

No. 11,921.

TO BE LET, For such Term of Lives or Years as may be agreed on.

THE extensive STORES and CONCERNS in BRAD STREET, formerly held by Mr. WILLIAM PERKINS, Merchant, and Mr. JAMES COOPER, Gun-maker, together with THREE DWELLING HOUSES, situate in the same Street.

Also, from the 29th of September, THE HOUSE and CONCERNS at the Rear of Counselor M'DONNELL's, now held by Mr. HENRY BROWNIDGE, Apply to A. SYMES, at the Water-side, Waterford, June 4, 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 Portage in and out, Turning, Kinf, drying and Screening, and one Month's Storage with Risk from Fire, free of any charge:—

WHEAT 100 bushels 10s. 0d. per Barrel. OATS 100 bushels 6s. 10d. per Barrel. If kept longer than One Month, One Halfpenny per Barrel a Week.

From the convenience of his Store, 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 Effort to dispose of to the best advantage. Waterford, May 16, 1816.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

WE, the undersigned GENTLEMEN of the TOWN and VICINITY of YOUGHAL, do hereby offer to the Magistracy and Gentlemen of the County of Waterford our Assistance and Cooperation in suppressing, by Personal Execution, and every other means in our power, the daring and most flagrant Outrages committing in the neighbouring part of the County of Waterford—and also offer the several Sums annexed to our respective Names for the detection and prosecution to conviction of the Perpetrators of the Outrage committed on Mr. LOWE, at Cottage, near Two Mile Bridge, on the Night of the 4th Instant.

A LIBERAL REWARD will be given for PRIVATE INFORMATION which may lead to Detection. Yeagall, April 5, 1816.

Thomas Lowe 50 0 0 Irene Ebbitt 50 0 0 Sir W. B. Holmes, Bart. 50 17 6

How Tenant shall proceed in cases of Distress by the Head Landlord, where Rent shall have been paid for his immediate Landlord, and how and what Damages shall be recovered.

And whereas it is just and that provision should be made for securing the occupying Tenant as far as may be against being called upon for payment more than one of the Rent reserved and made payable out of the Land which he occupies, by different Landlords distraining the same: For remedy thereof, be it enacted, that in all cases where the entire Rent due and payable out of the Land shall have been paid or satisfied by Distress or otherwise from the occupying Tenant to his immediate Landlord or Landlords, if, in consequence of the fraud, malfeasance, or neglect of such Landlord to pay and satisfy the Rent due and owing by him out of the said Premises to his Landlord or Land Paramount, the Lands shall be again distrained, then it shall be lawful for such occupying Tenant to proceed against such immediate Landlord (tho' whose willful default or neglect to make such payments his Lands have been distrained), to recover the amount of Costs and Damages by him sustained thereby; and that such Costs and Damages shall be recoverable by Civil Bill before the Assistant Barrister, at the Quarter Sessions of the County where such Lands are, in all cases where the same shall not exceed Fifty Pounds; and that the amount of such Costs and Damages, when ascertained by the Decree of the Assistant Barrister, or by the judgment of any superior Court, may be tendered by the occupying Tenant, or his or their Representatives, in payment of so much of the subsequently growing and accruing Rent as shall therewith become due and payable, to such his immediate Landlord, and shall be accepted by him in payment of the same, or shall be recovered by process of Execution against the Person or Goods of such Landlord, as the said occupying Tenant so aggrieved shall deem most advisable.

In Complaints upon Facts of Payment of Rent by Distress, he may recover Damages.

And be it further enacted, that if on such Trial by Civil Bill, before the Assistant Barrister, Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace, or Recorder, as the case may be, the Complainant shall prove the facts of payment of Rent by Distress or otherwise to his immediate Landlord, and of the subsequent seizure of his Goods or Stock under Distress by the superior Landlord, he shall be entitled to recover his Damages, and shall so recover, upon such proof made of the facts hereinbefore mentioned, without any other or further proof of Damages sustained, Ten Pounds in the Hundred of the Rent reserved and retained for, in addition to the whole sum he shall have paid in such Distress to the superior Landlord; but shall not be precluded from entering a plea of proof of other more aggravated or special Damages sustained, if the Court shall be satisfied by the evidence of the facts and adequate compensation on such account.

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

CHANCERY.

PURSUANT to the Decree of his Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, made in this Cause, and bearing date the 24th day of June last, I will, on MONDAY, the 14th day of June next, at my Chambers on the Inns Quay, Dublin, at the Hour of one o'clock in the Afternoon, set up and sell by Public Auction, to the highest and fairest Bidder, all that and those

THE TOWN and LANDS of KILLINAGALE and SCROBBY, otherwise NEW GROVE, with the appurtenances, situated in the Barony of Fermoy and County of Cork, in the Pleasings in this Cause mentioned, or a complete Part thereof, for the Purpose of the said Decree mentioned.—Dated this 27th day of May, 1816.

WILLIAM HENS. The above Lands are a fee simple Estate, producing at present the yearly sum of £200, subject only to £6 10s. 6d. per Annum (Quit and Crown Rent), and are situated in the Tullage County, five Miles from Fermoy, one from Glanworth, four from Mitchelstown, nine from Malinow, and sixteen from Cork.—The Tenants have determinable Leases, issue of them being for a longer term than 30 Years, and a residue of 31 Years; and the Land being set much under their value, they will be considerably on the Expiration of the present Tenants' Leases.

For Particulars, as to the Title, and further information, apply at the office of the Plaintiff's Solicitor, Messrs. FLEMING and DAREY, York Street, Dublin; or to Mr. NICHOLAS KEATINGE, the Debenants' Solicitor, No. 2, Upper Fitzwilliam Street.

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

ABOUT 450 Acres of the LAND of FAITHLEGG, in the County of Waterford, and 140 Acres which now produce about £200 a Year. The remainder of the Lands is unenclosed.

Application to be made to GEORGE LEE BOLTON and CORNELIUS HENRY BOLTON, Esqrs. Faithlegg, May 2, 1816.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 20th INSTANT, THE CORN STORES on the NEW QUAYS, and the DWELLING HOUSE, on KING'S STREET, lately occupied by Mr. LEWIS PHILLIPS.

The Stores are abundantly stocked, and the House is excellent for office, and fit for the immediate reception of a genteel family.

Apply to RICHARD CROFT, 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 Laces, and will retain its virtues in any Climate.

Made by R. WARREN, 14, St. Martin's Lane, London, and sold Wholesale by WATSON and Co. and Retail by BARNES, BIRD and FARRER, Waterford—BARNES, BIRD and FARRER, Waterford, and BARNES, BIRD and FARRER, Cork, Dublin, and every Town in the Kingdom, and some of the Colonies.

CAUTION.—The superior Qualities of this Blacking have induced several base Importers to put spurious Compositions under the same name to prevent which, observe our genuine Union.

