ROYAL DIVORCE.

[*From the Morning Chronicle.*]

...no longer a matter of doubt or uncertainty, ...his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has ...ined to bring forward the question of a ...e from his *Wife*. It is acknowledged, in ...inisterial circles, to be his decided intenti... ...d, as we hear, preparatory steps have al... ...been taken by certain Law Practitioners to ...effect. But, what will no doubt astonish ...eaders---we understand that Ministers do ...ean to make it a political question, but to ...perfect neutrality, and act only in their in... ...al capacity as Members of Parliament, not ...*confidential Advisers* of his Royal Highness; ...at this is owing to a *division* in the Cabinet ...the point! How they can act, on so impor... ...topic, on the jesuitical distinction of Mr. ..." as Men, but not as Ministers,"---we at... ...not to explain. They certainly cannot do ...*stitutionally*---for they must be answerable ...ery act of their Royal Master. A moderate ...ensible pamphlet on the subject has been ...ublished, in which the consequences are ...l in the true point of view. It is argued, ...he measure would be necessarily tedious in ...ogress---extremely doubtful in its issue--- ...dious to those who may bring it forward---and ...impolitic, from the delicate questions ...its success or failure may involve, and from ...amily secrecy which its proceedings must ...arily violate. We shall give the substance ...writer's arguments on these heads.

...The proceedings must be necessarily tedious. ...uld be absurd to suppose the proceedings ...be in Doctor's Commons. The rules of ...ouse of Lords require not only a sentence ...aration there, before a Divorce Bill can be ...ht in, but they also require a Verdict and ...ges in a Court of Common Law; and surely ...e contemplates the Prince Regent bringing ...tion for criminal conversation? Besides, in ...for separation, the Defendant may recrimi... ...which might give rise to much delay and ...rassment. The more probable course would ...Attainder, or a Bill of pains and penalties, ...n order to this it would be necessary that ...rincess should appear—she cannot be di... ...d unheard, unless a very long time be given ...and that she refuse to defend herself. The ...ion then is, whether she will appear, or not? ...against her appearing---her unwillingness to ...ied by a tribunal where her enemies, or ...who act against her, have hitherto held so ...powerful an ascendancy, may be stated as a ...eason. She once, it is true, cast herself on ...rotection of the House of Commons, and was ...cted. Since then, she has been unhappily ...ed to live, or rather to travel, abroad for ...years. She took the step contrary to the ...urgent, both oral and written, remonstran... ...t is said, of Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Brough... ...who till that moment had been her counsel... She finds Mr. Canning, and those who had ...her friends, and who advised her to travel, ...leagued with her enemies. Where, then, ...he look for steady support? The most in... ...nt person in the world might well be expect... ...shrink from appearing under circumstances ...ninently hazardous, if she were not also the ...courageous. It is probable, then, she will ...come over, and the consequence is, that a ...time must needs elapse before the proceed... ...*can* be commenced against her. They may ...t on foot *pro forma* at the beginning of the ...on, but six months at least must be allowed ...general citation to appear and oppose the ...and no one step can be taken to forward it ...he Session after. Even if she should appear ...plead, a measure of so extraordinary a na... ...wholly unprecedented, and touching the ...est matters of Law and State, cannot be hur... ...through like an inclosure or a turnpike bill. ...quires the most delicate investigation; it will ...arefully watched; and in every stage they ...urge the propriety of delay will be favoura... ...istened to. It cannot be brought in without ...eat deal of preliminary inquiry. There must ...Committees of both Houses to examine evi... ...e; Counsel must be allowed to attend on the ...of her Royal Highness as soon as she pleases ...ttend; the Committee must report; and the ...ort being considered, leave must, upon ma... ...consideration, be given to bring in a Bill. ...all this must cause a delay, and that delay ...viously most material to the next objection--- ...great doubt of its ultimate success."

...gainst this success it is argued, that "a num... ...of intricate questions must arise in the origin ...progress of the Bill. Some of these spring ...the nature of the measure itself. The law ...ng provided a peculiar guarantee for the pu... ...of the Royal Bed, viz. rendering its defile... ...t high treason, it may be asked, whether the ...has not stopped here? Was not so high a pe... ...y enacted in lieu of other safeguards? At any ..., when a new and peculiar law is brought in ...the occasion, may it not be asked, whether ...old and general law has been enforced? Do ...Government then intend to proceed crimi... ...y, and against whom? If the alleged trea... ...was committed beyond seas, does the statute ...Henry VIII. authorize a trial of this species ...reason within the realm? Did any of the old ...s ever contemplate the case of a Queen or ...ncess living separate from her husband, much ...e living abroad with his permission. Besides, ...jurisdiction for offences beyond seas is over na... ...al born subjects, and how can the Princess, an ...n born, be subject to trial in England for of... ...ces done beyond seas? Have not those who permitted her to reside abroad, away from her husband, abandoned all right to inquire into her conduct criminally? But the difficulty does not stop here. The same question may be asked as to the proceedings in Parliament. Have not they, who improperly suffered the Princess to go, given up all right to divorce her for acts done during her absence? These questions, and many others, will be found to spring up at every step that is made in this ill-advised measure. But one of the most formidable enemies to its ultimate success will be the great length of time it must take in its progress, and this length of time may produce such accidents as w[ou]ld render any further proceeding wholly unnecessary; what then becomes of the supporters of the Divorce Bill? Will they not be placed in a very awkward predicament? They have done their utmost to deprive the Princess Charlotte of her succession, and have failed; she is Queen in despite of them; and in this view the measure must seem hazardous to those who may engage in it. Speaking of probabilities, it cannot but be suspected, that many a Member of Parliament will be apprehensive lest any vote he gives may be laying up for himself a store of enmity, by assisting a measure which is not likely to succeed.--- Every man whose vote may influence the decision of this question, either way, may be expected to reason thus:---The Princess is said to be guilty, and it is said there are proofs of it; but as long as she remained in this country, she defied all her adversaries, and stood the test of two most rigorous inquiries into her conduct. Up to the time of her quitting the country, she was innocent, though compelled to live in a state of celibacy and seclusion, almost from the moment of her marriage, and during the season of her youth; yet she resisted every temptation, and was unimpeachable up to the time of her leaving England. She was advised to go abroad; and some of those who advised her are now to be her prosecutors for her conduct while abroad. If she has since erred, it little becomes them to cast the first stone; but, at all events, they must prove their case by other witnesses than profligate foreigners; for, whilst she remained among Englishmen, no evidence could be procured against her." The writer then goes on to shew other considerations which would be likely to influence a Member of Parliament weighing the probable consequences of his vote, if the measure for which he might give it should not succeed. Among others, he mentions the little necessity there exists for a divorce, even should the guilt of the Princess, while abroad, be clearly proved, because, from her being two years beyond seas, away from the Prince, the consequences of her guilt could not affect the succession to the Throne. The writer then supposes one of three causes operating on the mind of the Prince in wishing for a divorce---to the first, that of wishing to get rid of a wife who has misbehaved towards him, he answers that "the Prince is not like a private individual, whose character suffers by allowing his wife's frailty to pass unnoticed, and that nothing she does can possibly affect him."---To the second, that of the Prince's wishing to marry again, he says, "it is strange that twenty years of voluntary celibacy should have rendered that state so intolerable to a man of fifty-five."---To the third, the wish of the Prince to have a son, the writer replies, "but he has a daughter whom he tenderly loves, whom the country has for twenty years regarded as the heiress to the Crown, and who has been educated as such." The writer also adds, that "the Prince would in all probability have had sons, had he chosen to live with the Princess, but so far from sacrificing any feelings of his own to any wish for male children, he expressly in writing declared to the Princess, that, 'should his daughter unhappily die, 'he never could, even in that case, ask her again 'to live with him.' "This new wish, therefore, to increase his family, is somewhat unaccountable, for no man can suppose his Royal Highness to be actuated by the mere desire of disinheriting his daughter." The writer then supposes the same Member of Parliament to reason with himself on the probability of the Prince's marrying, having male issue, and of the possibility of a long minority, in which he asks, "who will then be Regent? Will there be no competition? Who are the competitors? The Duke of York, on the one hand---the Princess Charlotte, on the other;" and he adds, "how much better would it not be to have the Princess succeed her Royal Father when she may have obtained that maturity of years which from her excellent endowments may be fairly expected to bring with them maturity of wisdom."

