[*Concluded from First Page.*]

a Petition to what was called the House of mmons---he would rather have suffered his right d to be cut off, than have shewn so little re- l to the Liberties of the Country. The time now come to speak the truth plainly. He long been disgusted with the Petitions which e presented to the House of Commons. In se Petitions it was called an honourable House. did not mean to dispute with people respect- the claims of that House to be called honoura- e; but he certainly thought it was inconsistent Petitioners charging the House in the body of Petition with corruption and treason against liberties of the Country, and at the same time ling it an Honourable House. *(Applause.)* had been said, on the rejection of the Property x, that there was still a spirit in that House, d that on proper occasions that spirit was exert- . But he wished to call their attention to the riod when that spirit was shewn. At the end of e war, when there was also an end to the jobs d contracts, they knew, that Ministers had no- ng more to give, and to save themselves they ere obliged to rescue the People. So far from nsidering the vote on that occasion as honoura- e to the House of Commons, he considered it as ne of the most disgraceful things on record. He ould explain himself. They had voted such a rge establishment as necessarily called for the come Tax, and then, to save themselves from e burden which their vote had created, they runk from it in a most dastardly manner, and rew it on the fundholders, or on any body. ad the Ministers succeeded in getting five per ent. from the Country, those who now heard him ould not have been there that day. With the rge armies proposed to be kept in this Country, Ireland, in France, had the 5 per cent. been ranted, we should infallibly have had a military espotism. *(Applause.)* He was happy that ven the slaves of corruption at length felt the dis- resses of the Country, and were obliged to come orward. He did not know a Meeting to which o much importance would be attached as to the Meeting of that day; it would be important not only to this Country, but to unhappy France, which would see from it, that the People of Eng- land were not like their Governors. They would convey to the ear of Majesty truths which the Mi- nister of Manchester-square, or the Minister of Downing-street, durst not or would not avow--- that the distresses of the Country were of the most alarming nature; they would tell him, that these distresses were not confined to the working classes, but that their Masters were suffering as much as they were; they would tell him, that Government was the cause of all---from Government had pro- ceeded all the grievances. He would refer to a circumstance with which they were all acquaint- ed, and which he considered as one of the most glorious which had taken place for many years--- he referred to the Meeting at the London Tavern, at which Lord Cochrane, that persecuted indivi- dual, had rendered such distinguished service to the Country. *(Applause.)* That Meeting had been more important in its nature and consequen- ces than any thing which had been witnessed dur- ing the last 20 years. The result of that Meeting had been, a proclamation of what Ministers had ever denied, that war had caused all the distresses under which the Country was suffering. The ob- ject of those who called the Meeting was not to relieve the Poor, but to hold out a false delusion; for Ministers did not care on whom the vengeance of the Country fell, whether on merchants or ma- nufacturers, provided they escaped. If a man were to come to him and tell him that his house was on fire, and only offer one bucket of water to extinguish it---could he believe that he was so- rious in his offers of assistance, and that his in- tention was not to rob him? That Meeting had been attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and a number of those who robbed and plundered the State. One would have expected from these people, that their subscriptions would, at least, have borne some proportion to what they received from the Public, which they were professing to relieve. As for our Royal Queen, who, as they all knew, was as rich as a Jew *(a laugh)*, she had given only £300---if she had acted like a Queen, she would have given £300,000. The Prince Regent had given £500. He would tell them a secret they were not all aware of: When any of the Royal Dukes came forward at any public subscription, they set down their names merely as decoy ducks to catch others. The Prince had given £1000 towards the relief of the German sufferers. He would maintain, though he was a citizen of the world, that charity begins at home, and that the sufferings of his own People had as strong a claim on him as the sufferings of stran- gers. The Duke of Wellington, who fought the battles of despotism, had given £200. And Mr. Wilberforce gave £50 with a flood of tears.--- *(Loud laugh.)* The Archbishop of Canterbury, who he supposed had been brought by way of in- timidating the Meeting, and whose See, accord- ing to a list which he held in his hand, was worth £20,000 a year, had given £100. It was im- possible that they believed the Country was in the distress which they stated it to be in, or more money would have been subscribed. He saw in this list the Princess Charlotte and the Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg £400. When £60,000 was proposed to be voted to them out of the pub- lic money---and he did not grudge it to them--- might it not have been expected, that the Prince Regent would have said---" No, Gentlemen, I will not consent to this; every private Gentleman gives a portion to his own daughter, and it is for me, and not the Public, to give a portion to mine." Now was not all this a proof, either that those who subscribed at this Meeting did not be- lieve the distresses of the Country were so great as they said, or, if they believed it, that they did not care about it. *(Applauses.)* The cause of the distresses of the Country was the twenty- five years war which had been waged by the Government of this Country against the liberties of mankind. [*Applause.*] A war in which the merchants of this Country had fattened on the distresses of the world; a war in which place- men and pensioners had made fortunes, while the Country was going to ruin; a war which had the effect of excluding our manufactures from a mar- ket in foreign countries; a war, in which 1000 millions of money had been expended. Before this war, the whole expenditure of the Country had only been 20 millions (15 millions was called out by some person); he was thankful for the correction. And now Government have 40 mil- lions, and they wanted 35 millions more. By the establishment of a standing army, they had subverted the Constitution, and every man who voted for it ought to be impeached. Why were none of the loans to foreign powers recovered to the Country? It was said the finances of the States who were indebted to us were so bad, they were unable to pay us? But why were they so bad, but in consequence of the mad and unjusti- fiable wars of aggression, which these States had so long carried on. Having stated the cause of our distresses, he would now come to the remedy. If those Gentlemen who drew such large sums from the Country would but give him their ear, he would prove himself one of their best friends. He would advise them to give up a little to save the rest---he would not go so far as to tell them to give up the whole, but merely to give up what was not absolutely necessary to their comforts. He would say this to the 24 Bishops, one of whom had upwards of £20,000, and the lowest of whom had £900 a year, which was more than their master, or at least He whom they called their master, ever had. To the Sinecurists he would say, give up the source of your robbery and plunder, for which you do nothing, and for which you deserve nothing. He would have this given towards paying the National Debt, and tak- ing off part of the load of taxes, which was weigh- ing down the Country. There was another thing he would propose to take, the Droits of Admiral- ty, from which £20,000 was taken at one time, and £50,000 at another, to be given to a ------ Prince. This fund was purchased at the expense of the blood and sinews of the Country. Nothing was so base as to seize the ships and property of individuals---but if they were not to be given back again to the rightful owners, this money ought to be given to the People of this Country. He would next propose, that they should withdraw the army from France. *(Applause.)* They would not themselves like to have an army forced on them. He would tell the Duke of Wellington, " By commanding such an army, though your victories had been ten thousand times more brilliant, you have tarnished them all!" He would also propose the abolition of the standing army at home; for the defence of the Country ought to be entrusted alone to volunteers, or a proper constitutional force. There were some, who, though once noisy enough, now hid their heads, whom he would call on. He would call on John Bowles, who, as a Dutch Commissioner, had kept back £70,000 without any authority---he should like to know if he had ever paid that sum? He would next call on the People of England to cast down that mo- nument (pointing to the monument of Mr. Pitt). *(Loud applause, mixed with a few hisses.)* He would next have them to insist for and demand a constitutional Parliament. This was the only re- medy which could be depended on. It was as plain as the sun at noon-day, that seats in the House of Commons were bought and sold. When this was avowed by that cold-blooded Statesman, Lord Castlereagh, the Speaker owned, that our forefathers would have shuddered at such a state- ment. Had he been Speaker, he would have thrown up his seat on hearing such a declaration. Seats in the House of Commons were bought & sold like stalls in Smithfield Market; and it was well known, that a few great Lords, with the Treasury, returned a majority in it. It was said, that the King had his particular share in the Constitution ---that the Lords had their share---but what be- came of the People? Until, however, the Peo- ple of England had courage to demand their share in the Constitution, they would never be secure from oppression. Lord Grenville, one great ene- my of the People's rights, was not now in power, thank God for it! Unless they formed themselves into societies, and behaved themselves like men, their prayers would never be heard. They ought to conduct themselves with wisdom, moderation, and prudence. If they would only unite together and act firmly, and talk about the subject at home and abroad, they would be sure to succeed in the end---and if they did not this, mark what would be the consequence---either a bloody revolution, which they would all have to deplore, or a military despotism. *(Loud applause.)*

