MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS MARY AND THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

The Public have been surprised, but agreeably so, with the news of the Princess Mary's approaching marriage to the Duke of Gloucester. This is as it should be. We are not infected, thank Heaven, with family curiosity; neither do we believe one-thousandth part of what we ever hear about families and their proceedings, whatever inclination we may have to think ill of those who tattle about them. But Royal Families, from certain obvious causes, are liable to be less harmonious than others; and it is gratifying to see the members of them coming closer together. Nations will not be jealous of meetings like these:—they will easily forgive such conspiracies to obtain power—and had all the Princesses been married at once, nobody would get up to vote that the family, as was said of the Crown's influence, had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished.

We might here be getting upon delicate ground, if we did not restrain ourselves; but the fact is, we are great advocates of weddings on all sides, and do not like the idea of unmarried Princesses, any more than that of nuns or vestal virgins. Of all the crusades imaginable, we think that one in favour of such ladies would be the wisest as well as most gallant; and after Sir Sydney Smith had settled the faculties of the Barbary pirates, we should like to see him muster up a throng of the finest unmarried cavaliers to be found—all the bachelor Bruces and Sir Robert Wilsons—and proceed to throw open the nunneries throughout Spain and Portugal. In private life, among Protestant countries, celibacy may be a matter of choice—nay, in some instances, if it's motive is properly appreciated, it may even supersede the most received notions of happiness with a sense of dignity and disinterestedness, the tranquillity of which it shall not be in the power of any thing sublunary to disturb. But persons of Royal Rank have hardly a choice in any thing: their enjoyments and self-denials are, in general, equal matters of compulsion; and a Princess is a political nun, with whom the possibility of being released from her trammels is scarcely a set off to the want of religious enthusiasm.

The most objectionable thing in these Royal connexions—and of late years it has been lamentably obvious—is that they have too great a tendency to deteriorate the stock. It is well understood, we believe, in natural history, that this is the case with regard to less lordly animals than man; and at whatever distance we may be, or affect to be, from those animals, yet it cannot be denied that we have many things with them in common—such as teeth, eyes, and senses;—that we are animals, in short, as they are;—that ladies catch cold as well as their horses, and that the kind and vivacious among us owe their delightfulness to pretty much the same things as the birds and the greyhounds.—Till Bonaparte's marriage with Maria Louisa, the old royal houses of Europe had done nothing but interchange marriages with each other exclusively; and for the sake of "legitimacy," they now threaten to do it again. One dotage, they think, is to prop up another. Bonaparte has already been unmarried, as far as could be contrived; though the *Sir Anthony Absolutes* of Europe could not push the principle farther, and unfather him. The semi-legitimate little Napoleon seems to flourish, with an obstinate good health, among the Archdukes and Archduchesses; and probably in his face and in theirs, according to all that we have heard, the reader might see a curious contrast in proof of our theory. We do not mean to deny that there are advantages in keeping Royal Families clear of other connexions; but the principle may be carried to excess, and we think that the Bonapartes, Beauharnois, and Bernadottes, would have done a great deal of good in this respect, if in no other. The Royal Families of Europe, generally speaking, are notoriously plain. The English is the best looking, and certainly contains some fine specimens of robust animal flourishing, though its faces are not exactly what Titian would have selected. Thus, with the help of good complexions, they are counted handsome when young. But the Austrian aspect is plain, and so is the Prussian. The Emperor Alexander, though, with his tallness and good natured look, his rank had its due effect among the blessers of sweet faces, has, to say the truth, a very Scythian cut of countenance. It is the Tartar face dulcified. But the Spanish and Portuguese Families! We are not accustomed to criticise personal peculiarities of any sort; nor should we be as explicit on the present subject as we are, if we thought that King Ferdinand or his brother of Portugal* were likely to startle themselves with our paragraphs; but Royal aspects, at certain times of the world, are of more critical importance than those of actors and actresses; and it is impossible not to be struck with the absolute, and we may say, the apologetical impotence of the faces just alluded to. King John's of Portugal is that of a round and staring helplessness, with a look as if it would be unhappy, had it thought enough. King Ferdinand's exhibits a premature dotage; we have seen it engraved in one print by the side of his father's and it looks like the old King's youthfulized without youth, the very same antique nose and chin, prominent under-teeth, and weak smirking mouth. A Spanish Gentleman, well able to judge of faces and of minds, has confirmed the accuracy of this description to us.—Now it is but justice to read in such countenances better excuses for mean and foolish conduct than any which Lord Castlereagh's speeches can supply; but then it is impossible to reflect with comfort on the jurisdiction their owners would exercise in these "legitimate" times; and it happens curiously enough, that these two Families have carried the wheel-within-wheel principle of Royal marriages farther than any others.

We object then, it will be said, to the very union which we set out with expressing our pleasure at? Not so. Our first feeling is, that two deserving persons are going to be happier than they were before; and with regard to the rest, we may sum up our arguments pro and con, much as *Touchstone* did when he settled the merits of a country life.—In respect of choice, it is a good marriage; but in respect that there was but one sort of choice in it, it is naught. In respect that the family come closer together by it, we like it very well; but in respect that they are no further divided, it is not to be lauded. Lastly, to change the position of our antithesis, in respect that it is Royal it pleaseth us not; but in respect that it is unroyal, and mixed up with blood patrician, we commend it exceedingly.—The Duke of Gloucester, by the mother's side, is descended from the Walpole family, and is the great-grandson of Sir Robert, the celebrated politician; so that this branch of the Royal Family, as somebody has observed, "unites Kings and Ministers in one common line." The Duke exhibits this union in his face; for while it resembles the rest of the Royal Family, in some respects, it is more like his Mother, as far as we can judge from Sir Joshua's picture of her. (In this portrait, by which her Royal Highness appears to have been a beautiful woman, she is represented with an expressive countenance, looking intently upward—probably in allusion to her aspiring disposition.) His Highness has another singularity in his fortunes as a British Prince, having been born at Rome, where his father went some years after the marriage.

But what makes the People look with particular satisfaction at any thing that seems calculated to add to his comforts, is the proofs he has always given in his political conduct of manly and liberal opinion. He has been a steady and warm advocate of the Abolition of the Slave Trade, has manifested a proper feeling for the Irish Nation, and is to be found on parliamentary record in a number of generous protests against the inconsistent or unprincipled measures of men in power, particularly the infamous attack on Copenhagen.

Of the Lady, owing to the reserved manner in which Princesses live in this country, and indeed in most, little is known; but we believe, as the Princess Elizabeth is mentioned above the rest for her taste, and the late Princess Amelia for her filial affection, the Princess Mary has had the character of that obliging and social turn of mind which fits her well for her approaching state. A piece of self-love induced us to think well of her the other day, when, according to the papers, she wept at the Princess Charlotte's marriage; for we remember that we did the same at a wedding in our boyhood—a happy and tear shedding time of life. It was a singular, vague sensation of delicious grief, which we never yet troubled ourselves to define. Perhaps moments like these involve a feeling of the regretful and the awful at a change about to take place in a friend's life, and, as it were, in the face of heaven, and a consciousness at the same time that the friend is going to be happy, and that other changes, more awful, may be steps to happiness still greater. We certainly recollect pitying the lady as well as ourselves at a very lachrymose rate, and without in the least knowing why, though at the same time we supposed she was in an enviable situation. The Princess Mary perhaps felt for her own approaching change as well as another's, and has wisely taken the advice given by a young poet on a similar occasion:—

> Cease, fair AURELIA, cease to mourn,
> Lament not HANNAH's happy state;
> You may be happy in your turn,
> And seize the treasure you regret.
> With LOVE united HYMEN stands,
> And softly whispers to your charms,
> "Meet but your lover in my bands,
> You'll find your sister in his arms."

