LONDON.

FRIDAY, MAY 10.

We received this morning the Paris Papers of Tuesday. They inform us of the return to Naples and Genoa of many persons who have been in slavery in Algiers and Tunis for years, and who have been released by the treaties dictated to the Deys of those places by Lord Exmouth. This is well; but it does not go far enough. These treaties will only be considered by the Pirates as truces, which they will break whenever they chuse. Indeed, it is said, that, very lately, several inhabitants of Sardinia have been carried off, and twenty men murdered, and their bodies left on the sea shore. The only effectual way of putting an effectual stoppage to the career of these Pirates is, to destroy all their ships of war, and not to suffer the flag of any one of them to navigate the ocean. To what nation could this task be so appropriately confided, and by which could it be so effectually executed, as by that great People whose career of greatness and glory has been also the career of humanity and justice—who were the first to abolish that horrid traffic by which the heart and blood of the living man were weighed and sold as if he were no higher in the scale of consideration and value than the dead carcass of a beast?

Brussels Papers to the 8th inst. arrived this morning. A letter from Vienna states, that Prince Kaunitz, the Austrian Ambassador at the Court of Madrid, is soon expected to return, as he has not been able to obtain an audience of Ferdinand VII. who protests against the possession of Parma by the Archduchess Maria Louisa. It appears, that orders have been issued by the Court of Baden to prepare for the passage of a numerous corps of Austrian troops, which are going in a short time to relieve those now in France.

Intelligence received from Calcutta, per Ship Liverpool.

Accounts from Amretsir state, that Runjeet Sing was at Lahore. His attack on Rujoory was postponed, as Akbar Khan had offered obedience to him.

Runjeet had requested Abud Khan to proceed to Nahn, and persuade the Goorkhas to enter his service, but Abud had declined the mission. Runjeet had avowed his intention of proceeding against Cashmere as soon as he should compel the Rajahs of Rujoory to join him.

The camp of Holkar was at Cusla Dust, about 3 coss distant from Scaru Gurrah.

Bapoojee Scindia, and Juswant Rao Bhao, were plundering Khaorah, and other countries of Holkar. A reinforcement had been sent to Bojua Bhao, to assist in defending the port of Ghurzoon, which had been garrisoned by 500 Arabs.

A battle had been fought between Anam Sing, with the people of Raychund, and the Goorkhas at Khanda. Ameer Khawn was plundering at Salee Sankho, and insisting on receiving his arrears of pay.

Accounts from Jaypore state, that great apprehensions were entertained from the approach of two hostile armies, one under Ameer Khawn, and the other composed of troops of Scindea. Preparations were making for the defence of Jaypore.

Last night, late advices from India were received at the India-house, which communicated decisive and grateful intelligence relative to British affairs in that country. It is true that it had been found expedient to reinforce the army opposed to the Nepaulese; but we are happy to state, that the recommencement of hostilities was rendered unnecessary by the Nepaulese Government having finally concluded a peace with the British, and on such terms as his Excellency Lord Moira deems highly desirable. To this pleasing information it is added, that no peace was ever signed in India which promised a more permanent or happy result. The above intelligence is dated Calcutta, December 18.

Extract of a Letter from Havre, May 2, 1816:—"A circular received here from the Ministers assimilates the articles coming from St. Domingo, even in foreign ships, if in return for a French cargo, to articles coming from the French colonies."

In the night of Saturday last, the out-buildings upon a farm in the parish of Henham, in this County, occupied by Mr. T. Nottidge, were discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding the most prompt exertions, all the buildings, and other property to a considerable amount, were totally destroyed.—The dwelling-house, standing at some distance from the other buildings, received little or no injury.—The cause of this dreadful conflagration is not known.—(*Chelmsford Chronicle of yesterday.*)

Twenty-nine persons have been committed to Bury gaol, on a charge of riotously assembling at Rattlesden, and destroying a machine.—(*Ditto.*)

As a recompense for the taking of Carthagena, King Ferdinand has bestowed the Grand Cross of the Royal American Order of Isabella on Generals Morillo, Montalvo, and Hebrille. Ranks and distinctions have also been conferred on many subaltern officers.

To prevent imposition on the Public, we think it proper to inform our readers, that the Bank Dollar Tokens, which now circulate for five shillings and sixpence, will be continued to be current for that sum until the 1st of November, and the Bank are now actually giving value for them at that rate.

The six frigates with troops, which lately sailed for the West Indies from Portsmouth, it is supposed, are bound to Providence, where, we understand, a serious commotion had arisen among the black troops.

A SINGULAR PRODUCTION OF INSECTS.—Five living animals, resembling small whitish worms, were discharged from an abscess, along with the matter which it contained, on being opened with a lancet. They are from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, nearly a round form, and equal to a large crow quill in circumference; the body is divided into thirteen sections, and has six or eight feet attached to the first three or four sections of the body. They appear like the grub or caterpillar. The abscess, or collection of matter, was situate behind the shoulder, and extended into the axilla, or armpit, of a young man, who is an apprentice to Mr. Richard Ward, of this town, shoemaker. He has been labouring under a carthartel and feverish complaint for some weeks, and occasionally complained of pain about the shoulder, under which matter formed, but never perceived any enlargement, or felt so much pain as to require examination, till within a week of its being opened, when the above-mentioned animals turned out.—*Kendal Chronicle, April* 27.

Monday, a poor little sweep, in cleansing the chimney of Mr. Fosset, in Brick-lane, stuck so fast in the funnel that it became necessary to break it, in order to extricate him, when he was to all appearance dead. Medical aid was speedily procured, and bleeding and other resuscitory methods tried, but in vain; at length a bye-stander recommended electricity, and the apparatus being procured, two or three smart strokes were applied to his breast, when returning life faintly appeared, and restorative remedies being renewed, he became in a short time so far convalescent as to be conveyed home with hopes of perfect recovery.

SATURDAY, MAY 11.

Stocks this day at One.

3 p. cent. Cons. 62 1/8 62 1/4	5 per cents. 92 3/8 1/2
Do. for Ac. 62 1/2 5/8	Om. (money) 18 1/2 1/4 pr.
3 per cent. Red. 60 5/8 1/2	Om. (payment) —
4 per cents 75 1/2 3/8	India Stock —

Among the attempts made both here and in France to sow disquietude, and to induce a belief, that the peace is not likely to be permanent, the principal one is, that a great coolness has arisen between the Courts of Petersburgh and London.—To that assertion we are quite sure we may give the most positive contradiction, and we may add, that, so far from there being the least coolness, there never was a period when both Courts were upon more amicable terms. With equal positiveness, may we assert the same with respect to Prussia, Austria, and France. There is no coolness between any of them—and every Court in Europe has the greatest confidence in the wisdom and intentions of the Prince Regent, the Earl of Liverpool, and the rest of the Ministers, by whom a peace so glorious was mainly brought about, and who are anxious and determined to contribute, by the most frank and friendly offices and intercourse with all the other European Powers, to render that Peace a general and a lasting blessing.—*Courier.*

The partial change which we have so frequently stated would take place in the French Ministry, after the prorogation of the Chambers, has been made. The *Moniteur* of Wednesday last, which, with the other Paris Papers, we received this morning, announces, that M. M. Barbe Marbois and Vaublanc, the Ministers of Justice and the Interior, have been replaced by the Chancellor of France, who takes, *par interim*, the Portefeuille of Minister of Justice; and by M. Laine, the late President of the Chamber of Deputies, who succeeds M. de Vaublanc. The latter is named Minister of State and Member of the Privy Council—mere honorary offices.—*Ibid.*

General Bertrand, who is with Bonaparte at St. Helena, has been tried by a Council of War at Paris, and condemned to death. The cousin of the General, M. Delasalle, demanded a delay of three months to notify the process to the General, but the Reporter opposed this demand, asserting, that it was notoriously impossible for the accused to appear before the Tribunal.—*Ibid.*

The Papers contain no other intelligence of importance; but the private letters we have received from our Correspondents, and others which we have seen, all speak of the numerous arrests that have taken place in Paris and elsewhere, and of the plots which have been in agitation, with ramifications extending to Madrid and Naples. The objects of these plots appear to have been equally wicked and absurd—to take off all the branches of the Bourbon Family, to change the dynasty, or to restore the sanguinary regime of the Republic one and indivisible. Is it possible, that there could be found any body of men so stupidly and blindly wicked, as to think, for a moment, that they had the least chance of succeeding in such objects, or to suppose, that instant and signal punishment would not overtake them? We still are incredulous with respect to all those stories; we have had them ever since the return of the King; and yet the authority and popularity of the King have been daily on the increase. The wisdom of his measures, the steady firmness with which he has pursued his course, the most difficult and entangled perhaps that ever fell to the lot of Monarch, have so weakened the chances and hopes of the disaffected, that they dare attempt nothing beyond the propagation of alarming rumours. Such at least is our opinion, though we repeat that it is contrary to the information transmitted from the spot by intelligent men.—*Ibid.*

We had scarcely finished the above article, when we received, at a late hour this morning, letters from Paris of the 8th. They still talk of plots and conferences.