The first Resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Hunt came forward, amidst considerable ap- plauses, intermingled with a few hisses. After the very able manner in which the subject of the Meet- ing had been already discussed, it would be pre- sumption in him to attempt to add any thing more; but he appeared there, not for the purpose of ex- hibiting his eloquence, but of uttering a few sen- timents which had not yet been stated. His ob- ject was to aim at truth, and that truth he would submit to their consideration, whether it was pala- table or not. They were called on to decide on one of the most important subjects which could ever occupy the attention of any country. It was admitted on all hands, that the Nation was in a state of unparalleled distress. There might be some difference of opinion about the remedy--- there might be found a few quacks who would of- fer palliatives to the evil, but the true physician would tell them, that their only remedy was a relief from excessive taxation, which was the only cause of the distress. *(Applause.)* This taxation was the fruit of the 20 years' war waged by the Go- vernment of this Country against the liberties of other Countries all over the world. These wars, so waged, had succeeded to a miracle---there was not one object which had not been attained---they had restored the Bourbons---they had restored the Pope---they had restored the beloved Ferdinand, and all the beauty of the Inquisition---and last, though not least, they had imposed taxes on the People of England without their consent. They had succeeded to a miracle---and what had been gotten by it? They had brought the Country into a state of irretrievable distress. There was not a man among them who had not witnessed, heard, and commiserated the distresses of their fellow creatures. It was their duty to lift up the veil which had been thrown over the eyes of the Peo- ple respecting that distress. It was the duty of the Citizens of London to tear away the mask worn by those who said the evils were temporary. For what purpose did they assemble Dukes, Bi- shops, Archbishops, the Chancellor of the Exche- quer, Wilberforce, and all the phalanx of Go- vernment, in the City of London Tavern? To put first of all on record, that the cause of the distresses arose from the peace.

The Marquis of Camden, one of the sinecure placemen, had £38,500 a year, and had given £100 towards the subscription. This, by the rule of Cocker, gave about 3 farthings in the pound on the amount of his sinecures. *(A Laugh.)* If he had given a penny in the pound, it would have been £158, instead of £100. The Princess Char- lotte of Wales and the Prince of Cobourg had re- ceived about £120,000 in this year, and they had given £100; if they had given a penny in the pound, their subscription would have been £500. Thus the great paupers gave their odd pence to relieve the little paupers. It put him in mind of a famous highwayman in his part of the country, who, when he had robbed a Gentleman of a thou- sand pounds, took credit to himself that he had returned him a penny to pay a turnpike. *(A Laugh.)* In the Resolutions which would be read, these things would be fully noticed. The Liverymen would be called on to petition that Parliament would abolish all sinecure offices, use- less places and pensions, not obtained for some service rendered to the Country *(applauses)*; for he was persuaded that, even in their present dis- tress, the City of London would not grudge the rewards of real merit. But what had the Mar- quis of Camden done---what had George Rose done *(a laugh)*---what had Mrs. Hunn, the mo- ther of Mr. Canning, done for the Country, from which she received £500 a year? What were the merits of the two amiable Misses Hunn, who were also saddled upon the taxes? What were the merits of Lady Grenville, a member of the family which had realized immense fortunes from places and pensions---of Lady Paget, and the rest of the long list of Lady as well as Gentlemen sinecu- rists and pensioners? The subscription from these persons and others towards the public distresses amounted to £33,000; so that the Marquis of Camden alone received in the year near six thou- sand pounds more than had been subscribed by the Archbishops, and Bishops, and sinecurists, and Mr. Wilberforce and his friends. *(A Laugh.)* It was lamentable to think that Englishmen should be reduced to such a deplorable condition, that they should be compelled to accept of £200 from the Duke of Berry---that the People of Eng- land should receive alms from a Frenchman! and such a Frenchman! *(Loud Applause.)* Such, however, was the condition to which we had been reduced by the heavy and long continued pres- sure of taxation, that he would pledge himself that this sum would not afford three meals to the sufferers in the metropolis alone. Although eight millions were also paid by the Country expressly for the relief of the Poor, they had nothing to eat. What a contemptible imposture was it then to send forth the idea, that the distresses of the Coun- try could be relieved by the trifling subscriptions of the placemen. [*Applause.*] The cause of the distresses was this, that the country gentlemen had so much taken from them by the great paupers above them, and had so much to pay to the little paupers below them, that they had no money left to spend in shops or to encourage the manu- facturer. [*Applause.*] The labourers whom they were unable to employ, honest, steady and in- dustrious men, were obliged to lie down under the hedges to die for want. Such had been the effects of a long, bloody, and unjust war. During this war, all those state paupers, those muck- worms who had sucked the vital blood of the state, had flourished, and though surrounded by the agonizing groans of a suffering People, they bask- ed in the sunshine of corruption---of the borough- mongering system, a system which gave the hard earnings of industry to the idle and the worthless, the rewards of patient merit to the unworthy--- and which robbed genius and talent to promote ignorance and folly. This system was spawned in the bosom of the most corrupt villain who ever disgraced this country, Sir Robert Walpole, and was fostered and brought to perfection by that man (pointing to the statue of Pitt), a Minis ter just as corrupt as Sir Robert Walpole.--- [*Loud Applause.*] When he died, he entailed the expenses of his system on the Country, and the profits of it to his underlings; and they in- deed had ridden it whip and spur so hard, that they had brought it to a premature old age.--- It was not too much to date its downfall from the passing of the resolutions of that day. The hire- lings, he trusted, would take warning from what he said, and give the People of England their rights. For this purpose he should support a Petition to the Prince Regent, to call together Parliament, even in its present corrupt shape; to demand from them the abolition of all sinecures, useless places and pensions, the reduction of that army which was maintained for the purpose of supporting a despot on the throne of France, and the army which was kept up in England at a time when we apprehended no enemy, and which could only be employed to overawe the People while war taxes were raised in time of peace. He would consent to lose his right hand before he would petition for the assembling of the present Parliament in unqualified terms; but in the demand which they made for its being assembled, the reason would also be stated why they made that demand, *viz.* to listen to the Petitions of the People, to restore their rights ere it was too late, before the People were goaded to madness, and demanded restitu- tion in a tone and manner which might bury the corrupt system and its supporters in one common ruin. *(Applause.)* He was sorry to see the de- ception which was attempted to be practised on the People as to the domestic concerns of the Coun- try. There was a paragraph in *The Morning Chro- nicle* of that day, which stated that there was a prospect of a prodigious harvest. Now this was to his knowledge a gross falsehood, for from actual investigation in several counties, he should state, tho' he lamented it, that there had never been a prospect of so great a deficiency in the wheat crop. On this he would risk his character as a Farmer, and his honour as a Gentleman. A great farmer, who had assisted him in the investigation, had written to him to beg him not to mention this fact in the City, for fear the Minister should take off the restriction on importation before the three months were at an end. If the restriction were taken off, the farmers with a half crop would be ruined. If the restriction were conti- nued, the loaf would be at 18d. and the People, who were now starving by hundreds, would be then starving by thousands. He concluded by stating, that the Resolutions were couched in the most moderate terms, to meet the opinions of the body of the Livery, who might not be willing to support the whole truth. The truth, however, he should be willing always to tell them, unin- fluenced by hope of reward or fear of punishment. [*Loud Applause.*]

The 2d Resolution was then read and carried unanimously, as were also the ten following Re- solutions. The fifth and sixth Resolutions called forth considerable applause.

A Petition comprising the substance of the Re- solutions was then read, and unanimously ordered to be signed by the Town Clerk, and to be pre- sented by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs to the Prince Regent, *when seated on the Throne.*

The Thanks of the Hall were then voted una- nimously to the Mover and Seconder, for the able manner in which they had proposed and seconded the Resolutions.

Upon the motion of thanks to the Lord Mayor, for his prompt compliance with the Requisition for calling the Meeting, and for his very proper con- duct in the Chair, it was received with the loud- est acclamation, and agreed to unanimously.

The Lord Mayor then stood forward, and ex- pressed his grateful thanks to the Meeting for the honour which it had conferred upon him.---" It is my anxious wish," added his Lordship, " to do my duty upon all occasions, and to be rewarded by your approbation---to live in your esteem." [*Universal and long-continued plaudits.*]

Mr. Hunt then proposed, that the Resolutions should be inserted in all the London Papers.

Mr. Thompson said, that the ordinary pro- ceeding upon such occasions was, to move the in- sertion of the Resolutions in the usual Morning and Evening Papers---namely, in six Morning and two Evening Papers. It seemed indeed un- necessary to tax the City further, but this was the course prescribed by a Resolution of the Common Council, and therefore, if it were desired to ex- tend the publication further, it must be done by private subscription. The Honourable Gentleman then moved, that the word " usual" should stand in the motion.

