## ROYAL NUPTIALS,

[CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

A full guard of honour of the grenadier regiment of foot guards, preceded by the band of the Coldstream regiment of guards, marched from the parade in St. James's Park, into the Court-yard of Carlton-house. A party of life guards marched into Pall-mall, with Sir Nathaniel Conant and Mr. Birnie, the Bow-street Magistrates, at the head of about fifty Officers and Constables; and had it not been for their joint and great exertions, it would have been impossible for the coaches to have drawn up the street; the adjoining streets were literally choaked up with people. The Hall of the Queen's Palace was filled with Ladies and Gentlemen elegantly dressed, most of them keeping their carriages, so that the Park had an appearance similar to a Drawing-room, all being anxious to see the lovely Princess and the Royal Family pass, upon this memorable occasion.

About half-past seven o'clock, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester arrived at the Queen's Palace to join her Majesty and the Princess to Carlton House. The Princess Charlotte came down the grand staircase in a few minutes, conducted by Princess Augusta on her right, and Colonel Stephenson on her left, and proceeded to the entrance of the Grand Hall, where she was met by the Queen. They entered a carriage; the Queen and Princess Charlotte took their seats at the back of the carriage; Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth went in the same carriage with their backs to the horses. Princess Mary and Sophia of Gloucester followed in another carriage. They were escorted by a party of Life Guards.

The crowd in the Park exceeded all description; the appearance of the concourse caused the Princess Charlotte to exclaim, "Bless me, what a crowd!"

The voice of the people cheered her loudly all the way to Carlton House, but the greatest order and decorum prevailed, although such an immense body of people. The Royal Ladies entered Carlton House through the garden gate, where they were most affectionately received by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, at eight o'clock in the evening.

The Prince of Saxe Coburgh quitted the Duke of Clarence's about half-past eight, with two royal carriages. In the first were Lord James Murray (Lord in Waiting to his Serene Highness), Baron Hardenbroke (his Serene Highness's Secretary), and Sir Robert Gardner (his Serene Highness's Equerry). In the other carriage were Prince Leopold, accompanied by Baron Just, the Saxon Minister at this Court, and Mr. Chester, the Assistant Master of the Ceremonies. When his Highness came out to get into the carriage, great enthusiasm was manifested by the female spectators, whose hearty good wishes were not confined to the waving of handkerchiefs, or other ordinary expressions of congratulation, but proceeded to the homely but sincere declaration of the interest they felt in his hopes and future felicity by approaching him closely, patting him on the back, and invoking upon him all sorts of the best blessings. Attempts were also made to take off the horses from the Prince's carriage, and draw him, in the accustomed spirit of English good-will, to Carlton-house. From these attempts, however, the populace were persuaded to desist, though Prince Leopold appeared perfectly ready to allow any indulgence which the joyful feelings of the populace inclined them to require. His Serene Highness received abundant proofs of public regard on his way to Carlton house, in continual cheerings and gratulations; and when he passed within the colonnade, the band played "*God save the King.*" A similar mark of attention was paid to the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Kent, and other royal personages, on their arrival. The attendants at Carlton-house belonging to the Royal Household (guards, yeomen, footmen, &c.) appeared in state costumes, and the Great Hall and all the entrances were brilliantly lighted up.

With respect to the ceremonial within Carlton-house, the Queen and Royal Family, their Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Orleans, and the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, were introduced to the Prince Regent, on their arrival, in his Royal Highness's private closet. The royal servants, &c. lined the apartments from the closet to the grand crimson saloon, where the marriage service was afterwards celebrated. This saloon had been fitted up for this occasion with an elegant temporary altar suitable to the august ceremony. The altar was covered with crimson velvet. The crimson velvet cushions, and the splendidly bound prayer-books, &c. were brought from the Chapel Royal, St. James's; as well as the massive candlesticks, and other church plate, from the Military Chapel at Whitehall. The Serjeant of the Chapel Royal attended also in his office of Verger.

The Prince Regent's family, including all his attendants, and those of the younger branches of the Royal Family, were conducted into the three rooms next to the Throne room. The Queen's Family, including attendants, were conducted into the west anti-room, together with Lady John Thynne and Lady Emily Murray.

The whole of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers were specially invited by R. Chester, Esq. the Assistant Master of the Ceremonies, according to usage and etiquette, to be witnesses to the solemnization of the nuptials, to enable them to report the same to their different Courts; their Ladies were also invited. They all proceeded to the Green Crimson Room. At the time appointed for her Majesty to leave the Closet, her full attendants were conducted across the Grand Hall, and also the full attendants upon the Prince Regent's establishment, except those in waiting upon the Queen and Prince Regent. The Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold remained in the Closet.—After which the procession moved through the suite of rooms towards the Altar. Among those present were—

The Lords of the Council who were in the Commission authorizing the marriage.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Lord Chancellor and Lady Eldon; the Earl of Harrowby, President of the Council, and his Countess; the Earl of Liverpool, absent on account of indisposition, his Countess was present; Earl Bathurst, Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Department, and his Countess; Viscount Castlereagh, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and his Viscountess; Viscount Sidmouth, the Secretary of State for the Home Department; the Rt. Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Earl of Mulgrave, Master-General of the Ordnance, and his Countess; the Earl of Westmoreland, the Lord Privy Seal; Viscount Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty, and his Viscountess; the Right Hon. W. W. Pole, Master of the Mint, and Mrs. Pole; the Right Hon. C. B. Bathurst, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—his Lady was absent on account of having a child ill. The Great Officers of State were the Marquis of Hertford, the Lord Chamberlain, and his Marchioness; Viscount Jocelyn, Vice Chamberlain; the Marquis of Cholmondeley, the Lord Steward, and his Marchioness; the Marquis of Winchester, Groom of the Stole, as the Lord in Waiting, and his Marchioness. The other Lords of the Bedchamber. The Right Honourable John M'Mahon, Keeper of the Privy Purse to the Prince Regent; Colonel Stanhope, the Groom in Waiting; the Duke of Montrose, the Master of the Horse, was absent through indisposition, the Duchess was present; the Captain of the Band of Pensioners; the Earl of Winchelsea, Groom of the Stole to the King, and Comptroller-General of the Windsor Establishment; Lord J. Thynne, Deputy Comptroller of the Windsor Establishment; Lord Somerville, and the Lords of the Bedchamber to the King; the Grooms of the Bedchamber to the King; the Archbishop of York, Lord High Almoner; the Dean of the Chapel Royal; the Equerries to the King; the whole of the Attendants of the Queen, the Princesses, the Royal Dukes, the Duchess of York, &c.; the Clerk of the Closet; the Rev. F. W. Blomberg, Clerk of the Closet to the Prince Regent; the Rev. J. S. Clarke, Librarian to the Prince Regent; the Bishops of Salisbury, London, and Exeter; Lord Ellenborough, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench; Lady Ellenborough was absent through indisposition; Earl of Harrington, Gold Stick; the Earl of Yarmouth, Lord Warden of the Stanneries; Silver Stick in waiting; the Rev. Dr. Short; Mr. C. Leach, Councellor of the Duchy of Cornwall, in his full new robes; General Hulse, the Master of the Household; Mr. Watson, Assistant Private Secretary to the Prince Regent; Viscount Keith; Baron Best; Adjutant General; Quarter-Master-General; Deputy Earl Marshal; Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, First Equerry and Clerk Marshal.

Equerries—General Hammond, Sir R. H. Vivian, General Bayley, Sir W. Congreve, Colonel Mellish, Hon. C. Percy, Colonel Palmer, to Princess Charlotte.

Aides de Camp—Col. Quentin, Lord Forbes, Sir G. Wood, Sir John Colbourn, Colonel A. G. Woodford, Hon. F. G. Ponsonby, Colonel J. C. Smith, Sir H. F. Bouverie, Hon. B. Craven, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Admiral Sir G. Martin, Admiral Sir E. Nagle, Admiral Lord A. Beauclerc, Admiral Sir I. Buller, Admiral Sir G. Campbell, Admiral Sir H. Blackwood, Admiral Sir J. Beresford, and Admiral O'way.

The whole being assembled, they filled the spacious room, and the ceremony being ready to be proceeded on, the Lord Chamberlain returned to the Closet and conducted the Prince of Saxe Coburgh to the Altar; his Lordship then went again to conduct the Princess Charlotte, and was accompanied by the Duke of Clarence, who conducted his Royal Niece on his arm to the Altar, where she was received by the Prince Regent. The ceremony was performed in the most solemn and impressive manner by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the whole was as interesting a scene as ever took place in Carlton House. The Princess Charlotte was given away by her Royal Father the Prince Regent. His Royal Highness appeared in excellent health. He was dressed in regimentals, and wore all his splendid and distinguished Orders. The Russian Order of the Fleece was particularly brilliant. His Royal Highness handed the Queen to a state chair on the right of the Altar, where her Majesty sat during the ceremony. At the conclusion the Royal Pair retired arm in arm, and received the hearty congratulations of all present. They soon after set off in a traveling carriage for Oatlands. The general party partook of some refreshments.