ROBERT WARREN, London, and sold Wholesale by WATSON and Co. and Retail by BARNES, BIRD and FARRER, Waterford—BARNES, BIRD and FARRER, Waterford, and BARNES, BIRD and FARRER, Cork, Dublin, and every Town in the Kingdom, and some of the Colonies.

MINERAL BROWN PAINT, PATENTED BY GOVERNMENT, FOR OUT-DOOR WORK.

THE above Certificate is made by Order of the Commissioners for the Affairs of Barbadoes.

PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, BARRACK OFFICE, 14th March, 1814.

We hereby certify, that the Temporary Wooden Barracks in Great Britain have been, for several years past, covered with Mr. JAMES M'ADAM'S Mineral Brown Paint, for the preservation of the weather boarding, and has fully answered the purpose for which it was applied.

Signed, THOMAS SANDERS, Architect, THOMAS JEANS, Architect.

JOHN STAPLETON, Secretary.

This is to certify, that the Order of General Minto, of the desire of James M'ADAM, to be made acquainted with his preparation of Mineral Brown Paint to apply and September, 1810.

The situation of the works and the nature of the material of this experiment was very high, and entirely exposed to the wind from the Channel, where it is difficult to find any coating able to resist the weather.

The Paint, after having stood the Winter of the above situation, has formed a very hard and compact body on both wood and iron work: the wood, when cut, is hard and very dry; the iron free from every appearance of rust. From the present appearance of the Mineral Brown Paint, its hard, solid, and impregnable nature, there is every reason to believe, that it will defend the wood against the moisture of the atmosphere; and we give it as our opinion, that it is a useful coating for wood and iron work exposed to the weather, or to damp, and consider it to be cheaper than any other that can be procured.

Certified by THOMAS SANDERS, Architect, THOMAS JEANS, Architect.

JOHN STAPLETON, Secretary.

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.

TO BE SET, THE HOUSE and CONCERNS late in possession of MATTHEW JACKSON, situated in Cook-lane. Application to be made to WILLIAM BOLAS, Waterford, January 23, 1816.

TO STAND AT NEW-ROSS, At Five Guineas Good Mares—Two & a Half Guineas others—5s. 5d. the Gronn.

THE beautiful, high bred, CHESTNUT HORSE RECORDON, got by Hibernian's (Dam, Fair Charlotte, by Precipitate's Grand Dam, Eclair, by Eclipse. He covered in Season 1812. He is a fine full galloper, and his Stock is uncommonly large and promising. He is 7 Years old. Won the Craven Stake at Newmarket, beating 16 others, and was reckoned as last a Horse as any in England until he was injured.

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

HEALTH AND LONGEVITY. Health is the only riches a man can get a value upon; without it all men are poor, let their estate be what it will.—Moores.

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.—Ing.

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 of voice, hoarseness, shortness of breath upon the least exertion, and relaxation of the whole system. Those afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should take time to consider Lambert's advice, that "youth is the important period for forming a robust constitution," and that "nothing is to be dreaded so much as premature excess." The foundation of a happy and long life 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 upward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, asthma, coughs, shortness of breath, and consumptive habits.

Sold by ARTHUR BURNES, price 11s. each, or four in one Family Bottle for 35s. 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.

By Dr. SOLOMON expected, when consulted by letter, the usual compliment of a one-penny note to be enclosed, addressed to—Money Letter, Dr. Solomon, Gilead House, near Liverpool. Paid double postage.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—JUNE 5.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Butter, Flour, and other commodities with their respective prices per unit.

MANUFACTURED BY JAMES M'ADAM, 1, EARL-STREET, BEACONFIELD, LONDON, AND SOLD BY HIS AGENTS, Messrs. WATSON and Co. Waterford.

Small Cakes for private use, sent to any part of the Kingdom, or for the Planting executed, on application by Letter as above.

Waterford, Invaluable White Cement, and Paint of every description, Brushed, &c.

Superior Lump Black, Black Lead, Spanish Brown, and Black, &c.

15s. Barrels Wheat, 180s. — do — do, averaging 6 1/2 1/2.

100 — do — do, averaging 6 1/2 1/2.

100 — do — do, averaging 6 1/2 1/2.

100 — do — do, averaging 6 1/2 1/2.

100 — do — do, averaging 6 1/2 1/2.

100 — do — do, averaging 6 1/2 1/2.

conclusive evidence of the facts therein contained, unless the same shall be disproved by contrary evidence, to the satisfaction of the Judge before whom the case shall come, in manner hereinafter mentioned. In the way of Civil Bill, or of Appeal from such Civil Bill, and that it shall and may be lawful for the said Landlord or Lessor, after obtaining from the said Justices the said Certificate, to affix a Process upon some notorious part of the said Premises, and also upon the door of the Parish Church, if the same be in repair, and also upon the door of the Roman Catholic Chapel, summoning the Tenant or Tenants who may have so deserted the Premises, personally to appear before the Assistant Barrister, or before the Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace where the Premises lie, in the County of the City of Dublin, on a day certain, at the next Quarter Sessions to be held for the Division of the County in which the said Premises or any part of them do lie, to answer the Bill of the said Landlord or Lessor, praying to be put into possession thereof; and that it shall be lawful for the said Assistant Barrister, Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace, or Recorder, as the case may be, upon such Civil Bill being so preferred for that purpose, and upon proof of such Certificate by any person who may have witnessed the execution of the same, and upon proof that at least One Half Year's Rent is due out of the said Premises, and that the said Process was first presented to this Act, to decree the said Landlord or Lessor to be put into possession of the said Premises.

If delivery of possession of Premises withheld after legal Notice, Assistant Barrister, &c. may decree Landlord to be put into possession.

And be it further enacted, that in all cases where any Lands or Premises have been held by any Tenant at a less rent than Twenty Pounds per annum, and the Tenant's interest in the same shall have determined, and after demand made by the Landlord or Lessor, his Bailiff or Receiver, a delivery of possession of the same shall be withheld, it shall and may be lawful for the said Landlord or Lessor to serve upon the said Tenant, and also upon such Tenants as are in the actual possession of the said Premises, (or, in case such service cannot be legally effected, or shall be found unreasonably difficult, such difficulty to be ascertained by proof to the satisfaction of the Judge before whom the case shall come, or in case there be not any person in actual possession of the Premises, to affix upon the door of the Parish Church, if the same shall be in repair, and also upon the door of the Roman Catholic Chapel) a summons for all persons claiming to have any interest in the said Premises, to appear before the Assistant Barrister, Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace, or Recorder, as the case may be, on a day certain, at the Quarter Sessions next ensuing for the Division of the County in which the Premises or any part thereof are situate, to answer the Bill of the said Landlord or Lessor, praying to be put into possession thereof; and that it shall and may be lawful for the said Assistant Barrister, Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace, or Recorder, as the case may be, upon a Civil Bill being preferred for that purpose, and upon proof of such Certificate, or, in case of such impossibility or unreasonably difficulty of service, to be ascertained in manner hereinafter provided, upon proof of affixing of the said Process, and that the Premises had been last held by the Tenant at a rate not exceeding Twenty Pounds per annum, and that notice to quit, in cases where such is by law necessary, had been duly served, and the time for the delivery of the possession thereof expired, to decree the said Landlord or Lessor to be put into possession of the said Premises.