"PARIS, MAY 8.—Some of the agents of the Military Police, forming part of the nocturnal patroles, had remarked an individual, apparently of the inferior class, returning to his house in the Rue de la Harpe at four o'clock in the morning. He was traced at 9 o'clock in the evening to an obscure hotel in the Rue de la Rochechouard, where he regularly passed the night. He was seized at the end of a fortnight, as well as all the persons assembled there. The greater part were disbanded officers; men already signalized by the Police. Their examinations led to further discoveries: a press and several seditious proclamations were seized, rather, I am informed, tending to subvert the present Government than in favour of the Usurper or any other Pretender. It is asserted, that the apprehension of Benoit, Maret's Secretary, in Switzerland, and the Chevalier St. Aignon, have thrown new and unexpected light on the subject. This is now believed to be a subordinate ramification of a deep-laid plan, which embraces in its action Fouche at Dresden, Carnot at Warsaw, Excelmans in the Netherlands, and Soult at Dusseldorf. Considerable sums of money have been already secured, and as the affair will shortly be examined by a Court of Justice, the public anxiety will soon be dissipated. The Government appears perfectly satisfied with the measures already adopted, and full of confidence in the activity of the Police.

"M. M. Majon and Clouet, formerly Aides-de-Camp to Marshal Ney, have been apprehended at Nismes. The motives of this measure have no connection with the affair I have just related. It is believed these Gentlemen are acting under an entirely different influence."

We are authorised and desired to contradict the article copied from the Brussels Papers that arrived yesterday, stating, that the Austrian Ambassador at Madrid had been unable to obtain an audience of Ferdinand VII. it being utterly false, as his Catholic Majesty has not only given audience to the said Ambassador, Prince Kaunitz, and received his credentials, but has granted him the honours and entries that correspond with the Ambassador of his family.

PORTSMOUTH, MAY 10.—Arrived the Lowther Castle, Mortlock; Essex, Neslick; Charles Grant, Lock; Ceres, Scott; Inglis, Hay; Marquis Camden, Samton; Warren Hastings, Jones; Alnwick Castle, Rolland; General Harris, Welbank; Vansittart, Dalrymple; Bridgwater, Hughes; Atlas, Mayne; David Scott, Locke, from China; off the Isle of Wight, on their way up Channel. Also Lord Cathcart, private ship, from Bengal; Harleston, Thornhill, from the Downs; Laura, Maclinnan, from Guadaloupe; Monarch, Gascoign, from the Downs for Batavia; Betsey, Walker, from the W. Indies; and his Majesty's ship Ceylon, from the Cape of Good Hope. The above Indiamen left China the 20th of January, and St. Helena the 26th of March. Left at China the Northampton, Botany Bay ship, and the Company's ships Hereford and General Kydd, but were expected to sail about the middle of February. The David Scott and Charles Grant are anchored at St. Helen's. Sailed the Paragon, Miller, for the Downs.

DEAL, MAY 10.—Sailed yesterday the whole of the outward-bound.

DARING ATTEMPT TO BREAK OUT OF NEWGATE.

DUBLIN, MAY 13.—Yesterday, about the hour of twelve, information was given to the keeper of Newgate, Mr. Bournes, that a conspiracy was going forward amongst the prisoners, particularly those under sentence of transportation, to break the prison and effect their escape. Mr. Bournes, on receiving this information, took the necessary steps to learn the truth and extent of the danger, and in a very little time found it was more alarming than had been described to him. The whole of the transport convicts that belonged to what is called the transport yard, very near forty, assisted by a number of other prisoners, had, it appeared, dug a hole through the wall of the prison, about ten feet, into the officers' necessary, opening into Halston-street—and being resolved on making the attempt to escape through this hole in mid-day, they seized and bound in cords the two sentinels placed over the transport-yard, and, with their arms, four of the most desperate, that is, two with the loaded muskets, and two more armed with the bayonets, were to guard the entrance to the yard to the last extremity, while their companions should be making their escape. Mr. Bournes, on this discovery, made every possible effort to impress on them a sense of their rash and extravagant design, to escape from a prison so well guarded, after their plot had been discovered; and humanely exhorted them to submit to their fate, which, however disagreeable it was for the time, would only be more aggravated by persevering in their fruitless intention. In vain did Mr. Bournes, and others who accompanied him, remonstrate; they appeared unanimously resolved to try their fortune, and brave all dangers for obtaining their liberty. The strong military guard, always stationed at the prison, were accordingly placed in the best situations to resist the desperadoes; and a loud and continued huzza or shout from those within announced to the guards without, that the attempt was going to be put into execution. An unfortunate young man, named Peter Woods, was the first who made his way thro' the breach—he was instantly shot dead by one of the guard. Three others pressed forward after him, one of whom was very badly wounded through the leg. By this time, the passage was closed up, and, we presume, the desperate spirit of the conspirators somewhat subdued. A parley ensued, when, convinced of the temerity of their undertaking, and the madness of persevering in it any farther, they submitted to their keepers; and the High Sheriffs having arrived a little before this submission took place, a number of the ringleaders were secured, and transmitted, for greater security, to Kilmainham gaol, and every necessary exertion made to secure the prison from any farther outrage. It is computed, that nearly three hundred prisoners, of various descriptions, must have escaped on this occasion, had not the plot been timely discovered. It should be observed, that not one of the persons convicted for the forgery of stamps was any way implicated in this conspiracy.—*Freeman's Journal.*

On Wednesday last, Daniel Webb Webber, Esq. of Webbsborough, County Sligo, was unanimously elected Representative in Parliament for the City of Armagh, in the room of the late Right Hon. P. Duigenan. He was proposed by the Very Rev. Dean Carles, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Carpendale.—*Correspondent.*

About eleven o'clock on Wednesday night, an alarming fire broke out in the Belfast Brewery, in Smithfield, which raged with extreme violence for several hours. At one time the destructive element threatened to seize upon some adjoining houses; but, owing to the active exertions of a number of the inhabitants, who speedily repaired to the spot, and also a party of the Royal Scots regiment, and Royal Artillery, the latter with their fire-engine, the flames were confined to the premises where they first broke out. The greater part of the stores are burnt down, and a quantity of malt destroyed. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.—*Belfast Paper.*

LIMERICK, MAY 11.—The following is a complete list of the Irish Staff, since the late reductions, viz.—Lieutenant-Generals—Hay, Athlone; Hart, Armagh; Lord Forbes, Cork. Major-Generals—Mahon, Enniskillen; Burnet, Armagh; Kemmis, Tullamore; Dalzell, Belfast; O'Loughlin, Fyers, Trotter and White, Dublin; Barry, Limerick; Buller, Killarney; Gordon, Cork; Doyle, Clonmel.

Aides-de-camp—Capt. Hay and Lieut. Irwin, 20th L. Dragoons, Athlone; Major Ball, 85th, Lieut. Burn, 4th D. Guards, Armagh; Capt. Westropp, 7th D. G. Captain Mackenzie, 77th, Cork; Major Younghusband, 7th D. G. Enniskillen; Major Gibson, 21 G. B. Armagh; Capt. Ferns, 66th, Tullamore; Cornet Stephenson, 3d D. G. Belfast; Capt. Hon. F. Stanhope, Captains Knox, Carden and Langley, Dublin; Captain Pigott, 84th, Limerick; Lieut. Buller, 2d F. Guards, Killarney; Lieut. O'Brien, Rifle Brigade, Cork.