The writer next proceeds to point out some considerations of a personal nature which might weigh with the Member (any Member) of Parliament. These are chiefly of a personal nature, and are drawn from the great probability of the failure of the measure, and the natural feelings of a daughter for a mother. He insists, that they who should support the measure would make the Princess Charlotte their enemy, and that if she should ever ascend the throne, she would not forget such conduct. From these considerations he concludes, that any Member of Parliament, maturely considering the subject, would be disposed to vote against it. He adds, "No man loves to entangle himself unnecessarily in a contest of this description, thankless if successful; hazardous in the extreme if it fails; and, upon the whole, much more likely to fail than to succeed."

The writer of the Pamphlet next views and objects to this measure, on the grounds of its necessarily involving the disclosure of those secret family anecdotes, which it were much more delicate to keep hidden from public view. He says, "the business of Parliament may be once more interrupted for a whole Session with the private concerns of our Princes." "All those letters, those delicate and painful letters, may be extorted from the parties concerned, which sound advice and uncommon temper, as well as firmness, had upon former occasions steadily suppressed." "The taste of the age, the feelings of the People, the decent observances of society, the chaste sentiments of well regulated minds, all that constitute public decorum, may be outraged by daily discussions, which no attempts of timid or time-serving men *can* keep within the walls of Parliament; every frailty of all the illustrious persons, who should be the patterns of propriety, as of virtue, may be laid bare to the prurient gaze of vulgar curiosity, by the unsparing hand of judicial inquiry." After alluding to the injury which this exposure may do to the morals of the nation, as well as to the character and comfort of exalted Individuals, the Author of the Pamphlet thus concludes: "But there is every reason to expect, that the design of dissolving the existing marriage of the Prince Regent will fail; that the expectations of the Princess Charlotte will not be defeated; and that the Country will be spared the countless evils of a long Minority, and a contested Regency---evils scarcely differing from those of a disputed succession."

General Courts Martial.---A General Court Martial has been held at Gibraltar, on the 4th March, 1816, when Lieut. *Charles West*, of the 2d Battalion of the 11th Foot, was arraigned on the under-mentioned allegations, viz:

1. For having been the bearer of a challenge, in order to fight a duel, from Captain Arnaud, of the 11th Foot, to Lieutenant Harpur, of the 67th Regiment, on or about the 19th day of January, 1816.

2. For having been the bearer also of a challenge, in order to fight a duel, from Capt. Arnaud, of the 11th Foot, to Capt. M'Dougal, of the same Regiment, on or about the 15th day of January, 1816.

3. For behaving in a scandalous and infamous manner, unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in giving evidence on oath before the General Court Martial held on Capt. Arnaud; grossly and falsely mistated and misrepresented his own conduct, as connected with one of the charges against Capt. Arnaud, for having sent a challenge to Capt. M'Dougal; more particularly by having falsely represented himself as having wished to bring about a reconciliation between the parties, and by denying his having delivered any message relative to a challenge, when he had previously stated out of Court that he had done so.

Upon which charges the Court, having maturely considered them, and the evidence produced by the Prosecutor as well as by the Prisoner, were of opinion, as to the 1st charge, that Lieut. West is guilty: as to the 2d charge, that he is guilty of so much of that charge as states that he was the bearer of a challenge to Capt. M'Dougal, but the Court is of opinion that he was not authorised so to do by Capt. Arnaud; and as to the 3d charge, that he, Lieut. West, was guilty.

The Court, therefore, having found him guilty of the whole of the first and third charges, and of so much of the second, the sentence of the Court, therefore, is, that the Prisoner, Lieut. West, be *cashiered*, which sentence has been sanctioned and confirmed.

A General Court Martial has also been held at Fort Royal, Martinique, on Lieut. *James Brown Donnelly*, of the 60th Regiment, for embezzling and misapplying, on or about the 24th Sept. 1815, the sum of £51 8s. 7d. sterling, during his command of the detachment at Grenada, in manifest contradiction of the rules and articles of war: and further, for having embezzled the sum of £17 8s. 1d. deducted by him (Lieutenant Donnelly) from the Officers of the detachment of the 3d Battalion of the 60th Regiment at Grenada, under his command, being the amount of the Income Tax---and the Court having found him guilty of both the charges, adjudged him that he be *dismissed his Majesty's service*; and further, that he do make good the deficiency of £51 8s. 7d. and £17 8s. 1d. as specified in the charges: which sentence has been approved and confirmed also by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

MOST DISTRESSING CASE.

TO THE EDITOR.

Edinburgh, Aug. 27, 1816.

Sir---It is, I believe, a matter of public notoriety, that, one morning last week, an unfortunate man in this place put an end to his life. A widow, and three helpless children, one of whom is only three years of age, and another not two months, are the unhappy sufferers by this event.--- It is in behalf of this desolate family that, through the medium of your Paper, I would make an appeal to the compassion of the Public; and there are circumstances of such peculiar interest connected with this melancholy story, as cannot fail to excite the deepest sympathy.

The deceased was a confidential clerk in a respectable house in this city; distinguished for intelligence superior to his station in society, and his conduct through life marked by the strictest integrity and sobriety. About six weeks ago he fell into a state of melancholy, and, in spite of every effort to divert or soothe him, the malady gradually increased. While in this state he swallowed a quantity of laudanum; but by the intreaties of his afflicted wife, he was prevailed on to take an antidote. From this period, however, his language and conduct bespoke a fixed determination to effect his purpose by means more speedy and certain; and his wife, aware that any interference on the part of others would only have accelerated his design, concealed her distress, still indulging the hope that she might be able to divert him from his purpose. His eldest son, an interesting youth about 13, never failed, under some pretence or other, to accompany him to the place of his employment, and to be in the way to return with him. The situation of the wife and son may be better conceived than described. But that I may not shock your readers by a recital of circumstances, of which my own mind can scarcely bear the recollection, it may be sufficient to state, that on Tuesday morning last, at half-past 5 o'clock, he stole from his bed, and though discovered by his son, and afterwards by his wife, with a pistol in his hand, he contrived in a few minutes to elude their vigilance, and finally committed the desperate act, which laid him, who had hitherto been their faithful and affectionate protector, lifeless at their feet.

On the night preceding this catastrophe, he read to his wife the following lines, which appear to have been partly written in the course of the day. They were found in his pocket the next morning, and describe in a very striking manner the horror of mind to which he fell a victim:

Firm, fixed as fate, misfortune takes her stand,
Nor will abate one ounce. The cup is full;
The bitter draught is mixed; and drink it to the dregs
I must. Well, be it so. But will that drink suffice;
Will that insure oblivion, cancel injuries,
And reparation make to thee—faithful, unfortunate,
Worthy a better fate. And ye, poor innocents!
This lucid moment tells me it will not.
Alas! it tells me also more——Distraction!
Art thou here again?
Avaunt! thou imp of darkness——Despair?
Dost thou again assail me?——Curst impiety!
And dare I harbour thee!——
Oh God! thou knowest the texture and the frame
Of human passion. If thou would'st, thou could'st.
But then the will of man were not left free.
What then were man?—A passive agent.
Where does this lead? Reverts it not against me?
Well, I will chace distraction. It I can chace,
But who is proof against insanity? For once I'll try,
Thus far I keep coherence. Perhaps I'll conquer.
This night is mine so far. To-morrow is to face.
"Whatever is is right." This is not clear.
A mind at ease may say so. But to say
And feel are two distinct and separate things.
I'm not well school'd in this philosophy.
Other enigmas crowd upon my mind.
Have I been rampant, wilful, prone to vice?
My general conduct does belye it. No;
The general tenor of my life was regular;
My will, my actions, leaned to what was right.
And yet, O! riddle to myself! how stands it?
Curse —— cruel —— but ———— perhaps ——
'Tis darkness ——— The reason why and wherefore
This single singularity? ————
Ruin immense! immeasurable horror!
My brain again!—On! fatal credulity!
Fatal, thrice fatal unto me and mine.
No opening left!—No, not a crevice!
Fate circumscribes the circle, and I the centre—
—Off, Rabble, off—ye are no judges.
Oh! my poor Innocents! Oh! oh!

