

# Ramspey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,959.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1816.

PRICE FIVE PENCE.

## NOTICE.

**THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR IMPROVING THE PORT AND HARBOUR OF WATERFORD, &c. have postponed the Election of SECRETARY to the 24th of next Month. Applications of Candidates for the Office may be left with the Acting Secretary until the 23d; after that Day none will be received.**

By order,  
**ROBERT JACOB, Acting Sec.**  
Waterford, August 24, 1816.

## PIE & PENROSE NEVINS OFFER FOR SALE,

20 Pipes Spanish Red Wine,  
5 Puncheons Jamaica Rum,  
30 Puncheons Old Cork Whisky,  
30 Pipes Cider,  
20 Hogheads Vinegar,  
5 Tubs of Sweet and Bitter Almonds,  
15 Tons Tallow,  
20 Tons New Oak Bark,  
100 French Burr Stones,  
One Hundred Thousand Prime Philadelphia and New York Barrel and Hoghead Staves,  
Which they will dispose of on moderate Terms.  
Waterford, August 24, 1816.

## SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

WM. DUNN,  
CABINET MAKER, &c. &c.  
FETER-STREET.

WILL dispose of upwards of 400 worth of FURNITURE, valued at Prime Cost, by 400 Tickets at 4s each. He trusts that he will give such satisfaction by a proportionate Value, as has not hitherto appeared in the way of any Subscription Sale.

The following are some of the **CHIEF PRIZES**:  
12 Drawing-Room painted Mahogany Chairs, 20 s. d.  
A Set of Imperial Patent Tables, 14 0 0  
12 Parlour Chairs, 30s. per. 18 0 0  
12 Ditto Ditto, 18 13 0  
12 Ditto Ditto, 12 0 0  
A Standing Bedstead complete, 14 15 0  
A Side Board, 12 10 0  
Ditto Ditto, 7 0 0  
Ditto Ditto, 6 16 0  
Ditto Ditto, 5 0 0  
A Chamber Bedstead, 11 7 0  
A Backgammon, Chess, and Work Table, 5 0 0  
&c. &c. &c.

The Plan will appear, in Hand-bills, at full length, with a complete List of all the Prizes.  
The Drawings, by Lot, to take place on the First of October. Tickets to be had at Mr. DUNN'S, Peter-street, and at the Mirror and Chronicle-Offices.  
Peter-street, August 24, 1816.

## GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

**THE PUBLIC** are respectfully informed, that the **William and Mary Packet**, Captain MAULY, will sail for Bristol on **THURSDAY** next.  
The **Public** are respectfully informed, that the **GOVERNMENT VESSELS from Waterford to Bristol** sail **EVERY THURSDAY**. They are fitted up with elegant Accommodations for Passengers.  
Inquire, if by Letter, post paid, of the Captain, at the Commercial Hotel, Malin, or of Mr. WILLIAM PALMER, Agent, Quay, Waterford.  
N. B. Singular Vessels sail from Bristol to Waterford the same days.  
\* \* \* \* \*  
The **Cork and Bristol GOVERNMENT VESSELS** sail from Cork and Bristol every Tuesday and Saturday.  
Waterford, Aug. 27, 1816.

## THE BRILLIANT PORTABLE BLACKING.

**THIS BLACKING** requires only to be tried to prove its superiority for Brilliance of Polish, Perfection in Blackness, and its softening quality for the Leather; and is with confidence presented to the Public, as meriting in the highest degree the above Character, though but *Half the Price* of that imported from England in Jars.  
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**JOHN McKENNY, NEWRY:**  
Sold also by the following respectable Persons, many of whom, being Boot-makers of the first note, not only use it for finishing their Work, but recommend it to their Customers as a superior Article, viz.  
**Liverpool**—Messrs. Grady and Moss, Bootmakers, to the Duke of Gloucester.  
**Waterford**—Mr. Birnie, Quay; Mr. Bell, ditto; Mr. McCreedy, ditto; Mr. Deeny, ditto; Mr. Bull, ditto; Mr. Limerick, Mr. McDonnell, George-street; Mr. Tracy, ditto; Mr. Ryan, ditto.  
**Cork**—Mr. Deane, Patrick-street; Mr. Bolster, ditto; Mr. Coghlan, George-street; Mr. Byrne, ditto; Mr. O'Sullivan, South Quay; Mr. Kelly, ditto; Mr. Parry, Stephen-street; Mr. Keat, ditto; Mr. Kelly, ditto; Mrs. Goslin and Healy, Grafton-street; Mr. Ellis, ditto; Mr. Nolan, Salsburgh-street.

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## NAVIGATION-OFFICE,

23d AUGUST, 1816.  
**IN** pursuance of the **Provisions** contained in an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, entitled, "In Act for the Improvement of the Port and Harbour of Waterford, and for other purposes relating thereto," the **Directors General of Inland Navigation** give this Public Notice, that they are ready to receive **PROPOSITIONS** on **SINKING A CHANNEL, to the Depth of Seven Fathoms, under Low Water Obvious at Spring Tides, through the SHOALS, at that part of the River Suir called the FORD, about Two Miles below the City of Waterford, according to a Plan and Section which may be seen at this Office, and conformably to the following Specification**—

First, a Channel of Fifty Feet in Breadth to be sunk through the Center of the Upper and Lower Shoals, to the Depth above mentioned, after which the Remainder of the Width required shall be sunk to a similar Depth.  
So much as may be wanting for the proposed Pier, described on the Plan, shall be applied to that purpose, and the remainder discharged into the Deep Water of the King's Channel, near the Maclure Rock. The Stuff taken out of the Loozer Shallow to be discharged into the Deep Water below Berwick.

The Work to be prepared for by the Cube Yard to be sunk in the Excavation; but no allowance whatever to be made for Extra Depth of Water, beyond what is marked on the Plan, which may be seen at the Navigation-Office.  
Dredge Boats and Machinery to be furnished and kept in repair by the Directors General of Inland Navigation; but the Contractors must provide themselves with FRANKS, BARROWS, and all other necessary UTENSILS, and give sufficient Security for executing the Work in a correct and proper manner, according to the Directions of the Board's Officers.  
Proposals will be received until the 17th of September next.  
By order of the Directors General,  
**HENRY R. PAINE,**  
Assistant Secretary.

## TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.  
**THE HOUSE**, in Patrick-street, in which JAMES MERRILL is residing, within the Door of Bristol-street, at one of the best Situations in Waterford for any kind of Business. The House is in thorough Repair, a considerable Sum having been expended lately in improving it.  
Application to be made to JAMES MERRILL, Broad-street, Waterford, August 27, 1816.

## Extract of a Letter from the Agent to Lloyd's, at Genoa, dated Aug. 10.

"The Sardinian tartan, St. Vincent's, arrived here from Algiers, from whence she sailed the 29th ultimo. The Master states, that he left Algiers in consequence of a hint given to him, and adds, that the Deity will not allow the British Consul to quit Algiers. They were prepared to make a great defence, but did not expect an immediate attack. At his departure, numerous bales of wool were accumulated, for the purpose, as he understood, of laying on the decks of the fleet, which was all in the port, to prevent the ships being sunk by shells."

Dutch Papers, received this morning, contain under the head of Brussels, Aug. 14, the following article relative to the augmentation of the French army:

"It is reckoned, that the number of military of all ranks who are put upon half-pay is 300,000; and that those who have been discharged with unlimited furloughs may be estimated at 100,000. In order to draw as much advantage as possible from this mass, which is a constant burden on the treasury, the French Government has resolved to increase the army on active service to 200,000 men, and to this end to make a choice from the two above-mentioned classes, and a levy of men who have never served."

## The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27.

The great length of FOUCAULT'S Letter to the Duke of WELLINGTON has obliged us to postpone several articles, as well as such observations as that extraordinary Document is calculated to call forth. The proceedings in the London Common Hall shall be fully detailed on Thursday. In the mean time, the Resolutions will give our readers complete insight into the nature of these proceedings.

It appears pretty clear, that the Government of France is making great efforts to augment the military force, although the Journals are not permitted to say much on the subject.  
The King of the NETHERLANDS, by a Decree dated July 17, has ordered in his States the full and entire execution of the Law which prohibits resorting to the Roman See for dispensations, briefs, and rescripts, in spiritual and ecclesiastical matters, without having previously obtained the permission of the Sovereign. Matters relating to consanguinity are alone excepted. All dispensations, briefs, and rescripts of the SOVEREIGN PONTIFF, granted even after permission given by the KING to solicit them, are to remain null and void, without the royal execution. The mail of Friday was due when we went to Press.

The sum of £78 9s. 1d. was yesterday deposited in the Savings Bank.  
Doctor HENSONS, whose professional skill and successful practice are so eminently distinguished, is at present in this City, on his usual visit.

At the Court Assizes, Roger NEILL, a manufacturer of sail-cloth and canvas, was prosecuted by the Trustees of the Linen Board, on a charge of perjury, and also of conspiracy to defraud the King. After a long trial, he was acquitted of the perjury, but convicted of the conspiracy.

Due attention shall be paid to Correspondents as usual.

Committed to the County Gaol, on Saturday last, by Richard P. O'Shea, Esq.—Mathias Flinn, charged with entering the out-houses of the Lynches and Power of Ballyvolane, and feloniously taking thereout 12 Erkins of butter. Yesterday, by Richard English, Esq.—Thomas Mulcahy and William Dalton, charged on oath with having unlawfully assembled in arms on the night of the 17th instant, and forcibly entering the dwelling-house of Andrew Walsh, of Cross, and feloniously plundering it of three casks of butter.

Conk, Aug. 22.—This day, at 10 o'clock, the Assizes Commission was opened before Mr. Sergeant Johnson, in the City Court, when the following Grand Jurors were sworn:

- Sir Nath. C. Callahan, Bart. M. P. Foreman.
- Sir David Perrier, Joseph Leverrier.
- George Keppel, George Sealy Waggott.
- John Forster, William Parker.
- William Lamey, Charles Perry.
- Henry Bagwell, Chas. Evans, jun.
- Thomas Gibbins, Daniel Kinsman.
- John M'Carthy, Peter M'Carthy.
- Richard Digby, Stephen Roche.
- William Buteed, George Campbell.
- William Jameson, jun. William Crawford.
- James Casey, Esqrs.

Aug. 21.—This morning Mr. Justice Mayne opened the Commission in the County Court, immediately after which the following Grand Jury was sworn:

- Hoar. R. Harv. M. P. Foreman.
- Richard H. Townsend, Jos. Deane Freeman.
- W. H. M. Holder, Thos. Newman.
- John M'Carthy, Jas. M'Carthy.
- W. H. W. Newhouse, W. H. Herrick.
- Samuel Townsend, John Franks.
- William Watson, Henry Wallis.
- Thos. E. Treacy, William Coppinger.
- John Smith Barry, Adam Newman.
- Seam White, Jos. Capel Fitzgerald.
- Jeannot Browne, W. Ashby Ashby.
- M. Gould Adams, A. Stoughton, Esqrs.

Limerick, Aug. 24.—We are concerned to mention, that on Wednesday night seven men burglariously entered Birchwood, the much-admired seat of Lant James Kiggell, Esq. near Glim, in this County, on the banks of the Shannon, and after using the most dreadful imprecations against Mr. Kiggell, and trying the servants, whom they swore to know if he was at home, rifled the house of every portable article they could take away, and destroyed nearly all the furniture; the infamous fellows were not satisfied without taking off the rings from the finger of his mother, Mrs. Kiggell, and her daughter, Miss Jenkins, who were on a

visit there. Most fortunately, Mr. Kiggell, who was perfectly unarmed, secreted himself so completely, that he escaped the vigilance of these blood-thirsty villains, who vowed they wished for his life. The perpetrators, after robbing the house, went to the lawn for fresh instructions from their companions, who were in considerable numbers.

## LIMERICK RACES (NEWCASTLE COURSE).

FIRST DAY—THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1816.  
£30—20 mile heats.  
Mr. A. G. Creagh's c. - - - - - 1 1  
--- Copley's Steersman - - - - - broke down.  
--- Fitzshon's Sir Michael - - - - - 2 2  
--- Villiers' Dora - - - - - 3 4  
--- O'Brien's Revenge - - - - - 4 3  
Others not placed.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1816.  
Fifty-Pounds Hunters' Plate, to Stakers of 5s. each, to horses, &c. that have been fairly bled, qualification on each before starting; three mile heats, second horse to save his skin.  
Col. Vandeleur's 3 yrs. old, by Hawthorn, - - - 1 1  
Hon. Mr. Bingham's Dony Boy, - - - - - 2 3  
Hon. Mr. Percell's Diamond, - - - - - 3 2  
--- O'Brien's Belcher, - - - - - 4 4  
--- O'Brien's Eagle, - - - - - not placed.  
--- Croker's Roderick Dhuu, - - - - - }  
--- Cadmore's, - - - - - } not placed.  
--- Jones's Kick'em before you, - - - - - }

This day very great sport is expected—five horses are to start for the valuable Dixon stakes of 460 guineas; and between the heats, a sporting bagged fox will be shooed before Mr. Evans's celebrated pack of hounds.