The Bridemaids were, Lady Charlotte Cholmondeley, Lady Caroline Pratt, Lady Susan Ryder, the Hon. Miss Law, and Miss Manners, the Archbishop of Canterbury's daughter.

As soon as the marriage service was concluded, on a signal given from Carlton house, the guns on the parade of St. James's park, and the battery of the Tower, announced in royal salutes to the metropolis the auspicious event. The tradesmen of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte illuminated their houses, with the initials of P. C., and with rows and festoons of lamps.

Mr. Holdsworthy, the City Marshal, was in attendance full dressed, and left as soon as the ceremony was over, to communicate it the Lord Mayor, who was immediately to summon a Court of Common Council to vote an Address on the occasion to the Prince Regent.

Her Majesty, in the most handsome and liberal manner, gave directions for bride-cakes, which have been preparing for some time by Mr. Barker, her confectioner, to be sent yesterday to all on the Royal establishments at the Queen's Palace, Windsor, her private establishment at Frogmore, at Kew Palace, amounting in the whole to near 500 persons, to celebrate the Royal Nuptials.

### *WEDDING DRESSES.*

THE QUEEN'S DRESS.

A beautiful gold tissue, trimmed with a mixture of gold and silver, having two flounces of brilliant silver net work, richly embossed with stripes of gold lama, and a superb head to the flounces of silver lama border. The whole had a most novel, grand, and magnificent appearance.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE'S DRESSES.

1. The wedding dress, composed of a most magnificent silver lama on net, over a rich silver tissue slip, with a superb border of silver lama embroidery at the bottom, forming shells and bouquets above the border; a most elegant fullness tastefully designed, in festoons of rich silver lama, and finished with a very brilliant rollio of lama; the body and sleeves to correspond, trimmed with a most beautiful point Brussels lace, in a peculiarly elegant style. The manteau of rich silver tissue lined with white satin, trimmed round with a most superb silver lama border, in shells to correspond with the dress, and fastened in front with a most brilliant and costly ornament of diamonds. The whole dress surpassed all conception in the brillinncy and richness of its effects. Head dress, a wreath of rose buds and leaves, composed of the most superb brilliants.

2. A superb gold lama dress, with an elegant border of lama over a white satin slip; the body and sleeves embroidered to correspond, trimmed with an elegant gold blond net in vandykes; also a most magnificent gold tissue manteau, lined with rich white satin, and trimmed with a beautiful gold border, in net work and shells.

3. A silver lama dress, richly embroidered on net, with superb border, over a white satin slip; body and sleeves elegantly trimmed with a rich silver blond lace; the manteau to suit, composed of a rich silver tissue, lined with white satin, and trimmed round with a beautiful silver lama border, fastened in front with diamonds.

4. A very superb blue and white figured silver tissue dress, trimmed with a full elegant trimming of lama on net, tastefully interspersed with silver, orange blossom, and corn-flowers; the body and sleeves elegantly trimmed with lama and siver blond lace.

5. An embroidered gold muslin dress, with an elegant Indian gold border, and above the border two flounces of most beautiful Mechlin lace; the body and sleeves richly trimmed with Mechlin lace. This dress had a particularly beautiful effect.

6. A very superb Brussels point lace dress, elegantly trimmed with point lace, over a slip of rich white satin. This dress cost 800 guineas.

7. A rich white satin dress, elegantly trimmed with blond lace, with a beautiful satin and net trimming above the blond. The body and sleeves very full and handsome, with blond lace.

8. An elegant sprig book muslin dress, trimmed with rich Mechlin lace, over a white satin slip.

9. A rich figured satin dress, elegantly trimmed with blond lace.

10. A travelling dress of rich white reps silk, elegantly trimmed with flounces at the bottom, of superb Brussels point, with ruff and cuffs to correspond.

11. A rich white satin wedding pelisse, trimmed with most beautiful ruche, for the occasion.

12. An elegant white satin hat, tastefully trimmed with blond lace, and a beautiful plume of ostrich feathers.

Several other dresses equally rich and beautiful in effect, but too numerous to be described, complete this part of the royal marriage suite.

PRINCESS SOPHIA OF GLOUCESTER.

An elegant robe of gold tissue, superbly ornamented with silver lama. Her Royal Highness wore a profusion of diamonds and feathers.

The following were among the other numerous splendid dresses for the occasion chiefly admired:

Marchioness of Winchester.—Silver stitched lama petticoat, over white satin, with two superb flounces of lama, headed tastefully with net and silver; robe of pink satin, trimmed with a fulling of white satin, and embroidered with silver of a very beautiful pattern; sash to match, studded with silver, and confined in front with a diamond clasp. Head dress, feathers, and diamonds; necklace, diamonds. This dress had a most brilliant and splendid effect.

The Marchioness of Cholmondeley's dress was very conspicuous for its singular elegance.—A superb silver lama dress, with a border beautifully wrought with silver lilies; a train of blue satin lined with white, and an elegant vandyke lama border on net, to correspond with the petticoat. The whole had a most dazzling and brilliant effect, with the addition of a beautiful plume of ostrich feathers, mounted with elegance and taste.

Dowager Countess of Pembroke.—A robe of purple and gold, superbly embroidered with gold; petticoat, gold gauze, richly ornamented with gold blond and tassels. Head dress, gold net turban.—Her Ladyship wore, as usual, a profusion of diamonds.

Lady Mary Paulett.—Silver lama petticoat, over white satin, with a beautiful French garniture at the bottom, intermixed with silver tissue and leaves of white satin, edged with silver, which had a very beautiful effect; robe of pink satin, handsomely ornamented with blond and silver lace, sash to match trimmed with silver. Head-dress, feathers.

Lady Emily Murray.—A richly embroidered white crape dress in silver lama, with superb border tastefully designed; body and sleeves profusely trimmed with silver and blond lace: train of pink satin, elegantly adorned with a rich silver border, and fastened in front with diamonds.

Lady Elizabeth Montague.—A dress of gold lama, with rich border of the same elegantly trimmed; body and sleeves full trimmed with gold and blond lace; train of blue satin, with a beautiful gold trimming, and fastened in front with diamonds.

The Hon. Mrs. Courtney Boyle.—A white satin dress, superbly embroidered with gold lama, and robe of rose satin, edged with rich gold fringe en suite, with blond lace; head-dress, feathers and diamonds.

Mrs. Campbell.—An embroidered gold lama dress, tastefully trimmed with rich lama border; body and sleeves ornamented with a rich gold trimming; train of blue satin, trimmed with gold, and fastened in front with diamonds.

Mrs. Adams.—An elegant white net dress, embroidered with silver lama; a mantle of blue Virginia, embroidered with lama.

### *GENTLEMEN'S DRESSES.*

THE PRINCE REGENT.

A scarlet Field-Marshal's uniform coat, embroidered with gold; rich gold pearl aiguilette, with the stars of the Orders of the Garter, Bath, Guelphs, Russia, Austria, Prussia, France, Spain, Denmark, &c. &c. &c.; white kerseymere waistcoat and breeches.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK.

Field-Marshal's uniform.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

Admiral's uniform.

PRINCE LEOPOLD OF SAXE COBURG.

A British General's embroidered uniform coat, white kerseymere waistcoat and breeches.

Marquis of Hertford.—A brown cloth coat, embroidered with gold, white silk waistcoat ditto, and brown cloth breeches.

Edward Disbrowe, Esq (Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen.)—A suit nearly the same as the Marquis of Hertford.

Lord Viscount Lake.—A rich embroidered General's uniform.

Lord George Beresford.—Ditto, ditto.

—— Chester, Esq.—A handsome velvet coat, lined with primrose silk, and rich paste buttons.

Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot—A velvet suit with paste buttons.

Marquis of Cholmondeley—A rich silk embroidered dress suit.

The Hon. Charles Percy—A rich silk embroidered dress suit.

Most of the Gentlemen wore the Windsor uniform, or regimentals.

### *LONDON.*

FRIDAY, MAY 3.

We received this morning the Paris Papers of Tuesday last. The important communication, for which the preceding Papers had prepared us, was the prorogation of the two Chambers to the 1st of October. A message, however, to the Chamber of Deputies preceded the prorogation. It was, in effect, to notify the King's rejection of the Resolution relative to the Pensions to the Clergy. The King rejects it, because it contains an article changing entirely the nature of the Law upon the Extinction of Annuities and Ecclesiastical Pensions.

As soon as the Proclamation was read for proroguing the Chambers, the Members separated crying out *Vive le Roi!* One Member added, *quand meme.*

A French Mail arrived this morning. The Duke of Wellington is gone back to Cambray.

The Dasher ship of war is arrived at Portsmouth from Barbadoes; sailed the 24th March.—The island of Curacoa had been given up to the Dutch, the new appointed Governor having arrived out. The Childers ship of war arrived at Barbadoes from England on the 22d March.