Melancholy Accident.---On Saturday morning last, Mr. Matthew Keiran, shop-keeper, of Mullingar, having been in Dublin to purchase goods, was about to return home, after having finished his business, but was prevented in that design by arriving at the Canal Harbour after the departure of the packet-boat, in consequence of which he returned to the hotel to breakfast, intending to take a car to Leixlip, where he expected to overtake the boat. He proceeded with considerable speed to Leixlip, in one of the hired cars which ply between Dublin and that town; but just as he arrived at Leixlip bridge, the axletree of the car suddenly broke, by which he was thrown off, in such a manner as to fall upon his head almost under the horse's feet, who, taking fright at the accident, went off at full speed, having first struck Mr. Keiran with the cock of one of the shoes in the skull, & afterwards dragged one of the wheels directly over his head, whereby it was dreadfully fractured. He was carried into a house in Leixlip, where every thing was done for him that could be done under the circumstances, but, we are sorry to say, without success. Information of the accident was immediately forwarded to his family, and the next conveyance brought the unhappy wife in time only to see him expire. He was an honest man---much esteemed by his friends, and has left a widow and seven small children to lament his loss.

Steam Packets.---Thursday the town of Howth was filled with company, who went for the purpose of viewing the Steam Packets which are intended to ply betwen Howth and Holyhead.--- Upwards of one hundred and fifty Ladies and Gentlemen were invited on board the Hibernia, commanded by Captain Turner. An immense number of persons were on the pier, and the hill was crowded with spectators. In order to gratify them, the Packet got under weigh; and, although the wind and tide were strong against her, she stretched out more than four miles in less than three quarters of an hour, when she put about, and returned with surprising velocity. A sumptuous entertainment was provided on board; every thing that the season could afford was in profusion, and the wines excellent.

The following are the convictions in the County Court of Cork:---

Richard Goswell, Martin Naughton, Edward Kelleher, Chas. Dawley, Jeremiah Sullivan, Patrick Sullivan, for manslaughter, to be imprisoned 12 months each and burned in the hand; James Goswell, Mary and John Lyne, to be imprisoned 6 months; Elizabeth Keeffe, Richard Driscoll, George Clarkson, Michael Cochlan, Daniel M'Auliffe, for an attack on the Sheriff, to be imprisoned 6 months; Richard Barry, James and Florence Driscoll, John Danchy, John Fitzgerald, Andrew Ryan, Catherine Lyne, James Dunn, to be imprisoned 3 months each; Patrick Sheehan, for an assault, with an intent to commit a rape on Catherine Parker, to be imprisoned one year; Ann Boland, Mary Fitzgerald, Catherine Tobin, Mary Shea, Arthur Keefe, to be transported for 7 years; Morty Downey, Philip and Patrick Hodnett, and Florence Harrington, fined one shilling each; Patrick Ahearn to keep the peace.

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,966. *SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER* 14, 1816. *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

EXTENSIVE CORN STORES, MALT-HOUSE, &c.

TO BE LET, by H. and W. Hunt & Co. their large CORN-STORE and MALT-HOUSE at Ferrybank—and their BACON-YARD at the Water-Side—or their INTEREST in these Concerns will be SOLD.

Waterford, Sept. 10, 1816.

PIM & PENROSE NEVINS
OFFER FOR SALE,

20 *Pipes Spanish Red Wine,*
5 *Puncheons Jamaica Rum,*
30 *Puncheons Old Cork Whiskey,*
30 *Pipes Cider,*
26 *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.

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.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 29TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,

For such Term of Years as may be agreed on,

THE BACON and PROVISION CELLARS, at Ferry-Bank, lately in possession of Mr. John Butcher. There is a RENDERING-HOUSE on the Concerns, in complete order, with a plentiful supply of good Water-together with a very neat DWELLING-HOUSE, in complete repair, and also a STABLE and COACH-HOUSE. There are a great many UTENSILS belonging to the BACON BUSINESS, which the Tenant may have at a reasonable Valuation. At very little expense, room could be made for the reception of Corn.

Apply to Nicholas Knox, Bridge-street.

Waterford, Aug. 10, 1816.

County of Waterford. — Catherine O'Brien, *Plaintiff;* Denis O'Brien, Esq. *Defendant.* — Same a. Same. — Richard Roxanne, 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.*

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 & CAHIROWAN, 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.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—SEPT. 13.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Butter, first quality,	95	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	
—— cask, 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,	13	0	00	0	
—— common,	12	6	00	0	
Coals, Whitehaven,	0	0	0	0	
—— Newport,	3	0	3	10	
—— Swansea,	3	4	3	9	
Tallow, rough,	7	0	8	6	
Potatoes, by weight,	0	4	0	5	
—— by measure,	0	7	0	9	
Beef,	0	4	0	6	per lb.
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.

0 Barrels Wheat, 973 —— Oats, 0 —— Barley, Averaging 20 0 0 / 0 13 4¼ / 0 0 0

SUBSCRIPTION SALE
OF ELEGANT & USEFUL FURNITURE,
Consisting of 250 Tickets, at £1 per Ticket.

GALWEY, grateful to his Friends and the Public for the Encouragement he received in his late Sale, is again inclined, by the desire of several Gentlemen, to have another on the following Plan, which he trusts will meet with general Approbation.

	£	s.	d.
No. 1—A Cylinder Desk and Book-Case	20	0	0
2—One Dozen of Mahogany Parlour Chairs, Grecian Pattern	18	0	0
3—One Sympathetic Table, that will dine from 6 to 12, made on the newest and most approved Plan	17	1	3
4—One large Side-Board	13	13	0
5—One Dozen of Drawing-Room Chairs	13	0	0
6—One Grecian Sofa	12	10	0
7—One Secretary	9	2	0
8—One Wardrobe	9	0	0
9—One Mahogany Bedstead, with Foot-board	5	13	9
10—One Tea and Sugar Store, on pillar and claw, complete	3	19	7½
11—One Botany Bay Wood Desk	3	8	3
12—One Sweep-fronted Bason-Stand	2	5	6

The above are some of the principal Prizes, and are rated at the lowest selling Prices. There will be no Prize under *Ten Shillings*, for which will be given a Dressing-Glass—or the Choice of three or four other useful Articles, of equal value—or the amount will be allowed in the Price of any other Article of Furniture, whichsoever the Holder of the Ticket may choose. As a farther Encouragement, any Person gaining any of the principal Prizes, and not wanting the same, may take, in lieu thereof, any other Article he may want, at a fair Price, and be allowed the full amount of such Prize in exchange.

The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are sold.

Tickets to be had at the *Mirror* and *Chronicle Offices*, and at Galwey's Cabinet and Upholstery Warehouse, Bailey's New-Street. Waterford, Aug. 31, 1816.

☞ From the smart Demand for Tickets, he begs leave to recommend to his Friends, who have frequently, since the last Sale, been inquiring for them, to lose no time in purchasing.

THOMAS NEVINS

EXPECTS, in about five Weeks from this date, 200 Barrels POT and PEARL ASHES, a Quantity of OAK and PINE TIMBER, and PIPE STAVES, *per the Sultana*, direct from Quebec, which, on arrival, he proposes to dispose of on reasonable Terms.

Waterford, August 10, 1816.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR,

BY the Efficacy of Bonnaventure'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.*"

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 before-mentioned; and we are of opinion that it has fully answered the purposes for which it was applied.

JOHN HASSARD, Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Engineers Commanding.
G. BUCHANAN, Captain Royal Engineers.
JACOB OWEN, Clerk of Works.
JOHN OWEN, Assistant Clerk of Works.

Chatham, 23d May, 1815.

James M'Adam, Esq.

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

Your most obedient Servant,

R. D'ARCY, Colonel Royal Engineers.

ROYAL ENGINEERS' OFFICE,

Dover, 26th May, 1815.

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

ROBERT THOMPSON, Captain, commanding Royal Engineers, Dover Division.

ROYAL MILITARY CANAL OFFICE,

Hythe, 1st June, 1815.

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

ALEXANDER SWAN, Accountant and Barrack Master to the Commissioners.
JOHN GOFF, Qr. Master Royal Staff Corps, Superintending the Royal Military Canal Works at Hythe.

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

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

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

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

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. Nesson, Colourman, Do. Do.
Mr. William West, Nelson Place, Do.
Mr. J. Hill, Do. Limerick.
Messrs. Samuel and James Pounders, 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.