Majors of Brigade—Major Souter, Enniskillen; Major Watts, Tullamore; Major Bridge, 63d, and Col. Grogan, Dublin.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The Lord Bishop of Meath has presented the Rev. Wm. Peacocke, son of the late Sir Joseph Peacocke, Bart. to the valuable living of Ballyloughloe, vacant by the death of Mr. English.

Orders were on the 1st instant issued, to reduce another troop of each of the following regiments of cavalry, on the 24th inst.—1st D. Guards, 2d ditto, 3d Dragoons, 7th Light Dragoons, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th and 18th.

We are happy to mention that Thomas Studdert, Esq. of Kilkishen House, has completely got to the bottom of the White Boy system, in that vicinity, having taken their Secretary with his papers and proclamation about him, and lodged him in Ennis Jail. The consequence of which is, that the poor deluded people are flocking in to that active magistrate (Mr. Studdert), and giving up their fire arms, &c. so that it is trusted, peace and tranquillity will at length be restored to that hitherto disturbed neighbourhood.

Wednesday, 34 of the Convicts transmitted from the County of Tipperary, and other Counties, for transportation, were sent down from the Cork gaol, and put on board the Botany Bay ship at Cove.

Lieutenant-Colonel Midgly has been tried by a Court Martial at Chatham, upon nineteen charges, affecting his conduct as Commandant of Tilbury Fort, and acquitted. The Prince Regent has confirmed the sentence, and ordered the prosecutor, Lieut. Brewer, to be removed from the situation of Adjutant to the depot at Tilbury Fort.

A detachment of the 97th, from Templemore, has replaced the 77th at Cappa-White.

The New Brunswick Fencibles were disembodied on the 20th March.

BIRTHS.—In Dublin, the Lady of John Kingston James, Esq. of a son.—At Annabella, County of Cork, the Lady of Richard Purcell, Esq. of a son.—At the Glebe House, Midleton, Mrs. Austen, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.—At Innistiogue, John Emery, Esq. Captain in the Kilkenny Militia, to Miss Long, daughter of the late Thomas Long, of Innistiogue, Esq.—In London, the Hon. and Rev. George Neville, Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and youngest son of Lord Braybrooke, to the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Legge, second daughter of George, Earl of Dartmouth.—William Conolly, Esq. second son of James Conolly, Esq. to Eliza, daughter of Sir Hugh Nugent, Bart.—Lieut. Richard Lloyd, of the Royal Navy, to Susanna, second daughter of the late Major Heard, of Ballintubber, in the County of Cork.

DEATHS.—At Paris, Sir Herbert Croft, an English Author of some celebrity, and one of the literary friends of Dr. Johnson.—Colonel Thomas Jones, M. P. for the County of Cardigan.—At Fort Union, in the County of Limerick, James Fitzgerald, Esq.—On Saturday morning, in the 80th year of his age, John Boyd, Esq. formerly an eminent Apothecary in Kilkenny.—At Earl's Court, Old Brompton Road, Lieutenant General Sontag, in his 60th year.—At Fulham, Mrs. Cleaver, wife of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.—At Lisbon, the Right Hon. Lord Arthur Somerset, brother to the Duke of Beaufort, and M. P. for the County of Monmouth.—At Malta, Lieut. Colonel C. M. Edwards, of the 1st Ceylon Regt.—In Dublin, William Barrowes, only son of Robert Barrowes, Esq.—In Cork, Mrs. Mary [illegible], relict of Croker Dillon, Esq.—In Killarney, Maurice Hore, Esq.—In Chichester, John Crawford, Esq. father of Mrs. Monsell, of Limerick.—In Kincardine, Scotland, Alexander Campbell, aged 117.

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Q[illegible]

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,915. SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1816. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

TO BE SOLD,
A NEAT GIG,
AS GOOD AS NEW.

☞ Apply to WILLIAM GRANT.
Waterford, May 16, 1816.

HABERDASHERY, DRESS MAKING, &c.
WILLIAM-STREET.

E. MADDERS returns her most sincere Thanks to her Friends and the Public, for the very liberal Encouragement she has experienced since her Commencement in Business, and begs respectfully to inform them, that she has removed to WILLIAM-STREET (next door to Sir SIMON NEWPORT's), where she has just laid in, from Dublin, a fresh Supply of every Article in the above Line, which she intends selling at the most reduced Prices.

☞ TWO APPRENTICES wanted.
Waterford, May 16, 1816.

TO MERCHANTS, CORN DEALERS, &c.

MICHAEL POWER begs leave to inform those concerned in the Corn Trade, that he proposes PREPARING GRAIN, at the following Rates, which will include Porterage in and out, Turning, Kiln-drying and Screening, and One Month's Storage, with Risk from Fire, free of any charge:—

WHEAT	1s. 3d.	per Barrel.
BARLEY	1s. 0d	
OATS	0s. 10d	

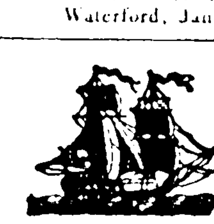
If kept longer than One Month, *One Halfpenny* per Barrel a Week.

From the conveniency of his Stores, their Extent and airy Situation, he hopes to give ample Satisfaction to those who may commit their Property to his care. He has also extensive CELLARS TO LET, by the Week or Month, on moderate Terms.

He proposes likewise to PURCHASE GRAIN, for any Person who may wish to employ him for that purpose, at a reasonable Commission, subject to the above-mentioned Charges—and will receive GOODS TO SELL ON COMMISSION, which he will spare no Exertion to dispose of to the best advantage.
Waterford, May 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.



PASSENGERS TO BRITISH AMERICA.

THE BRIG SALTOM, bound for CANADA, an excellent Vessel, Burden 250 Tons, will take as far as 50 Passengers to QUEBEC.

As this Vessel will be ready for Sea early in June, Persons wishing to go out must engage their Passage on, or before, the 5th of that month. Application to THOMAS NEVINS.
Waterford, May 16, 1816.

N. B. MECHANICS are allowed by Government to proceed to Canada, where considerable Encouragement is given to Settlers.

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 10th May [illegible].

A fine new Vessel, of [illegible] Tons burden, on her voyage from LIVERPOOL will touch at CORK about the 8th April, and take in a few Passengers only for NEW ORLEANS.—Apply to C. RICE.
New Ross, March 26, 1816.

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.

WINES, HOPS, &c.

WILLIAM M. ARDAGH,

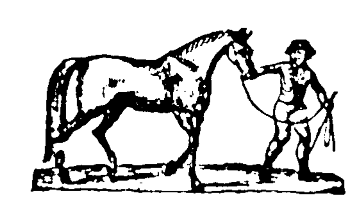
HAVING removed from the Stores he lately occupied, in Hanover Street, to the Concerns on the Quay, formerly held by Mr. PHINEAS MURPHY, offers there for Sale,

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.

In the Matter of F. SMITH, a *Bankrupt* — TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Bankrupt's Stores, on the New Quay, at 12 o'Clock on SATURDAY next, the 18th Instant, about 500 Barrels OATS and 165 Barrels BARLEY.
JOHN COWER, *Agent.*
Waterford, May 13, 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, *Venus*, by *Challenger*, whose Sister is the Dam of *Johanna*—Grand Dam, *Nan Tipple*, by *Escape*. 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 500 Guineas, over the Beacon Course, a dead heat. He won 2500 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 *Hegofyer*, that covered at 30 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 1700 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 23, 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. Groom's Fees [illegible].

THE beautiful, high-bred CHESNUT HORSE RIVORDON, got by [illegible]; Dam, *Fair Charlotte*, by *Pericles*, [illegible] lasting by *Eclipse*, [illegible] is a sure Foal-getter, [illegible] large and [illegible] Cross of Stoke at Newton [illegible] week [illegible] favoured.

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

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.

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 130 Thousand Hhd. and Barrel STAVES.
Waterford, 5th Month 11th, 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. VACHELL, at said House. April 29, 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.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR,

BY the Efficacy of BOERHAAVE's infallible RED PILL, (1s. 9d. 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 ground, 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.