Corn-Exchange, May 3.—Having but little fine Wheat at market this morning, higher prices were asked, but few sales were effected at any advance, but Monday's prices were fully supported for all descriptions. Barley is dull sale, and 1s. per quarter cheaper, several of the principal Brewers having struck brewing, in consequence of the uncertainty that prevails as to the allowance of drawback. Oats are rather dearer, but few samples at market. In Peas, Beans, and other articles, there is no alteration.

SATURDAY, MAY 4.

We received this morning the Paris Papers of Wednesday last. They are wholly unimportant.

There was a great fire at Constantinople about the latter end of February, in which the Grand Vizier and the Capitain Pacha nearly perished.—They got upon the top of a house to direct measures for extinguishing the flames. The roof of the house fell in with them, but they escaped with their lives.

Some German Papers arrived last night, which contain the following article:—

"Arau, April 20.

"The *Gazette* of to-day has the following article:

"Italy.—Letters from Rome say, that the Ambassador of the King of the Netherlands has received a very unsatisfactory answer to the complaints which he has made to the Pope concerning the behaviour of the Belgian Bishops. The Pope declared, that the toleration of several religions is contrary to the principles of the Catholic Church."

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

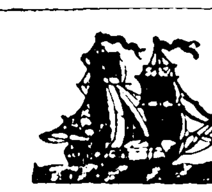
# Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

*No.* 11,912. *SATURDAY, MAY* 11, 1816. *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

*PRIME WINES.*

P. GALWEY
HAS ARRIVED TO HIM,
A PARCEL OF
*Teneriffe, Sherry, & Benecarlo* } *WINES, of Prime Quality, in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter Casks,*
Which will be sold at encouraging Prices.
HE HAS ALSO REMAINING,
*A few small Barrels of New Jordan ALMONDS—and Muscatel & Bloom RAISINS, in Boxes and Half Boxes.*

High street, May 9, 1816.



FOR ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,
*THE FAST-SAILING BRIG*
SISTERS,
OF LONDON,
*One Hundred and Eighty-One Tons Register,*
WILLIAM DYER, MASTER.

For Freight or Passage apply to Mr. Richard Pope, Quay. Waterford, May 9, 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 May.

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

Waterford, March 26, 1816.

*FIRST SHIP FOR AMERICA.*

NOW IN PORT, AND EXPECTED TO SAIL IN FOURTEEN DAYS,
FROM WATERFORD,
*THE BEAUTIFUL, FAST SAILING BRIG,*
SAN DOMINGO,
*CAPTAIN FITZGERALD.*

For Freight or Passage apply to John Allen & Son. April 25, 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 5th April, and take *Cabin Passengers only* for NEW ORLEANS—Apply to C. Rigg.

New Ross, March 26, 1816.

*FOR QUEBEC AND MONTREAL,*

THE BRIG SALTOM Burden 250 Tons Register, is an excellent Vessel, and will sail on or about the 15th May, or sooner, if possible.

One Hundred Tons of Goods would be taken on Freight, on moderate Terms. Application to THOMAS NEVINS.

Waterford, April 28, 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 LET,*

THE HOUSE, in Cook-lane, lately occupied by Richard Cooney. It is in good repair, and well adapted for Public Business.

Apply to Michael Ross. April 18, 1816.

*FREEHOLD ESTATE.*

TO BE SOLD,
UNDER AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
FOR PAYMENT OF DEBTS AND INCUMBRANCES,
[illegible]

ABOUT [illegible] Acres of the LAND of FAITHLEGG, in the County of Waterford [illegible] Acres of which [illegible] years. The remainder [illegible].

Application to be made to Counsellor Bolton and Henry Bolton, Esqrs. Faithlegg. May 7, 1816.

*WINES, HOPS, &c.*

WILLIAM M. ARDAGH,

HAVING removed from the Stores he lately occupied, in Hanover-Street, to the Concerns on the Quay, formerly held by Mr. Phineas Murphy, offers there for Sale,

*Claret, Madeira, Sherry, Port, Teneriffe, Malaga, &c. &c.* } *WINES, in Wood and Bottle.*

ALSO,
*50 Pockets and Bags of Prime New Kent HOPS.*

Waterford, May 4, 1816.

*THE BEAUTIFUL, SUPERIOR BRED HORSE,*
LITTLE PETER,
WILL STAND THIS SEASON,
AT MR. FLYNN'S STABLES,
NEAR ST. OLAVE'S CHURCH, WATERFORD,
*At Two Guineas, and a Crown to the Groom.*

LITTLE PETER is a beautiful brown bay Horse, fifteen hands two inches high, with fine Bone and Sinew. He was bred by Lord Foley, and got by *Sir Peter Teazle*; Dam, *Venia*, by *Challenger*, whose Sister is the Dam of *Johanna*—Grand Dam, *Nantippe*, by *Eclipse*. He was the best Runner of his year in England, except Lord Egremont's *Cardinal Beaufort*; his last race in that Country was with him, for 200 Guineas, over the Beacon Course, a dead heat. He won 2550 Guineas, when 2, 3, and 4 years old, beating the best Horses in England. It is allowed by Sportsmen, from the fine Form of his produce on every description of Mare, and the superior Performance of those that have been tried, that he classes with the first Stallions to get Racers, Hunters, and useful Stock for the Country.

As the Groom is accountable, the Money is to be paid before the Horse is led out.

Waterford, May 7, 1816.

THE BEAUTIFUL, HIGH-BRED HORSE,
FALCON,
*WILL STAND THIS SEASON,*
AT MR. KYRAN KAVANAGH'S STABLES,
THOMAS STREET, WATERFORD,
*At Two Guineas, Groom's Fees included.*

HIS SIRE, FALCON, when 3 Years old, was known to be the best of his Year in England, was Sire of *Freeman* and many noted Runners as may be seen by the Racing Calendar. He was got by *Highflyer*, that covered at 50 Guineas, on *Proserpine*, own Sister to *Eclipse*. FALCON was bred by the late Col. Hyde; his Dam, *Sweet Marjoram*, was H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's favourite Stud Mare, and sold for 1760 Guineas. He is in fine Bloom and Condition, 16 hands high, with remarkably strong Legs, fully equal to Sixteen Stone Fox hunting; a very fine Leaper, and temperate. His Produce are known to be as good Hunters as any in Ireland, and sell for very high Prices, from their great Strength, Movement, and Beauty.

Waterford, April 28, 1816.

As the Groom is accountable, the Horse can not be led out until the Money is paid.

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

THE beautiful high bred CHESNUT HORSE RECORDON, got by *Remembrancer*; Dam, *Fair Harlotte*, by *Precipitate*; Grand Dam, *Everlasting*, by *Eclipse*. He covered in Season 1813. He is a sure Foal getter, and his Stock is uncommonly large and promising. He is 7 Years old. Won the Craven Stake at Newmarket, beating 10 others, and was reckoned as fast a Horse as any in England until he was injured.

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

*TO BE LET,*
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

BELVIDERE LODGE, beautifully situated on the Banks of the River Suir, within fifteen Minutes' Walk of the City of Waterford.

Application to be made to Sir W. Vechell, at said House. April 29, 1816.

*TO BE LET,*
A HOUSE IN CHRIST CHURCH YARD.

Inquire of N. B. Skottowe.

Waterford, March 30, 1816.

*PRIME SHIP BISCUIT.*

FOR SALE, One Thousand Five Hundred Bags of fresh, well baked BISCUIT, of good Quality. Application to THOMAS NEVINS.

Ferrybank, April 16, 1816.

This Biscuit will be sold on reasonable Terms, and is worthy the Attention of Shippers or Masters of Vessels.

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 LET,*
FROM THE FIRST OF MAY,

AN extensive CONCERN, in Stephen-Street, on which is a good DWELLING HOUSE—TWO OVENS, on the most approved Construction—an excellent PUMP—and an abundant Supply of WATER. *ALSO,*

A large STORE, 60 feet, in the new Street leading to the Mayor's Walk, with several other Buildings, either together or separate.

A LODGE, on Hennessy's Road, with a large GARDEN & FIELDS—and a FIELD, well enclosed, on the Tramore Road. Apply to Charles Clarke.

Waterford, April 27, 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. Bates, 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.

A CAPITAL SITUATION FOR BUSINESS

TO BE LET, and immediate possession given, the HOUSE in Michael street wherein Patrick Baker now resides.

Application to be made to Nicholas Hearn, Broad street.

Waterford, April 16, 1816.

*WARREN'S ORIGINAL JAPAN LIQUID BLACKING*

PRODUCES the most brilliant Jet Black ever beheld, preserves the Leather soft and prevents it cracking, does not soil the Linen, and will retain its virtues in any Climate.