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.

SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

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

WILL dispose of upwards of £400 worth of FURNITURE, valued at Prime Cost, by 400 Tickets at £1 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:

	£	s.	d.
12 Drawing-Room caned Mahogany Chairs,	20	9	6
A Set of Imperial Patent Tables,	18	4	0
12 Parlour Chairs, 30s. per	18	0	0
12 Ditto Ditto,	13	13	0
12 Ditto Ditto,	12	0	0
A Standing Bedstead complete,	14	15	9
A Side Board,	12	10	3
Ditto Ditto,	7	0	0
Ditto Ditto,	6	16	6
Ditto Ditto,	5	0	0
A Chamber Organ (new tunes),	11	7	6
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 Drawing 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.

FREEHOLD ESTATE.

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

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

Application to be made to Cornelius Bolton and Cornelius Henry Bolton, Esqrs. Faithlegg.

May 2, 1816.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHITWORTH.

WHEREAS the time limited by the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council, of the thirteenth day of April last, for prohibiting the Exportation out of Ireland, or carrying coastwise, Gunpowder or Salt-Petre, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition, has expired:

And whereas it is judged expedient that the said Prohibition, so far as applies to the Countries hereinafter named, should be renewed and continued for some time longer:

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, do therefore hereby order, require, prohibit, and command, that no Person or Persons whatsoever (except the Master-General of the Ordnance for his Majesty's service), do at any time between the date hereof and the thirteenth day of February next, presume to transport any Gunpowder or Salt-Petre, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition, to any Port or Place on the Coast of Africa, or in the West Indies, or on any part of the Continent of America, (except to a Port or Place, or Ports or Places, in his Majesty's Territories or Possessions on the Continent of North America, or in the Territories of the United States of America,) or do ship or lade any Gunpowder or Salt-Petre, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition, or board any Ship or Vessel, in order to transporting the same into any such Ports or Places on the Coast of Africa, or in the West Indies, or on the Continent of America (except as above excepted), without leave or permission in that behalf first obtained from the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors, and Privy Council of Ireland, upon pain of incurring and suffering the respective Forfeitures and Penalties inflicted by an Act passed in Great Britain in the thirty-third year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to enable his Majesty to restrain the Exportation of Naval Stores, and more effectually to prevent the Exportation of Salt-Petre, Arms, and Ammunition, when prohibited by Proclamation or Order in Council.

And the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs are to give the necessary Orders herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 27th day of August, 1816.

MUSKERRY. CASTLECOOTE. NORBURY. W. DOWNES.
G. HEWETT. WM. VESEY FITZGERALD.
ROBERT PEEL.

God save the King.

BELFAST---SEPTEMBER 7.

THE EXECUTION.

Yesterday, the awful sentence of the law was executed upon John Magill and John Doe, found guilty last assizes of being concerned, with others, in the dreadful outrage on Mr. Johnson's house in Carrick-hill. The execution took place in the wide part of Castle-street, near the Donegall Arms, in the presence of a multitude of spectators.

At nine o'clock in the morning, the convicts were put into a chaise, and slowly left Carrickfergus, attended by the Rev. Jos. Alexander, the Rev. Blaney Michell, the Rev. John Stewart, and Mr. Jonathan Blackwell. Behind the chaise were two carts, the one with the fatal beam on which they were to suffer; in the other was the Executioner, disguised in a blanket-cloak and black crape, which completely covered his head. The whole was escorted by a strong military guard, consisting of the 5th dragoon guards, and several companies of the Royal Scotch, some preceding and others marching after the carriage.

The procession arrived in town about twelve o'clock, previous to which a strong detachment of horse and foot lined the street from the Old Bank-Buildings to the Corn-Market.

Both Prisoners surveyed the multitude on each side of the carriage with the greatest composure, and seemed wishful to recognise their friends or acquaintances in the crowd. They both looked pale and dejected; but not as if in despair. They were cleanly dressed; Doe had on a short grey coat, Magill wore a brown one.

Shortly afterwards, the carriage drove slowly into the middle of the square, and preparations were immediately made for erecting the gallows, which consisted of two triangles, and a cross beam about 14 or 15 feet high.

These arrangements occupied half an hour, during which the Prisoners remained in the carriage, employed in acts of devotion, evincing the most perfect resignation and becoming fortitude.

When the preparations were completed, they stepped firmly from the chaise, and, accompanied by the four clergymen, ascended a platform erected in the cart, when two of the Ministers prayed for some time, in which the Prisoners fervently joined. Doe read several passages from the New Testament, with a strong and audible voice. He declared his confident hope of redemption through the merits of our Saviour, and his contrition for the crime for which he was about to suffer. He acknowledged, as his dying declaration, a speech which he directed to be published, and hoped it would be very generally read. A copy of it is now before us: it is signed "John Doe;" but, except the following introduction, it is altogether taken up in an avowal of his religious hopes and impressions:

"As I am shortly to stand before the judgment seat of Jesus Christ, the following, in the presence of God my Saviour, are my last words, dying declaration, and true confession.

"I was formerly a professor of the Gospel, and united to a Church of Christ; but, forgetful of my profession, I fell from the truth, cohabited with a woman of bad character, was cut off from the Church, and thus, from step to step, was brought under the awful deserved chastenings of the Lord.

"I acknowledge, that, although I have not been guilty of all the crimes laid to my charge on my trial, yet I have transgressed the laws of my country, and do justly merit the execution of the sentence pronounced on me."

Magill, at this awful moment, evinced much self possession and resignation. He prayed fervently, and giving a paper to the Rev. Mr. Stewart, desired that it should be read aloud, as his dying declaration. Mr. Stewart accordingly read it from the scaffold, with an audible voice. The following is an exact copy of it:

"*Belfast, 6th September*, 1816.

"I, John Magill, as a dying man, and impressed with the awful idea of appearing shortly before my judge, do solemnly protest my innocence respecting the following fact sworn against me by the approver Gray:---Contrary to the oath of said Gray, I appeal to the Judge of All, that, so far from calling him to a meeting of muslin weavers at the house of one Watson, in the head of Mill-street, Belfast, I was never in that house in my life, nor did I then know that there was any such house. I protest, moreover, in the same solemn manner, that, in various other particulars, both Gray and his wife gave false evidence on the trial.

"I confess, however, with the deepest contrition, that I was present when the outrage was committed on Mr. Johnson's house. I now see and am extremely sorry that I acted under the influence of mistaken views. I was taught to believe, that Mr. Johnson's family did not sleep in their own house. I had no idea of taking any lives.

"I now see the evil of all such combinations and outrages, though I once thought them innocent, and even laudable. I see I have offended God, dishonoured Religion, and injured Society, for which I am sincerely sorry.

"Imploring the pardoning mercy of God, and forgiving all my enemies, I die, trusting in the atoning blood of Jesus Christ, my only Redeemer."

Shortly afterwards the clergymen took their leave---the cart was driven away---and these unfortunate young men were launched into eternity, affording an awful example of the inevitable ruin which must ever attend the perpetration of such dreadful crimes against the peace of society. Magill was for a few moments in strong convulsions. Doe scarcely moved.

After hanging about an hour, they were cut down, and put into black covered coffins with white mounting, which had been brought by their friends, and who conveyed them across the Long Bridge into the County of Down.

The whole scene was awfully impressive. A solemn stillness pervaded the multitude, and the utmost order and regularity every where prevailed. The High Sheriff and the General of the district attended, and directed the most judicious arrangements for preserving order. The Sub-sheriff, Mr. Moore, also gave proofs of his humanity and firmness on the melancholy occasion.

The Clergymen, some of whom had attended almost daily since their condemnation, were with the Prisoners the greater part of the night, and were successful in bringing them to a just sense of their unhappy situation, and in fortifying their minds to meet their fate with firmness and resignation.

They have each left a wife and child to lament their untimely fate. The parting scene yesterday morning at six o'clock, between Doe and his unhappy wife and sister, was, we are informed, afflicting beyond description.

We trust the dreadful fate of these men will make an indelible impression on those who have been drawn into unlawful combinations, and teach them, that peaceable, religious, and industrious habits can alone secure to them, and their families, content and happiness: whilst all attempts against the laws of their country, under whatever pretence, must sooner or later bring ruin upon themselves and all they hold dear.

