended might be safe in his hands. The House might then fairly deliberate, whether an office not inferior in laboriousness to any in the State, not excepting those of the Cabinet, would be overpaid by £4000 a year, and they would be relieved from all delicacy as to his Honourable Friend by what he had stated. He should move the previous question, not intending to prejudge the decision on the Estimates.

Mr. H. MARTIN said, this was the first time it was known that the second Secretary of the Admiralty was a permanent office.—[*Hear.*]—If the two Secretaries felt indisposed to the increase of their salaries, their refusal to receive it would be very acceptable to the Country.

Mr. WARRE said it was not a sufficient answer to the arguments of the Honourable Mover, to say that his motion did not include the Clerks as well as the Secretaries; but it should be shewn how that which in 1800 was wise and good, and which was followed in 1802, was now departed from.

Mr. G. VERNON said, he had felt it his duty to support the Property Tax, because it was an economical Tax. Having supported that Tax on the principle of economy, it became more imperative on him to support the application of the same principle in the reduction of all unnecessary expenditure.—[*Hear, hear.*]—On this subject the Country had a strong feeling, and it was of great importance that the House should unite the affections of the Country, without which their strength would be weakness.

Mr. BROUGHAM observed, that every one who had heard the sensible and judicious observations of the Honourable Gentleman who had just sat down, must allow that he had recommended the adoption of the motion before the House on the true grounds on which it ought to be adopted. He now came to the consideration of the question before the House, namely, the increase—for so it was—during a time of profound peace, of the salaries of two officers whose duties were urgent only during a time of active war. The only object of the proposition was to put so much money into Mr. Croker's pocket, at the public expense.—[*Hear!*]—It was a most profligate and scandalous waste of the Public Money.—[*Hear, hear.*]—It was a most profligate and scandalous job.—[*Hear, hear, hear.*]—It was a job of which every Man in the Country who paid Taxes had a right to cry out to Parliament for the punishment, or, at least, for the censure.—[*Hear, hear, hear.*]—In this declaration he desired to be understood, as not intending the slightest disrespect to the two Gentlemen—he did not mean the Noble Lord and the Right Honourable Gentleman, for they were the advisers and the accomplices in the transaction—[*a laugh;*]—but he disclaimed casting any imputation on Mr. Croker and Mr. Barrow. It had been again, and again, and again said, that the present was the time for the strictest economy. If that profession meant any thing, let it be proved by the vote of that night. If the House should agree, as he hoped they would, to the motion which an Hon. Member had so properly made, they would acquire the lasting gratitude of the Country. They would for ever deter all persons in authority from squandering the Public Money. They would shew, that no Court favour could avail any man a penny, much less avail him £4000 a year—[*hear, hear, hear!*] and that to entitle any one to public remuneration, he must be actively serving the Public, and not be the indolent holder of an office kept in existence for the sole purpose of continuing to him its salary.—[*Hear, hear.*]—He repeated, that if the House consented to the motion of the Honourable Member, who deserved so well of the Public by his having given Parliament an opportunity to pronounce on this question, they would be indeed entitled to the confirmed gratitude of the Country. They would prove that it was too late to allow a system of blind and profligate expenditure of the Public Money, founded, not on the public exigency, but on Court favouritism alone, to continue for a single hour.—[*Hear, hear, hear.*]—He would have those who had access to persons in high stations remember what had taken place in former days. It was not by squandering one sum, it was not by the commission of one profligate act, it was by the general determination not to regard that universal voice from one end of the Island to the other, which loudly cried for retrenchment in the smallest as well as in the greatest of the national expenses—it was the turning of a deaf ear to that awful voice of the People, which proclaimed "there is no such thing in England at present as a trifling or an inconsiderable extravagance"—this was the conduct that threatened the most fatal consequences. [*Hear.*]—Much better would it be to listen to that solemn voice than to build monuments to the descendants of the victims of legitimacy.—[*Hear, hear.*]—Much better would it be, instead of doing honour to that Family, to profit by its example—[*hear, hear, hear;*]—to recollect, that by thwarting the prejudices, opposing the wishes, and pressing on the sore places of this Nation, they were at length ousted from its Throne.—[*Hear, hear, hear.*]—And yet their conduct was comparatively harmless and innocent. They were in a great measure betrayed by the tenderness of their consciences, by the nicety of their religious scruples. Far otherwise must those be estimated who entertained no scruples of religion, who experienced no tenderness of conscience: who, in utter disregard of the feelings of an oppressed and insulted nation, proceeded from one wasteful expenditure to another; who decorated and crowded their houses with the splendid results of their extravagance; who associated with the most profligate of human beings; who, when the jails were filled with wretches, could not suspend for a moment their thoughtless amusements, to end the sad suspense between life and death; who, alone, or surrounded only by an establishment of mercenaries, and unable to trust to the attachment of the Nation for their security, yet desired the House of Commons to enable them to lavish on their favourites the money wrung from the People of England. [*Hear, hear, hear.*]

Mr. PEEL expressed his persuasion, that whatever might be the opinion of the House on the salaries in question, whether they might think them too large or too small, there must be a general feeling of indignation [*hear, hear,*] at the unfounded charges, at the unjust imputations, [*hear, hear.*] at the unfair and invidious comparisons made by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, between the amount of those salaries and objects with which they had no kind of connection. [*Loud cries of hear, hear, hear, were echoed and re-echoed from all parts of the House for several minutes.*] He repeated the terms "unfounded charges," and "unjust imputations;" because the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, after having heard from his Noble Friend (he would never have heard it from his Hon. Friend) that it was contrary to the wishes of his Honourable Friend to have this salary permanently attached to his office, [*hear, hear, hear,*] had nevertheless proceeded to characterize the transaction as a scandalous job. [*Hear, hear, hear.*] He repeated that it was a most unfair insinuation to characterize the transaction as a scandalous job, or as proceeding from any considerations of court favour. [*Hear, hear, hear!*]

Mr. W. POLE animadverted upon the language of the Learned Gentleman (Mr. Brougham), which he conceived of a most extraordinary character.—That language was, indeed, such as he considered it impossible for any man to utter, in any place, who had a due respect for the House of Brunswick. The Learned Gentleman had spoken also of his Majesty's Ministers in such terms, that he could not expect any degree of candour from that Gentleman.

Mr. C. WYNN rose to order, conceiving it disorderly in any Gentleman to state that he could not expect candour from a Member of that House.

Mr. W. POLE said, he thought that when a Member stated his disinclination to treat any Minister with respect, he felt himself warranted in observing, that such Member was not disposed to candour.

Mr. C. WYNN remarked that it was the duty of the Right Hon. Gentleman to notice the observations of the Learned Gentleman behind him, at the time they were uttered, if he thought those observations disorderly, as they might have been—[*hear, hear!*]—but that the Right Hon. Gentleman was not justified in charging any Member with a want of candour; and upon this subject he appealed to the judgment of the Chair.

The SPEAKER observed, that many remarks, which were not perhaps quite in order, escaped Gentlemen in the heat of discussion, upon which he did not think it proper to animadvert; but being specially called upon, he felt it his duty to say, that any Member's stating that he could not expect candour from another, was not according with the order of debate in that House.