Made by R. Warren, 14, St. Martin's Lane, London, and sold Wholesale by White and Co and Retail by Birnie, Bull, and Farrell Waterford—Bankes, Ross—Gorman, Farrell, Holmes, and Thompson, Clonmel—McLeod and Byrne, Cork—Caldwell and Spence, Dublin—and in every Town in the Kingdom, in Stone Bottles, 1s 6d. (a Pint), 1s. 1d. (Half a Pint), and 7d. each.

CAUTION.—The superior Qualities of this Blacking have induced several base Impostors to sell spurious Compositions under the same name—to prevent which, observe none are genuine unless

*Robert Warren*

is signed on the Label, and 14, *St. Martin's Lane*, stamped in the Bottle.

*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 Linnaeus'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."

*A SECOND BONUS.*

IN consequence of many Persons having been disappointed, by neglecting to purchase in time for the First Bonus, it has been determined upon by the Contractor, Mr. BISH, to give all Purchasers on or before the first Day of Drawing *another Bonus*, consisting of Two Hundred Whole Tickets, and to which all Persons will be entitled to share, who purchase between the 27th of April and the 14th of May, instant, when the Drawing will commence, and *every Ticket drawn that day will be a Prize!*

Those Persons, therefore, who lost the opportunity of securing a right to the last Bonus, will now have an opportunity of retrieving that loss, and those who purchase again will actually participate in

*A BONUS OF 500 TICKETS.*

There are Two Prizes of £30,000, besides Fifty other Capitals—and the First-drawn Prize above £500 will be entitled to

An additional ..................... £5,000
Therefore must be ................ £6,000
And may be ......................... £11,000
Or even ............................... £35 000

The following are the Numbers of the Two Hundred Whole Tickets, forming the above Bonus:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3,726 | to | 3,750 | 8,476 | to | 8,500 |
| 4,726 | to | 4,750 | 9,476 | to | 9,500 |
| 5,476 | to | 5,500 | 12,226 | to | 12,250 |
| 6,726 | to | 6,750 | 13,226 | to | 13,250 |

The unprecedented Sales which have already taken place, and the number of Tickets being *Six Thousand* less than heretofore, and *five* hundred being disposed of by the first and second Bonus, has so reduced the stock on hands, that there is almost a certainty that the whole will be sold before the Drawing begins.

TICKETS AND SHARES
*Are now on Sale at*
S. Phelan's, J. Bull's, R. Farrell's, and A. Birnie's, *Chronicle Office.*

*By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,*
A PROCLAMATION.

WHITWORTH.

*WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the Fifty fourth Year of his present Majesty, entitled, "An Act to provide for the better Execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing Superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in Counties, in certain cases;" it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, for the time being, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare, by Proclamation, that any County, County of a City, or County of a Town in Ireland, or any Barony or Baronies, Half Barony or Half Baronies, in any County at large, to be therein specified, is or are in a State of Disturbance, and requires or require an extraordinary Establishment of Police:*

*And whereas it hath sufficiently appeared to us, that the Baronies of* CLANDERLAW, IBRACKAN, *and* MOYARTA, *in the County of* CLARE, *are in a State of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police:*

*Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, by virtue of the said Act and of the Powers thereby vested in us, do by this our Proclamation declare, that the said Baronies of* CLANDERLAW, IBRACKAN, *and* MOYARTA *in the County of* CLARE, *in this part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, are in a State of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police.*

*Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, this 3d day of May, 1816.*

MANNERS. C. DROGHEDA. ERNE. ROSSE. FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. WILLIAM DOWNES. WM. M'MAHON. S. O'GRADY. G. HEWETT. S. HAMILTON. JOHN ORMSBY VANDELEUR. WM. SAURIN.

*GOD SAVE THE KING.*

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—MAY 10.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Butter, first Quality, (new) | 90s. 0d. | per Cwt. |
| —— second | 80s. 0d. | per Cwt. |
| —— third | 76s. 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 | 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d. | per Cwt. |
| Scalded ditto | 0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d. | per Cwt. |
| Beef | 20s. 0d. - 25s. 0d. | per Cwt. |
| Oatmeal | 11s. 0d. - 12s. 0d. | per Cwt. |
| Flour, first Quality | —s. —d. - —s. —d. | per Bag |
| —— second | 48s. 0d. - 54s. 0d. | per Bag |
| —— third | 26s. 0d - 35s. 0d. | per Bag |
| —— fourth | 22s. 0d. - 24s. 0d. | per Bag |
| Wheat | 44s. 0d. - 46s. 0d. | per Barrel |
| Barley | 10s. 0d. - 11s. 0d | per Barrel |
| Oats (common) | 10s. 8d. - 0s. 0d. | per Barrel |
| —— (potatoe) | 11s. 8d. - 0s. 0d. | per Barrel |
| Malt | 34s. 0d. - 36s. 0d. | per Barrel |
| Coals | 3s. 4d. - 3s. 8d. | per Barrel |
| Tallow (rough) | 7s. 0d - 8s. 0d. | per Stone |
| Potatoes | 4d. to 5d. | per Stone |
| Beef (quarters) | 4 d. - 5 d. | per lb. |
| Beef (joints) | 5d. - 6½d. | per lb. |
| Mutton (quarters) | 5 d. - 6 d. | per lb. |
| Mutton (joints) | 6d. - 7 d. | per lb. |
| Pork | 2½d. - 3d. | per lb. |
| Butter | 15d. - 22d. | per lb. |
| Train Oil | £32 0s. | per Ton. |
| Whiskey | 10s. 2d. - 8d. | per Gal. |

*Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 747 Barrels Wheat, | Averaging | £2 3s. 3d. |
| 551 —— Oats, | | 0 11s. 5d. |
| 970 —— Barley, | | 0 10s. 11¼d. |

## HE TRIAL OF HENRY BROUGHAM, FOR MUTINY.

FROM THE COURIER.

*ittings before Lord Grenville and a Special Jury of the Whig Club.*

Henry Brougham was indicted, in the usual m, on the three following counts :—

1st, That the said Henry Brougham hath, on ndry occasions, treated with disrespect the right- and legitimate Leader of the Party, viz. the ght Honourable George Ponsonby, contrary to od manners, and the said George, his place and nity,

2dly, That he, the said Henry Brougham, hath, sundry times, made divers propositions or mo- ns, without having communicated the same to Right Honourable George Ponsonby—such nduct being contrary to the Rules and Regula- ns of the Party—disrespectful to the Right Ho- urable George Ponsonby, and unbecoming the racter of a Member of Opposition.

3dly, That he, the said Henry Brougham, did, or about the 29th March, declare to a Member Parliament, that it was his opinion, that the ght Honourable George Ponsonby, was "an old man," or words to that effect.

The charges being distinctly read by Sir W. W. ynne, the Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Counsel for the Prosecution, Sir Arthur Pigott ; . Charles Wynne.

For the Prisoner, Mr. Abercrombie ; Mr. Ben- ; Mr. Lambton.

Sir A. P. opened the case in a short speech of ut two hours and a half, in which he took oc- ion, as explanatory of the present charge, to d the Annual Mutiny Bill verbatim, and to in- on the absolute necessity of good order and dis- tline in all constituted society ; he then proceed- to call witnesses on behalf of the Prosecution.

The Right Hon. George Ponsonby.

Q. You are a Member of P———— ? A.— m.

Q. I believe, Mr. Ponsonby, you hold the of- of Leader of the Opposition ? A. I do.

Q. Is it an office of honour and distinction ? It is not, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. I beg your pardon, I had been misinformed. you know the Prisoner at the Bar ? A. I do.

Q. Has he interfered with your rightful Privi- es as Leader of the Opposition ? A. I consider at he has interfered very unwarrantably. He has de motions and put questions without consulting . In particular, he made a motion respecting affairs of Spain, without giving me any intima- n of it.

Q. He left you wholly ignorant and uninformed the Spanish question ? A. Wholly ignorant and informed on that and every other subject.

Q. In consequence of the unwarrantable con- ct of the Prisoner, have the functions, duties, d profits of your office been diminished ? A. ey have.

Q. On what matters do you now occupy your- ? A. I put questions to the Chancellor of the chequer as to the day on which he will bring ward any particular business—I move for the ning of papers presented to the House—I state opinion, that I am not bound to commit my- f until the papers are printed and in the hands Members—I call order when Mr. P———— ——— is speaking—and so forth.

*Cross examined by Mr. Abercrombie.*

Q. Pray, Sir, by whom were you appointed ader of the Opposition ? A. I do not feel myself und to answer that question.

Court.—The witness is not bound—State secrets not to be disclosed.

Q. Pray, Mr. Ponsonby, how long did you hold office of C———— of Ireland ? A. Seven nths—and five days.

Q. Did you receive any, and what Pension, in ring from that office ? A. I now receive *four usand pounds* per annum.

Mr. Abercrombie.—The witness may go down.

Mr. Lambton.—The witness has been *going n* for some time past. *(A loud laugh.)*

Mr. K———— F————

*Examined by Sir A. Pigott.*

It being stated, that the Prisoner had some dif- lty in explaining himself in English, Mr. ——— sworn interpreter.]

