PARTICULARS OF THE REDUCTIONS IN THE STAFF OF THE ARMY.

(ABSTRACT OF THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENT.)

The following are the Reductions proposed to be made from the estimated charge of the Staff at home and abroad for the year 1816 :—

STAFF IN GREAT BRITAIN, INCLUDING JERSEY, GUERNSEY, AND ALDERNEY.

At Head-Quarters.—Adjutant-General's Office to be reduced to the peace rate. The Adjutant-General to be taken off the Staff as a Lieut.-General ; reverting to an allowance of £500 per annum, formerly granted when an Adjutant-General was not upon the Staff. Deputy Adjutant-General to be taken off the Staff as Major-General. Deputy-Adjutant-General Recruiting Department discontinued. Quarter-Master-General's Office to be reduced to the same rate as the Adjutant-General's, to be also taken off the Staff as a Major General. Deputy Quarter-Master-General on the same footing as Deputy-Adjutant-General. One Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General to be discontinued. Contingencies for the Officers discontinued. The total annual saving under this head amounts to £2632 8s. 6d. and the saving for the present year to £1524 10s. 3d.

South Britain.—Four Major-Generals, 4 Aides-de-Camp, 4 Aides de Camp to the Prince Regent, 4 Brigade Majors, 5 Temporary Assistant Quarter-Masters General, 2 Inspectors of Army-Clothing, 3 Commandants of Hospitals.

Guernsey and Jersey—2 Lieut.-Generals and 4 Aides-de-Camp, to be replaced by 2 Major-Generals, with one Aide-de-Camp each.

Alderney.—One Major-General and one Aide-de-Camp.

North Britain.—One Lieut.-Gen. and 2 Aides-de-Camp.

Medical Staff in Great Britain.—One Inspector of Hospitals, 3 Deputy Inspectors, 2 Physicians, 11 Surgeons, 3 Apothecaries, 5 Assistant Surgeons, 8 Hospital Assistants, 2 Dispensers of Medicines, 1 Hospital Purveyor, 2 Deputy Purveyors, 4 Purveyors' Clerks, 1 Chaplain of the Forces.—Contingencies for the Military Staff Officers.

These reductions make the total annual saving for Great Britain £26,702 13s. 6d.—in this year £15,010 1s.

Ireland.—3 Lieutenant-Generals, 6 Aides-de-Camp, 4 Major-Generals, 4 Aides-de-Camp, 1 Adjutant-General to be taken off the Staff as Major-General, 1 Quarter-Master-General, 3 Assistant Adjutants-General, 6 Assistant Quarter-Masters-General. 15 Majors of Brigade.

Irish Medical Staff.—2 Deputy Inspectors of Hospitals, 3 Surgeons, 4 Hospital Mates, contingencies for the Military Staff.

Total annual saving for Ireland, in British currency, £23,230 15s. 11d.—Saving for the present year £14,490 2s. 4d.

STAFF ON FOREIGN STATIONS.

Canada.—1 Major-General, 1 Aide-de-Camp, 1 Major of Brigade, 1 Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, 2 Hospital Assistants, 1 Deputy Purveyor.

Nova Scotia.—1 Major of Brigade, 1 Surgeon, 2 Hospital Assistants.

Bahamas.—1 Hospital Mate.

Bermuda.—1 Major-General, 1 Aide-de-Camp, 1 Hospital Assistant, 1 Dispenser of Medicines, 1 Purveyor's Clerk.

Jamaica.—1 Commander of Forces, 4 Aides-de-Camp, 1 Surgeon.

Gibraltar.—1 General, 3 Aides-de-Camp, 1 Assistant Barrack-Master-General, 1 Surgeon, 9 Hospital Assistants.

Malta and Ionian Islands.—1 Lieutenant-General 2 Aides-de-Camp, 1 Major General, 1 Aide de Camp, 2 Chaplains of the Forces, 1 Major of Brigade.

Cape of Good Hope.—1 Commander of the Forces, 4 Aides-de-Camp, 1 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, 1 Brigade Major, 1 Physician, 1 Deputy Purveyor.

Mauritius.—1 Commander of the Forces, with 4 Aides-de-Camp, to be replaced by a Major General with 1 Aide-de-Camp; 1 Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, 1 Surgeon.

Ceylon.—1 Commander of the Forces, 4 Aides-de-Camp.

St. Helena.—One Inspector of Militia, included in the estimate through a clerical error.

Total on Foreign Stations:—Annual saving, £29,031 8s. 6d. ; this year, £10,787 8s. 8d.

The whole of these reductions make a total annual saving of £81,597 6s. 5d. ; and for the present year a saving of £41,812 2s. 3d.

Several questions of law having been proposed by M. Dupin, the defender of Sir Robert Wilson and Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson, they have been officially transmitted to London, and answered by three English Lawyers, in the following letter addressed to Lord Castlereagh :—

"My Lord—We have had the honour of receiving the orders of your Lordship by a letter from Mr. Hamilton, dated the 7th, transmitting to us several papers from Sir Charles Stuart, his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of France, relative to the course of proceeding which it is proposed to adopt against Sir Robert Wilson, Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson, and to which our attention is chiefly called with relation to the questions which conclude the statement of M. Dupin. Your Lordship calls upon us to furnish the official statement required in answer to these questions. Eager to obey your Lordship's orders, we have the honour of observing, that when a foreigner is accused of a crime or offence against the law of England, he is tried according to the rules of that law—his guilt or innocence is established according to the established maxims of the English Law.

"With respect to the right of being tried by a Jury, composed partly of English, and partly of foreigners, this right is secured to the accused by the Statute 20th Edward III. chap. 13, and formally recognized by the Statute 8th Henry VI. chap. 29.

"When a foreigner under accusation is called upon to defend himself against the charges brought against him, he has the right of demanding that the Jury by whom he is to be tried shall be composed half of foreigners, and half of English subjects. It is not necessary that the foreigners should be of the same country with the accused ; if, however, a sufficient number of the same country are to be found within the Bailliwick, or Officer charged with returning the Jury Pannel, they are always chosen in preference. If it should so happen, that there are not a sufficient number of foreigners, of the same country with the accused, the number may be completed by means of English subjects.

It is the Sheriff, or the Officer whose duty it is to return the Jury Pannels, who also returns the list of foreign Jurors, and he ought to take care to select twelve of every description, in order that six of each twelve may be chosen by ballot to serve on Juries. It is not necessary that the foreign Juryman should have the same qualification with regard to property as the English Juryman. This is provided for by the statute of Henry VI. to which we have alluded.

"If a foreigner and an Englishman are included in the same indictment, and the foreigner demands a Jury of half aliens, the persons accused may be tried separately, in order to secure to the foreigner the advantage of a Jury of half aliens, and to the Englishman that of an English Jury.

"Such is the general principle established by the Statutes of which mention has been made. The Statute, however, of 1st Philip and Mary, chap. 10, which enacts that all proceedings in treason should be prosecuted according to the Common Law, has repealed the Statute 28 of Edward III. and taken away this privilege of a Jury half aliens, in cases of high treason. It is so stated in Lord Hale's Pleas of the Crown, vol. 2, page 271, and the cases there cited.

"In all the proceedings which take place in England, whatever may be their nature, if letters or printed papers in a foreign language are produced, they are translated by an interpreter, who is sworn to interpret and translate fairly and truly.

"We believe we have answered all the questions which have been proposed to us in the name of Sir Robert Wilson, Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson ; and we have the honour, &c.

(Signed) "CHRIST. ROBINSON,
"W. GARROW,
"S. SHEPHERD.

"Lord Viscount Castlereagh."

LIMERICK FARMING SOCIETY.

[*From the Limerick Advertiser.*]

The Ploughing Match, which took place at Newcastle on Saturday last, under the directions of the Limerick Agricultural Society, was highly gratifying to the friends of agricultural improvement.—The novelty of the spectacle in this part of the country, and the fineness of the day, attracted a numerous and respectable assemblage.