Mr. W. POLE thought, that if any Gentleman on one side of the House said that he had no respect whatever for Gentlemen on the other side, no great disposition to candour could be expected from that Gentleman. But the disposition and principles of the Learned Gentleman to whom he alluded could not, he presumed, be doubted, after what had fallen from him that night, not merely relative to his Noble Friend (Lord Castlereagh), but with respect to his insinuations regarding the illustrious Personage who at present presided over the Government of the Country. [*Hear, hear, on the Ministerial Benches.*] For that Learned Gentleman, whose words he had taken down, thought proper to observe, that "the conduct of the House of Stuart was somewhat excusable, because it was the result of religious scruples and some tenderness of conscience, but that recent conduct proceeded from those who had no scruples or tenderness of conscience whatever." Such were the insinuations, which in his (Mr. Pole's) mind were utterly inexcusable, and left no doubt of the Learned Gentleman's meaning. [*Hear, hear.*]

Mr. BROUGHAM begged to know whether what had reached him with regard to some words, in allusion to his speech, which had fallen from the Right Honourable Gentleman who spoke last, were correct? He (Mr. B.) regretted that he had not been in his place when those words were used; but if he had been correctly informed, and he was certain that he had not been wilfully misinformed, that Right Honourable Gentleman had said, that he (Mr. B.) from the principles which he had developed in the course of the evening, held a hostile and unfriendly feeling towards the illustrious House of Brunswick. [*Cries of No, No!*] He (Mr. B.) thought such a charge no trifling one against any public man, and however humble he might be in public estimation, one which he should not submit to. He should sit down and wait to hear the explanation of the Right Honourable Member.

Mr. WELLESLEY POLE replied, that what he had said was still in the recollection of the House, and he was certain they would agree in saying, that he had not used any words in the sense in which the Hon. and Learned Member (Mr. Brougham) had just stated.

Mr. BROUGHAM observed, that he was then to understand, that the Right Hon. Member did not only not use the words alluded to, but had made no allusion as to the unmasking of his (Mr. B.'s) principles.

Mr. WELLESLEY POLE repeated, that what he had said was in the recollection of the House. He had merely observed, that from what he had heard from the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, and from the principles which he had developed in the course of his speech, he was satisfied at his not agreeing with the measures of his Noble Friend (Lord Castlereagh), and he had expressed a hope, that those measures should continue to be such as should not meet with that Honourable and Learned Member's approbation; but in saying thus much, he had not meant to accuse the Honourable and Learned Member of any hostility to the House of Brunswick.

Mr. BROUGHAM rose amidst loud cries of "Question," and observed that he did not wish to delay the House unnecessarily; but the charge which had been made, though perhaps of no consequence to Gentlemen on the other side, was one of importance to him. It was also, in one sense, of consequence to the House; for he conceived that if such words had been used as those on which he had remarked, it was the bounden duty of the House to exert its authority as on similar occasions, and to animadvert strongly on them. [*Cries of Spoke, spoke! Order, order!*]—Those words had been denied, and all he should say further on them was, that he was as sincere and as warm in his attachment to the House of Brunswick as the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite (Mr. W. Pole) or any of his colleagues, though he had taken a different method of shewing his attachment, by wishing them better advisers.—[*Hear, hear! and loud cries of Question, question!*]

Mr. BANKES, in adverting to what had fallen from the last Speaker, expressed his regret at some passages which it contained, passages which he himself had doubted at the moment whether he was not bound to animadvert on, and to call for explanation of their meaning.—[*Hear, hear, hear! from the Treasury Benches.*]—Those words to which he alluded had given him much pain, because he felt great respect for the Honourable and Learned Gentleman who used them, and who he believed was not aware of their import at the time.

Lord COCHRANE objected to the increased salary of the Secretary of the Navy, at a time when his labour was so considerably diminished.

Mr. CROKER observed, that it was not his intention to have taken any part in the debate, but he thought it his duty to attend in his place, in order to give any information which might be demanded from him as to the increase alluded to. From the manner in which the question had been discussed, it must be evident to the House, that he had listened to what had been said with a great deal of pain, but that pain was alleviated, if not entirely removed, by the flattering testimony which his Noble and Honourable Friends had borne to his conduct, and the manner in which that testimony had been received by the House. If that had been taunted or ridiculed in some particular instances, it should be recollected that pain might be inflicted by carrying levity and warmth too far.—[*Hear, hear!*]—Having said this much, he should leave the House, and rest satisfied with whatever might be their decision. At the same time, he could not but express his solicitude that justice should be done to a most deserving class of Officers, without any reference to him whatever.

After a few words from Mr. TIERNEY and Mr. METHUEN, a division took place.

For the motion	. .	130
Against it	. . .	159
Majority	.	—29

Adjourned.

Mr. Vansittart has discarded No. 37 from the snuff box, and taken to the *Prince's mixture.*

It is asserted on the authority of private letters, lately received from Berlin, that Marshal Blucher is now suffering from the affliction of mental derangement.

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,894. *SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1816.* *PRICE FIVE PENCE*

REWARD.

STOLEN out of my Stable at Ardocheasty, on the Night of THURSDAY, the 21st of March, or early on FRIDAY Morning, the 22d, a Strawberry Bay HORSE, Eight Years old, small Body, square cut Tail, which he carried high, my Property. Whoever brings said Horse to me shall receive a REWARD of FIVE POUNDS.

PONSONBY MAY CAREW.

Ardmore, March 23, 1816.

TO BE RAFFLED FOR,
AT PAIGE'S AUCTION ROOM, NEW-STREET,
As soon as Fifty Tickets are sold, at Half a Guinea each,
A BEAUTIFUL, NEW,
GOLD REPEATING WATCH,
WORTH AT LEAST FIFTY GUINEAS.

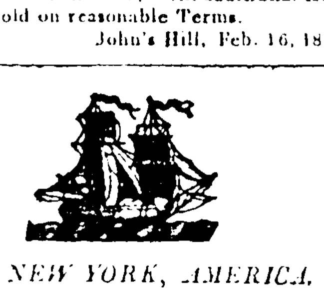
The Watch can be seen at Mr. JONATHAN DILLON'S, on the Quay, where Tickets may be had.

Waterford, March 28, 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.



FOR NEW YORK, AMERICA.

M. P. & M. FARRELL hourly expect the arrival of the new, fast sailing Brig, the SHAMROCK, Burden 200 Tons, THOMAS WALSH, Master.—This Vessel will immediately take in a Cargo for New York, and proceed on or about the 20th of April.

For Freight or Passage apply to M. P. & M. FARRELL, Ship Agents—or the Master on board.

Waterford, March 26, 1816.

PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE remarkably fast sailing BRIGANTINE QUEEN, now lying at the Port of ROSS, is intended to be despatched for NEW YORK in the early part of next month;

AND

The MARY (to succeed the QUEEN, for the SAME PORT,) will sail on or about the 15th May.

ALSO,

A fine, new Vessel, of 500 Tons Burthen, on her Passage from LIVERPOOL, will touch at CORK about the 30th April, and take *Cabin Passengers only* for NEW ORLEANS.—Apply to C. RIGG.

New Ross, March 26, 1816.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH INST.
During the Minority of JOHN CONGREVE, Esq.
(BEING FIVE YEARS,)

ABOUT 88 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 TANCRED.

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 MORAN, Esq.

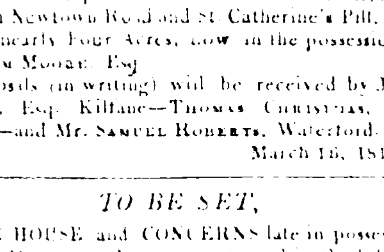
Proposals (in writing) will be received by JOHN POWER, Esq. Kiltane—THOMAS CHRISTMAS, Esq. Dublin—and Mr. SAMUEL ROBERTS, Waterford.

March 16, 1816.

TO BE SET,

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

Waterford, January 23, 1816.