Clerk of the Peace to enter in a Book, and also make public, all Decrees made at any Sessions of the Peace, specifying Names of Plaintiffs and Defendants, and Land and Premises recovered.

And be it further enacted, that the Clerk of the Peace shall enter in a Book, to be kept for that purpose, all Decrees in the cases theretofore mentioned which shall be made at any Sessions of the Peace, and which entries shall specify the names of the Plaintiffs and Defendants, and the Lands and Premises recovered, as the same shall be specified in the Civil Bill; and that the Clerk of the Peace shall have liberty to inspect and examine, paying the Clerk of the Peace for such inspection and examination the fee of one shilling and eight pence; and that the said Clerk of the Peace, immediately after the close of each Sessions of the Peace, shall post on the door of the Court-house where such Sessions were held, a correct list of such causes in which any Lands or Premises shall have been recovered at such Sessions under this Act, which list shall specify the Parties names, and the description of the Lands and Premises, as set forth in the Civil Bill upon which the same shall have been recovered, upon pain of forfeiting for every such omission the sum of One Hundred Pounds, to be recovered by Action of Debt by any person suing for the same: Provided always, that the said Clause, with respect to such entering or posting, shall be considered as directory to the Clerk of the Peace, and that the omission to make such entry or posting shall not be a bar to any ways under any Decree for recovery of the possession of any Lands or Premises.

Dependants, on hearing of Civil Bill, entitled to make a Defence, with Right of Appeal.

And be it further enacted, that every Defendant who shall think proper to appear on the Trial of such Civil Bill, in any of the cases hereinbefore mentioned, shall be entitled, on the hearing of such Civil Bill, to every defence which he may have either by Law or Equity, and also shall have all and every the same Rights of Appeal, under the same restrictions, conditions, and limitations, as in other cases of Decrees made by any Assistant Barrister,

Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace, or Recorder, as the case may be; provided, however, that Execution shall not be stayed by reason of such Appeal, unless the Tenant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Peace the amount of Rent proved to be due on hearing of such Civil Bill.

Sheriff may grant Warrant to Special Bailiff, for execution of Decrees, &c.

And be it further enacted, that for the execution of the said Decrees, it shall and may be lawful for the Sheriff to grant his warrant to a Special Bailiff, at the Plaintiff's nomination, in like manner as for the execution of any other Decrees of the said Assistant Barrister, Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace, or Recorder, as the case may be; and that it shall and may be lawful for such Special Bailiff to whom such warrant shall be granted, together with his Assistants, to execute the same by delivering the possession of the Lands or Premises therein named to the Landlord to whom the same shall be decreed, or to any person appointed by the said Landlord to receive the possession on his behalf; and that neither the said Sheriff, nor the said Assistant Barrister, nor the Clerk of the Peace, nor any other person, shall demand, receive, or have, for or on account of the said proceedings, any greater or other Fees than such as are authorized by an Act passed in the Parliament of Ireland, in the thirty-sixth year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intitled, "An Act for the better and more convenient administration of Justice, and for the recovery of small debts in a summary way at the Sessions of the Peace of the several Counties at large within this Kingdom, except the County of Dublin, and for continuing and amending an Act, intitled, "An Act for the better execution of the Law and preservation of the Peace within Counties at large," save only that it shall and may be lawful for any Attorney employed upon the trial of any Civil Bill which shall be tried under the provisions of this Act, relative to the possession of Lands and Premises, to charge and take from the party by whom he is employed, the sum of Twenty Shillings, in addition to the sums which he is now by Law entitled to charge for his attendance on the hearing of any other Civil Bill; and that the same shall be taxed against the unsuccessful party in case he shall have appeared at the trial of such Civil Bill.

Assistant Barrister to sign two Copies of every Decree made in pursuance of this Act.

And be it further enacted, that in all cases except where the proceeding shall be grounded on non-payment of Rent, the Assistant Barrister, Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace, or Recorder, as the case may be, shall sign two copies of every Decree which shall be made in pursuance of this Act, and also a Memorial thereof, for the purpose of registry in manner hereinafter mentioned, and that his signing his Signature to one of the said copies shall be witnessed by some person present there in Court; and that it shall and may be lawful for the Landlord or Lessor, if he thinks proper, at any time between the termination of the Assizes for the county then next ensuing, and the commencement of the Assizes thereafter next following, to register one copy of the said Decree in the office for the registry of Deeds and Wills in Ireland, by lodging a Memorial and proving the perfection of the same in like manner as is now provided by Law for the registry of Deeds; and that from and after the registry of the said Decree, it shall have the further effect of a conveyance to the said Landlord of any Interest which the Tenant, or any person claiming under him, may or might have in and to the said Lands and Premises, freed and discharged from all Incumbrances, Charges, Debts, or any person claiming under him, may have charged, made, or created thereon.

No greater Fee to be demanded for the Registry of a Decree, than for Registry of a Deed.

And be it further enacted, that if any person in the said office for the registry of deeds in Ireland, shall demand or take any greater fee, gratuity, or sum of money, for or on occasion of the registry of any of the said Decrees, that he is now by Law entitled to for the registry of a deed, he shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds for every such offence, to be recovered in an action of debt by any person suing for the same.

Certain Provisions in Book Acts, relative to Execution, repealed.

And whereas by the several Acts now in force in Ireland, which regulate the action of Ejectment for non-payment of Rent, it is provided, that no Proceedings by virtue of the said Acts shall prejudice the right or title of any infant, female covert, persons being non compos mentis, or being out of his Majesty's dominions; and whereas no such exception exists in the Laws of England, and it has been found in Ireland to produce great injustice to Landlords, in some instances, by preventing the enforcement of the payment of rent justly due to them, and in others by obliging them, after getting into possession of Lands and Premises by payment for non-payment of rent, to account theretofore for immense profits to the Tenant really in default; and whereas it is just and reasonable that the Law of England be in this respect assimilated to the Law of Ireland; be it therefore further enacted, that the said Provisions in the said Acts, of Damages, so far as relate to saving the rights of infants, female coverts, persons being non compos mentis, or out of his Majesty's dominions, be, and for the same are hereby repealed.

Landlord, on being served with Civil Bill, to put into Possession of the Premises.