The Field was laid out in divisions, containing a quarter of an acre ; and nine Ploughs being previously entered, at 12 o'clock the Ploughmen drew lots for places. Each having taken his ground, they started together at half past twelve. The openings were all made with rectilinear exactness, and the work proceeded in a regular and beautiful manner. The accuracy of the workmen, the docility of the horses, and the straightness and cleanness of the furrows, seemed to meet the unqualified approbation of every person present. The anxiety displayed by the friends of the Candidates, and by the spectators in general, was highly gratifying, as it afforded a pledge of the beneficial consequences to be expected from a continuance of similar competitions in the county. A party of Dragoons attended on the ground, to prevent the pressure of the crowd from interrupting the Ploughmen and the furrows from being trampled and defaced—thus order was preserved, and the most useful and important of the arts of peace was marked by the respect shown to it by the distinguished military characters who were present.

The Ploughing was finished, in admirable style, at four o'clock. The Judges were, Brudenell Plummer, Poole Gabbett, and John Torrance, Esqrs. ; these Gentlemen had not entered the Field till the work was completed. They now proceeded to inspect the several lots with the most scrupulous attention. After the closest examination, they adjudged the *First Prize* in

CLASS 1. *The Society's Silver Cup*, to Thomas Phelps, Esq. of Greige farm ; and the Second Prize, *an Iron Plough and the Society's Silver Medal*, to Alexander Rose, Esq. of Ballyanrahan, in the county of Limerick. The premium of five pounds was adjudged to William Kippe, ploughman to Mr. Phelps ; and three pounds to Michael Murray, ploughman to Mr. Rose.

IN CLASS 2. The premium of ten pounds was adjudged to John M'Night, of Newcastle, whose Plough was held by his son ; and the premium of five pounds to Dan. Fitzgibbon, who held his own plough.

The Society were so fully convinced of the excellence of the respective ploughmen, that they unanimously voted a gratuity of Two Guineas to each of the unsuccessful competitors. Two Guineas were also voted to Henry Kendall, of Newmarket, who exhibited three ploughs of approved workmanship, which he offered for sale at Three Guineas and a half each.

The Members of the Society, on their return to town, sat down to a plentiful Farmer's dinner, at Swinborn's—the unavoidable absence of the President, the Earl of Clare, was much regretted.

The Chair was filled by Thomas Rice, Esq. of Mount Trenchard, a sincere and zealous friend to the interests of the society. The toasts were prefaced by a few brief observations from the chair, and were drunk in excellent whiskey punch.—The King—Success to the Plough—The Farming Society of Ireland, and thanks for their liberal assistance—The Dublin Society—The Cork Institution—The Limerick Agricultural Society. On introducing this latter toast, the President stated, that he congratulated the county on the zeal which had that morning been displayed in the great cause of Agricultural Improvement, and upon the auspicious commencement of an Institution, whose leading principle was to call forth benevolence in the higher ranks, industry in the lower, and to unite both by the reciprocal ties of obligations conferred and gratitude returned—For no person but a superficial observer can limit the advantages of Agricultural Societies to mere improvement in farming—they tend to more important consequences—they tend to encourage general habits of industry, order, and propriety—thus contributing to the general civilization of mankind. It is from these moral causes that Agricultural Societies are entitled to the peculiar patronage of all persons who have at heart the permanent interest of their fellow-citizens. The President concluded, by requesting Gentlemen not to content themselves with mere individual effort, but, on the contrary, whenever any important fact came to their knowledge, whenever any practical experiment was made under their direction, to report the case fully to the Secretary ; thus removing one of the great bars to Agricultural Improvement, the want of practical observations, by which the abstract reasonings of theorists may be explained and corrected. The President then gave the healths of the Earl of Clare—Edward Croker, Esq.—Sir Edward O'Brien—and John Waller, Esq. whose benevolent and generous efforts for the improvement of his Tenantry have received the reward of the Honorary Medal of the Farming Society of Ireland ; this toast was received with the strongest demonstrations of respect and esteem.

The healths of Joseph Gubbins, Esq.—Thomas Walker, Esq.—and the Rev. J. Pinkerton—were also drunk, and reports were made on various subjects of agricultural interest. Amongst these, we particularly noticed the statement of a crop of wheat, reaped by John M'Namara, Esq. which, in 1813, produced in gross value, £60 an acre, 20 barrels of grain to the acre, and £20 for straw.—An acre of wheat on Mr. Gubbins's farm was also stated to have produced, even at the depreciated rates of 1815, a gross return of £19 10s. 0d.—A field of perennial rye grass, sown after flax, by the same enlightened Agriculturist, was reported, yielded this year, in *seed only*, £9 10s. 0d. an acre.

The late Ploughing Match has called forth so general a feeling of emulation among the farmers, that we sincerely hope the Committee may comply with the general wish, and appoint a second meeting for April or May.

WATERFORD ASSIZES.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

The Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, and the Hon. Robert S. Conway, for the King, at the relation of Richard Edward Gumbleton, Esq. against Francis Peard, Esq.

We *(Cork Intelligencer)* have been favoured by a Gentleman, who attended the Assizes of Waterford upon professional business, with the following Report of this prosecution, which had been brought to trial upon a criminal information granted by the Court of King's Bench against Mr. Peard, for using language to provoke Mr. Gumbleton to fight a duel.

As the trial was about to be entered upon, Mr. O'Driscoll, of Counsel for Mr. Peard, offered to have an ample and satisfactory apology made by his Client, if the prosecution were given up—this offer was declined.

Mr. Burrowes then stated the case for the Crown nearly as follows—he said Mr. Gumbleton was actuated solely by motives of public duty to go on with this prosecution against Mr. Peard, to whom, notwithstanding the extraordinary and unwarrantable conduct of Mr. Peard, he (Mr. Gumbleton) entertained not a particle of resentment. Mr. Gumbleton applied about two terms back to the King's Bench for an information against the Traverser, upon an affidavit setting forth a series of facts of so positive and conclusive a nature, with regard to the criminality of Mr. Peard, that the Court felt it their duty to grant the order sought for by his client, and the information, which was then most carefully submitted to the Jury for their decision, was immediately filed. The facts of the case, as would be given in evidence, Mr. Burrowes said, were—Mr. Gumbleton possessed a considerable estate in that county, and having determined that his grounds should not be trespassed upon, and in order that the game thereon should be preserved, he appointed a man, named Patrick Curley, his gamekeeper, with directions that no one should be suffered to kill game on his estates. Mr. Gumbleton about two years back went to the Continent, leaving those directions with the gamekeeper.—Soon after which the Traverser assumed a right of sporting on the grounds, and exercised this assumed right repeatedly, though warned by Curley against doing so. In May, 1813, a transaction occurred, which in fact led to the present prosecution:—About five o'clock of a morning, while Curley was in bed, he heard a shot fired, upon which he arose, and, upon opening the door, he found his dog had been shot. He was not long left in doubt as to the person who fired the shot ; he found that Mr. Peard and another Gentleman were on the grounds, and he asked Mr. Peard whether he had shot the dog, and Mr. Peard immediately levelled his gun at Curley, and threatened to serve him as he did the dog, and actually snapped the gun at him, which burned priming, but it could never be ascertained whether the gun was loaded. On Mr. Gumbleton's return from the Continent, and on hearing of this transaction, he directed his gamekeeper to prosecute Mr. Peard, and he employed an agent for that purpose, directing to have the prosecution conducted with all possible gentleness. The information was returned to the last Waterford Assizes, and the Clerk of the Crown framed the proper indictments upon the information—one for maliciously firing at the Gamekeeper, and another for a common assault—both of which were found by the Grand Jury. Upon the trial, however, the capital indictment was instantly given up, and a proposition was then made by Mr. Peard's Counsel, which was acceded to, that Mr. Peard should make an apology, and that the proceeding should go no further. Upon this a Juror was withdrawn, and the prosecution dropped. The apology was not since given or required ; and Mr. Burrowes said, that from that moment the Traverser was impregnated with a violent resentment against Mr. Gumbleton. He (Mr. G.) had occasion to go to the City of Cork during the last Assizes for that county, and, on the Parade in Cork, Mr. Peard, with a stick in his hand, came up to Mr. Gumbleton, and said he wanted to speak with him privately, which Mr. Gumbleton declined, and they parted. Mr. Peard met Mr. Gumbleton on the Parade afterwards, and addressing Mr. Gumbleton, said, "you are a scoundrel and a coward." His client declined reciprocating this ruffianly language, and he determined to give the Traverser an early and a salutary lesson, by bringing his conduct before the Public, and his person before the King's Bench.