But Mr. Hunt's proposition was adopted by the majority of the Meeting.

Mr. Hunt then observed, that he had nothing to do with the Resolution of the Common Coun- cil; but he knew that, according to the Resolu- tion of that Meeting, the Resolutions it had voted were to be inserted in all the London Papers, and he should only add, that if the Common Council attempted to thwart the wish of that Meeting, it could have no respect for the voice of its Consti- tuents. [*Applauses.*]

It was understood, that the Resolutions should have the most extensive publication. The Meet- ing broke up about four o'clock.

Irish Stocks---August 26.

Bank Stock	274
Gov. Deb. 3½ per cent..........	77¼
Do. Stock, 3½ per cent.........	77¼
Gov. Deb. 5 per cent...........	10½
Exchange, 13½ per cent.	

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,960. SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1816. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,
For such Term as may be agreed on,

GREEN BANK COTTAGE, and any number of Acres, from Three to Fifteen. There are two walled GARDENS attached to the Cottage.

Also, ROCK VIEW, adjoining same, now in possession of Mr. ALEXANDER POPE, containing near Four Acres, and a walled GARDEN.

Also, several walled in YARDS along the New Streets from Hanover-street to Ballybricken, in such Portions as may be required;—immediate Possession will be given of any Lots agreed for.

Apply to the RECORDER—or to WILLIAM HASSARD, Esq. William-street. July 29, 1816.

VACATION

WILL END AT
THE COLLEGE OF ST. JOHN'S
ON THE 31ST INSTANT.

TERMS---For BOARDERS, 30 Guineas per Annum; to be paid every Half Year in advance.---For DAY-SCHOLARS, 5 Guineas per Annum; to be paid Quarterly in advance. No Entrance Money is required.

Waterford, August 29, 1816.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

AT THE ADELPHI TERRACE,
ON TUESDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH INSTANT,

200 *Tons of Pine Timber,*
30 *Tons of Straight Oak Timber,*
5000 *Feet of Inch Board,*
8000 *Pipe Staves,*
14 *Barrels of Pearl Ash (first quality), and*
70 *Barrels of Pot Ash,*

Imported direct from Quebec, per the Brig *Penrose*, MICHAEL FOLEY, Master.

☞ The above Articles will be disposed of on moderate Terms, and will be well worthy the attention of Purchasers.

Waterford, August 20, 1816.

FIELDING, Auctioneer.

☞ *The above AUCTION is adjourned to TUESDAY, the 3d of September.*

Waterford, August 29, 1816.

NAVIGATION-OFFICE,

23D AUGUST, 1816.

IN pursuance of the Provisions contained in an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, entitled, " An Act for the Improvement of the Port " and Harbour of Waterford, and for other pur- " poses relating thereto," the Directors General of Inland Navigation give this Public Notice, that they are ready to receive PROPOSALS FOR SINKING A CHANNEL, to the Depth of SEVEN FEET UNDER LOW WATER ORDINARY SPRING TIDES, through the SHALLOWS in 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 Shallows, to the Depth above mentioned, after which the Remainder of the Width required shall be sunk to a similar Depth.

So much of the Excavation of the Upper Shallow 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 Maulus Rock. The Stuff taken out of the Lower Shallow to be discharged into the Deep Water below Belview.

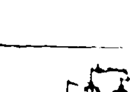
The Work to be proposed for by the Cube Yard, MEASURED IN THE EXCAVATION; but no allowance whatever to be made for Extra Depth or Width, beyond what is marked on the Plan, which may be seen at the Navigation-Office.

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 PLANKS, 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.



THE BRIG HIBERNIA,

WILLIAM WALMSLEY, MASTER,
FROM HALIFAX,

IS ARRIVED, and now in the River, with a Cargo of SQUARE TIMBER and LATHWOOD, which will be immediately landed and offered for Sale, on very moderate Terms by JONATHAN GATCHELL, at the Glass-Works.

As the Brig is intended to return to HALIFAX, and to sail the 20th of next month, Wind and Weather permitting, such as wish to take their PASSAGE in her are requested to engage immediately, that the necessary arrangements may be made timely for their comfortable Accommodation. A FEW TONS OF GOODS will be taken on freight. For further Particulars, apply as above, or to the Captain on board.

Waterford, 7 Mo. (July) 22, 1816.

PIM & PENROSE NEVINS

OFFER FOR SALE,

20 *Pipes Spanish Red Wine,*
5 *Puncheons Jamaica Rum,*
30 *Puncheons Old Cork Whiskey,*
30 *Pipes Cider,*
20 *Hogsheads Vinegar,*
5 *Tierces of Sweet and Bitter Almonds,*
15 *Tons Tallow,*
20 *Tons New Oak Bark,*
800 *French Burr Stones,*
One Hundred Thousand Prime Philadelphia and New York Barrel and Hogshead Staves,

Which they will dispose of on moderate Terms.

Waterford, August 24, 1816.

TO BE SOLD, FOR EVER,

FOR PAYMENT OF DEBTS,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of BISHOP'S HALL, in the County of Kilkenny, situate within 3 Miles of Waterford, containing 145 Acres, subject to the small chief Rent of 15s. 2d. per Acre. Also, Part of the LANDS of MILLEVILLE and GAULSTOWN, adjoining the Demesne, both held for Lives renewable for Ever, containing 17 Acres.

The House is new, roomy, and elegant, and the quality of the Ground is too well known to require comment.—There is a quantity of TIMBER and a most excellent LIME-STONE QUARRY on the Lands, within One Mile of Water Carriage.

Application to be made, in writing, to RICHARD BLACKMORE and SIMON BLACKMORE, Esqrs. Bishop's-Hall—or to Dr. POOLE and PETER WALSH, jun. Esq. Waterford.

August 20, 1816.

THE CREDITORS of RICHARD BLACKMORE and SIMON BLACKMORE, Esqrs. are requested to meet at the Bridge Hotel on SUNDAY, the 1st of September next, at 12 o'Clock at Noon, when Arrangements will be proposed for the payment of their Debts.

Waterford, August 24, 1816.

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,
FOR THREE LIVES AND THIRTY-ONE YEARS,
And immediate Possession given,

THAT beautiful Residence, WOODLANDS, situated on the Banks of the Suir, midway between Waterford and Passage. The HOUSE is fit for the immediate reception of a Family, with STABLING for Six Horses, a double COACH-HOUSE, and every other convenient Out-Office; 22½ Acres of GROUND, in the highest state of improvement; a well-planted, walled-in GARDEN and ORCHARD; and a QUAY on the ground for landing Manure. Application to be made to RICHARD USSHER, Esq. at Woodlands. July 13, 1816.

THE DAY IS FAST APPROACHING,

WHEN FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS,

Together with a Chance of all the other GREAT CAPITALS, must certainly be gained by the very

FIRST TICKET DRAWN A PRIZE
IN THE LOTTERY, WHICH BEGINS
ON TUESDAY, THE 17TH OF SEPTEMBER,
Containing, in 3 per Cent. Consols,

Two Prizes of £40,000---Two of £30,000---Two of £10,000, &c. &c.

SCHEME.

2	of	£40,000 3 per cent. Consols		£80,000
2	- - -	30,000	do.	60,000
2	- - -	10,000	do.	20,000
8	- - -	1,000	do.	8,000
10	- - -	500	do.	5,000
10	- - -	300	do.	3,000
10	- - -	100	Money	1,000
20	- - -	50	do.	1,000
2778	- - -	10	do.	27,780

14,000 Tickets. Stock and Money, £205,780

First-drawn Prize, the first day, entitled to £40,000 MORE.

First-drawn Prize, the second day, entitled to £30,000 MORE.

First-drawn Prize, the third day, entitled to £20,000 MORE.

TICKETS AND SHARES
ARE NOW ON SALE,
(In a Variety of Numbers,) at
FARRELL'S, BULL'S, PHELAN'S, & BIRNIE'S, *Chronicle-office.*

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 damp, and consider it to be cheaper than any other that can be procured.

Certified by

HENRY SIMMONS, JOHN PHILLIPS, } Overseers of the Works.
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 beforementioned; 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 . . 8d. 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. NEWSOM, Colourman, Do. Do.
Mr. WILLIAM WEST, Nelson Place, Do
Mr. J. HILL, Do. Limerick.
Messrs. SAMUEL and JAMES TOWNLEYS, Merchants, Newry

⁂ 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.