A match for 200 Guineas is also to be run for between Mr. Roysse's ch. f. Mermaid, and Mr. Copley's c. Rubens.

Cher Races commence on the 25th Sept. next. Limerick Chronicle.

BIRTHS.—In London, the Hon. Mrs. Westly, of a daughter.—At Merrion-row, Dublin, the Lady of the Rev. Deao of Ross, of a son and heir.—At the house of her father, on the Quay, Mrs. Kehoe, wife of Mr. Richard Kehoe, of Monaghan, Co. Carlow, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.—On Friday last, at Clonlara Church, Vere D. U. Hunt, Esq. of Friarstown, in the County of Limerick, to Jane, daughter and bresser of the late Henry Hunt, Esq. of Golden Garden, in the County of Tipperary.

In France, J. Burke, Esq. of Great-Cudde, to the Countess of Harcourt, daughter of Sir John Burke, Bart. to Louisa, daughter of Sir William Manners, Bart.—Howard P. Cahel, Esq. of Dublin, to Eliza, only daughter of William Laurence, of Silvermines, in the County of Tipperary.

In London, were re-married (having been previously married in Scotland), by the special direction of the Lord Chancellor, and with the entire approbation of both families, Edward Gibson Wakefield, Esq. eldest son of Edward Wakefield, Esq. of Pall Mall, Esq. of Ganton, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Thomas C. Parry, Esq. of Ganton.

At Clontarf, George Lee, Esq. of very Old Haas, to Frances Margarita, second daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Moore, one of the Judges in the Court of Common Pleas, Ireland.—In the Church of St. Michael, Oliver Carr, Esq. of Dublin, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Lightowler, of Weald, Esq.—In London, the Hon. John Fitzgibbon, eldest son of Lord Arden, to the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Ann Brodrick—Hall Stephen Bloomington, Esq. of the County of Waterford, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Thomas C. Parry, Esq. of Ganton.

DEATHS.—On Saturday last, at her Mother's house in King-street, in her thirteenth year, Miss Grace D. Cherry, daughter of the late Robert Cherry, of this City, Esq.—The early death of this young Lady is deeply to be deplored, as she possessed a most peculiar disposition and promising spirit, which peculiarly endeared her to her relatives and friends.—On Sunday, suddenly, at Ballymacree, Mrs. Mary Ann Baker, wife of Mr. P. Baker, of Michael-street.

At Broadford, Mrs. Frances O'Shaughnessy, Francis O'Meara, Esq. one of the assessors for the County of Clare.—In London, Nathaniel Scully, Esq. 4th son, son of Edmund Scully, Esq. of Tipperary—a young Gentleman much lamented.—In London, Mrs. J. A. Frabur, wife of Abraham Frabur, Esq. R. N. and third daughter of Mrs. Ann Frabur, of the late Thomas C. Parry, Esq.—In Dublin, street, Cork, Mrs. John Coghlan.—In London, Lady Susan Clinton, wife of Lieut. General Sir Henry Clinton, G. C. B. and sister of the Earl of Weymouth and March.—At Salford-upon-Tyne, Elizabeth, daughter of John Franks, Esq. in the County of Tipperary, Esq.—At Kapany Banya, in Hungary, a person named Michael Klaus, at the age of 125 years. He saw three centuries, and was married three times, the last time at the age of 114. The number of his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, up to the 4th generation, was seventy.

## PORT-NEWS—PASSAGE, AUGUST 26.

ARRIVED.  
23d—Broadford Packet, Hdg. Bristol, baggage.  
24th—Victory Transport, Evans, Bristol, luggage; Hercules, Harris, Swansea, colts; Louisa, Evans, Milford, ballast; Sandwich Packet; Pigeon, Williams, Cork, Irish spirits; William an Mary, Maudslayi, Liverpool, ballast; William Packet, Nally, Ocean—Caroline Castle, Glasgow—Hope, Llewellyn—Grace and Peggy, Nicholas—and Expedition, Harris, Swansea, colts; Minerva, English—and Good Intent, Morgan, Newport, colts; Molly, Griffin, Cardigan, Col. and Charming, Nally, Liverpool, ballast; Hope, Stewart, Dublin, ballast; Passage Revenue barge.

25th—Four Brothers, Allen, Weymouth, ballast; Good Packet; Marsy, Quinlan, Plover, Newcastle; Prince William, Col. and Charming, Nally, Liverpool, ballast; Hope, Stewart, Dublin, ballast; Passage Revenue barge.

26th—Union Packet, Col. and Charming, Nally, Liverpool, ballast; Hope, Stewart, Dublin, ballast; Passage Revenue barge.

27th—Union Packet, Col. and Charming, Nally, Liverpool, ballast; Hope, Stewart, Dublin, ballast; Passage Revenue barge.

28th—Union Packet, Col. and Charming, Nally, Liverpool, ballast; Hope, Stewart, Dublin, ballast; Passage Revenue barge.

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Sold also by the following respectable Persons, many of whom, being Boot-makers of the first note, not only use it for finishing their Work, but recommend it to their Customers as a superior Article, viz.  
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First, a Channel of Fifty Feet in Breadth to be sunk through the Center of the Upper and Lower Shoals, to the Depth above mentioned, after which the Remainder of the Width required shall be sunk to a similar Depth.  
So much as may be wanting for the proposed Pier, described on the Plan, shall be applied to that purpose, and the remainder discharged into the Deep Water of the King's Channel, near the Maclure Rock. The Stuff taken out of the Loozer Shallow to be discharged into the Deep Water below Berwick.

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**ROBERT JACOB, Acting Sec.**  
Waterford, August 24, 1816.

## PIE & PENROSE NEVINS OFFER FOR SALE,

20 Pipes Spanish Red Wine,  
5 Puncheons Jamaica Rum,  
30 Puncheons Old Cork Whisky,  
30 Pipes Cider,  
20 Hogheads Vinegar,  
5 Tubs of Sweet and Bitter Almonds,  
15 Tons Tallow,  
20 Tons New Oak Bark,  
100 French Burr Stones,  
One Hundred Thousand Prime Philadelphia and New York Barrel and Hoghead Staves,  
Which they will dispose of on moderate Terms.  
Waterford, August 24, 1816.