Mr. Burrowes hoped the time was past, when a profligate disregard of life induced every man to dub himself a Gentleman and a man of courage, by an indiscriminate appeal, upon every trivial occasion, to arms. It was enough that the law of honour should be considered a concurrent jurisdiction with the law of the land—he hoped it would never be considered a paramount jurisdiction. These prosecutions were at this day rare, because the offence which called for such a proceeding was, he was proud to say, subsiding. The last prosecution for a similar offence was had in an adjacent county, where a respectable Gentleman, high in the army, and now no more, gave an example of forbearance, and of his respect for the laws, which Mr. Gumbleton had nobly followed. A Subaltern Officer had grossly insulted him, and, instead of entering into a conflict with him, he left his prosecution to the offended laws of his country, while he went abroad to meet its enemy, and there bravely met a death in the field, which he would have scorned to risk in a disgraceful broil at home.

After Mr. Burrowes had closed his statement, Mr. O'Driscoll, on the part of Mr. Peard, rose and prayed permission to withdraw the plea filed, and to plead guilty ; and although he was well aware that the costs of the prosecution were no consideration to Mr. Gumbleton, yet it was right that his client should pay them, and he would hope that the proceedings would not be followed up against his client, a young man who had only recently attained the age of twenty-one years, and who then felt and admitted that his conduct was unwarrantable, Mr. Peard would make oath that Curley, the gamekeeper, had told him that he would have given up any idea of the first prosecution, but for his master's commands, and this was what gave rise to what had occurred—he now was satisfied he had been deceived.

Mr. Justice Daly observed, that it was admitted, that this was one of the most unprecedented aggressions ever attempted on a gentleman of respectability and moderate conduct, and made too without any other provocations, than his endeavouring to assist the laws. Mr. G.'s object appeared to have been, to correct the misconduct of a rash young man, and for this an offence of the most enormous nature is committed towards him, and if not punished as its enormity required, could only proceed from the sincere contrition of the Traverser, and he hoped that what then passed would have a due and proper effect on him for the remainder of his life. The judgment of the Court above may at any time be called for, and he hoped the Traverser would in the mean time correct his conduct from a better motive than the apprehension of punishment, and that his principal inducement so to do, would be the laudable and merciful conduct of Mr. Gumbleton.

All the Captains of the English Militia, and the greater part of those of the Irish Militia, having sent in separate Memorials to the Prince Regent, praying compensation during Peace, have received for answer, that his Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to take their claims under consideration. It is supposed, that those Captains of the Irish Militia, who have not already sent in Memorials will do so before Easter.

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,897. SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1816. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

TO BE SOLD,

THE INTEREST of the HOUSE in which the late Mrs. MARY NEWPORT resided—it is roomy and equal to the accommodation of a large Family.

☞ Application at said House.

Waterford, April 4, 1815.

WANTED,

BY THE MERCHANTS OF YOUGHAL,

A BUTTER & CASK INSPECTOR,

Who can produce satisfactory Testimonials of his Fitness for the Situation.

Application to WM. S. GREEN, Secretary.

Youghal, March 30, 1816.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF APRIL,

At Dungarvan, in the County Waterford,

AN INTEREST in the DWELLING-HOUSE, GARDEN, BACK YARD, & extensive CONCERNS, in the Main Street of the Town of DUNGARVAN, wherein DAVID CARTER, deceased, lately resided—held for the remainder of a Term of Years, whereof 953 are unexpired, from the 25th March, subject to the Rent of £45 10s. sterling per annum, and where in SIX DWELLING HOUSES, a STORE HOUSE, HEMP HOUSE, and other OUT OFFICES, have been erected by the said DAVID CARTER.

Also, an INTEREST in a FIELD at the rere of said Premises—held for a Term of Eighty Years, to run from the 25th of March, provided the Reverend JABEZ HENRY shall so long continue Incumbent of the Parish of Dungarvan, subject to £11 7s. 6d. yearly.

Also, TWO MILCH COWS and ONE MARE.

Likewise to be sold, the new HULL of the SLOOP called the *Three Sisters*, burden about 75 Tons, more or less, with the Chief Part of her SPARS and RIGGING—HALF of the SLOOP *Three Brothers*, burden about Fifty Tons, more or less—the *Duke of Devonshire* FISHING SMACK—HALF the *Friends* of Cork, FISHING SMACK—a Quantity of the best OAK TIMBER, for Ship Building—several Tons of choice COALS—a Quantity of SALT—and Sundry other Articles. April 2, 1816.

Mr. LUKE HOWARD, *Auctioneer*, Youghal.

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.

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.

THE NEW BRIG CESSNOCK, six months old, copper fastened, A. STEWART, Master, burden per Register 185 Tons, will accept of a Freight to America, or the Mediterranean, if any encouraging Offers be made.

Application to be made to Mr. RICHARD POPE, or to the Master on board.

Waterford, April 2, 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 ;

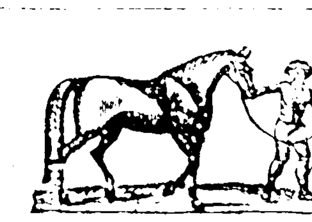
AND

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 Burden, on her Passage from LIVERPOOL, will touch at CORK about the 8th April, and take *Cabin Passengers only* for NEW ORLEANS—Apply to C. RIGG.

New Ross, March 26, 1816.



TO STAND AT NEW ROSS,

At Five Guineas Blood Mares—Three & a Half Guineas Others—[illegible] the Groom,

THE beautiful, high bred, CHESNUT HORSE [illegible] by *[illegible]*, Dam [illegible] by [illegible] ... He covered in Season [illegible] ... [illegible] Years old ... Won [illegible] at Newmarket, beating [illegible] ... as fast a Horse as any in England until [illegible] required.

GOOD GRASS provided, on the usual Terms. [illegible] taken away until first paid for, the Groom being accountable. Ross, Feb. 14, 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.

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 £[illegible]

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.

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. Kilbane, THOMAS CHRISTMAS, Esq. Dublin—and Mr. SAMUEL ROBERTS, Waterford.

March 16, 1816.

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, Colbeck street, Waterford. March 25, 1816.

FIRE AND LIFE.

NORWICH UNION OFFICE,

ESTABLISHED 1797 ;

CHIEF OFFICE FOR IRELAND,

2, CAPEL STREET, DUBLIN.

TRUSTEES.

The Duke of Somerset. | *Right Hon. Lord Saltoun.*
The Duke of Argyle. | *Lord Viscount Althorpe.*
Earl Craven. | *Lord Viscount Barnard.*

&c. &c. &c.

FIFTY PER CENT

May be saved by insuring at the above Office

POLICIES FALLING DUE ON THE 25TH OF MARCH WILL EXPIRE, UNLESS RENEWED ON OR BEFORE THE 9TH OF APRIL.

THOSE who insure at the NORWICH UNION merely deposit the usual Premiums, and, at the expiration of Seven Years they receive back such part of the Premium as shall be more than sufficient to defray Losses and Expenses.

The very considerable annual increase of business with which this Establishment has been favoured for twenty years, demonstrates that the Public begin to prefer this plan, to paying the Trading Offices an enormous profit on a small subscribed proportion of a large nominal capital. Indeed, it would be to suppose consequences do not follow causes, were it otherwise. Look at the List of Noblemen who are at the head of the Trustees, would they countenance any but a liberal and sound system? And consider also *Insurers* pay no more (in the Fire department near 10 per Cent. less) than elsewhere—Property is effectually secured, and a return of one half of the Premiums may be constantly expected every seven years—but what greater proof of its excellence could be adduced than the contemptible anonymous writing and whispering hostility resorted to by its cotemporaries.