And whereas by a Law passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, in the eleventh year of the reign of his late Majesty, King George the Second, intitled, "An Act for the more effectual securing the

payment of Rents, and preventing frauds by Tenants," it is amongst other things enacted, "That it shall and may be lawful to and for every Lessor or Landlord, Lessors or Landlords, or other Person or Persons empowered by him, her, or them, to take and seize, as a Distress for arrears of Rent, and for arrears of Rates, Tithes, Fines, Fees, or other product whatsoever, which shall be growing on any part of the Estates so demised or holden, as a Distress for arrears of Rent; and the same to make, carry, gather, carry, and lay up, when ripe, in the Barns or other proper place on the Premises so demised or holden; and in case these should be no Barns or proper place on the Premises so demised or holden, then in any other Barn or proper place which such Lessor or Landlord, Lessors or Landlords, shall have or otherwise procure for that purpose, and as near as may be to the Premises, in convenient time to appraise, sell, or otherwise dispose of the same, towards satisfaction of the Rent for which such Distress shall have been taken, and of the charges of such Distress, Appraisement, and Sale, in the same manner as other Goods and Chattels may be seized, distrained, and disposed of; and the appraisement thereof to be taken when cut, gathered, cured and made, and not before;" and whereas no such Provision exists in the Law of Ireland, and it is reasonable that the remedies of Landlords in Ireland should in this respect be as extensive as they are in England; be it therefore further enacted, that from and after the first day of July next, it shall and may be lawful to and for every Lessor or Landlord in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, or Lin, her, or their Steward, Bailiff, Receiver, or other Person or Persons empowered by him, her, or them, to take and seize, as a Distress for arrears of Rent, all sorts of Corn and Grass, Hops, Roots, Fruit, Pulse, or other product whatsoever, which shall be growing on any part of the Estates so demised or holden, as a Distress for arrears of Rent; and the same to cut, gather, make, carry, cure and lay up, when ripe, in the Barns or other proper place on the Premises so demised or holden; and in case there shall be no Barn or proper place on the Premises so demised or holden, then in any other Barn or proper place, which such Lessor or Landlord, Lessors or Landlords, shall have or otherwise procure for that purpose, and as near as may be to the Premises, and dispose of the same towards satisfaction of the Rent, and of the Charges of such Distress and Sale, in the same manner as any other Goods and Chattels distrained for non-payment of Rent.

How Tenant shall proceed in cases of Distress by the Head Landlord, where Rent shall have been paid for his immediate Landlord, and how and what Damages shall be recovered.

And whereas it is just and that provision should be made for securing the occupying Tenant as far as may be against being called upon for payment more than one of the Rent reserved and made payable out of the Land which he occupies, by different Landlords distraining the same: For remedy thereof, be it enacted, that in all cases where the entire Rent due and payable out of the Land shall have been paid or satisfied by Distress or otherwise from the occupying Tenant to his immediate Landlord or Landlords, if, in consequence of the fraud, malfeasance, or neglect of such Landlord to pay and satisfy the Rent due and owing by him out of the said Premises to his Landlord or Land Paramount, the Lands shall be again distrained, then it shall be lawful for such occupying Tenant to proceed against such immediate Landlord (tho' whose willful default or neglect to make such payments his Lands have been distrained), to recover the amount of Costs and Damages by him sustained thereby; and that such Costs and Damages shall be recoverable by Civil Bill before the Assistant Barrister, at the Quarter Sessions of the County where such Lands are, in all cases where the same shall not exceed Fifty Pounds; and that the amount of such Costs and Damages, when ascertained by the Decree of the Assistant Barrister, or by the judgment of any superior Court, may be tendered by the occupying Tenant, or his or their Representatives, in payment of so much of the subsequently growing and accruing Rent as shall therewith become due and payable, to such his immediate Landlord, and shall be accepted by him in payment of the same, or shall be recovered by process of Execution against the Person or Goods of such Landlord, as the said occupying Tenant so aggrieved shall deem most advisable.

In Complaints upon Facts of Payment of Rent by Distress, he may recover Damages.

And be it further enacted, that if on such Trial by Civil Bill, before the Assistant Barrister, Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace, or Recorder, as the case may be, the Complainant shall prove the facts of payment of Rent by Distress or otherwise to his immediate Landlord, and of the subsequent seizure of his Goods or Stock under Distress by the superior Landlord, he shall be entitled to recover his Damages, and shall so recover, upon such proof made of the facts hereinbefore mentioned, without any other or further proof of Damages sustained, Ten Pounds in the Hundred of the Rent reserved and retained for, in addition to the whole sum he shall have paid in such Distress to the superior Landlord; but shall not be precluded from entering a plea of proof of other more aggravated or special Damages sustained, if the Court shall be satisfied by the evidence of the facts and adequate compensation on such account.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Depositions in the parish of Littleport, in the name of Ely, on view of the body of Thomas Sivell, lying dead—

William Stevenson, of Littleport, Baker, saith, there was a great riot and disturbance in the town of Littleport, for the two days preceding the 24th; the rioters were armed with guns, pistol-barrels, bludgeons, large fowling guns, and insisted on having four at half-a-crown per stone, and that the wages should be raised to 2s. per day. On Friday evening last, between five and six o'clock, Sir H. B. Dudley arrived at Littleport, attended by some horse soldiers; there were riots in various parts of the town; that Sir H. B. Dudley and some of the soldiers were opposite the George public-house; that several of the mob attacked the soldiers with bludgeons and bars of iron; and that the witness was informed that one of the soldiers had been fired upon from one of the windows of the George, and had been wounded. And this deponent further saith, that the soldiers had taken several prisoners—that the deceased was among the prisoners—was endeavouring to escape—that witness heard the report of a gun, and saw the deceased drop.

John Simmons, a private soldier in his Majesty's First Regiment of Royal Dragoons, saith, that the soldiers (by the direction of the said Sir H. B. Dudley) surrounded the George public-house in Littleport, where there was a large mob assembled, both within and without the house; that the mob were armed with guns, iron bars, bludgeons, and other offensive and dangerous weapons; that one of the rioters fired a gun from the window, and wounded a private of the said detachment, named Willance. Another of the rioters came up to this deponent with a large bludgeon, with which he struck this deponent's horse on the head; that another of the said rioters struck the horse of the sergeant of the said detachment with an iron bar, and cut him on the knee; that several of the mob insulted the soldiers, menacing and defying them, and saying, that they would as soon die as live; that Sir H. B. Dudley had a paper in his hand, which he read aloud (and which this deponent understood was a Proclamation for the mob to disperse); that the deceased was a very active rioter, and had been made a prisoner; and that William Porter, a private soldier of the said detachment, was endeavouring to secure him, to turn him in the left, among others of the said rioters, who had been taken prisoners, but that the deceased resisted, and struck the carbine of the said William Porter, endeavouring to make his escape; and that thereupon the said William Porter shot him dead. Verdict, Justifiable Homicide.

three cents per square yard; and shall not be charged with duty accordingly: Provided also, that all unbleached and uncoloured cotton twist, yarn or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than 60 cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost 60 cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly; and all bleached or coloured yarn, the original cost of which shall have been less than seventy-five cents per pound, shall be taken and deemed to have cost seventy-five cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly: And provided further, that cotton piece goods, imported in ships or vessels of the United States, which shall have sailed from the United States before the passage of this Act, and shall arrive therein between the 30th day of June, 1816, and the 1st day of June, 1817, the original cost of which cotton piece goods, at the time when imported, shall have been less than twenty-five cents per square yard, shall be admitted to entry, subject only to a duty of thirty cents and a third per centum on the cost of the said cotton piece goods in India, and on the usual addition of 20 per centum on that cost.

