QUEBEC PAPERS.

CORK, SEPT. 12.---The Golden Grove, of Cork, arrived in this River yesterday from Quebec, after a passage of 29 days, and brought Letters and Papers to the 13th ult. inclusive, to the House of Messrs. Morgan and Reeves, who have kindly favoured us with a view of the former and files of the latter.

Some weeks previous to the sailing of the Golden Grove, the harvest appearance had been so unpromising, that it was considered advisable to throw open the British American ports for the free importation of the agricultural produce of the United States. A considerable change in the weather, however, had subsequently taken place, and, at the last dates by the Golden Grove, the harvest promise was good, and, unless affected by frosts, which not unfrequently set in at that season, would, in all probability, prove abundant. The ports, however, continued upon.

Irish produce, particularly pork, bore a high price. The latter was £7 per barrel.

Successive files of the *Quebec Price Current* are among the Papers we have received. A great advance had taken place in the price of staves, between the 31st of July and the date of the last advices.

QUEBEC PRICES CURRENT.

Beef in Butcher's Stalls per lb.	0	0	9	to 0	1	0	
Mutton	0	0	9	.. 0	0	0	
Veal	0	0	9	.. 0	1	0	
Do. in the Market per Qr.	0	4	6	.. 0	6	0	
Fowls per Couple	0	3	6	.. 0	5	0	
Salmon, each	0	7	0	.. 0	10	0	
Fresh Butter per lb.	0	1	6	.. 0	1	8	
Eggs per doz.	0	0	0	.. 0	1	0	
Flour per Bl.	3	15	0	.. 4	0	0	
Pot and Pearl Ash per Ton	57	0	0	.. 57	10	0	
Square Oak Timber per foot	0	0	0	.. 0	2	0	
Square Pine ditto	0	0	0	.. 0	0	7½	
Standard Staves per M.	86	0	0	.. 90	0	0	
Clear Pine Boards per Hundred	3	10	0	.. 5	0	0	
Ditto two-inch Plank	4	0	0	.. 6	0	0	

Rate of Exchange on London 7½ per cent. premium.

PRICE OF BREAD.

White Loaf.... 1s. 5d.——Brown ditto.... 1s. 10*d*.

Southern Reporter.

On Saturday last, the 7th inst. Edward Wrixon, Esq. son to John Wrixon, Esq. of Walshes-Town, in this County, accompanied by his brother, H. Wrixon. Esq. and six Labourers, went to distrain part of the lands of Dunbarry, having power of Attorney from his father to do so. On proceeding to impound the distress, several stones were thrown at them, and before they arrived at Tubbirleasheen-Cross, one cow was rescued, there being a general cry among the mob then, of "*head the cattle.*" Mr. W. thought proper to halt at the Cross for some time, seeing the mob increasing from the Cross of Ballinguile, Monue, and the surrounding Meadows, and making towards an angle of the road which he must pass, and where some had already been stationed.---Having allowed them all to get on the road (in number far exceeding one hundred) Mr. W. directed his brother and his men to go to the rear of the cattle, while he walked in front, and after offering to read his power, or give it to be read, and making every entreaty to be let pass, he was answered by the mob, that they were not afraid of fire-arms, that they did not care for his power, and that he should not impound one beast; and several stones being thrown at the time, Mr. W. fired, and severely wounded six persons; he instantly called for a second blunderbuss, and some delay being given, in consequence of the cattle being between him and his men, one of the party ran at him, to disarm him, whom Mr. W. knocked down. Having then got the second blunderbuss, he proceeded to make the mob go to one side of the road, when he was opposed by a second, who shared the same fate, and lastly, by a man named Kennedy, who had taken off his coat and waistcoat, and was most active in the rescue. Mr. W. gave him also a severe blow, from which his life is despaired of. Having thus disposed of *nine*, the cattle were allowed to pass without further opposition. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. W. for his spirited conduct in putting down such a mob, armed with sticks, stones, and pikes, and who had succeeded in rescuing stock not long since from the Sheriff, escorted by some Dragoons. Mr. W. having lodged informations yesterday, before the Rev. Jonathan Bruce, of Mallow, who granted a warrant, Mr. W. accompanied by a Constable, and twelve of the 37th Regt. took five of those men last night; the wounded men not being fit to be disturbed, they were passed by for the present.

LIMERICK, SEPT. 11.---Thursday last, the Rev. James Ellard, of Fairyfield, apprehended, at Kilmallock, a man, who calls himself Driscoll, in whose possession were found a parcel of forged "twenty-five shilling" notes, of the Bank of Messrs. Roche, Cork; previous to his apprehension he negotiated many of the same description in the neighbourhood---he was this day lodged in Jail to abide his trial at the ensuing Assizes.

SEPT. 13.---The house of Edmond Bourke, a slater, on the road between Castle-Connell and O'Brien's Bridge, was maliciously consumed by fire, on Thursday night---the conflagration, which broke out in four parts of the roof, spread so rapidly, that the owner, his wife, and several children, with difficulty escaped the flames.

Payments will be made on the 18th inst. at St. James-street, Adelphi, to the late crew of his Majesty's ship Hannibal, Captain Sir Michael Seymour, Bart. for the captures of the French frigates Sultan and L'Etoile---the first class, namely, to the Captain, amounts to the sum of £2219 10s. 4d.---the second, £265---and to the eighth class, £6 10s. 7d.

The Waterloo Committee, in London, have voted the sum of £15 to the mother, brother, or sister, or next of kin of any private soldier killed at Waterloo---the sum is paid by a bill at three days sight, of the Clergyman or Magistrate of the Parish, and the bill is to be drawn as follows:

£15 At three days sight, please to pay [Here mention the relationship] of the late ——— private in the late ——— regiment who was killed in the battle of Waterloo.

[Signature of the Clergyman or Magistrate.]

To J. B. Welsford, Esq.

London.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM GLIN.---A boat, with a military officer and seven men, from Tarbert to Glin, was upset on the 10th, at 12 o'clock, in a heavy breaking sea; no boat or assistance being near, and the distance from the shore being very great, Capt. Richard Croker, R. N. son of the Rev. Richard Croker, Croome, put off with a few gallant volunteers, in a boat from Glin, with nearly her fore-part out, (the only one to be had) and after a most perilous and long pull in a very heavy sea and gale, succeeded in rescuing from a watery grave, 6 out of 7 of the crew. Hopes are entertained of their recovery. Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Croker, who made this bold struggle for his fellow-creatures---nothing but his gallantry and naval skill could have accomplished this, as the boat swamped just as she touched the beach with her almost expiring crew. Every possible assistance was afforded to the sufferers by the Gentlemen round---the Knight of Glin, Capt. De Courcy, &c. &c. The Officer's name, I believe, was Smith, of the Engineers, who is safe.---*Limerick Chronicle.*

To the Editor of the Newry Telegraph.

SIR---Many of your readers may possibly recollect the inclement season of 1782, which produced a scarcity almost amounting to a famine in 1783.---About 1799, another inclement season produced the scarcity in 1800. From that period till the year 1816, about the same number of seasons have elapsed. In the year 1799, there was a heavy fall of snow on the 8th of April, so as to stop the mail coaches, at least in this province.

This day (17th April) there was a clap of thunder to the westward. About a fortnight ago, there was a loud explosion of the same kind to the north. Quere---Does this illustrate the lines of Virgil, Georgic 1st---

At Boreæ de parte trucis cum fulminat et cum
Eurique Zephyriq tonat domus omnia plenis
Rura natant fossis—

From Boreal regions when the thunder roars,
And from the east and west the welkin sounds,
The lands are deluged—and the rural dykes
O'erflow their mounds—

If this thunder from the west and north be, as Virgil hints, the forerunner of rainy torrents, there is some danger that the hopes of the future year may be totally blasted. It is well, therefore, that there is a superabundant stock of grain on hands. I am, &c.

METEOROLOGUS.

Hilltown, April 17, 1816.

KILKENNY, SEPT. 14---We have great pleasure in being able to state, that a representation having been made to the Hon. Charles Butler, the Mayor Elect of this city, of the distressed state of the public charities and the general depression of trade, that gentleman has been pleased to direct, that, instead of a public dinner on the 29th inst. on coming into office, as is usual, £100 be paid for the purpose of aiding their funds to meet the urgent demands of the approaching winter---an example which cannot be too generally followed in the present trying times.

Considerable quantities of wheat have been cut in this neighbourhood during the past week, and we learn, with pleasure, the promise is more favourable than had been anticipated. A gentleman, competent to form a just opinion on the subject, informs us, that he expects there will be a three-quarter average crop of wheat in this county. The accounts from other quarters are still contradictory.