Many of the persons concerned in the above outrage are, it seems, not yet apprehended; some of them were even much more guilty than the unhappy men who yesterday suffered; but we are informed, that the same unwinking vigilance and exertion, that tended to their conviction, is still exercised, in order to bring to punishment those who have been the chief promoters of the conspiracy.

On Thursday last, Daniel Maginniss, charged with the murder of Norton Butler, Esq. of Grouse-hall, was brought into this City, together with two men found in the house where he had been concealed---they were escorted by the Culdaff Yeomanry, and a party of the 50th regiment. The uncommon interest that the capture of Maginniss had excited attracted a vast concourse of people. The Prisoners were removed to Lifford jail on the day following, where they are to remain to abide their trials. Maginniss appeared no way affected by his situation, but looked on the surrounding spectators with a degree of unconcern.---*Londonderry Journal.*

There has been a heavy fall of snow in the Highlands; and Ben Nevis was covered with that inclement colour half-way down.---*Scotch Paper.*

LONDON.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

We have received several letters from Lord Exmouth's squadron, which state the preparations made for the attack upon Algiers, and the expectation, that it will be a sanguinary conflict. The city rises from the shore to a considerable height, so that the batteries have a great command of the harbour. The Mole Battery is deemed particularly strong, and it is against that the three-deckers will act. The Queen Charlotte is expected to lead the van, the Superb next, then the Impregnable, Minden, Albion, and Leander. The frigates are to go inside the Mole, and burn, sink, or destroy every thing in their way. The mortar vessels will bombard the town, and the gun-boats and ships' boats do all in their power, in conjunction with the other force, to fulfil the work of chastisement.

Whilst the fleet was at Gibraltar, it was employed in fitting a gun-boat for each line-of-battle ship, and sending ashore the bulk-heads, luggage, and spare stores, from every ship, the Admiral reserving only a small trunk for himself. On the morning of the 14th, the squadron sailed for Algiers, clear for action, with a strong westerly wind, which probably enabled it to get there about the 18th.

The American squadron left Gibraltar a fortnight previous to Lord Exmouth's arrival, and it was rumoured, that his Lordship did not intend to accept its assistance.

The Dey had gone into the interior, with most of the principal inhabitants, leaving an army of 30,000 men to defend the fortifications. The marines on board the squadron, about 1000 in number, will be ordered, if necessary, to storm the chief battery.

RUMOURED DISSOLUTION OF THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Courier-Office, Two o'Clock.

We have just received the Paris Papers of Friday, and one of so late a date as Saturday, together with letters from our Correspondent, dated on Friday evening. The most important fact, and one of great importance, indeed, stated in our private letter as a positive fact, and mentioned as a report in the Paris Papers of Saturday, is, that his Majesty has changed his determination of convoking the Chambers for the 1st or the 15th of October, and has *dissolved the Chamber of Deputies*. The Electoral Colleges are to meet on the 24th of September, and the new Chamber on the 4th of November. The reasons for this important measure are given in the following letter from our Correspondent:---

"*Paris, Half-past six o'clock, Friday evening.*

"I lose not a moment in communicating to you the following most important and authentic piece of intelligence, which must materially influence the future state of France, and perhaps of Europe. On Wednesday night, at eleven o'clock, his Majesty signed an Ordinance, dissolving the Chamber of Deputies. This unexpected measure in favour of the Constitutional Ministers has been solely brought on by the prodigious indiscretion, by the unreasonable jubilations of their political antagonists. The King declared repeatedly, that he would not deviate from his original intention of convoking the Chamber on the 1st of October. These words were the death-blow of the party. To deprive them even of all hope for the future, the Duc de Richelieu himself, separating his interest from theirs, was listening to terms of accommodation. But M. de Cazé adroitly retreated, in order to draw his unwary opponents into the snare: they fell into it like simpletons. Letters were intercepted to different Prefects, in which (for it cannot be dissimulated) obnoxious principles were divulged, tending to shake the social edifice---to alarm the possessors of national domains. An arbitrary list of Ministers seemed almost imposed on the King, in which were the names of De Bouville, Villele, &c.---Laine and de Cazé insisted on the fatal consequences of the nomination of such Statesmen.---The result was, the Ordinance I have announced; it is the complete downfall of the party, which was already singing the premature song of victory. This Ordinance, which, I hear, will appear in to-morrow's *Moniteur*, convokes the Electoral Colleges for the 24th of September, and the meeting of the Chamber for the 4th of November. It deprives the Prefects of the power of adjoining the ten extra voters to these Colleges---and reduces the number of the Deputies to that which is limited by the Charter, 260, instead of 420, its present composition. These are the principal features of this most important document."

The Paris Papers of Thursday contain some interesting intelligence relative to the recent demands of the United States upon Naples. It is known that they relate to the confiscation of the American vessels by Murat. In the year 1809, a vessel from Baltimore, with coffee, entered the port of Naples, and was sequestered, but was soon afterwards released; and a letter written by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis de Gallo, to the American Consul, notifying "that all American vessels which shall arrive direct in this kingdom, and with a positive destination for its ports, shall be freely admitted, provided they are furnished with the necessary certificates of origin and navigation papers, and are not in contravention to the Royal Decrees of the 20th of December, 1806, and 9th of January, 1808, relative to English Commerce, and to that of Neutral Powers, which Decrees are to be maintained in full force."

The Americans eagerly availed themselves of this permission. During the years 1810 and 1811, ships were sent, and their cargoes landed and warehoused. At length, when about thirty had arrived, Bonaparte sent an order to sell both ships and cargoes, which was done, and the proceeds, from four to five millions of ducats, applied to the unsuccessful expedition against Sicily.

We have received American Papers to the 13th ult. containing official documents of much importance. It is well known, that the circulating medium of America is in great confusion; one State Bank paying in cash, another only in paper, and in consequence, between two towns at the distance of 50 miles, there may be a difference of exchange of six, eight, and ten per cent.

The American Government has issued an official notice, that no private bank paper would be taken after the 20th February, 1817, for monies due for duties, taxes, &c. to Government, unless such bank was prepared to pay their notes in cash when required, and unless they took the Treasury notes at par.

Mr. Dallas, in an official circular document, dated Treasury Department, 22d July, has addressed the State Banks, in order to facilitate the execution of the resolution passed to resume cash payments. Mr. Dallas represents, that the objections and obstacles to the resuming cash payments rest chiefly with the Banks of the Middle States, who have converted their improved return capital of gold and silver to production, stock, &c. The draft of a Notice is then given by the Treasury for the consideration of the State Banks, recommending, as a preliminary measure, that all small notes under five dollars should not be taken after the first of October, unless the Bank issuing such notes should pay the amount in specie when required. In opposition to the Government, many Banks state the utter impossibility of resuming cash payments. They have in consequence sent Deputies to meet and consult upon the present state of the currency at Philadelphia.

The New York Paper of the 10th of August has the following intelligence:

"We understand that the Delegates from the Banks of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Virginia, at their meeting at Philadelphia, have agreed on resuming specie payments on the first of July next."

A mail from Flanders has brought an account of some disturbance among the troops at Namur, in which some were killed and wounded. The disturbance arose out of a quarrel in a public-house. Order was restored by the firmness of the Officers.

We have the pleasure to state, that despatches have been received from Rear-Admiral Penrose, respecting whom a variety of reports have been circulated. The following is an extract of a letter from Malta, addressed by that Officer to a Gentleman who holds an official situation:---

"Malta, July 22.

"Every ship which has sailed under my orders is instructed respecting Pirates. Several reported acts of piracy, I know to be entirely unfounded, and in some cases, the crews of small vessels have left them, declaring them to be taken by Pirates. Capt. Preston, of the Euphrates, has orders to inquire for and act against any Pirates in these seas."

By the above communication it appears, that, up to the date mentioned, the squadron had not been put in movement to join Lord Exmouth.

Accounts from Halifax, of the 24th July, have arrived. In consequence of the backwardness of the season in that quarter, and to provide against scarcity from a deficiency of the crops, Major-General Wilson, Administrator of the Government of Lower Canada, and Commander of the Forces in both provinces, had issued a Proclamation, dated at the Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, July 9th, 1816, forbidding the exportation by sea or land, or by inland navigation, from the said province, of wheat, flour, biscuit, beans, and grain of all kinds used in making bread.