Fifth—A duty of 30 per centum ad valorem on umbrellas, parasols, of whatever material made, and sticks or frames for umbrellas or parasols; bonnets and caps for women, fans, feathers, ornaments for head dresses, artificial flowers, millinery of all sorts; hats or caps of wool, fur, leather, chip, straw or silk; cosmetics, washes, balsams, perfumes; painted floor cloths, mats of grass or flags; salled oil, pickles, capers, olives, tamarind, conits or sweet meats, preserved in sugar or brandy; waters, cabinet wares, and all manufactures of wood; carriages of all descriptions, and parts thereof; leather, and all manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the material of chief value; saddles, bridles, harness; paper of every description, paste-board, paper-hangings, blank books, parchment, vellum; brushes, combs, walking sticks, whips, and clothing ready made. And in all cases where an ad valorem duty shall be charged, it shall be calculated on the net cost of the article, at the place where imported (exclusive of packages, commission, and all charges), with the usual addition established by law, of 20 per centum on all merchandise imported from places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and of 10 per centum on articles imported from all other places.

Sixth—The following duties, severally and specifically; on ale, beer and porter, in bottles, fifteen cents per gallon; on ale, beer and porter, imported otherwise than in bottles, ten cents per gallon; on alum, one dollar per hundred weight; on almonds, three cents per pound; on black glass quart bottles, one hundred and forty-four cents per case; on boots, one dollar and fifty cents per pair; on bistres, three cents per pound; on playing cards, thirty cents per pack; on tarred cables and cordage, three cents per pound; on untarred cordage, yams, twines, pack-thread, and wires, four cents per pound; on wax and spermaceti candles, six cents per pound; on Chinese cassia, six cents per pound; on cinnamon, twenty-five cents per pound; on cloves, twenty-five cents per pound; on cheese, nine cents per pound; on chocolate, three cents per pound; on cocoa, two cents per pound; on coal, five cents per heaped bushel; on copperas, one dollar per hundred weight; on copper rods, bolts, spikes or nails, and composition rods, bolts, spikes or nails, four cents per pound; on coffee, five cents per pound; on cotton, three cents per pound; on currants, three cents per pound; on figs, three cents per pound; on foreign caught fish, one dollar per quintal; on mackerel, one dollar fifty cents per hhd.; on salmon, two dollars per bbl.; and on all other pickled fish, one dollar per hhd.; on window glass, not above eight inches by ten inches in size, two dollars and fifty cents per hundred square feet; on the same, not above ten inches by twelve in size, two dollars and seventy-five cents per hundred square feet; on the same, if above ten inches by twelve in size, three dollars and twenty-five cents per hundred square feet; on glue, five cents per pound; on gunpowder, eight cents per pound; on hemp, one dollar and fifty cents per hundred weight; on iron or steel wire, not exceeding number 18, five cents per pound, and over number 18, nine cents per pound; on iron bars and bolts, excepting iron manufactured by rolling, forty-five cents per hundred weight; on iron in sheets, rods and hoops, two dollars and fifty cents per hundred weight, and indies or bolts, when manufactured by rolling, and in anchors, one dollar and fifty cents per hundred weight; on indigo, fifteen cents per pound; on lead, in pigs, bars, or sheets, one cent per pound; on shot manufactured of lead, two cents per pound; on red and white lead, dry or ground in oil, three cents per pound; on mare, one dollar per pound; on molasses, five cents per gallon; on nails, three cents per pound; on nutmegs, sixty cents per pound; on pepper, eight cents per pound; on pimento, six cents per pound; on plums and prunes, three cents per pound; on muscated raisins, and raisins in jars and boxes, three cents per pound; on all other raisins, two cents per pound; on salt, twenty-five cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds; on ochre, dry, one cent per pound, in oil, one and a half cents per pound; on steel, one dollar per hundred weight; on segars, two dollars and fifty cents per thousand; on spirits, from grain, of first proof, forty-two cents per gallon; of second proof, forty-five cents per gallon; of third proof, forty-eight cents per gallon; of fourth proof, fifty-two cents per gallon; above fifth proof, sixty-two cents per gallon; above sixth proof, seventy-two cents per gallon; on spirits from other materials than grain, of first and second proof, thirty-eight cents per gallon; of third proof, forty-two cents per gallon; of fourth proof, forty-eight cents per gallon; of fifth proof, fifty-