## THE BRILLIANT PORTABLE BLACKING.

**THIS BLACKING** requires only to be tried to prove its superiority for Brilliance of Polish, Perfection in Blackness, and its softening quality for the Leather; and is with confidence presented to the Public, as meriting in the highest degree the above Character, though but *Half the Price* of that imported from England in Jars.  
A Pot of this Blacking, containing a Quarter of a Pound, is sold for *Two Pence*, which, being blended in soft Water, makes a Pint of liquid, or it may be mixed in small Quantities, occasionally, at the option of the User. Prepared and Sold, Wholesale, by  
**JOHN McKENNY, NEWRY:**  
Sold also by the following respectable Persons, many of whom, being Boot-makers of the first note, not only use it for finishing their Work, but recommend it to their Customers as a superior Article, viz.  
**Liverpool**—Messrs. Grady and Moss, Bootmakers, to the Duke of Gloucester.  
**Waterford**—Mr. Birnie, Quay; Mr. Bell, ditto; Mr. McCreedy, ditto; Mr. Deeny, ditto; Mr. Bull, ditto; Mr. Limerick, Mr. McDonnell, George-street; Mr. Tracy, ditto; Mr. Ryan, ditto.  
**Cork**—Mr. Deane, Patrick-street; Mr. Bolster, ditto; Mr. Coghlan, George-street; Mr. Byrne, ditto; Mr. O'Sullivan, South Quay; Mr. Kelly, ditto; Mr. Parry, Stephen-street; Mr. Keat, ditto; Mr. Kelly, ditto; Mrs. Goslin and Healy, Grafton-street; Mr. Ellis, ditto; Mr. Nolan, Salsburgh-street.

**ALSO TO BE HAD, at JOHN BULL'S, and JAMES A. BURN'S, Chronicle-Offices, MCKENNY'S DURABLE MARKING INK** (Price 1s. 6d. per Gallon), which on trial will be found far superior to any thing of the kind ever offered to the Public.

## NAVIGATION-OFFICE,

23d AUGUST, 1816.  
**IN** pursuance of the **Provisions** contained in an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, entitled, "In Act for the Improvement of the Port and Harbour of Waterford, and for other purposes relating thereto," the **Directors General of Inland Navigation** give this Public Notice, that they are ready to receive **PROPOSITIONS** on **SINKING A CHANNEL, to the Depth of Seven Fathoms, under Low Water Obvious at Spring Tides, through the SHOALS, at that part of the River Suir called the FORD, about Two Miles below the City of Waterford, according to a Plan and Section which may be seen at this Office, and conformably to the following Specification**—

First, a Channel of Fifty Feet in Breadth to be sunk through the Center of the Upper and Lower Shoals, to the Depth above mentioned, after which the Remainder of the Width required shall be sunk

LONDON.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23.

Stocks this day at One. 3 per Cent. Cons. 61 1/2 1/2 4 per Cent. 78 7/8 1/2 Do. for Account 61 1/2 1/2 5 per Cent. 82 1/2 1/2 5 per Cent. Red. 82 1/2 1/2 India Stock

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has taken nourishment more freely, has slept a great part of the night, and is gradually getting better.

We received this morning the Paris Papers of Tuesday. Of the recent events at Nancy and Strasbourg they make not the slightest mention; but they are eager to publish an account of some disturbances at Metz between the Prussians and Austrians.

The American squadron in the Mediterranean is said to have appeared before Algiers, and demanded satisfaction from the Dey for having violated the late Treaty with America.

The Commodore demanded the release of all the Christian slaves. This surprised the Dey, who thought his sending his own nephew would be deemed reparation enough.

The Order of Malta is to expire gradually; and thus all the reports of Lyssa, or some other territory, being about to be ceded to them, prove to have been unfounded.

The funds remain low, but steady. The exchange upon this country is rather high; 25f. 30c. at 30 days, and 25f. 10c. at three months.

A letter from our private Correspondent repeats the opinion contained in a former communication from him, of a change of Ministry being about to take place previously to the convocation of the Chambers.

We copy the following paragraph from the Stamford Paper we received this morning. A more daring attempt to intimidate and check the course of justice has seldom occurred in our annals.

These Papers furnish details of some most horrible crimes committed, and by young persons. Among them is the poisoning of her father and mother by a girl only 16 years of age.

The harvest has commenced near Paris, and is said to be abundant. It is reported, that there is a likelihood of war being avoided between Spain and the United States of America upon the subject of Florida.

As far as we have been able to form an opinion, justice seems to be on the side of Spain; but we shall regret to find her engaged in war at the present moment. Much time must yet elapse before she can recover from the exhaustion produced by the infamous invasion of her territories by Bonaparte.

Her American Colonies have taken advantage of her difficulties at home, to rise against her authority, and from them, we fear, she could expect little or no support. -- Ibid.

We are extremely happy to find that trade is reviving very fast, and that more business has been done at the Custom-house, within the last week, than for a considerable time past; and we have additional satisfaction in stating, that the revenue is daily increasing. -- Ibid.

When the Party call out for retrenchment and economy, they hope to persuade the People that both are resisted by the Ministers. Let us shew, however, what the fact is, and from that showing it will appear that Ministers have been adopting a regular system of retrenchment without noise, without clamour, and without boasting.

We know that they have already, since the adjournment of Parliament, reduced the army 10,000 men. That the Ordnance expenditure is reduced from four millions to one.

That the Commissariat Department is extremely reduced. That in the Barrack Department two of the Commissioners have been reduced, and the other part of the Establishment has been also reduced.

That the Transport Department is entirely abolished. That the Commissary in Chief has been abolished, and the Establishment reduced.

That about one-third of the Inspectors-General, Inspectors and Surveyors of Taxes, are to be reduced. That the West India Commissioners are to be reduced from five to three.

The Medical Board to be reduced to one Member. The Land Tax Registry Office is to be reduced. And that investigations for the purpose of other reductions are still going on.

It will then be seen (we shall in a few days publish some further details on the subject), with what little reason, and in what utter ignorance, charges have been brought, and complaints made, that there has been a settled design to resist retrenchment on the part of the Government. -- Ibid.