A SINGULAR CHARACTER.—On Tuesday, the 28th of May, died at her house, No. 12, Coldbath-square, at the very advanced age of 116 years, Mrs. Jane Lewson, commonly called Lady Lewson, from her very eccentric manner of dress. In recording this instance of unusual longevity, some account of her may not, perhaps, be uninteresting to our readers. Mrs. Jane Lewson was born in the year 1700, during the reign of William and Mary, in Essex-street, in the Strand, of most respectable parents of the name of Vaughan, and was married at an early age to a wealthy gentleman of the name of Lewson, then living in the house in which she died. She became a widow at the age of 26, having only one daughter living at the time. Mrs. Lewson being left by her husband in affluent circumstances, preferred to continue single, and remained so, although she had many suitors. When her daughter married, being left alone, she became fond of retirement, and rarely went out, or permitted the visits of any person. For the last 30 years she had kept no servant, except one old female, who died ten years ago; she was succeeded by the old woman's grand-daughter, who got married about 3 years since; and she was succeeded by an old man who attended the different houses in the square to go of errands, clean shoes, &c. Mrs. Lewson took this man into her house, and he acted as her steward, butler, cook, and housemaid, and with the exception of two old lap dogs and a cat, he was her only companion. The house she occupied was large and elegantly furnished, but very antient; the beds were kept constantly made, although they had not been slept in for about 50 years. Her apartment being only occasionally swept out, but never washed, the windows were so crusted with dirt, that they hardly admitted a ray of light. A large garden in the rear of her house was the only thing she paid attention to; this was always kept in good order; and here, when the weather permitted, she enjoyed the air, or sometimes sat and read, of which she was particularly fond, or else chatted on past times with any of the few remaining acquaintances whose visits she permitted. She seldom visited herself, except at Mr. Jones's, a grocer in the square, with whom she dealt. She had for many years survived every individual of her relatives within many degrees of kindred. She was so partial to the fashions that prevailed in her youthful days, that she never changed the manner of her dress from that worn in the reign of George the First. She always wore powder, with a large tete, made of horse hair, on her head, near half a foot high, over which her hair was turned up; a cap over it which knotted under her chin, and three or four curls hanging down her neck. She generally wore silk gowns, and the train long, with a deep flounce all round, a very long waist, and very tightly laced up to her neck, round which was a ruff or frill. The sleeves of her gown came below the elbow, from each of which four or five large cuffs were attached; a large straw bonnet quite flat, high heeled shoes, a large black silk cloak, trimmed round with lace, and a gold-headed cane, completed her every day costume for the last 80 years, and in which she walked round the square, on which account she was known by the name of Lady Lewson. She always enjoyed an excellent state of health, assisted in regulating her house, and never had, until a little previous to her decease, an hour's illness. She entertained the greatest aversion to medicine; and what is remarkable, she cut two new teeth at the age of 87, and never lost one in her life, nor was she ever troubled with the tooth-ach. Her sight latterly failed her. She was buried in Bunhill-fields burying ground on Monday last.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—A soldier of the African Corps was on Monday landed at Portsmouth from the Isle of Wight, where he has been for more than four months, under medical care, apparently in a state of total insensibility. When viewed at the guard-house, he appeared as if in a natural sleep, breathing slowly, his skin moderately warm, pulse regular, limbs flaccid, and moveable in every direction; the pupil of the eye obeyed the stimulus of light, contracting and dilating as it was admitted or withdrawn. He had, a short time previously, swallowed some bread and milk. A Medical Gentleman placed his hand on one of his temples, and with the other attempted to open the mouth by pressing down the lower jaw; but the temporal muscle was instantly thrown into action, and the jaw firmly closed. This circumstance was considered by the Medical Gentleman as extremely indicative of imposture. We have heard that since his conveyance to Hilsea, he has withstood pretty firmly the shower-bath and electricity; but that, on a proposal being made to apply a red hot iron to his skin, his pulse rose fifteen or twenty beats in the minute. It is the opinion of a medical Gentleman, who has had some experience in the detection of simulated diseases, that had this man been in any but a feigned state of insensibility, or sleep, during so long a period, there would by this time have occurred a derangement of functions, and a train of phenomena very different from what are now exhibited. He is a native of Wimbourn, in Dorsetshire; was sentenced to be transported for poaching, connected with other crimes; but which sentence was afterwards commuted to his serving in the African Corps for life. Being conveyed to Guernsey, which is the depot of that regiment, he soon after discovered these signs of catalepsy, or insensibility, and he has hitherto withstood all the efforts of medical persons to rouse him.

CORN-EXCHANGE, JUNE 10.—Our supply of Wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, was very small this morning, but the arrivals from Scotland have been considerable since this day week, yet our prices have advanced above 3s. per quarter, having many buyers at market. Barley fully maintains last Monday's prices. Peas, Beans and Oats are rather better sale, and rather dearer than on Friday.

Wheat (En.)	65s 78s. 90s.	Small Beans..	36s. to 40s.
Ditto (For.)	45s 64s. 84s.	Tick Beans..	35s. to 36s.
Rye........	38s to 40s	Ditto (new)..	00s to 00s.
Barley (old)..	27s. to 31s	Oats (Potatoe)	30s. to 32s.
Malt........	00s. to 00s.	(Poland)	24s. to 28s.
White Peas..	36s to 38s.	(Feed)..	19s to 23s.
Ditto Boilers	40s to 42s.	Fine Flour ..	70s. to 75s.
Grey Peas....	35s. to 37s.	Rapeseed ..	50l. to 52l.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, JUNE 3.—The most costly preparations are making for the new marriage. In the mean time, the finances are in a most sorry condition.—Five-sixths of the Prefects have already informed Government, that such is the stagnation of affairs, that, should it continue, it will be impossible six months hence for the departments, which they administer, to pay the ordinary taxes, much less the contributions. There will be a great deficiency in the produce of most of the articles of revenue enumerated in the budget. Here is one instance, the *Droits d'Enregistrement*, rated at 140 millions, have, for the last quarter, only netted five millions; this deficiency is of course occasioned by no transference of property taking place, owing to the want of confidence in the established order of things, particularly as relating to the emigrant and ecclesiastical property.

The supplementary credit of six millions of rents, voted upon the mere faith of a Minister, just before the prorogation of the Chambers took place, had for its object to put a sum of about 70 millions (three millions sterling) into the hands of the King. This money has been applied, partly to the payment of old claims of a personal nature, and partly to the defraying of the private expense necessary for the support of the throne.

I learn from authority, that the conduct of the Officers of the Army of Occupation, with the exception of the English, is so bad, that the Prefects of the departments in which they are stationed have presented a strong Memorial to the British Government on the subject.

Such, in short, is the unfavourable state of things in this country, that Government are deliberating upon the measure of convoking the Chambers for the middle of next month, for the purpose of strengthening the hands of Government, and of devising fresh supplies.

A considerable reinforcement of Austrian troops has been recently marched into the Neapolitan territories, and more are on their march for the same destination. The Prince of Castelcicala, the Neapolitan Minister who is at present here, has made against this act of hostility on the part of Austria, a strong protest, which he has communicated to the French Government.

DUBLIN, JUNE 11.—Yesterday morning, about seven o'clock, a man rapped at the door of Mr. Gaynor, of Aungier-street, which was opened by the servant maid; he inquired if her master was at home, and being answered in the negative, he said he was sent from the brewery, (meaning Byrne, M'Nulty, and Co.'s brewery, where Mr. Gaynor did business,) to examine the roof of the house; the servant accompanied him up stairs, and shewed him the way to get out on the roof; in a short time, he returned down stairs, and asked her for a broom, with which he said he wanted to sweep the gutters, as they were chocked up with dirt—having got it, he went up, and again returned to her for a coal-box to carry down the dirt, which he also got. In a few minutes afterwards, the servant had occasion to go up from the kitchen to the parlour, and was not a little surprised to observe the slator coming down stairs dressed in her master's clothes, having a large bundle with him. Finding he was discovered, he instantly ran out of the house, pursued by the servant, crying out "stop the robber;" on being stopped, he had the address to say he was escaping from bailiffs, and but for the servant immediately coming up and explaining, he would have got off. Mr. Gaynor left home at six o'clock, accompanied by his wife, in a gig for Dundrum, to take goats' whey, as is customary with him every morning, and which this fellow was aware of. There is no doubt but that his coming down stairs so often was for the purpose of reconnoitring. It appears he entered Mr. Gaynor's bed-room, broke open all the drawers of his desk, and was carrying away every thing within his grasp; his own old clothes he had also carefully packed up. He was brought to the Head Police Office, where he was recognised as an old offender, of the name of Hall, and was fully committed to Newgate to abide his trial.—*Correspondent.*

A correspondent from Armagh informs us, that during the absence of Arthur Irwin, Esq. and his family from their residence in Thomas-street, in that city, a gang of villains had contrived to enter the house. From time to time they carried away and disposed of considerable quantities of the furniture. Lately, Mr. Irwin sent one of his servants to the place, probably to arrange matters for his return.—The man, on entering the hall, was astonished at finding every thing there in utter confusion. On hearing a noise of some person moving softly overhead, he went up stairs, and, in one of the rooms, saw a fellow endeavouring to ascend the chimney. He caught the robber by the foot, and, after a considerable struggle, secured him.

The whole gang have been committed to Armagh gaol. The ringleader's name is Quin. The thieves had opened the beds, and removed and sold a good deal of the feathers.—*Newry Telegraph.*

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Stephen May, Esq. late Member of Parliament for the Borough of Belfast, which he vacated on his being appointed Collector of the Customs at that Port.