Q. What is your name ? A. F————, of Glas- .

Q. Your Christian name ? A. Caarkman.

Court.—What is the witness's name ?

Sir A. Pigott.—K————, My Lord—in my f—

Q. What is your profession, Mr. F———— ? A. Member of Parliament.

Q. Do you know the Prisoner ? A. I do.

Q. Where have you seen him ? A. In debating eties i' the North.

Q. Do you recollect the 26th March ? A. I do.

Q. Did you observe any thing particular in the duct of the Prisoner towards the Right Hon. orge Ponsonby on that day ? A. I did.

Q. Relate what you observed to the Court ?— The House was in Kommittee, Mr. Ponsonby rose to speak, but the Prisoner having rose af- him, persisted to speak and tapped him on the ulder, and said "Sit down—sit down, I'm in session of the Kommittee."

Q. Were you in a position from which you could the action of the Prisoner ? A. I was—I was ng behind the Trashery Bench.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Bennet.*

Q. As the witness sits behind the Treasury h, perhaps he also goes to the Treasury ? A. constantly.

Q. Do you frequently communicate with the Treasury ? A. Constantly.

Q. Then I ask you, Sir, whether you do not support the Government ? A. Upon my *oth* I do not.

Lord Duncannon,
*Examined by Sir A. Pigott.*

Sir A. Pigott.—Please, my Lord, to turn your head to the Court.

Q. What are you ? A. Son to the Earl of Bessborough.

Q. I mean what is your profession or occupation ? A. I am whipper-in to the Opposition, and occasionally report for the *Morning Chronicle.*

Q. You know the House of Commons well ?— A. I do.

Q. Do you consider the Prisoner at the Bar to be of the least use to any Party ? A. Yes—of the greatest use to the Party he opposes. *(A laugh.)*

Q. Have Members of the Opposition complained to you of the conduct of the Prisoner ? A. Frequently.

Q. Have the goodness to name one ? A. Peg. Wharton.

Q. What was Mr. Wharton's observation on the Prisoner ? A. He said he thought he was a cursed bore, or something to that effect, and that he could not understand him.

Q. Do you recollect any other ? A. Yes—Mr. Plumer.

Q. Did Mr. Plumer make any comment or critique upon the Prisoner ? A. He said "he was a d—d long-winded Lawyer, and repeated the same thing fifty times over."

Q. What do you mean; was it Mr. Plumer or the Prisoner who repeated the same thing fifty times over ? A. Both.

Sir A. Pigott observed, that he should now proceed to establish the 3d charge against the Prisoner —namely, that he had called Mr. Ponsonby "an old woman." He observed, that this charge would rest on the evidence of an informer—admitted this was always suspicious evidence—but strongly urged that it was not to be always and altogether refused. He called the Hon. F—— D——.

The Hon. F—— D——.

Q. You are an independent man, I believe, Mr. —— ? A. I am.

Q. You are in the habit of conversing indiscriminately with men of all political parties ? A. I am.

Q. And each man with whom you converse would suppose you to belong to the same party to which he himself belongs ? A. Of course—if he did not know me.

Q. Have you ever conversed with the Prisoner at the Bar ? A. I have.

Q. On what occasion ? A. The Prisoner had made a speech, which I understood as an attack on a Great Person, and I told him I thought it was a fine speech.

Q. What answer did the Prisoner make ? A. He said, it was—a very fine speech.

Q. Did you make any other observation ? A. I said I thought he (the Prisoner) ought to be Leader ; and asked him, in confidence, what he thought of Mr. Ponsonby.

Q. What did he answer ? A. He said, Mr. Ponsonby was an old woman, and ought to be turned to the right about.

*Cross examined by Mr. Abercrombie.*

Mr. Abercrombie.—Put down your hat, Sir, and answer my questions.

Q. You have had the good fortune, I believe, Mr. ——, to have belonged to every party in the State ? A. I cannot quite say that—I have not been long in public life, but I have been tolerably indiscriminate in my connexions.

Q. You told the Prisoner, that you wished to see him Leader ? A. I did.

Q. Now I ask you, upon your oath, whether you did not tell Mr. Vansittart, that you thought him a mischievous firebrand ? A. I did, but that was last Session.

Q. Has any inducement been held out to you to inform against the Prisoner ? A. I do not understand the question.

Q. I ask you, upon your oath, whether you expect any advantage from informing against the Prisoner ? A. (after some pause) I do not.

Q. You have no promise or expectation of place or preferment held out to you by the Prosecutor or his friends ? A. I do not deny that I have an expectation or promise.

Q. Then, I ask the witness, how he dare affirm that he expects no advantage from the information he has given ? A. I beg to state, that I see no inconsistency at all. I have a promise, but little or no expectation : every body knows that promises of this nature are not always fulfilled.

Q. What place were you promised ? A. Clerk of the Kitchen.

Q. Was that the place you applied for ? A. No, I wished to be Secretary of State.

Q. What answer was made to this wish ? A. That there were already sixteen candidates for Secretaryships of State (exclusive of Mr. B. Gordon and Mr. P. Moore), and that I had no chance.

Case for the Prosecution closed.

The Prisoner attempted to set up an *alibi*, by the waiter of the Exchequer Coffee-house, but failed, it being clearly proved that he had spoken 32 times, on the night on which he alleged he was absent from the House.

Several witnesses to character were called.

Mr. Creevey and Cochrane, Mr. Cobbett, General Ferguson, Mr. Grant, Mr. Wishart, and Mr. Paul Methuen, severally spoke to the Prisoner's character.

The Prisoner being called upon for his defence, said he threw himself upon the mercy of the Court. He was willing to retract any thing he had ever said—solemnly denied that he had meant any thing disrespectful to Mr. Ponsonby by calling him an old woman, and saw nothing in the character of old woman that should make it a matter of reproach to be likened to one of that respectable and valuable class of society.

The Jury, after a very long deliberation, found the Prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy, on the ground of his having vilified the Prince Regent. But his Lordship, from the bench, acquainted the Jury, that he should not transmit this recommendation. He would, however, postpone passing sentence till the end of the Sessions.

## VACANT CABINET PLACE.

[*From the Morning Chronicle.*]

A difficulty of a serious nature has arisen, as we understand, in the negotiation now carrying on for the Introduction of Mr. Canning to an official Cabinet situation. The difficulty is not one of those which usually occur in political arrangements, and which are capable of adjustment by mutual concession ; so far, therefore, whatever may be our opinion of the individuals concerned in the present transaction, we are ready to do them that justice to which all public men are entitled, and to admit that the *cause* of difference is creditable to both parties. Our informant assures us, that all preliminaries with regard to leading points had been adjusted ; that the names and offices of those of Mr. Canning's political friends who were to come in with him had been agreed upon ; and likewise, that a full and satisfactory communication had taken place on the general system of measures to be adopted in the present crisis, and of the embarrassments of which the Noble Lord who has hitherto conducted this negotiation has, of course, made no secret (and which it would have been ridiculous if he had), in his confidential intercourse with Mr. Canning. In this stage of the discussion, and when it was conceived, that the latter Gentleman had gone too far to retreat, a demand, novel in its nature, and perfectly unexpected by Mr. C.'s friends, was advanced on the part of Lord Castlereagh, and insisted upon as a *sine qua non* of the whole arrangement. This demand was neither more nor less than that Mr. C., previous to taking office, should *pledge himself to support Lord Castlereagh's English !* A demand so astonishing, as our readers may readily conceive, was not only positively rejected by Mr. C. but called forth the warmest expressions of his indignation, aggravated by his finding out that it was further expected from him, that he should not only support the Noble Lord's English, but adopt the same idiom for the future in his own orations. After protesting, therefore, against the unfairness of the proposal, as well as shewing the utter impossibility of complying with this latter part of it, in as much as he should have to unlearn all his own English, before he could make any use of the Noble Lord's, and after politely but sarcastically noticing his Lordship's new diplomatic habits, in this his attempt to surprise Lusitanian simplicity, Mr. C. declares unequivocally, that unless this inadmissible pretension be withdrawn, or modified, the negotiation must proceed no further. He professes himself ready, under a due consideration of the case, *not to quiz* the English he may hear from that quarter ; but as to defending it, the conscientious discharge of his paramount duty to grammar utterly forbids such an engagement. On the other hand, Lord Castlereagh, we learn, in his answer, has not been wanting to himself. He enters into an elaborate justification of the phraseology for which he is become so renowned, explaining its various properties and uses as a parliamentary weapon, and relying chiefly (and we must confess not without reason) on the difficulty under which it enables him to place his antagonists, in compelling them to answer what it is impossible that they can comprehend. In defence of this practice, Lord C. alleges the example of their common master, Mr. Pitt, citing various passages from that Minister's immortal works, from his State Papers as well as from his Speeches, in which he contrived to baffle even the logical understanding of Fox himself ; and he sums up the whole of his argument with a direct challenge to Mr. Canning, grounded on the applause with which the most frequent and most favourite of Mr. Pitt's combinations never failed to be received by an admiring House of Commons. Adverting to his own celebrated phrase of "fundamental features," which Mr. C. chiefly complains of on the score of its untasteful ambiguities, we understand, that the Noble Lord declares himself ready to rest the whole matter in agitation between them on the merits of this very expression ; and that he will be ready to give a clear and accurate definition of a "FUNDAMENTAL FEATURE," as soon as he (Mr. C.) shall give an equally clear and satisfactory explanation of what Mr. Pitt meant by "EXISTING CIRCUMSTANCES." In this state the transaction remains for the present.