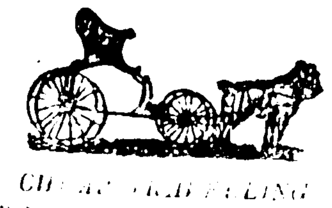
WHERE MAY BE HAD,
THE CELEBRATED
ABSTERGENT LOTION,

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

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

Price 4s. 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.*"



CHEAP TRAVELLING
TO AND FROM DUNMORE AND TRAMORE.

THOMAS WHITE, grateful for the Encouragement he experienced last Summer [illegible] his Jaunting Cars on the Tramore Road, [illegible] informs the Public, that he intends to [illegible] JAUNTING CARS (one an inside, the other an Outside one) between this City and EACH of the above mentioned Places, *every Day* during the ensuing Season. They will commence running on SUNDAY, the 19th of May instant, and will be continued, that one of them will stop in each Place every Night.

The CARS to DUNMORE will start from Waterford—one at 9 o'Clock in the Morning, the other at 6 in the Evening. The Cars *from* Dunmore will leave that Place at the same Hours.

The TRAMORE CARS will set out from Waterford at 8 o'Clock in the Morning, and at 6 in the Evening; they will also leave Tramore at the same Hours.

The strictest Regularity will be observed in despatching the Cars at the above Hours—and the utmost Attention will be paid to the Safety and Convenience of Passengers.

FARE, To or from either Place.... 1s. 8d.; Do and back again same day 2s. 6d.

☞ Places for Dunmore to be taken at Mr. WILLIAM POWER's, Packet Hotel, William street—for Tramore, at Mr. FRANCIS CARIGAN's, Broad street.
Waterford, May 14, 1816.

FREEHOLD ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD,
UNDER AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
FOR PAYMENT OF DEBTS AND INCUMBRANCES,
Either together, or in such Divisions as may be agreed on,

ABOUT 450 Acres of the LAND of FAITHLEGG, in the County of Waterford—330 Acres of which now produce about £1200 a year. The remainder of the Lands is untenanted.

Application to be made to CORNELIUS BOLTON and CORNELIUS HENRY BOLTON, Esqrs. Faithlegg.
May 2, 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.

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, BELL, and FARRELL, Waterford—BANKES, Ross—GORMAN, FARRELL, HOLMES, and THOMPSON, Clonmel—M'LEOD and BYRNE, Cork—CALDWELL and SPENCE, Dublin—and in every Town in the Kingdom, in Stone Bottles, 1s. 8d. (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.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—MAY 17.

Butter, first Quality, (new)	90s. 0d.	per Cwt.
—— second,	80s. 0d.	
—— third,	70s. 0d.	
Tallow (rendered)	76s. - 80s. 0d.	
Lard (flake)	45s. 0d. - 48s. 0d.	
—— (casks, rendered)	47s. 0d. - 50s. 0d.	
Singed Pigs,	0s. 0d. - 0s. 0d.	
Scalded ditto,	0s 0d. - 0s 0d.	
Beef,	20s. 0d. - 25s. 0d.	
Oatmeal,	13s. 0d. - 14s. 0d.	
Flour, first Quality,	—s. —d. - —s. —d.	per Bag.
—— second,	58s. 0d. - 62s. 0d.	
—— third,	30s 0d - 42s. 0d.	
—— fourth,	26s. 0d. - 30s 0d.	
Wheat,	50s 0d. - 54s 0d.	per Barrel.
Barley,	12s. 0d. - 13s 6d.	
Oats (common)	13s. 0d. - 0s 0d.	
—— (potatoe)	14s. 0d. - 0s 0d.	
Malt,	34s. 0d. - 36s. 0d.	
Coals,	3s. 4d. - 3s 8d	
Tallow (rough),	7s 0d. - 8s 0d.	per Stone.
Potatoes	4d. to 5d.	
Beef (quarters),	4 d. - 5 d.	per lb.
Beef (joints),	5d. - 6½d.	
Mutton (quarters),	5 d. - 6 d.	
Mutton (joints),	6d - 7 d.	
Pork,	2½d. - 3d.	
Butter,	13d - 22d	
Train Oil,	£32 0s.	per Ton.
Whiskey,	10s. 2d - 5d.	per Gal.

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday

1017 Barrels Wheat,	Averaging	£0 5s. 0¼
3067 —— Oats,		0 11s. [illegible]
1168 —— Barley,		0 14s. 11¼

FROM THE DUBLIN CORRESPONDENT.

A gross misrepresentation of what fell from Judge Day, in passing sentence, last Saturday, upon Counsellor M'Donnell, having appeared in some of the public Prints, we have some satisfaction in being able to furnish the Public with the following correct note of it:

Mr. Eneas M'Donnell—You have been convicted upon an indictment, found against you by the last Term Grand Jury, of publishing, in a certain Newspaper, called *The Dublin Chronicle*, of which you are admitted to be the registered Proprietor, a malicious and scandalous libel, of and concerning the administration of justice at the Special Commission, held last January at Clonmel, and of and concerning the Learned Judges assigned to hold that Commission, and the Solicitor-General who conducted the prosecutions. The case is too fresh in the recollection of the Court to require from me any recapitulation of the libel; the intent and purpose of which is not to be collected (as was attempted at the bar) by taking the Publication in detail, by analyzing it into sentences, scraps, and words, by spelling and putting together, but by reading the whole collected context together, and thus obtaining a combined and comprehensive view of the entire composition. Taking up the Publication, then, upon this rational principle of interpretation, and understanding it as any ordinary reader of a clear and candid mind would understand it, we had—that at the very eve of that Commission, issued under circumstances of no common expectation and anxiety, a libel is published, and circulated through the rapid and wide-spreading medium of a Newspaper, holding up to derision and contempt the Noble and Learned Judge who was to preside upon that arduous and critical service; anticipating from him a light and ludicrous Charge to be addressed upon that solemn occasion to the Grand Jury; anticipating from the Solicitor-General (whose duty, and whose constant practice, we all know, it is to abstain from setting down aught in malice,) an inflamed and high-coloured statement of the case, and inculcating upon the Public, that the effect of their *lectures* would be to perplex and puzzle the Juries, and thus lead them to mere casual and erroneous conclusions.—And here let me stop to express my entire concurrence with your ingenious Counsel, Mr. Walshe and Mr. Crampton, in their position, that it is the unquestionable right of the subject to discuss with freedom the merits of any verdict or judicial decision. This right is a corollary necessarily resulting from the publicity of our juridical proceedings; a publicity which would be vain and of little value, if such freedom of examination were, after the close of the case, to be denied. But let me add, that such discussion must be conducted in a spirit of candour, temper, and decorum, with a view to enlightening the public mind, and diffusing just and sound instruction; and not, as here, to draw down suspicion and contempt upon the administration of justice. For what was the plain intent and purpose of this publication? To pre-occupy and corrupt the public mind; to prevent (in the words of the Record) fair and impartial trials at that Commission; to impress upon those, among others, who were to be the Jurymen, that those Ministers of Justice were to proceed upon that important mission for any other purpose than to administer justice; in other words, had combined and concerted for the diabolical purpose of deluding Juries into a conviction of innocent men. The plain intent and purpose of this mischievous Publication was, to battle and disappoint a Special Commission to be issued by his Majesty's Government, to redress, if possible, from all the horrors of disorganization and anarchy, a County, placed by its crimes beyond the pale of civilized society, and to give to its harassed Inhabitants some chance for the security of their persons and property—a Commission, in whose success, every lover of order and a government by law, every loyal and humane subject, every true friend of Ireland—of its character, prosperity, and peace, had a deep interest. And who, let me ask, is he that has uttered this malevolent and misnumerous slander? Who is he that thus disparages the administration of the law, traduces the judgment-seat, and assaults Justice even in her sanctuary? One of her own undutiful and rebellious sons! A gentleman of the Irish bar; who well knows that a greater affront cannot be offered to public justice, than any attempt to prejudicate a subject which is to undergo a legal decision. Nothing is so essential to the interests of truth and justice, as that Jurors should approach each trial with minds unoccupied, and pure as white paper; insomuch that it is a legal ground of challenge to a Juror when he comes to the book, that he has formed an opinion upon the case. Observations upon an impending trial have a natural tendency to influence and bias the minds of those who read them, and to disturb and pollute the stream, by poisoning the very fountain of justice.

