WATERFORD HARBOUR ACT.

Concluded from First Page.

And to the end that the Lighters and Gabbards hich shall be employed by the said Ballast Office ay give good and due attendance to the service of e said Office, be it further enacted, that no Light- or Lighters, Gabbard or Gabbards, taken into e service of the said Ballast Office, shall at any me carry Goods, Wares, Merchandize, or Manure any sort to or from any Ship or Ships, Vessel or essels, in, from, or to any one place to any other lace in the said Harbour or River, on pain of for- iting any sum not exceeding Ten Pounds to the erson discovering the same, to be levied and re- overed as herein after directed.

And be it further enacted, that the said Commis- oners be and they are hereby authorised and em- owered from time to time, as they may see Fit, by ny Bye Law or Bye Laws to that effect, to alter r change the Rates of Duties appointed by this ct, and to affix other Rates, so as that the same all not exceed the affixed Rates of Duties as speci- ed in the said several Schedules herein referred to in ny respect.

And be it further enacted, that from and after irty days after the passing of this Act, it shall not e lawful for any Person or Persons within the City Waterford, or Liberties thereof, to buy or sell, expose to sale, any old Ropes or old Rigging, Ropes or Rigging that may have been used, unless ch Person or Persons shall be thereunto licensed writing, under the hands and seals of two Jus- ces of the Peace of the said City, which License all be granted without fee or reward, and such icense shall be and remain in force for the space of elve calendar months from the time of granting e same and no longer; provided always, that be- re the said Justices shall grant any such License to ny Person or Persons whatsoever, such Person or ersons shall by himself and one other Person to be pproved of by the said Commissioners, or any three more of them, enter into security, by joint and everal bond, in the penalty of Twenty Pounds, ayable to the said Commissioners, conditioned that ch Person or Persons shall not and will not buy sell, or expose to sale, any old Ropes or old Rig- ng, or any Ropes or Rigging which may have been ade use of, which he shall have reason to know believe to have been stolen, and without having d obtaining from the Person or Persons from hom such Ropes or Rigging shall have been last ought, a Certificate under his hand of the manner which the same came to his hands, and from hom the same were bought; and also conditioned hat all such Ropes or Rigging as aforesaid, as the Persons or Persons obtaining such License shall buy or sell, or expose to sale, shall be weighed at ome of the public Cranes in the said City of Water- ford; and that the same, together with the name or names of the Person or Persons so buying or sell- ng or exposing the same to sale, shall be entered n the books of the Keeper of the Crane where the same shall be weighed, which entry the Keeper of such Crane is hereby required to make, under Penal- y of any sum not exceeding Ten Shillings Sterling, for every time he shall refuse so to do, to the use of said Commissioners, to be recovered in like man- ner as the other Penalties under this Act.

And be it further enacted, that if any Person or Persons shall buy or sell, or expose to sale, any old Ropes or Rigging, or Ropes or Rigging that have been used as aforesaid, without being thereunto li- censed as aforesaid, such Person or Persons shall for- eit, on being convicted thereof before a Justice of he Peace of the said City, all such Ropes or Rig- ging, which it shall be lawful for the said Commis- ioners, or any of them, or any Officer or Officers employed by them, to seize, for the use of the Fe- ver Hospital in the said City; and such Person or Persons shall, over and above the same, forfeit to he said Commissioners any sum not exceeding Ten Shillings, to be recovered in like manner as other Penalties under this Act are directed to be recovered, and applied to the purposes of this Act; and in case any Person or Persons, having obtained such Li- censes as aforesaid, shall sell, or expose to sale, any such Ropes or Rigging without being weighed as aforesaid, and such entry made thereof as aforesaid, every such Person shall, over and besides the forfei- ture of the Penalty of the Bond to be entered into by him as aforesaid, forfeit to the said Commis- sioners all such Ropes and Rigging, to be disposed of as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, that all and every Fine or Fines, Penalty or Penalties, imposed by this Act, or by any Bye-Law made in pursuance thereof, except those otherwise provided thereby, be and the same are hereby made recoverable before any Justice of the Peace in and for the County or County of the City of Waterford, within their re- spective jurisdictions, upon due Summons issued by such Justice of the Peace, which Summons he is hereby authorised and required to issue at the re- quest of the Party suing for such Fine or Fines, Penalty or Penalties, and to hear and determine in a summary way respecting the same, and to make such order and judgment thereon as to him shall seem meet, and to issue a Warrant or Warrants, under his Hand and Seal, for the levying the same out of the Goods and Chattels of the Person or Persons that shall or may be convicted before him for any of the offences which he is hereby empowered to hear and determine, and for want of distress, to commit the Person or Persons so convicted before him to the common Gaol of the said City, for any time not exceeding three months; such Fines, if le- vied by distress, to be paid to the uses and for the purposes herein before provided.

And be it further enacted, that the said Com- missioners, and all Justices of the Peace, be and they are hereby empowered to administer Oaths and Affirmations to any Person or Persons that they shall or may from time to time have occasion to examine, in any matter or proceedings relative to this Act, and that, in the hearing of all complaints of offences against this Act, the Affirmation of a Quaker shall be admitted and taken as evidence.

And be it further enacted, that if any Person or Persons, duly summoned as aforesaid, to be a wit- ness or witnesses, and give testimony in any matter or proceedings relative to this Act, shall neglect or refuse to appear before such Justice or Justices of the Peace, issuing such summons as aforesaid, or appearing shall refuse to make Oath or Affirmation as aforesaid, or making such Oath or Affirmation shall refuse to answer such questions as shall be de- manded of him or them, touching the matter in question, such Person or Persons so neglecting or refusing shall, for every time he or they shall so of- fend, forfeit any sum not exceeding Five Pounds, to be levied by distress and sale of the Offender's goods, by warrant to be issued for that purpose, under the Hands and Seals of such Justice or Jus- tices of the Peace. Provided always, that this Act, or any thing therein contained, shall not extend to charge any Person or Persons with any Penalty, Forfeiture, or Punishment, for any of the offences or breaches aforesaid, unless the Person or Persons so offending be complained of to some Justice or Justices of the Peace for the County or the County of the City of Waterford, in their respective juris- dictions, within three months after such offence shall be committed, except as herein otherwise pro- vided, any thing in this Act contained to the con- trary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted, that if any Action shall be brought or Suit commenced against any Per- son or Persons for any thing that shall be done in pursuance of this Act, or in relation to the premises, or any of them, such Action or Suit shall be brought within Six Calendar Months after the fact shall be alleged to have been done, and the Defendant or Defendants in such Action may plead the general issue and give this Act and the special matter in evi- dence at any trial to be had thereupon, and that the same was done in pursuance and by authority of this Act; and if the same shall appear to have been so done, or if such a Suit shall not be brought within the time herein before limited, then the Jury shall find for the Defendant or Defendants; and if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs in such Action or Suit shall be nonsuited, or suffer a discontinuance thereof, or if a verdict shall pass against such Plaintiff or Plain- tiffs, or if upon demurrer judgment shall be given against such Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, the Defendant or Defendants shall have full costs.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to and for any Person or Persons convicted before the said Justice or Jus- tices of any offence or offences against this Act, to appeal to the Justices of the Peace assembled at the next General Quarter Sessions, or General Sessions, to be holden for the said County or County of the City of Waterford, on giving immediate Notice of such Appeal, and finding sufficient Security, to the satisfaction of the said Justice or Justices, for being personally present at such General Quarter Sessions or General Sessions, and for prosecuting the said Appeal with effect, and for abiding the determina- tion of the Court therein; and the Justices at such Sessions are hereby authorized and required to hear and determine the matter of such Appeal in a sum- mary way, and to make such determination therein, and either to confirm or quash or annul the said Conviction, and to award such costs to either of the parties or otherwise, as they the said Justices shall judge proper; and all such determinations shall be final, binding, and conclusive to all parties, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

And be it further enacted, that the said Com- missioners shall, and they are hereby required, once in every year to publish, in one or more Newspapers circulated in the said City of Water- ford, an Account, shewing the amount of their several Receipts and Disbursements, under the se- parate Schedules to this Act annexed, with the ba- lances remaining in their hands; and that they do transmit a like Account to the Commissioners for auditing the public Accounts in Ireland.