In some German Papers, arrived this morning, we have seen an article mentioning the capture of five out of six of the corsairs that escaped from Tunis. Six of them was still at sea between Smyrna and Mytilene, and apprehensions were entertained, that the Princess of Wales would be made a prize of her polemic being in those seas.

posed of, of fine quality, obtained Monday's prices, whilst all other descriptions were 2s. per quarter cheaper. The supply of Oats is large, and having but few buyers, the trade was exceedingly dull at a decline of 1s. per quarter. In Barley, Peas, and Beans, there is no alteration.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24.

A Holiday at the Bank.

The accounts received this morning, relative to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, are as favourable as possible. Two of his Royal Highness's Physicians have taken their leave.

We have received the Paris Papers of Wednesday last. The Duke of Wellington arrived at Paris on Tuesday afternoon.

The Journal of the Drome contains an article, dated from Valence on the 9th, stating, that "from Marseilles we learn, that the Americans have bombarded Algiers. Lord Exmouth, according to this account, will have little to do. We expect the details of this event."

Another of those trials, *par contumace*, has taken place—the trial of General Lallemand the elder, for having quitted the Department of the Aisne, where he commanded, to join Lefebvre Desnoettes' expedition against La Fere. He was found guilty and condemned to death. The other Lallemand is to be tried next. Both are in America.

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In some of the County Papers we see that efforts are made to create sympathy for these men, and to induce a belief that their conduct has been produced by distress and want. That would not afford the least justification of riot and disturbance, were it true. But it is notoriously false.

These Ludites would aggravate distress instead of alleviating it. Their detestable practices, to destroy the means of employment, to dry up the sources by which industry is nourished. They are the bitterest and deadliest enemies to their country in their hearts; for, by preventing the use of that machinery which gives our trade such superiority and circulation in all other countries, they would render us dependent upon foreigners. Such are the Ludites.

The following is the paragraph from the Stamford Paper:--

"The late trial at Nottingham of the Ludites lasted till half-past two o'clock on the Sunday morning! As the evening advanced, the conduct of the audience, particularly in the outer hall, became very tumultuous; the lights were put out by the crowd, who called out, 'No lights here!' Every thing in favour of the Prisoners was applauded by clapping of hands; and when the Prisoners were declared Not Guilty, the verdict was received with three cheers within the hall, and three times three without. Upwards of two thousand men were collected, the major part of whom had sticks, and some are supposed to have had pistols concealed. What the effect would have been, had a verdict of Guilty been pronounced against the Prisoners, it is shocking to think of! It is confidently said, that no more Assizes will be held at Nottingham, but that Newark will in future be the Assize Town for the County."

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

Long before the causes of the present distress were seen so terrible in their effects as we now find them, we repeatedly pressed the necessity of economy and retrenchment. Again and again we urged, that the Nation could not long bear the heavy burdens which were laid upon her, and which were daily increased by profligate and wasteful expenditure--that the time would arrive when, like the loaded camel, she would sink under the last stroke. As often have we had melancholy occasions to remark the ignorance, or apathy, or both, of Ministers, who still continued equally deaf to the repeated groans of their nearly expiring Country, and to the wise remonstrances of those who wished to save it.

For some time, the existence of the distress was denied, and with unblushing effrontery we were told, that "our commerce, manufactures, and revenue, were in a flourishing condition." At length, this plea is given up; the distress is admitted; and now we are told, that Ministers are doing every thing in their power to remove it by "adopting a regular system of economy and retrenchment." We ask where are the proofs? But Ministers would tell us, because they--modest souls!--are doing the thing without noise, without clamour, and without boasting!

Happily for the consolation of addressed People, this modesty is solely confined to the Ministers themselves. It has not extended to all their retainers, and accordingly we find one of the Treasury Secretaries, in *The Courier* of yesterday, has had the impudence to open a part of his budget, and let out some of those good works which

were intended to be referred for public knowledge till the beginning of the next Session. We suspect who this wicked wag is, and in gratitude for the information he has given, we must caution him not to anticipate a second time the triumph which Ministers reserved for themselves by the sudden disclosure of their economical exertions. But let us examine the proofs of Ministerial economy which have been thus unwarily disclosed. "Ten thousand men," says the writer, "have been reduced from the army since the adjournment." We are not informed whether this reduction has been made from our military establishment at home, or from the whole *peace establishment* of 150,000 men (not including officers). But in either case we ask, are they not part of that vast force, every man of which was declared to be essentially necessary for our security abroad and at home? If they were essentially necessary then, they are so still, for nothing has happened since to render them less so. If they were not necessary then, and we have contended and do contend they were not, why were they voted? Why was the country burdened, even for three months, with the support of ten thousand unnecessary troops? We leave Ministers or their scribes to answer these questions, and to take credit for their economy, as they must do in this instance, at the expense of their efficiency. But, writing for a moment this argument, we contend, that the longer continuance of these 10,000 men in arms, and we might well add, of 30 or 40,000 more, was not necessary to the state, and if so, the reduction of them is not that economy for which any credit is due to Ministers; and the only praise which they can get for it is at best the negative one of not doing an unconstitutional act; for, to keep up unnecessary troops, is highly unconstitutional, and might subject Ministers to an impeachment for having advised it. National economy, strictly speaking, does not consist in getting rid of unnecessary expense, but in confining our expenditure to what is essential for the well-being of the State. Doing away with what is unnecessary in our expenditure would be retrenchment; and that kind of retrenchment which it would be criminal not to practise; but doing away with what may be useful, but not essentially necessary, is what can only be called economy, and it is that kind of economy which the distresses of the Nation loudly and imperatively demand. We now proceed to examine the other instances of what the writer in *The Courier* calls economy. He says, "The Ordnance expenditure is reduced from four millions to one." In the first place, we deny that this has been done since the adjournment; and in the next we ask, in the name of common sense, why should it not have been reduced? We are not at peace; the expense reduced was a war expenditure, and if the writer in *The Courier* wishes to give Ministers credit for economy in the reduction, we tell him he has done too little--he ought to have added, a great part of the Navy and some of the Army have been reduced. But he goes on, and says, "The Commissariat Department is extremely reduced. In the Barrack Department two of the Commissioners have been reduced, and the other part of the establishment has been also reduced. The Transport Department is entirely abolished. The Commissary in Chief has been abolished, and the establishment reduced." We have put these items in the economical list together, because one simple answer will do for all. There is now nothing to be done in those departments, and continuing them would be the extreme of profligacy in expenditure. If Ministers think themselves entitled to receive any praise for not being profligate in this instance, they may have it. The next instance of economy is truly ludicrous. The writer says, "one-third of the Inspectors General, Inspectors and Surveyors of Taxes, are to be reduced." We say that Ministers are entitled to no praise for intending to reduce one-third of those Officers. Two-thirds of them ought to have been reduced two months ago. The Property Tax no longer exists, and we assert, that one-third of the present number of Officers would be fully sufficient to collect in the arrears. The writer goes on:-- "The West India Commissioners are to be reduced from five to three. The Medical Board to be reduced to one Member, and the Land Tax Registry Office is to be reduced." In these last three, which are only reductions in prospect, we wish to give Ministers credit as far as they go. The reductions, though small, look like the kind of economy which the present state of the Country calls for. We admit, that the whole of the present number in the Medical Board and West India Commissioners may be useful, but if they are all not essential to the transacting the business in those departments, and that it can be done with less, the reduction ought to be made, and when made, we shall call it economy. But then we ask, in the name of common sense, in the name of justice, in the name of the Nation, and in the name of the suffering Country, which is now sinking under its many sacrifices and privations, if Ministers so far admit the necessity of retrenchment, as to dismiss officers with comparatively small salaries, whose services may be useful, but are not essential, why will they continue men with immensely large salaries, who are neither essential nor useful? Why, if they be in earnest in retrenchment, will they deprive A. and B., who do something, of £2,500 and £2,000 a year, and continue £30,000 and £29,000 a year to C. and D. for doing nothing? These are questions which a man of the most common understanding in the community will ask, and by which he may form a fair estimate of the ministerial claims to the praise of economy. The fact is, and we dare the proof of its negative,