Sir, I should have expected that your professional pursuits and practice must have taught you, that in the British jurisprudence (which is our birthright) is in theory the proudest monument of human wisdom, so in its dispensation it is always left to be humane, impartial, immaculate. It, in such an assemblage of excellence as the practical government of these countries presents, any one of its component establishments be found to take a conspicuous lead of all the rest, it is confessedly (may I say so without arrogance?) the administration of our laws. In the pure and upright dispensation of justice, I should have expected to see a gentleman, endowed with nature and education with considerable advantages, pressing forward amongst this proud and honourable band before me, amongst his enlightened & cultivated cotemporaries, in the professional race of Independence and of honour; instead of stooping to a most unworthy and degrading occupation—instead of opening a letter-box for libellers, and feeding upon the offals of defamation—instead of purveying for the morbid appetite and distempered taste of the Public; vending, and with eager industry distributing, intellectual poison, and lending the channel of his Paper to the advocates of anarchy and assassination. How can this Court, with any consistency, execute the law upon paltry printers, the ignorant and often the unconscious instruments of concealed and skulking criminals, and hesitate to inflict due punishment upon a delinquent of your condition and quality—upon the proprietor of this defamatory Paper, and that proprietor a gentleman of the bar? The Court, however, recollecting the intercession of the Jury in your behalf, have considered the case, and think the following sentence will answer the ends of justice:—That you be imprisoned in the jail of Newgate for six calendar months, that you pay £100 fine to his Majesty, and give security for your good behaviour for seven years—yourself in a sum of £1000, and two sureties in £500 each.

In the course of the Learned Judge's Address, Mr. M'Donnell interrupted him at the word "assassination," protesting that he was utterly incapable of giving any encouragement to so atrocious a crime. To which his Lordship answered, that nothing could be farther from his thoughts than, in the remotest degree, to insinuate any such imputation. But it could not be denied that inflammatory publications had a necessary tendency to excite to a contempt for the Law, and a perpetration of every enormity.

BELFAST ACADEMICAL INSTITUTION.

[As many of our readers have expressed a wish to be made acquainted with the toasts given at the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, and which have produced such extraordinary consequences, we embrace the first opportunity of publishing them.—The proceedings on this subject were given at considerable length in Thursday's paper.]

Erin go bragh; may her sons never forget, that their union constitutes her strength.

Civil Liberty and Political Independence to the People of every Clime, and of every Colour.

The true "Legitimacy" that which is derived from the will of the People.

A radical Reform in the Representation of the People in Parliament.

The South American Revolutionists; and may they succeed in their struggle for independence.

Unqualified Emancipation to all who suffer political disabilities on account of Religion.

Our highly esteemed guest, John Magee, whose sufferings have deservedly endeared him to his countrymen.

Doctor Drennan, whose splendid talents have ever been employed in the service of his Country.

John Hancock, the firm and consistent advocate of Truth and Liberty.

Our worthy Chairman, Robert Tennent, who combines the purest patriotism with the most extensive philanthropy.

The glorious and immortal memory of George Washington, and may the liberty and independence of his country be as lasting as his renown.

The memorable 14th of July, 1789.

The virtuous Carnot; may he yet see his country happy in the enjoyment of liberty.

Senor Arguelles, and the Liberales of the Spanish Cortes.

The memory of the Dungannon Convention; may it be ever cherished by freemen.

The memory of the patriot Porter; and may the next effort of the Spaniards be attended with happier results.

The memory of Charles James Fox.

The memory of Samuel Whitbread.

The memory of Marshal Ney.

Major Cartwright, and may he reap the reward of his long perseverance in the cause of liberty by its speedy triumph.

Mr. Brougham, and the Minority in the House of Commons.

The Exiles of Erin—may they find that protection under the wing of the republican eagle, which was denied them by the monarchical lion.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

India-Board, Whitehall, May 9, 1816.

A despatch, dated Calcutta, the 10th of December, 1815, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at the East India-House from General the Earl of Moira, K. G. Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the British Territories in India.

"The possibility that a ship, now about to sail, may reach England before our regular despatches, would render it an improper omission, did I not offer you by her my congratulations on the close of the Gorkha war. The Treaty, without modification of any of the articles which I thought myself bound to prescribe, has been signed by the Gorkha Negotiators, and was yesterday ratified in Council."

[This Gazette notifies, that the following are Lords of the Admiralty:—Lord Melville, Sir J. Sydney Yorke, Sir Geo. Johnson Hope, Sir Geo. Warrender, J. Osborne, Esq. B. Pope Blachford, Esq. and Sir Graham Moore; also, that the Court will go into mourning this day, for the late Empress of Austria—to change on Sunday, the 25th inst. and to go out of mourning on the 2d June next; also, that the honour of knighthood had been conferred on A. Baller, Esq. appointed a Judge at Bengal—and that the Rev. E. Foster had been appointed Chaplain to the Duke of Cambridge. There is also a reward of £250, with a free pardon, for the discovery of the persons who set on fire a barn belonging to Mr. Grigby, at Drinkston Suffolk.]

The Gazette also contains orders for the Court to go into mourning for the late Empress of Austria, on Sunday last.

FRENCH PAPERS.

[*From the Gazette de France.*]

INSURRECTION AT GRENOBLE.

PARIS, MAY 10.—The following are the particulars of the events which took place in the Department of the Isere, on the night of the 5th of May:

They had observed for some time in Grenoble and its environs, that characters, known by their revolutionary principles, and the active part they had taken in certain circumstances, had spread themselves in the neighbourhood of this town, where they frequently met, and walked the streets of Grenoble with an air of insolence, which attracted the notice of the Magistrates. These people endeavoured to lead away the multitude by circulating inflammatory writings, and invited, by letters without signatures, the military on half-pay to be at Grenoble on Sunday. On the morning of the 4th, the Prefect, apprised that meetings had been held at Vizille and la Mure, villages adjoining Grenoble, took measures, with the assistance of General Donnadieu, to disperse the seditious, and to render their attempt ineffectual. The troops, who shewed the best disposition, were ordered to be in readiness to march.

In the mean time, they were informed, that the seditious, among whom it is supposed were many Piedmontese, driven from their country, had formed the rash project of taking advantage of the night to make an attack upon the town. At ten in the evening, a patrole of 50 men of the legion of Isere left the town, and were immediately assailed with the fire of musquets, which appeared to proceed from several places. On the heights, fires were lighted at different stations, intended for rallying points. Not at all intimidated by the number of the assailants, or the horrible cries which they uttered, the detachment, having made a discharge, attacked them with the bayonet.

At this moment, the troops under the command of General Donnadieu appeared; some discharges of cannon served to put to flight the misguided people who had assembled at Elbin, to the number of 1500, many of whom were killed, or severely wounded. The pursuit continued during the night, in which many more were killed, and others taken prisoners. The troops returned to Grenoble on the 5th, in the midst of the acclamations of the inhabitants. The Prevotal Court was immediately assembled to try the rebels.

Among the persons taken is a person named Jonini, Lieutenant of Gendarmerie, on half pay, who was at the head of a body of the insurgents.—He is to be immediately brought to trial.

The town of Grenoble was perfectly tranquil during these events. If the rebels had any partizans, though we judge they had not, they were afraid to shew themselves.

MAY 12.—While a few factious men were endeavouring to corrupt the inhabitants of Grenoble and its villages, there were men not less weak and culpable employed in the same way at Paris. The Police, however, narrowly watched their movements. They had spred among the *Brothers and Friends* a printed Proclamation. In order to give some confidence to their project, they relied on the most absurd and extraordinary reports. The Printer of the Proclamation, and those who assisted by any means to furthering the designs of these ill-disposed persons, were arrested. The greater part have already made a confession of their machinations, and will be delivered over to the tribunals.—The persons concerned in these conspiracies are most of them men of the lower class.

Moniteur, May 10.—(Official.)

This day, M. de Marbois resigned the seals to his Majesty, who placed them in the hands of the Chancellor. M de Marbois resumes the functions of Chief President of the Court of Accounts.

The Decree for the Abolition of Divorce appears in this Paper; and also the nominations of Viscount Taberie and the Sieur Tinquelague to be Extraordinary Counsellors of State:—

Of the said Tinquelague to be Under Secretary of State, Department of Justice; and Tabarie Under Secretary of War:

Of Sieur Beugasy to be Under Secretary of the Interior Department; and

Sieur de la Bouillerie, to be Under Secretary of Finance.