KILKENNY, JUNE 11.—On Monday, at the Fourth Meeting of the Kilkenny Savings' Bank, the deposits amounted to £58 14s. 6d. The sums deposited during the first short month's existence of this Provident Institution amount to £241 10s. 10d.—*Moderator.*

On Saturday, an inquest was held at Thomastown, by Francis Reynolds, Esq. Coroner, on the body of Philip Walsh, who had hung himself on the preceding night. It appeared, that the deceased was a pensioner, who had been severely wounded, and left for dead in Portugal; that he owed his recovery to the kindness of a Portuguese woman, whom he afterwards married, and who (now a poor helpless stranger in a strange land!) bears an excellent character; that on Friday night he missed a 30s. note, which affected him so much, that he attempted to cut his throat with a razor, but was prevented by his wife; that he subsequently attempted the same rash act with a pair of scissors, the accomplishment of which she also succeeded in preventing; that he then went and tied himself up to a rafter, upon which the poor terrified woman ran out for assistance, which, as it was past 11 o'clock, she did not immediately procure, and when she did procure it, her neighbours were so dilatory, that terror, in cutting him down, and probably also ignorant of the means prescribed for restoring suspended animation, that self destruction was effected.—Verdict—*Lunacy.*—*Ibid.*

---

* This Prince, Don Juan of Brazil, has just succeeded to the throne, by the death of his Mother.

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,928. TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1816. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

£2000
TO BE LENT AT INTEREST,
OR LAID OUT IN AN ELIGIBLE PURCHASE, IN OR NEAR WATERFORD.
Apply to GEORGE IVIE, *Attorney.*
Waterford, June 15, 1816.

RUSSIA TALLOW, &c.

JOHN HARRIS has for Sale, a few Hogsheads of best Russia Yellow CANDLE TALLOW, which he will dispose of on very moderate Terms.—Also, English TANNED LEATHER, of superior quality.
Waterford, June 15, 1816.

T. BISH,
CONTRACTOR,
4, Cornhill, and 9, Charing-Cross,

BEGS leave to return his respectful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public generally, for that very large portion of Patronage with which he was favoured during the late Lottery; and is most happy that so many succeeded in obtaining a share of those Gifts of Fortune which were so extensively distributed among so many Persons. He has now the satisfaction to announce the

ROYAL SUMMER LOTTERY,
WITH ONLY 6000 TICKETS,
To be all drawn on the 25th of June.

SCHEME.

1	of	£20,000	is	£20,000
1	....	10,000	....	10,000
2	....	3,000	....	6,000
3	....	1,000	....	3,000
4	....	500	....	2,000
5	....	300	....	1,500
7	....	200	....	1,400
10	....	100	....	1,000
30	....	50	....	1,500
60	....	25	....	1,500
1,210	....	10	....	12,100
6,000 Tickets				£60,000

The first drawn Prize above £500 will receive £10,000 in addition, and may be a Prize of £30,000!

TICKETS AND SHARES
Are now on Sale at
FARRELL'S, BULL'S, PHELAN'S, and BIRNIE'S *Chronicle Office.*

MEMEL CROWN TIMBER, &c.

COURTENAY & SON are now landing, from the *Nika*, direct from Memel, a Cargo of CROWN TIMBER, STAVES, PLANK, and LATHWOOD, which, with their Stock of NORWAY TIMBER, they offer for Sale on moderate Terms.
Waterford, 6th Mo. (June) 8th, 1816.

TOBACCO.

JOHN ALLEN and SON are landing Twelve Hogsheads of best LEAF TOBACCO, which their Friends will be supplied with on the lowest Terms.
Waterford, May 28, 1816.

NEW NORWAY TIMBER AND DEALS.

M. P. & M. FARRELL are now landing a well-assorted Cargo of prime NORWAY TIMBER & DEALS, which they will sell on encouraging Terms. They are, as usual, supplied with LATHS, SLATES, TILES, &c. at their Timber Yard, Beau street.
Waterford, April 23, 1816.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,
BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF SAID CITY.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was last week 49s. 6d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

	WHITE. lb. oz. dr.	RANGED. lb. oz. dr.	HOUSEHOLD. lb. oz. dr.
Penny Loaf,	0 3 8	0 5 2	0 6 2
Two-Penny,	0 6 7	0 10 3	0 13 4
Four-Penny,	0 13 1	1 4 7	1 11 1
Six-Penny,	1 4 7	1 15 2	2 8 5

To commence Monday Morning, the 17th June.

☞ All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proportion—and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the Household with an H—and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly Returns, ON OATH, on every Saturday, before 12 o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Act of Parliament for regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law.

Bakers' Returns of Flour this Week.

	Cwt. qrs. lb.		£. s. d.
26 Flour for Loaf Bread	182 0 0	cost	261 6 0
2d Flour for Ditto	24 0 0	....	24 8 0
To form the Assize,	206 0 0		285 14 0
1st Flour for Biscuit,	None.		
2d Flour for Do.	64 0 0		£52 9 0

June 15. JOHN DENIS, Dep. Mayor.

THE REAL JAPAN BLACKING,
MADE BY
DAY AND MARTIN,
No. 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

THIS inestimable Composition, with half the usual Labour, produces a most brilliant Jet black, fully equal to the highest Japan Varnish; affords peculiar Nourishment to the Leather; will not soil the finest Linen; is perfectly free from any unpleasant Smell, and will retain its Virtues in any Climate.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by their Agent,
MR. S. PHELAN,
Bookseller and Stationer, Quay, Waterford.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—JUNE 17.

Butter, first Quality, (new)	95s. 0d.	per Cwt
——— second,	—s. 0d.	
——— third,	—s. 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,	0s. 0d. - 0s 0d.	
Oatmeal,	14s. 0d. - 14s. 6d.	
Flour, first Quality,	—s -d. - —s. -d.	per Bag
——— second,	56s. 0d. - 60s. 0d.	
——— third,	32s 0d - 40s. 0d.	
——— fourth,	24s. 0d. - 28s 0d.	
Wheat,	38s 0d. 42s 0d.	
Barley,	10s. 0d. - 10s. 6d.	per Barrel.
Oats (common)	11s. 0d. 0s. 0d.	
——— (potatoe)	12s. 0d. - 0s. 0d.	
Malt,	30s. 0d. - 0s. 0d.	
Coals,	3s. 4d. - 3s. 8d.	
Tallow (rough),	7s. 0d. - 8s 6d.	perStone
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,	15d - 18d.	
Train Oil,	£32 0s.	per Ton.
Whiskey,	10s. 2d. - 8d.	per Gal.

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday.

15 Barrels Wheat,	Averaging	£2 1s. 6½d.
2512 ——— Oats,		0 13s. 7 d.
71 ——— Barley,		0 10s. 11 d.

AN ACT
FOR IMPROVING THE
PORT & HARBOUR OF WATERFORD,
And for other Purposes relating thereto.

Whereas the Trade of the Port and City of Waterford has considerably increased; and the deepening, cleansing, and improving such part of the river Suir as constitutes the Port and Harbour of Waterford, between Bilberry Rock and Hook Tower, including St. Catherine's, commonly called St. John's Pill, the appointment of a Pilot-Office and a Ballast-Office in the said City and Port of Waterford, and the creating a Fund for defraying the Charges and Expenses thereof respectively, would further tend to promote the Trade and Commerce of the said City:

Be it therefore enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the Directors General of Inland Navigation in Ireland for the time being—Cornelius Bolton, Harry Alcock, James Wallace, Michael Evelyn, Sir Nicholas Brittiffe Skottowe, Knight, Edmund Skottowe, and Cornelius Henry Bolton, Members of the Common Council of the Corporation of the City of Waterford—the Right Hon. Sir John Newport, Baronet, Henry Holdsworth Hunt, John Harris, Jeremiah Ryan, Edward Courtenay, Richard Davis, Joseph Strangman, John Leonard, Robert Jacob, John Strangman, George Penrose Ridgway, and Francis Davis, Members of the Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Waterford—Arthur Riall, David Malcomson, James Morton, Robert Banfield, and Robert Grubb, Merchants and Inhabitants of the Town of Clonmel—shall be and are hereby appointed and constituted Commissioners for the purposes of this Act, and as such shall have perpetual succession; and in case of the Death, Resignation, or Removal of any of the said Commissioners or their Successors, being Members of the said two Corporations, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Mayor and Common Council of the Corporation of the said City, and for the Chamber of Commerce aforesaid, in their respective Corporations, to elect and appoint out of their respective Bodies a fit and proper Person or Persons to be a Commissioner or Commissioners under this Act in the room and place of the Member or Members of each of the said Corporations respectively so dying, resigning, or removed; and in case of the Death, Resignation, or Removal of any of the said Commissioners or their Successors, being Inhabitants of the Town of Clonmel, it shall and may be lawful to and for the surviving or remaining Commissioners of the Town of Clonmel to elect and appoint a fit and proper Person, being a resident Inhabitant of the said Town of Clonmel, to be a Commissioner under this Act in the room or place of any such Commissioner so dying, resigning, or being removed; and that such Person or Persons, so from time to time elected and chosen, shall be to all intents and purposes a Commissioner or Commissioners for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, in manner provided thereby as if herein named and appointed; and that such Commissioners shall have full power at all time or times hereafter to meet and assemble together whenever and wheresoever they may think proper for the purposes of this Act, but that no Act shall be deemed to be an Act of the said Commissioners unless there shall be at least seven of the said Commissioners assembled present at the time; and that the said Commissioners hereinbefore named shall hold their first Meeting within one calendar month from the passing of this Act; and that no Commissioner shall act as such until he shall at some Meeting of the Commissioners under this Act take and subscribe the following Oath or Affirmation:

> "I, *A. B.* do solemnly promise and swear," (or affirm, as the case may be,) "that I will to the best of my Judgment execute the Duties imposed upon me under and by virtue of an Act passed in the Fifty-sixth Year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the Third, intituled, 'An Act for improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford, and for other Purposes relating thereto;' and without any Favour, Affection, or sinister Motive whatsoever. So help me GOD."