RURAL FETE.---On Thursday last, Robt. Flood, of Farmley, Esq. gave one of the most splendid and interesting fetes ever witnessed in this county, to a numerous and truly respectable party, at that beautiful and highly cultivated estate, within five miles of this city. The company began to arrive about one o'clock; and each party was received by Mr. Flood with that polite affability for which he is so distinguished, and he personally conducted them over his highly improved demesne, richly cropped gardens, &c. as they arrived.---More than two hours were occupied in promenading the walks, and every one was delighted with the appearance of the farm, which is in the highest state of cultivation, and is managed according to the neatest and most approved systems of agriculture. The gardens also afforded a charming walk, rich in the choicest fruits as well as in the more useful productions, and are laid out with a taste and nicety which could not fail to give pleasure. Some turnips exhibited by Mr. Flood exceeded in size and soundness any we ever saw. Their average circumference was certainly above three feet, and their great weight sufficiently indicated their solid and healthy state. About four o'clock, the company, near 80 in number, sat down to a dinner sumptuous in the extreme, and followed by a dessert including abundance of the choicest fruits which nature and art combine to produce at this season. We were not able to collect the names of the whole party, but we noticed Lady Dorothea Cuffe; Mesdames O'Loughlin, Bryan, Butler, Stevenson, Turner, Flood, Aylward, S. Madden, Bayly, Wheeler, Matthews, Hamilton; Misses Bryan, Stevenson, Helsham, Madden, Cox, Gore, Bolton; the High Sheriff, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Assistant Barrister Bushe, the Honourable James Butler, Sir William Burdett, Baronet, Major-General O'Loughlin, Colonel Campbell, Major Campbell, Dean Stevenson, Rev. Dr. Butler, Rev. E. Hunt; Messrs. Floods, Turner, Bryan, Bayly, Mathews, Bushe, Bakers, Hamilton, Barwis, Helsham, T. Duffy, &c. &c. &c. The Countess Dowager of Ormond, whose residence at home is of so much importance to her tenantry, and whose presence gives pleasure in whatever society she appears, was, we are sorry to say, prevented from attending by indisposition. The band of the 94th regt. attended, and played many esteemed airs. After dinner, dancing commenced, Robert Flood, Esq. leading off with Lady D. Cuffe. The sprightly dance was kept up until a little after seven o'clock, when the happy party broke up, all charmed with the attentions of the hospitable proprietor of the delightful scene of their enjoyment, whose anxiety to increase the pleasures of the day was unceasing during the promenade, at dinner, while dancing, and at the parting scene of this exhilarating festival. We have peculiar pleasure in recording proofs of the fortunate union which binds the rank of this county, of every name, to each other, and which, in mutual hospitality, stimulates to mutual exertions to promote the peace of the county and the happiness of its population. A great number of the farmers and peasantry, with their wives and children, witnessed this fine spectacle, and the impression it made on their minds must be deep and lasting. It is but justice to say, that their behaviour and their appearance were highly creditable to their teachers and their landlords; they were clean and neat, like the demesne on which they disported with their superiors. Divisions and disunion among the gentry have been the bane of other counties. The antidote is before them. The County of Kilkenny presents the patriotic example which all others ought to follow. *Moderator.*

STEAM PACKET.

DUBLIN, SEPT. 14.---The Steam Packet Hibernia proceeded yesterday, as had been announced, for Holyhead; but under circumstances extremely unfavourable, and, after an arduous attempt, returned to Howth. A number of visitors were attracted by the novelty of this invention, at an early hour, and among others was the Lord Chief Justice, who, after inspecting the vessel, very minutely, was pleased to express his high gratification. The wind blew so strongly from the South, that it was difficult to approach the Packet by a boat, even in the Harbour, and although every thing else was prepared for the voyage, the fires were not put to the boiler, under the impression that it would be imprudent to encounter the gale, when a number of passengers appeared who were anxious to proceed. At half-past 11 o'clock, the Packet cleared Howth Harbour, and progressed in direct opposition to the wind and tide, for some distance, at the rate of about five miles an hour. A small boat was perceived pulling towards the Packet, which contained Lieutenant Wall, and the engine was stopped that he might be taken on board, which was accomplished with considerable difficulty. On opening the Bay of Dublin, sail was made, and the vessel stood towards the opposite coast, against a heavy sea on her bow, at the rate of about five to six miles per hour, by the log. The wind and sea continued to increase, but the vessel had reached the distance of sixteen miles by two o'clock, and was working under every disadvantage, in admirable style, when the Pilot represented, that, in all probability, she could not arrive at Holyhead before dark, and as both the adverse gale and the billows were increasing, it was thought advisable to make for the nearest port. At this time, the haze was so thick that a person on deck could not see a hundred yards before the bow of the vessel. In making land, the engine gave forty-one strokes per minute, which progressed her at the rate of about 10 miles per hour, and so thick was the haze, that the land was not perceived until under the rocks of the hill of Howth; but so admirable is the power of a Steam Vessel, that not the slightest apprehension of danger was entertained. The sails were lowered, and she was instantly carried off by the wheels, when she soon after entered the harbour, and was immediately visited by the officers of his Majesty's brig Investigator, who came off in their boat. The first question they asked was, "did you ship many seas?"---not one, was the answer; and they expressed their surprise, that a passage should have been attempted under circumstances which would have precluded its accomplishment by a ship of any other class than a Steam Vessel. They were informed, that nothing but the probability of reaching a dangerous coast, under night, could have disappointed the intentions of those on board. Notwithstanding the tremendous sea, and the extreme violence of an adverse wind, the Hibernia floated with a buoyancy, and went with a rapidity, that gave every one on board the completest confidence, and not the slightest accident occurred. Never was a Steam Vessel in more trying circumstances, and never was the Captain, crew, and passengers, more fully satisfied of the vast importance of the new invention, which continued to operate with undeviating efficacy, and every passenger not only expressed his unqualified approbation of the prudent conduct of the Captain, but remained on board with the intention of proceeding as soon as the gale became moderate.---*Patriot.*

ENNISKILLEN, SEPT. 12.---Pursuant to a requisition from the Provost, a Meeting of the Inhabitants of this town and its vicinity was held at the Town Hall on Saturday last, for the purpose of co-operating with the Governors and Magistrates, by subscribing towards a fund, to be employed in procuring information against such offenders as have recently committed various outrages in this neighbourhood. After the Provost had opened the business of the Meeting, by stating its motive and object, and explained the nature of the measures proposed to be adopted, in the propriety of which every individual present concurred, subscriptions were entered into to a large amount. This spirited proceeding, seconded, as it will be, by due activity on the part of the Magistrates, will, we have no doubt, put a stop to the commission of those outrages which have momentarily disgraced this country, but which, though they may succeed and escape in a partial instance or two, can never remain long unpunished, nor attain a permanent footing, in this peaceable and well-regulated neighbourhood.---*Erne Packet.*

A respectable correspondent, from the town of Monaghan, informs us, that on the evening of the 10th inst. a person came to the house of Henry Argue, Esq. Excise-officer, under pretence of giving information against a private malt-house.---Mr. Argue happened not to be at home, but his brother, Mr. William Argue, having received the information, mentioned the propriety of bringing with them a military party, to secure the seizure. The informer then earnestly endeavoured to persuade him, that a single constable would be sufficient for the purpose; but not succeeding in this, the fellow made his escape.

It has since transpired, that the account of an illicit malt-house was a mere fiction; and it appears highly probable, that a plan had been laid to decoy Mr. Argue into some situation where he might have been abused, or possibly murdered.

Mr. Argue has since made active pursuit after the fellow, whom he at last found, concealed in a meadow, and brought him before Major Montgomery, a spirited and useful Magistrate. The informer being unable, or unwilling to give any account of himself, has been committed by Mr. Montgomery to the County gaol, as a vagrant.---*Newry Telegraph.*

Extract of a Letter from Liverpool, dated the 11th September, 1816.

We were fortunate in shipping nothing for you on board the Sutton. She was taking in at the same time as the Bibby, and they sailed together. We are sorry to say the Sutton is lost---all on board perished, but two of the crew. She was driven on shore near South Port, the evening she sailed, and went to pieces. Others say, she is not gone to pieces; and we should expect such part of her cargo as is not perishable will be saved. The agents to the vessel, and several others interested, have gone off to look after their property. We have no doubt but the Bibby is safe, but at present there is no account of her; indeed, under such circumstances, no news is good news.

We have much satisfaction in stating, that the Bibby arrived safe in our harbour yesterday.

KING'S BENCH, DUBLIN.

THE KING v. OWEN CUMMINS.

Mr. Finlay made an application in Chambers to Lord Chief Justice Downes, on behalf of Owen Cummins, a Prisoner in the County Jail of Kildare, under a committal of being present, aiding and abetting at the alleged murder of Matthew Moore, of Athy, Sub-Bailiff.

The application was for an order that all the examinations taken below, concerning this transaction, together with the verdict of the Coroner's Inquest, might be returned before the Chief Justice, and that on the review of these documents his Lordship might admit the Prisoner to bail.

His Lordship was pleased to make such order; and after their return, and a perusal of the documents, was, in the course of last week, further pleased to admit the Prisoner to bail.

It may not be generally known to the Prisoners through the County Jails, that in all cases not capital, and even in all capital cases, where presumptive evidence of guilt in no case appears on the examinations, should bail be refused by the Magistrates below, they may resort to the Court above, and may procure bail, by an application to the Court in Term time, or to the Chief Justice in Chambers during the vacation, provided the Court or the Judge be of opinion, that the application is warranted by the circumstances of the case.

DEATHS.—At Brighton, aged 72, Charles Herbert, Esq. the Member for Wilton.—In Suffolk-street, Dublin, Mrs. Usher, wife of Thomas Usher, Esq. R. N.—At Madras, Major Gordon, of the 22d Light Dragoons.—At Tranquebar, Lieut. Davenport, of the 22d Native Infantry, and Lieut. Barty, of the 27th ditto.—At Ternate, one of the Molucca Islands, Capt. William Coleman Carbery (of the Madras European Establishment), Commanding Officer of the troops stationed there.—At Bath, in the 81st year of his age, Sir Thomas Miller, Bart. of Froyle, Hants, one of the Members for Portsmouth.—At Workingham, the Hon. Mary Bennett, relict of the Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Bennett.—Last week, the following persons expired almost instantaneously: Mr. Walter Hutchinson, Wine Merchant, London; Mr. Mathew Wood, of the same City; a Fisherman at Faversham; a Pilot of Newhaven; in Finsbury-square, Hannah Dagget, aged 11 years; a son of Mr. Sturdwick, of Ealing, who was at an Academy at Hackwell, was returning from school in a post-chaise; when it stopped at his father's door, the post-boy dismounted to let him out, but, on opening the door, found that his passenger was a corpse.—Robert Morris, Esq. of Barnwood Court, one of the Members for the City of Gloucester.—At Geneva, Thomas Sydenham, Esq. late his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at Lisbon.—At Walthamstow, Mrs. Sarah Gough, aged 40.