These Secretaries are all endowed with additional powers.

MADRID, APRIL 30.—It is well known, that the Grandees of Spain pay a sum of money to the Spanish Government on account of their honorary titles. During the troubles to which Spain has been subject for these few years these payments have been neglected. The Minister of Finance now demands the whole that is due, and the payment is exacted with the greatest rigour.

The Jesuits are restored to their unalienated possessions. Seven Novices have entered at Madrid.

It is still thought the Royal Nuptials will be distinguished by acts of benevolence, grateful to the whole nation.

ROME, APRIL 24.—We are informed that, by an arrangement with the Court of Austria, the Pontifical flag will be placed under the protection of that Power, and will no longer submit to the tribute which the other States pay to the Regency of Africa.

COPENHAGEN, APRIL 28.—The English Minister, Mr. Foster, has given the most amicable assurances to our Government. Every thing announces a long peace in the North.

It is false, that the Danish corps has been recalled from France.

FRENCH FUNDS.

5 per Cents	86f.
Bank Actions.....	1065f. 50c.

ROYAL ORDINANCE OF MAY 5.

"Louis, &c.—On the account rendered to us, that a Political and Secret Society has assembled for three months at Amiens, without any obstacle having been interposed thereto by the Authorities; that our Attorney-General before the Royal Court had even consented to become a member of it; that the Prefect, though informed from the first of the existence of this Society, made no report thereon to our Ministers, but tacitly authorised it; and that Colonel Clouet, the Colonel of the Departmental Legion, was one of the chiefs and founders of this Society: our Ministers being heard, we have ordered and do order as follows:—

"Art. 1. The Sieur Morgan, our Attorney-General before the Royal Court of Amiens, and Sieur Seguier, Prefect of the Somme, are recalled.

"2. The Sieur Clouet is dismissed from active service."

LONDON.

TUESDAY, MAY 14.

The Paris Papers of Saturday, received this morning, those of Friday being still deficient, are important. They contain accounts of the actual breaking out of Rebellion in the Department of the Isere. The insurgents made an attempt upon Grenoble, on the night of the 4th instant; but were attacked by General Donnadieu and the troops under his command, defeated, and dispersed.—They lost 160 killed, and about 500 wounded and prisoners; the Royalist loss was about 15 killed. It is said, that many of the Rebels, taken with arms in their hands, were immediately executed—and the Prevotal Court assembled to try others.—Part of the National Guard of Lyons had marched to assist the force at Grenoble. The fugitives are, however, represented as scattered in the mountains, and the rash enterprize as completely quelled.—The Police of Paris has been very vigilant, and most important discoveries are reported to have been made.

Yesterday, the Deputations from the Lords and Commons attended at Camelford-house with their respective Addresses. The following answer was given to the Lords:—

"We are much gratified by the proof of attention and regard which we have received upon this occasion from the House of Lords, and we return them many thanks for their congratulations."

To the Address of the Commons the Princess Charlotte answered:—

"We receive with great satisfaction this proof of the attention and regard of the House of Commons, and return them many thanks for their congratulations."

The answer of the Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg to the House of Commons was as follows:

"Gentlemen—I rejoice at the share the House of Commons take in my happiness, and am sensible of their attention in making these congratulations. I am very much obliged to them for their good wishes, and thank them for the assurances of their friendship, which I shall always try to deserve."

The Princess and Prince, as soon as the ceremony of the Addresses was over, took an airing in an open carriage: they were received with acclamations, and paid in turn the proper acknowledgment to the friendly greetings of the multitude.

Letters from France mention, that the price of corn is rapidly falling in that country, in consequence of the immense importations which had taken place of late, both from England and from Italy. Toulon, Marseilles, and other ports in the South of France, were crowded with vessels laden with grain from the upper part of the Mediterranean. Many of the British vessels, it is said, would come to so bad a market, that they would deem it most advantageous to return to England without breaking bulk.

The whole of the Veteran Battalions are to be disembodied on the 24th.

Marshal Grouchy arrived in New-York, from Philadelphia, on the 20th March.

SIR ROBERT WILSON AND CAPTAIN HUTCHINSON.

The following is the determination of the Prince Regent respecting Sir Robert Wilson and Captain Hutchinson:

GENERAL ORDERS.

Horse-Guards, May 10, 1816.

"So long as Major-General Sir Robert Wilson and Captain J. H. Hutchinson, of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, were under trial, the Commander-in-Chief abstained from making any observation on their conduct.

"The proceedings having now terminated, the Commander-in-Chief has received the Prince Regent's commands to declare his Royal Highness's sentiments on the transactions which have led to the trial and conviction of those Officers.

"In the instance of Major-Gen. Sir R. Wilson, the Prince Regent thinks it necessary to express his high displeasure, that an Officer of his standing in his Majesty's service, holding the commission and receiving the pay of a Major-General, should have been so unmindful of what was due to his profession, as well as to the Government under whose protection he had voluntarily placed himself, as to have engaged to a measure, the declared object of which was to counteract the laws and defeat the public justice of that country. Nor does his Royal Highness consider the means by which this measure was accomplished as less reprehensible than the act itself. For his Royal Highness cannot admit, that any circumstance could justify a British Officer in having obtained, under false pretences, passports in feigned names from the Representative of his own Sovereign, and in having made use of such passports for himself and a subject of his Most Christian Majesty, under sentence of high treason, disguised in a British uniform, not only to elude the vigilance of the French Government, but to carry him in such disguise through the British lines. While the Prince Regent cannot but consider it as a material aggravation of Sir R. Wilson's offence, that, holding so high a rank in the army, he should have countenanced and encouraged an inferior officer to commit a decided and serious breach of military duty, his Royal Highness nevertheless thinks it equally necessary to express his high displeasure at the conduct of Captain J. H. Hutchinson, for having been himself an active instrument in a transaction of so culpable a nature, more especially in a country in amity with his Majesty, where the regiment, with which he was serving in the course of his military duty, formed part of an army which had been placed by the Allied Sovereigns under the command of the Duke of Wellington, under circumstances which made it peculiarly incumbent upon every Officer of that Army to abstain from any conduct which might obstruct the execution of the laws.

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent being unwilling to visit these Officers with the full weight of his displeasure, which the complexion of their offence might have warranted, and also, taking into consideration the degree of punishment to which they have subjected themselves, by violating the laws of the country in which this transaction took place, has signified to the Commander-in-Chief these his sentiments, that they should be published to the Army at large, in order to record, in the most public manner, the strong sense which his Royal Highness entertains of the flagrant misconduct of these Officers, and of the danger which would accrue to the reputation and discipline of the British Army, if such an offence were to pass without a decided expression of his Royal Highness's most severe reprehension.

"By Order of his Royal Highness,

"The COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF."

The following has been forwarded to us as the Russian Tariff. It comprehends a great many articles, from which we shall extract only those connected with British commerce:—

Dyed Woollen Yarn	875 copecs, silver, per pood.	
Quicksilver	25 do.	do.
Sugar in loaves	375 do.	do.
Coffee	2 roubles.	
Indigo	250 copecs, silver, per pood.	
Cochineal	750 do.	do.
Stockings, of the class not prohibited.	20 per cent. on the invoice.	
Ribbons	25 do. to St. Petersburg only, do.	
Kersaymere of all colours	25 do.	do.
Spectacles	10 do.	do.
White crockery-ware	25 do.	do.
Blankets & coverlets, white	25 do.	do.
Carpets without gold & silver	25 do.	
Razors, knives & forks, scissors, & penknives	25 do.	
Files, saws and other iron instruments	5 do.	
Beaver & Otter skins, and other furs	25 do.	
Twist, dyed and white	75 rubles, silver, per pood.	
Porter	20 do.	do. per barrel.
Cyder	25 copecs, silver, per bottle.	
Sago	50 do.	do. do.
Cloth, except what is prohibited	125 do.	do. per Ar.

Tin plates 0.3 copecs, silver, per 1 D. sheets.

The duties in rubles, silver, are taken at four times the value of the Bank Paper. The per cents. are taken according to the price of the Exchange.