And be it further enacted, that no Ship or Ves- sel belonging to his Majesty, or in the Navy, Vic- tualling, Transport, or Ordnance Service, or be- longing to or in the Service of his Majesty's Cus- toms or Excise, or Post Office, shall be subject or liable to any Rates or Duties granted or imposed by this Act, or to any of the Provisions or Regu- lations therein contained, saving and except as to the payment of Pilot Charges, according to the Provisions of this Act, in respect of any Pilot taken or employed by any such Ship or Vessel.

And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Commissioners to pay and reimburse themselves by and out of the first Rates, Duties, and Revenues, which they shall re- ceive by virtue of this Act, all such Costs and Ex- penses as they shall be put to in the obtaining this Act.

And be it further enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to ex- tend to prejudice or derogate from any Rights, In- terests, Privileges, Franchises, or Authority of the King's Majesty, his Heirs, or Successors, or of any Body politic or corporate, or of the Water-Bailiff or Water-Bailiffs of the said City of Waterford, or any other Person or Persons whatsoever, except as is in this Act specially provided and enacted.

And be it further enacted, that this Act shall be deemed and taken to be a public Act, and shall be judicially taken notice of as such by all Judges, Justices, and others, without being specially plead- ed.

SCHEDULE (A).

For and upon every Ton of the Admeasurement of every Vessel reporting at the Custom-house of Waterford, (Vessels two thirds of whose cargo shall be Coals, or Vessels arriving from any Port in Ireland, and Foreign Vessels, excepted,) for each and every Voyage made to and from the said Port of Waterford.	*Not exceeding Sixpence British per Ton*
For and upon every Ton of the Admeasurement of every Vessel, two thirds of whose cargo shall be Coals, that shall report at the Custom house of Waterford, for each and every Voyage made to and from the said Port of Waterford.	*Not exceeding Fourpence British per Ton*
For and upon every Ton of the Admeasurement of every Vessel arriving from any Port in Ireland, and reporting at the Custom-house of Waterford, for each and every Voyage made to and from the said Port of Waterford.	*Not exceeding Threepence British per Ton.*
For and upon every Ton of the Admeasurement of Vessels of every Kind, of any other Nation or Country, except those of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Colonies, Islands, and Possessions thereunto belonging, reporting at the Custom-house of Waterford, for each and every Voyage made to and from the said Port of Waterford.	*Double the Rates chargeable upon British or Irish Vessels.*

SCHEDULE (B).

Every Vessel entering the Harbour of Waterford, between the 25th day of March and 29th day of September, which shall draw Twelve Feet Water or upwards, shall pay, for every Foot of her Draught, a Sum which shall not exceed the following Rates:—

Taking Pilots at the following Distances.		*Above Crean Head, and no further than Passage.*		*To Chick Point or Glasshouse Reach, and no further.*		*Above Glasshouse Reach, or up to Waterford.*	
Westward.	Eastward.	Vessels of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland, and the Colonies, Islands, and Possessions thereunto belonging.	Vessels of any other Nation.	Vessels of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland, and the Colonies, Islands, and Possessions thereunto belonging.	Vessels of any other Nation.	Vessels of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland, and the Colonies, Islands, and Possessions thereunto belonging.	Vessels of any other Nation.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Great Newtown Head	Saltees	2 6	4 0	3 6	5 6	5 0	7 0
Foilskirt	Bag and Bun Head	2 2	3 6	3 2	5 0	4 8	6 6
Below Duncannon, and nearer than Foilskirt or Bag and Bun		1 10	3 0	2 10	4 6	4 4	6 0
		Every Vessel of the above Class entering said Harbour, between the 29th day of September & 25th day of March, shall pay, per foot of her draught, a sum which shall not exceed the following Rates:—					
Great Newtown Head	Saltees	3 0	4 6	4 0	6 0	5 6	7 6
Foilskirt	Bag and Bun Head	2 6	4 0	3 6	5 6	5 0	7 0
Below Duncannon, and nearer than Foilskirt or Bag and Bun		2 2	3 6	3 2	5 0	4 8	6 6
		Every Vessel entering said Harbour, between the 25th day of March and 29th day of September, which shall draw more than 6 feet and less than 12 feet water, shall pay, for every foot of her draught, a sum which shall not exceed the following Rates:—					
Great Newtown Head	Saltees	2 0	3 6	2 9	4 6	4 2	6 0
Foilskirt	Bag and Bun Head	1 10	3 0	2 7	4 0	4 0	5 6
Below Duncannon, and nearer than Foilskirt or Bag and Bun		1 6	2 6	2 0	3 6	3 8	5 0
		Every Vessel of the above Class entering said Harbour, between the 29th day of September and 25th day of March, shall pay per foot of her draught, a sum which shall not exceed the following Rates:—					
Great Newtown Head	Saltees	2 6	4 0	3 5	5 0	4 8	6 6
Foilskirt	Bag and Bun Head	2 4	3 6	3 0	4 6	4 6	6 0
Below Duncannon, and nearer than Foilskirt or Bag and Bun		2 0	3 0	2 8	4 0	4 2	5 6

Every Vessel sailing from the Harbour of Waterford, between the 25th day of March and 29th day of September, which shall draw Twelve Feet Water or upwards, shall pay, for every Foot of her Draught, a Sum which shall not exceed the following Rates:—

Taking Pilots to the following Distances.		*From or between Passage & Crean Head.*		*From or between Chick Point or Glasshouse Reach and Passage.*		*From any Place above Glasshouse Reach, and not above Waterford Quay.*	
Westward.	Eastward.	Vessels of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland, and the Colonies, Islands, and Possessions thereunto belonging.	Vessels of any other Nation.	Vessels of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland, and the Colonies, Islands, and Possessions thereunto belonging.	Vessels of any other Nation.	Vessels of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland, and the Colonies, Islands, and Possessions thereunto belonging.	Vessels of any other Nation.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Great Newtown Head	Saltees	2 6	4 0	3 6	5 6	5 0	7 0
Foilskirt	Bag and Bun Head	2 2	3 6	3 2	5 0	4 8	6 6
To Sea, nearer than Foilskirt or Bag & Bun		1 10	3 0	2 10	4 6	4 4	6 0
		Every Vessel of the above Class sailing from the said Harbour, between the 29th day of September and the 25th day of March, shall pay, per foot of her draught, a sum which shall not exceed the following Rates:					
Great Newtown Head	Saltees	3 0	4 6	4 0	6 0	5 6	7 6
Foilskirt	Bag and Bun Head	2 6	4 0	3 6	5 6	5 0	7 0
To Sea, nearer than Foilskirt or Bag & Bun		2 2	3 6	3 2	5 0	4 8	6 6
		Every Vessel sailing from the said Harbour between the 25th day of March and the 29th day of September, which shall draw more than 6 feet and less than 12 feet water, shall pay, for every foot of her draught, a sum which shall not exceed the following Rates:					
Great Newtown Head	Saltees	2 0	3 6	2 9	4 6	4 2	6 0
Foilskirt	Bag and Bun Head	1 10	3 0	2 7	4 0	4 0	5 6
To Sea, nearer than Foilskirt or Bag & Bun		1 6	2 6	2 0	3 6	3 8	5 0
		Every Vessel of the above Class sailing from the said Harbour, between the 29th day of September and 25th day of March, shall pay, per foot of her draught, a sum which shall not exceed the following Rates:					
Great Newtown Head	Saltees	2 6	4 0	3 5	5 0	4 8	6 6
Foilskirt	Bag and Bun Head	2 4	3 6	3 0	4 6	4 6	6 0
To Sea, nearer than Foilskirt or Bag & Bun		2 0	3 0	2 8	4 0	4 2	5 6

SCHEDULE (C).

	[illegible] ver or Pill of Kil[illegible] thereto, or below [illegible]	*[illegible]*	*[illegible]*
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
For and upon each and every Ton of Ballast delivered or brought alongside of any Vessel of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Colonies, Islands, and Possessions thereunto belonging, a sum not exceeding	4 0	2 6	1 6
For and upon each and every Ton of Ballast delivered to or brought alongside of any Vessel of any other Nation, a sum not exceeding	5 4	3 4	2 0
For and upon each and every Ton of Ballast discharged or taken from any Vessel of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Colonies, Islands, and Possessions thereunto belonging, a sum not exceeding	3 0	2 0	1 6
For and upon each and every Ton of Ballast discharged or taken from any Vessel of any other Nation, a sum not exceeding	4 0	2 5	1 4

The Rates set forth in this Schedule are British Sterling.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,930. SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1816. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

MISS BOYLE begs leave to acquaint the Parents and Guardians of the young Ladies under her care, that she has removed her Establishment from JOHN'S STREET, to a large, commodious House (in a healthful, airy situation) in WILLIAM STREET. Her Vacation will commence on the 25th of July, and end on the 25th of August.