Ministers have not been economical, are not economical, and will never be economical, unless they are forced to be so by the constitutional exertions of the People.

FROM THE COURIER.

It is not, we apprehend, believed by the Country at large, that the Opposition, when they clamour for retrenchment, are seriously desirous that Ministers should adopt it; for when they find that Ministers have adopted it, they are not a bit less bitter against them. We mentioned yesterday some of the retrenchments that had been made, others that were intended, adding, that investigation was still going on, in order to ascertain what further retrenchments could be effected. Does this afford them pleasure--not the least. We said, that 10,000 men had been reduced from the army since the adjournment--upon which they say, "we are not informed whether this reduction has been made from our military establishment at home or from the whole peace establishment of 150,000 men." But the saving by the reduction of so many men is the same to the Country, from whatever part of the establishment it may be made. Then the Ordnance--we said it had been reduced from 4 millions to 1. Upon which they ask in the name of common sense (rather a new ally of the Party's), why should it not have been reduced? Well! but is not this reduction a retrenchment of so much expenditure--a retrenchment of three millions in one department? They exclaim, "retrench! retrench! Ministers refuse all retrenchment." They persist in carrying on a system of extravagance, are deaf to all idea of economy and reduction." To this charge we reply by exhibiting proofs of retrenchment, and thus shewing how unfounded the accusation was, to which all their reply is, "why should it not have been reduced? But we ought to have added--a great part of the navy, and some of the army, have been reduced." We may safely supply this addition--a great part of the navy, and some of the army, have been reduced. We proceeded next to other departments--the Commissariat, Barrack, Transport, and Commissary in Chief, shewing reductions in all. Upon this they observe, that "one single answer will do for all--there is now nothing to be done in these departments; and continuing them would be the extreme of profligacy in expenditure." Well, but they have not been continued. But let it not be forgotten, that they insisted, that no retrenchment would be adopted; the falsehood of which charge we have thus exposed. We come next to the intended reduction of one-third of the Inspectors-General, Inspectors, and Surveyors of Taxes. This is characterised as ludicrous. But is it not, we ask again, reduction of expenditure? Of the reduction in the number of West India Commissioners--in the Medical Board and Land Tax Registry Office--they confess that these are reductions which "look like the kind of economy which the present state of the Country calls for." But then they ask, why will "Ministers deprive A. and B., who do something, of £2,500 and £2,000 a year, and continue £30,000 and £29,000 a year to C. and D. for doing nothing?" Admitting, for the sake of argument, that any persons had allowances to that amount, we beg to ask in what way Ministers could deprive them of them? These places are for the lives of the possessors--certain fees or allowances are attached to them. They may be too large; we are not disposed to deny this; but can Ministers turn out the possessors? Many of them have been bestowed by former administrations. The Opposition possess them as well as those connected with Ministers. In some papers we have seen persons enumerated, and among them we find not only the living, but the dead--the late Marquis of Buckingham, for instance. But the reformers seem anxious not only to touch Civil Appointments, but Church Dignities. They tell us of the Archbishop of Canterbury having so much, and the Bishops so much, and call out for retrenching and reducing their incomes. So--they would seize the property of the Church. This, to be sure, would be in strict imitation of the reformers in France. Upon quite as just a principle, might they carry their principle of plunder further, and diminish the incomes which individuals receive from lands or funds. If they begin by fixing the amount of what any person ought to give to charitable subscriptions, the transition is easy to their fixing the amount of what he ought to spend for the maintenance of himself and his family. We must not forget, however, to do this justice to the Reformers--what they preach to others, they take care not to practise themselves. They would be very liberal of any other person's property than their own. *Open sesoiana!* for the purposes of others--*Shut sesoiana!* for their own! They are quite ready to say what this or that person should contribute, but they take especial care not to contribute any thing themselves. Oh, but we forget! They act upon principle! It is only their abundant kindness for the distressed that makes them stingy and close-fisted! They are "disparagingly impressed with the painful apprehension, that the salaries of many thousands of our countrymen will, in the event, be aggravated rather than alleviated by substitution." So says one of the Resolutions passed.

At a Meeting or Assembly of the Mayor, Aldermen and Liverymen of the several Companies of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled, at the Guildhall of the said City, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of August, 1816.

Resolved, That the Mayor, Aldermen and Liverymen do hereby certify, that the said Resolutions, passed at the Meeting of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Liverymen, on the 23rd day of August, 1816, are hereby confirmed and approved.

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The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29.