County of Waterford. } ROBERT CURTIS, of the City of Waterford, Cooper, *Plaintiff;* WILLIAM SULLEVAN, Esq. *Defendant.*

BY Virtue of his Majesty's Writ of *Fieri Facias* in this Cause to me directed, I will, on the Sixth Day of August next, proceed to sell by Public Cant, at Saint Patrick's-Hall, in said County, the Defendant's Interest in all that and those CARRIGEEN A GALLOUGH & CAHEROWAN, to satisfy the Plaintiff his Debt and Costs.—Dated this 16th Day of July, 1816.

WRAY PALLISER, *Sheriff.*

☞ The above Sale is ADJOURNED to the 7th day of October, 1816, to be held at Saint Patrick's-Hall.

County of Waterford. } CATHERINE O'BRIEN, *Plaintiff;* DENIS O'BRIEN, Esq. *Defendant.* Same *a.* Same. RICHARD RONAYNE, *a.* Same. TIMOTHY DALY, *a.* Same.

BY Virtue of four Writs of *Fieri Facias* in these Causes to me directed, I will, on TUESDAY, the thirteenth day of August instant, proceed to sell by Public Cant, at the Court-House of Dungarvan, in said County, at the Hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Defendant's INTEREST in all that and those the LANDS of FOUNTAIN, in said County, to satisfy the Plaintiffs their Debt and Costs.—Dated this third Day of August, 1816.

WRAY PALLISER, *Sheriff.*

The above Sale is ADJOURNED to the 11th of October, 1816.

WRAY PALLISER, *Sheriff.*

CAPITAL CONCERNS TO BE LET.

Lot No. 1—A CORN STORE, KILN, and SMALL YARD, capable of storing and preparing at one time Ten Thousand Barrels of Grain.

Lot No. 2—CORN STORE, KILN, and YARD, capable of storing and preparing at one time Twelve or Fourteen Thousand Barrels of Grain.

Lot No. 3—A LARGE YARD, and a CELLAR, flagged for a BACON-CELLAR. This Lot would make a most suitable Bonding Timber-Yard, having a good quay in front, and will be let with the Corn Store, or separately.

These Premises are situate at FERRYBANK; the whole are in thorough repair; the Stores and Cellars slated with Ton Slates, and fit for immediate occupation.

Application to be made to

GEORGE IVIE, *Attorney.*

Waterford, August 3, 1816.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR,

BY the Efficacy of BOERHAAVE's infallible RED PILL, (4s. 6d. British per box,) assisted by the invaluable Copious Directions therewith given. For Bilious Complaints, Scurvy, Impurity of Blood, Indigestion, habitual Costiveness, and Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, this Medicine is particularly adapted; it promotes Digestion, prevents an accumulation of Bile, and will remove a train of Disorders that result from a confined state of the Bowels; Sickness and Head-ache, produced from Bile on the Stomach, are removed by its use; and it is particularly recommended to those who live freely, to Persons going abroad, and should never be omitted after any excess.

Another Supply is just received from London, and for sale at ARTHUR BIRNIE's, *Chronicle-Office*, Quay, Waterford.

ANTI IMPETIGINES.

The celebrated ANTI IMPETIGINES, or SOLOMON'S DROPS (without Mercury, or any deleterious preparation), stand in the highest estimation for the cure of the Scurvy, Scrofula, Leprosy, and all disorders originating in an impure state of the Blood; being gradual, gentle, and almost imperceptible, in their operation—the best substitute that has ever been discovered for that dangerous mineral, Mercury, sweetening the Blood, and stimulating it to expel all noxious and impure juices, giving strength and tone to the Nerves, enlivening and invigorating both Body and Mind.

Sold by ARTHUR BIRNIE, *Chronicle-Office*, price 11s. 4½d. each, or four in one Family Bottle for 33s. British, by which one 11s. Bottle is saved, with the words " *Samuel Solomon, Liverpool,*" engraved on the Stamp.

WHERE MAY BE HAD,
THE CELEBRATED
ABSTERGENT LOTION,

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

" Beauty ——————
" That steals so softly to the stripling's heart,
" And gives it a NEW PULSE unknown before."

Price 3s. 9½d. a bottle, Duty included. Be careful to observe the words " *Samuel Solomon, Liverpool,*" engraved in the Stamp, without which none are genuine.

☞ Dr. SOLOMON expects, when consulted by Letter, the usual compliment of a One-pound Note to be enclosed, addressed, " *Money Letter. Dr. Solomon, Gilead-House, near Liverpool. Paid double postage.*"

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—AUG. 30.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Butter, first quality	100	0	00	0	per Cwt.
—— second	00	0	00	0	
—— third	00	0	00	0	
Tallow, rendered	00	0	00	0	
Lard, flake	00	0	00	0	
—— casks, rendered	45	0	48	0	
Pigs, singed	00	0	00	0	
—— scalded	00	0	00	0	
Beef	00	0	00	0	
Pork Offal	00	0	00	0	
Oatmeal	14	0	15	0	
Flour, first quality	00	0	00	0	per Bag.
—— second	56	0	58	0	
—— third	30	0	40	0	
—— fourth	24	0	28	0	
Wheat	46	0	48	0	per Barrel.
Barley	13	6	14	6	
Oats, potato	12	6	00	0	
—— common	11	0	00	0	
Coals, Whitehaven	0	0	0	0	
—— Newport	3	6	3	10	
—— Swansea	3	4	3	8	
Tallow, rough	7	0	8	6	pr Stone.
Potatoes, by weight	0	4	0	5	
—— by measure	0	7	0	9	
Beef	0	4	0	6	per Pound.
Mutton	0	5	0	6	
Veal	0	4	0	5	
Pork	0	3	0	4	
Fresh Butter	1	6	1	10	

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.

102 Barrels Wheat, } Averaging { £2 1s. 11 *d.*
2075 —— Oats, } { 0 13s. 3½*d.*
101 —— Barley. } { 0 15s. 1½*d.*

CORK ASSIZES.

[*From the Intelligencer of August 24.*]

Mr. Serjeant Johnson was on the Bench at half-past nine yesterday morning, and proceeded to the trial of *Roger Neill*, a manufacturer of sail-cloth and canvas, residing in the neighbourhood, upon a charge of wilful and corrupt perjury, and also of a conspiracy to defraud the King. This Prosecution was carried on by the Trustees of the Linen Board; and as the case is one of the utmost importance to the Country, we will endeavour to give it pretty much at length.