Letters by a private ship, from Jamaica, assert, that, on the 12th of March, orders had arrived at Rio del Hacha, as well as all the other parts of the Costa Firma, by which Montalvo, the present Captain-General, prohibits the importation of British goods; and, in fact, closes the ports to all foreign intercourse. We do not believe the report.

Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MAY 18.

The spirit of discontent which pervades France, and to which we have so often directed the attention of our readers, has at length broken out into open rebellion. On the night of the 4th of this month, the disaffected rose at Grenoble, and attempted to surprize the Town, but were repulsed after a sanguinary engagement, in which 1663 men were left dead on the field, on the side of the insurgents, besides 43 who were taken in arms, and 50 who were attempting to make their escape. The Paris accounts say, that the Royalists lost only 15 men. It appears, that the insurgents were commanded by one GRENIER, a half pay lieutenant of artillery, and that they amounted to about 1500. They were opposed and defeated by General DONNADIEU, with a force of only about 800. A person of the name of DUPUIS is accused of being the contriver of the conspiracy. The plan is represented as being somewhat like that which was discovered in January last at Lyons, and as having for its object the re-establishment of the Empire. The *Etoile*, in its account of the insurrection, instigated the peasants to arms by telling them, that all Europe was in insurrection, that Paris was in revolt, and that the troops in garrison at Grenoble had marched to occupy the line through which the Duchess of BERRY a short time had to pass. The scheme extended to Paris, and probably throughout the greatest part of France. A letter from Brussels, of May 10, says, that the French in that City had appeared very anxious to receive news from France, and that they went out to meet the Courier, in hopes of obtaining *good news*. This proves the extent of the concert which had been formed. The *Moniteur* asserts, with respect to the plot at Paris, that none but the lower classes were concerned, and that Government had not the least uneasiness. This is saying a great deal more than will be believed, and it may be remarked, that the occurrence was at least as formidable as it appears in the descriptions of the Parisian writers. It is probable, that the truth will not reach the Public, as such private letters as contain more than the French Government would wish to be divulged will not be suffered to reach their destination. Tranquillity is said to have been restored, but the spirit of resistance is at best only smothered, not extinguished.

The Bey of Touls has sent an official declaration to Lord EXMOUTH, in which he has solemnly pledged himself, in case of war with any Christian Power, that the prisoners shall not be reduced to slavery, but treated according to the forms adopted by the European Powers, and shall be exchanged and sent home at the end of the war.

In the Commons, on Monday last, Mr. GRATTAN said, "that he had a Petition from the Catholics of Ireland, which he intended to present on the Wednesday following. He would not immediately make any motion on this important subject, but only move, that the Petition should lie on the table. He should, on a future day, in due time, inform the House of any motion. He wished that, in the course of the Session, this question, under all its circumstances, should be very amply discussed, but on what particular motion, he had not as yet determined." The Petition was ordered to lie on the table.

A Bill has passed the Commons, laying an additional tax on Soap in England, which already pays 3*l.* per lb.

Lord ALTHORPE's motion for the repeal of the duties on Leather was rejected; but the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for the appointment of a Committee to consider the laws relative to the manufacture of, and the duties upon Leather. This motion was carried, and much benefit may be expected by the Public as the result of it, either in repealing, or modifying the duties.

On Wednesday last, about noon, a Gentleman, travelling in a gig from Clonmel to Kilkenny, was stopped by a single footpad, armed, near Poul-a-cappul, who robbed him of notes and silver to the amount of £3. The robber, who, from the description, appears to have been the noted GRANT, behaved with comparative civility, and gave the Gentleman a token by which he might pass his companion, PHELAN, if he believed, in safety, should he be stopped by him on the road. These circumstances have been stated by the *Kilkenny Moderator*. The same Journal adds, that several discoveries have been made at Ballynakill as to the property recently stolen in that neighbourhood by GRANT and his gang, to which it thought it imprudent to advert more largely. On the day above mentioned, a member of the same gang, as we have been led to understand, was taken at Knocktopher by PETER ARCHDEACON, one of the Kells Police Officers. ARCHDEACON, accompanied by another Police Officer, had traced him during a considerable part of the day, and tracked Knocktopher about the same time with the object of their pursuit. He went into a public house, into which he was speedily followed by ARCHDEACON, who instantly seized, and endeavoured to throw him down, but, though an athletic man, he was himself laid upon the floor; his antagonist kneeled upon his body, and was preparing to use his arms, when some countrymen rushed into the house, seized the culprit, and rescued the Police Officer. When searched, two pistols, loaded, and one additional charge, were found in his possession. He was then bound, and taken to Mr. IRON's, by whom he has been committed to Kilkenny jail. The other Police Officer did not get into the house in time to take part in the scuffle. It was very generally rumoured, that the person thus apprehended was Captain GRANT himself, but we have learned from a Gentleman who came from Kilkenny yesterday, that this report was unfounded, but that the Prisoner is one of that corps by whom so much mischief has been done.—We have not heard his name, and we may, perhaps, have stated incorrectly some of the particulars which we have given. Should this be the case, we shall, on Tuesday, rectify every mistake.

NEWRY, MAY 14.—A Correspondent from the neighbourhood of Poyntzpass informs us, that, on last Friday night, a farmer and his wife, on their return from spending the evening with a friend, had occasion to cross a wooden bridge over the Bann, in the Parish of Tullyhish. In a neglected part of the bridge there is a hole. The woman, who had a young child folded with her cloak in her arms, did not perceive this dangerous opening.—She unfortunately stepped into the hole; but as she descended, she seized with one hand the edge of the broken part of the bridge, whilst, with the other, she endeavoured to save the child. In her struggle, however, she dropped the babe, and finding it gone, precipitated herself after it. The husband, who had been at a little distance from his wife, arrived in time to perceive, but not to prevent, this unhappy catastrophe. In hopes to save his wife and child, he plunged into the river, where he found the current of the water so strong as to render his efforts to rescue them unavailing. Finding himself, after a long struggle, sinking, he cried aloud for help. Mr. Carlisle's bleachers came to his aid, in time to preserve him from drowning; but his wife and child were irrecoverably lost. Their bodies were indeed cast on a bank by the stream, but quite lifeless.—*Telegraph.*

KILCONNELL RESOLUTIONS.

We, the undersigned Clergymen of the Deanery of Kilconnell and Diocess of Clonfert, in conference convened on the 14th instant, having given due and mature consideration to passing events, have unanimously come to a Resolution of laying these our sentiments before our Countrymen. Two years have elapsed since we proposed Election by Dean and Chapter, or Parish Priests at large, to the vacant Roman Catholic Sees of Ireland, as the most eligible mode of meeting the apprehensions of our Government as to foreign influence, as also of securing against Episcopal encroachment our dearest privilege.

We then fondly entertained the hope, that our venerable Prelates had no sacrifice to make in restoring to its primitive source what seemed to be, and really is, the anxious wish of Catholic millions, while it contributed to confer on them the blessings of our free and happy Constitution. We cannot conceal, and with deep regret we mention, that while practically reaching to "render unto Cæsar what is Cæsar's," consoling and comforting our respective Flocks, entreating and exhorting them to submit peaceably and amicably to the temporary pressure of the times, while cheerfully submitting and setting the example in our own privation, occasioned by their distress, we were alarmed at seeing the ambiguous Resolutions framed under the pure atmosphere of Kilkenny. Now, Countrymen, let us examine, "if the certain number of Irish Catholic Clergy" are to be the Bishops, sworn to elect the loyal object, what criterion have they to swear by? A Bishop is certain to see his Clergyman once a year, or, perhaps, oftener. Is it his weak side he will then exhibit to the view of his Spiritual Superior, or his undisguised sentiments? Suppose an election for a Coadjutor Bishop is to be, what pledge have the remote or neighbouring Bishops for the safety of their oath? The report or opinion of one Bishop, who, however dignified by his station or sanctified by his virtues, yet, as *man*, is liable to be imposed on by the time-serving, fawning, flattering trumpeter of his own deeds. If Dean and Chapter, or Parish Priests at large—Who are the Chapter? Canons elected to that situation from long and approved of services on the mission, of moral and unimpeachable habits, as also on account of their competent and scientific knowledge; the duly qualified companions of the candidate—the daily observers of his undisguised and unreserved political sentiments—of his moral perfections, or imperfections. Have they not a positive, and, we may add, a moral certitude to swear by? From a selection through such an organ, the Roman Catholic Church of Ireland, we are unanimously of opinion, may confidently expect worthy and amiable Prelates, and the Government of our Country loyal and attached Subjects. Hence we have come to the following Resolutions:—

Resolved—That our Catholic Brethren cannot enjoy, nor his Majesty's Ministers with pleasure confer, the blessings of our free and happy Constitution, while that valuable Body, the Second Order of Priesthood, admitted as free civil and political Subjects of our most gracious Sovereign, should still labour under spiritual disability.