Waterford, June 15, 1816.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.

T. M'MAHON

MOST respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Waterford and Vicinity, that he intends on MONDAY, the First of July next, to open a SCHOOL, wherein young Gentlemen may be prepared for College, or other Professional Departments.

Having been educated in the University of Dublin, and having been Proprietor for several Years of the most esteemed School in the County of Galway, he trusts his Abilities and Experience will be found fully adequate to the Undertaking.

He farther assures those who may honour him with their Confidence, that his Attention shall be most scrupulously directed to the Moral as well as Literary Improvement of his Pupils, whom he proposes to confine to a very limited number.

No ENTRANCE MONEY will be required from such as engage before the First of August.

☞ TERMS and SYSTEM of EDUCATION are specified in *Cards*, which may be had at his house on the Parade. Waterford, June 15, 1816.

TO BE SET,

THE HOUSE and CONCERNS late in possession of MATTHEW JACKSON, situated in Cook lane. Application to be made to WILLIAM BOLAN.

Waterford, January 23, 1816.

FREEHOLD ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD,

UNDER AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT,

FOR PAYMENT OF DEBTS AND INCUMBRANCES,

Either together, or in such Divisions as may be agreed on,

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

Application to be made to CORNELIUS BOLTON and CORNELIUS HENRY BOLTON, Esqrs Faithlegg

May 2, 1816.

TO BE LET,

FOR BUILDING GROUND,

THAT PART of the DEMESNE of NEWTOWN (the Provincial School of the Society of Friends), called the Five Acre Field, fronting the Passage Road, near the Black Swan, in the Vicinity of this City. It is a good situation for building, and commands beautiful Views of the River Suir and adjacent Country.

Apply to EDWARD COURTENAY, JOSEPH JACOB, or ROBERT JACOB—or at the Premises.

Waterford, 3d Month 1st, 1816.

☞ The above will be let by the Year, if an eligible Tenant or Tenants do not offer.

WARREN'S ORIGINAL JAPAN LIQUID BLACKING

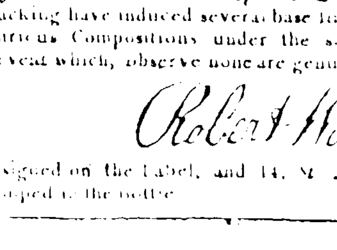
PRODUCES the most brilliant Jet Black ever beheld, preserves the Leather soft and prevents it cracking, does not soil the Linen, and will retain its virtues in any Climate.

Made by R. WARREN, 14, St. Martin's Lane, London, and sold Wholesale by WHITE and Co. and Retail by BIRNIE, BULL, and FARRELL, Waterford—EAKLES, Ross—GORMAN, FARRELL, HOLMES, and THOMPSON, Clonmel—M'LEOD and BYRNE, Cork—CALDWELL and SPENCE, Dublin—and in every Town in the Kingdom, in Stone Bottles, 1s. 8d. (a Pint), 1s. 1d. (Half a Pint), and 7d. each.

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

Robert Warren

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



TO STAND AT NEW ROSS,

at Five Guineas Blood Mares—Two & a Half Guineas others—5s. 5d. the Groom,

THE beautiful, high bred, CHESNUT HORSE RECORDON, got by [illegible], Dam, [illegible] by *Precipitate*, Grand Dam [illegible] by [illegible]. He covered in Season 1815 [illegible] sure Foal-getter, and his Stock is uncommonly [illegible] and promising. He is 7 Years old. Won the [illegible] Stakes at Newmarket, beating 10 others, and [illegible] reckoned as fast a Horse as any in England until [illegible] injured.

☞ GOOD GRASS provided, on the usual Terms. [illegible] taken away until first paid for, the Groom [illegible] accountable. Ross, Feb. 14, 1816.

TURNPIKE BOARD.

A TURNPIKE BOARD will be held at DUNGARVAN, on MONDAY, the 24th Instant, at the Hour of One o'Clock, to take into Consideration the Complaint of WILLIAM BROWN, Collector of Collegan Gate. By Order,

MICHAEL MORTIMER, *Treasurer.*

Waterford, June 17, 1816.

TO MERCHANTS, CORN DEALERS, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

Waterford, May 16, 1816.

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
1,910	10		19,100
6000 Tickets			£69,000

The first drawn Prize above £500 will receive £10,000 in addition, and may be a Prize of £20,000!

TICKETS AND SHARES

Are now on Sale at

FARRELL'S, BULL'S, PHELAN'S, and BIRNIE'S,

Chronicle Office.

HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.

"Health is the only Riches a man can set a value upon: without it all men are poor, let their estate be what it will."—Mo[illegible].

"Health is certainly the Riches of Life; and, if men were to derive their rank from that alone, it would, in all probability, make them more careful to preserve it."—Ibid.

LET those who are afflicted in the following manner reflect on the cause that produced such havoc upon the "wholesome appetites and powers of life:"—disordered stomach, dry cough, weakness in the voice, hoarseness, shortness of breath upon the least exercise, and relaxation of the whole system. Those afflicted with paleness, languor of the eyes, weakness of sight or memory, should take time to consider Linnæus's advice, that "youth is the important period for framing a robust constitution," and that "nothing is to be dreaded so much as premature excess." The foundation of a happy old age is a good constitution in youth; temperance and moderation at that age are passports to happy grey hairs.

The CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD, prepared by Dr. SOLOMON, Gilead House, near Liverpool, is universally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, and consumptive habits.

Sold by ARTHUR BIRNIE, price 11s. each, or four in one Family Bottle for 33s. British, by which one 11s. bottle is saved, with the words "Samuel Solomon, Liverpool," engraved on the Stamp—British money.

WHERE MAY BE HAD,

(Price Three Shillings British,)

That scarce, interesting, and useful Family Work, (with which is given an elegant Portrait of the Author, and a view of Gilead House) entitled,

A GUIDE TO HEALTH,

BY S. SOLOMON, M.D.

Containing a Treatise on Female Diseases, Nervous and Hypochondriac Complaints; also General Remarks on those Diseases with which the human body is most frequently afflicted.

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

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 Co-operation in suppressing, by Personal Exertion, and every other means in our power, the daring and most flagrant Outrages committing in the neighbouring part of the County of Waterford—and do 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.* *Youghal, April 5, 1816.*

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Lowe	50	0	0
Irene Ellis	20	0	0
Sir W. Holmes, Bart.	56	17	6
Mrs John Smyth	3	8	3
Robert Stephens, Vicar of Templemichael	5	13	9
Samuel Freeman	5	13	9
William Lamb	5	13	9
John Dawson	3	8	3
Vincent Lamb	5	13	9
Christopher Hanan, Jun.	3	8	3
Henry P. Garde	11	7	6
Jabez Henry, Clerk	5	13	9
Robert Longan	5	13	9
Morgan Kennedy, J. P.	3	8	3
John N. Humble, J. P.	5	13	9
Robert Power	5	13	9
Richard Usher, J. P.	5	13	9
Richard Keane	5	13	9
Christopher F. Musgrave	5	13	9
Michael Keane, J. P.	5	13	9
Wallis Adams, J. P.	5	13	9
John Robert Parker, J. P.	22	15	0
Robert Bell, Clerk	11	7	6
Barth Pack, Clerk & J. P.	11	7	6
S. Allin, Mayor of Youghal	11	7	6
Richard English, J. P.	5	13	9
John Courtenay, J. P.	3	8	3
W. A. Hayman	3	8	3
Edward Greene	11	7	6
John Keily, J. P.	11	7	6
William Dobbyn, J. P.	11	7	6
Robert and Richard Browne	11	7	6
Thomas John, and Son	11	7	6
Arthur Kenny, Clerk	5	13	9
Nicholas Giles	11	7	6
Richard Smyth	20	0	0
William Moore	11	7	6
Stephen Moore	11	7	6
Frederick Marsden	11	7	6
By a Gentleman who from indisposition could not sign his name	11	7	6
Arthur Keily	11	7	6
Michael Browne	5	13	9
Thomas Foley, sen.	11	7	6
Thomas Foley, jun.	5	13	9
Patrick Foley	5	13	9
James Kearney	5	13	9
Patrick Lawler	5	13	9
William Hudson	5	13	9
Charles Maunsell	5	13	9
Roger Devereux	3	8	3
Richard Devereux	3	8	3
Thomas Seward	5	13	9
Mathias Walsh	3	8	3
John Hudson, sen.	11	7	6
Thomas Boyce, jun.	3	8	3
Thomas Charles Foulkes	5	3	9
Thomas Boyce, sen.	5	13	9
John Boyce, J. P.	5	13	9
Thomas Poole	3	8	3
Patrick Foley, M. D.	2	5	6
William Foley	2	5	6
Robert Warren Gumbleton, J. P.	34	2	6
John Bolton, M. D.	5	13	9
Warren H. Jackson, Counsellor	11	7	6
John Pollock	5	13	9
John O'Keeffe, Fermoy	5	13	9
Richard Collender	3	8	3
John Melan	3	8	3

MINERAL BROWN PAINT,

PATRONISED BY GOVERNMENT,

FOR OUT-DOOR WORK.

GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATES of the Cheapness and Durability of JAMES M'ADAM'S *MINERAL BROWN PAINT.*

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 { JOHN SANDERS, Architect.
THOMAS JEANS, Architect.

The above Certificate made by Order of the Commissioners for the Affairs of Barracks.

JOHN STAPLETON, Secretary.

Plymouth Lines, May 26, 1807.

This is to certify, that, by Order of General MERCER, at the desire of JAMES M'ADAM, we made experiments with his preparation of Mineral Brown Paint in April and September, 1806.

The situation of the wood and iron work made use of in this experiment is 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 in 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 impenetrable state, there is every reason to believe, that it will defend the wood and iron work for years, against the effect of weather and 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 damps, and consider it to be cheaper than any other that can be procured.

Certified by

HENRY SIMMONS, } Overseers of the Works.
JOHN PHILLIPS,

ROBERT WAKEMAN, Serjt. Major, Master Carpenter.

JAMES MOIR, Serjt. Master Smith, Royal Artificers.

Plymouth Lines, 26th May, 1807.

I confirm the above Certificate or Statement.

ALEXANDER MERCER, Lieut. General Commanding Royal Engineers.

ROYAL ENGINEERS' OFFICE,

Plymouth Dock, 9th May, 1815.

We hereby certify, that Mr. JAMES M'ADAM'S Mineral Brown Paint has continued in general use in this Department, for all kinds of Fences, since the date of the above Certificate of 26th May, 1807; that it has also latterly been used on sentry boxes, travelling magazines, side arm racks, carts, and other wood work exposed to the weather, with every probability of success; we, therefore, after nearly eight years' additional experience, have no hesitation in confirming that Certificate, as to the general good qualities of the Paint in question, for the preservation of wood and iron work.

BEN JOHNS, Clerk of Works.

JAMES SHIRRAH, Overseer.

ROYAL ENGINEERS' OFFICE,

Portsmouth, 15th May, 1815.

We hereby certify, that the Mineral Brown Paint, prepared and sold by Mr. JAMES M'ADAM, has been used in the Ordnance Department at this station for three years, for purposes similar to those before-mentioned; and we are of opinion that it has fully answered the purposes for which it was applied.

JOHN HASSARD, Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Engineers Commanding.

G. BUCHANAN, Captain Royal Engineers.

JACOB OWEN, Clerk of Works.

JOHN OWEN, Assistant Clerk of Works.

Chatham, 23d May, 1815.

JAMES M'ADAM, Esq.

SIR—I have great satisfaction in giving my testimonial to the good qualities of your Mineral Paint, which was used at this station to pay over the bottoms of boats and barges with good effect, finding it cheaper and better than any covering of the kind, to oppose the influence of the worm on our craft in the Medway. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. D'ARCY, Colonel Royal Engineers.

ROYAL ENGINEERS' OFFICE,

Dover, 26th May, 1815.

At the request of Mr. JAMES M'ADAM, I certify, that I have used for a considerable time, at Hythe, his Mineral Brown Paint, and that I have found it a good and cheap preservative for fencing, weather boarding, and other wood work exposed to the open air, and likewise for sills, gate posts, and all timber liable to be affected by damp or moisture.

ROBERT THOMPSON, Captain commanding Royal Engineers, Dover Division.

ROYAL MILITARY CANAL OFFICE,

Hythe, 1st June, 1815.

We hereby certify, that Mr. JAMES M'ADAM'S Mineral Brown Paint has been long used, and continues to be used, upon the Works of the Royal Military Canal, and that it appears fully to answer the various purposes to which it has been applied.

ALEXANDER SWAN, Accountant and Barrack Master to the Commissioners.

JOHN GOFF, Qr. Master Royal Staff Corps, Superintending the Royal Military Canal Works at Hythe.

The Mineral Brown Paint, being a cheap and durable Coating for all Out Door Work, such as Sheds, Barns, Out Houses, Fences, Palings, Gates, Boat and Barge Bottoms, Ships' sides and Upper Works and all Wood and Iron Work under Water, or exposed to the Weather, for Tiles on Roofs, to prevent them imbibing Water and being injured by Frost, and for coating Brick Walls, to prevent Damp; no Wood coated with this Paint will be Worm eaten, nor will Insects or Vermin of any kind inhabit in Hot-bed Frames, or other Places, coated with it; and it will be found an effectual Cure for the Dry Rot.

Being composed entirely of Mineral Substances, this Paint is insoluble in Water, and thereby resists Moisture in a manner superior to all other Preparations.

The Paint to be heated, and laid on smooth with a common Brush.

Price, ready for Use - - 3d. per lb.

MANUFACTURED BY JAMES M'ADAM,

1, EARL-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON,

AND SOLD BY HIS AGENTS,

Messrs. WILLIAM WHITE *and Co. Thomas Street, Waterford.*

Mr. JOHN ENGLISH, *Colourman, North Main Street, Cork.*

Mr. D. Nunson, Colourman, Do. Do.

Mr. WILLIAM WEST, *Nelson Place, Do.*

Mr. J. Hill, Do. Limerick.

*** Small Casks, for private use, sent to any part of the Country, or the Painting executed, on application by Letter as above.

White Lead, Invisible Green, and Paint of every description, Brushes, &c.

Superfine Lamp-Black, Black Lead, Spanish Brown, Ivory Black, &c.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, JUNE 10.—Prince Kourakin, who is stated to have obtained leave from his Court to travel, is expected to arrive shortly at Paris. The remembrance of his long residence here as Russian Ambassador under Napoleon, and of his hospitable and beneficent use of a most splendid fortune, will ensure him a most grateful reception; while his talents, his knowledge of France, and enlightened opinions, make it probable he will resume his former capacity at this juncture, in lieu of M. Pozzo di Borgho. He is announced as coming in a private character; but the fact is, that M. Pozzo's influence has been on the decline for some time past, owing to the successful manœuvres of M. de Richelieu, in conjunction with the King. The aim of M. Pozzo's ambition has uniformly been the supreme direction of the affairs of France (M. Pozzo is born a French subject); he used every endeavour to attain that end when the Talleyrand Ministry broke up. Failing in this object, he has studied to represent M. de Richelieu as unequal to his task; he is supposed to have been no stranger to the obstructions that have been put in that Minister's way, and he has not a little helped to discredit the Bourbons themselves by countenancing the general opinion of their incapacity for government. All this he has been able to effect, merely by not disguising the truth, merely by offering in his official reports a too faithful picture of the state of things in France. His ambition of power and fortune, the latter of which he stands particularly in need of, have, together with the insinuations of M. de Richelieu, suggested in the mind of the Emperor of Russia a doubt of the correctness of his general statements, which are well understood to be all in the spirit of those which have been made public. It is this difficulty in the breast of his Imperial Majesty, to decide between M. de Richelieu and M. Pozzo di Borgho, the one unambitious and incapable, the other aspiring and able, which has given rise to the journey of Prince Kourakin, who is believed to come with a discretionary power to assume or not an official character, according to circumstances.