No question has been raised as to the authenticity of *Foran's* Letter to the Duke of Wellington, published at full length in our paper of Tuesday, and the production bears internal and conclusive evidence, that it is genuine. On this subject the *Morning Chronicle* has the following observations:--

"*Foran's* letter contains an exact picture of that convulsed, ill-treated, and wretchedly administered country, France. No man living is more fitted for the task; his picture of the state of parties in France is most probably drawn with great fidelity; for he addresses it to a man who has also excellent channels of information, and who could instantly detect him in any misrepresentation, had he hazarded such. It is also written for the perusal of those Statesmen and Sovereigns who had the regulation of French affairs, and who also may be presumed to be well-informed of the topics which form the ground-work of his letter. As to his own justifications--that is a matter of very inferior consideration. What we wanted was an exact picture of a Country whose internal condition will long have so much influence upon the repose and well-being of the rest of Europe; and which passion, prejudice, and interest, are always on the alert to keep from general view. To execute this task, who so competent as M. *Foran*?"

The ampest Report that has reached us of the proceedings at the Meeting of the London Common Hall is given in this day's paper. The Resolutions passed upon the occasion were published on the 2nd day. How a Petition to the Prince Regent, founded upon these Resolutions, will be received by his Royal Highness, and what answer will be returned, are matters which will speedily make their appearance.

Private letters from Madrid say, that the despotism of FERDINAND has become so relaxed as to arrest those who were already his prisoners. On the 15th of July, during the silence of the night, the following Liburales, confined at Ceuta to hard labour, were torn from their pallets--Arguelles, Alvarez, Guerra, Merino, Riego, Goyochena, Sarrano, Calvo, Puga, Mereguez, Rerez, Rosa, together with several others; and, in the very same state in which they were seized, were conveyed on board a vessel, under an extraordinary parade of armed troops. They were instantly loaded with irons, and the vessel immediately put to sea. Their destination was unknown. It was thought by some, that they were to be conveyed to the desert Island of Alboran, opposite to Mellilla, near the African coast, but others were extremely apprehensive of some fatal event, and the whole of the Patriots had become alarmed for their safety.

Private letters from Spain say, that the machine of Government cannot possibly go on, and that, the day when last expected, it will stop of itself, by each piece falling from its place. "The troops, ragged and hungry, now begin to take an active part, and to raise their voices against their rulers. The murmurs of the chiefs and soldiers continue, and they do not hesitate to cry out, that the King thinks of nothing but fattening his stables and canons, while, in the mean time, he suffers the troops to die through hunger." FERDINAND had ordered the troops to be regularly paid; but this has raised them the more, because they had only tended to declare to them what their rights are, without answering the main end, namely, that of being paid.

The London Journals of Sunday brought no intelligence deserving of even the slightest notice. No Mass die.

It will be seen from an Advertisement, that an important discovery in Medicine has been made by a Gentleman of this City, whose professional skill and experience must secure for him the unreserved confidence of the Public. The disease to which we allude has hitherto been deemed incurable, but its treatment by Dr. HIGGINS has happily succeeded in producing its complete removal, and in preventing its recurrence. He has patiently watched the progress of the means he has used, and has ascertained beyond all question their efficacy. This is one of the most salubrious and salutary discoveries that has ever been made to the Science of Medicine, and the benevolence of the design gives it a higher claim on public gratitude.

The English Number of Mr. McClellan's History of the French Revolution was published yesterday.

At a Meeting of the Ladies Theatre make their appearance this evening for the last time during the season, and the excellence of their performance, together with the interest of the entertainments they have selected, cannot fail to attract a numerous and respectable Audience. On this occasion they have a peculiar object of Charity in contemplation, and the benevolence of the design gives it a higher claim on public gratitude.

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Kinsale for money, and on his return must have been way-laid, and in order to rob him was thus strangled and left in the barbarous state we have described. We have heard further particulars respecting this horrible transaction, but which for the present, we forbear mentioning, as an inquiry was to be yesterday held on the body, the result of which we hope to learn.--*Full-gener.*

CHURCH V. ENGLAND.--The Court was occupied the whole of this day in trying a cause of Libel, in which the Rev. Freeman Wills Crofts, and the Rev. John England, proprietor of the *Mercantile Chronicle*, was Defendant. The cause of action was publishing in the above Paper a paragraph, for the insertion of which Mr. Crofts laid his damages at £1000. The Jury, after having retired for a short time, found a verdict for the Plaintiff, damages £200, and 6d. costs.--*Cork Advertiser.*

LIMERICK, Aug. 26.--On Monday last, the wife of Mr. John Holloway, of Cratloe, died in consequence of the fright she received, the week before the Assizes of Emis; several villains having attempted to level her house, in consequence of her husband having been suspected of having given information against some of the people who attacked the dwelling of James Gearan, of Bunratty. Thus an honest and prudent woman has been taken from her husband and family by the daring and ungodly wickedness of those villains; our only wish is, that the neighbouring Gentlemen will not cease in their exertions to bring them before the injured laws of their Country.

Saturday, at three o'clock, John Thomas, of Camarg, in the Liberties of this City, underwent the awful sentence of the law, by being hanged, pursuant to sentence, for a rape on Anne Joyce--the unfortunate man (who has left a wife far advanced in pregnancy) appeared truly penitent. The Sheriff humanely postponed the execution of the sentence until the above hour, being after the arrival of the Dublin Mail, as it was reported that there was some expectation of a respite.--*Limerick Evening Post.*

LIMERICK RACES (NEWCASTLE COURSE). SATURDAY, AUGUST 24. Dutton Stakes--for 400 Guineas--2 years old 1 Mile. Mr. Rose's c. 1 Mr. Cochrane's b. 2 Mr. Lyon's b. h. 3 Mr. Dixon's c. 4

Same day, a Match between Mr. Rose and Mr. Cochrane, for 200 Guineas, one 2 mile heat, won by Mr. Rose. SAME DAY. 2 1/2 Plate for well-bred Horses--best of 2 Mile Horses. Captain Joyce's b. h. 1 Mr. Cochrane's c. 2 Mr. Rose's c. 3

Diagonals, Aug. 24.--Our worthy Mayor elect has, with feelings that do him infinite honour, intimated his wish to several Members of the Corporation, that the dinner usually given on Michaelmas-day should be dispensed with, in consequence of the unparalleled pressure of the times on the manufacturing poor of this town and neighbourhood--reserving the funds expended on that entertainment, for such purposes of aid to the local distress of the town as may be deemed expedient. The Corporation are to assemble to give their sanction to the benevolent and very considerate wish of Colonel Foster; and we have no doubt it will be met by them with corresponding feelings of satisfaction.