## *LONDON.*

MONDAY, MAY 6.

*Stocks this day at One.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 per cent. Cons. 61⅞ 62 | 5 per cents. 92⅝ |
| Do. for Ac. 62⅛ | Om. (money) 1⅛ pr. |
| 3 per cent. Red. 60[illegible] | Om. (payment) |
| 4 per cents 75[illegible] 75[illegible] | India Stock — |

The *Gazette* of Saturday contains the official account of the Marriage of the Princess Charlotte and the Prince of Saxe Coburg, and of the appointment of the Prince to the rank of General in our army. It is reported, that his Serene Highness declined a Peerage.

The Royal new-married Pair on Friday amused themselves by walking in the delightful grounds and on the Terrace at Oatlands, and resorted to the celebrated large grotto, bath, &c.

On Saturday, about three o'clock, the Royal Pair were unexpectedly gratified by the arrival of their Royal Father, the Prince Regent. They had a short time before entered their travelling carriage, and were about to take a ride to view a mansion-house about four miles off, but, on viewing the approach of the Regent in the Park, they returned to the house, and her Royal Highness received her beloved father with much joy and affection. The Regent remained with them about an hour and a half, and then left for London. On his way to town his Royal Highness honoured the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland with a visit to Sion House, where his Royal Highness also remained about an hour and a half.

On Saturday and yesterday, Carlton-house and the Queen's-palace were thronged from 11 o'clock till near 6, with the higher orders, to express their congratulations to the Regent and the Queen, upon the marriage of the Princess Charlotte to the Prince of Cobourg.

*Extract of a Letter from Senegal, March* 17.

"An apparently well authenticated account arrived at Goree a few days since (which was partly contradicted a few hours after by the arrival of Mr. Marman), that a revolt had taken place at Sierra Leone, and the town destroyed : it was near being the case ; the Riot Act was read, the troops out, and things were just pretty quiet again."

Yesterday we received the Paris papers and private letters of Thursday, and this day of Friday last.

The Council of War was to meet on Saturday to determine upon the appeal of the King's Attorney-General against the decision of the Council of War that acquitted General Cambronne. His Advocate has published a Memorial, in which he asserts, that an Article of the Criminal Code forbids any measure, prejudicial to the acquitted person, on the part of the Public Ministers, to annul a sentence of acquittal.

A report having been circulated of the intended formation of 50 new regiments, the Papers have been ordered to contradict it.

The authors and printers of the *Nain Tricolore*, who were to have been tried before a Prevotal Court, have been ordered before the Royal Court, the crime charged against them being, attempts to produce the overthrow of the Government.

Our private Letters state, that the prorogation of the Chamber was so sudden as not to have been expected by any of the Members, those only connected with the Ministers excepted. It is said to have given much displeasure to the Chamber of Deputies, because the proclamation of prorogation did not contain one word of compliment to the labours of the Chamber : but it may be said, that it did not contain any compliments to the Chamber of Peers.

Our letter from a Correspondent says, there is considerable fermentation at Paris, but it has been produced entirely by those alarming rumours which falsehood and disaffection invent and circulate.— They are the last resource of Jacobinism, now deprived of those arms and means by which she convulsed Europe from one end to the other.

"Windsor, May 5.

"His Majesty passed last month in good bodily health, and in uniform tranquillity, but his Majesty's disorder is not diminished." (Signed as usual.)

The *Chronicle* of this morning amuses *itself* (though not its readers) with some criticisms on what it calls "Lord Castlereagh's English :" but in the very same column of the *Chronicle*, and next in succession to those critical remarks, is to be found the following specimen of the *Chronicle's* own English :—" Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia, we *regret* to say, ENJOYS a *very indifferent state* of health, and lives very retired."—Lord Castlereagh surely cannot complain of the correction which his phraseology receives from so elegant and judicious a writer.

Lord Althorpe's motion for the repeal of the Taxes upon Leather will be brought before the House on Thursday next.

BONAPARTE.—The Owen Glendower, Captain Brian Hodgson, recently arrived at Portsmouth, left St. Helena on the 20th of March. Captain Hodgson and Colonel Pigot (the latter came from India passenger in the Owen Glendower) were introduced to Bonaparte. He appeared in perfect health. The interview did not exceed two minutes, although the meeting was by his own concession made on the day previous thro' Gen. Bertrand—they waited three quarters of an hour, when they were introduced to him by that Officer. He asked with much rapidity a few unmeaning questions (such as to the length of time the ship had been on the voyage, how long it would take to reach England, &c.) and then bowed, which signified they were to withdraw. His countenance did not manifest any of those prepossessing smiles which others have discovered at such conferences, but rather those of a contrary character. It was well known, that he had expressed himself displeased with Sir George Cockburn's arrangements ; he thought them unnecessarily rigid, the best proof that could be afforded of their secure tendency.

The following is an extract of a letter from an Officer of one of his Majesty's ships at St. Helena, to a Gentleman in Taunton, dated the 2d of March last :—

"Bonaparte has given two or three dinners since he has been at his new house ; but as they happened before our return from the Cape, we had no opportunity of being asked : he has not accepted any invitations yet : he frequently rides ; but he has a cordon of the 53d regt. round his limits, which he must not exceed, nor can there be any communication in private with him : he is comfortable in his new house, but does not enter much into society ; he employs himself sometimes in writing the transactions of his life ; he reads a great deal—it is his principal amusement."

The same correspondent adds, which is a proof how rigidly the island is watched by our cruizers on that station :—

"Yesterday the Wellesley arrived here, and to-day a South Sea ship ; but the latter is not allowed to anchor, and one of our Lieutenants will go on board, and take charge of her while she stays here ; after her arrival she will have no communication with the shore or any body afloat, except to get water, which will be supplied by boats."

CORN-EXCHANGE, MAY 6.—Having a short supply of Wheat this morning, and many buyers at market, caused ready sale at an advance of from 8 to 10s. per quarter, on the prices of this day week. Barley is 2s. per quarter higher, the supply being very small. Peas and Beans fully support last Monday's prices Oats are 1s. per quarter dearer.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat (Eng) 60s. 84s. 92s. | Small Beans.. 32s. to 35s. |
| Ditto (For.) 45s. 70s. 84s. | Tick Beans.. 28s. to 32s. |
| Rye.......30s. to 38s. | Ditto (new).. 60s. to 0[illegible]s. |
| Barley (old).. 26s. to 31s. | Oats (Potatoe) 26s. to 31s. |
| Malt........ 51s. to 62s. | (Poland) 22s. to 27s |
| White Peas.. 26s. to 30s. | (Feed).. 18s. to 25s |
| Ditto Boilers 36s. to 40s. | Fine Flour .. 65s. to 70s |
| Grey Peas....30s. to 35s | Rapeseed .. 26l to 28l |

# Waterford Chronicle.

*SATURDAY, MAY* 11.

The London Journals of Tuesday were due when we went to Press. Those of Monday did not furnish any intelligence which requires attention in this place. Lord STEWART is reported to have been at Rome in the course of last month, on a mission relative to the Catholics of Ireland. A strong spirit of disaffection prevails at Venice, and all secret associations are there prohibited. A gloomy discontent continues to pervade France, and particularly to manifest itself in Paris. The plague has made its appearance in Corfu, but every precaution had been taken to arrest it's progress.

Doctor J. RADCLIFFE has been appointed Judge of the Consistorial Court in Dublin, in the room of the late Doctor DUIGENAN.

