HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

DUBLIN, OCT. 21.---One of the most profound and universal impressions of regret that can be conceived was yesterday visible throughout this city, in consequence of it being understood, that Earl Whitworth had been suddenly seized with a violent illness, and that the most serious and dejecting doubts were entertained of his Lordship's recovery. The news came as a surprise upon the Public; and the feelings which it awakened were acute and sincere, and bore noble testimony to the true state of opinion concerning his Lordship's just, impartial, and enlightened conduct, since he was placed at the head of the Executive Administration in this country. We have the most unfeigned regret in saying, that there is but too much cause for the public anxiety, and that his Excellency's malady was severe and alarming---and still continues to be so.

About two o'clock on Saturday, Lord Whitworth complained of being indisposed---and the illness continuing to increase with alarming strides, medical aid was called in to his relief.---The efforts of the Physicians to give immediate ease were unsuccessful; and it was not until six o'clock this morning, that the medicines began to act with the effect which was looked for. His Excellency, however, is conceived to be in the most imminent danger.

The following Bulletins have been published:

" Phœnix Park, Sunday, Oct. 20, Seven o'Clock, P. M.

" The Lord Lieutenant suffered from a severe inflammatory attack in the course of yesterday and last night; but the violence of the disorder, in some degree, abated this morning, and has not since increased.

(Signed) " WM. HARVEY,
" G. RENNY,
" P. CRAMPTON,
" R. PERCEVAL."

" Phœnix Park, Monday, Nine o'Clock, A. M.

" His Excellency's disorder had a change for the better at six o'clock this morning. His Excellency, however, still remains severely indisposed."

It is supposed that Lord Whitworth's disorder was caused by cold on Wednesday, whilst he was engaged in the ceremony of laying the first stone of the new bridge which is to bear his name. His Lordship stood, as it is thought, exposed to a cold blast on Arran-quay for too long a time, after he had alighted from his carriage.

We are sure we shall consult the state of the public feeling, by communicating, as expeditiously as possible, such further intelligence of Lord Whitworth's state, as we may receive from authority.

On Sunday morning, expresses were sent off to London, announcing the melancholy tidings of the Lord Lieutenant's danger.---*Correspondent.*

Accounts have been received from New York to the 13th ult. The following notice, concerning the payments in specie, has been published there:---

" Treasury Department, Sept. 12, 1816.

" The proposition made by this Department, for commencing the payments of small sums in coin, on the 1st day of October, 1816, has been generally declined by the Banks which have heretofore suspended their specie payments; and, as an arrangement for supplying the people with the requisite medium to pay their duties and taxes, independently of the State Banks, cannot be conveniently made, until the Bank of the United States shall be in operation, no further measures will be pursued, with a view to the collection of the revenue in coin, on the said 1st day of October, 1816: but,

" Notice is hereby given, that from and after the 20th day of February, 1817, all duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, accruing or becoming due to the Government of the United States, must be paid and collected in the legal Currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or in the Notes of the Bank of the United States, or in the Notes of Banks which are payable, or paid on demand, in the legal Currency of the United States, and not otherwise, &c. &c.

(Signed) " J. A. DALLAS,
" Secretary of the Treasury."

NEW YORK, SEPT. 4.---Mr. Antrobus, his Britannic Majesty's Secretary of Legation to the Embassy here, came passenger in the British packet, arrived yesterday from England. Also, Mr. Wybault, Assistant Commissary General of the British Army; Major Goulburn, and Messrs. Leslie, Tobias, Carnes, and Smith.

The packet left England on the 16th of July, and, of course, brings nothing new.

SEPTEMBER 7.---The report of the *escape* of Bonaparte, which was yesterday received at the Office of this Gazette from a Baltimore correspondent, produced considerable sensation. It was supposed that this news was put into circulation to affect a great dry-good sale in this city. This conjecture is without foundation; but quite as probable as the report of the *escape* of this great character from the island of St. Helena. If Bonaparte has actually left his place of confinement, he has been *let loose* for the purposes stated in this Gazette about five months since, given by us from the best authority in the upper circles of England. As to there being later news from St. Helena than the 22d of June, according to the Ceylon's account, we have our doubts, for nothing is more common than misunderstandings at sea in passages while vessels are passing each other. These remarks are not made with a view of forcing on the Public our opinion of the report; but such *was* our information relative to the probable *release* of Bonaparte, that his ultimate return to Europe is no improbable event.---*New York Gazette.*

SEPT. 13.

THE GALE AND STORM.---Ever since Monday, we have experienced more or less of what is supposed to be the *Line Gale.* The heavy fall of rain at intervals, and violent wind, have put a stop to the movement of vessels inward and outward bound. In our two last numbers we reported several vessels from sea, which still remain below; some, probably, within the Narrows, and others only just within the Hook. The ship Robert Waln, ashore a little to the southward of the Light, must have gone to pieces, with part of her cargo still in her hold. Little or no damage has yet been done to our numerous shipping in the harbour. The green walls of some of our new and uncovered buildings have been injured by the heavy rains. One of the chimneys of a new house, at the lower end of Broadway, fell down on Wednesday evening during the earthquake, which, however, was not very violent. Nothing came up yesterday from below. We should not be surprised to hear of some damage as well to the vessels at the Quarantine Ground, as those at anchor within Sandy Hook.

An earthquake was sensibly felt in this city and neighbouring country, about nine o'clock on Wednesday evening.

By our Boston Correspondent's communication, it appears that half of the inhabitants of Point-Petre had been swept away by the plague previous to the 19th ultimo.

IMPORTANT.---We understand that the Commanding Officer in the Mediterranean fleet has been authorised to notify to the Dey of Algiers, that he must acknowledge the treaty, or expect an immediate war. His refusal, we are informed, will amount to a declaration of hostilities.---*National Register.*

A melancholy discovery was made in Swansea last Thursday. A most respectable looking female arrived at the Macworth Arms Inn, on Wednesday night, by the Cambrian coach from Bristol; she took tea and retired to rest, telling the chambermaid she was exceedingly fatigued, and would take care of the candle herself. Much agitation was created in the house by her non-appearance the following morning, and on forcing her chamber-door she was found a corpse, with the remains of a bottle of laudanum on the table, and a note, of which the following is a copy:

" I have long determined that the best thing I could do was to put an end to the existence of a being, whose birth was unfortunate, and whose life has only been a series of pain to those persons who have hurt their health in endeavouring to promote her welfare. Perhaps to hear of my death will give you pain, but you soon will have the blessing of forgetting that such a creature ever existed, as ———."