cents per gallon: above fifth proof, seventy cents per gallon: on shoes and slippers of silk, thirty cents per pair; on shoes and slippers of leather, twenty-five cents per pair; on shoes and slippers for children, fifteen cents per pair; on spikes, two cents per pound; on soap, 3 cents per pound; on brown sugar, three cents per pound; on white played or powdered sugar, four cents per pound; on lump sugar, ten cents per pound; on loaf sugar, and on sugar candy, 12 cents per pound; on suiff, twelve cents per pound; on tallow, one cent per pound; on tea from China, in ships or vessels of the United States, as follows, viz. bohea, twelve cents per pound;ouchong and other black, twenty-five cents per pound; imperial gunpowder, and gomer, fifty cents per pound: hyson skin and young hyson, 40 cents per pound: hyson skin and other green, 28 cents per lb.; on teas from any other place, or in any other than ships or vessels of the United States, as follows, viz. bohea, 14 cents per pound; ouchong and other black, 34 cents per pound; imperial gunpowder and gomer, 68 cents per pound; hyson skin and young hyson, 50 cents per pound; hyson skin and other green, 38 cents per pound; on manufactured tobacco, other than snuff and segars, 10 cents per pound: on white and Paris white, 1 cent per pound: on wine, as follows, viz. on Madiera, Burgundy, Champaign, Rhensish and Tokay, 1 dollar per gallon: on Sherry and St. Lucar, 60 cents per gallon: on other wine not enumerated, when imported in bottles or cases, 70 cents per gallon: on Lisbon, Oporto, and other wines of Portugal, and on those of Sicily, 50 cents per gallon: on Teneiffa, Foyal, and other wines of the Western Islands, 40 cents per gallon: on all other wines, when imported otherwise than in cases and bottles, 25 cents per gallon: on Russia Duck (not exceeding 52 archees each piece), 2 dollars: on Russian Duck (not exceeding 52 archees each piece), 1 dollar and 25 cents: on Holland Duck (not exceeding 52 archees each piece), 2 dollars and 50 cents: on Spermaceti oil of foreign fishing, 25 cents per gallon: on whale or other fish oil of foreign fishing, 15 cents per gallon: and on olive oil in casks, 25 cents per gallon.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that the following articles shall be imported into the United States free of duties: that is to say, all articles imported for the use of the United States: philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps, charts, statues, busts, casts, paintings, drawings, engravings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, gems, medals, and all other collections of antiquities, statuary, modelling, painting, drawing, etching or engraving, specially imported by order and for the use of any society incorporated for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or by order and for the use of any seminary of learning; specimens in natural history, mineralogy, botany, and anatomical preparations, models of machinery, and other inventions; plants and trees: wearing apparel and other personal baggage in actual use, and the implements or tools of trade of persons arriving in the United States: regulas of autonomy: bark of the cork-tree, unmanufactured: animals imported for breed: burr-stones, unwrought; gold coin, silver coin, and bullion: clay, unwrought; copper, imported in any shape for the use of the mint: copper and brass, in pigs, bars, or plates, suited to the sheathing of ships: old copper and brass, and old pewter, fit only to be re-manufactured: tin, in pigs or bars: yarn, undressed, of all kinds: raw hides and skins: lapis calaminaris; plaster of Paris: rags of any kind of cloth: sulphur or brimstone: barilla: brazil wood, braziletto, red-wood, camwood, fustick, logwood, mirra, and other dyewoods: wood unmanufactured, of any kind; zinc, terebinthine or sperler.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties above specified and imposed in respect to all goods, wares and merchandise, on the importation of which in American or foreign vessels a specific discrimination has not been herein already made, which, after the said 30th day of June, 1816, shall be imported, in ships or vessels not of the United States. Provided, that this additional duty shall not apply to goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any Act or Acts of Congress, to the payment of the same duties as are paid on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties, by this Act imposed, on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, upon the exportation thereof within the time and in the manner prescribed by the existing laws, subject to the following provisions, that is to say—that there shall not be an allowance of the drawback of duties in the case of goods imported in foreign vessels from any of the dominions, colonies, or possessions of any foreign power, to and with which the vessels of the United States are not permitted to go and trade; that there shall not be an allowance of the drawback of duties for the amount of the additional duties by this Act imposed on goods imported in vessels not of the United States; that there shall not be an allowance of the drawback in the case of foreign dried and pickled fish, and other salted provisions, fish oil, or playing cards; that there shall be deducted and retained from the amount of the duties on goods exported with the benefit of drawback (other than spirits) two and a half per centum; and that there shall be retained, in the case of spirits exported with the benefit of drawback, two cents per gallon upon the quantity of spirits, and also three per centum on the amount of duties payable on the exportation thereof. But, nevertheless, the provisions of this Act, shall not be deemed in any wise to impair any

rights and privileges which have been or may be acquired by any foreign nation, under the laws and treaties of the United States, upon the subject of exporting goods from the United States, with the benefit of a drawback of the duties payable upon the importation thereof.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, that after the 30th day of June next, in all cases of entry of merchandise for the benefit of drawback, the sum of 20 days shall be allowed from the date of the entry, for giving the exportation bonds for the same. Provided that the exporter shall in every other particular comply with the regulations and formalities heretofore established for entries of exportation for the benefit of drawback.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, that the duty on the tonnage of vessels, and the bounties, advances, and drawbacks, in the case of exporting pickled fish, of the fisheries of the United States, in the case of American vessels employed in the fisheries, and in the case of exporting sugar refined within the United States, shall be and continue the same as the existing law provides. Provided always, that this provision shall not be deemed in any wise to impair any rights and privileges which have been or may be acquired by any foreign nation, under the laws and treaties of the United States, relative to the duty of tonnage on vessels.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, that the existing laws shall extend to and be in force for the collection of the duties imposed by this Act on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States; and for the recovery, collection, distribution and remission of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures; and for allowance of the drawback and bounties by this Act authorized, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter and thing, in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in and re-enacted by this Act. And that all Acts, and parts of Acts, which are contrary to this Act, and no more, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, that the Act passed the 3d day of March, 1815, entitled, "An Act to repeal so much of the several Acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty on tonnage between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels and vessels of the United States," shall apply and be in full force as to the discriminating duties established by this Act on the tonnage of foreign vessels, and the goods, wares, and merchandise therein imported.

Speaker of the House of Representatives,
JOHN GAillard,
President pro tempore of the Senate,
April 27, 1816—Approved, JAMES MADISON.

LONDON.
MONDAY, JUNE 5.
A Holiday at the Bank.

Paris Journals to the 1st instant, and a Flanders Mail, have arrived this morning. The aversion in the previous Paris Papers, which we did not notice, knowing it to be untrue, that our Ambassador, Sir Charles Stuart, was to be replaced, is now contradicted from authority. The valuable services of that Gentleman cannot yet be dispensed with. The Duke of Wellington is expected at Paris, where it is supposed he will remain till September, his Grace having made all the necessary arrangements on the frontiers. A considerable change is operating in the temper, the vigilance, and the vigour of the French Government, since the explosion at Grenoble and elsewhere. This we find proved more by our private Letters than by the public Journals. There is one important paragraph of duties above specified and imposed in respect to all goods, wares and merchandise, on the importation of which in American or foreign vessels a specific discrimination has not been herein already made, which, after the said 30th day of June, 1816, shall be imported, in ships or vessels not of the United States. Provided, that this additional duty shall not apply to goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any Act or Acts of Congress, to the payment of the same duties as are paid on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

The Slave Registry Bill, lately before Parliament, attracts great attention in the West Indies. The Houses of Assembly in the different islands have appointed Committees to report on the tendency of the Bill. The Reports are worded in the strongest manner. That of Dominica protests against the right the British Parliament assumes in legislating internally for the Colonies. They contend no such right ever existed in any colony which enjoys an independent Legislature: that if it ever did exist, it was solemnly renounced by his Majesty with the consent of Parliament in the year 1778. The Reports attribute the agitation of the measure to the wild and enthusiastic sectaries, who are totally unacquainted with the subject on which they would wish to enact laws; and that the assumptions of the African Institution are vague, contradictory, and untrue.

By the arrival of the Wellington packet with a Jamaica mail this morning, the account through the French Papers, of several prisoners taken at Cartagena having been released, is confirmed.—Upwards of 100 had arrived at Jamaica in the ship Forester and Decourverie, previous to the sailing of the packet.

We find in the Jamaica Papers the following extract of a letter from Curacao, dated the 24th of March, to a Gentleman in Kingston:—

We are anxiously waiting for the results of Bolivar's expedition, knowing it to have sailed. It is very true that Margarita, Barcelona, and Guayana, are now entirely free of Spanish rule. This information was learnt by sure and true messengers.—The Spaniards are so poor in soldiers, that they have been obliged to arm the negro slaves, to repel the attacks of Bolivar.

The Duke sloop of war arrived at Portsmouth from Jamaica; sailed from Port Royal on the 7th, and from Harannah the 20th April. She brings 300,000 dollars.