The Stamp Duties paid by this Office in the last four years were, in

	£	s.	d.
1812	17,548	16	8
1813	20,485	0	8
1814	24,114	1	7
1815	29,260	0	0

The Members now consist of above 50,000, and Dividends of 40 per cent. have been paid within the last fourteen years, to above 14,000 Persons ; a few of their Names are given, that the Public may see and be convinced of the advantages having been actually realized.

	Prem. Paid. £	s.	d.	Am. Retd £	s.	d
C. Angus, Esq. *Newcastle,*	298	0	0	119	4	0
S. Wells, Esq. *Biggleswade,*	288	5	0	140	11	2
Right Hon. Lord Ongley,	44	2	8	22	11	10
J. Crane, Esq. *Liverpool,*	437	0	0	73	15	0

Surplus Capitals above £[illegible] are now *[illegible]* in aid of £50,000 Annual Receipts.

By Order,

D. C. ROWSE, *Acting Member.*

Mr. MAURICE FARRELL

Agent for Waterford.

Surgeon—ANDREW JOHNSON, Esq. Temple street.

Solicitor—GILBERT WHITSTER, Esq. St. Frederick street.

The annual payment of £[illegible] produces the enormous sum of £[illegible] 0 2s. 6d. in 35 years.

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—2 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 300 Loads of Stable and Farm Yard MANURE. March 13, 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 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.

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 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.

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 Aghavia, otherwise Aghavine, otherwise the two Aughavines, with their Subdenominations, called Ballyfleming, Curraghleigh, and Gurtavelly, otherwise Gurtavaddy—the Towns and Lands of Bryades, Ballymorisheen, Cooleloghinay, otherwise Cooleloghinagh, Cornveagh, otherwise Corneveigh, Gortkorkeran, otherwise Gortcorcrane, otherwise Gortcorkerane, Garrajames, otherwise Garranjames, East Barnageehy, Kilnotorah, Ballyvarrig, otherwise Ballyvarrigeightra, Boullycolman, otherwise Ballycolman, Drishanabegg, Drissanamore, otherwise Drisshanes and Mu[illegible] 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 Knocknagippa, otherwise Knocknagippan, otherwise Knockmonalergh, Ballydonnell, otherwise Ballydaniel, Ballyglarine, and Glasheen, 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 [illegible] day of May next, at the Hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Place aforesaid.—Dated this [illegible] 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. [illegible] Youghal, [illegible] ... [illegible] Solicitor, York street, Dublin, who are authorised to sell any of the Denominations by Private Contract.

TO BE LET.

A HOUSE IN CHRIST CHURCH YARD.

☞ Inquire of N. B. SKOTTOWE.

Waterford, March 30, 1815.

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.

BACON AND PROVISION STORES.

TO BE LET, and entered upon immediately, for any Term of Years that may be agreed upon, the extensive CONCERNS of Mr. PETER ROE, of Carrick on Suir, attached to which is a neat and comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, with a well enclosed YARD and FLOWER-GARDEN. All the Utensils and Fixtures requisite for the Business are in perfect repair. These Concerns are likewise well calculated for a Distillery, which change could be effected at a trifling expense. The Ground attached to them comprises 1½ Acre, one half of which is nearly occupied by the Buildings.

Application to JOHN WOGAN, jun. Esq. Carrick-on-Suir, who will close with a solvent Tenant

The Concerns may be viewed by application at the Dwelling-House. March 6, 1815.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR,

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

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

ANTI-IMPETIGINES.

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

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

WHERE MAY BE HAD,

THE CELEBRATED

ABSTERGENT LOTION,

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

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

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

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

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—APRIL 5.

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. 9d.	29s. 0d.	per Cwt.
Scalded ditto,	25s. 0d.	27s. 6d.	per Cwt.
Beef,	20s. 0d.	25s. 0d.	per Cwt.
Oatmeal,	9s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	per Cwt.
Flour, first Quality,	—s. —d.	—s. —d.	per Bag
—— second,	38s. 0d.	40s. 0d.	per Bag
—— third,	22s. 0d.	25s. 0d.	per Bag
—— fourth,	16s. 0d.	18s. 0d.	per Bag
Wheat,	36s. 0d.	38s. 0d.	per Barrel.
Barley,	8s. 6d.	10s. 0d.	per Barrel.
Oats (common)	9s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	per Barrel.
—— (potatoe)	0s. 5d.	0s. 0d.	per Barrel.
Malt,	24s. 0d.	25s. 0d.	per Barrel.
Coals,	4s. 0d.	4s. 4d.	per Barrel.
Tallow (rough),	7s. 0d.	8s. 6d.	perStone.
Potatoes (new),	3d.	to 4d.	perStone.
Beef (quarters),	2½d.	4½d.	per lb.
Beef (joints),	5d.	6 d.	per lb.
Mutton (quarters),	5 d.	6 d.	per lb.
Mutton (joints),	6d.	7 d.	per lb.
Pork,	4½d.	5d.	per lb.
Butter,	20d.	21d.	per lb.
[illegible]		£32 0s.	per Ton.
Whiskey,	10s. 4d.	8d.	per Gal.

LONDON.

MONDAY, APRIL 1.

We have received the Paris Papers of Thursday last, and they are still occupied with the eternal Budget. It was observed by one of the Deputies, that he feared they would scarcely have done with the Budget of 1816, before they were called upon to vote the Budget of 1817. Upon the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Berri, one million and a half of francs have been voted for the establishment of the Duke, and the same sum for the outfit of the illustrious couple. The King has destined 500,000 of the latter sum to the immediate relief of the Departments, and the Duke a similar sum out of his establishment towards the same object. Very praise-worthy conduct in both. But do not let us forget, that the King of France has, for his own household, besides the revenue of the royal domains, above a million sterling, and that, before this increase, the Duke de Berri had 2,000 000 francs a year, nearly £100,000 sterling; so that he will now have about £140,000 a year for his marriage establishment, a sum equivalent to nearly £300,000 in this country. This remark it seems necessary to make, on account of the panegyrics which some of our cotemporaries seem inclined to bestow upon the conduct of France. Messrs. Wilson, Hutchinson, and Bruce, have been removed to the Conciergerie.—*Courier.*

The number of important and lucrative places held by Royer Collard, Monsieur Pasquier, &c. has given birth to the following Madrigal:—

CONJUGAISON DU VERBE CUMULO.
Cumulo, dit Royer Collard,
Cumulabo, repond De Serre,
Sat cumulavi, pour ma part
Ajoute Pasquier, leur compere,
Las de voir cumuler autant,
Amis, delivrons nous sans scrupule,
Le tout ce trio cumulant
Le peuple, qui ne rien cumule.

We received this morning American Papers to the 21st of February. They contain the following article relative to the Commercial Convention with this country, which has been regularly carried into effect by the American Executive; but the discussions on the subject, both in the Senate and the House of Representatives, continue violent, the one resolutely refusing to receive the amended Bill of the other. The Hon. Rufus King has been nominated Governor of the State of New York. The Hon. George Tibbetts, Lieutenant-Governor.

"New York, Feb. 20.

"BRITISH CONVENTION.—By our Congressional proceedings it will be seen, that the Senate and the House of Representatives are at issue upon the passage of a law to give this Convention the operation that was intended. This disagreement of the two Houses, if persisted in, places the nation in a very novel situation. A Treaty has been made and ratified by both parties, and nevertheless it cannot go into effect, to benefit one of the contracting parties, according to its stipulations.—The Treaty was ratified by the Prince Regent soon after it was signed, and, shortly afterwards, the discriminating duties ceased in England, and our ships were admitted upon the same terms as British ships, according to one of the articles; this was about four or five months since. On our part, this article remains unexecuted, and British ships at this day continue to pay the discriminating duties and tonnage, and if the two branches of the Legislature adhere to their determinations, it must so remain, for we understand, that the Secretary of the Treasury will give no instructions to the Collectors touching this subject, until the Senate and House of Representatives have passed a Law repealing the Act, imposing the discriminating duties and tonnage."

"CONGRESS—SENATE, FEB. 15.

"On the motion of Mr. Bibb, the Senate resolved to insist on their disagreement to the amendments to the Bill concerning the Convention of Commerce with Great Britain, and agreed to the conference, to which they appointed Messrs. King, Barbour, and Bibb, on their part."