The name appears to have been torn off and burnt, but her stockings are marked with the letter G. and on her stays the letters M. W. are visible. She was dressed in a blue-striped skirt with a white body, and a brown pelisse, with a fur trimming of a lighter colour, lined with white silk, and a hat of the same. She had a small French gold watch, and appears about 28 years of age, with long brown hair, dark complexion, and had a ridicule containing a 3s. and 5s. 6d. piece. She told a fellow passenger that she came to Bath by the mail from London on Tuesday morning, from whence she proceeded to Bristol, and from thence to Swansea by the Cambrian coach, intending to go to Ireland.

STATE OF THE SUN.---On Tuesday morning two new spots appeared on the left side of the Disk of the Sun. They were of less magnitude than the preceding, of which no trace remained. Yesterday, about one o'clock, they had reached the centre of the Sun. They are close to each other, the one to the left a little lower than the other, which is a little larger, and considerably darker. They are travelling with astonishing rapidity to the right, and will probably disappear this afternoon, or to-morrow morning. No others have yet shewn themselves.

ATTEMPT TO ROB AND MURDER.---On Tuesday night, between nine and ten o'clock, the following desperate occurrence took place on the premises of Mr. La Hoop, of York-place, Mile-end-road. On that night the family of Mr. La Hoop had, as is their custom, retired to rest at an early hour. Soon after nine, however, they and the whole neighbourhood were disturbed by a noise which seemed to proceed from a passage between the flower and cabbage-gardens, where Evans, Mr. La Hoop's gardener, was accustomed to lay up his utensils. The illness of the master of the house prevented him from personally ascertaining the cause of the disturbance, but his friends proceeded to the spot, and saw Evans lying on the ground without motion or sense. His head was bleeding profusely, and upon a closer examination three of his ribs were found to have been broken. A spade, with which the violence was committed, lay on the ground close to him; it was stained with blood, and the passage between the gardens, which is long and narrow, bore the appearance of being the scene of a violent struggle. Upon a wooden paling, which intervened between the gardens, were the marks of feet, and in a small building, appropriated to the gardener's implements, &c. was found his desk broken open, from which his papers and tools seemed to have been thrown upon the ground. In a few hours the gardener was able to mention the following circumstances: He had just returned from the cabbage-garden, and was in the act of fastening the door, when he saw a bundle of plants lying in the passage, which he knew he had not placed there himself. He was confirmed in his suspicion that something was wrong, upon hearing the breath of some concealed person, who appeared to be much agitated. He pushed at the door of the tool-house, but met with resistance. He called upon the person within to come forward, but the door still was closed. " Then," said he, " I'll bring you forward," and stooped down to look for some means of attack or defence. At that moment a man burst from the tool-house, and, swearing he would beat his brains out, made a blow at him with a spade. The blow broke his ribs, but still he struggled with the ruffian, who again struck him with the spade. The contest was of course unequal, the gardener fell backwards, but providentially staggered against a door at the side of the garden, which flew open, and presented to the view of his assailant two or three houses which appeared to be inhabited. The fear of detection prevented him from putting the threat which he made at every blow he struck into execution. Immediately before the occurrence, two or three men were seen by the neighbours running across the fields behind the gardens with great speed.

BOW-STREET.---A new coach was started in the Spring to run to Brighton, a distance of 52 miles, in six hours, with a pledge that if they did not accomplish the journey in that time they would carry the passengers gratis; to accomplish which the horses were kept upon a gallop the whole way; and, notwithstanding this great risk, the coach was always filled with passengers. In one of the journies the coachman broke three whips. In one week 15 horses died! The coach, however, has never been overturned, and no material accident happened, except overturning a fish cart near Kennington Common, whereby the driver was injured, but not seriously. This was continued for about three months, and excited attention and curiosity all the way on the road: a crowd of persons was daily collected at the Elephant and Castle, to see it start and come in, and it always kept its time within a few minutes. This, however, became alarming, particularly in the populous neighbourhood of Newington, through which it passed; and the Parish Officers there caused informations to be laid against the drivers for driving furiously on the public road, so as to endanger the lives of his Majesty's subjects, under the Act of Parliament for regulating Stage-coaches, &c. This being followed up, the speed was reduced, and the coach is now about three quarters of an hour longer on the road.

A charge under the same Act of Parliament, the 50th Geo. III. Cap. 48, Sec. 11, against the driver of one of the Hammersmith stages, was preferred at this Office.

John Hanson, Esq. said, he was travelling by the coach last Saturday, with five ladies, and between the chapel and the turnpike-gate a Brentford coach came up, drawn by three horses, upon which the Defendant started his horses, and continued to flog them to run a race with the Brentford coach; he and the ladies became extremely alarmed, expecting the coach to be overturned every minute, from the careless manner in which it appeared to be driven. The ladies entreated him to check the coachman in the furious rate at which he was driving; he accordingly solicited him not to drive at such a dangerous pace: this had no effect; he then made use of all the threats he could think of, telling him he was a Magistrate, and he certainly would punish him: but he continued his furious pace till it appeared to him that the Defendant found himself unable to overtake the Brentford coach, which had three horses, and he had but two. A gentleman on the outside was also in great terror.

The coachman, in his defence, denied that he drove at this speed wilfully. He had a young horse in the coach which had not done any work for several days; he had pulled up at the Red Cow public-house in the Hammersmith road when the Brentford coach passed, the coachman of which smacked his whip violently, which startled the young horse, and they both went off at full speed, and he could not stop them till they got opposite the Black Bull public-house, which is very little more than about one hundred yards. Two of the ladies, who were passengers at the time, would have attended to speak in his behalf, but they were gone to Brighton.

Sir N. Conant observed, that he considered the charge fully proved, as it was admitted that the horses were galloping, which he considered to be driving furiously, and so as to endanger the lives of the King's subjects: he therefore convicted him in the mitigated penalty of 50s. and costs.