By the Lisbon Mail, a letter has been received from the Agent to Lloyd's, by the Committee, dated the 24th ult. It states, that several Russian and Swedish vessels had been detained and searched off the rock by a pirate or privateer, on the 20th of that month. It deserves particular notice, that amongst the vessels so situated near the mouth of the Tagus there were two of them under English colours, which the pirate or privateer did not think fit to approach. This proceeding is supposed to be by the same polacre rigged vessel which had been seen off that coast, and had before detained and captured several merchantmen. Two suspicious vessels were discovered off St. Michael's, about the middle of August, which are presumed to be privateers.

It is whispered, that the Vienna Bank will suspend its payments, in specie, till the Exchange is more favourable; to effect which, a regular purchase of the paper money will be resorted to. Perhaps there could not be a more decisive practical illustration of the wisdom which dictated to the British Government the propriety of appointing a future day for the resumption of cash payments, instead of the premature adoption of that measure, so warmly pressed by the Party.

The attempt to uphold the continuance of exorbitant sinecures, on the ground, that to pass the barriers by which property (as if they had any such title) is and ought to be protected, would lead to an innovation, that, once indulged, could not be resisted, is equally at variance, not alone with every principle of reasoning, but with the actual precedents of our own history. "Vested Interests" are now the rallying countersign of the Ministers of this day, as "Chartered Rights" were once the very watch-word of the same party, though wisely for the benefit of British Commerce, they since infringed upon that East India Charter, the protection of which was first identified with Mr. Pitt's official existence. Let us hope, that the public intelligence and feeling in the case of sinecures, useless places, and unmerited pensions, will be attended with similar beneficial consequences. There have been periods of our history, when men holding these invidious offices have generously anticipated the claims of the Public, and rewarded themselves with the credit of resigning quickly those overgrown profits, which they could not, as they ought not, ultimately retain. In the reign of the First Charles, Sir Harry Vane obtained the King's Patent to succeed Sir W. Russell, as the Treasurer of the Navy. The remuneration of that office consisted of fees, at the rate of four-pence in the pound, from the money disbursed. The subsequent war with the Dutch had increased the poundage to the annual amount of £30,000. The Treasurer of that day (how unlike the richly pensioned occupant of our time, George Rose!) could not reconcile it to *his conscience*, to participate in profits so far beyond the calculation of the original grant, when the patent was conferred. He therefore transferred the profits to the public service, reserving to the office he held the annual income of £2000, and from that period, with the increase for the late Lord Melville, the annual salary was regulated by Act of Parliament.

Our letters of the 16th ult. from Cadiz mention, that no doubt was now entertained of the Port of the Havannah being shut against all foreign commerce, so great and urgent have been the remonstrances of the merchants of the above place. This information is partly confirmed by the American Papers received yesterday, which state, that the term of fifty days had been granted by the new Governor, when the port was definitively to be closed. A Spanish frigate had been burnt in the Havannah, as was understood, through the disaffection of the sailors, who had purposely set fire to it.

There was a rumour some time ago, that a Spanish vessel, manned by the patriots of South America, had been sent into the European seas, and was cruising off Spain; and in Cadiz Papers which have reached us to the 14th ult. it is stated, that on the 8th there had arrived in that port the Spanish brig San Antonio, Captain Bartoleme Girona, in 37 days from Puerto-Rico. The Captain reported, that on the 3d, at 7 o'clock *p.m.* he was captured by an insurgent brig, in lat. 37. N. 50 leagues west of Cape St. Vincent, which had taken from him a cable, five small sails, the boat, twelve bags of cocoa, seven barrels of coffee, some provisions, and all the ship's papers.

Yesterday, the following bulletin was shewn at St. James's Palace:---

"Windsor Castle, Sept. 7, 1816.

"His Majesty has enjoyed good bodily health, and has been generally tranquil during the last month; but his Majesty's disorder has undergone no change." (*Signed by four Physicians.*)

Corn-Exchange, Sept. 9.---Having but little Wheat fresh in this morning, and the weather being extremely unfavourable for the crops, as well as tending to retard the harvest, brought many buyers, and produced brisk sales, at an advance of full 4s. per quarter, and a great deal was disposed of. Barley and Beans are 2s. per quarter dearer, and Oats sold freely at an advance of 1s. per quarter. Peas of both sorts are 2s. per quarter higher.

Wheat (English) 75s. 84s. 94s.	Small Beans ....40s. to 44s.
Ditto (Foreign) 40s. 62s. 82s.	Tick Beans ....38s. to 40s.
Rye ....40s. to 42s.	New Ditto ....00s. to 00s.
Barley (old) ....35s. to 37s.	Oats (Potatoe) ..31s. to 33s.
Ditto fine ....00s. to 00s.	(Poland) ..26s. to 29s.
Malt ....54s. to 60s.	(Feed) ....20s. to 27s.
White Peas .....40s. to 44s.	Fine Flour ....70s. to 75s.
Ditto Boilers ....48s. to 50s.	Seconds ....00s. to 00s.
Grey Peas ......40s. to 44s.	Rapeseed ......37*l.* to 39*l.*

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

Stocks this day at One.

3 per Cent. Cons. 62¼⅛⅜½	4 per Cents. —
Do. for Account 62⅛½⅜¼	5 per Cents. 92¼⅛⅜¼
3 per Cent. Red. —	India Stock ——

The important intelligence we communicated yesterday from Paris has been confirmed by the arrival this morning of the *Moniteur* of Saturday, which contains the King's Ordinance for the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, and the election of a new Chamber, which is to meet on the 4th of November. The number of Deputies, instead of being 420, is reduced to the number fixed by the Constitutional Charter, viz. 260.---None are eligible to the Chamber who have not attained the age of 40. The Ordinance sets out with a preamble, in which the King says, that "every day convinces him more and more of the truth proclaimed by him upon a solemn occasion, that the benefit of amelioration may not be far removed from the danger of innovation; that the wishes of his subjects are for the preservation of the Charter untouched; and that hence he is resolved to reduce the Chamber of Deputies to the number fixed by the Charter," &c.

The first Article of the Ordinance declares, that no Article of the Constitution shall be revised. The second dissolves the present Chamber---and the rest of the articles prescribe the time for the meeting of the Electoral Colleges, the mode of election, &c. The Ordinance is followed by another Decree, naming the Presidents of the Colleges of the Departments. These consist almost entirely of Constitutionalists (among whom are several that played prominent parts in the Revolution), as opposed to the Ultra-Royalists. We find the names of Camille Jourdan, of Angles, Moreau, Andre de la Lozere, Dumanoir, Pasquier, Berquay, Faget de Baure, Bellart, Beugnot, Blanquart de Bailleul, de Serre, Dufougerais, &c. There are among these Presidents 20 who were Members of the late Chamber, but we do not recollect any one of them to have been of the party called Ultra-Royalist. But the most remarkable feature in the nomination of the Presidents of the Departments is, that *all the Members of the Royal Family are excluded.* When the Departmental Colleges were assembled in 1815, Monsieur, and the Dukes of Angouleme, Berri, and Bourbon, were Presidents of the Departmental Colleges of the Seine, the Gironde, the North, and the Mouths of the Rhone. They are replaced by M. Bellart, the King's Attorney General, M. Ravez, another Lawyer, the Marquis de Jumilhac, and M. de Barthelemi, the Banker. This exclusion would of itself be a sufficient indication of the triumph gained over the Ultra-Royalists.

This is a decisive step indeed---no less a one than the disgrace of that party which was supposed to have in view the approximation of the system of Government to the old regime, or at least a material change in the state of property as affected by the Revolution, and established and recognised by the Constitutional Charter.

The French Funds rose considerably in consequence of this triumph of the constitutional party. The 5 per Cents. were shut on the 4th, the day before the signing of the Decree: but the Funds for the 22d Sept. (for the opening) rose from 55½, at which they were on the 5th, to 57, on the 6th; the Bank Actions from 1076¼ to 1087½, above eleven per Cent. It is certain, that, during the prevalence of the Ultra-Royalist party, money bargains, or transfers, or mortgages of national property, were made with considerable difficulty.