The Prince Regent is so perfectly restored to health, as to be able to transact official business with all the Cabinet Ministers, and will have a public Levee in the course of a few days.

The general answer to the numerous inquiries to-day at Carlton-house, after the Prince Regent's health, was, "His Royal Highness's health is improving daily."

OPPOSITION HINT TO MR BROUGHAM.—*D'ye take! D'ye take!*—In announcing the result of the attack by the Broom fire-ship upon Fort Regent, we said, that "It seemed certain that all the Captains of the other ships would object to her ever being again brought forward in the line of battle." We were not mistaken. It is announced in an order published this morning from *Chronicle Cat*, that she is to be rated in future as a 20 gun ship, and "only to act occasionally as a fire ship." But as Buccaneers are not very famous for paying obedience to rules of discipline and of war, the Broom, it is supposed, will pay as little attention to this order for disrating her, as she did to the signals for not attacking Fort Regent, and will attempt to-night to come into line again.—*Courier.*

Rear-Admiral Sir Pultney Malcolm is appointed to succeed Sir George Cockburn in the command at St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Mauritius. Sir Pultney arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday morning, and hoisted his flag in the *Newcastle*, 50, Captain Meynell. He will sail for the command in about 10 days. The Russian and French Commissioners will go out in the *Newcastle*; and the *Orontes* will take Baron Sturmer, the Austrian Commissioner. The King of Prussia does not intend to send a Commissioner.

THE PRINCE REGENT'S ASSOCIATES.

"Who associated with the most profligate of human beings."—*Reported Speech of Mr. Brougham in the Morning Chronicle.*

We find from the Newspapers for the last three months, that the following have been his Royal Highness's inmates and associates.—*Courier.*

The Queen.
Princesses Charlotte of Wales, Augusta and Mary.
The Archbishop of York and Lady.
Bishop of Exeter and Lady.
Earl and Countess of Liverpool.
Lord and Lady Castlereagh.
Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford.
Lord and Lady Ellenborough.
Lord and Lady de la Zouch.
Lord Sidmouth.
Countess of Chichester.
Lady Ilchester.
Lord and Lady Louvain.
Earl Percy.
Lady and the Misses Soudes.
Lady Brownlow.
Earl of Lonsdale and Lord Lowther.
Earl of Yarmouth.
Duke of Richmond.
Lord Strangford.
Lord Carleton.
Lady B. Parker and daughter.
Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Beckett, Mr. Croker, &c. &c. &c.

LEEDS, MARCH 30.—On Tuesday, a meeting of the Merchants and Manufacturers of this town and neighbourhood was held at the Court-House in this place, in consequence of a requisition from the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, to take into consideration the propriety of concerting measures to oppose any bill which may be brought into Parliament for the purpose of imposing a duty on the importation of foreign rape-seed, tallow and wool. J. Naylor, Esq. of Wakefield, being called to the chair, Mr. E. Smith, Solicitor to the Trustees of the Cloth-Hall, in this town, read the correspondence which had taken place on this subject with the County Members. It was admitted on all hands, that such a measure would be most ruinous to the woollen manufacture of the country, but as nothing definitive appeared to have been resolved upon by the Ministers on the subject, it was thought premature to interfere in the present stage of the business, either by memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, or Petition to the Legislature. It was, however, unanimously resolved, that the adoption of the measure alluded to would be attended with the most fatal result to the manufacturers of the country, and that it ought to be opposed to the utmost. A Committee of Merchants and Manufacturers was also appointed to take the most effectual means of opposing such duties.

CORN-EXCHANGE, APRIL 1.—Although there was but a small supply of Wheat this morning, the trade was not so brisk as expected, yet last Monday's prices were fully supported. Barley was rather heavy sale at the prices of this day week, having but few buyers. Peas, Beans, and Oats, are 1s. per quarter dearer. In other Grain there is little or no variation.

Wheat (Eng) 44s. 66s. 70s.	Small Beans.. 27s. to 30s.
Ditto (For.) 40s. 56s. 67s.	Tick Beans.. 23s. to 27s.
Rye.. ....25s. to 30s.	Ditto (new).. 60s. to 00s.
Barley (old).. 22s. to 26s.	Oats (Potatoe) 24s. to 27s.
Malt........ 50s. to 58s.	(Poland) 20s. to 24s.
White Peas.. 26s. to 28s.	(Feed).. 16s. to 22s.
Do to Boilers 32s. to 35s.	Fine Flour .. 50s. to 55s.
Grey Peas.... 25s. to 32s.	Rape seed .. 26l. to 28l.

ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.

Abstract of an Official Paper, Supplementary to the Ordnance Estimates, shewing some further reductions, Civil and Military, to be made in that Department.

ORDINARY.

UNDER THE HEAD OF SALARIES TO MASTER-GENERAL, &c.

Tower and Pall-mall.—5 Messengers, Inspector of Building Materials, Superintendant of Tradesmen, Assistant Superintendant of Shipping, Assistant Architect, Assistant Inspector of Small Arms, Clerk of Check at Lewisham, 3 Clerks to Treasurer.

UNDER THE HEAD OF WOOLWICH.

Laboratory.—Fire masters at Portsmouth and Plymouth prepared in three months, 1 Assistant Fire master at Woolwich, in six months.

Inspector of Artillery.—Assistant Inspector, one Clerk, Assistant Modellers.

Royal Carriage Department.—23 Assistant Inspector, 3 Constructors, 4 junior ditto, 5 Master Artificers, 5 Clerks, 1 Draughtsman.

Picket Field.—Clerk of the Cheque.

Barrack Department.—Of 36 Barrack Masters are suppressed—Canterbury, Christ-church, Colchester, Clacton, Eastbourne, Exeter, Lymington, Milford, Newcastle, Northfleet, Ringmer, Rye, Shorncliff, Witley.

N. B. The Barrack-Masters in Ireland are now under consideration.

Foreign Stations.—Surinam and Curacoa, Nine other Establishments reduced to an officer at £150 per annum, and two establishments to be raised by £400 a year, making a difference of £2560 annual saving.

Incidents to the Tower, &c.—43 Assistant Clerks, and 561 Artificers and Labourers reduced: but as the sum reduced already from the estimates of 1815 is £15,000, or three-eighths, it is not expected that this article can yet bear any more.

Military Corps.—3 troops Horse Artillery (officers transferred to the Drivers Corps); 1 troop Rocket Brigade; Riding house, including its Drivers Corps, reduced one half; Medical Establishment, which was reduced from 102 to 64 persons in the Estimates already presented, is further reduced by 12.

Military Academy.—12 Cadets.

The annual saving on the above reductions amounts to £38 442, and the actual saving for the present year to £20,480 10s.

EXTRAORDINARY.

Works and Repairs.—In Newfoundland and Nova Scotia to the amount of £3798; in the West Indies, £13,286; Surinam, Curacoa, and St. Eustatia, £1200.

Chatham.—Communication across Medway, £1421; Repairs, £10,000; Contingent Engineer Department, £1000; Portsmouth and Gosport, £10,000; Contingencies, £682; Plymouth, £3000.

Woolwich.—Military Ferry, £600.

Gravesend.—Military Ferry, £800; Laboratories, £5000; Weedon, 2 Clerks, £140.

Current Services and Contingencies in the Military Department abroad, £20,000; the same in Storekeeper's Department, £28,000; Contingencies of Field Train, £4000; Contingencies for Military Corps, £6000.

Staff Pay.—Inspector-General of Fortifications, Adjutant-General, Colonel Commandant of the Driver Corps being made a Major-General, field duty pay to Engineers, Overseer of Coast Batteries, Forage for 128 Horses reduced, upon 80 heavy Brigades; ditto for 184 Draught Horses upon four Troops of Horse Artillery reduced.

These Reductions in the Extraordinaries amount annually to £126,939 10s. and for this year to £109,461 5s. to which is to be added £9000 from the expected sale of horses, making the total for the present year £118,471 5s.

IRELAND.

No accurate return of the possible further reduction having been received, it is at present confined to the removal of the Commander of the Royal Engineers from the Staff, and the command pay of the Major-General commanding the Artillery. Also a reduction on the sum for works and repairs to the amount of £10 000.