TO STAND AT NEW-ROSS,
At Five Guineas Blood Mares—Two & a Half Guineas others—[illegible]

THAT beautiful, high bred, CHESNUT HORSE RECORDON, got by [illegible], Dam [illegible] by [illegible]. Be covered in Season 1815. He [illegible] good getter, and his Stock is uncommonly [illegible] and promising. His [illegible] Won the [illegible] at Newmarket, beating to others, and reckoned as fast a Horse as any in England at the [illegible].

Good GRASS provided, on the usual Terms. None taken away until first paid for, the Groom [illegible] accountable.

Ross, Feb. 14, 1816.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT KILROSENTY GLEBE HOUSE,
ON MONDAY, THE 15TH OF APRIL,

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (Feather Beds, Blankets, House Linen, and Plate only excepted), together with several FARMING UTENSILS—as also the whole of the STOCK, consisting of 14 in-calf and New Milch COWS, 11 HEIFERS, rising 2, 3, and 4 Years old, and a very high bred YEARLING BULL—8 DRAFT MARES in Foal, and 2 two year old COLTS—14 EWES with LAMBS, and 14 WETHERS. The Sale to commence at Twelve o'Clock.

☞ TERMS—Cash for the Farming Utensils under £10—over that sum, approved Bills at 3 Months, and for the Stock, at 6 Months, Interest free—or One Shilling in the Pound will be allowed for prompt Payment for the latter.

*** Further Particulars each day of Sale.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE TWENTY-FIFTH INSTANT,

EYRELAND, adjoining the Glebe, containing 15 Acres Plantation Measure, for such Term of Lives or Years as may be agreed on. This Farm is in high heart, and will be found, on inspection, a desirable situation for a neat slated Lodge. A respectable Tenant will meet with encouragement from Doctor EYRE, who will dispose of One Acre of thriving WHEAT, and about 500 Loads of Stable and Farm-Yard MANURE.

March 13, 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 £100.

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.

AT a GENERAL MEETING of the CATHOLICS of the County and City of Waterford, on the 24th March, 1816, the following Resolutions, moved by JOHN SHERLOCK, Esq. and seconded by THOMAS QUAN, Esq. were unanimously adopted.

PATRICK POWER, Esq. in the Chair.

Resolved—That we are this day assembled for the purpose of explaining to all Classes of our Fellow Subjects the motives which govern our conduct, in still persisting humbly to petition the Legislature for the total Abolition of those galling and painful Laws which have so long and so unjustly excluded us from the Blessings of the British Constitution, on account of our conscientious adherence to the Religion of our Forefathers.

Resolved—That we adopt the Petition and Address approved by the Aggregate Meeting of the Catholics in Dublin, on the 5th day of March, as the Petition and Address of the Catholics of the County and City of Waterford.

Resolved—That we behold with the deepest regret, and most heartfelt sorrow, the melancholy and mischievous disunion which distracts the Catholics of Ireland, and which is so much calculated to prolong our degradation. We, therefore, earnestly implore those of our communion, who, with honourable and honest views, have differed from the bulk of their Fellow Sufferers, or who, inconsiderately, or from misconception, have signed a Veto Petition, to which Signatures are now solicited through the Kingdom, to reconsider and retract a measure so injurious to the object which we all wish to attain.

Resolved—That to yield the Veto to the Crown would be in effect to surrender to the Ministers of the Day an insidious influence over the Catholic Clergy, which, warned by history, we fear might result in rendering them the corrupt and most dangerous tools of Despotic Power—a result, considering the present unspoiled purity of that venerable body, that could never be sufficiently deplored and which, therefore, we ought to use every endeavour to avert.

Resolved—That it would, therefore, be equally hazardous to the political liberties of all Classes of Britons, and to the Religious Liberties of the Catholics, to place so dangerous a weapon in the hands of Ministers.

Resolved—That since the solemn Declaration of our Bishops, that the Veto would be essentially injurious and even eventually subversive of the Catholic Religion in Ireland, and after the foregoing full exposition of our Constitutional Objections thereto, we deem it further due to those of our own Communion to declare, that, in our conviction, it would betray the grossest dereliction of Religious Principle were we now to accede to that baneful interference.

Resolved—That such being the ground and motives on which, as Irishmen and Catholics, we decline to accept Emancipation, accompanied by a Veto, we earnestly recommend our Cause to the sympathy of all good Britons, at the same time declaring, that we are ready to give every pledge of loyalty and allegiance that does not compromise either the Political Liberties of the Empire, or our own Religious Integrity as Catholics.

Resolved—That Lord LIVERPOOL be requested to present the Address to the PRINCE REGENT.

That the Earl of DONOUGHMORE be requested to present our Petition to the House of Lords, and Sir JOHN NEWPORT and RICHARD POWER, Esq. to the House of Commons.

Resolved—That these Resolutions be published in the two *Waterford Papers*, and in the *Dublin Chronicle* and *Evening Post.*

PATRICK POWER, *Chairman.*
ROGER HAYES, *Secretary.*

PATRICK POWER, Esq. having left the Chair, and THOMAS QUAN, Esq. having been called thereto,

Resolved, That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to PATRICK POWER, Esq. for his very proper conduct in the Chair.

THOMAS QUAN, *Chairman.*
ROGER HAYES, *Secretary.*

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT,
For such Term of Years as may be agreed on,
EITHER IN LOTS OR THE WHOLE,

TWENTY SEVEN ACRES of NEWRATH, in the County of Kilkenny, and one mile from the City of Waterford. Application to be made, in writing only (post paid), to Mrs. BOYD, Colebeck-street, Waterford.

March 23, 1816.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25TH INSTANT,

THE CORN STORES on the New Quay, and the DWELLING-HOUSE in King's street, lately occupied by Mr. EDWARD PHELAN.

The Stores are admirably situated, and the House in excellent order, and fit for the immediate reception of a genteel Family.

Apply to RICHARD CHERRY.

Waterford, March 23, 1816.

The Hon. FREDERICK PONSONBY, *Plaintiff;* The Right Hon. JOHN Baron PONSONBY, & others, *Defendants.*	PURSUANT to a Decree of his Majesty's High Court of Chancery of Ireland, made in this cause, bearing date the 13th day of March, 1815, I will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of January next, at the

Hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers, on the Inns Quay, Dublin, set up and sell to the highest and best Bidder—All that and those the Town and Lands of Aghavin, otherwise Aghavine, otherwise the two Aughavines, with their Subdenominations, called Ballyfleming, Curraghleigh, and Gurtavady, otherwise Gurtavaddy—the Towns and Lands of Bryades, Ballymorisheen, Coolcloghfinny, otherwise Coolcloghfinnagh, Corniveagh, otherwise Cornevegh, Gortkorkeran, otherwise Gortcorcrany, otherwise Gortcorkerane, Garrajames, otherwise Garranjames, East Barnageehy, Kilnotorah, Ballyvarrig, otherwise Ballyvarrigeightra, Boullycolman otherwise Ballycolman, Drishanbegg, Drissanamore, otherwise Drisshanes and Mullarys, all situate in the Barony of Imokilly, and County of Cork—being the unsettled Estate of the Right Hon. WILLIAM BRABAZON Baron PONSONBY, deceased, in the Pleadings mentioned, or a competent part thereof, for the Purposes in the said Decree mentioned. Also, all that and those, the Towns and Lands of Barnavadane, Knockagippa, otherwise Knockuagippah, otherwise Knockmoonaleigh, Ballydonnell, otherwise Ballydanies, Ballyglassne, and Clasheel, all situate in the same Barony and County, being part of the settled Estate of the said late Baron, or a competent Part thereof, for the Purposes in said Decree also mentioned—The said several Towns, Lands, and Premises being part and parcel of the Seignory, Barony, and Manor of Inchiquin, in the County of Cork.—Dated this 23d day of December, 1815.