The Jury having been sworn---

Mr. Gervaise Bushe, the Counsel of the Linen Board, stated the case for the Crown with great ability. He commenced by stating, that the Prisoner stood charged with wilful and corrupt perjury, in an affidavit made by him before a Magistrate, late of this City, on the 8th of January, 1814, and with a similar offence in an affidavit made by him before the same Magistrate, on the 14th of January, 1815: and, in addition to these charges, the Prisoner stood indicted for having, with others, conspired to defraud the Trustees of the Hempen and Linen Manufactures of this Country. It was to be lamented, Mr. Bushe observed, that several persons had succeeded in defrauding the Public, and in diverting that money granted for the most useful and beneficial purposes from the legitimate sources for which it was intended, and that thro' the agency of fraud and perjury; but such, he regretted, was the fact, and that, too, to a very considerable extent. Mr. Bushe said, that, as the facts of this case were numerous, and, as he presumed, the law upon which these indictments were founded did not often come before the Court or Jury, he would state the facts as briefly as he could, and point out the offences for which the Prisoner stood arraigned, and, he must add, justly arraigned.--- The Gentlemen of the Jury must be aware, that the management of all that related to the encouragement of those great national establishments, the Hempen and Linen Manufactures, had been for upwards of a century committed to, and had been vested in, a highly honourable and respectable body, called the Trustees of the Linen and Hempen Manufactures. To the Trustees were given great powers, and to them were granted annually by Parliament a sum of £21,600, to be by them disposed of in such manner as they considered best for the encouragement of the Linen and Hempen Manufactures in Ireland; and, in fact, the Trustees have a complete discretion, in the disposal of these large sums, to carry into effect the objects for which the money had been granted. It was necessary to state to the Jury, and to put them in possession of the method the Trustees adopted, for distributing the money so granted---it was this: after defraying the expenses necessary to the support of their establishment, they dispose of the residue in the encouragement, throughout the Country, of the manufacture and sale of every article connected with the Linen and Hempen trade, according as it may seem to require such assistance, by bounty or otherwise; and, some years back, under apprehension of a northern war, and to encourage the manufacture of sail-cloth and canvas in Ireland, the Trustees advertised, that they would grant bounties upon the manufacture of those articles. Since that period, very large sums had been paid as bounties for the manufacture of sail-cloth and canvas.--- The mode of paying those bounties was thus: the manufacturer applied to the Linen Board, stating his claim to be paid a bounty, upon which an affidavit in blank was returned to him, in which he was to set out the number of yards of each article which he had manufactured, and the amount of the bounties claimed, and an affidavit verifying this account was to be made by him before a magistrate. These documents were then referred to the Local Inspector, who must certify its correctness; and this done, the papers were then forwarded to the Provincial Inspector, who must also verify their correctness by his certificate; and these forms having been gone through, the documents were forwarded to the Secretary of the Linen Board, to Dublin, and that gentleman, seeing that the necessary requisites had been performed, and, of himself, having no means by which he would be enabled to detect any fraud, if fraud there was in the claim, forwarded a receipt to the manufacturer, to be signed by him, for the amount of the bounty claimed, and setting forth particularly the number of yards for which it was granted, and the receipt, when signed, was returned to the Linen Board, when the money was instantly paid. Thus the Board, it would be observed, had adopted very considerable precautions against fraud and imposition; yet, he was sorry to say, that those precautions were not altogether available. It was plain that the Board must depend greatly on the fidelity of the Local Inspector, who was bound to pay occasional visits to, and inspect the manufactories of those engaged in the trade, over which he was an officer, and who, if he had faithfully discharged his duty, must have known what work could have been achieved in each manufactory, and, consequently, would have been able to detect fraud wherever it was attempted to be practised. Mr. Bushe said, he was sorry to say, that the Local Inspector of this City, at the period to which he would have to allude, Bradshaw Popham, was not a faithful officer; and he was justified in so saying, from a trial which took place at the last Assizes of Cork, which was probably in the recollection of the Jury; and he was also warranted in observing, that, through the neglect of that officer, in some instances, and his connivance in others great and serious losses thereby accrued to the Public. Great dependance must be placed on the Provincial Inspector, but that Gentleman, who was a man of high reputation and respectability, must naturally rely considerably on the certificate of the Inspector under him, and must take for granted, that the officer, who had means of ascertaining the correctness of the manufacturer's claim, would not certify a dishonest one, nor lend himself to fraud and knavery. The Learned Gentleman now said, he would put the Jury in possession of the facts immediately connected with this case.--- About the year 1811, a Hempen Manufactory was set up by Michael Neill, the father of the Prisoner, and he, for that year, preferred to the Board the modest claim of £9 11s. 8d. for bounty upon articles prepared by him. For the next year, 1812, in the life time of the father, another claim was preferred, amounting to £151 bounty on the manufacture of 18,000 yards of sail-cloth, alleged to be manufactured by him in that year, and though this claim was not then questioned, but paid, it could be ascertained, from the father's own books, that he was not entitled for that year to any greater sum than £50: however, no proceeding was instituted in respect to that payment. In the year 1813, the father's establishment had, it appeared, come into the hands of the Prisoner, Roger Neill, and of his brother Michael, and both since carried on the trade, on their joint account; and for the year 1813, they preferred a claim to the Board, verified by the affidavit of the Prisoner, setting forth, that they had manufactured 72,666 yards of canvas, at their manufactory, for which they were entitled to receive a bounty of £605 11s. 6d. This, the Jury must observe, was a very great addition to the quantity manufactured the preceding year, and it was important to remark, that no addition whatever was made to the looms at work in the manufactory, in the year for which this large sum had been claimed. However, the account and affidavit were certified in the usual manner by Mr. Popham, and afterwards by Mr. Alexander Boyle, then the Provincial Inspector, and the amount of the claim was paid without further investigation. It would appear most distinctly, that this was a fraudulent claim, and supported by a false affidavit. In 1814, Neill, finding the system had succeeded, preferred a claim for that year, amounting to a sum of £1030, for having, as he swore, manufactured 133,720 yards of canvas and duck, in his manufactory. Mr. Bushe said, he was sorry to have to inform the Jury, that this fraud also succeeded, for the Local Inspector, having certified its correctness in the usual way, in the first instance, the documents passed, of course, through the hands of the other officers, and the money was paid. The falsehood of the affidavits, Mr. Bushe said, could be proved by persons in Neill's own employment; but he would go further: he would prove, that it was impossible the quantity of work alleged to be done could be executed with the number of looms which Neill's establishment contained. He would produce Mr. Peter Besnard, a Gentleman who had been bred to and engaged in the trade, and whose recent appointment to the office of Inspector-General of several provinces in Ireland he hailed as a great public benefit, and as a guarantee to the Public against knavery, fraud, and imposition---Mr. Besnard would, upon his oath, state to the Jury what number of yards could be wrought by eight looms, the number contained in Neill's factory, and they would find that even admitting that this number of looms were constantly kept at work, and one of them not unemployed for a single day, they would not produce such a quantity of manufacture as would entitle Neill to one-half the smallest bounty he had been paid. The defence intended to be urged for the Prisoner, as he could understand, was of rather a curious nature. It was, that the affidavits which Neill admitted to be his, are, as they now appear, false, for that he was not entitled to the sums mentioned in them; and he asserts, that, for the year 1813, when it appears he was paid £605, he was only entitled to £98; and for the next year, when he was paid £1030, that he was only entitled to £204; and the way he accounted for the excess was, that the affidavits got into the hands of Edmond Shanahan, who had altered them from the sums actually sworn to by him (Neill) to those afterwards received. Shanahan, who was an extensive manufacturer in this county, had been guilty of various frauds upon the Linen Board, and contrived to rob the Public of money to a considerable amount; he has been indicted, but has evaded justice, and fled. However great was his villainy, yet he could not have carried his impositions so completely into practice, except thro' the agency of accomplices, one of whom had been found guilty at the last Assizes; and, if he was not much mistaken, a second would this day answer to the justice of his country for the frauds committed by him in unison with Shanahan. By referring to the first affidavit and the account, the Jury would, he would admit, perceive some marks of alteration, particularly in the figure 6, in the sum of £605, the tot of the claim, as also in the number of yards; but the question was, whether that alteration was made before or after the affidavit was sworn; for as the indictment for perjury, in the first affidavit, was framed, he would admit the Jury must acquit the Prisoner, if they believed that it had been altered after it had been sworn; but as the strongest proof that this was not the fact, and that the Prisoner was guilty of perjury in this instance, he would read the receipt of the Prisoner, passed to the Linen Board dated, the 7th Feb. 1814, for the full bounty set out in the affidavit, as altered, namely, £605 odd, and in which receipt the bounty is stated to have been received by Neill in full for premium on 72,666 yards of sail cloth, manufactured and sold by him in the year 1813. This document, Gentlemen, (said Mr. Bushe) was never altered; it is impossible it could, and when the Jury would connect this receipt with the affidavit, he asked could they say, upon their oaths, that the alteration in the affidavit was made, or could be made, without his knowledge? or was it possible they would believe, that the Prisoner could innocently have received, in the course of business, the receipt which he was to sign, in which was inserted at length, and in figures, the number of yards for which the premium was to be paid, and the bounty amounting to £605, when he knew he should not receive and was not entitled to more than £98, and that he would sign that receipt, and subsequently receive the full amount? If, after all, the Jury were disposed to acquit the Prisoner of perjury upon this part of the case, they would feel, that there was on the face of the documents applicable to it the strongest evidence of fraud and conspiracy. Mr. B. said he would now proceed to the second affidavit, and tho' he would not insist on a conviction upon the indictment for the perjury arising out of the first affidavit, as the alteration might by possibility have been made after it was sworn, he would insist that, upon the indictment grounded on the 2d affidavit, the Jury must convict the Prisoner. No obliteration appeared on that affidavit, except in one immaterial item, owing to a mistake in the tot, but in every other respect, and in all the essential points, such as the amount of the bounty claimed, and the number of yards, the affidavit was altogether free from alteration or erasure; add to this, the receipt subsequently passed by the Prisoner for the full amount of the bounty. These facts, Mr. Bushe insisted, were more than sufficient to shew the guilt of the Prisoner; but, said he, perhaps it were better to state, that further evidence would be given; circumstances may deceive; facts may be distorted; the party prosecuting may be mistaken; but there was one person who could not be deceived, and that is the person prosecuted. He must well know whether he is guilty or innocent, and his conduct when accused must therefore furnish strong arguments to confirm the charge made against him, or prove his innocence. In the present instance, if they should find, that the Traverser's conduct was a tissue of falsehood, prevarication, and duplicity, it would be for them to say, for what reason he adopted that line of conduct, and whether it was owing to a consciousness of innocence or of guilt. When the frauds had been first ascertained, the highly respectable Secretary of the Linen Board, Mr. Corry, was sent down to investigate the whole transaction, but, unluckily, the object of his visit was well known at the Linen Office, and also in the Country. Mr. Corry arrived in this city on the 26th day of February last, and immediately proceeded to the concerns of the Prisoner, where he found only five looms, and having asked for Roger Neill, the Prisoner, he was told that he had gone to Waterford, from whence he intended to go to Limerick. In the course of his investigation, Mr. Corry found the evidence against both the Neills so strong and so glaring, that he caused information to be lodged against them on the 4th March last, and on the 8th of that month Michael Neill came to Mr. Corry, with a letter from the Prisoner, purporting to be written from Waterford, and directed to Michael, "informing him of his having met at Waterford a bad market, and that he had been five or six days at Dungarvan. This, it would appear, was totally false and untrue. Mr. Bushe here stated the substance of conversations had between Mr. Corry and Neill at different interviews, which appear in Mr. Corry's testimony; and he observed, that if the facts he had stated were proved, and there could be no doubt of that, the Jury could not hesitate to find the Prisoner guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury, and also of a conspiracy to defraud the Public of large sums of money, in which it was to be regretted he had been too successful.--- Mr. Bushe concluded a very able and eloquent statement, (which we regret we cannot report more fully, owing to our wish to give the chief part of the trial) by observing, that they would be justified from the facts in preferring an indictment against Michael Neill also; they did not however do so, and he was the more proud of that, as it would afford the Prisoner the benefit of his testimony, and he perhaps would be able to explain a transaction that required great explanation indeed.