These reductions make in Irish money £11,460, and in Sterling £10,578.

RECAPITULATION.

	Ann. Saving	Actual Saving.
Reductions in the Ordinary	£38,442 0 0	20,480 10 0
Reductions in the Extraordinary	126,939 10 0	118,471 5 0
	165 381 10 0	138,951 15 0
Reductions in Ireland	10,578 0 0	10,578 0 0
	£175,959 10 0	149,529 15 0
From the actual saving is to be deducted the charge of Allowances, Remunerations, &c. to Officers reduced—Allowance to General Mann, as Inspector General of Fortifications, in lieu of his Staff Pay, £770—to General Macleod, as Deputy Adj Gen. in lieu of his Staff Pay as Lieutenant-General, £1050		12,222 10 0
Total actual Saving		£137,307 5 0

TUESDAY, APRIL 2.

Stocks this day at One.

3 p. c. Cons 60¾	5 per cents 90 8⅝
Do. for Ac 61¾ ot	Om. (money) 16¼ pr.
3 per cent. Red. shut	Om. (payment) ——

We have received the Paris Papers of Friday and Saturday last. They have been for some time past remarkably barren of important intelligence. Two more Generals have received commutations of their sentences—General Travot for 20 years' imprisonment, and General Debelle for ten years.—Messrs. Wilson, Bruce, and Hutchinson, are to be tried about the 15th of this month.

We received this morning American Papers to the 26th of February. On the 17th, in the House of Representatives, in the debate on the Canadian Refugees, Mr. Speaker Clay, it is asserted in the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, had distinctly declared it to be his belief, that the present peace with England could not and would not be of long continuance.

Mr. Pitkin had moved a resolution, calling for information relative to duties on articles imported from the United States to Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; and on articles imported from the United States and other parts of America not belonging to Great Britain, into the British West Indies; and relative to duties on exports from Canada to the United States; and relative to duties on imports and exports to which the United States' vessels are subject in the ports of the British West Indies.

In the Assembly of New York, Mr. Von Renselner has introduced a bill to suspend, until the end of next Legislature, the restriction on Banks from issuing bills of a less denomination than one dollar, and to restrain the issuing of all bills of this description by individuals other than Bank Corporations.

Captain Nichols, from the Havannah, who left there on the 4th of February, had brought a report to New York, that there had been an insurrection among the Blacks at Nassau, New Providence, and that, at first, the Negroes got possession of the fort, but were ultimately subdued.

Extract of a Letter from a Friend, dated

"Calcutta, Sept. 18, 1815.

"I send you a few Calcutta papers by the brig Indus, of Salem, which is now on the point of sailing for the United States. I have very little information to communicate; what follows is all, except what the papers contain. The Emily arrived at Madras in 58 days from New York, took in part of her cargo there, (the first ship that took in a cargo since the peace in India,) and went to Calcutta to complete her loading, where she arrived Aug. 20. The Kensington arrived at Calcutta on the 16th August; was very near being lost on the western sea reef at the entrance of the river, where she was run aground by the pilot, but got off with the loss of her rudder—her time of sailing uncertain. The ship Hope, of Boston, to sail in two or three weeks, and the ship Favourite, of Salem, to sail in about the same time. The time of sailing of the Emily is uncertain. All kinds of goods here, suitable for our market, are very high and scarce, in consequence of the manufacturing of them being stopped when the war took place.—The above-mentioned vessels are all the Americans here. The ship Sidney, Capt. Myzic, arrived at Madras on the 2d inst.

A Mail from Hamburgh arrived this morning, and brought us one piece of information which surprized us. The Head of the Catholic Church has actually turned to the Jews in his difficulties, and the Jews have relieved them. The Pope has borrowed of them 860,000 scudi. The Jews have thus contributed to the welfare of the Christian Religion!

A private letter from Paris says, how truly we know not, that a letter written by Bonaparte, from St. Helena, has been intercepted at Paris. Its contents, and the manner in which it was intercepted, are not mentioned—nothing beyond the circumstance of such a letter having been intercepted.

Yesterday, the Dukes of York and Cumberland visited the Prince Regent at Carlton-house. His Royal Highness gave audiences to Lord Castlereagh, Earl Mulgrave, &c.

On Saturday, at one o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, which sat till past three; after which the Ministers went to attend the Prince Regent in Council at Carlton house. On Sunday another Cabinet Council was held at the same place at three o'clock, which sat till past six, which was attended by the Earls of Harrowby, Liverpool, and Bathurst, Viscount Melville, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. B. Bathurst, &c. Mr. Peel attended the sitting of the Cabinet.

THEATRE, DRURY-LANE.—Last night the Theatre was crowded to the highest seats to witness the first appearance of Mr. Kean, after the accident which interrupted his performances last week. The play was *The Merchant of Venice* Just as the curtain was rising, their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Gloucester and his amiable sister the Princess Sophia entered a box, and being recognised by the company, were greeted with a warm and animated welcome; and amidst the plaudits "*God save the King*" was called for; but the call was not understood, and the curtain rose for the commencement of the play. The spectators, however, would not suffer it to go on. Mr. Rae (drest in the character of *Bassanio*) came forward and respectfully desired to learn their pleasure. The answer was, "*God save the King!*" The Orchestra instantly began the Air. The *Dramatis Personæ* of the play came forward, and the National Song was sung, the whole company standing, and the play then commenced. On the appearance of Mr. Kean, in *Shylock*, a burst of acclamation testified the warm feeling of the house in his favour; but it was mixed with some tokens of disapprobation, and which were renewed as he was beginning to speak, upon which he stepped forward and addressed himself to the Company nearly to the following effect:—

"It is the first time in my life that I have been the unwilling cause of disappointment to the Public. That in this Theatre it is the first instance, out of 269 performances, I appeal to your own recollection, and to the testimony of the Managers.

"It is to your favour I owe whatever reputation I enjoy. It is upon your candour I throw myself, when prejudice would deprive me of what you have bestowed."

This short address was received with tumultuous applause. The acclamation was reiterated, and he entered on his part with the hearts and voices of all in his favour; and never, we must say, did we enjoy a more intellectual treat than his representation of the *Jew*. His voice was clear, strong, and emphatic. The implacable spirit of *Shylock* was displayed with an expression, both of eye and muscle, so striking, so keen, so penetrating, while the tone and fervour so perfectly accorded with the sentiment, that every passage drew from the House the most heartfelt testimony of applause.

Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6.