UNLAWFUL OATHS.---In consequence of information having been received of an intended meeting, in the town of Antrim, of persons associated together under unlawful oaths (denominated Ribbonmen), an active Magistrate, with a party of the regiment in the garrison from Belfast, on Saturday, suddenly beset a public house in Antrim, where they apprehended ten men. They were immediately taken to the market-house and searched, and the form of the unlawful oath, it is said, was found concealed in the neckcloth of one of the men. They were all committed to jail. We understand that none of them belong to the town of Antrim.

On the night of Wednesday se'nnight, an unfortunate circumstance occurred in the town of Newtown-stewart. Mr. G. Irvine, Officer of Excise, accompanied by two Constables, seized a head of illicit spirits on the street, when he and the party were violently assaulted by persons throwing stones, attempting to rescue the whiskey. Mr. Irvine, after ineffectually endeavouring to remove the spirits, discharged a pistol at the assailants, whereby a man of the name of M'Ginty was severely wounded. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.

ST. BRIDGET'S PARISH, DUBLIN.

On Tuesday week, at three o'clock, the Committee appointed to manage the Petition of this Parish, on the subject of the Window Tax, had an interview with Messrs. Shaw, Grattan, Plunkett, and Talbot, at the house of the first Gentleman, in Merrion-square. The Petition was duly delivered, and one of the Committee made the wishes of the Parish, in regard to it, known in the following terms:---

" We, the Committee appointed by the Householders of St. Bridget's Parish, wait on you with their Petition, praying a repeal of the Window Light Tax, and request you to present it to Parliament in its next Sessions. [Here followed a statement of the distress of the Parish, and of the grounds on which the repeal of the Tax was sought for; and then a suggestion, that Parliament should occasionally sit in Dublin. The Report is thus closed:]

" Mr. Shaw, I am directed to return you our most sincere and grateful thanks for your just, upright, and gentlemanlike conduct, in your late toilsome magisterial capacity; as also to say, that your parliamentary conduct has met with, as, I am sure, it ever shall, our warmest approbation. In every situation of life in which we have had the happiness to see you, you have given us a striking example of honesty and integrity, and one well deserving the trust reposed in you.

" Mr. Grattan, can my words add vigour to the virtuous energy which has ever inspired the heart of the veteran patriot, who so heroically arrayed *himself* against the phalanx that sold the country of which he is the parent and the founder? Surely you will not deny that country's orphan children your inestimable support.

" Mr. Plunkett, if asking your support be intrusion, we are in some degree excusable, when we see united in a fellow-citizen such intrinsic merit and transcendent talent---and such it must have been, when a Minister of the Crown declared, on hearing your appeal to the feelings of a British House of Commons on behalf of your countrymen, that he heard you with a mixture of admiration and regret---admiration of your unanswerable argument and unparalleled ability; and regret, as your oration called to his mind the days of Fox, Pitt, and Burke.

" In Mr. Talbot we seek the support of a worthy citizen, a staunch patriot, and an incorruptible senator. Surely, Sir, we cannot *forget your* quitting the bosom of your family, to stand forward in defence of the rights of the People.---There you stood forward their steady friend, and as such they made their wise election."

MR. SHAW'S ANSWER.

" I can scarcely find words to express the happiness I feel, at the assurance you give me of my conduct meeting with the approbation of so very respectable a portion of my fellow-citizens as those you represent. As it ever has been, so it ever shall be, my most zealous wish to merit their esteem: and be most positively assured, Gentlemen, that I will not only present your Petition, but do every thing in my power to advance your cause."

MR. GRATTAN'S ANSWER.

" This unexpected Address I acknowledge I was quite unprepared to meet, and declare myself unable to answer. The fire of genius, Sir, is more adapted to youth than old age. The long connection existing between me and the City of Dublin is of such a nature, that whatever is their wish must be mine, and that connection shall exist while my life lasts. I feel most peculiarly gratified at being called upon by you, and let me give you my positive assurance, that I will, as far as my strength and ability will permit, give your Petition my most ardent support."

MR. PLUNKETT'S ANSWER.

" The compliment paid, by classing me with such a respectable portion of my brother Commoners, gives me most singular pleasure, and such as I ever must feel. I cannot say what the Legislature may do to relieve you, but that retrenchment is necessary, is but too manifest. Be assured, Gentlemen, that whatever your Representatives do for your advantage, I shall feel peculiar happiness in giving them my utmost aid and most ardent support. Your calling on me for my feeble aid, as well as the manner in which you expressed it, fills me with emotions of gratitude."

MR. TALBOT'S ANSWER.

" Gentlemen, so respectable a portion of the Citizens of Dublin soliciting my support, is a compliment of an extraordinary nature, and as such I take it; and the more so, when classed with such an able and respectable array of my brother Commoners. That support you ask, you have from the bottom of my heart."

[We understand that Mr. Hamilton received the Committee of this Parish some day next week. He would have attended on the present occasion if not prevented by indisposition.]

IRISH STOCKS---OCT. 21.

Bank Stock [illegible]
Gov. De. [illegible] per cent. [illegible] 78
De. Stock [illegible] per cent. [illegible] 78
Treasury Bills [illegible] per cent. [illegible]
Exchange, 10 per cent.

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published [illegible]
ARTHUR BIRNIE [illegible]

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,984. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1816. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

At the House of Mr. ALLEN, Lady-lane,
ON TUESDAY, THE TWENTY-NINTH INSTANT,

A QUANTITY of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; some PLATE, WINE, CHINA, and GLASS; a JAUNTING-CAR, HORSE, and other Articles.

Sale to commence at Twelve o'Clock.

Waterford, Oct. 24, 1816.

FIELDING, *Auctioneer.*

AUCTION OF NEW NORWAY TIMBER AND DEALS.

M. P. & M. FARRELL

WILL offer for SALE BY AUCTION, at the Stores of Mr. THOMAS NEVINS, at *Ferry Bank*, on MONDAY, the 28th inst. the Cargo of the *Fredericka*, landed late in September---consisting of

300 *Pieces Prime Red Dram Timber,*
1000 *11 a 20 Feet 3 Inch Red and White ditto Deals,*
2200 *12 Feet 3 Inch do. do. do.*
900 *6 a 8 Feet do. do. do.*
500 *10 a 18 do. Battins.*

TERMS AT SALE.

CHAMBERS, Auctioneer.