And that any succeeding Commissioner or Commissioners elected and appointed under this Act shall, before he or they shall proceed to act, take and subscribe the same Oath or Affirmation, which Oath or Affirmation any two or more of the Commissioners before named, or their Successors, elected and appointed under this Act, be and are hereby empowered to administer to each other, or to any person elected and appointed a Commissioner under this Act; and such Oath or Affirmation shall be entered in a book to be kept particularly for that purpose, to be subscribed by the Person or Persons taking or affirming the same; and any Person or Persons refusing or declining to take and subscribe the said Oath or Affirmation shall cease to be a Commissioner, and a new Election shall take place for a Person or Persons to act in the room of such Person or Persons so refusing or declining to take the said Oath or Affirmation; and at every meeting of the said Commissioners the members present shall, before they proceed on other business, elect a Chairman for such meeting, who shall vote, in case the numbers shall be equal on any division at the said meeting, but not otherwise.

And be it further enacted, that if any of the Commissioners for executing this Act (other than the said Directors General of Inland Navigation) shall refuse or neglect to attend at any of the Meetings held by the said Commissioners, for the space of three calendar months at any one time, without leave from the said Commissioners, previously obtained and entered on their minutes, unless some satisfactory excuse for the absence of such Commissioner, who shall not have attended as aforesaid, shall be given in, admitted, and entered on the minutes of the said Commissioners, within twenty-one days after the expiration of the said three calendar months, or unless such Commissioner shall attend at some Meeting of the said Commissioners within the said twenty-one days, if any such Meeting shall be held within that time, and if not then, at their next Meeting, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said respective Corporations, of the said City of Waterford, and of the Chamber of Commerce, or for the Merchants and Inhabitants of Clonmel, of whom the Commissioner so making default shall have formed part, to remove such Commissioner respectively, if they shall think fit, and to re-elect the same person, or to elect some other Member of the said Corporations or Inhabitant of Clonmel respectively, to be a Commissioner under this Act, in the room and place of such Commissioner so removed, and that no Commissioner belonging to either of the said Corporations shall continue to be a Commissioner under this Act, longer than he shall continue to be a Member of the said Corporations respectively, and that no Commissioner under this Act (not being a Director General of Inland Navigation) shall hold any place or office of profit or emolument under this Act, and if any such Commissioner shall not continue to be a Member of the said Corporations respectively, or if any such Commissioner shall accept any place or office of profit or emolument under this Act, he shall no longer be a Commissioner, from the time he ceased to be a Member of such Corporation, or from the time of his appointment and acceptance of any such place or office of profit or emolument under this Act, and the Corporation, or Persons, Merchants, and Inhabitants of Clonmel, aforesaid, of whom such Commissioner formed a part, shall and they are hereby required to elect and appoint another Person, according to the direction of this Act, in the room and place of the Person so ceasing to be a Commissioner.

And be it further enacted, that at the expiration of every third year, to be computed from one calendar month after the passing of this Act, four of the said Commissioners, elected by the said Chamber of Commerce, shall cease to be Commissioners under this Act, and the said Chamber of Commerce shall determine by ballot, or otherwise as they shall think proper, the names of the said four Commissioners to be removed, and shall elect four Members of the said Chamber of Commerce, to serve as Commissioners for the purposes of this Act, in the room and place of the said four Commissioners removed; provided always, that nothing herein contained shall hinder or prevent the said four Commissioners, or any of them, so removed, from being re-elected Commissioners, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted, that the said Commissioners shall at such first Meeting, or any subsequent Meeting, appoint whatever Officers, other than the Master Pilot, Deputy Master Pilots, and Pilots, they may deem necessary for the execution of the several purposes comprised in this Act, at fit and proper salaries, to be paid out of the duties that may arise under this Act, payable to the said Commissioners, and increase or diminish the said salaries from time to time as the said Commissioners shall deem reasonable; and also from time to time, when it shall appear to the said Commissioners that such Officer or Officers, or any of them, have been guilty of any neglect or improper conduct, or that it shall become necessary to remove such Officer or Officers, to elect other fit and proper Persons in their stead as they the said Commissioners shall think fit; provided always, that no greater salary than three hundred pounds a year shall be paid to any such Officer appointed by the said Commissioners under this Act, and that the amount of all salaries to be paid to all such Officers shall not exceed the sum of one thousand three hundred pounds in the whole in any one year.

And be it further enacted, that the said Commissioners shall and may, at such Meeting, or any subsequent Meeting, make and ordain such rules, orders, bye-laws, and regulations, for carrying into effect the several purposes of this Act, the regulation and conduct of the several Officers employed under the same, and the application of the Revenues and Duties, and from time to time alter and change the same in such manner as they may deem advisable: provided always, that such bye-law, or bye-laws, shall receive the approbation of two thirds of the Commissioners present, and shall not be repugnant to this Act, or any of the Laws or Statutes of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland; and that the same shall not at any time impose any greater fine than ten pounds, and shall be regularly entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, signed by the several Commissioners who shall or may be present at the making, altering, or changing the same, and shall be affixed on some conspicuous part of the said Harbour; and that no such bye-law or bye-laws, so to be made or changed, shall be valid unless thirteen of the said Commissioners shall be present at the time; and that six clear days notice, in writing, of such intention to make, alter, or change such bye-law, or bye-laws, has been regularly given to, or left at the usual place of abode of the several Commissioners aforesaid, or their successors, previous to the making, altering, or changing the same.

And be it further enacted, that the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, in Ireland, shall be and they are hereby empowered to advance out of the Consolidated Fund of Ireland, by way of Loan, unto the said Directors-General of Inland Navigation of Ireland, and the said Commissioners, such Sum or Sums of Money, not exceeding ten thousand pounds, at such rate of interest, not exceeding five pounds per centum per annum, as to them may seem meet, to enable the said Directors-General and the said Commissioners to complete the Works hereby intended to be done, which Sum, so intended to be lent or advanced, shall be repaid by the said Commissioners out of and by the Duties imposed or to be imposed under and by virtue of this Act, in such manner as the said Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, and the said Commissioners aforesaid, shall or may for that purpose arrange and determine.

And be it further enacted, that until the Works to be done and performed under this Act for improving the said Port and Harbour, and for making such other Improvements as are authorized by this Act, shall be fully executed and completed, the management of all the said Works, and of all Persons to be employed in, or appointed for, the execution thereof, and of all matters and things whatever relating to the said Works, so far as relates to the employment or expenditure of all and every or any Sum or Sums of Money which shall be advanced out of the said Consolidated Fund for the purposes of this Act, shall be under the superintendance and direction of the said Directors General of Inland Navigation only, without any Interference, Controul, or Direction by or from the other Commissioners appointed for executing this Act: Provided also, that the said Directors General of Inland Navigation shall be accountable for the said expenditure before the Commissioners for auditing the public accounts in Ireland; and that when all the said Works shall be fully completed and carried into execution, the same shall be vested in, and shall be subject to, the direction, controul, and management of all the Commissioners appointed by this Act, and their Successors, for the purposes of this Act.

And whereas a great and continual Expense will be required to carry on the Works necessary for improving and cleansing the said River Suir, from the Points aforesaid, including St. Catherine's or St. John's Pill, within the said Port and Harbour of Waterford, and making such other Improvements therein as may from time to time appear to the said Commissioners to be requisite; therefore, for the purpose of raising Funds to defray the Expense of such Improvements as may from time to time be made, or intended to be made, by the said Commissioners or their Successors, and for the Re-payment of any Sum or Sums of Money that shall or may be so as aforesaid lent or advanced, or that may at any time hereafter be lent or advanced, to the said Commissioners, for the purposes of this Act, be it further enacted, that, from and after thirty days after the passing of this Act, there shall be paid for the use of the said Commissioners such Rates and Duties as the said Commissioners may from time to time appoint, not exceeding at any time the Rates and Duties which are particularly described and set forth in the Schedule marked (A), and to this Act annexed, which said Rates and Duties shall be and are hereby directed to be paid, over and above all other Rates and Duties that are now payable for or in respect of any Ship or Vessel entering the Port or Harbour of Waterford.