The London Journals of Monday present few topics that claim attention. From the Paris papers nothing can be expected. They uniformly exhibit a dull insipidity, and an unfruitfulness of intellect, which must either be the result of the most oppressive despotism, or of abject and voluntary slavery. In the present circumstances of France, the latter can hardly be supposed to be the case, and the former must be deemed the crime of censorial jurisdiction. Rumours are multiplied upon rumours, and those of them which are dangerous to the BOURBONS are embraced with avidity, and circulated with zeal which declines even secresy in the boldness of it's activity. The hope has begun to be indulged, that NAPOLEON will effect his escape, and it was even reported, that he was advancing towards France with an army of 400,000 Turks. Such was the public credulity, that it became necessary for the Prefects of the Department where the rumours prevailed to refute it by Proclamations. Differences between Austria and the ruling Powers of France are still talked of, and it is, perhaps, no extravagant supposition to anticipate, that they will end in producing another revolution in the latter country. Austria is said to have demanded indemnity from France for the late EMPRESS, and to have accompanied the demand with serious menaces. If there be any truth in this statement, it amounts to evidence of a desire to lay the foundation of a rupture between the two Nations. The League amongst the Allies is not so firm as it was, and no reflecting man ever looked forward to what has been preposterously called it's permanent duration. This is inconsistent with the nature of human affairs, and a mere theoretical chimera. The league has within itself the seeds of its dissolution, and their maturity may be more rapid than is generally imagined. In producing this event, the late proceedings in the Imperial Parliament may not be wholly without influence. From these the Continental States must have learned, that the British People can assume the attitude which belongs to them in domestic as well as in foreign affairs, and that they are too wise longer to sacrifice their own prosperity to that of Governments which have not shewn a reciprocal regard, and which have availed themselves of their triumphs to refuse promised freedom to their subjects, and to gratify the insatiable thirst for extended power.—The Imperial Parliament holds forth no example in which foreign Sovereigns can take pleasure, and its conduct is full of instruction which it must be their most anxious desire to keep back from the knowledge of their People. These things are calculated to produce alienation and distrust, and when once such feelings enter into any alliance its bonds are easily broken. The war against BONAPARTE was ostensibly undertaken in the cause of the People, and it was the strength of their arm which threw down to the ground his monstrous despotism. The Continental Treaties were ostensibly intended to promote the happiness of the People, but they became mere arrangements for the benefit of Royal Power, and the People were scarcely heard of but by way of traffic and of transference. This is the universal feeling throughout the Continent, and even the Russians have not received from the hands of ALEXANDER the expected fruits of their illustrious toils. Those fair promises of grace and liberty, with which his reign began, have, it seems, in the progress of his travels to France, encountered some region colder than his native soil, and have thus been converted into a new, and, of course, a more enlightened policy. Hungary is generally in a state of portentous discontent, and commotions there might tend to shake the Austrian Monarchy. Poland is yet without a name amongst the Nations, but eager to redeem it's fallen greatness, and meriting by it's virtues the loftiest independence. The press of Prussia has been bound in the severest fetters, but it's inhabitants are known almost to regret the sacrifices they have made, and to brood upon the desire of a change. France has been called a volcano that is tranquil for a little, but which is every moment ready to burst forth in tremendous convulsion. That tranquillity results from internal weakness and external force, but the last may speedily be divided and enfeebled, and the first will then acquire its contemplated and terrible strength. Such is the picture of the Continent which public information, but especially the private letters of an able observer, have induced us to draw. It may be exaggerated, and it may be erroneous, but it is not wholly unworthy of attention. If it be true but in part, it is impossible that things can long continue as they are at present.

Marshal MONCEY's letter to the King of FRANCE is inserted in our last page. It is written in all the energy of a Frenchman, and in all the sincerity of a Soldier. It's bold resistance to the prosecution of NEY, the truths which it conveys to the KING, and it's treatment of his advisers, are worthy of the most virtuous Roman Senator, and cast the brightest lustre on the evening of MONCEY's days; but he suffers himself to wander in a field of delusion when he ascribes the return of BONAPARTE from Elba to the connivance of the Allies, and especially of the English Commodore. This was an experiment which the maddest desire of conquest could not have dictated, and it is not true, that the Prussian army could have reached Paris before NAPOLEON. Some allowance, however, is to be made for the warmth of indignant feelings, and for the energy of a Patriot's language when lamenting the fall of his Country.

The *Courier* is making a mighty noise about Mr. BROUGHAM's conduct in the House of Commons. We see her assume the privilege of arraigning, not of vindicating that conduct. Mr. BROUGHAM is before the Tribunal proper to take cognizance of his proceedings, but it would have been wisdom in the *Courier* to have been silent. If Lord CASTLEREAGH spoke in his place of the Chief Magistrate of the Empire, and if Mr. BROUGHAM spoke of him, they can answer for themselves—but how is the *Courier* to get over the difficulty in which it has placed itself. It is now the courtier to perfection, but there was a time when it pursued a different course. When certain Personages were once at issue with Ministers, the *Courier's* friends, it did not scruple to call these Personages "*great bodies, fit only to fill up ball rooms.*" This was using the liberty of the press with a vengeance. A conclusion most unfortunate for the *Courier* has been drawn from the eagerness with which it has so repeatedly returned to this subject. It has been accused of a sinister and criminal design to fix the allegations imputed to Mr. BROUGHAM on the very quarter from which it pretends to ward them off.—*Friends are often the most dangerous enemies.*—We refer to our last page for the details of the [illegible] to which the *Courier* has been engaged, and from which, to use a common phrase, it has come off only second best.

We refer to our columns for such articles of intelligence as the London papers of Tuesday have conveyed. The Navy Estimates have occupied the House of Commons for several days, but the discussions possessed very little interest. Ministers extend the original Estimates by considerable Majorities. On Monday, Mr. VANSITTART was again questioned as to the Malt Duty. He replied, "that a Bill was preparing which would effectually accommodate all parties. The Country knew, that the tax would expire on the 5th of July, when, in order to prevent any stagnation of trade, he had resolved to grant some drawback to the Maltster. At the same time, knowing, that, unless the Brewer got also some relief, he would be rather inclined to sell off than to buy any more malt, he had determined also to give him relief, that the present distressed state of agriculture might be alleviated. Accordingly, for whatever proportion of beer the Brewer might have on hand, some allowance would be made him." "Mr. CALVERT was rather afraid the Right Hon. Gentleman had misled himself in his proposed relief. It was as if he had said—'brew all you can, and I will give you back a certain proportion of the duty; but brew none at all, and I will give you back all.' This was really the import of his statement, and he begged, therefore, for further information." Mr. VANSITTART replied, that the Bill would contain the most ample provisions for the accommodation of all parties, and would, he had no doubt, meet the wishes of every one. Another statement of what Mr. VANSITTART said is thus given:—"He should propose re-payment to the Brewer of the additional payments made up to the 5th of July in stock, allowing him a proportion of the War Malt Duty. He intended an arrangement for the Brewers under the Surveyor of Excise, that what might remain unsold on the 5th of July should be entitled to drawback. There might be some difficulty in ascertaining what malt might be already prepared; but as to the question whether any allowance could be made for beer now brewed, he thought an arrangement to that effect might be easily devised." Sir JOHN NEWPORT's motion relative to the state of Ireland was to have been brought forward on Thursday last. The Right Hon. Baronet announced it to be his intention to call the consideration of the House to the state of Ireland in general, to move for an address to the PRINCE REGENT, stating the surprise of the House, that it should be thought necessary to station 25 000 men in Ireland, when no reference had been made to the subject in the speech from the Throne, and to call on the Ministers of the Crown to lay before the House a detailed statement of the distresses of Ireland, what they conceived to be the causes of the same, and what remedies they proposed to adopt.

The Austrian Minister, Baron DE VINCENT, has officially notified to the French Court, that the Consort of NAPOLEON is to retain the title of *Majesty*, and to be so addressed.—No mail due.

At the Galway Assizes, Mr. O'GORMAN obtained a verdict of £150 damages against Mr. MAGEE. The Rev. C. O'MULLAN obtained a verdict of sixpence damages and sixpence costs against Mr. M'CORKELL.

The Child, advertised as missing, has happily been found. He was taken to Ross by a relative, without the visit having been intimated to his Parents.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, APRIL 5.

ARRIVED,

3d—Camden Packet, Hope, Hancock, Swansea, culm.

4th—Auckland Packet, Hibernia, Popham, Liverpool, mahogany, staves &c. London; Betsey, Copleston, Bristol, ballast, Naiad Hutchinson, Maltz ditto; Charles, Hughes, Swansea, coals, Active, Roberts, Chester, ditto; Catherine, Bibens, Liverpool, ballast, Bristol.

5th—Earl Leicester Packet.

SAILED,

3d—Endeavour, Lloyd, Cadiz, Malaga, and Barcelona, barley; Mansfield Packet; Penrose, Foley, Newfoundland, salt, flour, butter, bread, tobacco, &c. Put back—Saltom, Anderson.

4th—Gower Packet, Dove, Whiteway, Newfoundland, provisions, &c.

5th—Wind E. N. E. past 7 A. M.

TO BE LET,
BY WILLIAM GRANT,

THE HOUSE lately occupied by Mrs. BARRON, or the HOUSE he lives in on the Mall.

HE HAS FOR SALE,
Several New JAUNTING CARS, TILBURIES, and GIGS;

AND HAS FOR HIRE,
POST CARRIAGES & HORSES, JAUNTING CARS, GIGS, &c. Waterford, April 6, 1816.

EDUCATION.

A CLERGYMAN of the Established Church, resident in a healthful part of the Country, is anxious to receive TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN into his Family, whom he would undertake to prepare for the University.