The first article of the Ordinance settles the Charter as unalterable, and, if we may use such an expression, irrevisable. Two of the main articles of it relate to property and the press. They are as follow:---

Art. 8. The French have a right to publish and print their opinions, conforming themselves to the Law repressing the abuses of this liberty.

Art. 9. All property is inviolable, without any exception touching what are called national properties, the Law making no distinction on that head.

The Paris Papers of Saturday contain some more articles relative to the outrages and cruelties of the Barbary Pirates. If our Expedition reached Algiers, as was expected by the 18th ult. we might have had in the Paris Papers to the 7th inst. some account of its operations.

The Commandant of the 16th Military Division, in an Order of the Day, dated Lisle, takes occasion to pay a tribute to the discipline and good conduct of the allied troops in France.

The exchange with this country has risen, as well as the French Funds.

Letters were received in the City this forenoon from Gibraltar, dated 18th and 19th of August. No intelligence, however, had then been received from Lord Exmouth's squadron.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

London Journals of Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, have been received since our last publication. No Mail due.

Some farther accounts relative to the Expedition against the Pirates will be found in our columns, but we must again guard the Public against placing too much reliance on *private correspondence*. Even supposing that *correspondence* to be genuine, which is frequently not the case, it cannot be regarded as unfolding the plans of the Commander, which are seldom divulged till the moment of action. This mode of information became so common during the peninsular war, that Lord Wellington found it necessary to issue an order, prohibiting those under his authority from transmitting to their friends accounts of plans *which they could not know*, and on which the service required a total silence.---It is, besides, easy to fabricate at home such communications, and, at the time to which we allude, a letter appeared on a London Journal, purporting to come from an Officer in Spain, but who had fallen in battle long before the date of the imposition. When the operations of the Expedition shall have commenced, private statements may become valuable, but they are till then to be received with suspicion.

The Paris papers continue to represent Algiers as in a state of most formidable defence, the Dey as popular, and as expressing the utmost hatred against the English, whom he is said to designate by no other name than tyrants of the sea. That the place is strong, cannot be denied, and it is to be feared, that much blood will be shed; but to insinuate, that the extinction of the power of such merciless plunderers is the act of tyrants, is as inconsistent with truth and justice as it is with the feelings of humanity and the rights of Nations. The chastisement has been forced from Britain by the commission of the most horrible crimes, and it is to be expected, that it will be ample in it's nature and permanent in it's consequences.

The dissolution of the French Chamber of Deputies is an event of the greatest importance. It is a triumph of the Constitutionalists over the Ultra-Royalists. All the measures of this last party have been full of mischief, and the suppression of their influence forebodes good to the Country.---They were wholly without political wisdom, and were madly bent on the restoration of the ancient order of things in all it's odious oppression, while bigotry was their ruling passion. The blow was suddenly, but effectually struck, and the King has thus delivered himself from the management of persons who trampled upon the privileges of the Throne, and upon the rights of the People. During last year, the Chamber of Deputies was the scene of turbulence and insubordination; their measures were hatched in secret cabals, and urged with that ferocious violence which is characteristic of a mob. It is to be hoped, that it will hereafter exhibit the appearance of a sedate and well ordered Assembly. The circumstances of the change are so fully detailed in another part of our paper, that it is needless to repeat them in this place.

The Belgian Catholic Bishops have addressed a letter to the King of the Netherlands, accompanied by a Brief from his Holiness the Pope relative to the affairs of the Catholic Church. The Brief solicits the King to do all that depends upon him to reconcile the duties of his Catholic subjects with those which their conscience prescribes to them relative to the oath required by the fundamental law. It also proposes measures for this purpose, and offers to send a Legate in order to promote the end in view. The Bishops speak strongly of their attachment to the King, and of love to their Country, while they complain of restrictions opposed to the political rights of their flocks, and of being prevented by religious distinctions from devoting themselves to the public service.

A letter from Cadiz announces the death of General Miranda, who has at length fallen a victim to Spanish barbarity, after an imprisonment of nearly four years, in a horrible dungeon, in violation of a most solemn capitulation. Revenge pursued him even beyond the grave; his faithful attendant was not allowed to give him any funeral rites; his body was carried off in the miserable mattress and truckle bed on which he expired; and his raiment, and all that belonged to him, were committed to the flames. The friends of freedom and humanity will deplore the fate of a man whose aim it was to ameliorate the condition of his fellow-creatures.

A Boston paper, of August 7, states, that the steam-boat, *Fulton*, is under contract to sail for Russia from New York, and to arrive in Russia by the 1st of December. The *Vesuvius* steam-boat took fire on the Mississippi on the 13th of July, and was burned to the water's edge; no lives were lost, but property to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars shared the fate of the vessel. The fire is supposed to have proceeded from her furnace.

By the death of Sir Chaloner Ogle, the Earl St. Vincent is now the Senior Admiral of Britain.

Turf-House Theatre, Bissborough.---Mrs. Monro's *Benefit* is to take place on Monday next, the 15th of September. The New Play of *Bertram, William and Phœbe*, or *Rustic Courtship*, *'Tis all a Farce*, with the song of *Blue Eyed Mary*, by Mrs. Monro, and the *Tinker*, by one of the *Rustics*, are to be the amusements of the day. Mrs. Monro is largely entitled to patronage and support, and a numerous and respectable attendance on the occasion will at once secure her best exertions, and gratify her feelings, while it will be an honourable testimony of public generosity.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland has appointed William Finch, Esq. of Tullaghmore, a Magistrate of the County of Tipperary.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

CURRAGH, TUESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1816.

Leinster Stakes, 100 Guineas, half forfeit, old two years old Course.

Mr. Kirwan's b. c. Pope, by Waxy	1
Mr. Daly's Sister to Narcissus	2
Mr. Whaly's b. c. by Buffer	3

WEDNESDAY.

King's Plate of 100 Guineas for any Horse carrying 12 stone, Four Mile Heats.

Mr. Daly's Milesius	1	1
Mr. Dunn's Escape	0	2
Mr. Purcell's Diamond	0	3
Mr. Hunter's Toby	0	0

Three others started, but were not placed.

Sweepstakes of Fifteen Guineas, 10 f. for two year olds, Yearling Course.

Mr. Prendergast's Eliza, by Election, 8st. 2lb.	1
Mr. Hassard's c. Limerick, by Musician, 7st. 6lb.	2

Three others started, but were not placed.

Irish Stocks---Sept. 11.

Bank Stock	210
Gov. Deb. 3½ per cent.	78⅛
Do. Stock, 3½ per cent.	78⅛¼
Gov. Deb. 4 per cent.	—
Do. Do. 5 per cent.	2⅛
Grand Canal Loan, 4 per cent...	34
Do. 6 per cent.	50
Exchange, 12½ per cent.	

BIRTHS.—In Lower Mount-street, Dublin, the Lady of the Rev. Henry Griffin, of a son.—At Duffryn House, Caermarthenshire, the Lady of M. D. O'Meara, Esq. of a daughter.—At Southampton, the Lady of Robert M'Clentock, Esq. of Calcutta, of a daughter.—In London, Lady Emily Drummond, of a son.

MARRIAGES.—On the 9th inst. Alexander Mansfield, Esq. eldest son of John Mansfield, Esq. of Yeomanstown, in the County of Kildare, to Pauline, only daughter of Patrick Lattin, Esq. of Morristown Lattin, in the same County.—Samuel Chapple, Esq. of Kilrush, to Mary, daughter of Daniel Roughan, Esq. of Scariff, in the County of Clare.—At Southampton, T. N. Creighton, Esq. Captain in the 97th Regt. to Harriet, youngest daughter of Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. G. C. B.—At Exeter, Webster Gillman, jun. Esq. of the Island of Trinidad, to Jane Louisa, youngest daughter of John Heriot, Esq. Deputy Paymaster-General to his Majesty's Forces in the Windward and Leeward Carribee Islands.—Mr. Charles Butler, of Clapham Common, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Richard Butler, Esq. of West Hall, Cheltenham.—At Mersham, Captain d'Aeth, R. N. of Knowlton Court, in the County of Kent, to Harriet, third daughter of Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. of Mersham Hatch, in the same County.—The Hon. John Frederick Campbell, eldest son of Lord Cawder, to Lady Elizabeth Thynne, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Bath.—At Burrisokane, William Woodward, Esq. Cloghprior Castle, to Anne, eldest daughter of Robert Nisbett, Esq. Fort Nisbett.