STEUART KING.

The above Sale is adjourned to the 23 day of May next, at the Hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Place aforesaid.—Dated this 24th January, 1816.

STEUART KING.

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

For Rentals and further Particulars apply to the Rev. BARTHOLOMEW PACK, Youghal; or Mr. FISHER, the Plaintiff's Solicitor, York street, Dublin, who are authorised to sell any of the Denominations by Private Contract.

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."

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, Bean Street, the Waterside and John's-hill—a HOUSE and GARDEN in Bean 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.

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.

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. SHEEMADINE, and Mrs. POULTER—being the Property of the late Mrs. ROCHE.

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

August 5, 1815.

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.

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.

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 Almo[nds]
French Prunes,
Cork Wood,
French Burr Stones,
Scotch Herring,
100 *Sacks French Clover-Seed,*
10 *Pipes* / 20 *Hhds.* } *Cider,*
5 *Tons Paper Stuff.*

Waterford, 1st Mo. 30, 1816.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—MARCH 29.

Butter, first Quality, - - - - -	0s. 0d.	per Cwt.
—— second, - - - - - - -	0s. 0d.	per Cwt.
—— third, - - - - - - - -	0s. 0d.	per Cwt.
Tallow (rendered) - - -	76s. - 80s. 0d.	per Cwt.
Lard (flake) - - - - -	45s. 0d. - 48s. 0d.	per Cwt.
—— (casks, rendered) -	47s. 0d. - 50s. 0d.	per Cwt.
Singed Pigs, - - - - -	27s. 0d. - 29s. 0d.	per Cwt.
Scalded ditto, - - - - -	25s. 0d. - 27s. 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, - - - - -	38s. 0d. - 40s. 0d.	per Bag.
—— third, - - - - -	22s. 0d. - 28s. 0d.	per Bag.
—— fourth, - - - - -	16s. 0d. - 18s. 9d.	per Bag.
Wheat, - - - - - - - -	36s. 0d. 38s. 0d.	per Barrel.
Barley, - - - - - - - -	8s. 6d. - 9s. 6d.	per Barrel.
Oats (common) - - - -	8s. 0d. - 00s. 0d.	per Barrel.
—— (potatoe) - - - -	9s. 0d. - 00s. 0d.	per Barrel.
Malt, - - - - - - - -	24s. 0d. - 26s. 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), - - - -	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, - - - - - - - - - -	£32 0s.	per Ton.
Whiskey, - - - - - - - -	10s. 4d. - [illegible]	per G.

CO. LEITRIM CATHOLIC MEETING.

CON. O'DONEL, of Larkfield, Esq. in the Chair.

Mr. O'Beirne, of Jamestown, congratulated the Meeting on the unanimity that prevailed among the Catholics of the County of Leitrim; they were strangers to those parties and dissensions that had so long distracted the Metropolis, and had rendered the Catholic Body the sport and derision of their enemies. The sources of these divisions were twofold—one, the ambition of Leadership, which was not characterized by any noble or generous emulation to promote Catholic interests, but was marked by a miserable and most contemptible vanity of appearing at the head of a Party. This vanity might be excusable, were it connected with the laudable desire of serving the Public—but it had generated party and faction. In the contest for Leadership, the pursuit of their Claims had been entirely abandoned, and an appetite for ephemeral popularity seemed to pervade and influence all the proceedings that, for some time past, had been carried on, in the name of the Catholics of Ireland. The other source of division was the unfortunate Question of VETO—a question too abstruse for the Public at large, and which, when every other pretext for conceding their claims had failed, was started by their enemies to defeat concession, and sow the seeds of disunion among them. It was the duty of every man interested in the success of their Cause, to eradicate those seeds; and he had no doubt, if the line of conduct he would have the honour to propose were adopted, and followed by every County in Ireland, party and faction in their body would be effectually put down, and unanimity restored.

Mr. O'Beirne then read the Resolutions and Petition.* These Resolutions and Petition, he observed, did not embrace, in any degree, the measure of Veto, the true meaning of which was, an absolute power of rejection vested in the Crown, in the appointment to Catholic Sees. The Petition was the same as that adopted at Lord Trimleston's. It breathed a conciliatory spirit, without committing the Catholics to any specific concession; it went only to express their willingness to conform to any regulations, not inconsistent with the principles of their Religion, and not dangerous to its purity and permanence. It was obvious to the meanest capacity, that without the spirit of Conciliation, on their part, they would never succeed; and fatal experience had shown the folly and mischief of dictating to the Legislature. He hoped they would confide their Petition to Mr. Grattan, the unalterable and inflexible friend of the Catholics, whom no menace could overawe, no selfishness or love of popularity could seduce; who, in every vicissitude of their fortunes, had clung to them with *desperate fidelity*. If the other Counties followed their example, and he had no doubt they would, dissensions would cease; the Meetings in the Metropolis would no longer assume to act and speak for the Catholics of Ireland, nor would their mischievous proceedings be palmed on the Body. The subject before them was of incalculable importance; on their decision depended, whether the People of Ireland were to become united in a free participation of common privileges—or whether they were to continue a divided and a distracted Nation.

Hugh Walsh, of Drumsna, Esq. seconded the Resolutions.

The Rev. Mr. M'Keon asked, if the Resolutions and Petition did not savour of the Veto, or something like it—and suggested the words "*free Discipline*" as an Amendment.

Counsellor Keon, of Keonbrook, hoped it would not be considered an infringement of his duty to offer a few observations. It appeared to him, that neither the Resolutions nor the Petition made any the most distant offer of a Veto; nor could it be the intention of any Roman Catholic to barter Religious Freedom for Civil Rights. He would be an unworthy Son of the Church that would consent to such an infamous traffic, and should be cut off from her communion. Laymen meddled not with the discipline of the Catholic Church—they were utterly ignorant of its provisions and regulations, and left them solely and exclusively to their Prelates and Pastors. The Petition went only to express their willingness to conform to any regulations not injurious to their Religion, but it did not go to set up Laymen as judges of what regulations might or might not be injurious—of this the Catholic Clergy alone were competent judges. But it was manifest, Emancipation could never be obtained without Concessions on their part. Some Arrangements might grow out of the conciliatory spirit of their Petition, and then would be the time for the Clergy to come forward to discuss those Arrangements, and to approve of, or reject them, as they should think proper. But no man in his senses could object to the proposition as it stood—"that they would conform "to any Regulations not inconsistent with the "principles of their Religion."—Surely they would not conform to any Regulations that were incompatible with their Religion; therefore the converse of the proposition was true.

Rev. Mr. M'Keon objected to this mode of reasoning, and charged it with fallacy.

It having been proposed that the Petition should be confided to the Members for Leitrim,

Mr. Keon pronounced a splendid eulogium upon Mr. Grattan. The hopes of the Catholics rested not alone on his transcendent abilities—his great character in England sustained their cause as effectually as his unrivalled eloquence. If any blame were to attach to Mr. Grattan, was he not exculpated by the proceedings of the Bishops themselves, who, in 1799, had adopted a Resolution in favour of this regal interference in the nomination of their Bishops.—[Here Mr. Keon read this Resolution, which, he said, was signed by Doctor Troy and Doctor O'Reilly, and several others.] In 1810, afterwards, Dr. Milner had concurred in this measure, in the name and on the behalf of all the Irish Bishops. The English Clergy and Laity had agreed to it. Was not this a full and most ample justification of Mr. Grattan? Their object at present was to steer a middle way between contending parties amongst Catholics. They had no person to give their Petition to but to Mr. Grattan. One of their Representatives was adverse, the other was absent. It was a duty, besides, which they owed to themselves to confide their Petition to Mr. Grattan; he was the ablest advocate of their claims, and their hope of success rested in a great degree on his efforts.