And be it further enacted, that the whole of the said Rates and Duties imposed as aforesaid, as they shall or may arise out of the Tonnage of such Ship or Ships, Vessel or Vessels, shall be applied to the Liquidation of the Money and Interest thereof, so as aforesaid to be borrowed from the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, and after the Liquidation of the said Debts and the Interest, the said Rates and Duties shall be reduced to an amount not exceeding the One-half of the Rates of Tonnage specified in the said Schedule, and be applied to such Improvements of the River and Harbour of Waterford, and in such manner, as they the said Commissioners may appoint and determine, and to no other use or purpose whatsoever.

Provided always, and be it enacted, that the Tonnage Rates and Duties granted and made payable by the Schedule marked (A), to this Act annexed, shall be collected by the Collector or other chief Officer of the Customs in the said Port and Harbour of Waterford, and that the said Duties shall from time to time be accounted for by the said Collector or other Chief Officer of Customs, and shall be by such Collector or Officer paid into the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer of Ireland, until such time as all Sum & Sums of Money which shall have been advanced out of the said Consolidated Fund to the said Directors General of Inland Navigation and Commissioners under this Act, pursuant to the provisions of this Act, together with Interest for the same, at the rate aforesaid, shall be fully paid and satisfied: And that when and as soon as all such Sums and Interest as aforesaid shall be fully paid and satisfied, the said Rates and Duties, or so much of them as shall be then payable, shall and may be collected and received by any Officer to be for that purpose appointed by the Commissioners appointed by this Act, and to be applied to the purposes of this Act, that is to say, to the Improvement of the Port and Harbour of Waterford.

And whereas divers Accidents have happened to Vessels, trading to and from the said City of Waterford, by the Incompetence of Persons taking charge of Vessels as Pilots, which renders it necessary that there should be an Establishment of proper Persons to act as such in the said River & Harbour of Waterford, be it therefore enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, it shall & may be lawful to and for the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Guild, Fraternity, or Brotherhood of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, and of Saint Clement, in Deptford Strond, in the County of Kent, in that part of the United Kingdom called England, commonly called the Corporation of Trinity House, of Deptford Strond, from time to time to appoint One discreet and intelligent Person to the Office of Pilot Master, and any number not exceeding Three discreet and intelligent Persons to the office of Deputy Pilot Masters, of the said Port, Harbour, and River of Waterford, and parts adjacent, together with such other number of competent Persons, to act as Pilots, as they may from time to time deem necessary who shall thereupon hold such office respectively, during the pleasure of the said Corporation of Trinity House: Provided always, that the said Pilot Master shall, before entering on the Duties of the said Office, enter into security by himself in the sum of six hundred pounds, and two other good and sufficient Persons, as his Security or Securities, to be approved by the said Commissioners under this Act, by bond or other security to the said Commissioners, in the sum of three hundred pounds each, and the said Deputy Pilot Masters in a like bond or security, to the sum of four hundred pounds by themselves respectively, and two other Securities in two hundred pounds each, conditioned for the true and faithful discharge of his or their respective duties, as Pilot Master, or Deputy Pilot Masters, respectively, and to abide by, perform and fulfil all such Rules, Regulations, and Orders, as may be from time to time made or issued by the said Commissioners, or their Successors, not being contrary to the Laws of the United Kingdom, for the Regulation and good Government of the said Pilot Master, Deputy Pilot Masters, or other Persons appointed by the said Corporation of Trinity House to act as Pilots; and that such Security when taken shall be as good and valid as if a particular form of Security was herein set forth; and in case of the Misconduct or wilful Neglect, of the said Person or Persons to be appointed as aforesaid, for the Pilotage of Vessels, in the several Duties imposed or to be imposed on them under this Act, such Persons appointed as aforesaid shall, on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace for the County or County of the said City of Waterford, be committed to the Common Gaol of the said County, or County of the said City, for any time not exceeding Three Months, and be rendered incapable of acting as a Pilot in and for the Port, Harbour, and River of Waterford, for any space of time the said Commissioners may think proper.

Provided always, and be it enacted, that, before any such Appointment shall be made by the said Corporation of Trinity House, of any Person to be a Deputy Pilot Master or Pilot within the said Port, Harbour, and River of Waterford, the Commissioners under this Act, together with the Pilot Master to be appointed by the said Corporation of Trinity House as aforesaid, shall examine all and every or any Persons or Person who shall offer themselves or himself as Candidates or Candidate for such Office or Place of Deputy Pilot Master or Pilots, as to their skill, knowledge, and sufficiency in Pilotage, within the said Port, Harbour, and River; and the said Commissioners and also the Pilot Master shall give to any such Person or Persons as they shall think fit and proper a Certificate under the hands of the Chairman presiding at such examination, and of the said Pilot Master, signifying their approbation of the skill, knowledge, and sufficiency of such Person or Persons to become a Deputy Pilot Master, or Pilot, accordingly, and upon production of such Certificate to the said Corporation of Trinity House, it shall be lawful for the said Corporation to nominate and appoint any one or more of such Persons to be a Deputy Pilot Master, or to be a Pilot, within the said Port, Harbour, and River, if the said Corporation shall think fit and proper so to do, or in the event of such Person not being approved of, then to appoint some other Person, who shall have undergone such examination as above provided, to be such Deputy Pilot Master or Pilot, as the case may be, for the said Port, Harbour, & River. And [illegible] Persons shall be admitted by the [illegible] under this Act to act as such Deputy [illegible] Pilot accordingly, such Deputy Pilot Ma[illegible] giving such security as by this Act is required.

And be it further enacted, that such Pilot Master, so to be elected as aforesaid, shall receive a salary, not exceeding the rate of three hundred pounds per annum, and such Deputy Pilot Masters shall receive such salaries, not exceeding the rate of two hundred pounds per annum for each such Deputy Pilot Master, and all such Pilots shall receive such salaries, not exceeding the rate of fifty pounds per annum for each such Pilot, as the said Corporation of Trinity House under this Act shall from time to time direct and appoint to be paid out of the produce of the Rates specified, mentioned and contained in the schedule (B), to this Act annexed.

And be it further enacted, that the said Commissioners may, and they are hereby authorized, to provide and appoint such Places and Stations for the rendezvous of the said Pilot Master, Deputy Pilot Masters, and Pilots, as to them may appear most advantageous for the Trade of the said Port, Harbour, and River, and shall and they are hereby required to provide good and sufficient Boats for the purpose of piloting all Vessels arriving at or sailing from the said Port, Harbour, and River, and in case the said Pilot Master, Deputy Pilot Masters, and other Persons appointed as aforesaid, shall at any time or times, upon due signal given by any Master or Commander of any Vessel arriving at or sailing from the said Port or Harbour, or at or from any of the Pilot Stations in the said River, or within view thereof, wilfully neglect or omit within a reasonable time to provide a proper Pilot for the pilotage of the said Vessel, such Pilot Master, Deputy Pilot Master, or other Person having charge of such Station, shall, upon conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace in and for the County or County of the City of Waterford, upon a summons duly issued for that purpose, and which summons the said Justice of the Peace is hereby authorised and required to grant, the said summons to be served twenty-four hours at least before the hearing of the said complaint, at the request of such Master of a Vessel or other Person making such signal, or any other Person who may think proper to apply for the same, forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds, at the discretion of the said Justice of the Peace, one-half thereof to be paid to the Prosecutor, and the other half to and for the use of the Fever Hospital of the City of Waterford, to be recovered as herein-after-mentioned; provided always, that at the Pilot Station in the City of Waterford, the Master or other Officer of any Vessel outward bound requiring a Pilot, shall give notice thereof in writing twenty-four hours at least before such Pilot is required to take charge of such Vessel, and that such notice be delivered at the said Station between the hours of nine in the morning and four in the afternoon.

And be it further enacted, that, from and after forty days next after the passing of this Act, no Person shall offer himself as a Pilot, or take charge of any Vessel arriving at or sailing from the said Port, Harbour, and River of Waterford, save those Persons appointed for that purpose by the Corporation of Trinity House aforesaid under this Act; and if any Person or Persons shall so take charge of any Vessel arriving at or sailing from the the said Port, Harbour, or River, such Person or Persons shall, upon conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace in and for the County or County of the City of Waterford, after such summons and service aforesaid, be committed to the common Gaol of the said County or County of the said City, for such time as such Justice of the Peace shall adjudge, for any time not exceeding three months; provided always, that if any Person or Persons who shall have taken charge of any Vessel arriving at the Harbour or Port of Waterford at any other place than the mouth of the said Harbour, shall, upon the arrival of the said Vessel within the Headlands of the said Harbour, deliver up the charge of the said Vessel to a Pilot nominated and appointed by the said Corporation of Trinity House under the authority of this Act, who may board or offer himself for that purpose to such Vessel, that then and in that case he shall not be liable to any penalty under this Act.

[*To be concluded on Thursday.*]

A BILL

For the right proceeding of Grand Juries in Ireland, upon Bills of Indictment.

Whereas a practice hath prevailed in many of the Grand Juries in Ireland, to find Bills of Indictment without examining witnesses for the Crown; and it is expedient that this practice should for the future be discontinued:—Be it therefore declared and enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act, no Bill of Indictment shall be returned a true Bill, by any Grand Jury in Ireland, unless the same hath been found by the Jurors upon the evidence of witnesses for the Crown, sworn in Court and produced before them, with such other lawful evidence as the nature of the case may require or admit of.