BARBADOS, APRIL 22.—It is with deep concern I have to inform you, that an insurrection broke out on Sunday night, the 13th instant, among the slaves, in the windward part of this Island.— Martial Law was immediately proclaimed by the Commander in Chief, (the President of the Island, our Governor not being here,) and the Militia have been unreligiously employed, in putting down this alarming rebellion, in which, I am happy to say, they have succeeded, with the loss of very few lives. The object of the Insurgents appears to have been the general destruction of all property by fire, and the effects of their horrible plan have been most severely experienced in the windward part of the Island, where fields of causes on nearly forty estates, and, in several places, dwelling-houses and plantation buildings, presented a widely extended scene of conflagration and ruin. The town and shipping have suffered no injury; a great many slaves were killed in this warfare; a considerable number have been already tried and executed, and about 400 prisoners are now in custody, awaiting their trials by Courts Martial; the others have returned to their homes and occupations, and I hope the Island is now in safety; but not the smallest relaxation from military duty is yet allowed to any one, nor do I think the state of things will admit of it for a few weeks. Had the Negroes gained the ascendancy over us in this struggle, the most horrible scenes were to have followed; but, thank God! the efforts of the Militia and the Regular Troops were too powerful for them. This is the first instance of, perhaps, many yet to come, of the fatal tendency to the peace and security of the Islands of the projected Registry Bill brought into the House of Commons last year. Such a result was naturally to be expected from any such measure of impolitic interference on the part of Government at home, between our Legislatures and the Slave Population; but no one expected to taste its bitter fruit at so early a period. It has been clearly ascertained, that the principal instigators of this insurrection, who are Negroes of the worst dispositions, but superior understanding, and some of whom can read and write, avail themselves of this proposed Parliamentary interference, and the public anxiety it occasioned, to insinuate into the minds of the Slaves generally a belief, that they were already freed by the King and Parliament, and that the Proprietors of Estates withheld their liberty, thus exciting them, by misrepresentations and persuasions, to fight to obtain it.—So much for the early and fatal effects of the Registry Bill! There has been, and still is, a total suspension of all business, all other considerations naturally yielding to the dangers and confusion which surround us. The preservation of the Island from the uncontrolled possession of the Slaves, and the train of horrors inseparable therefrom, was the only object of the thoughts and actions of every one.

APRIL 30.—I am happy to say, that the Island is in a state of comparative tranquillity, but no remission from military duty allowed to any one; and, of course, all business is at a stand. The losses sustained by the Planters in estates, buildings, &c. are very considerable.

In addition to the above, we regret to state, that the ship *Widdowin*, from Dublin, was driven on shore at Barbadoes, and, owing to the confusion occasioned by the insurrection, she could obtain no assistance, and was in consequence totally lost.

Boston and New York Papers to the 7th have arrived this morning. We have inserted an article of great importance to the commercial world, the official Act of Tariff.

The *Boston Gazette* of the 6th contains the correspondence of Messrs. Monroe and Tomlinson respecting the election of President and Vice President of the United States for four years, to commence the 4th March next. At a general meeting of the Republican Members of both Houses of Congress, the former had been nominated as President, the latter as Vice-President; and the meeting resolved to know if they would accept the appointments if elected, to which they gave an immediate assent.

A Dutch paper states, that the late Easter fair at Leipsic was by no means a successful one, the buyers not bearing any due proportion to the sellers. The English cotton-manufacturers attended the fair in great numbers, and sold their goods so low as to defy all profitable competition.

Windsor Castle, June 1.—His Majesty has enjoyed good bodily health, and has been a diligent frequent through the last month; but his Majesty's disorder is not diminished.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELINGTON, M. P. V. L.
W. H. FRANCIS, M. P. V. L.
R. WALLIS, M. P. V. L.

The following is an authentic copy of a letter written by Lady Alys to her husband. We give it, not to treat upon fresh the wounds which must have been inflicted, by a circumstance within the recollection of our readers, but to show the misery that was consequent on this, as it is almost every instance, upon a stratagem for a man's property of conduct:— "Oh! do not come to town. I am going; I am a lost, miserable wretch. I have given every thing for Charles Bontock. He has caused my misery; he has made me wrong you so cruelly. I could never be true to you again. Forgive me, I shall never forget your goodness to me, you have been too kind. I had always regret you; always love you, as long as I live. Oh! may you be as happy as I am wretched and miserable. This is the only wish I can have upon earth. Bless you, my dear, dear William. Oh! I am distressed."

Waterford Chronicle.
SATURDAY, JUNE 8.

The intelligence from the West Indies is of a serious and alarming character. There has been an insurrection in Barbadoes, and the Proprietors of Slaves are in a state of most turbulent agitation on account of the Registry Bill. Almost all of them were hostile to the abolition of Slavery, and they will avail themselves of every occurrence to throw odium on that measure, the noblest ever adopted by any Legislature. They begin to question the right of the British Parliament to enact laws for the Colonies, and we have no doubt but that many of them entertain a secret desire, that they could throw off their connection with Britain, and once more enter upon the trade in human beings. When the late accounts left Barbadoes, tranquillity had been restored, but it appears that many lives had been lost, and it is evident, from the angry dispositions of those in power, that vengeance will have its fullest course.

It is almost idle to utter a word relative to France, as the accounts from that Country are not only brief and limited, but worse than doubtful.— From the general aspect of affairs, however, something may be gathered. It seems clear to us, says a London Journal, from all that we witness in every part of the political world, that things cannot possibly be far from a crisis in France. The Peace-Actu Bill in England, the heart-burnings created in Prussia by a refusal of the promised Constitution, the agitation and despotical restrictions on the press in Italy, the revival of the torture in Spain, the warlike attitudes of Prussia and Russia, the Bontock's most jealousy of Maria Lotiza and her son, the disgust evidently increasing among the *Mud-rates* as well as *Bonapartists* against the Bontock's family, the report of new and violent charges of Ministers, of the report of conspiracies, of traitors detected among professed friends, and, above all, the late insurrections followed up by others, which the Parisian Journals are forbidden to notice—all seem to indicate the approach of important changes. So much, continues the same Journal, are we of this opinion, that we hardly think the Allies themselves will wait to see the event, but expect every day to hear of some new project, by which they will endeavour to avert the blow, and let down the Bontock's as gently as possible to make way for a more popular choice. It appears that the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, are about to meet again at Troppa, and the object is said to relate to the Holy Treaty, which lately excited so much movement and derision among all the enlightened classes of Europe; but we doubt the fact; the object most likely refers to the Bontock's, conclusion, perhaps, of what is threatened, are mustering up all their strength to make a last and desperate effort.