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,968. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1816. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

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.

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.

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.

THE BRILLIANT PORTABLE BLACKING.

THIS BLACKING requires only to be tried to prove its superiority for Brilliancy of Polish, Perfection in blackness, and its softening quality for the Leather; and is with confidence presented to the Public, as meriting in the highest degree the above Character, though but *Half the Price* of that imported from England in Jars.

A Pot of this Blacking containing a Quarter of a Pound, is sold for *Ten Pence*, which, being blended in soft Water, makes a Pint of Liquid; or it may be mixed in small Quantities, occasionally, at the option of the User. Prepared and Sold, Wholesale, by

JOHN M'KENNY, NEWRY:

Sold also by the following respectable Persons, many of whom, being Boot-makers of the first note, not only use it for finishing their Work, but recommend it to their Customers as a superior Article, viz.

Liverpool—Messrs. Gratty and Moss, Bootmakers to the Duke of Gloucester.

Waterford—Mr. Birnie, Quay; Mr. Bull, ditto; Mr. M'Gregor, ditto; Mr. Denny, ditto; Mr. Budd, Mall.

Limerick—Mr. M'Donnel, Georges-street; Mr. Tracy, ditto; Mr. Ryan, ditto.

Cork—Mr. Deamcade, Patrick-street; Mr. Bolster, ditto; Mr. Coghlan, Georges-street; Mr. Byrne, ditto; Mr. Oakshot, North Main-street; Mr. Ferguson, Grand Parade; Mr. Cox, Paul-street.

Dublin—Mr. Dugdale, Dame-street; Mr. Keene, College-Green; Mr. Williams, Parliament-street, Mr. Le Petit, ditto; Mr. Kempston, Sackville-street; Mr. Jones, Great George's-street; Mr. Kelly, ditto; Mr. Parker, Stephen-street; Mr. Deal, ditto; Mr. Kelly, ditto, Messrs. Gishn and Healy, Grafton-street; Mr. Ellis, ditto; Mr. Nolan, Suffolk-street.

ALSO TO BE HAD,

At JOHN BULL's, and ARTHUR BIRNIE's, Chronicle-Office,

M'KENNY'S DURABLE MARKING INK (Price 1s. 8d. per Bottle), which on trial will be found far superior to any thing of the kind ever offered to the Public.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—SEPT. 18.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Butter, first quality,	94	0	00	0	per Cwt.
—— second,	00	0	00	0	per Cwt.
—— third,	00	0	00	0	per Cwt.
Tallow, rendered,	00	0	00	0	per Cwt.
Lard, flake,	00	0	00	0	per Cwt.
—— casks, rendered,	45	0	48	0	per Cwt.
Pigs, singed,	00	0	00	0	per Cwt.
—— scalded,	00	0	00	0	per Cwt.
Beef,	00	0	00	0	per Cwt.
Pork Offal,	00	0	00	0	per Cwt.
Oatmeal,	14	0	15	0	per Cwt.
Flour, first quality,	00	0	00	0	per Bag.
—— second,	56	0	58	0	per Bag.
—— third,	30	0	40	0	per Bag.
—— fourth,	24	0	28	0	per Bag.
Wheat,	46	0	48	0	per Barrel.
Barley,	13	6	14	6	per Barrel.
Oats, potato,	13	0	....0.0	0	per Barrel.
—— common,	12	6	00	0	per Barrel.
Coals, Whitehaven,	0	0	0	0	per Barrel.
—— Newport,	3	6	3	10	per Barrel.
—— Swansea,	3	4	3	9	per Barrel.
Tallow, rough,	7	0	8	6	per Stone.
Potatoes, by weight,	0	4	0	5	per Stone.
—— by measure,	0	7	0	9	per Stone.
Beef,	0	4	0	6	per Pound.
Mutton,	0	5	0	6	per Pound.
Veal,	0	4	0	5	per Pound.
Pork,	0	3	0	4	per Pound.
Fresh Butter,	1	6	1	10	per Pound.

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.

0 Barrels Wheat,	Averaging	0 0s. 0d.	
811 —— Oats,	Averaging	0 14s. 5¾d.	
19 —— Barley,	Averaging	0 15s. 7¾d.	

TO BE LET,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, in BRIDGE-STREET, West, in which ELIZABETH WALKER now resides.—Apply to THOMAS JACOB.

Waterford, 11th of Ninth Month, 1816.

☞ A CORN-STORE and KILN TO BE LET; apply as above.

RACES IN FRANCE

OF the 12th (Prince of Wales's) Light Dragoons, on the 31st of August, on the Cormont Race-ground.

A Match for 50gs. between Mr. Coles's g. g. Young Giles, and Mr. Hay's b. m. Florette---won by the former.

Sweepstakes for half-bred Horses, 11st.; 15gs. each.

Hon. A. Stanhope's b. m. the Yorkshire Filly	1	1
Mr. Cole's bl. g. Sultan	2	2
Mr. Hay's ch. g. Sportsman	dr.	
Mr. Calderwood's ch. g. Quicksight	dis.	

A Match between Sir T. Styles's b. m. and Mr. Lowe's bl. g. was won by the latter.

A Match for Forty Guineas.

Mr. Hay's ch. g. Segar	1
Mr. Micklethwaite's b. m. Helen	2

Hon. F. C. PONSONBY,
Mr. CHATTERTON,
Mr. MICKLETHWAITE, } Stewards.

Sir Gerard Noel has sent the following Letter to the Editor of an Evening Paper:---

SIR—As I have, by a series of strange events, been induced to bring myself into discussion, and as a Nobleman of the very highest class may be alluded to in conversations upon the subject, I am too much attached to that great person, and also in contingent exculpation of myself, not to be most anxious, by an early explanation, to prevent any false impression being made on the Public, which, in the slightest manner, by implication, might bring in question that most honourable character.

It is most true that very large sums of money were lent by the London and Middlesex Bank to his Lordship; but it is also true that they were very willingly lent, and that they have been all repaid or provided for long ago. I have the pleasure to add too, that there never has been for a moment any interruption of the best footing between myself and that distinguished General and Statesman, in whose glory my friendly affections feel the most poignant gratification.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and very humble Servant,

GERARD NOEL.

Exton Hall, Sept 10, 1816.

All Portsmouth is in an uproar: Mr. Croker, the Admiralty Secretary, has announced himself a candidate for the vacancy in that Borough, occasioned by the death of the late Sir Thomas Miller. He is opposed by Mr. Carter, son of the late Sir John Carter.

An Association of Attornies has been formed in the county of Suffolk, for the purpose of "promoting and sustaining the respectability of the profession," by excluding from the Society all dishonourable persons.

The Duke of Devonshire, we regret to state, lately met with a serious accident, while shooting moor game in Derbyshire, his Grace, it is feared, having injured the tendon *Achilles*. His Grace, who is now at Chatsworth, was not able to walk without the assistance of a crutch during the week before last. By this accident he was prevented from opening the Ball at Chesterfield Races, with the Duchess of Rutland.

The injury which the *Hop* plantations have sustained within the last ten days, has reduced the calculated produce duty from *ninety* to *thirty* thousand pounds.

Saturday se'nnight, at a meeting of the Coal-owners of the Tyne and Wear, it was resolved to present a Piece of Plate, value £500, to Sir Humphrey Davy, for his invaluable discovery of the *safety lamp*, for mines.

We are happy to announce the arrival of his Excellency Governor Riall at Barbadoes, on his way to his Government at Grenada.

It has been said that 40,000 commissions of bankruptcy have been issued by the present Chief of that Court, and that the gain upon each is supposed to be about twenty pounds. If such be the case, what an immense fortune must not have been realised by it, and well may the office be considered an object of contest, and verify what an Irish bard has said of it:

Delightful office! who thy charms can tell,
Where long my lingering footsteps love to dwell!
Where, rich in ruin, wide the prospect lies,
And writs, extents, and warrants charm our eyes:
While the last farthing by the bankrupt paid,
Swells the full coffers of the legal trade.

In consequence of a requisition sent to the Worshipful the Mayor of Huntingdon, to call the inhabitants together to consult their opinions as to the propriety of establishing a Saving Bank, for the benefit of the industrious poor in the borough, and such of the neighbouring towns and villages as chose to join them, a Meeting for that purpose took place last Tuesday, in the Shire Hall; the Right Hon. the Earl of Sandwich, Sir James Duberly, and several Gentlemen of the first respectability both in the town and country, being present. Henry Sweeting, jun. Esq. Mayor, read over several resolutions, which were submitted to the consideration of the Meeting; these, after undergoing a few alterations, met with general approval.

We hear that a reduction of the Royal Military College is intended shortly to take place, as the expense is very great in the military department.

FROM THE
LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 15, 1816.

Captain Brisbane, of his Majesty's ship Queen Charlotte, arrived at this Office last night with the following despatches from Admiral Lord Exmouth, G. C. B. addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

Queen Charlotte, Algiers-Bay, August 28, 1816.