And whereas, by an Act passed in the 50th year of the reign of his present Majesty, it was amongst other things enacted, "That if any person who hath given or shall give any information or examination upon oath against any person or persons for any offence against the laws, hath been or shall, before the trial or trials of the person or persons respectively against whom such information or examination hath been or shall be given, be murdered or feloniously put to death, or so maimed or forcibly carried away and secreted as not to be able to give evidence on the trial of the person or persons against whom such information or examination was given, the information or examination of such person, so taken on oath, shall be admitted in all Courts of Justice in Ireland, as evidence on the trial of the persons respectively against whom such information or examination was given; provided always, that the information or examination of a person so secreted shall not be evidence, unless it shall be found on a collateral issue, to be put to the Jury trying the Prisoner, that the person so secreted was secreted by the person then on trial, or by some person or persons acting for him or her, or in his or her favour:"

Be it further enacted, that so long as the said recited enactment shall be in force, the informations or examinations therein mentioned shall be evidence to the Grand Jury upon the Bill, as well as on the trial of the person or persons against whom such information or examination was given, under the provision in the said Act made, as herein-before recited.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

We had the pleasure yesterday to announce the great improvement in her Royal Highness's health. She had passed a good night, and Dr. Baillie pronounced her Royal Highness to be much better.—On Sunday evening her Royal Highness sat up for the first time since her severe indisposition. The information communicated this morning is still more flattering—

"Her Royal Highness has had a good night, and is better this morning."

Just before our Paper was put to press we received the Paris Papers of Saturday last. Those of Friday are wanting. The following are the only articles worth extracting:—

"Paris, June 8.—We learn that Generals Desaix and Favre have been arrested in the neighbourhood of Thenon, and conducted to Chambery. It appears that this arrest is merely a measure of Police.

"Yesterday the Duke of Wellington had an audience of the King, which lasted two hours.

"A Royal Ordinance directs the creation of 1000 new Bursaries, for the education of Ecclesiastics in the Seminaries."

"Strasbourg, May 27.—The First Council of War of the Fifth Military Division has to-day unanimously condemned to death General Grovere, convicted of having published, before the 20th of March, Proclamations tending to subvert the Government of the King."

We have this morning received Charleston Papers to the 12th ult. The American Government appears to be taking precautions against the renewal of hostilities with Spain. General Grimes had departed for Escambia, a short river which empties near Pensacola, with a view of erecting a fort.—The Charleston Paper of the 10th, in noticing this circumstance, says, "if our Government have any apprehension of war with Spain, a cordon of posts should be established along the whole coast of Florida."

Various details are given of the sufferings of American citizens at Carthagena and the different ports; and the irritation produced in America appears very serious. The papers are filled with what are termed more Spanish atrocities. These accounts generally conclude with—"our Government have now sent an expedition and a Minister to demand satisfaction, and we trust he will negociate at the cannon's mouth with those daring tramplers on the rights of nations."

"Joseph Bonaparte, Marshal Grouchy, and General Lefebre Desnouettes, are now residing in Philadelphia.

"Joseph Bonaparte (Ex-King of Spain) has removed his establishment from the neighbourhood of New York, to Lansdown, on the Banks of the Schuylkill, and about four miles from Philadelphia. That large and beautiful house is now fitting up for his reception."—*True American.*

No French papers arrived yesterday.

We are rejoiced to observe that a Meeting is to be held to-morrow, at the Mansion House, for the benevolent purpose of promoting the general use of machines to cleanse chimnies, instead of employing children. It is really a disgrace to this enlightened metropolis that the barbarous treatment of these poor boys should be tolerated, when it is well known the machine has been found fully adequate for the purpose. They are most commonly apprenticed at the tender age of seven years, stripped in a back cellar, where their cries cannot be heard, and desired to ascend a flue—a task at which the stoutest heart might stand appalled. Indeed nothing short of cruelty can urge them to undertake it, and the horrid instances of this which have transpired in the Courts of Justice are too disgusting to be detailed. Upon examining their features, many of them will be found to be very fine children, but the majority of them are lame from the effects of the falls which necessarily occur on their first attempts. These circumstances cannot be sufficiently considered, or the practice, we are sure, would not be encouraged. We would particularly appeal to our fair readers: they little imagine, when they give the familiar direction, "tell the sweeps to come to-morrow," that it is equivalent to the dreadful mandate of the Inquisition, "send him to the torture." We have only to request every parent to *look on his own child*, and reflect at that moment on the dreadful consequences of this barbarous custom! We trust the meeting will be fully attended, and are quite confident they may rely upon the co-operation of a humane and liberal Public.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.

The Princess Charlotte's Health.—It affords us great pleasure to report the improving state of health of the Princess Charlotte. Dr. Baillie attended her Royal Highness yesterday morning; and we have great pleasure in saying, the Doctor reported an absence of fever, and that she was continuing better. Her Royal Highness had enjoyed another good night; and, yesterday, she was again able to sit up for a short time.

The answer to inquirers this morning was, that her Royal Highness's cough was better, and that she had passed a good night.

Extract of a Letter from Bristol, June 10.

"A Letter from a Gentleman in Barbadoes, received here, states, that in the pursuit of the Negroes a flag was found, divided into three compartments; in the first of which was painted a white man hanging by the neck; in the second, a black chief, with a white woman kneeling at his feet, with clasped hands, imploring mercy; in the third, a black chief crowned, with a white woman at his side. It states that the insurrection was a regular, concerted plan, but that it burst forth a week before it was intended, by some of the chiefs, who, having become infuriate by drink, commenced the work of desolation."

"Paris, June 4.—The trial of General Bonnaire and his Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Mietton, terminated yesterday evening at eight o'clock. The Members of the Council withdrew to deliberate.—At six this morning they still remained in the Chamber of Deliberation, and had not pronounced their judgment.

"*Nine o'Clock.*—The Aide-de-Camp Mietton is condemned to death, and General Bonnaire to deportation.

A private letter from Nottingham, dated on Sunday, states, "that the system of frame-breaking re-commenced this morning about two o'clock; nineteen lace-frames were broken at New Radford, near this town, working to Wayqman; nine of them were his own, the rest belonging to different people. The cause assigned for destroying these frames is, that he had just sold nine to the workmen, to be worked out by stopping one-third of the work. There was an armed party, upwards of thirty, and sentinels placed at different avenues, whilst the work of destruction went forward."

Letters this morning speak of some meetings in the neighbourhood of Aldborough, in Norfolk, supposed with a view to mischief, but nothing serious has occurred. And we trust that these misguided people will see that outrages never did nor ever can produce relief from any evil of which they complain, but that they are sure to involve the authors of them in speedy punishment and ruin.

Saturday, the 22d instant, is the day fixed for the marriage of the Duke of Gloucester with the Princess Mary.

Corn-Exchange, June 12.—There were but few buyers of Wheat at market this morning, and the trade was heavy; fine samples from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk support Monday's prices; but Scotch Wheat is nearly unsaleable, our Millers not approving the quality, especially as it will not keep in condition in warm weather. Barley, Beans, and other articles are the same as on Monday.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

We have the pleasure to state, that the Princess Charlotte was yesterday entirely free from fever.—We regret, however, to say, her Royal Highness had a rheumatic affection in her head, considered to arise from the severe cold. Her cough was better, and, upon the whole, she was much better. This morning the answer to inquirers was—

"That her Royal Highness is so much better, the Physicians have granted permission that she may take an hour's airing in a carriage."

At a late hour this morning we received the Paris Papers of Monday last.

"Paris, June 10.—We are assured that Marshal Massena is very much indisposed. Much anxiety still prevails respecting the health of Marshal Augereau.

"A Journal states, that Didier was condemned to death on the 7th, and that he must have been executed yesterday. His trial has thrown new light on the criminal enterprise of the night of the 4th of May.

"The marriage of the Duke & Duchess of Berri will be celebrated on the 17th, but the fetes will not commence till the 19th.

"When General Bonnaire's sentence was read to him, he said, 'I beg, and it is the only favour I ask, that I may be put to death rather than condemned to degredation. I have not the slightest reason to reproach myself.' Lieut. Mietten heard his sentence read in profound silence, which he only interrupted by saying, 'I swear, on my honour, that the General has nothing to reproach himself with.

"The health of Marshal Mortier, which had suffered by a fall from his horse, is completely established.

"A letter, dated Calais the 7th, says, that the Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon are expected there in the course of a few days."

Our Private Letters from Paris of Sunday last inform us that "the four new Marshals of France, to be created on the occasion of the Duke of Berri's marriage, are, the Duke of Feltre (Clarke), Lauriston, the Count de Viomesnil, and the Duke de Coigny, the Governor of the Invalids.