TERMS.—*one Hundred Guineas per Annum.*

☞ Application to be made to the Rev. J. H. SINGER, F. T. C. D.—Rev. G. BLACKER, College Green, Dublin—or Rev. J. M. STUBBS, New Ross.
April 5, 1816.

TO BE LET BY THE YEAR,
OR FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS,
Or the Interest therein sold,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and GARDEN, belonging to Mr BYRNE, situated at BALLYTRUCKLE, in the Liberties of the City of Waterford. They are in the most complete order, and fit for the immediate reception of a Family.—Application to be made to Mr. EDWARD ROBERTS, Lady-lane—or Mr. MALONE, Peter-street, Waterford.
April 6, 1816.

SERVANTS WANTED,
BY A FAMILY IN THE COUNTRY.

A COOK and LAUNDRESS, who are active, and perfectly understand their Business, their Characters in every particular must bear the strictest Inquiries. Apply to the Printer.
April 6, 1816.

WANTED,
AN APPRENTICE
TO THE BOOT AND SHOE MAKING BUSINESS

Apply to JAMES BUDD, within three doors of the *Chronicle Office.* Waterford, April 6, 1816.

MOUNT BERESFORD
TO BE LET,
AS HERETOFORE ADVERTISED,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.
April 4, 1816

TO THE CITIZENS OF WATERFORD.

VERY unfounded Reports having been industriously circulated in this City, tending to impress the Inhabitants with an idea, that the Bill now before Parliament, for the Improvement of the Navigation of the SUIR, regulating the Pilotage, and providing and discharging the Ballast of Vessels, will, if passed into a Law, greatly enhance the Price of Coals, and other Articles of general Consumption:

The MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, upon whose Petition leave was given to bring in said Bill, feel it their duty to state publicly its intentions and provisions, not with a view to refute the calumnies propagated against them—the known Character of the *Chamber of Commerce* as a Body rendering, they trust, such refutation unnecessary; but in the expectation that a plain Statement of the Case will insure the cordial co-operation of all their independent Fellow-Citizens, in procuring a measure which promises the most decided advantages to the Port and Trade of Waterford, and whose beneficial effects will unquestionably be felt by all classes of its Inhabitants.

It is well known, that the Navigation of the *River Suir*, below the City, at the *Little Island*, is greatly impeded by the *Ford*, over which, at ordinary Tides, Vessels of moderate Burdens cannot pass, and are consequently obliged to wait the return of Spring Tides, or to encounter the difficult and dangerous Navigation of the *King's Channel*.

For more than three Years past, Committees of the *Chamber of Commerce* have at intervals been engaged in ascertaining, whether this Obstacle to the direct Navigation of our valuable River could be removed; the opinion of the ablest Engineers, and the result of several Experiments, concurred to warrant a confident hope, that the *Ford* could be deepened at a very moderate Expense.

Application was made to the Irish Government for aid to accomplish this National Improvement. After a very minute Inspection of the Plans, and a close Inquiry into the Objects of the Work, on the part of the most efficient Members of that Government, the assistance sought for was granted, in a way calculated to prove their sincere desire to promote the welfare of Commerce.

The assistance required and promised amounted to a grant of about £15,000, and a loan of £10,000, the latter to be repaid with Interest—these Sums together being considered sufficient to accomplish the proposed measure. To repay the loan of £10,000, and to keep the *Ford* for ever clear of obstruction, it is proposed to lay a low Tonnage Duty on Vessels trading to the Port of Waterford, with a positive provision, that, as soon as the Money borrowed shall be repaid, said Duties should be reduced at least one half. A just estimation may be formed of the effect of the proposed Tonnage Duty on the *Consumer*, when it is stated, that it will not exceed One Half penny *per* Barrel on Coals, till the borrowed Money is repaid, and not be more than One Farthing *per* Barrel afterwards.

But let the Public determine whether the removal of the present Obstructions to the Navigation of our River, and the rendering it capable of admitting Vessels of all descriptions, particularly Colliers of the largest class, which have hitherto been prevented from coming to our Quay, will have a tendency to advance the Price of Coals in this Port, or to produce a contrary effect.

Another object of the Bill is, to place the Pilotage of the Harbour and Port of Waterford upon a footing which may afford security to Vessels trading to, or sheltering in the other, and which will at once encourage Men of skill and character to engage as Pilots, and prevent valuable Property, in Vessels and Cargoes, being entrusted to Men totally incompetent thro' ignorance, or unworthy thro' repeated misconduct, of filling the important station.

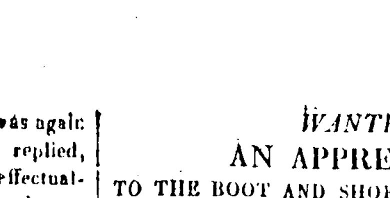
The Plan for Pilotage, intended to be made legal by this Bill, has been partially acted on for Five Years past, and has obtained the full approbation of a great majority of the Captains of Vessels frequenting this Port.

The third leading object of the Bill is, to provide for the immediate supply of Ballast to all Vessels requiring it, as well as for the discharging of Ballast—for which service, to be punctually performed, Vessels will be chargeable with the same rates that they are at present. Other provisions of the Bill are intended to protect the Shipping from the frequent depredations committed at our Quays &c. &c.

To carry these measures into effect, it is proposed, that, for deepening the *Ford*, the Board of Inland Navigation and a certain number of the Members of the *Chamber of Commerce* shall be Commissioners, and that the regulation of the Pilotage and Ballast shall be conducted by Commissioners, to be exclusively Members of that Body.

It is now fearlessly submitted to the judgment of the Citizens of Waterford, whether objects so purely *commercial* could be placed in hands more likely to discharge faithfully the provisions of the Act, and less disposed to make it a medium of Undue Patronage, or an engine of Political Influence, than a limited number of Men, selected from a Body composed of nearly One Hundred Persons, *all independent of each other*, and all more or less interested in the Prosperity of the City. If the great Improvement intended to be effected by this bill shall be prevented by any opposition offered to it, by a few Persons who may conceive themselves only entitled to interfere in such matters, the Citizens of Waterford will have, perhaps, for ever to deplore the loss of an opportunity now afforded, of making this one of the best Ports in the Kingdom, and the Men who shall achieve the overthrow of these measures, may congratulate themselves on having done more to impede the improvement of the City of Waterford, than the labours of another Century may retrieve. It is deemed unnecessary to say more at present, than that the undersigned Committee of the Chamber of Commerce are prepared to give any further explanation which may be required by any respectable Inhabitant of Waterford.

RICHARD DAVIS,
ROBERT HUNT,
JOHN LEONARD,
GEORGE P. RIDGWAY,
WILLIAM MILWARD,
JOHN HARRIS.



GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that the Packet CORNWALLIS, Captain J. 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, Mail—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, April 6, 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.

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.

FLAX SEED & CLOVER SEED.

JUST arrived to JOSEPH JACOB and Co. 50 Hhds. and 20 Half Hhds of Prime American FLAX-SEED, and 10 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.

THE BUILDING GROUND near CLONMEL, and CONCERNS in JOHN-STREET, in this City, the Property of WILLIAM NEWPORT, Esq. still remain unlet. Waterford, July 1, 1815.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT,
For such Time and on such Terms as may be agreed upon,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of CHRISTENDOM, a most desirable Residence, containing 29 Acres of choice Meadow Land, beautifully situated, commanding delightful Prospects, and not a Mile from the City of Waterford. Proposals (in writing only) will be received by the Rev. JOSEPH C. REA.

N. B. The HOUSE, OFFICES, and GARDEN, will be let, with any Quantity of the GROUND required.
August 5 1815.

NOTICE.

THE CHAMBERLAIN takes the opportunity of informing the several TENANTS of the CORPORATION, that he cannot receive, in payment of Rent, any City Order which shall be issued or bear Date subsequent to the Day on which the Rent shall become due—and that all Rent and Arrears of Rent which shall not be discharged before the fifteenth of April next, he will be compelled to enforce the payment of by Law.—The Tenants will please to shew their last Receipts.
Waterford, March 26, 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,

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

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

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 BAYLY.

Apply to ABRAHAM SYMES, Waterside.
Waterford, March 9, 1816.