SIR---In all the vicissitudes of a long life of public service, no circumstance has ever produced on my mind such impressions of gratitude and joy as the event of yesterday. To have been one of the humble instruments, in the hands of Divine Providence, for bringing to reason a ferocious Government, and destroying, for ever, the insufferable and horrid system of Christian slavery, can never cease to be a source of delight and heartfelt comfort to every individual happy enough to be employed in it. I may, I earnestly hope, be permitted, under such impressions, to offer my sincere congratulations to their Lordships on the complete success which attended the gallant efforts of his Majesty's fleet in their attack upon Algiers of yesterday; and the happy result produced from it on this day by the signature of peace.

Thus has a provoked war, of two days' existence, been attended by a complete victory, and closed by a renewed peace for England and her Ally, the King of the Netherlands, on conditions dictated by the firmness and wisdom of his Majesty's Government, and commanded by the vigour of their measures.

My thanks are justly due for the honour and confidence his Majesty's Ministers have been pleased to repose on my zeal, on this highly important occasion. The means were by them made adequate to my own wishes, and the rapidity of their measures speak for themselves. Not more than one hundred days since, I left Algiers with the British fleet, unsuspicious and ignorant of the atrocities which had been committed at Bona; that fleet, on its arrival in England, was necessarily disbanded, and another, with proportionate resources, created and equipped; and although impeded in its progress by calms and adverse winds, has poured the vengeance of an insulted nation, in chastising the cruelties of a ferocious Government, with a promptitude beyond example, and highly honourable to the national character, eager to resent oppression or cruelty, whenever practised upon those under their protection.

Would to God that in the attainment of this object I had not deeply to lament the severe loss of so many gallant officers and men; they have profusely bled in a contest which has been peculiarly marked by proofs of such devoted heroism as would rouse every noble feeling, did I dare indulge in relating them.

Their Lordships will already have been informed, by his Majesty's sloop Jasper, of my proceedings up to the 14th instant, on which day I broke ground from Gibraltar, after a vexatious detention, by foul wind, of four days.

The fleet, complete in all its points, with the addition of five gun-boats fitted at Gibraltar, departed in the highest spirits, and with the most favourable prospect of reaching the port of their destination in three days; but an adverse wind destroyed the expectation of an early arrival, which was the more anxiously looked for by myself, in consequence of hearing, the day I sailed from Gibraltar, that a large army had been assembled, and that very considerable additional works were throwing up, not only on both flanks of the city, but also immediately about the entrance of the Mole: from this I was apprehensive, that my intention of making that point my principal object of attack had been discovered to the Dey by the same means he had heard of the expedition.---This intelligence was, on the following night, greatly confirmed by the Prometheus, which I had despatched to Algiers some time before, to endeavour to get away the Consul. Captain Dashwood had with difficulty succeeded in bringing away, disguised in Midshipman's uniform, his wife and daughter, leaving a boat to bring off their infant child, coming down in a basket with the Surgeon, who thought he had composed it, but it unhappily cried in the gate-way, and in consequence the Surgeon, three Midshipmen, in all eighteen persons, were seized and confined as slaves in the usual dungeons. The child was sent off next morning by the Dey, and, as a solitary instance of his humanity, it ought to be recorded by me.

Capt. Dashwood further confirmed, that about 40,000 men had been brought down from the interior, and all the Janissaries called in from distant garrisons, and that they were indefatigably employed in their batteries, gun-boats, &c. and every where strengthening the sea-defences.

The Dey informed Captain Dashwood, he knew perfectly well the armament was destined for Algiers, and asked him if it was true; he replied, if he had such information, he knew as much as he did, and probably from the same source---the public prints.

The ships were all in port, and between forty and fifty gun and mortar boats ready, with several more in forward repair. The Dey had closely confined the Consul, and refused either to give him up, or promise his personal safety; nor would he hear a word respecting the Officers and men seized in the boats of the Prometheus.

From the continuance of adverse winds and calms, the land to the westward of Algiers was not made before the 26th, and the next morning at day break the fleet was advanced in sight of the city, though not so near as I had intended; the ships were becalmed; I embraced this opportunity of despatching a boat, under cover of the Severn, with a flag of truce, and the demands I had to make, in the name of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the Dey of Algiers, (of which the accompanying are copies,) directing the Officer to wait two or three hours for the Dey's answer, at which time, if no reply was sent, he was to return to the flag-ship; he was met near the Mole by the Captain of the port, who, on being told the answer was expected in one hour, replied, that it was impossible. The Officer then said he would wait two or three hours; he then observed, two hours was quite sufficient.

The fleet at this time, by the springing up of the sea breeze, had reached the bay, and were preparing the boats and flotilla for service, until near two o'clock, when, observing my officer was returning with the signal flying, that no answer had been received, after a delay of upwards of three hours, I instantly made the signal to know if the ships were all ready, which being answered in the affirmative, the Queen Charlotte bore up, followed up by the fleet, for their appointed stations; the flag, leading in the prescribed order, was anchored in the entrance of the Mole, at about fifty yards distance. At this moment not a gun had been fired, and I began to suspect a full compliance with the terms which had been so many hours in their hands; at this period of profound silence, a shot was fired at us from the Mole, and two at the ships to the northward, then following; this was promptly returned by the Queen Charlotte, who was then lashing to the mainmast of a brig, fast to the shore in the mouth of the Mole, and which we had steered for, as the guide to our position.

Thus commenced a fire as animated and well supported, as, I believe, was ever witnessed, from a quarter before three until nine, without intermission, and which did not cease altogether until half-past eleven.

The ships immediately following me were admirably and coolly taking their stations, with a precision even beyond my most sanguine hope; and never did the British flag receive, on any occasion, more zealous and honourable support. To look further on the line than immediately round me was perfectly impossible, but so well grounded was my confidence in the gallant Officers I had the honour to command, that my mind was left perfectly free to attend to other objects, and I knew them in their stations only by the destructive effect of their fire upon the walls and batteries to which they were opposed.

I had about this time the satisfaction of seeing Vice-Admiral Van Capellen's flag in the station I had assigned to him, and soon after, at intervals, the remainder of his frigates, keeping up a well-supported fire on the flanking batteries he had offered to cover us from, as it had not been in my power, for want of room, to bring him in the front of the Mole.

About sun-set I received a message from Rear-Admiral Milne, conveying to me the severe loss the Impregnable was sustaining, having then one hundred and fifty killed and wounded, and requesting I would, if possible, send him a frigate to divert some of the fire he was under.

The Glasgow, near me, immediately weighed, but the wind had been driven away by the cannonade, and she was obliged to anchor again, having obtained rather a better position than before.

I had at this time sent orders to the explosion vessel, under the charge of Lieut. Fleming and Mr. Parker, by Captain Reade, of the engineers, to bring her into the Mole; but the Rear-Admiral having thought she would do him essential service if exploded under the battery in his front, I sent orders to this vessel to that effect, which were executed. I desired also the Rear-Admiral might be informed, that many of the ships being now in flames, and certain of the destruction of the whole, I considered I had executed the most important part of my instructions, & should make every preparation for withdrawing the ships, and desired he would do so as soon as possible with his division.

There were awful moments during the conflict, which I cannot now attempt to describe, occasioned by firing the ships so near us; and I had long resisted the eager entreaties of several around

to make the attempt upon the outer frigate, ant about one hundred yards, which I at length e into, and Major Gosset, by my side, who been eager to land his corps of miners, pressne most anxiously for permission to accompany utenant Richards in this ship's barge. The ate was instantly boarded, and in ten minutes perfect blaze; a gallant young Midshipman, in cket Boat No. 8, although forbidden, was led his ardent spirit to follow in support of the ge, in which he was desperately wounded, his ther officer killed, and nine of his crew. The ge, by rowing more rapidly, had suffered less, l lost but two.

The enemy's batteries around my division were out ten o'clock silenced, and in a state of pert ruin and dilapidation, and the fire of the ps was reserved as much as possible, to save wder, and to reply to a few guns now and then aring upon us, although a fort on the upper gle of the city, on which our guns could not brought to bear, continued to annoy the ships shot and shells during the whole time.

Providence at this interval gave to my anxious shes the usual land wind, common in this bay, d my expectations were completed. We were l hands employed warping and towing off, and the help of the light air, the whole were under il, and came to anchor out of reach of shells, out two in the morning, after twelve hours inessant labour.

The flotilla of mortar, gun, and rocket boats, nder the direction of their respective Artillery fficers, shared, to the full extent of their power, the honours of this day, and performed good serice; it was by their fire all the ships in the port with the exception of the outer frigate) were in ames, which extended rapidly over the whole rsenal, store-houses, and gun-boats, exhibiting spectacle of awful grandeur and interest no pen an describe.

The sloops of war which had been appropriated o aid and assist the ships of the line, and prepare for their retreat, performed not only that duty well, but embraced every opportunity of firng through the intervals, and were constantly in motion.

The shells from the bombs were admirably well hrown by the royal marine artillery; and, although thrown directly across and over us, not an accident, that I know of, occurred to any ship.

The whole was conducted in perfect silence, and such a thing as a cheer I never heard in any part of the line; and that the guns were well worked and directed, will be seen for many years to come, and remembered by these Barbarians for ever.

The conducting this ship to her station by the Masters of the fleet, and ship, excited the praise of all. The former has been my companion in arms for more than twenty years.