We have to return our best acknowledgments to Mr. S. SMITH, of the Custom-house, for his obliging communication of the following important commercial document :—

*VALUE*

OF THE EXPORT OF PROVISIONS,

FROM THE PORT OF WATERFORD,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH OF APRIL, 1816.

| | | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 967 | Tierces Beef at | 90s. | 4,351 | 10 | 0 |
| 361 | Barrels Beef ....... | 60s. | 1,083 | 0 | 0 |
| 2,240 | Tierces Pork ...... | 100s. | 11,200 | 0 | 0 |
| 13,810 | Barrels Pork ...... | 60s. | 41,430 | 0 | 0 |
| 240,765 | Flitches Bacon .... | 25s. | 300,956 | 5 | 0 |
| 85,686 | Cwts. Butter ...... | 100s. | 418,430 | 0 | 0 |
| 12,807 | Cwts. Lard ... .... | 60s. | 38,421 | 0 | 0 |
| 90,491 | Barrels Wheat...... | 32s. | 144,785 | 0 | 0 |
| 188,513 | Barrels Oats........ | 10s. | 94,256 | 10 | 0 |
| 39,876 | Barrels Barley .... | 12s. | 23,925 | 12 | 0 |
| 46,750 | Cwts. Flour........ | 18s. | 42,075 | 0 | 0 |
| 3,956 | Cwts. Oatmeal .... | 11s. | 2,175 | 16 | 0 |
| 6,647 | Cwts. Bread........ | 17s. | 5,644 | 9 | 0 |
| 15,376 | Live Pigs.......... | 35s. | 26,908 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total......... | | £1,15[illegible],339 | 2 | 0 |
| | April, 1815.... | | 1,616,845 | 15 | 0 |
| | April, 1814.... | | 2,096,005 | 18 | 0 |

In this Year there appears a very considerable falling off in the Value of the EXPORTS, compared with that of the foregoing one, amounting to £455,000 13s. 0d. This defalcation, however, arises from the great reduction in the Prices. From a comparison of the Quantities exported in this and the last Year, it appears, that tho' some of the Items have decreased in quantity, others have increased, and the difference in both Years, if the articles were of equal Value, would be but £83,700.

We extract the following valuable communication from the *Dublin Correspondent.*

*To James Corry, Esq. Secretary to the Linen Board.*

Lambeg House, 6th May, 1816.

SIR—I beg leave to announce to you the result of the experiments I have already mentioned as in progress, on the important subject of recovering exhausted Leys from that state in which they are thrown away as useless. In this communication, I have only leisure to confine myself to facts, which will be best illustrated by the accompanying samples of leys exhausted and recovered, and of calico and linen bleached by them.

It would ill become me to assume any thing of certainty on the extended scale, from the limited experiments I have gone into, when I have, on another occasion, stated to you, "that such limited experiments in our trade are often as flattering as they are fallacious ; and that the success in the minute way appears certain, until the failure becomes developed on a scale too extended ; such having frequently and unfortunately been the appeals from the laboratory to the bleach-field."

The deductions I now submit, being drawn from science, deserve, however, to be viewed with the less suspicion. I need not mention to you, Sir, that our illustrious countryman, Doctor Black, whose father was a native of Belfast, where this great Chemist received the rudiments of his education, was the first to discover, that limestone, and the mild alkalis, are compounds of lime and pure alkalis, with an aerial fluid, to which he gave the name of *fixed air* ; and that this discovery led to the knowledge of pneumatic Chemistry.

It is not a little extraordinary, that, to this day, it has never, to my knowledge, been announced, that old leys, in the state I have described them, are not exhausted ; they are only carbonated—but they seem in this state so saturated with carbon, as to be considered, for bleaching purposes, useless.

The fact I now announce for the first time to the Linen Board and the Public is, that the addition of quick lime decarbonates them, so as to recover their use and activity, without delay, expense, or difficulty, of any consideration, and that this is effected by the simplest apparatus.

The sample No. 1. is ley in that state in which it is thrown away as useless.

No. 2. is same ley recovered, or decarbonated.

No. 3. is the like ley decarbonated and oxygenated.*

The sample of Calico, No. 1, is bleached with such recovered ley, with the application of three boils. The ley used is that only decarbonated.

No. 2. is Diaper bleached by the same decarbonated ley, with five boils.

No. 3. is Damask treated exactly in the same manner with the Diaper, and with equal success. *They will all be found strong and perfectly white.*

Should this plan be practicable on the extended scale, the saving to Ireland must be great indeed.

Having resisted patents in another instance, I leave this discovery to the Public, looking only for that remuneration which may be due to its merits. I had communicated the fact, more than seven years ago, to a person connected with me, and above two years since to another person, though it has never until now been acted upon.

The leys thus recovered, and of which I send specimens, are from the carbonate of soda, or the barilla of commerce, which had been used three times previously in boiling linens. An over-quantity of lime added cannot render these leys too caustic, provided a small addition be made, after they are clear, of the carbonate of soda or pot ash (barilla or pearl-ash ley), to take down any minute portion of lime in suspension. The quantity of lime thus in suspension, if the ley is transparent, must be inconsiderable, as lime requires five or six hundred times its bulk of water to hold it in solution—(see Dr. Black's *Experiments*) ; or, according to later experiment, water dissolves less than 0,00,2 parts of its weight of lime.

The clear ley, after this last simple operation, will then be perfectly free from lime.

The apparatus is equally simple.

1st, A vessel to contain the exhausted ley, delivered from the boiler by a cock or syphon, in which latter vessel should be an agitator to mix the lime and ley, after the quick lime is added.

2d, Another vessel of the same size, into which the decarbonated ley is to be drawn, by an opening at the bottom of the first vessel, above the sediment, or precipitated lime. To the ley in the vessel, No. 2, the carbonated ley, or a small quantity of mild alkali, is to be added.

3d, Another vessel, of equal size, into which the clear ley is to be drawn, and from thence pumped into the boiler for use.

We cannot too highly appreciate the brilliancy of the discovery of Doctor Black, which led to so many important conclusions. It belonged to the genius of the Chemist, "to body forth the forms of things unknown." The practitioner has only the humble merit of "turning them into shape, and giving them a local habitation and a name."

You will be aware, from a former communication, that I am limited in time for further explanation. I shall make a more particular communication to the Board very soon. In the meantime, I request you will do me the favour to lay this Letter and the samples before them.

I am, Sir, with much regard,
Your very humble Servant,
ROBERT WILLIAMSON.

* By the Chlorine of Sir Humphrey Davy.

## COURT OF KING'S BENCH, DUBLIN.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8.

*The King, v. Æneas M'Donnell, Esq.*

This day the Court was occupied, for several hours, in the hearing of two Motions made in this cause. The Traverser was brought up for judgment.

Messrs. Bennett and O'Connell, on part of the Traverser, moved to set aside the Verdict had on the Trial at Bar, on the ground of the misdirection of the Chief Justice, who charged the Jury.— Their Motion was founded on the Affidavit of Mr. William Bayly, the Attorney for the Traverser, which stated the Charge of the Learned Judge, as taken by his own notes, and those of a short-hand writer.

The first objection made by Counsel was, in substance, as follows :—That the Chief Justice had charged the Jury, "that if the Libel was published by the Traverser, with the intent to affect the Trials held at the Special Commission at Clonmel, or the due Administration of Justice at those Trials, the Jury must pronounce the publication a Libel."

The second objection was, "That if the words contained in the Libel, as charged, were written with the object or view, or with a tendency to affect, obstruct, or frustrate, those Trials, that such intent was a crime, and, therefore, the Jury were bound to convict the Traverser."

The third objection, and that on which Mr. Bennett chiefly relied, was, that the Judge had charged, "that the single question in the case was, whether this Paper bear the meaning imputed to it by the indictment ? This was the question for the Jury. The Bench were unanimous in considering it a libel, but if the Jury thought differently, it would only amount to twelve honest men differing from four ; *but they* (the Jury) *would weigh well the grounds of their verdict, before they established that difference.*"

These were the grounds on which the Counsel for the Traverser sought to set aside the Verdict.

Messrs. Walsh and Crampton then moved an Arrest of Judgment.

THURSDAY, MAY 9.

Mr. M'Donnell was this day again brought up for judgment ; and, at the sitting of the Court, the Chief Justice intimated to Mr. Townsend, that the Court did not think it necessary to call on him in reply to the arguments of Messrs. Walsh and Crampton, on the Motion in Arrest of Judgment.

The Chief Justice, in giving the Judgment of the Court, dwelt at considerable length on the arguments of Counsel for the Traverser, and concluded by observing, that it was the unanimous opinion of his brethren, that there were no grounds laid to induce the Court to grant the Motion.

Attorney-General then requested to know when the Court would pronounce its judgment.

Chief Justice said, that as yet the Court had not conferred on the matter, but directed that Mr. M'Donnell be brought up on Saturday next.

Attorney-General wished to know if it were the intention of the Traverser to offer any thing in mitigation.

Mr. M'Donnell said a few words in a low tone of voice, which we did not hear.

Mr. O'Connell replied, that there was an official method of making that communication—that it was well known to the Learned Gentlemen, that the Traverser would not be entitled to any favour in that way, if Counsel for the Crown did not receive notice.

Attorney-General said he was anxious only to be informed of the fact, as, perhaps, it might be necessary to state something in aggravation.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE D. E. POST.

Loughrea, May 7, 1816.