Resolved—That while inferior to no description of that Order in obedience, love and esteem for our aged and beloved Prelate, we may not be supposed to look for a novel extension of Spiritual Liberty; hostile to innovation, we only require for our Fellow Labourers in the Vineyard and their successors, the ancient Institution of the holy Fathers and Canons of our Church, Dean and Chapter.

Resolved—That we deem it highly praise-worthy, and to be recorded among the many amiable acts of the venerable Prelates who composed the Synod of Kilkenny, in order to allay the present ferment (should it even arise from misconception), if they would condescend to substitute the words, "the Second Order of Clergy," for the terms a "certain number of Irish Catholic Clergy;" as the same time, we humbly beseech them, by every candid and direct possible means, to obtain the sanction of his Holiness to an object so anxiously wished for by every description of his Majesty's Subjects.

DENIS MOORE, L. L. & V. G.
GARRET LONAN, A. & C.
BERNARD KELLY, C. & P. P.
PATRICK DUFFY, C. & P. P.
JAMES M'KELIGT, C. & P. P.
LUKE DUNAN, C. & P. P.
JAMES O'DONNELL, P. P.
JAMES HEFFERY, P. P.
THOMAS KENNEDY, P. P.
MICHAEL MORAN, Curate.
GARRET LONAN, Curate.

Irish Stocks—May 15.

Bank Stock	206½
Do. Stock, 3 per cent.	88½
Do. Stock, 3½ per cent.	93
Do. Do. 4 per cent.	93
Gov. Debentures per cent.	94

Exchange, 14 a 13¾ per cent. in Course.

English Stocks—May 14.

3 per cent Cons. 60½ 62	3 per cents 70¾
Do. for Ac. 62¾	Old Annuities —
3 per cent. Red 60½	Ditto (new) —
4 per cents 75¾	Ditto (last payment) 88¾ per.
	India Stock —

BIRTHS.—In Limerick, the Lady of Joseph Sargent, Esq. of a son and heir.—In the same city, the Lady of Robert George Monsell, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.—Charles Meara, Esq. of Dublin, to Rosina Mary, eldest daughter of the late Denis O'Meara, of Ballybricken, in the Queen's County, Esq.—In London, Captain R. O'Connor, R. N. son of the late Sir F. O'Connor, of Cork, to Hannah Rose, daughter of J. Ross, Esq. of Carshalton, Surrey.—In Cork, Captain Sadlier, of the 8th, or King's Regiment, son of the Mayor of that city, to Jemima Eliza, youngest daughter of the late James Theobald Payne, Esq. M. D. of Upton House, in the County of Cork.—In the same City, Lieutenant William Morgan, of the 36th Regiment, to Elinor Lucinda, eldest daughter of the late Hugh Massey Bourke, Esq. of Castle Connell, in the County of Limerick.—At Castle Bridge, County of Wexford, Captain Mitchell, of the 97th Regiment, to Eliza, eldest daughter of N. C. H. Hutchell, Esq.—In Wexford, the Rev. Alexander Stevenson, Rector of Castle Ellis, to Miss Atkin, of Oulartwick.

DEATHS.—At Timoleague, in the County of Cork, William Scaly, Esq. Attorney at Law.—At Keswick, the only son of Robert Southey, Esq. Poet Laureat.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, MAY 17.

ARRIVED,

15th—Catherine, Francis—New Blessing, Tedhall—and Boulton, Barrett, Swansea, culm; Rose, Hall, Guernsey, vinegar, &c.; Pane, Gowther, Swansea, coals; Victory, Evans, ditto, culm; New Friends, Golding, Plymouth, ballast; Blessing, Allen, Weymouth, ditto; Prince of Wales, Marr, Dublin, wine, barley, &c. Gibraltar.

16th—Freeling Packet; Albion, Davis, Dublin, ballast; Ann, Chapman, Swansea, coals; Surprize, Read, Bristol, luggage; Swan, Power, Swansea, culm; Heart of Oak, Jones, Newport, coals; Ceres, Rubie, Rye, hops and beans.

SAILED,

15th—Sandwich and Camden Packets.

16th—Mansfield Packet.

17th—Wind S. W. at 7 A. M.

WATERFORD & CARRICK COVERED VEHICLE.

S. MORRIS begs leave to inform his numerous Friends in WATERFORD and CARRICK, that his COVERED VEHICLE will, during the Summer Months, start from Mr. WITHERS's Hotel, every Morning (Sundays excepted) at Seven o'Clock, arrive in WATERFORD at Half past Nine, and return again at Half past Two in the Afternoon.

Fares { *Inside* . . . . . 3*s.* 4*d.*
{ *Outside* . . . . . 2*s.* 0*d.*

☞ No Person taken up on the Road.

May 18, 1816.

FERMOY SCHOOL.

AT the ANNUAL CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS, held on the 9th instant, the following Young Gentlemen obtained PREMIUMS:—

In Secker's Lectures—Franks, sen.

In the New Testament—Perrott, 1 mus; Thomson, jun.; and Hincks sen.

In the Old Testament—Dowman.

In the Church Catechism and Maun's Exposition—Herbert, jun. and Plummer. Franks, jun. cut for a Premium.

The Terms of FERMOY SCHOOL are *Forty Guineas* for *Board* and *Tuition*. This Sum includes Instruction in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, English, Writing, Arithmetick, Book Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Geography, and the Use of the Globes; also Washing, Ironing, Stationary, and a single Bed. French and Dancing will continue to be extra charges.

The Catechetical Examinations will be continued annually between Easter and Whitsuntide; and the Pupils will be regularly instructed by a Clergyman of the Established Church. May 16, 1816.

HAY & MEADOWS FOR SALE.

FROM 30 TO 40 TONS
PRIME UPLAND HAY;
ALSO,
SEVERAL GOOD MEADOWS,
CONVENIENT TO THE TOWN.

☞ Apply to THOMAS M'DOUGALL.

Waterford, May 18, 1816.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

TO BE SOLD,

THE INTEREST in Part of the LANDS of WILLIAMSTOWN, in the County of Wexford, containing One Hundred and Eight Acres, and producing a clear Profit Rent of £86 12*s.* 5*d.* per Annum. These Lands are held for Lives renewable for ever, at a Pepper Corn Renewal Fine, are within Four Miles of New Ross, and are let to improving Tenants, who have lived on them for upwards of Twenty five Years.

Apply to HENRY IVIE, Attorney, Waterford.

N. B. If not disposed of before the 10th of June next, will then be SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Exchange, Waterford, at 2 o'Clock Afternoon.

May 18, 1816.

JUST PUBLISHED,

PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS BRITISH,

BUONAPARTE,

A POEM;

TO be had of ARTHUR BIRNIE, who has on Sale a great variety of NEW PUBLICATIONS, among which are—

Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk,
Edinburgh Review, No 50,
La Bonne's Narrative of the Russian Campaign,
Hardy's Life of the Earl of Charlemont,
Elwin's Life of the Duke of Wellington.
Historical Memoirs of Baron de Grimm,
Alison's Sermons, Vol. 2,
Guy Mannering, Waverley, O'Donnell, &c. &c.

He is also constantly supplied with GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES, best Wellington PLAYING CARDS, &c. &c.

BOOK-BINDING, &c executed in a superior style.

Waterford, May 18, 1816.

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE IN CHRIST CHURCH YARD.

☞ Inquire of N. B. SCOTTOW.

Waterford, March 30, 1816.

A CAPITAL SITUATION FOR BUSINESS.

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

Application to be made to NICHOLAS BYRNE, Broad street.

Waterford, April 1*st*, 1816.