Having thus detailed, although but very imperfectly, the progress of this short service, I now venture to hope, that the humble and very devoted services of myself, and the officers and men of every description I have the honour to command, will be received by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent with his accustomed grace. The approbation of our services by our Sovereign, and the good opinion of our Country, will, I venture to affirm, be received by us with the highest satisfaction.

If I attempted to name to their Lordships the numerous Officers who, in such a conflict, have been at different periods more conspicuous than their companions, I should do injustice to many; and I trust there is no Officer in the fleet I have the honour to command, who will doubt the grateful feelings I shall ever cherish for their unbounded and unlimited support. Not an Officer nor man confined his exertions within the precise limits of their own duty; all were eager to attempt services which I found more difficult to restrain than excite; and no where was this feeling more conspicuous than in my own Captain, and those Officers immediately about my person. My gratitude and thanks are due to all under my command, as well as to Vice-Admiral Capellen, and the Officers of the squadron of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands; and I trust they will believe, that the recollection of their services will never cease but with my life. In no instance have I ever seen more energy and zeal; from the youngest Midshipman to the highest rank, all seemed animated by one soul, and of which I shall with delight bear testimony to their Lordships, whenever that testimony can be useful.

I have confided this despatch to Rear-Admiral Milne, my second in command, from whom I have received, during the whole service intrusted to me, the most cordial and honourable support. He is perfectly informed of every transaction of the fleet, from the earliest period of my command, and is fully competent to give their Lordships satisfaction on any points which I may have overlooked, or have not time to state. I trust I have obtained from him his esteem and regard, and I regret I had not sooner been known to him.

The necessary papers, together with the defects of the ships and the return of killed and wounded, accompany this despatch, and I am happy to say, Captains Ekins and Code are doing well, as also the whole of the wounded. By accounts from the shore, I understand the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is between six and seven thousand men.

In recommending my officers and fleet to their Lordships' protection and favour,

I have the honour to be, &c.

EXMOUTH.

A General Abstract of the Killed and Wounded in the Squadron under Adm. Lord Exmouth's Command, in the Attack of Algiers, Aug. 27, 1816.

Queen Charlotte, Admiral Lord Exmouth, K. C. B. Captain James Brisbane, C. B.—7 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 14 officers, 82 seamen, 24 marines, 2 marine artillery, 5 sappers and miners, 4 boys, wounded.
Impregnable, Rear-Admiral Milne, Capt. Edward Brace, C. B.—1 officer, 37 seamen, 10 marines, 2 boys, killed; 2 officers, 111 seamen, 21 marines, 9 sappers and miners, 17 boys, wounded.
Superb, Charles Ekins—2 officers, 3 seamen, 2 marines, 1 rocket troop, killed; 6 officers, 62 seamen, 14 marines, 2 marine artillery, wounded.
Minden, William Patterson—5 seamen, 2 marines, killed; 2 officers, 26 seamen, 9 marines, wounded.
Albion, John Code—2 officers, 1 seaman, killed; 2 officers, 10 seamen, 3 marines, wounded.
Leander, Edward Chetham, C. B.—5 officers, 11 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 8 officers, 69 seamen, 25 marines, 4 boys, 12 supernumeraries, wounded.
Severn, Hon. T. W. Aylmer—2 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 5 officers, 25 seamen, 3 marines, 1 boy, wounded.
Glasgow, Hon. A. Maitland—9 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 8 officers, 25 seamen, 3 marines, one boy, wounded.
Granicus, W. F. Wise—3 officers, 9 seamen, 1 marine, 1 marine artillery, 2 boys, killed; 5 officers, 31 seamen, 3 marines, 2 rocket troop, one boy, wounded.
Hebrus, Edward Palmer, C. B.—1 officer, 3 seamen, killed; 1 officer, 10 seamen, 1 marine, 2 rocket troop, 1 boy, wounded.
Heron, George Benthan—None killed or wounded.
Mutine, James Mould—None killed or wounded.
Prometheus, W. B. Dashwood—None killed or wounded.
Cordelia, W. Sargent—None killed or wounded.
Britomart, R. Riddell—None killed or wounded.
Belzebub, William Kempthorne—None killed or wounded.
Infernal, Hon. G. J. Perceval—1 officer, 1 seaman, killed; 6 officers, 8 seamen, 1 marine artillery, 2 boys, wounded.
Hecla, W. Popham—None killed or wounded.
Fury, C. R. Moorsom—None killed or wounded.
Total—15 officers, 88 seamen, 19 marines, 1 marine artillery, 1 rocket troop, 4 boys, killed; 59 officers, 459 seamen, 106 miners, 3 marine artillery, 14 sappers and miners, 4 rocket troop, 31 boys, 12 supernumeraries, wounded.
Total killed and wounded—128 killed, 690 wounded.

DUTCH SQUADRON.

Melampus, Vice-Admiral Baron Van Capellen, Captain De Mair—3 killed, 15 wounded.
Frederica, Captain Vander Straten—5 wounded.
Dageraad, Captain Polders—4 wounded.
Diana, Captain Ziergvogel—6 killed, 22 wounded.
Amstee, Captain Vander Hart—4 killed, 6 wounded.
Eendracht, Capt. Wardenburgh—None killed or wounded.
Total—13 killed, 52 wounded. Grand Total 883.

FLOTILLA.

Consisting of 5 gun-boats, 10 mortar-boats, launches, 8 rocket-boats, flats, 32 gun-boats, barges and yawls.
Total—55.

The whole commanded by Captain F. T. Michell, assisted by Lieutenant John Davies, of the Queen Charlotte, and Lieutenant Thomas Bevans, Flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Milne.
EXMOUTH.

A Return of the Officers killed and wounded in the Squadron under Admiral Lord Exmouth's Command, in the Attack of Algiers, Aug. 27, 1816.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE.

WOUNDED.—Frederick J. Johnston, Lieutenant, dangerously.
George M. King, Lieutenant, slightly.
J. S. Jago, Lieutenant, slightly.
Mr. Jos. Grimes, Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, slightly.
Mr. Maxwell, boatswain, slightly.
Mr. George Markham, Midshipman, severely.
Mr. Henry Campbell, Midshipman, severely.
Mr. Edward Hibbert, Midshipman, severely.
Mr. Edward Stanley, Midshipman, slightly.
Mr. R. H. Baker, Midshipman, slightly.
Mr. Samuel Colston, Secretary's Clerk, slightly.
Captain F. Burton, Royal Marine Artillery, severely.
Lieut. P. Robertson, Royal Marines, slightly.

IMPREGNABLE.

KILLED.—Mr. John Hawkins, Midshipman.
WOUNDED.—Mr. G. N. Wesley, Mate, contusion.
Mr. Henry Quinn, contusion.

SUPERB.

KILLED.—Mr. Thomas Howard, Mate.
Mr. Robert C. Bowen, Midshipman.
WOUNDED.—Charles Ekins, Esq. Captain, slightly.
Philip T. Horne, First Lieutenant, severely.
John M'Dougall, Lieutenant, slightly.
George W. Gunning, Acting Lieutenant, severely.
Mr. William Sweeting, Midshipman, severely.
Mr. John H. Wolsely, Midshipman, slightly.

MINDEN.

WOUNDED.—Mr. Charles C. Dent, Mate, slightly.
Mr. Charles G. Grubb, Midshipman, slightly.

ALBION.

KILLED.—Mr. Mends, Assistant Surveyor.
Mr. Jardine, Midshipman.
WOUNDED.—John Code, Esq. Captain, severely.
Mr. Harvey, Midshipman, severely.

SEVERN.

WOUNDED.—Mr. James Forster, Midshipman, arm amputated.
Mr. Charles Caley, Midshipman, contused foot.
William Ferror, Midshipman, wounded hand & contusion.
Mr. Daniel Beattie, Midshipman, contusion.
Mr. W. A. Caller, wounded knee.

LEANDER.

KILLED.—Captain Wilson, Royal Marines.
Lieutenant Baxter, Royal Marines.
Mr. Lowdon, Midshipman.
Mr. Calthorp, Midshipman.
Mr. Hanwell, Midshipman.
WOUNDED.—Henry Walker, Lieutenant, slightly.
J. S. Dixon, Lieutenant, slightly.
Mr. Ashington, Midshipman, severely.
Mr. Cole, Midshipman, severely.
Mr. Mayne, Midshipman, severely.
Mr. Stuart, Midshipman, severely.
Mr. Pickett, Clerk, slightly.
Mr. Dixon, Midshipman, slightly.

GLASGOW.

WOUNDED.—P. Gilbert, Lieutenant, contusion of chest.
Mr. Robert Fulton, Master, contusion of face and knee.
A. Stephens, Lieut. Royal Marines, leg.
Mr. Duthill, Midshipman, severely.
Mr. Harvey, Midshipman, severely.
Mr. Baird, Midshipman, severely.
Mr. Heathcote, Midshipman, left foot.
Mr. Keay, Midshipman, severely.

GRANICUS.

KILLED.—Wm. M. Morgan, Lieutenant Royal Marines.
William Renfrey, Lieutenant Royal Marines.
Mr. Robert Pratt, Midshipman.
WOUNDED.—H. A. Perkins, Lieutenant, slightly.
Mr. L. Mitchell, Midshipman, severely.
Mr. L. T. Jones, Midshipman, slightly.
Mr. G. R. Glennie, Midshipman, dangerously.
Mr. Dacres F. Wise, Midshipman, slightly.

HEBRUS.

KILLED.—Mr. G. H. A. Pococke, Midshipman.
WOUNDED.—Mr. A. S. Symes, Midshipman, lower jaw.

INFERNAL.