Waterford, October 21, 1816.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HOUSE,
GEORGE'S-STREET,
ON TUESDAY, THE 22D OF OCTOBER NEXT,
AT THE HOUR OF ONE,
For the payment of Debts and Legacies under the Will of the late Mrs. MARY NEWPORT,

THE LANDS of PRIEST-HAGGARD, BALLYNEBARNEY, ARDINE, BALLYEDOCK, & FISHER'S TOWN, in the County of Wexford, situated on the High Road from Ballinlaw Ferry to Wexford, within Three Miles of Waterford and Six of Ross, bounded by the River Barrow, and containing about 550 Acres. These lands were let in the year 1754, for ever, to SAMUEL KING, Esq. at the yearly Rent of £316 10s. and he then paid a considerable Fine.

Application, as to Title, &c. to be made to the acting Executor, Sir JOHN NEWPORT, Bart.---or to Messrs. IVIE and BURKE, Attornies, Waterford.

N. B. A considerable Part of the Purchase-Money may remain at Interest on the Estate. Sept. 28, 1816.

☞ *The Sale of the above Property is* POSTPONED *till this day Fortnight,* TUESDAY, *November 5th.* *October 22, 1816.*

ALEX. POPE, JUN. AND CO.

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they still continue to sell every Article in the GROCERY, WINE, and SPIRIT LINE, at the same *reduced Prices as formerly* advertised, for *ready Money.*

Rear of the Exchange, Quay, Waterford, October 16, 1816.

GREAT WEALTH.

THREE TWENTY THOUSANDS!
THREE TWO THOUSANDS!
THREE ONE THOUSAND!

With many other minor Capitals, are all contained in the Little Lottery of
ONLY SIX THOUSAND TICKETS,
To be all drawn in one day,
THURSDAY, THE THIRTY-FIRST OCTOBER, INST.

This is the only opportunity that ever presented itself of gaining so many great Capitals in so small a Lottery.

The following is the Grand Scheme:

3 of	£20,000	3 per cent. Consols	£60,000
3	2,000	do.	6,000
3	1,000	do.	3,000
6	500	do.	3,000
15	100	Money	1,500
20	50	do.	1,000
1,241	10	do.	12,410
6,000 Tickets		Stock and Money	£86,910

TICKETS AND SHARES
ARE NOW SELLING BY
FARRELL, BULL, PHELAN, & BIRNIE,
Chronicle-office.

MINERAL BROWN PAINT,
PATRONISED BY GOVERNMENT,
FOR OUT-DOOR WORK.

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

Barrack Office, 14th March, 1814.

We hereby certify, that the Temporary Wooden Barracks in Great Britain have been, for several years past, covered with Mr. JAMES M'ADAM'S Mineral Brown Paint, for the preservation of the weather boarding, and has fully answered the purpose for which it was applied.

Signed { JOHN SANDERS, Architect.
{ THOMAS JEANS, Architect.

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

JOHN STAPLETON, Secretary.

Plymouth Lines, May 26, 1807.

This is to certify, that, by Order of General Mercer, at the desire of JAMES M'ADAM, we made experiments with his preparation of Mineral Brown Paint in April and September, 1806. The situation of the wood and iron work on close use of 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, } Overseers of the Works.
JOHN PHILLIPS. }
ROBERT WAKEMAN, Serjt. Major, Master Carpenter.
JAMES MOIR, Serjt. Master Smith, Royal Artificers.

Plymouth Lines, 26th May, 1807.

I confirm the above Certificate or Statement.

ALEXANDER MERCER, Lieut.-General Commanding Royal Engineers.

ROYAL ENGINEERS' OFFICE,

Plymouth Dock, 9th May, 1815.

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

BEN. JOHNS, Clerk of Works.
JAMES SHIRRAH, Overseer.

ROYAL ENGINEERS' OFFICE,

Portsmouth, 13th 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. NEWSOM, *Colourman, Do. Do.*
Mr. WILLIAM WEST, *Nelson Place, Do.*
Mr. J. HILL, *Do. Limerick.*
Messrs. SAMUEL *and* JAMES TOUGHNEYS, *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.

SHERRY, TENERIFFE, & BENECARLO WINES.

P. GALWEY has received a further Parcel of Prime SHERRY WINE, in Quarter Casks, which, with TENERIFFE, in Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks, and BENECARLO, of superior Quality, in Pipes (all Duty paid), he will sell on encouraging Terms.

JORDAN ALMONDS, in Small Barrels, and a few Boxes and Half Boxes of BLOOM and MUSCATEL RAISINS, also on Sale.

Waterford, High-street, October 15, 1816.

ESTATES.

FEE SIMPLE INHERITANCE
TO BE SOLD,
FOR THE PURPOSE OF PAYING OFF INCUMBRANCES.

FARNOGUE, otherwise TORY-HILL, County Kilkenny, Four Miles from the City of Waterford, containing about 450 Acres---let for a Term of 31 Years, which will expire in May, 1821.

LISDOGAN, County Waterford, Four Miles from the City, containing about 45 Acres---let for 3 Lives, about 22 Years ago.

Likewise, a PROFIT INTEREST of about £80 per Annum in the Lands of MILFORT, County Waterford, within a Mile of Portlaw, now in the Possession of WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Esq.

Apply (by Letter, post-paid) to Messrs. CARROLL and RYAN, Hume-street, Dublin---or to M. P. HEAD, Esq. Derry Castle, Killaloe. Oct. 12, 1816.

PATRICK MURRAY

INTENDING to decline the IRON BUSINESS, he will SET his YARD, 128 Feet in length by 64 in breadth, on which there is a new STORE-HOUSE built, 3 Stories high, 60 feet in length by 24 in breadth, with a large OFFICE adjoining it, on the brink of the River-Suir, with 28 feet to Low-water-Mark. There are TWO TENEMENTS belonging to it, which pay 12 Guineas per Annum. The entire is subject to 30 Guineas yearly Rent. A Lease of 700 years can be given.

Carrick-on-Suir, Oct. 7, 1816.

TO BE SOLD,

A WELL-SECURED PROFIT-RENT of £17 6s. per year, for Ever, and a PROFIT-RENT of £35 per year, for 60 years, out of Premises in the City of Waterford.---Apply to PETER WALSH, Attorney, Waterford.