Mr. O'Beirne said, their great object was emancipation; all minor considerations, all compliment to their Representatives, should yield to the real interests of the Body. The success of their application rested in Mr. Grattan's advocacy; he alone was capable of wielding this mighty question.—Their cause was worthy of such an advocate; its importance would be diminished, by giving it to any other. Next to the counsels of this great man, they should be swayed by the advice of one of their own body—a man singularly gifted by nature with all those qualities requisite for the management of a great cause—admirable address, most persuasive eloquence, prudence and moderation—who never deviated from the right path in pursuit of vain glory, or to gratify the passions of the People. They could not but be aware of the person he alluded to—Mr. J. Keogh. His perseverance and constancy were beyond all praise. When all other men, in 1791, had despaired of the Catholic Cause, he alone, at his own expense, without co-operation or support, undertook it, and by his negotiations with Ministers obtained the great concessions of 1793.—Mr. Grattan's advocacy in England, and Mr. Keogh's management in Ireland, would still raise their cause from the depth of despair and degradation into which it had fallen.

Mr. O'Donel, the Chairman, said there could be no more able advocate than Mr. Grattan, and therefore the Petition ought to be confided to him.

Rev. Mr. M'Keon felt that the business was altogether of a political nature, and that the Clergy should not interfere.

Mr. O'Beirne hoped the Clergy would never meddle in politics again, and hoped, if they did meddle again, they would steer clear of those rocks upon which they had struck before—he hoped they would neither be influenced by court intrigue nor overawed by popular violence.

The Resolutions then passed unanimously.

Francis O'Beirne, Esq. being called to the Chair,

Mr. O'Conor, of Mount-Druid, congratulated the Meeting on the unanimity that prevailed, and the spirit that actuated the Catholics of that County to exertion, by Mr. Keogh, and two Gentlemen of their County now no more—the late Miles Keon, and the late Hugh O'Beirne. They were the first to appeal against the injustice of the Code; other Counties followed their example, and the Concessions of 1792 and 1793 were the fruits of these early exertions. They were the first County in Ireland that now came forward, in the spirit of Conciliation, to meet their Protestant Countrymen half way, and dry up the sources of those apprehensions and jealousies, that had so long kept them asunder. Other Counties would follow their example—he had no doubt but Emancipation would be the result—and history would transmit to future times the patriotism and moderation of the Catholics of Leitrim. He hoped he might be excused for intruding so far, he not being a resident of their County.

Thanks were then voted to Mr. O'Donel for his proper conduct in the Chair.

* These Resolutions are in perfect unison with the proceedings at Lord Trimleston's.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

Stocks this day at One.

3 p. c. Cons. 60⅞ ¼	5 per cents. 89¾ ¼
Do. for Acct 60⅞	Om. (money) 16 pr.
3 per cent. Red. shut	Om. (payment) ——

We received this morning Paris Papers of Saturday last, from which we have extracted all that is worth extracting:—

PARIS, MARCH 23.—There is a sensible amelioration in the state of the King's health. It is believed, that to-morrow an important communication will be made to the Chambers relative to the marriage of the Duke de Berry with a Neapolitan Princess. It is said that the payment of the arrear is deferred for five years, and that the creditors will in the meantime receive unnegotiable bonds bearing an interest of 5 per cent. per annum. The sudden rise within these few days of the funds is attributed in a great measure to this report, which has been very generally circulated.

SECOND COUNCIL OF WAR.

"PARIS, MARCH 22.—The trial of General Debelle commenced this day. He is charged with having taken upon himself, without authority, the command of the Department of the Drome, in the month of March, 1815, and with having participated in military operations directed against the troops which remained faithful to the King. The whole of this first day of the trial was spent in reading papers connected with the charges. Some of these documents represented General Debelle as having acted favourably towards the Royalists who fell into his hands, and prevented many excesses which their enemies were disposed to commit.—There are only six witnesses to be examined."

In the Committee of Ways and Means last night, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved to continue and make permanent the War Duties upon the Customs, and to continue for five years the Excise War Duties, adding at the same time that he saw no early prospect of being able to give up these duties. The Right Hon. Gentleman also stated, that it was not his intention to propose any new Taxes to replace the Property Tax and the War Malt Tax—that he should defray the expense of any sum which might be borrowed, by the modification of some of the existing duties, and in such a way as to prevent any material pressure upon the money market. From the Sinking Fund he meant to take nothing.

The despatches received *over land* from the East Indies are stated to relate to measures now pending between the Governor-General and the Mahrattas, who refuse to receive and maintain the body of Subsidiary Troops intended to be forced upon them; the result may lead to a general war in India.—Sir David Ochterlony is appointed to the chief command of the forces in the field.—*Morning Chronicle.*

A Morning Paper says—"His Royal Highness's convalescence appears to be too slow to afford any certain prospect of his quitting Brighton for some time to come. It is true, that the Prince has been on horseback, and has rode for time about the Pavilion lawn. An inclined plane was constructed, rising to about the height of two feet and a half, at the upper end of which was a platform. His Royal Highness was placed in a chair on rollers, and so moved up the ascent, and placed on the platform, which was then raised by screws, high enough to pass the horse under; and, finally, his Royal Highness was let gently down into the saddle. By these means the Regent was undoubtedly enabled to enjoy in some degree the benefit of air and exercise; but the exercise implied little of spontaneous muscular power, and cannot certainly be considered as a criterion of renovated strength."

EARTHQUAKE.—A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at this place about half past twelve o'clock on Sunday last, which threw the whole town and neighbourhood into the utmost consternation. It came on with a rumbling noise, accompanied by a quick convulsive tremor, which lasted about two seconds. Persons who were in the streets at the time describe the sound as resembling that of the rattling of a carriage on the pavement. Every house and building within its range seemed to rock; the furniture in the houses, frames in the shops, &c. were perceptibly shaken, and the doors and windows that were ajar moved violently. Many of the congregation at St. Nicholas's were so terrified, that they rushed out of the church, and divine service was suspended. In some houses the bells were set a ringing; in others the earthenware and crockery-ware thrown down and broken; pans that were boiling on the fire splashed over, and in some instances emptied their contents on the hearths; and milk tins and pails, reared against the wall, were set on one end. In the neighbourhood of South-street, the floor of a house, belonging to Mr. Morell, sunk four inches, and a partition wall gave way 2½ to 3 inches; and in St. Mary's churchyard, we are told, that a grave, which had been newly opened, was, by the tremulous motion of the earth, completely filled up. The undulation seems to have proceeded from the South West to the North and East of this place; as the shock was felt at Derby, Barton, Bingham, Newark, Retford, Gainsburgh, Lincoln, Mansfield, and all the intermediate towns and villages. At Retford, our correspondent writes that the convulsion was not felt till about ten minutes before one o'clock; but this difference in time may, perhaps, be attributed to a variation in the clocks. At Kirkby in Ashfield much injury was done to the church; and at Mansfield many chimnies were thrown down, the glass and leads of the windows forced, and several gentlemen's houses in the neighbourhood sustained much injury, amongst which Col. Hall's and Mr. Howitt's are mentioned. Considerable damage was also done to Mansfield church, and several of the congregation, overcome by their fears, were severely hurt, in rushing out of church.—*Nottingham Paper.*

CORN EXCHANGE, MARCH 25.—Although our market was but moderately supplied with Wheat this morning, the demand was not so brisk as last week, yet Monday's prices were obtained; Barley is 1s. per quarter lower, in consequence of the proposed reduction of the War Duty on Malt, which has stagnated the trade, and caused a decline of 2s. per quarter in Malt, and no sales can be effected; Beans and Peas are 1s. per quarter dearer; in other articles no alteration.