CONVICTS, Aug. 25.--On Saturday morning, at seven o'clock, a squadron of the 7th Dragoon Guards assembled in front of our County Gaol; soon afterwards, the unfortunate men, Herick and Cullen, were escorted out of prison, and being placed in an open carriage, with two Roman Catholic Clergymen, set off for Banbury, the place of execution. The Regiment stationed in Cashel were upon the ground before their arrival, as well as many Magistrates from the surrounding Country, and a vast concourse of People. Previous to the execution, Cullen acknowledged, that he knew the conspiracy for taking away the life of Mr. Baker had existed, and lamented that he had not used his utmost efforts to prevent it; but Herick, who was one of the actual murderers, preserved a sullen silence to the last. The body of the former was given to his friends, but that of the latter was brought to the Gaol of Clonmel, where it was prepared for the gibbet, and sent out on Monday morning to Golden, where it was hung in chains. May these terrible examples serve as a warning to deter from wickedness and crime--for the hand of God seems to have an almost visible agency in bringing forth the darkest and bloodiest conspiracies.--*Limerick.*

A few days ago, a woman left her infant in its cradle at Ballypatrick, while she went to the mountain to cut turf, and in her absence, a pig lacerated the leg of the poor baby, inasmuch that it will be a cripple for life, should it survive the injury. Cautious like these ought to be useful to people who keep pigs; but they are generally disregarded.--*Ibid.*

NEWRY, Aug. 20.--An unfortunate accident occurred at Anahone Colliery, near Newtowntown, on Friday, the 10th instant. Mr. Falls had commenced sinking a new pit, about two days previous, which was sunk to the top of the coals. On the morning of that day, the men reported the air to be bad. The undershaft steward desired them not to go down into the pit containing the foul air, but to descend into the other one adjoining, (as it was like all the pits a double one), and to act a communication between the two shafts. One of the men, who had been working, contrary to all directions, came up, and descended into the shaft where the foul air was, to act a communication (as is supposed) between the two shafts.

about ten minutes after, Mr. Falls happened to come to the pit, and just at that moment the miner, Thomas Brannagan, called to be pulled up. The gin boy drove the horse, and it was perceived that Brannagan had fallen out of the sinking bucket. Mr. Falls, seeing this, called to the boy to draw up the empty bucket, so as that a man could go down, secured by a rope; but James Johnson, a pit-builder, unperceived slid down the rope, and fell in a moment, after getting to the bottom of the pit, without even speaking. Both men were, with difficulty, got out in three quarters of an hour, but quite dead. Every exertion was made to restore them to life, by Dr. Potter, of Cookstown Infirmary, who was sent for, and arrived before the men were got out of the pit. In the first attempt to save the unfortunate sufferers, four men, one after the other, were taken up, apparently lifeless for a few minutes, and if the communication between the shafts had not been cut, the bodies would not have been got so soon. The cause of their death was what the miners call a choke damp (carbonic acid gas), which came off the coal strata, although the pit was only 15 yards in depth. Every exertion was made to save those unfortunate men, whose death proceeded entirely from their own temerity. Brannagan went down contrary to all directions, and Johnson, to save him, went down, probably, without thinking of the danger, for the praiseworthy object of endeavouring to save his fellow-labourer. They have each left a wife and child, for whom we are convinced, from Mr. Falls' humane character, an ample provision will be made.--*Newry Telegraph.*

BIRTHS.--Yesterday, the Lady of Abram Whyte Baker, Esq. of Ballyshin, County Kilkenny, of a son and heir. At Stockholm, the Lady of the Right Hon. Edward Foran, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at Stockholm, of a son. At Court, of a son. At Portmarnock, Esq. of a daughter. At Limerick, the Lady of Dr. Russell, of a son. At Clonmel, the Lady of William Clayton, Esq. of a son. At Stoughton House, the Lady of Lord-General Onslow, of a daughter. The wife of a man, named Hooker, a shoe-maker, residing at Gravesend, of four male children, who are all living, and, with the mother, are all likely to do well. In Merrimans, the Lady of Daniel O'Connell, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.--In London, the Right Hon. Lord Wm. Fitzroy, fourth son of the late Duke of Grafton, and the late Royal Navy, to Georgiana, second daughter of the late Viscountess Bessborough, Esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to George, Esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Esq. of a daughter. At Limerick, the Lady of Dr. Russell, of a son. At Clonmel, the Lady of William Clayton, Esq. of a son. At Stoughton House, the Lady of Lord-General Onslow, of a daughter. The wife of a man, named Hooker, a shoe-maker, residing at Gravesend, of four male children, who are all living, and, with the mother, are all likely to do well. In Merrimans, the Lady of Daniel O'Connell, Esq. of a son.

DEATHS.--At Hill, Mr. Richard Pearson, Auctioneer, aged 50, after an illness of fifty years duration. At Down Hill, Lower, in his 71st year, the Dowager Lady Lubbock, relict of the late Sir James Lubbock, Bart.

PORE-NEWS--PASSAGE, AUGUST 25. ARRIVED. 26th--Prince Regent, Owen, Coles, Ballist; Paine, Towler, Swaine, Smith, Hoare, Puley, Portsmouth, old slaves, &c. 27th--Canden and Municipal Packets, Metter, Banks, Falmouth, Belfast, May, Davis, Portmahon, delta, Penryn, Delta, Antwerp, delta; William, Foster, Wexford, Portland, delta; Dublin, delta; Lanark, delta; Penryn, delta; Sardinia, delta; Heston, no goods; Phase, Heston, delta; Lundy, delta; 28th--Lady Fitzgibbon, Limer, Bristol, no goods, No. 29th--No. 30th--No. 31st--No. 32nd--No. 33rd--No. 34th--No. 35th--No. 36th--No. 37th--No. 38th--No. 39th--No. 40th--No. 41st--No. 42nd--No. 43rd--No. 44th--No. 45th--No. 46th--No. 47th--No. 48th--No. 49th--No. 50th--No. 51st--No. 52nd--No. 53rd--No. 54th--No. 55th--No. 56th--No. 57th--No. 58th--No. 59th--No. 60th--No. 61st--No. 62nd--No. 63rd--No. 64th--No. 65th--No. 66th--No. 67th--No. 68th--No. 69th--No. 70th--No. 71st--No. 72nd--No. 73rd--No. 74th--No. 75th--No. 76th--No. 77th--No. 78th--No. 79th--No. 80th--No. 81st--No. 82nd--No. 83rd--No. 84th--No. 85th--No. 86th--No. 87th--No. 88th--No. 89th--No