KILLED.—G. J. P. Bissett, Lieutenant, Royal Marine Artillery.
WOUNDED.—John Foreman, Lieutenant, slightly.
Mr. G. Valentine, boatswain, slightly.
Mr. Morgan Hopkins, clerk, severely.
Mr. James Barber, Midshipman, severely.
Mr. James M. Cross, Midshipman, slightly.
Mr. J. H. Andrews, Midshipman, slightly.

(Signed) EXMOUTH.
Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, Aug. 30, 1816.

Lord Exmouth's Letter to the Dey of Algiers.

Algiers Bay, 28th August, 1816.

SIR---For your atrocities at Bona, on defenceless Christians, and your unbecoming disregard to the demands I made yesterday in the name of the Prince Regent of England, the Fleet under my orders has given you a signal chastisement, by the total destruction of your Navy, store-houses, and arsenals, with half your batteries.

As England does not war for the destruction of Cities, I am unwilling to visit your personal cruelties upon the inoffensive inhabitants of the country, and I, therefore, offer you the same terms of peace which I conveyed to you yesterday in my Sovereign's name; without the acceptance of these terms, you can have no peace with England.

If you receive this offer as you ought, you will fire three guns---and I shall consider your not making this signal as a refusal, and shall renew my operations at my own convenience.

I offer you the above terms, provided neither the British Consul, nor the officers and men so wickedly seized by you from the boats of a British ship of war, have met with any cruel treatment---or any of the Christian Slaves in your power; and I repeat the demand, that the Consul, the officers and men, may be sent off to me, conformably to ancient treaties.

I have, &c.

EXMOUTH.

To his Highness the Dey of Algiers.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

The Commander-in-Chief is happy to inform the fleet of the final termination of their strenuous exertions by the signature of peace, confirmed under a salute of twenty-one guns, on the following conditions, dictated by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England.

I. The abolition, for ever, of Christian slavery.

II. The delivery, to my flag, of all slaves in the dominions of the Dey, to whatever nation they may belong, at noon to-morrow.

III. To deliver also, to my flag, all money received by him for the redemption of slaves since the commencement of this year, at noon also tomorrow.

IV. Reparation has been made to the British Consul for all losses he may have sustained in consequence of his confinement.

V. The Dey has made a public apology, in presence of his Ministers and Officers, and begged pardon of the Consul, in terms dictated by the Captain of the Queen Charlotte.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

The London Journals, to Sunday inclusive, have arrived.---No Mail due.

On Saturday night, Captain BRISBANE reached the Admiralty with Despatches from Lord EXMOUTH, and an *Extraordinary Gazette* was published on Sunday, containing his Lordship's proceedings against Algiers. For this striking and peculiarly interesting Document we are indebted to the *Correspondent* and *Patriot*, and especially to the former Journal for the *Second Edition* with which it favoured us. The contest was one of the severest ever fought, and accompanied with such tremendous horrors, as Lord EXMOUTH does not even attempt to describe. He seems also to feel himself unequal to the task of doing justice to the discipline and valour of those under his command. A spirit of energy appears to have perverted his whole fleet, which is almost without a parallel in any other war. The conflict was against the most ferocious foes of mankind that have ever disgraced human nature; to punish them for their atrocities, and to redeem Nations from their power, were the feelings which actuated every sharer in the battle, and every man became a hero in the illustrious cause. With that modesty which distinguishes true bravery, Lord EXMOUTH says little of himself; but the skill with which the whole preparations were made, and the admirable manner in which the assault was conducted, sufficiently declare his merit, and will transmit his name to posterity as one of the ablest Officers who have adorned the annals of the British Navy. "In all the vicissitudes," he says, "of a long life of public service, no circumstance has ever produced on my mind such impressions of gratitude and joy as the event of yesterday." He seems to think of all his former achievements as nothing compared to "bringing to reason a ferocious Government, and destroying for ever the insufferable and horrid system of Christian Slavery." Well may this veteran in his Country's cause exult in what he has performed. He carried on a war which may be truly called just and holy, and he speedily brought it to a conclusion the most honourable to himself, and, what seems far more powerfully to impress his mind, most beneficial to the best interests of humanity. Conditions deeply humiliating have been imposed upon the DEY, but what terms could be too severe for the Ruler of savage plunderers, and who, in vindication of their crimes, had the hardihood to set at defiance the strength of the British arm? His former misdeeds, and the added guilt of exposing so many brave men to danger and to death, would have almost justified Lord EXMOUTH in proceeding to the extermination of a race who have scorned and broken every law human and divine. That he did not do so, may be matter of congratulation with these Barbarians; that he has thrown them down to the lowest state of degradation--that he has destroyed their means of aggression, and forced upon them obedience to the civil polity of Nations, are events in which the World will rejoice, and which will be commemorated with the warmest approbation of the heart while the pages of history shall endure. Has, then, it may be asked, this splendid achievement for ever broken the power of the Pirates, and secured the safety of the seas? If the option lay with them, the answer must be in the negative; but it will be long, indeed, before they can recover the capacity of working evil, and the chastisement they have received has been of such a ruinous and awful character as is likely to live in their remembrance, and to deter them from passing the limits of justice so long as Britain shall hold the station in which she is placed. Whether Lord EXMOUTH shall proceed to Tunis, or whether what has been accomplished shall render farther hostilities unnecessary, are points on which no opinion can at present be given. If we could either think or say, that individual and unmerited sufferings are topics of gladness, we should be tempted to regard those which British Subjects have experienced from the Algerines as the grounds of joy. This mighty Nation has long bowed beneath the frowns of savage Chiefs, and purchased their forbearance by the prostrate meanness of bribes in the courtly form of presents. A gallant and invincible Navy waited only the word of command, to annihilate a Power that consigned to slavery, and spread desolation and death wherever it could prevail; but Britain restrained the zeal which she ought to have put forth in all it's vigour, and her apathy was the astonishment of mankind. The Ruffians grew bold through impunity; a British Consul was sent to a dungeon, and British Subjects were sold to slavery. These things roused the fury which had so long slumbered, and just retribution took it's proper course. Good has been produced by evil, and the afflictions of the few have become the safety of the many.

The following statements cannot be uninteresting to our readers:

"The principal inhabitants of the kingdom of Algiers are Arabians, Moors, and Jews, estimated at about 200,000 souls, who are lorded over by 12,000 Turks, conscious of the malice the People bear them as the tyrants of their country. These Turks are a set of desperate men, originally collected in the Levant, who form the army, hold the reins of government, and keep the rest of the People under tribute. The cruelties and atrocities of all kinds the latter experience from their masters can only be equalled by their conduct to Christian slaves. The inhabitants of a Moorish town tremble at the sight of a Turk. It is natural, therefore, to suppose, that they are always anxious and ready to be freed from these intruders, who have usurped authority over them by murdering their lawful Princes, filling their country with carnage, and thus upholding themselves by terror and oppression. The Beys of the interior are degraded vassals, and there the Turks only hold sway by extreme vigilance, by disarming the People, by a severe police, and by keeping garrisons in the towns and commanding points.

"Among the gigantic projects of Napoleon was one for the deliverance of the native inhabitants of the Barbary coast from the dominion of the few thousand Turks who hold them in subjection. There is at this time in London a French scholar (an eminent astronomer), who was a Prisoner in Algiers for a time, and was questioned by Bonaparte on his deliverance as to the practicability of putting arms into the hands of the native Moors themselves, to enable them to expel their persecutors, and to substitute all along the southern shores of the Mediterranean a government of peace and husbandry, instead of piracy and pillage. Such was his pretended plan of overthrowing the piracies of the Barbarian States. *Oh, si sic omnia!* In this might not the combined powers of Europe imitate his policy?"

The intelligence conveyed by the London Journals of Friday and Saturday is fully detailed in our columns, but it presents nothing deserving particular attention in this place. The papers of Sunday were barren of news.

The proceedings of the Westminster Meeting, as published by the *Courier*, were given to our readers on Tuesday; but we had not then space to take them into consideration; nor can we now enter into them as fully as our duty would require; but it is impossible to pass them over in silence. They breathe a revolutionary spirit, and are full of matter dangerous to the peace of the Empire. The sentiments are such as could only be expected in a state of actual convulsion, and neither their virulence nor their daring seem to know any limits. Mr. HUNT would throw down every party in the State, and, under the pretence of advocating the popular cause, would exalt himself into a ruler of the storm. The war has been followed by domestic consequences of calamity—the taxes are heavy---the distress is great---sinecures are enormous---greater evils impend---representation is misrepresentation. These are topics which carry with them many serious truths, and they afford ample materials for declamation. With the Westminster orators, they were the vehicles of abuse, and of public delusion, not the instruments of that honest patriotism which would endeavour to heal the wounds that have been inflicted, but of that hollow and interested policy which would build its own greatness on the cheap foundations of imposture. "To your tents, O Israel!" was a cry in ancient times, and how far the proceedings in Westminster have come short of it, the Public have been enabled to judge. It must be the wish of every good man to meet the evils of the times with corresponding energy, and to forward such reforms as may tend to secure permanency to constitutional principles, and relief to existing calamity; but there is a deep criminality in attempting to rouse vulgar passions by addresses which border upon treason, not to speak more strongly, and which are calculated to place in the utmost jeopardy the bonds of civil society.