October 5, 1816.

(To be inserted on Saturdays only.)

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 Concern, 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.

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.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR.

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

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

ANTI IMPETIGINES.

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

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

WHERE MAY BE HAD,
THE CELEBRATED

ABSTERGENT LOTION,

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

" Beauty --- [illegible]
" 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.*"

HORSE AND DOG MEDICINES.

A FRESH SUPPLY of BLAIN'S HORSE & DOG MEDICINES is just arrived at the *Chronicle-Office*, and sold at London Prices---amongst which are his famous Worm Powders, Alterative Condition Powders, Mild and Strong Purging Balls, Liquid Sweating Blister, Effective Wash for Canker, Mild Diuretic Powders, Embrocation for Strains, Mild Wash for Cracks and Grease, Ointment for the Mange in Dogs, the famous Powders for Distemper in Dogs, &c. &c. Waterford, Oct. 21, 1816.

TREES AND SEEDS.

RICHARD FENNESSY

HAS now ready for Sale, on the most encouraging Terms, a very superior and extensive Supply of *transplanted Forest Trees,* from One Foot to Six in height---*Best Fruit Trees, of every description---White Thorn Quicks---Evergreen and Flowering Shrubs---Green-House Plants---Flower Roots---Asparagus, Sea-Kale, Cauliflower and Cabbage Plants---* Also, *Best Winter Vetches, Bird Seeds, Early Peas, &c. &c.* Waterford, Oct. 5, 1816.

FOR SALE,

AT MR. WILLIAM GRANT'S, MALL,

AN elegant, new MONTE-VIDEO GIG, with Brass mounted HARNESS, the Property of a Gentleman obliged unexpectedly to leave this Country.

TERMS CASH.

Waterford, Sept. 28, 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 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	0
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, &c. &c. &c.	5	0	0

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.

☞ *The above SALE of FURNITURE is postponed to the 1st of December next.*

Sept. 30, 1816.

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 Street 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.

CAPITAL CONCERNS TO BE LET.

Lot No. 1---A CORN STORE, KILN, and STORE-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.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES---OCT. 25.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Butter, first quality,	88	0	00	0	per Cwt.
——— second,	00	0	00	0	
——— third,	00	0	00	0	
Tallow, rendered,	00	0	00	0	
Lard, flake,	00	0	00	0	
— casks, rendered,	45	0	48	0	
Pigs, singed,	31	0	33	0	
——— scalded,	28	0	30	0	
Beef,	00	0	00	0	
Pork Offal,	00	0	00	0	
Oatmeal,	17	0	17	6	
Flour, first quality,	00	0	00	0	per Bag.
——— second,	70	0	76	0	
——— third,	40	0	50	0	
——— fourth,	30	0	40	0	
Wheat (new),	42	0	44	0	per Barrel.
Barley (new),	13	0	15	0	
Oats, potato (new),	15	0	00	0	
— common (ditto),	14	0	00	0	
Coals, Whitehaven,	0	0	0	0	
——— Newport,	5	0	5	5	
——— Swansea,	5	0	5	5	
Tallow, rough,	7	0	8	6	
Potatoes, by weight,	0	0	0	0	
——— by measure,	0	6	0	9	
Beef,	0	3	0	5	
Mutton,	0	4	0	5	
Veal,	0	4	0	5	
Pork,	0	3	0	[illegible]	
Fresh butter,	[illegible]	0	1	10	

SOUTHWARK MEETING.

A public meeting of the householders and electors of Southwark took place on the 17th, in the town hall of the Borough, for the purpose of taking into consideration the distressed state of the Country.

The Deputy High Bailiff, on taking the Chair, read a letter from Sir Watkin Lewes, stating that he was unable to attend, and requesting them to proceed to the election of a Chairman. The letter also expressed a hope, that the proceedings of the meeting would be marked by decorum, temperance, and strict impartiality. The Deputy Bailiff (Mr. Holmes) was then elected to the Chair, at which moment Mr. Calvert, one of the Representatives of the Borough in Parliament, entered, and was received with a mixed greeting of hisses and applause. The Requisition having been read, the Deputy Bailiff professed his readiness to hear any Gentleman who might be desirous of addressing the assembly.

Mr. Hart observed, that he had been deputed by his brother requisitionists to submit some resolutions to the consideration of the meeting. He could have wished that the task had been committed to abler hands; but feeling the necessity of some expression of public opinion at the present alarming crisis, he had deemed it his duty to step forward on this occasion. The difficulties under which the Country laboured proceeded from no such cause as the pretended one of a transition from war to peace, which had been proclaimed at a meeting of Lords and Bishops at the London Tavern. They arose entirely out of a system of administration which was commonly known by the name of the Pitt system---a system under which we had been promised indemnity for the past, and security for the future; but which had terminated by leaving us exposed to every species of misery and humiliation. Whichever way we turned, we found ruin staring us in the face; the same stagnation in commerce as in agriculture; though, at the commencement of the last Session of Parliament, we had been told, in the Speech from the Throne, that trade and manufactures were in a flourishing condition. Among the other signs of the calamitous complexion of the times, might be mentioned the degradation of public morals, and the great addition to the number of crimes. As an instance of the negligence of Government, he could not help observing, that the police on the Thames had been strangely relaxed, to a degree which no longer left a sufficient protection to the property of individuals. Although Ministers had constantly denied that the restoration of the Bourbons was the object of the war, yet, if they adverted to the treaty of peace, and to the Duke of Wellington's instructions, they would see that this had ever been the proposed end, and an end in which the Government of this Country had finally succeeded. Nothing was there stipulated for the rights of the People, nothing for the settlement of the rights of Nations. Another important point was one connected with the system of tithes, which in its present state so injuriously impeded the developement of agricultural industry, and sowed the seeds of division between the pastor and his flock. He conceived that the interests of religion, no less than those of the state, required some alteration of the law; and that the most advisable measure would be a redemption of tithe, after the manner of the redemption of the land-tax. The due payment of the interest of the national debt was equally demanded by the dictates of sacred justice and sound policy; for how could credit exist without an honest fulfilment of his obligations by the debtor? These were points which he thought ought to be pressed upon the attention of the Prince Regent; and, above all, that nothing could be done without a reform in the Commons House of Parliament. Here the mover read the first resolution, the substance of which was,

That the Distresses of the Country arose from an inordinate amount of taxation, wantonly incurred for the purpose of replacing the Bourbon Family on the throne of France, against the wishes and remonstrances of the French Nation.