The only Minister who makes any sensation here at this moment is M. Laine; every measure he proposes is coupled with a threat on his part to resign, if it be not adopted; which may give some idea of the spirit of the Court he has to deal with. He does not, however, shew more consistency in this respect than other Ministers commonly do; for, his measure of changing the Prefects of the Southern Departments, which he grounded upon a memorial lately presented to the King on the state of that part of France, has not been adopted, and he still continues in office. The punishing of the assassins of General La Garde and of Marshal Brune, and that of the perpetrators of so many other crimes, in short, all inquiry into the past, he consented to abandon, solely requiring that the Prefects, whom he considers as the real instigators of persecution, should be displaced, with a view to prevent similar events for the future. M. de Cazes is jealous of M. Laine, not of his favour, his principles not being likely to procure favour at such a Court, but of his credit with the Public. Du Bouchage and Corvette are perfect cyphers in the Cabinet. Clarke, whose dismissal is at hand, meets with daily mortifications from the military. He, as Minister at War, De Lespinois, as Governor of Paris, and Oudinot (Duc de Reggio), as Commander of the National Guard, all hating and counteracting each other, issue contradictory orders, and throw the whole of the Military Department into confusion. The King tampers with all these, and is thought, perhaps unjustly, to foster their disunion. His Majesty's temper and countenance are observed by those who approach him to be sensibly altered of late, and this alteration is referred by them to a latent cause, which operates deeply, and which betrays itself by occasional expressions of regret at the absence of M. de Blacas. It would seem that the return of this favourite, who was the author of so many evils last year, would at once dispel all those of the present.

A rather remarkable circumstance is the publication of a Royal Ordinance, conferring some benefit on the Clergy, without being countersigned by any Secretary of State.

JUNE 12.—Didier's execution has taken place. He endeavoured, throughout his interrogatories and trial, to throw perplexity and dismay into the minds of his Judges and of Government. He stated, that he was but one of 24 Commissaries appointed by a great Power to promote the interest of the cause for which he was about to suffer, and which, better conducted by his surviving Colleagues, would ultimately prevail. After making this apparent or real confession, which he observed to be not dictated by any desire to court the clemency of the King, which clemency could but little prolong a life already so far advanced, he recommended to his Judges the immediate execution of the sentence awaiting him, lest a short interval elapsing, such a revolution in things might occur as to put him in their place, and them in his.—This frank avowal had the effect of suspending for a few days the severity of Government, and of inducing on their part every kind of offer to obtain from him the completion of his revelations on a plan, of which the late events, alarming as they were, would appear to form but an inconsiderable part. The Power alluded to by Didier is conjectured to be either Austria or Bavaria. It is certain that the military arrangements and general dispositions of those Powers, but particularly the latter, over which Prince Eugene is known to have so decided an influence, are a subject of real uneasiness to the French Court.

This Didier was a man of no common ability and experience; and it seems unlikely, as he said himself, that, at his advanced age, he should have embarked in a scheme, the chances of which he had not well meditated, and which did not offer every rational prospect of success. It appears that he rendered to the King some services of old date, and which had given him peculiar claims to his confidence; for, on his Majesty's arrival, in 1814, when a list of appointments, in which Didier's name did not appear, was presented to him by the Chancellor, M. d'Ambray, he said to the latter—"What! shall there be no place for my friend Didier?" and immediately made him a *Maitre des Requetes*.

The fresh disorders of which Nismes has been the scene, and which commenced on the 5th of May, by the outrage committed at the celebration of a Protestant marriage, lasted, with more or less violence, down to the 14th, when they were put an end to by the arrival of a considerable military force. M. de Trinquelague, one of the Representatives of Nismes at the Chamber of Deputies, and Under-Secretary of State for the Ministry of Justice, on being applied to lately by a Protestant for redress, in a most atrocious case, observed, that the difference of religion must be a source of disorder in any State; and that, until there were a unity of religion in France, there would be no stability in Government. "We must convert you," said he, "or you will convert us." This observation may give you some idea of the general tendency of Government in this particular.

ST. DOMINGO.

A friend, who has just arrived from the Kingdom of Hayti, has furnished us with the *Royal Gazette* of that State, a variety of printed documents, proclamations, &c. from the royal press of Cape Henry (Francois), and verbal intelligence of the state of the country. King Henry (Christophe) was at peace with Petion and the world, regulating the civil policy of his extensive territories, and encouraging the progress of civilization and the arts and sciences.

His residence is at the Palace of Sans-Souci, in a town built by him, under a mountain 30 miles from the Cape, highly cultivated and defended by works covered with 360 pieces of cannon. The population of his subjects increases rapidly, and it is supposed he has 150,000 men able to bear arms.—(Petion is said to have 200,000.) The crown of King Henry had lately been received from London, where it cost 28,000 dollars, exclusive of the diamonds, which his sable Majesty furnished himself. His state coach had also arrived, and is a superb carriage, built at an expense of 18,000 dollars in England. Schools and Academies are patronised by him, and he is about commencing the erection of a college, for which he has sent to Europe for 20 professors or instructors—a contract for 3 cargoes of lumber from this country, for the completion of the collegiate buildings, we have seen. Commerce and the culture of the soil were improving in his dominions; strangers in mercantile business are treated honourably, and the kingdom rising in power and respectability. The 1st and 2d of January, the 13th anniversary of the liberty and independence of Hayti, was celebrated with the greatest solemnity and magnificence at the city of Sans Souci, by a procession, review, mass, levee, addresses, feast, illuminations, &c. A roll of the knights of the royal and military order of St. Henry is given in one of the papers; and a list of 50 foreign vessels which sailed from Cape Henry from the 1st of July to the 9th of Nov. last. A catalogue of the Princes, Dukes, Counts and Barons, dignitaries of the empire, is found in some of the publications. Notwithstanding the cessation of arms, a paper war seems to be directed from Christophe's press against Petion—and the pamphlets, journals, &c. are written and printed in a respectable style.—*New York Columbian.*

MENDICITY.

Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on the State of Mendicity in the Metropolis.

The Report made at the close of the last Session of Parliament, on the state of Mendicity and Vagrancy in the metropolis, was accompanied by such a body of evidence, as to ascertain, beyond all possibility of doubt, the gross and monstrous frauds practised by mendicants in the capital, and in its immediate neighbourhood; the success of which affords a direct encouragement to vice, idleness, and profligacy, as much more is gained by importunate solicitations in the street for charity than is earned by the sober and most industrious artificers and labourers, by their utmost application to the work in which they are employed.*

Beggars, on their being searched, when brought before the magistrates, a great deal of money has been found about them, in their pockets, and in their clothes.

Beggars make great profits by various practices, such as changing their clothes two or three times a day, and getting money intended for others.—Clear proof that a blind man with a dog got 30s. in one day.

Two houses in the parish of St. Giles frequented by from 200 to 300 beggars; receipts from 3s. to 5s. a day; they could not be supposed to spend less than 2s. 6d. at night, and pay 6d. for their bed.

A Negro beggar retired to the West Indies with a fortune, it was supposed, of £1500.

* A highly respectable manufacturer in Spitalfields stated, p. 76, that there were instances of his own people leaving profitable work for the purpose of begging.

Beggars gain 3s. or 4s. a day by begging shoes.

Considerable sums of money pulled out and shared amongst beggars.

Gains of beggars, 6s. 7s. or 8s. a day, and sometimes more.

The value of 15s. 20s. and 30s. found upon them; they get more by begging than they can by work; they get so much by begging that they never apply for parochial relief.

Beggars get from 10s. to 20s. a day sometimes.

A beggar would spend 50s. a week for his board.

Beggars have said they go through forty streets in a day, and that it is a poor street that does not yield 2d.

A bad day that does not yield the beggars 8s. and more.

The evils attending mendicity are not, however, confined to adults; children of different ages are made use of to excite compassion; sometimes by themselves, and at other times are carried about by their parents, or persons pretending to be so.*

The provisions of the Vagrant Act 17, Geo. II. c. 5, extends only to children above seven years of age.

Beggars are furnished with children at houses in Whitechapel, Shoreditch; some who look like twins; children frequently on women's backs.

A woman had four children with her begging; much use made of children.

Children are annually instructed in idleness and drinking, and of course lying; idleness is sure to bring on lying and theft.

Children frequently sent out to beg, and not to return with less than 6d.

A girl of 12 years of age had been six years engaged in begging; on some days got 3s. or 4s. a day; sometimes more, usually 18d. or 1s.; on Christmas Day, 4s. 6d.