The following very important official letter was received early in the week from the British Consul at St. Petersburgh. We were given to understand that it only alluded to regulations at the Custom-House, and we paid little attention to the contents. We since find it has produced the deepest sensation in the City.—*Courier.*

To Samuel Thornton, Esq. Governor of the Russia Company.

"St. Petersburgh, April 28 (May 10), 1816.

"Sir—I had the pleasure of writing to you on the 21st April (May 3), by post, and two days after by a courier, with the new Tariff.

"By these opportunities I communicated to you, for the information of the Court of Assistants, all the details I could collect of this so long expected Tariff, and I have now the mortification to acquaint you, that orders have been received with it at the Custom house here, to continue in force the rules and regulations formed during the unfortunate differences between Great Britain and Russia, and ever since acted upon, though with some temporary modifications on one or two points. I shall, on every occasion in my power, endeavour to procure either the repeal or suspension of some of these regulations, which appear and are felt to be most prejudicial to the prosecution of that liberal commerce it is the wish of his Majesty to establish, and I flatter myself, by the powerful assistance of his Excellency, Lord Cathcart, my representations may produce the desired effect. In the mean time, I more strongly recommend that all the rules and regulations and Custom house laws established by the Tariff of 1811, regarding bills of lading to order, and other points, be most strictly adhered to, and that the expediency of so doing be made as speedily known to the trade as possible.

"I am, &c.

(Signed) "D. BAYLEY."

Last night, in the House of Commons, Mr. Brougham inquired of his Majesty's Ministers, whether they had received any information relative to the reported capture of British ships and subjects by the Algerine pirates, since the signature of a Treaty between our Government and the Barbary States; to which Mr. B. Bathurst replied in the negative. Mr. Brougham then gave notice, that he would, on Tuesday next, move for the production of the Treaty.

A Copy of the Treaty of Marriage between the Princess Charlotte of Wales and the Prince of Cobourg has just been laid before Parliament. It grants them jointly while living £60,000 per annum; £10,000 of which goes to her Royal Highness as Pin Money, independently of her husband's controul. If she becomes a widow she will have the whole £60,000. If he becomes a widower he will have £50,000 per annum. The eldest child, being presumptive heir to the Throne, must be educated as the King directs. The following article we copy at length:—

Article V. It is understood and agreed, that her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte Augusta shall not, at any time, leave the United Kingdom without the permission, in writing, of his Majesty, or of the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and without her Royal Highness's own consent.

And in the event of her Royal Highness being absent from this country, in consequence of the permission of his Majesty, or of the Prince Regent, and her own consent, such residence abroad shall in no case be protracted beyond the term approved by his Majesty, or the Prince Regent, and consented to by her Royal Highness. And it shall be competent to her Royal Highness to return to this country before the expiration of such term, either in consequence of directions for that purpose, in writing, from his Majesty, or from the Prince Regent, or at her own pleasure.

The Treaty of Marriage is signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the three Secretaries of State, the President of the Council; and on the part of the Husband, by Baron de Just.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

The Duke is arrived at Liverpool from Barbadoes; she does not bring any further account; she sailed the 24th of May. The Hopewell, which was despatched from Barbadoes with the official account to Government, is not yet arrived. The Friendship, from St. Kitts and Nevis, arrived off Plymouth the day before yesterday; she sailed the 18th ult., and the Islands were tranquil.

The principal rebel Chief has been executed at Barbadoes; his name was Franklin, and, had the Blacks succeeded, he was to be appointed Sovereign of the Island. The private letters state, that every thing was prepared by these deluded people for his coronation.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Shepheard, of the Fortitude, arrived from St. Kitt's and Nevis, dated off Plymouth, 11th instant.—"I am happy to inform you of our arrival, after a passage of thirty days. When we left the Islands the disturbances among the Negroes had been put a stop to. We were embargoed at Nevis ten days, but favourable news having arrived from Barbadoes, we were allowed to proceed."

We received this morning Jamaica Papers to the 28th April. The Insurrection amongst the Negroes at Barbadoes was not known at Jamaica. On the 27th every thing was perfectly tranquil.

We have received private letters from Paris, which contain the first day's proceedings upon the trial of the persons accused of being concerned in the publication called the *Nain Tricolore*. They are accused of having drawn up, printed, sold, and distributed writings containing provocations, direct and indirect, to overthrow the Government and change the order of succession. These offences, by the 4th Article of the Law of November last, are punishable by transportation.

A postscript to our Correspondent's letter contains the following intelligence:—

"*Paris, half-past Five, Monday Evening.*

"I have just learnt that a serious dispute took place on the 5th at Lyons, between a regiment of the Royal Guard and a regiment of Chasseurs Pyrenees. They fired on each other, and it was not without much difficulty the officers succeeded in terminating the affair. The ensuing morning the two regiments were under arms in the square, when the officers harangued the troops, sacrificed their respective resentments to the good of his Majesty's service, and cordially embraced each other."

Mr. Canning has been re-elected by a majority of 546; his numbers being 1280, those of his nondescript antagonists 734. Before night, had the Poll been kept open, his majority would have been upwards of 1050. The Election terminated on Wednesday morning, and in the afternoon the Right Hon. Gentleman was chaired.

The Princess Charlotte is regularly recovering from her indisposition. She yesterday, in conformity with the advice of Dr. Baillie, rode out, accompanied by the Prince, her husband, in a chariot, for about an hour. On her return she received a visit from the Duchess of York.

The information this morning was, "that her Royal Highness was much better, and had received benefit from her airing yesterday."

Corn Exchange, June 14.—A very large quantity of Wheat remains on hand, having but few buyers at market this morning, yet our prices remain as on Monday, as an increased demand is anticipated, all the country markets being destitute of supplies. Barley of fine quality sells readily, but the inferior descriptions hang on hand. In Oats, Peas, and other articles, there is no alteration.

Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

A considerable portion of our space is devoted to the Waterford Harbour Bill, and the importance of the measure will, we trust, justify the temporary exclusion of other articles. The Bill has passed the Commons, and was read the first time in the House of Lords on Thursday last. There is, we have reason to believe, no doubt of its final success.

The Alien Bill has experienced a strong opposition in the Lords, but it was to have been read a third time on Tuesday last. In the Commons, on a question relative to Sir Thomas Thompson, who had become Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital, Ministers were left in a minority. It was maintained by the Opposition, that, in consequence of this appointment, he ought to have vacated his seat for Rochester; Ministers were of a different opinion, but the point was carried against them by 69 against 68; there will, therefore, be a new election for Rochester. Mr. Lyttleton moved a Resolution, declaring, that State Lotteries encouraged a spirit of gambling, and diminished the resources of the Country. It will surprize our readers to learn, that this Resolution was lost by a majority of 26, 21 being for it, and 47 against it. Resolutions have been adopted by the Commons, bearing, that the present duties payable on the importation of rape seed should cease, and that a duty of £10 per last shall hereafter be paid on all rape seed imported into Great Britain. This measure will be highly beneficial to Ireland. The duty on spirits distilled in Scotland has been reduced 2s. a gallon. A Bill is to be brought in relative to Leather, which will regulate the drawbacks on the exportation of that article, allow the Tanners to shave the hides to the ooze, and to separate the thin from the thick part of the hide after being put into the tan, and also give Curriers leave to use shumack for colouring only. There is to be a Vice Treasurer for Ireland, with a salary of £3500 per annum, who is to sit in Parliament, and to have the right of appointing a Deputy. The office of Chancellor of Exchequer for Ireland is to be abolished, and the duties to be discharged by the English Chancellor of Exchequer, who is to have an addition of £1000 per annum; the first Lord of the English Treasury is to have a similar addition to his emoluments.—The office of three of the Lords of the Irish Treasury is to be abolished, and the patronage is to remain as at present.