Mr. Calvert suggested the propriety of inserting, in the body of the resolution, a declaration, that the restoration of the Bourbons had been accomplished against the remonstrances of the English as well as of the French People. Ministers had always disclaimed the intention of restoring the Bourbons, and, in his opinion, had falsely disclaimed it.

Mr. Hall, in rising to second the resolution as originally proposed, complained that many who called themselves the Friends of the People were absent on this occasion. The requisitionists were actuated by no party feeling, nor by any other desire than that of rescuing the Country from the dangers which surrounded it. Some of the public writers had desired them to refer every thing to the wisdom and integrity of Parliament. He wished to know what confidence could be placed in a House of Commons, where 200 Members were regularly receiving a share of the public money. In addition to the other sinecurists and public paupers who sat in the House, he might mention that the family of Lord Castlereagh had alone swallowed three millions of money. No wonder that Lord Castlereagh should be pleased with the new social system he had devised; probably any one of themselves who had obtained as much would be equally satisfied. But he was not disposed to complain of Lord Castlereagh's good fortune, were it not connected with that frightful progress of despotism which had desolated France ---restored the Pope, with a host of Jesuits at his heels---and re-established the infernal Inquisition in Spain. The same cause had restored the Bourbons---a family as bigoted as they were cowardly, and as cowardly as they were cruel---a family, not one of whom had ever dared to draw a sword in his own defence. There was old George Rose, also, who, with his sinecures to the amount of £10,000 a year, had written a book to convince the People, that, whatever else they had lost, they still retained the blessed comforts of religion. What could be a greater insult to the People, under their present sufferings, than to recommend to them the institution of saving banks? He considered that there was a political motive in all these schemes, and that their authors knew that over a pot of *stingo* John Bull acquired a relish for political discussion. With all the activity of the Bible Societies, he wished too to ask them, whether a Bible would satisfy the tax-gatherer, who was daily calling on them, clothed with all the terrors of extents and executions. They had been lately told by the public prints, that an increase had taken place in the produce of the consolidated fund; but if this were the fact, they knew to their own suffering by what means that increase had been obtained. An immediate reform in the House of Commons was the only means of preventing the further progress of an evil which threatened gradually to take from every man, except those on whom it was lavished, the whole amount of his property. The majority of the Members of that House had been satisfactorily proved by Earl Grey, many years ago, to be returned by 130 Peers; and never could they expect that such an assembly would reform itself, until it should be compelled by the united voice and determined interference of the People. Whenever the cause of reform should be seriously undertaken, he hoped also that the practice of voting by ballot would be adopted.

Mr. Calvert complimented the last speaker, and proposed, as an amendment, the addition, that the restoration of the Bourbons had been against the declared sentiments of the British nation. This amendment was adopted with loud testimonies of approbation. Mr. Calvert added, that as he believed he had been alluded to with reference to the institution of Saving Banks, he begged to say, he had taken no share in it, and for this reason, that he considered it a piece of mere burlesque to attempt, at a time like this, to show the People where to deposit the surplus of their gains.

Mr. Hall explained, and said he had alluded to the conduct of their other representative only.

Mr. Calvert then proposed an amendment to the second Resolution, which he did not think sufficiently expressive, inasmuch as it termed the corrupt state of the representation the principal cause of the public grievances. In his opinion, they were owing entirely to this cause, and he wished the Resolution to be so framed.

This amendment was also immediately adopted.

The third, which related to the increase of immorality, was then put and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Kemmish, after the reading of the fifth resolution, about pensions and sinecures, rose to address the meeting. He could not let the present opportunity pass, without delivering his sentiments. He was convinced that, although the object of the resolution was gained---although unmerited pensions and useless offices were abolished, that little would be gained by the People---that little alleviation of their present distress would be experienced. (Great clamour, loud hissing, clapping of hands, indignant turbulence, with cries of off, off! here agitated the Hall. As soon as silence could be commanded, the orator proceeded.) It was certainly true, that the misapplication of the public money to support unworthy and venal characters was one great cause of the corruption of the House of Commons, and of the distresses of the People: but the abolition of these places would not satisfy the Nation; it would not go all the length that their rights demanded, or their grievances might be redressed. The Nation wanted more: it wanted to wipe off the debt that had been contracted to carry on those wars that were undertaken to place the Bourbons on the throne, or to make those Bourbons pay it. If, as we were told, the results had been intended for the advantage of our posterity, our posterity should bear a part of the burden. Let us appropriate, for the support of our establishments, or the payment of the interest on our debt, if both must be charged upon the Nation, the sums accruing to the Sinking Fund. Let us take that, and apply it for our present relief, which had only the effect of rendering necessary a greater number of tax-gatherers, and a set of useless Commissioners. There was no prospect of success, however, by proceeding as we do at present. No petition could now produce any effect---it was a quantity of useless paper. To talk of approaching the throne, surrounded as it was by 150,000 *Genasseries*, (Janissaries, we presume, was meant,) was an absurd and hopeless attempt. They were sufficient to prevent all access. When that arch piece of corruption, Lord Castlereagh, sold the liberties of his country, and displayed his tyrannical disposition in the government of Ireland, he could not have supported himself by his own corrupt eloquence---by the influence of that great sinecurist, Lord Camden---or by all the political arts that he could put into practice, unless he had been able to place a complete reliance on the protection and services of these *Genasseries*. The People might as well present a petition to the Dey of Algiers, or to the Emperor of *Constantinople*, as to a Prince surrounded by *Genasseries* as numerous, and who could not take a ride or an airing in the Park without being accompanied by his guards. Let the meeting look back into past ages, and abroad into other countries, and they would see the evils of a standing army. After further declamation on the subject of the army, the orator recommended that the petitioners should go in numbers to present their petition. They should force the Prince to listen to the expression of their sentiments, and not allow their petitions to be carelessly received---put into the hands of the Prince, never probably to be read---and perhaps thrown, at the end of a levee, or very soon afterwards, into a ———. (*Clamorous applause.*) Adverting again to the subject of the resolutions, he would recommend the appropriation of the Sinking Fund to the relief of the present distresses of the Country; but he was afraid that his recommendation would be of no avail. Corruption had spread so widely, it had so *ramnified* itself with every part of the Government---there were so many people interested in supporting the existing system, in the shape of stock-holders, East India proprietors, tax-gatherers, custom-house officers, and excise men, that without a radical reform no good could be expected. (The orator was loudly cheered at the conclusion of this harangue, which was more vehement than grammatical.)