DEATHS.—At Snuglodge, Mourne, Mary Charlotte Bleakley, aged 35 years, wife of William Bleakley, Esq.—At Grange, Lancashire, Mary, daughter of the late Richard Postlethwaite, of Lancaster, Esq.—In her 78th year, Mrs. Dorothy Stow, of Croom's Hill, Greenwich, widow of Mr. William Stow, formerly of Plashet, Essex, and of St. Mary-hill, London.—In Cork, Capt. Henry Sadleir, of the 8th, or King's Regiment, and only son of the Chief Magistrate of that City.—At Pimlico, Mr. Thomas Clarke, one of the most singular characters of his time. He was the proprietor of Exeter Change, and occupied, with his cutlery, turnery, &c. one-half of that extensive range of buildings; from humble origin, he raised himself by perseverance and industry to an affluent fortune.

PORT-NEWS—PASSAGE, SEPTEMBER 13.

ARRIVED,

11th—*Martin, Lyons, Liverpool, coals.*
12th—*Gower, Camden, and Mansfield Packets.*

SAILED,

11th—*Susanna, Jones, Cardigan, ballast; Blucher, Emett, Preston, oats; Cardiffe Castle, Charles, Bristol, barley, wheat, and flour; Felicity, Rowlands, Bristol, wheat; Prince William, Bevan, Drogheda, wheat; Minerva, Emett, Liverpool, wheat and oats; Victory, Corbett, Liverpool, oats and butter; Betsey, Evans, Newport—and Sally, Bevan, Bristol, live pigs; Bridget, Kennedy, Milford, the mail; Passage Revenue Barge, Rogers.*

12th—*James, Power, Bristol, live pigs; Orange Grove, Amy, Dublin, barley and wheat; Surprise, Mussey, Bristol, passengers; Charming Nancy, Griffith, Glasgow, oats; Gower Packet; All the Vessels bound round land, sailed and put back.* 13th—*Wind S. S. W. past 7 morning.*

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

MRS. and MISS VINCENT respectfully inform their Friends, that Vacation will end *at their School on* Monday, *the 16th Instant.*

Prospect Lodge, Waterford, Sept. 14, 1816.

LITTLE THEATRE, MARKET-HOUSE.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, September 17th, 1816, will be performed the admired Play of

PIZARRO;

The Part of Elvira by the celebrated Actress,

MISS MACAULEY.

After which the laughable Farce of

BLUE DEVILS;

The Part of Annette by Miss Macauley:

With other Entertainments, as expressed in the Bills.

The Band of the 35th Regiment will attend.

☞ *The Profits of this Night's Performance will be appropriated to further Improvements in the Theatre.*

Waterford, Sept. 14, 1816.

CAPITAL SITUATION FOR BUSINESS.

TO BE LET,

From the 29th September next,

THE HOUSE, in Peter-Street, where Mr. John O'Neill formerly held his Bank, next Door to Messrs. Hearn and Cooke's, and now in the possession of Mr. John Walsh. It is remarkably well situated for either the Grocery or Spirit Business.

ALSO TO BE LET,

IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY,

FORTY-SIX ACRES of the LANDS of KILLASPY, lately in the Possession of John Neill.

Application to Matthew Shee.

Waterford, Sept. 14, 1816.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 19th instant, at the House, in William-Street, lately occupied by John Allen, Jun. Esq. the entire HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Beds and Bedding, Wardrobes, Looking Glasses, Drawing-Room Window-Curtains, Chairs, Carpet, Chimney Glass, Mirror, Card Tables, Sofa Table and Sofa, Stair Carpeting and Rods, Lamps, Clock, Moreen Curtains, Parlour Carpet, Sideboard, Chairs, Dining Tables, Dinner and Supper Services of Earthen-Ware, Epergne, Glass, Two pair Plated Cover Dishes, Plated Ware, some Plate, Knives, Forks, Table Linen, Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

☞ Sale to commence at 12 o'Clock.

FIELDING, *Auctioneer.*

After the Sale of the Furniture, will be sold a BAROUCHE JAUNTING-CAR, nearly as good as new, and a MARE, reputed one of the best in this Country.

Sept. 14, 1816.

PARTNERSHIP.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to employ the Sum of *One Thousand Pounds in a peculiarly lucrative Business, without the possibility of Risk*, has now an Opportunity of doing so, in an Establishment, a few miles from Town, the Profits arising from which will, in a very short period, fully reimburse him.

Of this very advantageous Concern, farther Particulars will be given, by addressing, with real Signatures, W. at the Printer's. Waterford, Sept. 14, 1816.

TO BE LET,

From the 1st of November next,

FOR ANY TERM OF YEARS,

TWENTY-THREE ACRES of the LANDS of KILCULLIHEEN, adjoining the Demesne of Rockshire, and commanding a beautiful View of the Quay and River. Also, a large, convenient STORE and KILN, in Bridge-Street, part of the late Sugar-House.

Apply to Thomas Lecky.

Waterford, Sept. 14, 1816.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

AT THE STORES OF THOMAS NEVINS,

AT FERRYBANK,

THIS DAY (SATURDAY), AT 12 O'CLOCK,

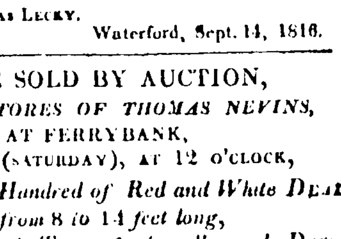
About Sixty Hundred of Red and White Deal Boards, *from 8 to 14 feet long,*

Two Hundred Tons of Arundle and Dram Timber,

And some Lots of old Lumber, Slates, *and* Lead.

☞ The whole will be sold (Duty paid) without Reserve, and will be well worth the attention of Buyers.

Waterford, Sept. 14, 1816.



GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that the *William* and *Mary* Packet, Captain Mauley, 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, Mall, or of Mr. William Palmer, Agent, Quay, Waterford.

N. B. Similar 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, Sept. 14, 1816.

NOTICE

TO PROPRIETORS OF PAPER MILLS.

THE COMMISSIONERS of INLAND EXCISE and TAXES in IRELAND hereby give Notice, that, by an Act of the last Sessions (56th Geo. III. c. 78), every Person who shall keep any Mill, containing any Engine, Vat, Wet-press, Utensil, or Vessel, for making PAPER, is required, under the Penalty of *One Hundred Pounds*, to make out, sign, and deliver to the Collector of the District in which such Mill is situate, an Account, in Writing, of his or her Name and Place of Abode, and the Place where such Mill is situated, specifying every Mill and every Work-House, Drying-House, Store-House, or other Place belonging or appertaining thereto, and the situation thereof respectively—and also specifying the Number and Situation of each and every Engine, and of each and every Vat, Wet-press, Utensil and Vessel, respectively, kept in such Mill, and the Number of Cubic Feet in every such Engine. And as the Object of the said Provision is for the discovering of all Paper-mills, altho' the same may not be licensed or worked, the said Commissioners hereby require all Persons keeping any such Mill, not already registered with the Collector, to deliver the Account thereof, as directed by the said Act.

By Order of the Commissioners,

GEORGE WALLER.

Excise-Office, Dublin, August 22, 1816.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to fill the Office of DEPUTY PILOT MASTER, or PILOT, under the Regulations of the Act passed in the last Session of Parliament for improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford, are requested to apply in Writing, stating their Qualifications, and also to furnish Testimonials of their Character and Ability. Applications to be made, on or before Saturday, *the 21st instant, addressed to Mr.* Robert Jacob, *Acting Secretary to the Board of Commissioners---to be indorsed---"Application for the Situation of Deputy Pilot Master," or "Pilot" (as the case may be).*

Waterford, Sept. 12, 1816.

TO BE LET,

FOR A LONG TERM,

From the 29th September Instant,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

THE spacious, good HOUSE, COACH-HOUSE, and STABLE, in George's-street, held by the late Mr. Cashin, all in good order and repair, fit for immediate occupation. Apply to Mrs. Cashin, or to Mr. Roger Cashin.

Waterford, September 5, 1816.

WANTED,

A LAD of respectable Connections will be taken as APPRENTICE to the APOTHECARY BUSINESS.

Application to be made to Surgeon Drapes, Ross.

July 29, 1816.