Some proceedings, of rather a singular nature, took place in the Commons on Thursday relative to three Magistrates of Ireland. Mr. Daly presented a Petition from the Rev. J. Galbraith, a Magistrate for the Counties of Galway and Roscommon, which stated several instances in which the conduct of the Petitioner had been unjustly commented upon from the Bench by Mr. Justice Fletcher. The Magistrate, last year, had committed a man, and also a woman with whom he lived, charged with a cruel murder; they were committed for trial with the approbation of Judge Daly. The Petitioner complained of the manner in which he had been treated on the trial by Mr. Justice Fletcher, who said, "that he never knew any good come of such committals." The prisoners were convicted on the clearest evidence, and afterwards executed. The Petitioner further complained of the treatment he had experienced on the trial of a person charged with sheep stealing, when the same Judge took occasion to say, "that it was a shame and a sin for Magistrates to commit such poor wretches as they did." Mr. Ponsonby said, that he had received a letter from a Noble Lord in Ireland which would satisfactorily repel the charges urged against the Judge, and that, in the progress of the business, he would refute the allegations contained in the Petition. Mr. Prittie moved for copies of the correspondence between the Irish Government and the Rev. John Hamilton, Curate of Roscrea, and a Magistrate for the County of Tipperary. Mr. Peel, Mr. Fitzgerald, &c. condemned severely the phantom which Mr. Hamilton had set up to represent his person, but considered him as a useful Magistrate. Mr. Prittie withdrew his motion. Mr. Brougham presented a Petition from Mr. O'Hanlon, who, as our readers know, had been deprived of the Commission of the Peace. Among other things, the Petition stated, that Mr. Saurin, in a conversation with Mr. O'Hanlon, said—"You profess yourself favourable to Catholic Emancipation with or without a *veto*, and, under that profession, you must be seeking to overthrow the Government." The Petition also described the Attorney-General as having given his opinion in favour of the Orange system, and attributed similar sentiments to Lord Chancellor Manners, who was represented as having said, "that Orange Societies were perfectly legal, and that a Magistrate, being an Orangeman, might with propriety sit on the Bench to judge persons accused of being Orangemen." With respect to these points in the Petition, Mr. Peel observed—"The Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Brougham) had produced, from Mr. O'Hanlon's authority, long statements of the Chancellor's and Attorney-General's conversations, and thought he had reduced the House to this dilemma, either that Mr. O'Hanlon ought not to have been dismissed, or that these conversations were very much to the discredit of the Chancellor and Attorney-General. He (Mr. Peel) was not prepared to deny the fact of the conversations, but, if they had existed, what must be the feelings of the Solicitor-General of Ireland, the firmest friend of Catholic Emancipation, when he ascertained, that the Attorney General had accused him of acting on French Jacobinical principles? He (Mr. Peel) had no authority to contradict the fact of the conversations, but it would be very extraordinary if Government could go on with two individuals who had committed themselves so grossly. A Government would, indeed, be to be pitied, whose Chancellor and Attorney General should, in a conversation with an individual dissatisfied with their conduct, have so little discretion as to utter little less than treason against the Government under whom they were acting." Mr. O'Hanlon was charged with attacking his brother Magistrates, and, in trials for disturbances, of being the advocate of the rioters. He was removed on the Memorial of sixteen Magistrates of the Counties of Down and Armagh. The Petition was ordered to lie on the table. We shall hereafter give these extraordinary proceedings more in detail. In the mean time, the Public will probably agree with us in thinking, that the language attributed to the Chancellor and the Attorney General never was uttered.

The disturbances in Honiton and it's vicinity have ceased, but a riotous disposition has in other places strongly manifested itself.

Accounts from Brussels state, that numerous Couriers successively arrive at Calais from Paris, and from the head-quarters at Cambray, with despatches which are supposed to be of great importance, and that detachments, more or less numerous, of British troops continue to arrive to reinforce the army in France. A corps of Russian troops, to reinforce the contingent in France, which was to have passed through Bavaria, has been refused permission, and must now proceed for their destination by sea.

Didier, on his interrogatory, said, that such was the spirit of the inhabitants of the Province where the insurrection broke out, and such were the measures concerted by him for the success of his plan, that he could not conceive how it had failed, and that the miscarriage was to be ascribed, not to the discovery which had been made, but to the arrest of two or three leading persons, a measure taken merely upon general grounds, which threw consternation among the party.

The most rigid precautions are adopted in France to prevent the introduction of foreign papers and periodical works.

Accounts from Vienna state, that the whole Russian army, stationed on the frontiers towards Turkey, has been dissolved. This information is [illegible], and it is supposed to have been sent forth [illegible] some sinister design. The Polish frontier [illegible] Prussia and Austria are covered with [illegible] Cossacks, for the purpose, as is given out, [illegible] the desertion of the soldiers, and the [illegible] of contraband goods.

Letters from Madrid say, that Ferdinand is afflicted with the gout, attributed to the great cares in which he is occupied.

A new event in the revolutions of Spanish America is the hostile appearance of the Buenos Ayres flag in the seas of Europe. It had previously committed great ravages on Spanish shipping in the South Seas.

The *Granicus* frigate is immediately to take out a General Officer to the West Indies.

The Prince has been prevented from attending Ascot Heath races by a touch of the gout, which he was fearful might be increased by the journey.

There are only eleven licensed distilleries in all England.—No mail due.

Our readers recollect the savage attack made upon Michael Landers while executing a writ near Stradbally. The unfortunate man has died in the Leper Hospital of the wounds he then received.—Yesterday, an Inquest was held on the body, when a verdict of *wilful murder* was brought in against James Keeffe, Thomas Keeffe, and Catherine Keeffe, the wife of James.

The *Indian Lass*, from South America for Liverpool, with a cargo of 415 bales of cotton, was stranded last week at Carne, in the County of Wexford. The Crew sustained no injury, and the whole cargo has been saved in good condition, and lodged in the King's stores at Wexford, but the vessel being in a bad state cannot be got off.—The preservation of the cargo was in a great measure owing to the active exertions of Mr. Rudd, of Wexford.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, JUNE 17.

ARRIVED,

14th—Fame, Lowther, Swansea, coals; Confidence, Thompson, Cardiffe, ditto; Eleanor and Betty, Edwards, ditto, ditto.

15th—Earl Leicester Packet; Freeling Packet; Thomas and Sally, Stockes, Dublin, ballast; Success, Davis, Caernarvon, slates.

16th—William and Esther, Williams, Liverpool, rock salt; Amphion, Little, Workington, coals; Boulton, Barrett, Swansea, culm; Cornwallis, Steacy, Bristol, luggage; Auckland Packet; William, Beer, Swansea, coals; Alfred, Maine, ditto, ditto; Nancy, Pugh, Llanelly, ditto; Johns, Moudell, Workington, ditto; Enterprize, Twistrap, Weymouth, ballast; Oakwell, Jones, Newport, coals.

17th—Gratitude, Jenkins, Swansea, culm.

SAILED,

14th—Saltom, Henderson, Quebec, rum, beer, provisions, salt, &c.; Elizabeth, Evans, Bristol, flour; Sandwich Packet; Kitty, Gibbons, Youghal, ballast; Passage Revenue Barge, Rogers; New Friends, Goldring, Portsmouth, bacon, butter, &c.

15th—Surprize, Read, Bristol, passengers; Propatria, Finne, Arundahl, ballast; Lady Fitzgerald, Eames, Bristol, butter, bacon, flour, &c.; Ann, Humphrys, Glasgow, marble, &c.; Mansfield Packet.

16th—Frederica, Inlen, Holmstrand, ballast; Telemachus, Phillips, London, oats; Amity, Previtt, Southampton, wheat, oats, and butter; Cardiffe Castle, Cleaves, Bristol, barley, oats, &c.; Artinose, Wade, Bristol, live pigs and oats; Fleece, Wilkinson, Bristol, live pigs; Earl Leicester Packet.

17th—Wind S. W. past 7 morning.

THE MAYOR, SHERIFFS and MAGISTRATES *of the City of Waterford, engaged in preserving the public Peace at the Fire on* TUESDAY *Night last, beg leave to express to Sir* GEORGE BERKELEY, *the high Sense they entertain of the Conduct of the 35th Regiment; to request he will communicate to the* OFFICERS *and* MEN *under his Command, their sincerest Thanks for their exemplary Conduct on the occasion; and to assure them, that such Conduct gives to the Magistrates the strongest Guarantee, that when called on to afford Protection in time of Peace, the 35th Regiment will uphold that Character it has so honourably acquired amidst the perils of War.*

Waterford, June 17, 1816.

AUCTION OF TIMBER AND DEALS, AT WATERFORD.

EDMOND CANTWELL will offer for Sale, by Auction, at Messrs. Hunt's Yard, at FERRY-BANK, on TUESDAY, the 25th Instant, at One o'Clock,

8000 8 a 14 *Feet* 3 *Inch* DEALS, *and* 200 *Pieces of* DRAM BALK.

This Sale will be deserving of Attention from the Trade, as the Deals and Timber are of excellent quality, and will be sold Duty paid.

June 17, 1816.

PEARSON, *Auctioneer.*

FOR ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, *THE BRIGANTINE CHANCE,* CAPTAIN BARNES,

Engaged to sail in Ten Days from this Date.

About Fifteen Tons of heavy Goods would be taken on Freight. Apply to

THOMAS NEVINS.

June 18, 1816.

VALUABLE SHIP'S STORES, &c. *FOR PUBLIC SALE,* ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON FRIDAY NEXT, 21ST INST. AT 10 O'CLOCK, *At the Stores of Messrs.* JAMES *and* ALAN F. O'NEILL, *on the Quay at Limerick,*

ALL the STORES belonging to the SHIP DORSET, of 520 Tons Burthen, consisting of *Cables, Anchors, Sails, Boats, Masts, Yards, Rigging, Water and Beer Casks, &c.*—the whole of which are in excellent Condition, and will be put up in Lots to suit Purchasers.

Catalogues may be had at the Office of Messrs. J. & A. F. O'Neill.

☞ Immediately after the Sale of the Stores, the HULL of the said SHIP DORSET will be sold.

Limerick, June 14, 1816.