Wheat (Eng) 44s 62s. 68s.	Small Beans.. 28s. to 30s.
Ditto (For.) 40s. 56s. 66s.	Tick Beans.. 24s. to 27s.
Rye........30s. to 32s.	Ditto (new).. 00s. to 00s.
Barley (old)..22s. to 26s.	Oats (Potatoe) 23s. to 26s.
Malt........ 50s. to 58s.	(Poland) 20s. to 24s.
White Peas.. 26s. to 28s.	(Feed).. 16s. to 21s.
Ditto Boilers 32s. to 35s.	Fine Flour .. 50s. to 55s.
Grey Peas....28s. to 32s.	Rape seed .. 20l. to 28l.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, MARCH 25.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed, that in the statement he was now to submit to the Committee, he should certainly endeavour to be as short as possible; but he considered it of infinite importance that those War Taxes which were to remain should be assigned to the Consolidated Fund. The War Taxes on the Customs he should certainly consider as proper to be given wholly to that Fund. It was not his intention, as we understood, to propose any renewal of the Export Duties, but he was of opinion that those on Imports, belonging to the Customs and Excise, should remain for the period of five years, as he saw no certain prospect of their being sooner terminated. The House already knew his intentions respecting the Malt Tax, and at a proper period he would submit to their consideration certain regulations respecting the stock which might be on hand at the expiry of the Tax, which regulations he judged were requisite to prevent every mistake. With the exception of the Malt Tax, the Duties of the Excise amounted to three millions eight hundred thousand pounds, and those on the Customs were above two millions eight hundred thousand. In proposing the continuance of these for the period of five years, he did so, not from any predilection for that or any similar period, but because he thought the smuggling system might thus be better defeated. In the original plan of finance he had formed for the present year, he had included the Property Tax, from a conviction that no Tax could be devised which was better adapted to the various classes of society. It was a Tax the most likely, in his opinion, to revive the drooping spirit of public credit; but since Parliament had taken a different view, he would propose no new Taxes for this year. The deficiency arising from that Tax being refused, and from the Malt Tax being abandoned, would be very well made up by borrowing in either of the ways suggested on a former evening by an Honourable Baronet (Sir J. Shaw). The Property Tax having been denied, and no other Tax being proposed in its room, he considered his Majesty's Ministers were under the necessity of borrowing, to meet the necessary expense of the Supplies already voted.

The Right Hon. Gentleman then moved his first resolution; viz. That the expiring war duties of Customs should be continued for a time to be limited.

Mr. TIERNEY said, that all he could gather from the speech of the Right Honourable Gentleman was merely this—that though by the vigilant attention of Parliament to the interests of the Country he had been *driven* from the strong hold he had formed for himself, yet he was on no account to give up any part of the expense for the vast military system which himself and his colleague had created, and that though he had no new Taxes to propose, yet by means of modifications, by means of new regulations, and by means of a loan, he was determined to carry his favourite military scheme into execution, without regarding the call of the Country for retrenchments.—[*Hear, hear!*]—He wished to know if this was what the Right Hon. Gentleman really meant in what he had now stated.

Mr. VANSITTART replied, that while no new Taxes were to be proposed, he thought the Committee were in duty bound, and indeed had no other alternative left, but that of borrowing, in order to meet the Supply voted by the House. The charge of the Loan should not come on the Sinking Fund, but might be managed by new regulations, which Parliament, if they saw proper, would adopt.

Mr. TIERNEY said, that the import of the Right Hon. Gentleman's speech might simply be reduced to this, namely, that he had not taken that revenge on the Public, by the imposition of new Taxes, which he had threatened to do in consequence of the loss of his favourite Property Tax.—[*A laugh.*]

Mr. PONSONBY did not rise for the purpose of making any long observations, but from all he had heard from the Right Honourable Gentleman, the House of Commons were now to proceed in the same extravagant mode, as if Ministers had not been deprived of the Property and Malt Taxes. [*Hear.*] The system was in fact to be the very same as before, without any regard to economy. The House in a recent vote had decided in a very strong manner against the Property Tax, yet the Minister of Finance had this evening told the Committee of Ways and Means, that though he had been thwarted in that plan, he was not determined to relax any part of his extravagant expenditure, but was resolved if he could not get it one way to have it another. [*Hear!*] What was this, but in other words telling them, that he regarded not the mode, but the amount of his expenditure, that they might deprive him of this or that Tax, or of whatever they pleased, but if they took it away one way, he would have some means to the same amount in another way. [*Hear, hear!*]

Mr. VANSITTART was decidedly of opinion that the establishment of this year was essential to the honour and interests of the country.

Mr. HUSKISSON said he highly approved of the mode proposed by his Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Vansittart) of supplying the deficiency by a loan. [*Hear!*] He was as anxious as any man could be for economy; but since the House had agreed to a certain establishment, it was requisite they should have means to defray the necessary expense.

Mr. PONSONBY observed, that the argument of the last speaker was truly a most ingenious one, and would afford much amusement.—[*A laugh.*] His argument was plainly this, "If you can't save all at one time, you should not save any at all." [*Hear, hear.*] He (Mr. Ponsonby) had sat long in that House, but his attendance must have been in vain, if he required to be instructed in the difference between Supplies and Means for meeting these Supplies.—[*Hear, hear.*]—He would repeat what he had formerly said, that Ministers, regardless of being defeated in the Property Tax, were determined not to lessen their expenditure, but to have it right or wrong.—[*Hear.*]—Thus hope was cut off from the country. In vain have they unanimously reprobated the idea of an abominable tax being continued; in vain have they been successful in their efforts against the tax, when the same lavish expenditure is still to continue, regardless of their feelings or privations.—[*Hear.*]

Lord CASTLEREAGH really apprehended that whether the Tax or Loan were adopted, the Country would evidently see it was the wish of his Majesty's Ministers to adopt the most rigid economy.—[*A laugh from the Opposition.*]—The only question now before the Committee, and one which certainly deserved much attention, was, how the Supplies agreed to were to be supported, and what was the lowest possible scale of the expenses of the Country in a state of peace. He thought the House of Commons, in depriving Government of eight millions, had materially affected the plan of economy which his Majesty's Ministers had formed.—[*A laugh.*]—He deprecated the gloomy view of the Country which Gentlemen on the opposite side seemed so much delighted in giving. The Country was not nearly so depressed, nor were its funds so exhausted, as they would persuade Members to believe. He contended for the propriety of the establishment voted by the House. It was necessary for the honour, the safety, and the prosperity of Britain. Ministers wished to be economical; they were determined to be so; but they knew too well and valued too highly British rights and British privileges, to sacrifice them for ill-judged retrenchment. The plan, proposed by his Right Honourable Friend for meeting the exigencies of the year, had his warmest support, and he had no doubt would ultimately tend to the promotion of the best interests of this great Empire.