One man will collect 3, 4, or 5 children from different parents, paying 6d. and 9d. for each, to go begging with. Parents beat their children if they do not carry home the sum required.

A woman in a constant state of intoxication with 3 children.

A woman with twins, who never grew older, sat for ten years. Twins, not the children of the beggars, one time in a hundred.

A blind child hired to excite charity; 1s. 1s. 6d. or 2s. 6d. gained by each in a day.

Children let out by the day, who carried to their parents 2s. 6d. a day, as the price paid by the persons who hired them; of course their gains must have been more.

A little boy and a little girl earned 8s. a day.

And an instance is stated, of an old woman, who keeps a night-school, for instructing children in the street language.

Your Committee cannot quit this part of the subject, respecting children, without expressing an anxious hope that it will be considered as worthy the immediate and serious attention of Parliament; whether it may not be thought right to provide some measure for taking such of the children here described out of the streets, whose parents or other relations will not allow the children to have the benefit of the instruction, the means of which are provided, though to a limited extent, in almost every quarter of the town; to prevent their growing up in habits of vice and idleness, destructive to themselves, and most highly dangerous to society. The Committee are disposed to press this with the more earnestness, because the evils resulting from the want of proper care of those children has of late increased, notwithstanding the growth of the schools.

The proofs respecting both the adults and children are furnished by persons of most respectable character, and in situations which enabled them to obtain correct information on the subject. The authorities are the Chief Clerk to the Magistrates at Guildhall; the senior City Marshal; the Rector of St. Clement Danes; the Chaplain of Bridewell; Sir Nathaniel Conant; Mr. Butterworth, a Member of the House; several most respectable Gentlemen attending particularly to the state of the poor; and the Master of the Catholic Free School in St. Giles's; besides whom there are the beadles of some parishes, and a watch-house keeper, and an officer of the poor.

Of the numbers of beggars in the streets in the metropolis, a probable conjecture only can be formed. Mr. Martin, who has been extremely active in the department of inquiry about mendicity, stated them, thirteen years ago, at 15,000, of which 5300 were Irish; but the Committee will have occasion to refer, in a subsequent part of this Report, to a statement which will shew the probability of the number being considerably more. They are most numerous in the outskirts of the town; thirty or forty sleep in a large round bed.

In the neighbourhood of Whitechapel, thirty or forty houses, apparently crowded, in which are not less than two thousand people, one half of whom live by prostitution and beggary; the remainder Irish labouring people.

It appears by the evidence of the person who contracts for carrying vagrants in and through the county of Middlesex, that he has passed as many as twelve or thirteen thousand in a year; but no estimate can be formed from that, as many of them are passed several times in the course of the year.

* This use of children is not a novel one; in a statute of 1st Edward VI. c. 3. it is recited, that divers women and men go on begging, wayfaring, of which some be impotent and be lame, and some able enough to labour, which do carry children about with them, some four or five years of age, or younger, or older, which, brought up in idleness, might be so rooted in it, that hardly they may be brought after to good thrift and labour. And a similar recital in the 3d and 4th Edward VI. c. 16.

And it is proved that these people are, in the course of eight or ten days, in the same situation; as they find no difficulty in escaping as soon as they are out of the hands of the Middlesex contractor.

A Magistrate in the office at Whitechapel thinks there is not one who is not worthless. It certainly appears incontrovertible, that an immense proportion of them are idle, profligate and lazy, and living in great dissipation.

The Rector of Saint Clement Danes describes them as living very well, especially if they are pretty well maimed, blind, or if they have children.

The beggars, after having perambulated their circuits, live well, spending a considerable portion of money; have hot suppers and regale themselves with various liquors.

From two hundred to three hundred beggars frequent two public houses in Saint Giles's, divided into companies and subdivided into walks; live luxuriously at night.

Beggars scarify their feet to make the blood come; they change their routes every day; share considerable sums of money, and get scandalously drunk; quarrel and fight; and one teaches the other the mode of extorting money; they are the worst of characters, blasphemous and abusive. When they are detected as impostors in one parish, they go into another.

They eat no broken victuals, but have ham, beef, &c.

Forty or fifty sleep in a house, and are locked in, lest they should carry any thing away, and are let out in the morning all at once.

The beggars, mostly of a desperately bad character, frequently sell clothes that are given to them, and tear their clothes, for an appearance of distress.

Beggars assemble in a morning, and agree what route each shall take.

At some of the houses, the knives and forks chained to the tables, and other articles chained to the walls.

The walks are sold.

In the summer they emigrate a good deal.

Worthy persons, however distressed, will not have recourse to begging.

Street beggars, with very few exceptions, utterly worthless and incorrigible.

Advantages of begging are such, that the parties would rather be imprisoned three months in the year than relinquish it.

Beggars evade the Vagrant Act by carrying matches and articles of little intrinsic value for sale.

Out of four hundred beggars in Saint Giles's, three hundred and fifty are capable of earning their own living.

In the course of this inquiry, it appeared to your Committee, that in almost all of the City parishes, and in some of those in the neighbourhood, the poor are farmed, to which there appears to be considerable objections; and among others, adding to the numbers of beggars in the streets, as the persons who take them to farm derive a profit from allowing them to go out to ask charity.

One person at Hoxton farms the poor of forty parishes, all within the city; the number of paupers about three hundred, many of whom beg.

In another house, at Hoxton, the poor of seventeen parishes are farmed; in some parishes there are no poor to be sent to farm.

At Mile End there is a house where the poor of nearly forty parishes, mostly in the city, are farmed; some from neighbouring parishes; three hundred and fifty paupers at Mile End, and one hundred and fifty at another house at Old Ford.

The whole number may go out twice a week, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The persons farming them do not admit that the paupers beg, to their knowledge; they have not, however, always distinguishing dresses. It is alleged, the paupers have their meals on going out days, and that they have religious instruction.

The poor of three parishes, six only in number, farmed in a house near the Minories; they are allowed to go out on Fridays and Saturdays or Sundays; on other days not without leave.

A Police Magistrate states he had proof of hundreds of parish paupers begging on a Sunday.

A custom prevails in work-houses in general, to suffer the paupers to go out occasionally for holidays at certain times of the year.

A pauper farmed out by a city parish had a weekly allowance from the farmer of the poor at Hoxton, by whom he was permitted to go out to beg.

From the evidence of two Members of the Committee, who visited the houses at Hoxton and Mile End, it appears they were much crowded, and extremely filthy; nine, and ten, and eleven persons in a room; no space in the rooms when the beds were let down; no classification of the paupers; in one of them no infirmary. A practice of "slating" prevailed, which is an allowance of 2½d. in lieu of a dinner. In one of the houses at Hoxton, the paupers had the means of going out, when they chose to do so. Twenty-two persons slept in a room 28 feet by 15; idiots were mixed with other paupers. Great complaint of the clothing being very defective, and of the insufficiency and quality of the food. On the whole, the situation of the paupers, in the houses of these contractors, appears to be very wretched.

The contrast between their state, and the comforts administered to the poor in St. George's, Hanover-square, is represented by the two Members of your Committee, who humanely took the trouble of visiting the houses, as very striking.

It appears from these statements, that the number of paupers in the City Parishes are infinitely fewer than in those adjoining to the City; which probably is occasioned by several small tenements having been taken down within the City in late years, where large warehouses have been built; in consequence whereof, those who inhabited those small houses have been compelled to seek for dwellings in the neighbouring Parishes, where the rates have been thereby very greatly increased.

CORN EXCHANGE, JUNE 17.—The supply of Wheat fresh in this morning from Essex, Kent and Suffolk, was very small, but the arrivals from Scotland continue extremely large, which, added to the immense quantity previously on hand, completely gluts our market, and having but few buyers here to-day, very little was disposed of, and our prices are full 4s. per quarter lower than on last Monday, and extremely dull sale at that reduction. Peas, Beans, Barley and Oats go off slowly at a decline of 1s. per quarter.

Wheat (En)	70s 78s. 86s.	Small Beans..	35s. to 37s.
Ditto (For.)	40s 60s 80s.	Tick Beans..	31s. to 33s.
Rye..	40s. to 42s	Ditto (new)..	00s. to 00s.
Barley (old)..	26s. to 30s	Oats (Potatoe)	28s. to 30s.
Malt........	60s. to 65s.	(Poland)	23s. to 27s.
White Peas..	36s. to 38s.	(Feed)..	18s to 24s.
Di to Boilers	40s. to 42s	Fine Flour..	70s. to 75s.
Grey Peas	33s. to 35s.	Rape seed..	30l. to 33l.

Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

The chief articles of Intelligence, conveyed by the London Journals of Monday, relate to the West Indies. The latest accounts state, that every thing was tranquil, but that great alarm universally prevailed. The Slaves all over the West India Islands must feel a strong tendency to freedom, not only from nature, but from the example set them by St. Domingo. That freedom, sooner or later, will become their portion, as it is already their right; but it is deeply to be deplored, that they should adopt plans for their deliverance shocking to humanity. It would be wise in the British Legislature at once to fix the period of Emancipation, and, in the mean time, to act with firmness, but not with that severity which exceeds the limits of justice, and which is so congenial to those who wish slavery never to have an end.—Should a war with America take place, and there seems to be on both sides a disposition to find out causes of quarrel, some tremendous explosion may be expected.

The BOURBONS and the French People are going on in the same way—nothing but trouble and heart burning on all sides—the Court evidently set at nought in consequence of the secret hopes of the People, and the People at one time feared, and, at the next, threatened "for contempt of Court." The French papers endeavour to make a great noise about the Neapolitan Princess, who has been sent over to marry the Duke of BERRI, a man whom the same papers praise in language of adulation even beyond the encomiums usually bestowed upon Princes, but nobody thinks any thing of the matter out of the precincts of the Court. The indictment against the *Nain Tricolore*, a paper which succeeded the celebrated *Nain Jaune*, has the following words:—"The sublime character of the King, and the noble sentiments of his family, insulted; the Government defamed; reiterated allusions to *a new catastrophe* announced as near at hand, and which would *again force the legitimate Sovereign to leave the palace of his fathers!* Such is the substance of this abominable libel, in which the most pure virtue is alternately made the object of the blackest criminations and the bitterest sarcasms." BOUQUOT, BABEUF, BEAUPRE, DUFEY, and ZENOWITZ, connected in the management of the *Nain Tricolore*, were sentenced to transportation, and the Paris papers say, that, with the exception of the first, they affected an indecent laugh on hearing their sentence pronounced. The department of Isere had been disarmed, but no further attempt had there been made to disturb the public peace. TALLEYRAND has once more recovered the Royal favour; he accompanied the KING, in his Majesty's carriage, on a visit to Fontainbleau.

The Bey of Tunis is said to have lost his head, in consequence of entering into a *dishonourable peace* with Great Britain, and the Tunisians have equipped their armed vessels and prepared for war. It is reported, that an English ship had been taken, and that the crew had been murdered.

It is said, that BONAPARTE has transmitted to the PRINCE REGENT various complaints against the regulations to which he is obliged to conform.—Colonel WILKS, late Governor of St Helena, has returned home in the *Havannah*, Captain HAMILTON, which has arrived at Spithead.

Marshal GROUCHY and General CLAUSEL have arrived at New-York. JOSEPH BONAPARTE still remained at Lansdowne.

General RONDEAU, Commander-in-Chief of the South American Patriots, had obtained great reinforcements, and was preparing to commence active operations against the Royal troops. General BOLIVAR had landed to the windward of Cumana, with 2700 men, and was instantly joined by 30,000 of the natives. Colonel LAVALETTE had joined the expedition off St. Thomas's. Important accounts may be expected from South America.

The mail of Tuesday was due when we went to press, but we learn from the Dublin papers, that Ministers sustained a defeat in the Commons on the evening of Monday. Mr. PONSONBY moved an Amendment to the salary of the Vice Treasurer of Ireland, namely, that, instead of £3500 a year, it should be £2000. Mr. VANSITTART opposed the motion, but it was carried by 100 against 98.

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE has received thanks in due form from some of his Dublin friends. If Sir H. PARNELL should not continue to be a very docile boy, he, too, will certainly get a flogging.

The *Ninth Number* of Mr. M'GREGOR's History of the French Revolution and the War will be published this day.

CASHEL COACH.

We noticed in the *Freeman's Journal* of yesterday the inquest which was held last week on the body of the Driver of the Cashel Coach, who was shot at the Turnpike Gate of Kill. The following is an authentic statement of the circumstances under which this unfortunate man lost his life:—

There were two persons engaged in the business of driving. One was a new Driver, and the other (the deceased) was sent forward from this for the purpose of pointing out the peculiarities of the road. We do not know which of them held the reins and whip, but it seems that some country people were made to feel the efficacy of the latter, whether (as is too often the case) for mere purposes of diversion, or to obviate an apprehended accident, does not appear certain. When this occurred it was 10 o'clock, and the Coach had not advanced many yards when it was assailed, or conceived to be assailed, by a stone. The horses were instantly pulled up, and the Guard, followed by the deceased, proceeded to discover the quarter from whence the missile issued. An altercation with the country people was, of course, the consequence. The Guards had their fire-arms, and loud threats were used to endeavour to induce one of the suspected persons to surrender and suffer himself to be conveyed to the Coach as a prisoner. Little time elapsed before a shot was heard and a man seen to fall. A crowd of course instantly collected, and on inquiry being made as to the sufferer, it was ascertained that he was Cunningham, the Driver. It was from the pistol of the Guard, Dawson (who has been committed to Naas Gaol for trial), that the fatal ball proceeded. Dawson accounted for the shot by stating that it occurred in an effort made by the deceased to snatch the pistol (which was cocked) from his hand. The unfortunate Cunningham was conveyed in great agony to the Coach, and he lived until it reached Naas. During the journey he bewailed to a single passenger who was in the Coach the loss which his wife and children must sustain in his death, and desired (we are informed) repeatedly that his blood should be avenged. The shot was received in the abdomen, and no surgical aid could yield the smallest relief. Dawson, we are told, is loud in his protestations of the shot being unintentional. We have not heard that any animosity subsisted between him and the deceased. It is already known that the verdict of the Jury was "Wilful and deliberate Murder against James Dawson."—*Freeman's Journal.*

LINES

ON THE MUCH LAMENTED DEATH OF

MRS. ANNE CLARKE,

Wife of Mr. WILLIAM CLARKE, Mall;

BY A FRIEND.

The scene is changed, the affecting news I hear,
Whose kindred Friends in sable grief appear:
Little did I think, that I should live to see,
In my advance, this noontide tragedy—
Call'd early, now, from life's corrosive cares,
My much loved Friend a happier portion shares:
Her toils are past, and all her struggles o'er,
While, here, a weeping family her loss deplore.
But let her virtues consolation give,
And teach the children an her paths to live,
Which marked her prudence, tenderness, and care,
As Wife, as Mother, and as Friend, sincere:
Warm to all, compassionate and free,
Blest with a heart of general sympathy,
Her mind was formed affliction to remove,
And heal disquiet to the bonds of love.
Such are the tokens of a heaven born mind,
And such the traces she has left behind.
May all her children the same course pursue,
And strive to keep the joyful end in view,
Till the same change will bring them all to meet,
Where love is perfect, and our bliss complete.

W. F.

Enniscorthy, May 11, 1816.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, JUNE 21.

ARRIVED,

19th—Swift, Parfitt, Bristol, m. goods; Jane, Williams, Fethard ballast; Eagle, Williams, Newport, coals; Good Intent, Morgan, ditto, ditto; Camden Packet.

20th—Mansfield Packet; Susanna, Jones, Newport, coals, a market.

SAILED,

19th—Gower Packet.

20th—Sandwich Packet.

21st—Wind S. past 7 morning.

THOMAS M'CREERY, COACHMAKER,

WILLIAM-STREET, WATERFORD,

HAS FOR SALE,

SEVERAL new and second hand GIGS, JAUNTING CARS, BAROUCHE and TILBURY GIGS. CARRIAGES and CARS *repaired, painted,* and *varnished,* in the neatest Manner and on the most reasonable Terms.

N. B. He has now building some of the newest London fashioned TILBURIES, which he is determined to finish in the best manner.

☞ A fashionable CHAISE and HARNESS, nearly as good as new, to be sold cheap.

Waterford, June 22, 1816

AUCTION OF SWEDISH TIMBER.