Mr. Schultz went over the same ground as the preceding speakers, dwelling on the extent of taxation, the weight of the public debt, and the injurious effects of sinecures. He was sure that nothing short of a reform in the House of Commons would obviate the impending evil. He wished the meeting to present the Address with Magna Charta in their hands, and firmness in their hearts, and he felt no doubt of the success of their cause. He hoped he should hereafter see a meeting called together in that Hall for the sole purpose of Reform in Parliament.

A Member of the meeting, whose name we could not learn, entered into some discussion on the resources that were presented in our fisheries, and other employments, for affording relief to the labouring poor. Adverting to the national debt, he gave it as his opinion, that the public creditor, having lent his money to Government, upon the faith of being secured against losing it, had a right to the interest. [Here he was interrupted by loud clamour, by cries of off, off! and other signs of popular disapprobation, which completely overpowered his voice, and prevented him from being longer heard.]

Mr. Calvert, with a reference to what the last speaker had mentioned regarding the national debt, gave it as his opinion, that the debt should be ultimately paid. It had been paid up to 1786; but the taxes imposed for defraying the interest of the debt existing before that time were still continued, and transferred to Commissioners, under the name of Sinking Fund. This should not be. The People, who were suffering so much, had a right to relief; and as this Sinking Fund now amounted to 15 millions, it offered a very seasonable, and probably a nearly adequate relief. The whole taxes imposed for paying the dividends, in addition to this, were only thirty millions. We had done enough for posterity, and should now throw some of our debt upon it.

The sixth resolution, which recommended the adoption of some plan for the redemption of tithes, being submitted, Mr. Kemmish entered into a defence of the rights and property of the Church, which he thought were exposed to great danger from the designs of the Dissenters. (This speech was received with groans and hisses.)

Mr. Wells regretted that any dissention should arise between different classes of the community. The object of the resolution was, not to advise any spoliation of church property, but a commutation, which, without injuring the clergy, might be less injurious to the interests of agriculture.---Being on his legs, he could not but refer to the delusion of supposing that there was any real excess in the produce of the consolidated fund. It was the duty of Ministers to have assembled Parliament at a season of so much difficulty, and to have submitted the agricultural report to their consideration. Their Petitions had not been attended to these 25 years; and the only way of impressing them on the attention of the Prince Regent was by going up to him in a body, and presenting it to him.---(*Cries of "We will, we will!"*)

Mr. Calvert remarked, that it was hardly true that their Petitions never produced any effect: they had produced an effect in the cases of the Corn Bill and the Property Tax.---(*Cries of no, not in the case of the Corn Bill!*) With respect to the proposition of going to the Prince Regent in a body, he feared that they might possibly meet in their progress with some of those Janissaries who had been alluded to by Mr. Kemmish. But whether the deputation was large or small, he hoped he should not be excluded from it, as he should have great pleasure in presenting their Petition.

(Here there was a loud cry for Mr. Barclay, who did not, however, appear.)

A seventh resolution was then carried, that a Petition, embracing these resolutions, should be presented to the Prince Regent, praying him, at the same time, to assemble Parliament immediately.

On the proposition being made, that the Petition be presented by the High Bailiff, accompanied by Charles Calvert, and Charles Barclay, Esqrs. at the next Levee, a general opposition was made to the name of Mr. Barclay, and it was accordingly omitted; a number of voices at the same time calling out for a vote of censure.

It was also resolved, on the suggestion of Mr. Calvert, that the Petition should be left for signature at the Town Hall.

Mr. Hart moved the thanks of the meeting to C. Calvert, Esq. for his polite attendance on the meeting. (*Cries of, It was his duty.*)

Mr. Calvert said, his Honourable Friend had been very properly corrected; it certainly was his duty to attend every Public Meeting of his constituents. The first time he had ever heard a dissentient voice against him was on his first entrance that day into the hall. He had reason to believe that this referred to a private matter; upon which he was confident that he could give a satisfactory explanation. Public and private matters, ought, however, to be kept distinct; and, in addition to what he had already said, he had only to advert to the question of Parliamentary Reform, to the cause of which he was as warm a friend as any of those who heard him. It was vain to expect it from within the House. It must come from without, it must emanate from the electors themselves. He had lately had occasion to solicit two votes for Mr. Webb, the candidate for Gloucester; and the answer he obtained was, that the voters were ready to oblige him, but required post-chaises and four to carry them and their wives to the scene of the election. Was it reasonable to expect, that a man, after spending £5,000 or perhaps £20,000 in procuring his return to Parliament, should be as honest, or as independent, as if he had come in like himself, without being asked by one of his constituents for a crumb of bread? He trusted that another meeting would be held to consider the best means of obtaining a reform in the representation of the People: he should deem it his duty to attend it, as well as to support the cause at all times in his seat in Parliament. This address was followed by three cheers; after which a resolution was carried, expressive of the astonishment of the meeting at the absence of Mr. Barclay.

The thanks of the Hall were also voted to Sir W. Lewes, and to Mr. Holmes, the Deputy High Bailiff.

On its being proposed to advertise the resolutions in the *Morning Chronicle*, the *British Press*, *Morning Advertiser*, and *Statesman*, newspapers, somebody suggested the addition of *The Times*, which was immediately rejected.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.