The Emperor of Russia has issued an official declaration, asserting, that the Religious Treaty has no other object than to precariously strengthen the inferior prosperity of States, and to seal the sacred sentiments of peace, concord, and good will, not only towards all Christian Nations, but even to extend them to those which do not acknowledge the Christian Religion. This declaration will go a very little way in altering the opinion that has been formed of this singular compact; it will rather tend to confirm the disapprobation of the measure, and it ought to call forth the most determined resistance. What right have these Sovereigns, thus allied, to interpose in the management of the affairs of other States? How are they to execute their designs, supposing it to be what they allege? Are they to take up the staff of the piquet, and spread their wisdom through the world by journeying from land to land, weak and humble as their predecessors have been, faring on common charity, to the most their bed, their drink the chrysalis well? Are they to make conquests by the sword, and to give desolation where they cannot find better? The Ottoman Empire, the only Power in Europe not Christian, seems to have become an object of their fondest regards. Is the army, now assembling in the south of Russia, destined to carry into Turkey the Christian Religion, happiness and legitimate Government, at the point of the bayonet? But where is Ferdinand of Spain all this time? Why has he not been united in this Holy Brotherhood of smiling concord and sweet philanthropy? Why have they not denounced him, and laid to rest that spirit of persecution which pervades the unhappy Country over which he reigns? They might have taken him into partnership, if it had been for nothing more than that he should set this famous League in fair embroidery.

Gautier, another Chief of the Grenoble insurrection, has been arrested at Aiguebelle. Camp Marshall Greys has been condemned to death for his support of Bontock from his return from Elba. He commanded in the Upper Department of the Saone, and acknowledged the Emperor in consequence of the orders issued by Marshal Ney.

That the Russian Army is to be continued on the war footing, and that it is constantly receiving augmentations, are points which seem not to admit of doubt.—One Mail due.

The murder of the unknown person, with respect to whom we have formerly said so much, is still involved in mystery. There was no truth in the report, that two men were taken up in Car-

CORRECTION, STATE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, continuing abundantly supplied with Wheat, and having but few buyers, the trade was exceedingly dull this morning at a decline of from 4s. to 5s. per quarter; Barley is full 1s. per quarter cheaper, and went off slowly at that reduction. Peas, Beans, and Oats, are 2s. per quarter lower, the supply of each greatly exceeding the demand.

MARY MULLONEY, Plaintiff,
Richard Wilson, Adverser,
Will annexed of R. Wilson, deceased.
Defendant.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Town Hall in this City, at Twelve o'clock on Monday evening, the 27th of June next, the Premises in this Cause, and the Defendant's INTEREST in the CONCRESS in LITTLE GEORGE'S ST., occupied by SAMUEL HAWKINS and EDWARD PIER, Esqrs. being for a long Term Years unexpired, and yielding a Profit of £479 19s. 10d. yearly— seized by virtue of the Majesty's Writ of *Fieri Facias* in this Cause, and returned to the sum of £158 12s. 10d. Sterling.—Dated 8th June, 1816.
JAMES HACKETT, Sheriff of the County of Waterford.
C. H. BOLTON, of the City of Wexford.
PETER WALSH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

REWARD.
County of Wexford. WHEREAS Information on Oath has been this day laid before us, that several atrocious Outrages have been committed lately against the House, Person, and Property of GEORGE ROBINS, of Roselton, in the County of Wexford, by the repeated bringing to the said Robins, and discharging Guns, loaded with powder and ball, into the said Windows at night, intended evidently for the murder of the said Mr. ROBINS, or to discourage him from holding certain Lands lately taken by him:—And whereas it also appears, that on the night of WEDNESDAY last, the 26th ultimo, while several Shots were discharged into the Bed of the said GEORGE ROBINS, and such determined, with every necessary sacrifice of Person and Property, to put a decisive and speedy period to such infamous Proceedings, do hereby pledge ourselves to pay the Sums severally annexed to our Names, to any Person who shall, within Six Calendar Months, enable us, by secret or other Information, to bring to the due punishment the Perpetrators of the said Offences. We also declare, that on the slightest Repetition of those Outrages against the Person or Property of the said Mr. ROBINS, or of any other Person under such circumstances, we will apply to Government to put under the provisions of the Peace Preservation Bill the Barony or Baronies in which such offences shall occur—a measure which must involve the innocent as well as the guilty, and which, besides the other rigorous effects thereof, will subject the Lands of the Barony to a ruinous Tax of Five Shillings per acre, in addition to its ordinary Taxes. And we earnestly exhort the peaceable part of the Community, as they value their own Property, to cooperate with us, by every practicable effort, in suppressing this beginning scandalous and dangerous attempt at insurrection.—Given under our hands at New Ross, the 1st day of June, 1816.
Margus of Blandford £50 0 0
Lord Spencer (treasurer) 50 0 0
Charles Tottenham 50 0 0
Rev John Kennedy 50 0 0
Wm. Glascock, Clerk 50 0 0
Thomas Handcock 100 0 0
George Robins 100 0 0
Joseph Robins 50 0 0
John Kennedy 50 0 0
J. Sankey 50 0 0
John Tisher 5 0 0
M. H. O'Brien 5 0 0
Michael Henry West 50 0 0
Nicholas Sweetman 5 0 0
C. W. Cary 50 0 0
C. W. Cary 50 0 0
H. L. Tottenham 11 7 6
M. G. Prendergast 25 0 0
Thomas Surtidge 1 8 9
J. Hinton 5 0 0
Sutton Fozell, sen. 5 0 0
John Hauser 5 0 0
Edmond Hill 5 0 0

TO BE LET, for the Season, a neat HOUSE in PARSONS STREET, furnished and in perfect order, fit for a small Family, with COACH HOUSE & STABLE, A GARDEN, GRASS PLAT and FLOWER-KNOT, well laid out, and a PUMP that gives abundance of very fine Water, all well inclosed.— Mrs. SELLIVAN, in the same Street, will show the House and Concern.
Apply to THOMAS CHRISTYMAN, in Wexford, who will let Part of his HOUSE in King's street, furnished.— June 1, 1816.

TO BACCO.
JOHN ALLEN and SON are now having Twelve Hogsheads of best LEAF TOBACCO, which their Friends will be supplied with at the lowest Terminus.— Waterford, May 28, 1816.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.
TO BE SOLD, THE INTEREST in Part of the LANDS OF WILLIAM-TOWN, in the County of Wexford, containing One Hundred and Eight Acres, and producing a clear Profit in Rent of £60 12s. 5d. per Annum. These Lands are held for Lives renewable for ever, at the Rate of £6 per Corn Renewal Fee, are within Four Miles of New Ross, and are fit for improving Tenants, who I have invited on them for upwards of Twenty five Years.
Apply to HENRY LYNE, Attorney, Waterford.
N. B. If not disposed of before the 10th of June next, will be sold BY AUCTION, at the Exchange, Waterford, at 2 o'clock Afternoon.
May 18, 1816.

TO BE LET, FOR BUILDING GROUNDS, the Provincial School of the Society of Friends, called the Five Acres Field, fronting the Passage Road, near the Black Swan, in the Vicinity of Fila City. It is a good situation for building, and commands a beautiful view of the River Suir and adjacent Country.
Apply to EDWARD GREENEVILLE, JOSEPH JACON, or ROBERT JACON—or at the Promenade.
Waterford, 23d Month 1st, 1816.
The above will be let by the Year, if not public Tenant or Tenant do not offer.