JOSEPH JACOB and Co. will offer for Sale, on the 20th instant, at One o'Clock, on the Quay, near the Bridge, 390 Pieces Swedish TIMBER, just landed from the *Amatus*, Captain PETERSON, in Lots agreeable to the Purchasers.

TERMS AT SALE.

Waterford, 6 Mo. 19th, 1816.

MURDER AND REWARD.

WHEREAS, on the Morning of the Second of June, the BODY of a MAN was found in the Ditch of a Field on the High Road leading from Waterford to Carrick-on-Suir, at a place called GRANNY, in the County of Kilkenny: and whereas on an Inquest, the Jury brought in a Verdict of MURDER against some Person or Persons unknown: Now we, the undersigned Magistrates of the County of Kilkenny, hereby offer a REWARD of FIFTY POUNDS for such Information, private or otherwise, as may lead to the Discovery and Conviction of the Person or Persons by whom the said Murder was perpetrated, within six Calendar Months from this date.

EDWARD HUNT,
JOSEPH GREENE.

June 22, 1816.

TO BE LET,

MR. MURPHY'S

LODGE, GARDEN, FIELDS, &c.

SITUATED AT UPPER NEWTOWN.

For Particulars apply to Mr. MURPHY, Mall.

Waterford, June 22, 1816.

TO BE SOLD,

For the Payment of Incumbrances affecting the Estates of the Rev. WILLIAM GLASCOTT,

THE FEE & INHERITANCE of ROSSBERCON, situate in the County of Kilkenny, opposite New Ross, and in the Town of New Ross, either in the Whole or in Divisions, amounting to the annual Rent of £941 19s. 5d. Application to be made to JOHN USHER, Esq. Landscape, New Ross—or SANDHAM SYMES, Esq. 43, Jervis street, Dublin, who will shew the clearest Title, and point out the Eligibility of the Situation.

Pilltown, June 17, 1816.

DREW & KING, a. ANNESLEY & others. } THE SALE in this Cause of the Defendant ANNESLEY's one third Part of the ESTATE of GEORGE BISHOP, late of Bishop's Hall, in the County of Kilkenny, remaining unsold, viz.—*Faitsland, Rathnasmolagh, Kilmacrogue, Graignakill, Carriglony, Woodlands, Fookes's Mill,* and *Farnogue,* is ADJOURNED to One o'Clock in the Afternoon of MONDAY, the first day of July next.—Dated this 18th day of June, 1816.

THOMAS BALL.

AUCTION OF TIMBER AND DEALS AT WATERFORD.

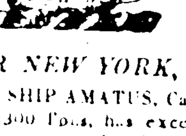
EDMOND CANTWELL will offer for Sale, by Auction, at Messrs. HUNT's Yard, at FERRY-BANK, on TUESDAY, the 25th Instant, at One o'Clock,

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.

FIELDING, *Auctioneer.*



FOR NEW YORK,

THE fast-sailing SHIP AMATUS, Captain PETERSON, Burden 300 Tons, has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail on or about the 25th of July next. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to MOORE and LEMSDEN, Ship Agents.

Waterford, June 22, 1816

MILFORD.

TO BE SOLD,

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE GOOD SLOOP,

FAIR BRITON,

Burden, per Register, 59 Tons, and will carry about 80 Tons.

Apply to Mr. SAMUEL STARBUCK, Merchant, Milford.

June 22, 1816

FOR QUEBEC AND MONTREAL,

THE BRIG COMMERCE,

CAPTAIN ARMSTRONG,

Engaged to sail on or before the 15th of July.

For Freight of 50 Tons of Goods, or for Passage, apply to THOMAS NEVINS.

June 18, 1816.

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.

£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.

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.

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.

THE BRIG HIBERNIA,

OF HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

WILLIAM WALMSLEY, MASTER,

BURDEN 200 TONS,

HAS good Accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers—is expected to arrive here in the month of July, and to return to HALIFAX the latter end of August.

All Farmers, and others, that wish to settle in that fertile Province, have now before them a desirable mode of Conveyance—and all such as can *pay down their Passage Money* at the Time of engaging (which should be done immediately), will be accommodated by applying to JONATHAN GATCHELL, at the Glass Works—or to Capt. WALMSLEY, on board the Brig, on her Arrival.

N. B. A few Tons of Goods will be taken on Freight.—Appl[illegible] bove.

[illegible]rford, 6 mo. (June) 15, 1816.

REWARD.

County of Wexford, to wit. } 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 ROBBINS, of Rosetown, in the County of Wexford, Esq. by the repeated breaking of his Windows, and discharging Guns, loaded with powder and ball, into the said Windows at night, intended evidently for the murder of the said Mr. ROBBINS, 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 29th ultimo, while several Shots were so discharged into the Bed of the said GEORGE ROBBINS, Esq. a felonious Notice was posted on the Walls of his House, threatening Death and Destruction against him, unless he would immediately surrender certain Lands, lately taken by him:—Now we, the undersigned MAGISTRATES, PROPRIETORS, and other INHABITANTS of that Neighbourhood, feeling a just abhorrence of such murderous Outrages, and fully 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. ROBBINS, 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 Cess 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 Prosperity, to co-operate with us, by every practicable effort, in suppressing this beginning scandal to our hitherto quiet and respectable County.—Given under our hands at New Ross, the 1st day of June, 1816.

	£	s.	d.
Marquis of Ely............	50	0	0
Lord Spencer Chichester....	50	0	0
Charles Tottenham	50	0	0
Rev John Kennedy.........	20	0	0
Wm. Glascott, Clerk	20	0	0
Thomas Handcock	10	0	0
George Robbins	100	0	0
Joseph Robbins............	50	0	0
John Kennedy	20	0	0
J. Sankey	20	0	0
John Cashe	5	0	0
M. B. O'Brien.............	5	0	0
Richard Henry West........	20	0	0
Nicholas Sweetman	5	0	0
Cæsar Colclough	50	0	0
Francis Leigh	50	0	0
H. L. Tottenham	11	7	0
M. G. Prendergast.........	25	0	9
Thomas Surridge	1	2	0
J. Hinton	5	0	0
Sutton Frizell, sen.......	5	0	0
John Hasler...............	5	0	0
Edmond Hill	2	5	6
Adam Rogers	20	0	0

Dublin Castle, 5th June, 1816.

The LORD LIEUTENANT, for the better discovering and bringing to Justice the Persons concerned in committing the Outrage mentioned in the foregoing Advertisement, is pleased hereby to promise his Majesty's FREE PARDON to any one of the Persons concerned therein, except the Person or Persons who fired into the windows of Mr ROBINS, who shall, within Six Months from the date hereof, discover his Accomplices, so that they or any of them be apprehended and convicted of the Offences aforesaid. By his Excellency's Command.

W. GREGORY.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—JUNE 21.

Butter, first Quality, (new)	92s. 0d.		per Cwt.
—— second,	—s. 0d.		per Cwt.
—— third,	—s. 0d.		per Cwt.
Tallow (rendered)	76s.	80s. 0d.	per Cwt.
Lard (flake)	45s. 0d.	48s. 0d.	per Cwt.
—— (casks, rendered)	47s. 0d.	50s. 0d.	per Cwt.
Singed Pigs,	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	per Cwt.
Scalded ditto,	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	per Cwt.
Beef,	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	per Cwt.
Oatmeal,	14s. 0d.	14s. 6d.	per Cwt.
Flour, first Quality,	—s. —d.	—s. —d.	per Bag
—— second,	56s. 0d.	60s. 0d.	per Bag
—— third,	32s. 0d.	40s. 0d.	per Bag
—— fourth,	24s. 0d.	28s. 0d.	per Bag
Wheat,	38s. 0d.	42s. 0d.	per Barrel.
Barley,	10s. 0d.	10s. 6d.	per Barrel.
Oats (common)	11s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	per Barrel.
—— (potatoe)	12s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	per Barrel.
Malt,	30s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	per Barrel.
Coals,	8s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	per Barrel.
Tallow (rough),	7s. 0d.	8s. 0d.	perStone.
Potatoes	4d.	to 5d.	perStone.
Beef (quarters),	4 d.	5 d.	per lb.
Beef (Joints),	5d.	6½d.	per lb.
Mutton (quarters),	5 d.	6 d.	per lb.
Mutton (Joints),	6d.	7 d.	per lb.
Pork,	2½d.	3d.	per lb.
Butter,	15d.	15d.	per lb.