Mr. TIERNEY observed, that however long or short the Noble Lord's fit of economy might be, it was to be attributed in a great measure to the declaration on a late occasion of the Honourable Member for Suffolk, that if the Noble Lord did not become an economist, he would not support him.—[*Hear, hear, hear!*]—As soon as the Noble Lord found that office and economy must go together, he became an economist. [*Hear, hear, hear!*]—He was now willing, forsooth, to get the Country out of its gloomy situation—pure dint of economy.—[*A laugh.*]—A paper was now it seemed to be produced, in order to show the disposition of his Majesty's Ministers to save the public money. What was the very first item of the account recently laid on the table of the increase and diminution in the expenses of the public establishments up to the end of January, 1816?—That in the department of the Treasury alone there had been an increase of £10,000—[*Hear, hear, hear!*]—There was a sum of £5000 for contingencies, the details of which, were the Speaker in the chair, he (Mr. T.) would instantly move for. If he were to ask the Noble Lord what this increase meant, he presumed the answer would be, "Oh, don't mind that. God bless you! that was three months ago, when I was extravagant!!" [*A laugh.*] The Noble Lord now promised economy. It was the duty of the House not to trust to such promises, but to go on practically, by voting reductions of expenditure.

Mr. I. H. SMITH recommended the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the state of the public expenditure and finances. Such a proceeding would be sanctioned by precedent.

Mr. GRENFELL wished to ask the Right Hon. Gentleman whether he meant to propose the remission of the War Duty on Malt on the stock now in hand, as that was an important question?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, that with respect to the War Duty on Malt, it was intended to propose the remission of it on that stock which should be on hand in July.

Mr. P. MOORE represented the immense sum—above fifteen hundred millions—which had been expended during the late war; a war which he had opposed from its commencement, and which he verily believed had been undertaken, not (as was asserted at the time) to put down French principles, but to guard against that which was dreaded then, as now, a reform at home. The Right Honourable Gentleman ought to come forward, not with a partial, but with a general statement on the subject of the finances of the country, that Parliament might more distinctly see in what particulars it would be advisable to retrench. As to the saving of £500,000 talked of the other evening by the Noble Lord, it was a mere nothing—not sixpence in the pound of our expenditure. Much more important reductions must be made, and speedily too.

Mr. FINLAY strongly pressed the diminution of our expenditure; and, adverting to the state of the distilleries, recommended such a reduction of the duties on distillation as would operate against smuggling, and eventually improve, instead of decreasing, the revenue.

The Resolution was then agreed to; as was a similar one (excepting the Malt Duty) respecting the Excise.

The House was then resumed; and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

The order of the day having been read for resolving into the Committee of Supply,

Sir G. WARRENDER moved to refer the Navy Estimates to the consideration of the said Committee.

There followed a debate of great length, which far exceeded our space, and which was chiefly remarkable for minute and dry details and calculations. The Committee was postponed until Wednesday. The order for the call of the House, on the 3d of April, was discharged on the motion of Sir John Newport. To a question from the Right Hon Baronet, the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that he could not at present name any day for the consideration of the Report of the Irish Finance Committee. Mr. Robinson gave notice of a motion for Wednesday relative to the Butter Trade. It is intended to impose a duty of £1 per cwt. on Foreign Butter imported in British vessels, and of £1 5s. if imported in Foreign Vessels. Sir John Newport has withdrawn his Bill relative to Irish Landlords and Tenants, for the purpose, we understand, of introducing another. Mr. V. Fitzgerald has brought in a Bill to amend certain Acts with regard to the collection of the Customs and Port Duties in Ireland.

The motion of the Marquis of Buckingham on the state of Ireland has been postponed till the 31st instant. A Petition from the People called Quakers, against the Property Tax, presented by the Marquis of Lansdown, has been rejected, because it was addressed to the *Upper House*, and not to the *Lords Spiritual and Temporal*.]

Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

A prominent article of French intelligence, conveyed by the London Journals of Monday, relates to the taking the body of the Duke D'ENGHEIN from the grave in which it has reposed for twelve years. It appears from the circumstances in which the body was placed, that a brutal and senseless barbarity had been employed in his execution, but it is unnecessary to repeat what occurred at his death, as it can hardly be obliterated from public remembrance. The father and grandfather of the Duke are the only surviving members of the celebrated House of CONDE.

The Prefect of the Rhone, in a Circular announcing the apprehension of General DUVERNET, contradicts the rumours in circulation relative to disturbances at Lyons, and the neighbouring districts. The *Courier* says, he *affects* to contradict them, and there may be much meaning in the word. That Journal gives the following *postscript* from a letter from Paris, dated March 22:—"A crisis, depend upon it, is approaching. The Duc de RICHELIEU, perhaps, is the only Minister sincerely desirous of retiring from the helm of the agitated vessel of the State. The consternation is such, that it is supposed unpleasant intelligence has been received from Lyons, and the neighbouring Departments. The authenticity of the Duke of WELLINGTON's letter is unquestionable." If that letter be authentic, a crisis is, indeed, approaching, for never was a letter, indirectly at least, more full of menace or couched in more extraordinary language. It treads upon France with more than sovereign contempt, and speaks of the state of Europe as depending upon the *fiat* of his Grace. If that letter be authentic, the only conclusion to be drawn from it is, that a convulsion is at hand, and that hostile armies are likely once more to be poured into France. Other circumstances lead to a similar inference. The *Ultra Royalists* pursue their purpose of effecting the overthrow of all that has been established since the Revolution, without troubling themselves about the consequences. With this view, their efforts have been directed to secure the rejection of the Supplies, except upon their own terms. Hence have arisen the long and still undisclosed discussions on the Budget. Report says, that Ministers, aided by the Duke of WELLINGTON, will gain their point in this respect; but should the fiery faction succeed, there will be a revulsion as tremendous, probably, as any during the whole period of the Revolution. The ultimate decision of the Chamber of Deputies will bring this important matter to issue. A principal part of the project of the *Ultra Royalists*, which they call an amendment of that of Ministers, but which is, in fact, a violation of all justice and good faith, as well as of positive law, is to prevent the sale of a part of the Forests. This would annihilate the security of the public creditor; but the argument for so nefarious a design is, that these Forests, under the *old regime*, belonged to the Church, and ought to be restored. The real meaning of the insidious plan, however, is, not precisely a veneration for the Church, but that the *old regime*, in all it's monstrous bearings, should be brought again into it's fullest operation. Against this it is that the KING and his Ministers are contending, in opposition to those who would carry royalty beyond the most splendid signification of the word despotism, and who are supported in their labours by the PRINCES of the Royal House, and by persons immediately about the KING himself. This is the plain and simple state of the struggle, which is thus left to the decision of wisdom, or of madness.

An article from Paris *of the twenty-first of March* states, that the first and second Council of War of the first Military Division, will, *before the first of March*, take cognizance of the processes in contumacy against Generals LALLEMAND, DELABORDE, CLAUSEL, EXCELMANS, and LEFEBVRE DESNOUETTES. The writer, perhaps, meant *the first of April*, and as he had before experienced the *wisdom* of the Censors, he is now in danger of encountering the vengeance of their *folly*.

The London Journals of Tuesday conveyed some additional intelligence from Paris, to which we refer, and also to the same sources of information for the proceedings in the House of Commons relative to the Budget of the English CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER. The whole of the War Taxes, under the head of Customs, are to be made permanent, and carried to the Consolidated Fund. The Excise War Duties, which are to be kept separate from that Fund, are to be continued for a period of five years, but Mr. VANSITTART "saw no early prospect of being able to give up those duties."—This looks as if they would receive the same honour with their companions. The interest of the Loan is to be provided for by regulations, and by the consolidation of existing duties. These regulations probably mean an augmentation of duties, and JOHN BULL, after his late mighty bustle, may find himself nearly in the same situation as when it began.