THE PIER AT DUNMORE.---This important work has, during the course of the season, attracted a multitude of visitors, all of whom have witnessed it's progress with admiration, and have regarded it as the most useful and valuable measure ever entered into on behalf of the South of Ireland.---Among these, there have been men of scientific and practical knowledge, who have given their sanction to the general opinion, after even the most minute investigation, and whose ideas have gone so far as to represent the harbour of Dunmore as being ultimately capable of being made a place of refuge to such of the Channel shipping as have now no protection from storms on a dangerous and often fatal coast. The original plan of the Pier has, with great judgment and propriety, been changed, and a more extensive one has been adopted, and adopted in such a manner as to render it's farther extension to the utmost point of necessity easily practicable. There is not, we believe, any part of the United Kingdom which furnishes greater facilities for carrying on such a work, and the managers have availed themselves of these facilities with profound ingenuity, and with the most honourable regard to the economical expenditure of the money entrusted to their care. It is a common remark, and too frequently founded in truth, that there is an unjustifiable profusion in public works, and that Government and the Public are equally made the dupes of interested men. Dunmore will be an honourable and memorable exception from this serious charge, and it will be found, upon the most minute inquiry, that the expenditure has been guarded in the most special manner, and that it is amply justified by what has been accomplished. The original grant of money is, we believe, almost exhausted, but there is not the slightest reason to apprehend, that so important an undertaking will, on that account, be stopped in it's progress. The LORD LIEUTENANT, Mr. FITZGERALD and Mr. PEEL, are fully acquainted with it's vast utility, and, from their public conduct on the subject, we may venture to assert, most anxious to bring it to the most advantageous completion. In the collison of parties, there will always be political differences, but there is one great point with respect to the present Government of Ireland, in which it is impossible for any man, unless he be insensible to the interests of his country, not to entertain the very strongest feelings of approbation. We are in no shape allied to the Ministers of Ireland, but while we hold it to be our duty, as far as our judgment goes, to question their measures when we conceive them to be in the wrong, we regard it as no less imperative upon us to do them justice when their desire to promote the public good is liberal and indisputable. That desire has been uniformly and ardently manifested by them with respect to the internal improvement of Ireland. This general praise has the chance of being misrepresented, and is likely to bring down upon one of the Irish Ministers a little more of that abuse to which he has been so long accustomed, but which he well knows how to appreciate with due neglect and scorn. If he were the advocate of free emancipation to the Catholics, we should rejoice, but our discordance in opinion with him upon this subject can neither awaken his displeasure nor prevent us from doing him justice as a Minister of Ireland. Mr. FITZGERALD has never forgotten that he is an Irishman, and we have seen in Mr. PEEL so manly and so decided a consideration of the interests of Ireland, as to say, that he regards her as the primary object of his official duties and protection. We are farther satisfied, that, were the Minister of England to demand from him, or from Mr. FITZGERALD, an unjust sacrifice on the part of the country they govern, the demand would be resisted with that independence which becomes honest and high-minded men. From this quarter of Ireland, at least, the warmest gratitude is due. To the representations of Sir J. NEWPORT, and to the views of the Mercantile Body, the Ministers to whom we allude have been peculiarly attentive, and it affords a memorable and distinguished proof of their attachment to the general interests of the Country, that they have wholly kept out of their view Sir JOHN NEWPORT's opposition to their party in the State, & have paid the same respect to his patriotic plans as if he had been their associate in power. On the subject of Dunmore Pier, we have farther to observe; it has, we understand, been estimated, that £25,000 will be necessary to complete the present plan. We conclude with certainty, from the liberality which the Irish Government has manifested, that this sum will be freely granted. Did nothing else exist to distinguish the present Government of Ireland, their munificence to this quarter of it, proceeding solely from their persuasion of utility, will be a durable monument of their impartiality and reputation, far beyond the ephemeral praises of a newspaper, and silencing for ever mean and factious vituperation.

LITTLE THEATRE.---On Tuesday night, the Play of *Pizarro*, and other entertainments, were presented at this Theatre. The house was crowded, and the arduous exhibition was well conducted. The nameless Performers exerted themselves to the utmost, and we have Miss MACAULEY's authority, a decision of the highest respectability, for saying, that these self-taught Performers manifested very considerable powers. To go through *Pizarro*, is an arduous work, and the time for preparation was short, but it was got up in excellent style, and was received with warm applause.---*Rolla* and *Pizarro* had difficult characters to sustain; the first maintained the dignity of in-born virtue, and the last exhibited vice in it's true deformity, struggling with the memory of recorded crimes, yet unable to return to the paths he had abandoned. *Alonzo* testified in many parts the character he represented, and acted with considerable pathos in the trying scene between him and *Pizarro*. *Orozembo* and *Las Cassas* were well pourtrayed. *Valverde* was not in his element; *Cora* was given with great energy. The songs of *Captain Wattle and Miss Roe* and the *Tinker* were admirably sung by Mr. DIBDIN, and the *Farce* awakened universal approbation; but Miss MACAULEY was the prominent figure in the performances of the night. Her *Elvira* would have done honour to any stage, while the simplicity of her love in the *Farce* exhibited her in an entirely new form. In *Elvira*, she displayed in all their dignity the lofty sentiments of degraded but repentant virtue, and even Mrs. SIDDONS would have applauded her interview with her seducer. Her hatred of *Pizarro's* crimes, and her final and utter contempt of his character, were given in a style that thrilled every bosom, and produced that applause which her respectable audience did not seem inclined to terminate. Miss MACAULEY, as may be seen by *Advertisement*, takes her *Benefit* on Monday night, and this is her sole reward for giving the benevolent managers of the *Charitable Theatre* the advantage of her talents in support of those repairs which will hereafter be directed to salutary purposes. As a stranger, she is entitled to the "stranger's honour;" as possessed of eminent talents, she has a claim to eminent distinction; having here devoted her first labours on the stage to the interests of the Waterford Charities, she is entitled to public support. We may state with certainty, that the Performances of the Theatre will close on Monday night.

On Monday, at a Meeting of the Corporation of this City, JAMES BURKITT, Esq. M. D. was elected an Alderman, in the room of the late ROBERT LYON, Esq.

CLONMEL, SEPT. 18.---On Saturday week (late in the evening), as seven or eight farmers were on their way home, after disposing of butter and rape in this town, they were attacked by robbers about a mile beyond Cashel, on the Thurles road, and though their opponents were armed, one of whom snapped a pistol at them, they resisted with sticks, stones, and what weapons they could lay hold on, and finally succeeded in beating them off.---*Clonmel Advertiser.*

CORK, SEPT. 17.---A most daring outrage took place on Thursday night last at Desart, near Bandon, attended, we regret to say, with fatal consequences. A Farmer, whose daughter was to have been married, had, it was supposed, a quantity of money in his house, which induced some fellows to make an attack on it, during which they attempted to carry off the young woman, and, in resisting them, the Father was run through, died almost immediately, and the Mother was severely injured. We are happy to learn, that the principal person concerned in this outrage, a man of the name of Slattery, has been apprehended, and we trust, that the rest of the party, for the detection of whom active exertions are making, will not long elude the vigilance of the Magistracy.---*Intelligencer.*

Extract of a Letter from Holyhead, 16th Sept.

"The Steam Packet which left Howth on Saturday, owing, as I understand, to some accident to her machinery, did not reach this harbour till near eleven at night, when she arrived safely under her sails. Yesterday morning, the machinery being apparently too much damaged to be worked, she, at five o'clock, put to sea, under her sails; but it blowing a fresh gale on her beam, it was found she could not keep the sea, and was obliged to return to port. This morning the wind coming fair, with moderate weather, she, at one o'clock, left this harbour, and, I trust and hope, she has arrived safe."

Circular letters have been sent to the different Collectors of Excise throughout the country, desiring a statement of the growing corn crops in their respective districts; also the quantity on hands, and how the potatoe crop is likely to turn out.

THE EFFECTS OF COPPER.---On the 27th ult. at Rossmore-Park, (the seat of Lord Rossmore,) two female servants were seized with violent vomiting, acute stitches through the bowels and chest, convulsive fits, great fullness of blood in the head, and redness of the eyes; at the same time, the feet and legs as cold as marble, with green fœtid discharges from the bowels, and a sense of sinking into the ground. Under these circumstances, his Lordship despatched a messenger to Monaghan, for Dr. M'Dowell, who, on seeing them, instantly mentioned they had taken copper; but, on the most minute inquiry, the cook (who was one of the persons indisposed) declared there had been nothing dressed in copper for a length of time; however, the Doctor was so decided in his opinion, that he directed his treatment according to the opinion he had given, and they both perfectly recovered. After the cook got well, she acknowledged that she had boiled some red currants in a copper pan, and let them remain in it to be cooled till the following morning, of which a pye was made that they had eaten. A young lady in the family tasted it, who was very slightly affected. It is hoped this will act as a caution to cooks boiling acid fruits in copper, and letting them *cool in the pan.*

DUBLIN, SEPT. 17.---The veteran Aeronaut, Mr. Sadler, has arrived in this city from Cork. He intends to redeem his pledge of crossing the channel to England in his Balloon. We understand he will make this arduous attempt early in October.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.---It was yesterday discovered, that the Laboratory of the Dublin Society, in Kildare-street, had been plundered of an immense and most valuable Galvanic Battery, Platina Plates, and all the appurtenances, together with about one hundred weight of Quick Silver, and some articles of minor value. No period as to the probable time of this theft has as yet been fixed upon, the Laboratory not having been open, or the articles missed, since the last lecture of Mr. Higgins, the Society's Professor of Chemistry.---From the singularity of this depredation, and the activity of the Police Constables, there can be little doubt but the perpetrators will soon be discovered.---*Patriot.*