James Corry, Esq. sworn, and examined by Mr. Goold.---Is Secretary to the Linen Board, and knows the course of business followed in seeking for bounties by the manufacturer, and the granting of them by the Board. Mr. Corry stated the course to be that detailed by Mr. Bushe in his statement. In the years 1814 and 1815, Mr. Bradshaw Popham was the Local Inspector in this City, and Mr. Alex. Boyle was the Provincial Inspector. He (Mr. Corry) came down to Cork in February last, in consequence of information received by the Board, of frauds having been committed by Roger and Michael Neill, and for the purpose of investigating, as well into the nature of those frauds, as of others committed by different persons. On the 26th of February, he went to the Prisoner's manufactory, where he thinks he saw eight looms---and upon asking for Prisoner, was informed that he had gone to Waterford. Had a conversation with the Prisoner afterwards, and at that time had his affidavit, with the Inspector's Certificates on them. On the 10th of March, he had the first interview with Roger Neill, who mentioned that he had only arrived from Waterford the night before, where he stated he had been before Mr. Corry's arrival in Cork, and added, that it was only then he had heard of Mr. Corry's having been to look for him, and Neill regretted, upon being told it, that informations were lodged and a warrant issued against him, for had he known that witness was in town, he would have come to him earlier. Upon the affidavits being produced to him, Neill denied the signatures to be his, but admitted that the signatures to the receipts were his---witness observing that there was a great similarity between the signatures to these documents, and in order to see how far Neill would vary from either, he made him write his name, and then finding that there was no particular difference between that and the other signatures, witness asked Neill why he was so positive in asserting that the former was not his writing, and he replied, that the character of the signatures was not like his, and that besides he made no other affidavits than one for £98 17s. 6d. and another for £204 4s. 6d. and that these were the only sums he received, or was entitled to receive. He further said, that if that was the day of his death he would say, that the signatures to the affidavits were not of his hand-writing, and that he never saw them before---that then he (Mr. Corry) asked Neill why he signed the receipts, and he replied that Edmond Shanahan was the bearer of the receipts to him, and that the sums mentioned to be received embraced sums of money which both he and Shanahan were to receive, and that he, Neill, was to sign first---witness then asked why he could sign the receipts, specifying, as they did, the number of yards, as if sold by him, which he must have known to be much greater than he had manufactured or sold, and his answer was, that he did not advert to that circumstance, or even notice it, at the time of signing the receipts. Can't say of his own knowledge that the whole of the money, which had been granted, came to the Prisoner, but that it appeared to have ers of this city. He then asked Neill in respect been paid thro' the house of Messrs. Roche, Bank- to his absence from Cork, when he called to his concerns, and he gave so prevaricating an account of it, that witness thought it necessary to advise him to be more candid and correct, and, at the instance of witness's brother-in-law, a Mr. Ford, who accompanied him, he agreed to be candid. He then stated, that, on the morning of the day upon which witness first called on him, he went to Shanahan's, according to a previous arrangement had between them, and that he remained there until the Monday following, and that whilst there he occasionally looked after some yarn that was spinning for him---that he came from his own house to Cork on the following Friday, (the first of March,) and he mentioned that he was told two officers had been looking for him---that on the 3d of March, he went off for Waterford, where he remained a week, and returned the evening of the 9th---this conversation took place on the 10th. Mr. Corry said, that on Tuesday, the 12th of March, he got a message from Neill that he wanted to see him, and from his prevarication at the former meeting, he did not wish to see Neill---at this time informations had been lodged against him ---witness met him, however, at the house of Mr. Pope, on the South Mall, when witness stopped Neill's conversation, by producing the affidavits, and asking would he persist in saying the signatures were not his, when Neill said he was then ready to admit the affidavits were his---did not recollect to have seen the Prisoner after this.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Connell.---Saw Edmond Shanahan write---the body of the affidavits appeared to be filled by him---Shanahan was engaged in various branches of manufacture for which he obtained bounties---he was a very ingenious man; witness knows that he defrauded the Public to a considerable extent; believes he spun yarn for Neill. Many checks interposed between the Linen Board and the manufacturer before the claim for bounty was paid, and in spite of all those checks, Shanahan, independent of the present transaction, succeeded in defrauding the Board to the amount of several thousands. Neill stated to him, that it was at Shanahan's instance he had gone out to his place and remained there---there were large rewards offered, and every exertion made, for the apprehension of Shanahan---he knew nothing before in the character of Shanahan that would prevent an honest man from dealing with him---Witness might have folded up the affidavits, when he shewed the signatures to Neill, but Neill had these documents more than once in his hands.

Peter Besnard, Esq. examined by Mr. Pennefather.---Knows the Traverser, who followed the manufacture of sail-cloth and canvas. Witness followed and was bred to the business---holds a situation under the Linen Board, that of Inspector-General of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught ---he had not an opportunity of knowing the state of Neill's manufactory in 1813 and 1814---he accompanied Mr. Corry to Neill's, and saw the state of the manufactory, &c. and said that from his pursuits and knowledge of the trade he is able to judge of Prisoner's manufactory, and could say, that from his number of looms he could not manufacture as much as would entitle him to receive one-half of the smallest sum it appeared he had received, upon either of his claims.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jackson.---There were eight looms at Neill's, and under particular circumstances, that is, provided they were properly manned, and constantly supplied with yarn, these looms might enable him to claim in the year nearly £300, but under any circumstances not more. Never knew Neill before, but always understood him to be an honest, respectable, industrious young man; he saw eight looms for sail-cloth making and four for bagging.

John Mac Donnell was witness to a certificate, under seal of the Trustees, of the Linen Board having offered the bounties for the manufacture in question.

William Gordon and John Brenan, two journeymen sail cloth weavers, the former in the employment of the Prisoner since Christmas, and the latter since July, 1814. These witnesses proved that the looms employed by Neill were the number mentioned by Mr. Besnard; that there were forty yards generally in a piece; and that each man, on an average, would work three pieces in a fortnight.

On their cross-examination, they admitted that Neill employed several outside looms, but could not tell how many---that the persons employed outside were constantly in the habit of bringing in the work. Some days, pieces were brought in, others not. The Prosecution here closed.