The PRINCE REGENT was to have returned to London on Wednesday last.—No mail due.

On Thursday, a highly respectable Meeting was held at the New Rooms, the MAYOR in the Chair, for the purpose of considering the utility and advantage of establishing a *Saving Fund* for the County and City of Waterford. The measure was unanimously adopted, and all the preliminary steps established. We do not at present enter into the subject, as we shall speedily lay a full view of it before the Public. In eleven weeks, the sum of One Thousand Two Hundred and One Pounds, Fifteen Shillings, was paid into the Belfast Saving Bank.

An account of the following atrocious outrage has been conveyed to us from a source on which the Public may implicitly rely. About 8 o'clock on the night of Monday last, the house of Captain STUBBER, in Ballynakill, Queen's County, was robbed of 100 guineas in gold, £200 in bank notes, and a large quantity of plate. The plunderers were four in number, of whom two remained as centinels outside the house, and two entered it. One of them repaired to the parlour, and the other to the hall of the Servants, whom he secured. The rings were taken from off the fingers of Mrs. STUBBER, and her husband's watch was also taken.—The articles, as they were collected, were handed to their companions on the outside. No injury was offered, and these nightly visitors affected to be jocular, talked of travelling in Mr. STUBBER's carriage, drank four bottles of wine, and remained till four o'clock in the morning. The house is situated at the extreme end of the Town; there are some adjacent cottages, but it is about 100 yards distant from the inhabited part of the street.

The Public will learn with peculiar satisfaction, that the place at Tramore, into which so many of the bodies of the unfortunate Passengers wrecked in the *Seahorse* were thrown, is to be enclosed at the expense of Government, and adorned with some suitable ornaments.

The *Correspondent* has published a letter relative to BONAPARTE, the statements contained in which it doubts. It represents BONAPARTE as endeavouring to obtain seamen, and permission to amuse himself in sailing about St. Helena. Passing the boundary assigned him, in one of his studious moods, and not yielding to the order to return, the centinel fired at, but missed him. BONAPARTE complained to the Governor; the man was asked, if he meant to shoot General BONAPARTE? He replied that he did, and was honourably acquitted. It is at least true, that Sir H. LOWE has twelve thousand pounds a year, as Governor of the Island.

KILKENNY, MARCH 28.—We understand, that his Worship, the Mayor, (the Rev. Mr. Herbert,) with the most considerate regard to the accommodation of the citizens, has represented to the Hon. Baron George, who sits in the City Court, that this being the day of the Great Fair of Kilkenny, attendance in the Court would be extremely inconvenient to people in business; and also, that the learned Judge most readily acceded to his Worship's request to relieve jurors, &c. from attendance this day in that Court. Such courtesies as these strengthen the links of society, and shed a brilliant lustre over the names of people of rank.—*Moderator.*

[Nothing of material importance occurred in either Court yesterday. In each, one person was sentenced to 7 years transportation. An action of trespass, brought by Tobias Budd, of Dunkit, Esq. against Mr. Peter Walsh, Attorney, Waterford, was tried before Baron George, and a verdict was found for the Plaintiff—damages 41s. and 6d. costs. Particulars in our next.]—*Ibid.*

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, MARCH 29.

ARRIVED,

27th—Mansfield Packet; Cossack, Newton, London, ballast; Salacia, Griffiths, Milford, ditto; Suwaroff, Nicholls, Jersey, cheese, herrings, linen, &c.

28th—Gower Packet; Grace and Peggy, Nicholls, Swansea, coals; Amity, Harris, Newport, ditto; Dolphin, Down, Bilboa, ballast; Quebec, Williams, Charente, brandy, Liverpool.

29th—Auckland Packet; Industry, Cragg, Whitehaven, coals and empty sacks.

SAILED,

27th—Aurora, Nicholls, Youghal, ballast; Kenersley Castle, Transport, Forbes, Cork, Freeling Packet. Put back—Blessing, Allen.

28th—Camden Packet

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE IN CHRIST CHURCH YARD.

☞ Inquire of N. B. SKOTTOWE.

Waterford, March 30, 1816.

FOR ST. JOHN'S & HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND,

THE BRIG MARIA, Burthen 220 tons, and now lying in passage, will sail on or about 6th of April; has Six State Rooms in her Cabin.

For Freight or Passage apply to Mr. PATRICK HAYES, Publican, Barronstrand street.

March 27, 1816.

REWARD.

STOLEN from off the Lands of ULLID, in the County of Kilkenny, on the night of WEDNESDAY, the 20th Instant, a RED IN-CALF COW, with a white Stripe on her Back, and an IN CALF HEIFER, with Yellow Sides and White Back.—They were both seen going over the Bridge of Ross on the following Friday Evening. Whoever gives such information as will lead to their Recovery, and prosecutes to conviction any of the Persons concerned in taking them away, shall receive TWENTY GUINEAS REWARD, on application to me.

NICHOLAS POWER.

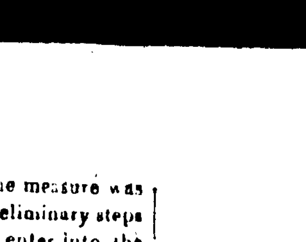
Snowhill, March 28, 1816.

TURNPIKE ROAD,

SHANKIL TO WATERFORD.

THE TRUSTEES will receive Proposals and contract for the REPAIR of the ROAD, at the King's Arms, Thomastown, on SATURDAY, the 6th April. ABRAHAM ROTHE, *Treasurer.*

March 8th, 1816.



GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that the Packet KING GEORGE, Captain COOKE, 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 30, 1816.

HAY FOR SALE,

AND HOUSES TO BE LET.

TWO HOUSES on JOHN'S-HILL, next to Miss REYNETT's, containing EIGHT APARTMENTS—with GARDEN and OUT OFFICES Also several HOUSES in UPPER ROW, of different Constructions, with TWO FIELDS at the Rere of said Houses.

A Quantity of well-saved HAY to be sold by the Ton.

*** For further Particulars apply to Mr. KING, Kingville. March 23, 1816.

HOUSE & FIELDS.

TO BE LET, from the 25th Instant, four Acres of choice GROUND, at this side of Mr. THOMAS SARGENT's Demesne, on which is a handsome SLATED HOUSE, COW HOUSE, &c. Also, Three Acres and a Half at Hennessy's Road, nearly adjoining the Manor Garden. Both Concerns are enclosed from the Road by Walls 7 feet high, and are otherwise well fenced and divided. Apply to J. COOKE, George's street.

Waterford, March 23, 1816.

A BATHING LODGE

IN THE VILLAGE OF FEATHARD.

TO BE LET, from the 25th of March next, the TURRET and FIVE ACRES of excellent LAND.—Proposals to be made to the Marquis of ELY, or the Rev. J. KENNEDY, Feathard.

March 20, 1816.

FLAX SEED & CLOVER SEED.

JUST arrived to JOSEPH JACOB and Co. 50 Hhds. and 20 Half Hhds of Prime American FLAXSEED, and 16 Sacks of English RED CLOVER SEED, which will be sold on moderate Terms

Waterford, 3d Mo. 23, 1816.

They are as usual supplied with Square and Round TIMBER, DEALS, LATHS, LEAD, SLATES, and other Articles in the Building Line; also, English OAK BARK, and a few Hhds. of TALLOW.

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, opposite the back entrance to the Barracks, and 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,

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 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.

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, 2nd February, 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.