DARING ROBBERY.---On Thursday evening last, about the hour of eight o'clock, a rap was given at the door of a very respectable Gentleman who resides in Camden-street, and on its being opened a man inquired of the servant if his master was at home, who replied he was; he said he had a letter for him, which he handed to the servant, requesting he would immediately deliver it, and that he would wait an answer; having given it to his master, the servant came out of the parlour, when this audacious offender walked in, and seizing the Gentleman by the collar, in presence of his sister, who was sitting with him, he drew out a dagger, which he had concealed, and holding it to his breast, with dreadful imprecations, swore he would despatch him if he did not deliver what money he had. Astonished at the appearance, and terrified by the threats of the ruffian, the Gentleman gave him his pocket-book, which contained a few pounds, and some bills and memorandums. The servant, hearing a bustle in the parlour, was going in to his master's assistance, when he was seized by an accomplice, who stood at the hall door; a scuffle ensued, which continued from the upper to the lower end of the hall, where they both fell down the kitchen stairs; the servant having then the best of the fight, caught the fellow by the cravat, and getting his hand inside of it, had him nearly choaked, when the other walked leisurely out of the parlour, liberated his companion, and both effected their escape. The next day the pocket-book and memorandums were sent back, accompanied by a note, saying they were of no use to them, and wishing to oblige him, they returned them.---*Ibid.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An Inquest was held yesterday morning, at his house, in Cuffe-street, on the body of Thomas Shannon, who had poisoned himself the day before (Sunday) by taking a large quantity of Laudanum, before Alderman Jenkins, one of the Coroners for this city.

Wm. Burke deposed---That hearing of a shocking letter yesterday, that the deceased had written to his wife, Elizabeth Shannon, that day, he, deponent, went to Moore's public-house, James's-street, where he found deceased sitting between two soldiers; he, deponent, prevailed on him to go home with him; during the whole walk from Francis-street to his own house in Cuffe-street, deceased appeared as if overpowered with liquor, and was falling asleep the whole way; he was scarcely able to move, his legs bent so; deceased asked deponent if his wife had gotten the letter he had sent to her; deponent answered, no; as he was apprehensive deceased would not accompany him home, if he said she had.

John Parr---Is assistant to Mr. Felix Delany, Apothecary, Thomas-street. At about half-past nine o'clock on Sunday morning last, deceased came into the shop, and called for two ounces of Laudanum; deponent asked him if he had any instructions how it should be taken, as, from the large complement he required, he entertained, for the moment, some suspicion of his design; deceased instantly removed his suspicions, by informing him, that he intended to take it at three or four drops only at a time. (A phial produced,) swears it is the one in which he gave the Laudanum to deceased; the label containing directions how it should be taken was in his (deponent's) hand-writing.

Elizabeth Shannon---Is wife to the deceased. He had been uneasy for some little time past, on account of money matters; she received a letter from her husband yesterday morning in the following words, or nearly. (Here Mrs. Shannon repeated, pretty correctly, the words of the letter, as she said she could not find the original, and apprehended it had been taken away on Sunday evening by a friend of her husband's, a Mr. Duignan, who lived at some distance.)

The Coroner said, it would be of the last consequence to have the letter, as the verdict of the Jury would necessarily be directed by its contents, and he was giving directions, accordingly, to have it produced, together with the person who had taken it away. A woman, who had lived servant in the house, at this moment entered the parlour, and told the Alderman and Jury, that the letter was found at the foot of the bed where the deceased was then lying. On being produced and sworn to by Mrs. Shannon and another person present, who was intimately acquainted with the deceased, it was read as follows:---

"MY DEAR BESS.---Before this reaches you, I expect to sleep in eternity. I have at last accomplished my end; and that is, to put an end to my sufferings here.

"I cannot now, from anxiety of mind, explain the cause: but Goodall's bill is the chief reason; rather than be exposed, which, from his last note, I expect nothing else. If you don't bring my dear children I'll never forgive you; God provide for them and you! but I am much inclined to think you won't see me alive---God help you all; my poor father and sisters will be sad---God reconcile you all. THOMAS SHANNON.

"*15th September*, 1816.
"131, James's-Street—Moore's, Publican."

He lived a short time after he was brought home, and died in strong convulsions about four o'clock in the afternoon.

Rawdon M'Namara and R. S. Ireland, Surgeons, now returned their report.

"We find that Thomas Shannon, who died yesterday, came by his death caused by apoplexy, produced by swallowing a large quantity of vegetable poison. "RAWDON M'NAMARA,
"R. S. IRELAND."

The Jury instantly returned their verdict, founded on this report---"That the deceased got his death by swallowing a large quantity of vegetable poison."---*Freeman's Journal.*

PORT-NEWS—PASSAGE, SEPTEMBER 18.

ARRIVED,

16th—Freeling Packet.
17th—Earl Leicester and Auckland Packets; Ellen, Bevan, Llanelly, coals.
18th—Eleanor, Llewellyn, Liverpool, rock-salt; Princess Royal, Morgan, ditty, ditto.

SAILED,

16th—Comet, Rees, Glasgow, oats; Sandwich Packet.
17th—Devonshire, Day—Sally, Radford—Integrity, Swatridge—and Friends, Bulbeck, before mentioned; Marys, Quinton, London, butter, bacon, &c.; Mary, Davis, Bristol, wheat, flour, &c.; New Blessing, Tedball—and Zephyr, Davis, Bristol, live pigs; Greenfield, Gibbons, Drogheda, wheat; Dolphin, Nutter, Portsmouth, oats and butter; Hannah, Clarke, Falmouth, barley and butter; Friendship, Light, Chichester, barley and butter; Endeavour, Charles, Liverpool, wheat and oats; Industry, M'Carthy, Plymouth, oats; Hibernia, Walmsley, Halifax, provisions, wine, &c.; Susanna, Evans, Southampton, wheat and oats; Freeling Packet; William Smith, Walker, Portsmouth, barley and oats; Diligence, Ellis, London, butter and bacon. Put back—Comet, Rees—Endeavour, Charles—and Greenfield, Gibbons. *18th—Wind N. E. at 8 A. M.*

TURNPIKE ROAD,
SHANKILL TO WATERFORD.

THE TOLLS will be LET by Cant, for One Year, at the KING'S ARMS, Thomastown, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant.
ABRAHAM ROTHE, *Treasurer.*
September 16, 1816.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

TO BE SOLD, the FEE and INHERITANCE of the TOWN and LANDS of KEREIGHT and GALBALLY, containing 1300 Plantation Acres. The Lands were reasonably set to solvent Tenants in the year 1801, and produce an annual Rent of £1001 18s. 6d. They are situate between Enniscorthy and Wexford, Five Miles from Enniscorthy, Seven Miles from Wexford, and Three Miles from Taghmon, and abound with Marl. Proposals in Writing (post-paid) to Colonel HARVEY, Farnham, Knaresborough, Yorkshire—and Mr. WILLIAM HARVEY, Kilhane Lodge, Wexford. September 16, 1816.

LITTLE THEATRE, MARKET-HOUSE, WATERFORD.

By Permission of the Right Worshipful HARRY ALCOCK, Esq. MAYOR.

THE Members of the Society have the pleasure of informing the Public, that they have appointed
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, SEPTEMBER 23,
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF MISS MACAULEY,
When will be presented (for the first time in this City) Miss MACAULEY's popular Melo Drama of
MARMION;
OR, THE BATTLE OF FLODDEN FIELD,
As performed several Nights in Dublin and Cork, with unbounded applause.
Lord Marmion—De Wilton—Sir Hugh Heron—Young Selby—Harry Blount—Minstrel—Hubert.
Sawny M'Dougall.................Mr. DIBDIN.
Clara St. Clare—Gertrude—Scotch Prioress.
CONSTANCE DE BEVERLY---Miss MACAULEY,
In which she will sing SCOTT's Ballad of "*Where shall the Lover rest?*"
End of the Play, the GENTLEMAN AMATEUR, whose Singing is so universally admired, having kindly volunteered his service on the present occasion, will sing
"*Mary, Mary, List! Awake!*" and "*Cherry Cheek'd Patty.*"
A COMIC SONG BY MR. DIBDIN.
The Duet of "ALL'S WELL," by the GENTLEMAN AMATEUR and Miss MACAULEY.
After which a Comic Interlude, taken from the favourite Entertainment called
OF AGE TO-MORROW.
To conclude with the Melo Dramatic Romance of
RUGANTINO,
As performed before, with every mark of Approbation, to an elegant and overflowing Audience.
Andreas, Duke of Venice—Lomellino—Memmo—Mantrone—Falieri—Parozzi—Stephano—Contarino—Rugantino—Camilla—Laura.
ROSABELLA---Miss MACAULEY,
In which she will introduce the popular Ballad of "*Jessy o' Dumblane.*"
The Band of the 35th Regiment, by Permission of Colonel Sir GEORGE BERKELEY, will attend, and play several favourite Airs.
STAGE BOXES---3s. 4d.---BACK BOXES---2s. 6d.
Doors to open at Seven, and the Performance to commence at Eight o'Clock.
Tickets to be had of Mr. BULL, Bookseller—at the *Chronicle-Office*—also of Miss MACAULEY, at Mr. COX's, Mall, where Places in the Stage Boxes may be taken, and where also may be had her following Publications:
Melo Drama of Marmion, 1s. 3d. *Reflections on the Timidity and Helplessness of the Female Character*, 10d. *The Maniac, a Fragment*, 5d. *Address to the Public of Ireland*, 10d.