Mr. O'Connell stated the Prisoner's case in a speech of considerable length and great ability. He said, that this being a Prosecution in the name of the King, he could not call for a nonsuit, but he would with confidence call for an acquittal. If the Jury were composed of his client's bitterest enemies, and prejudiced against him, Mr. O'Connell insisted that, upon the evidence given, they could not convict him. He asked whether any case to support either of the indictments had been made out, and, in the absence of legal proof, the Jury would not, by a conviction, consign a respectable and industrious Manufacturer to infamy and ruin. He was proud that the Prosecution was instituted, because it must benefit his client. Great frauds had been unquestionably committed on the Linen Board, and only that the great delinquent had fled, his client would never stand at the bar, a Traverser, but would be examined as a Prosecutor; and if ever that delinquent disgraced this Country again by his presence, his client would assist in bringing him to justice. Mr. O'Connell then very zealously and ingeniously commented on the evidence given to support the several indictments, and insisted, that though the Learned Judge thought that, in point of law, the case should go to the Jury, the evidence was of that nature, as that the Jury could not hesitate in acquitting the Traverser. He particularly commented and forcibly dwelt upon the erasures and alterations appearing in the first affidavit, and insisted that that circumstance alone, connected with the fact of its getting into the hands of Shanahan subsequently, was sufficient, if not to make the Jury believe that those erasures were made after the affidavit was sworn, to create an honest and rational doubt on their minds, the benefit of which the Prisoner was entitled to. With respect to the second affidavit, although the erasures were not quite distinct, Mr. O'Connell insisted that it was evident, from a close inspection of the document, they would find that *muriatic acid* had been applied to erace the writing previously written there, and insisted that this had been done by Shanahan after the second affidavit was sworn. Was it upon such documents that the Jury would consign a respectable man to transportation. With regard to the conspiracy, the Jury would not believe he was privy to a fraud, when in fact he had not received one penny by it. Mr. O'Connell said, that his client was imposed upon by a fraudulent knave, against the machinations of whom, and against the punishment which seemed to attach to him in consequence of his name having been used by a villain for carrying his objects into effect, Mr. O'Connell implored the Jury to protect his client, and give him the benefit of his own good character, and of the rational doubts which must originate in their minds from the evidence adduced for the Prosecution.

Mr. Goold, on the part of the Crown, said he hoped it would not be considered a misapplication of the public time, in a case of such public interest as the present, if he made a few observations on the evidence given for the Prosecution. In an ordinary case, he would not avail himself of the privilege that was vested in the Counsel for the Crown; but when one looked round and saw the public distress with which they were surrounded---when they beheld the enormous sums of the public money prostituted for private and unworthy purposes---and when they saw that the Public at large were more or less the victims of fraud and extravagance, it became absolutely necessary to institute Prosecutions to punish delinquency, and to check fraud and impositions; and when those Prosecutions were conducted, as this was, with moderation and temperance, the verdict of a Jury will only do individual justice between the law of the country and the party accused. The Jury would see, that this case was one of great importance, connected as it was with the only manufacture which, he might say, was at this day encouraged in this Country. It was an indictment for a perjury and fraud connected with that manufacture which had given celebrity and wealth to the Country, and was in effect a fraud against the essential interests of Ireland. The Trustees of the Linen Board, as well as their respectable Secretary, deserved the highest credit---by their activity one delinquent had already been brought to justice, and there was little doubt, that, upon any future commission of fraud, the party committing it would escape detection. Mr. Goold now went over the evidence, and replied to all the points made by the Prisoner's Counsel, insisting that never was there a case proved by demonstration, if the present was not. If the money of the Public was prostituted for the vilest purposes by one who had fled, merely thro' the innocent instrumentality of the Prisoner, let him shew that he was the dupe of another's villainy, and the party prosecuting would be satisfied. God forbid, that the Counsel for the Linen Board, or himself, should persevere if the Prisoner proved that fact! God forbid, that a great and amiable superintending Magistrate, who was bound, whilst administering the law, to protect the King's subjects, would suffer the hair of the Prisoner's head to be touched, if he could give satisfactory evidence of his having been imposed upon! Mr. Goold contended, that the subterfuges and lies to which the Prisoner had recourse, were demonstrative of his guilt. He asked, by what process any man, looking for the truth, could say that a claim for £98 could be converted into that of £605. The crime here was not a capital one, and he, Mr. Goold, should be sorry it was---the offence was a misdemeanour. The law of the land, observed Mr. Goold, was the best property of us all; and although, in some cases, there were feelings of compassion entertained, when an individual had put himself into jeopardy, by a breach of the law, these were not just reasons why the Jury should not discharge the duty imposed on them. He had done his duty, the learned Judge would discharge his, and if the Jury were recreant, and would not do theirs, they only were to answer for it. They were bound, in times like the present, when, in fact, the necessaries of life had been almost denied the affluent, to teach all the lesson, that public property shall not be prostituted, but that it was as sacred as the property of any private individual. The Jury were the great guardians of the public money, and he made no doubt, they would, in the present case, return a sacred and an honest verdict.

Mr. Serjeant Johnson, in a sound and luminous speech of great length, took the utmost pains to put this important case to the Jury in every possible point of view; but we are unable to give more than a mere outline of it to our readers. His Lordship stated, that whether the case was considered with regard to the Public, or the individual at the bar, it was one of great importance: the interests of both were with the Jury, and they would not sacrifice those of the one for the other, but act upon the evidence given on the trial. The Learned Judge then stated with great precision the several indictments with which the Prisoner stood charged, commenting on the affidavits as he went along, and pointing out with great clearness how far the alterations in one affidavit (because he conceived that there were none in the second) would go to warrant the Jury in concluding or believing that they had been made after the affidavit was so sworn. If the Jury believed that the erasures were made without the concurrence of the Prisoner, and after the affidavit was deposed to, upon that the Jury must acquit; and they would also say whether there was any reason to believe, that any alteration had been made in the second affidavit after it was sworn. His Lordship then commented on the receipts signed by the Prisoner, passed for the full bounty expressed in the affidavits, even in their altered form, and left it to the Jury, whether it was probable that a man would sign a receipt for money without looking at or reading it. The first inquiry of the Jury should be, did the Prisoner make the affidavits as they now stood, or either of them---if they did not, they must acquit him. His Lordship said, if the Jury believed that the Prisoner had made one of the affidavits only, they must also believe that he did so as it now stands, and that he did so falsely. To come to a conclusion on these questions, they must have a particular knowledge of the evidence at length, which he would read for them, first premising, that no man can be found guilty of perjury by the contradiction of one witness; because, if one man swears that another swears untruly, their testimony is thus balanced, and the swearing of one cannot convict the other of Perjury. The law is, that, in the case of Perjury, the party charged must be contradicted by two witnesses, or by one directly, and by the evidence of another, who will depose to circumstances from which a Jury could rationally infer a support or corroboration of the person swearing perjury against the other. Here the Learned Judge read from his notes very minutely the whole of the testimony given by the several witnesses, and clearly pointed out the bearing of each part of the evidence, as he proceeded. He observed, that it was important in the case, that the Prisoner was not in Waterford, but in the company of Shanahan, when Mr. Corry went to look for him, but then the whole of the Prisoner's declaration must be taken together, and it was to be remarked, that he said he went there to inspect the spinning of yarn. The receipts for the money purported nothing in regard to Shanahan, but the terms of them excluded the right of any human being except himself to their amount. The body of the affidavits being in Shanahan's hand-writing had no reference to the question of perjury, but to that of the conspiracy, except so far as that he had the possession of the affidavits after they had been sworn. The Jury would perceive, that, according to any calculation founded upon the evidence or the facts, the quantity of work that the Prisoner's looms could produce fall far short of the bounty claimed by the affidavits, and there was no evidence for the Traverser to shew what the out-looms produced. The great question was, did the Traverser falsely and corruptly make these affidavits? The Jury must decide on this question upon the whole of the circumstances laid before them; as, his Lordship said, that it appeared to him that there was, connecting all the facts together which had been sworn to on the trial, sufficient evidence to let the case go to the Jury on the indictments for perjury, as there was also, as he conceived, upon the Indictment for a conspiracy; and the Learned Serjeant here pointed the attention of the Jury particularly to the Law of Conspiracy. In conclusion, he observed, that the whole case was for the consideration of the Jury. It was right that the Guilty should not go unpunished, and it was equally important that no innocent man should suffer, and, in allusion to the crime of Perjury, his Lordship observed, that it was an offence that was levelled at the good order of Society, and that if it were not punished there could be no safety for any man, nor for the property of any man, in the Country. His Lordship concluded by saying, that whilst the Jury should not raise capricious or imaginary doubts, they were bound to give the Prisoner the full benefit if they entertained a rational doubt of his guilt.

The Jury retired, and, after deliberating for a considerable time, returned a verdict of Acquittal upon the Indictment for Perjury, and of Conviction upon the Indictment for Conspiracy.

Counsel for the Crown---Messrs. G. Bushe, Goold, Townshend, Pennefather, and Connell--- Agents, Messrs. Pope and Besnard.

Counsel for the Prisoner---Messrs. O'Connell and Jackson. Agent, Mr. O. E. Barber.