SIR—Considering that your Paper has hitherto given a temperate and an impartial discussion to Catholic Affairs, I feel myself called upon to put you in possession of what has occurred in Loughrea on the 5th instant (first pledging myself to the authenticity thereof), the day appointed for the Consecration of the Rev. Thomas Coin, as Coadjutor Bishop to the Right Rev. Dr. Costello, Titular Bishop of Clonfert ; the Provincial Bishops attended at the same time, in order to hold there what *they* call their Provincial Synod. A great number of the Priests of this Diocess assisted at the Consecration. The Kilkenny Resolutions were unexpectedly introduced by the Rev. Dr. Kelly for their signature. The Vicar-General of the Diocess required of the Most Rev. Doctor an explanation of the words, a "certain number of Irish Catholic Clergy ;" whether they were intended to be the Dean and Chapter, the antient, canonical, and the only competent mode of electing a Bishop—or, whether they were intended to be the Bishops, according to the present and late innovation on election ? The answer of Dr. Kelly being equivocal and unsatisfactory, the Vicar General refused his signature, from a well founded apprehension that the Priests there present were similarly disposed.— The Resolutions were withdrawn until after dinner, when the newly Consecrated Bishop (*grateful for his mode of election*) announced that the Resolutions were to be that evening, and the following morning, at his lodgings, for their desired and laudable signature ; at the same time, the Right Rev. Doctor Archdeacon of Kilmacdough arose, and, in a very impressive and animated speech, breathing christian charity, cautioned the body there assembled to deliberate and pause before they would sign to any Resolutions ; as for his part, that he was totally unacquainted with the Kilkenny Resolutions or the Provincial Deliberations of that day. Your Correspondent assures you, that no Parish Priest of character of this Diocess has, or will, sign the Resolutions until the words "DEAN and CHAPTER" are substituted for the aforementioned ambiguous, and, I will add, insidious terms. Apprehending that a similar attempt will be made on the unsuspecting and unprepared Catholic Priesthood of Ireland, your Correspondent begs your earliest publication.

DEATHS—In Wexford, John Lyster, Esq. At Slevy, in the County of Wexford, in his 19th year, William H. Pigott, Esq. eldest son of Colonel Pigott.—At Stoke, in Devonshire, in the 50th year of his age, Dowell O'Reilly, Esq. Post Captain in the Royal Navy, and third son of the late Dowell O'Reilly, Esq. of Heath Park, in the Queen's County.—At Allerton Park, the Right Hon. Charles Lord Stourton.—In Paris, Mr. W. Stone, who, after his acquittal, in 1794, settled in Paris, and was the Printer of Humboldt's great work, on which he expended many thousand pounds. In London, George Earl Brooke, and Earl of Warwick, aged 70 years. He is succeeded in his title and estates by Henry Richard Lord Brooke.—In Tipperary, on Sunday last, Richard Sadlier, Esq.—And on the same day, at Stagdale, his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Sadlier, wife of Richard Sadlier, jun. Esq. and daughter of the late Hugh Massy, Esq.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, MAY 10.

ARRIVED,

8th—William and Mary, Stacy, Bristol, luggage ; Integrity, Swatridge, Weymouth, ballast.

9th—Freeling Packet ; Grace and Peggy, Nicholas, Swansea, culm ; William and Mary, Trewella, ditto, ditto.

SAILED,

8th—Jane and Mary, Yeo, London, oats ; Atlas, Fleet, London, bacon ; Vigilant, Lloyd, London, bacon, lard, &c. ; Mansfield Packet ; Swift, Dearman—and Victory, Newport, before mentioned ; Eleanor, Clementson, Newfoundland, salt, wine, provisions, &c.

9th—Doore, Boe, Dram, ballast ; Oakwell, Jones, Bristol, live pigs ; Good Intent, Burnard, Newport, live pigs ; Susanna, Evans, Bourdeaux, barley ; Molly, Union, Liverpool, flour and oats ; Earl Leicester Packet.

10th—Wind N. W. at 8 morning.


## *STAVES.*

ON SALE, at DAVIS, STRANGMAN, and Co's. Yard, in Mary street, the Cargo of the American Ship *Thomas Wilson*, from Virginia, consisting of 170 Thousand Hhd. and Barrel STAVES.

Waterford, 5th Month 11th, 1816.

## BALL AND SUPPER.

THE Nobility and Gentry of Waterford and it's Vicinity are respectfully informed, that there will be

*A BALL AND SUPPER*
AT THE NEW ROOMS,
*On Wednesday, the 15th Instant.*

STEWARDS :—
Right Worshipful JOHN DENIS, Deputy Mayor,
Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Sir G. F. H. BERKELEY, K. C. B. 35th Regiment,
PIERSE BARRON, Esq.
GEORGE SHEPPARD, Esq.

☞ The Band of the 35th Regiment will attend.

Places to be drawn for at a quarter before Nine o'Clock ; Dancing to commence precisely at Nine ; Supper at Half past Twelve.

Admittance, { Ladies............ 7s. 0d. / Gentlemen ....... 9s. 0d. }

TICKETS to be had at the Newspaper Offices ; also at the Bar of the SALUTATION TAVERN, Church lane, High street, where Gentlemen and Families can be accommodated with GOOD BEDS, STABLING, and COACH-HOUSE.

Waterford, May 11, 1816.

## *TURNPIKE ROAD,*
SHANKIL TO WATERFORD.

THE TRUSTEES will receive PROPOSALS for the REPAIR of the ROAD, at the King's Arms, Thomastown, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant.

ABRAHAM ROTHE, *Treasurer.*

May 9, 1816.

## *HARRINGTON,*
RETAIL DRUGGIST,
BARRONSTRAND-STREET,
*Opposite the Great Chapel.*

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that a Supply of GENUINE DRUGS and CHEMICALS will be constantly for Sale at the above House, on the most reasonable Terms.

N. B. HORSE MEDICINES prepared in the best manner.

Waterford, May 11, 1816.

## *HOUSES AND FIELDS.*

TO BE LET, for a Term of Years, the DWELLING HOUSE in BEAU-STREET, late in the possession of Mr. JAMES COOKE. The BACK CONCERNS are very extensive, and would answer for either the CORN, PROVISION, or COOPERING Business ; they are all in excellent repair. Also, the HOUSE in BEAU STREET lately held by Counsellor COOKE.—TWO GARDENS and an ORCHARD near the WATERSIDE, and Part of the MARSHES and UPLAND FIELDS near ST. CATHERINE'S BRIDGE, to be let from One to Three Years.

Inquire of A. SYMES, at the Waterside.

Waterford, May 11, 1816.


## *FREEMASON MEETING.*

AT the GENERAL MEETING of FREEMASONS, held at the Rotunda, pursuant to Adjournment, on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, for the purpose of fulfilling the Plan already arranged, to provide a FREEMASON HALL and TAVERN, for the stated and occasional Meetings, and the Accommodation of the ORDER at large, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted :

*RESOLVED—That the different FREEMASON LODGES of Dublin and its Vicinity, and the Individual Members thereof, not already Subscribers or Contributors to the Building, or otherwise providing, a FREEMASON HALL and TAVERN, be requested to intimate to the GRAND TREASURER of the Order, on or before the 2d day of July next, the sum or sums, either as Lodges or Individuals, they intend to subscribe to that necessary Object.*

*RESOLVED—That all the FREEMASON LODGES on the Registry of Ireland be also addressed, to invite their co-operation in an undertaking so very advantageous to the general interests of Freemasonry, and to request they may communicate to the GRAND TREASURER, on or before the day specified, or at some early period, the sums they have agreed to contribute towards its promotion.*

*RESOLVED—That every individual Member of the Freemason Body, of rank, distinction, or respectability, whose aid it may be found practicable to solicit, by reference to Masonic Rolls or Registries, be applied to for his support in the establishment of a FREEMASON HALL and TAVERN.*

*RESOLVED—That it is necessary that the sums already subscribed should be paid into the hands of the GRAND TREASURER on or before the 2d of July.*

*RESOLVED—That the COMMITTEE be empowered to carry these Resolutions into effect.*

*RESOLVED—That this Meeting do adjourn to TUESDAY, the 2d of July next.*

*Signed by order,*
*R. HANDCOCK, Grand Secretary.*


## *TO BE SOLD,*

THE INTEREST in the Lease of the HOUSE and LANDS of KILLEA, near Dunmore, within Three Quarters of a Mile of the New Harbour. The HOUSE is large and roomy, ton slated, with TEN ACRES of most excellent LAND ; a walled-in GARDEN, well cropped ; a good GARDEN HOUSE ; STABLING for Nine Horses ; COACH HOUSE, good OUT OFFICES, LAUNDRY, and a PUMP in the back yard.—For Situation and extensive View, no Place in this Country can equal it. If not sold by the first of June, it will be Let for the Bathing Season.

Application to be made to MICHAEL EVELYN, Esq. Waterford—or to Mr. ST. LEGER, at Killea. Mr. ST. LEGER has NINETEEN ACRES adjoining Killea, which he will dispose of.

May 4, 1816.

## *HOUSE & FIELDS.*

TO BE LET, from the 25th Instant, four Acres of choice GROUND, at this side of Mr. THOMAS SERGENT'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 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.