LONDON.

MONDAY, AUGUST 26.

Stocks this day at One.

3 per Cent. Cons. 61⅞ 62	4 per Cents. 78⅛ ¼
Do. for Account 61⅞ 62	5 per Cents 92⅛ ¼
3 per Cent. Red. 62⅛ ¼	India Stock ——

The Bulletin at Carlton-House this morning was, that his Royal Highness was doing well.

A Morning Paper says---"The malady of the Prince Regent was an inflammation of the Peritonæum (the membrane which surrounds the intestines). His Royal Highness was relieved by copious bleeding; but for two days the symptoms were most alarming. It was not till Friday last that he was able to sign the commission for the prorogation of Parliament. Her Majesty, on Tuesday, left Windsor with the intention of paying him a visit at the Stud-house, but was prevailed on to return without seeing him, in consequence of the extreme violence of the disorder.--- The family of Sir Benjamin Bloomfield were removed from the house, that the most perfect quiet might be kept. On the Wednesday morning the disease was conquered---and though the evacuations he underwent necessarily reduced him greatly, he gradually gained strength, and is now happily re-established. On the Tuesday, Ministers were so apprehensive of the event, that a Cabinet Council was held."

His Majesty.---Our good old King has been so long withdrawn from the view of his affectionate and loyal subjects, the public press has ceased to notice his Majesty in its accounts of the Royal Family. The following anecdotes respecting him have been communicated to us upon good authority:---

It is upwards of two years since his Majesty was shaved. His beard is now very long. His usual dress is a silk night gown, in which, from his age and physical infirmities, he reminds the spectator of the person and appearance of *King Lear*.

Her Majesty visits him once a week; but the Princesses have not seen him for a considerable time.

During the progress of the war the news of the day was read to him; but latterly his want of sight has been further aggravated by total deafness. His small stock of intellectual enjoyment has been thus greatly reduced, as he can no longer hear any news, nor amuse himself with the piano-forte, of which he was very fond, and on which he played very well. As might be naturally expected, the recovery of Hanover gave him peculiar pleasure. After the battle of Albuera, and before lancers were introduced into our army, he repeatedly recommended them, and stated, that, in that improvement, the British army would be complete. His Majesty's memory continues unimpaired.

Yesterday we received the Paris Papers of Thursday, and this morning one of Friday last. There are some articles in them relative to the proceedings of the Barbary Pirates and our expedition, which induce us to believe, that they are manufactured at Paris, though purporting to come from different parts of Italy. Whilst they affect to applaud the object of our expedition, they throw out hints calculated either to make the Mediterranean Powers suppose that we are tardy and lukewarm, or to shew that the obstacles we shall meet with will be of the most formidable kind. Since the Turkish squadron has sailed, the Albanian and Mainot corsairs are said to have renewed their excesses---to have landed at Patras, seized the Officers of the Customs---assassinated a Turkish Officer, and burnt several vessels in the port. Then follow some reflections under the head of Venice---"The Powers of Italy now lament the system which has placed their marine at the discretion of the English. The latter do not protect trade in so effectual manner as we could do ourselves." Why then do they not do it? Do we prevent their employing their navy in any manner they chuse? It is really too much to do the work of others, and yet to be found fault with. Other articles state that the Americans have anticipated us. We doubt this. However, be it so. The Barbary Powers have broken the treaty with them, and they have their own cause to avenge.

That veteran politician, Talleyrand, appears again upon the stage. But etiquette and fetes, not Cabinet Councils or political discussions, are the cause of his appearance. He is grand Chamberlain, and is come to officiate as such on the fete of St. Louis. He then returns to Valency.

Councils are held frequently, and are of long duration. A change of Ministry, the great deficit in the revenue, and the convocation of the Chambers, are the causes of them.

Additional troops have been sent to Strasburgh.

The Duchess of Berri is said to be pregnant.

The French Funds are rather lower, 57f. 10c. The Exchange on this country higher, 25f. 35c. at 30 days, and 25f. 15c. at three months.

A month has elapsed since the expedition to the Mediterranean sailed. A variety of reports are in circulation, one of which is, that the Algerines have agreed to adjust all differences to our complete satisfaction. We give no credit to any of them. Nothing has yet arrived from Lord Exmouth. The earliest advices may be expected from France *via* Marseilles; but from what we have observed in the Paris Papers of late, we shall receive these with some suspicion.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a serious riot took place in Newgate, originating partly from the circumstance of one of the Prisoners having stolen a watch from a person who was visiting the prison. Upon it's being discovered, orders were immediately given, that the Prisoners and their friends should be searched, and that no other person should be admitted until it was found. About half an hour afterwards, the person who was robbed discovered the thief, and the watch was restored, and the Prisoner returned to his ward, with an assurance, that he would be prosecuted for felony. About half-past seven, the Prisoners were called into their rooms; but on going out of the yard they began immediately to do mischief. After an ineffectual attempt to get in at the windows, they fought on the stairs, tearing up the iron-rails, and threatening death to any one who should oppose them. Matters becoming so serious, the officers were desired to fire over their heads, which rather intimidated them. They continued without intermission until an early hour this morning, but no serious accident happened.

The Lord Mayor arrived at Newgate at half-past two this morning; but it was not until near six they were induced to surrender. About thirty of them were double ironed, and put into cells; others, who had encouraged them in the work of devastation, were also double ironed; the remainder were returned to the middle yard, from whence they came, with an order, that no stranger should be admitted among them, and that the usual allowance of meat should be withheld until the damage be repaid. Mr. Newman's life, at one time, we are informed, was in imminent danger.

The following is another account from the Lord Mayor's Office:

"Last evening 120 Prisoners, under sentence of transportation, refused to be locked up in their bed-rooms; they began to break down the iron railing in the stairs; they threatened to kill the Keeper and his officers, if they came near them. The City Marshal and Marshal-men soon attended with a great number of constables; he placed some on the top of the prison, and others about every part of it; they threatened the City Officers, and threw the iron-railing and brick-bats at them; they continued breaking up tables and chairs. The Lord Mayor arrived from his cottage at Twickenham in the middle of the night; as soon as it was day-light, he entered the yard with the constables; they all surrendered; he took about 20 of the leaders and put them in cells; the others were allowed to return to their wards. They contemplated a plan of breaking through a wall, but they found it impossible."

On Saturday Parliament was prorogued by Commission till November 4. The Commissioners were, the Lord Chancellor, Earls Liverpool and Bathurst.

A very important State Proceeding is now on the *tapis*, but the necessary legal forms will protract its commencement for perhaps four or five months from the present time. All the interesting documents appertaining to this affair have already been placed in the hands of one of the most eminent and distinguished Counsel at the Bar.--- (*Morning Post.*)

Extract of a letter from Vienna of July 21:--- "The day before yesterday the Emperor went to Schoenbrunn with his two daughters, and the little King of Rome, to see the young lion which the Princess of Wales has lately presented to his Majesty; the lion, being very young, is nursed by two goats; on the approach of the Archduchesses, one of the goats came forward menacing with her horns, seeing which, little Bony ran to the goat, took hold of her horns, and said very quietly to his aunt, '*vous pouvez passer maintenant, ma tante, n'ayez pas peur, je la retiens.*' The Emperor was extremely pleased, saying to him, 'that is well, my boy, I like you for that, for I see you choose the right way where there is danger.' He is a great favourite with the Emperor, as well as with every body else, for he is a remarkably fine boy.'

Corn-Exchange, Aug. 26.---Our market being well supplied with Wheat this morning, and the weather being fine, caused very heavy sales at a decline of from 2s. to 4s. per quarter upon all descriptions. Barley is 1s. per quarter dearer. Beans and Oats are 1s. per quarter lower, and heavy sale at that reduction. In Peas and other articles there is no alteration.

Wheat (English) 72s. 82s. 94s.	Small Beans ....29s. to 40s.
Ditto (Foreign) 40s. 60s. 80s.	Tick Beans ....[illegible] to 37s.
Rye ....42s. to 44s.	New Ditto ....00s. to 00s.
Barley (old) .....33s. to 36s.	Oats Potatoe ....[illegible] to 33s.
Ditto fine ....00s. to 00s.	(Poland) ....[illegible] to 29s.
Malt ....56s. to 60s.	(Feed) ....[illegible] to 28s.
White Peas .....38s. to 40s.	Fine Flour ....[illegible] to [illegible]
Ditto Boilers ....46s. to 50s.	Second ....[illegible]
Grey Peas ......40s. to 44s.	Rapeseed ......35l. to 40l.