The Exeter mail coach, on its way to London, was attacked last night at Winterslow Hut, seven miles on this side of Salisbury, in a most extraordinary manner. At the moment when the coachman pulled up to deliver his bags, one of the leaders was suddenly seized by a ferocious animal. This produced great confusion and alarm; two passengers who were inside the mail got out, ran into the house, and locked themselves up in a room above stairs; the horses kicked and plunged violently, and it was with difficulty the coachman could prevent the carriage from being overturned. It was soon perceived by the coachman and guard, by the light of the lamps, that the animal which had seized the horse was a huge lioness.---A large mastiff dog came up and attacked her fiercely, on which she quitted the horse and turned upon him. The dog fled, but was pursued and killed by the lioness, within about forty yards of the place. It appears that the beast had escaped from a caravan that was standing on the road side, belonging to the proprietors of a Menagerie, on their way to Salisbury fair. An alarm being given, the keepers pursued and hunted the Lioness into a hovel under a granary, which served for keeping agricultural implements. About half-past eight they had secured her so effectually, by barricading the place, as to prevent her escape. The horse, when first attacked, fought with great spirit, and, if at liberty, would probably have beaten down his antagonist with his fore feet, but in plunging, he embarrassed himself in the harness. The lioness, it appears, had attacked him in front, and springing at his throat, had fastened the talons of her fore feet on each side of his neck, close to the head, while the talons of her hind feet were forced into his chest. In this situation she hung, while the blood was seen flying, as if a vein had been opened by a lancet. The ferocious animal missed the throat and the jugular vein, but the horse is so dreadfully torn, he is not expected to survive. He was a capital horse, the best in the set. The expression of agony in his tears and moans was most piteous and affecting. A fresh horse having been procured, the mail drove on, after having been detained three quarters of an hour by this extraordinary obstruction. The horse attacked was the off leader, and as the mail drew up stood exactly abreast of the caravan from which the lioness made the assault. Had the carriage been a little more advanced, she would probably have darted upon the coachman or guard, who in that case would be more immediately within her eye. The coachman at first proposed to alight and stab the lioness with a knife, but was prevented by the remonstrance of the guard, who observed, that he would expose himself to certain destruction, as the animal feeling herself attacked would turn upon him and tear him to pieces. The prudence of the advice has been clearly proved in the fate of the poor dog. It was the engagement between him and the lioness that afforded time for the keepers to rally. Had it not been for that interference, the mischief at the mail would have been more considerable. Mr. Perham, of the Stamp Office, was one of the passengers.

SINGULAR CUSTOM.---On Wednesday, at St. Briaval's, in Gloucestershire, several baskets full of bread and cheese, cut into small squares of about an inch each, are brought into the church, and, immediately after divine service is ended, the churchwardens, or some other persons, take them into the galleries, whence their contents are thrown among the congregation, who have a grand scramble for them in the body of the church. This occasions as great a tumult and uproar as the amusements of a village wake; the inhabitants being always anxious to attend worship on this day. The custom is holden for the purpose of preserving to the poor of St. Briaval's and Hervelsfield the right of cutting and carrying away wood from 3000 acres of coppice land, in Hudknolls and the Meend---and for which every housekeeper is assessed 2d. to buy the bread and cheese which are given away.

ALGIERS.

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 19.---We have the pleasure to announce the first intelligence from Algiers, since the departure of the British squadron from those cruel shores.

His Majesty's ship Prometheus, Captain Dashwood, arrived from the Mediterranean on Sunday last, and was immediately put under quarantine. She sailed from Algiers on the 20th September, and left the city in a very disturbed state.

For some time after the departure of the English fleet, the Turkish soldiers and the inhabitants appeared regardless of their ruined city; unaccustomed to labour themselves, and having lost the assistance of their agents, the slaves, they made not a single effort towards the repairs of their shattered ramparts, until Sept. 10; on that day the soldiery broke out into open tumult.---Sensible of the loss they had sustained, and of the misery to which they were reduced, they imputed to the Dey's obstinacy the charges of all their misfortunes, and offered to him the choice of losing his own head, or of permitting the murder of all the Jews and Moors, and the plunder of the city. The Dey, with much magnanimity, indignantly offered himself to be the sacrifice to their rage; but pointed out to them the very useless and even hurtful tendency of the conduct they were about to pursue---of creating faction among themselves, instead of unanimity; of wasting in dissension that time which they should employ in the repairs of their fortifications. This reasoning, with several large sums of money distributed among them, rendered them more calm, and the greatest exertions were immediately used to clear away the rubbish, with which the bombardment had filled all their streets, and to make their ramparts appear, at least, less ruinous, by filling up the chasms in them with mortar and loose stones. A great number of Moors were consequently employed, and the Dey himself, using the most strenuous exertions, superintended and directed every operation. Up to the day of the Prometheus's sailing, few or no endeavours were made towards the permanent repairs of the batteries. Not any insult was offered to any of the Officers of the Prometheus, who were almost constantly on shore; but the Dey took good care she should not have any supplies, and more than once expressed his indignation, that a British ship of war should remain stationary in the Bay.

All the slaves from the interior were not arrived, but were hourly expected to be brought to the city. The Prometheus was relieved on the service of waiting for them by a Sicilian frigate, upon the mind of whose Commander Capt. Dashwood impressed strongly the necessity of being vigilant in his observation of the Dey's conduct, and firm in any representations he might have occasion to make to him.

Although the tumultuous disposition of the soldiery was for the present repressed, great apprehensions were entertained by the Consuls of the different nations (particularly by the British Consul) of its yet causing the plunder and consequent destruction of the city.

INDIA.

Advices of May 5, from Calcutta, communicate a circumstance of an unpleasant nature which had just occurred at Bareilly, in consequence of the introduction of what is called in India the *Chokey Daree System* into that and other large towns in Rohilcund. The people, it appears, resisted Mr. Dambleton's authority, attacked him in the town, and in the fray the Moofta, who was on the popular side, was unfortunately wounded. This circumstance was eagerly laid hold of to give the affair a religious character, and in the course of the two following days upwards of 10,000 men were assembled from Rampore and Pillebeet, and in spite of every effort at conciliation by Messrs. Dambleton, Leycester, and Frant, they proceeded to attack the small military force which happened to be at the place. The rabble began their career by murdering a son of Mr. Leycester, who was proceeding unarmed between the two bodies into which that force had been divided, and immediately commenced a general and desperate attack on them both, hoping, by superior numbers, to annihilate the whole. Capt. Boscawen commanded the infantry, consisting of three companies, with two guns, one of which was nearly captured on the occasion of their making a desperate effort, and breaking into his square. The other party consisted of a corps of Rohilla horse, who were useful in dispersing the mob, but who made no attempt to shed the blood of their countrymen, except that of one of their own companions, who was cut down in the act of deserting to the insurgents. One officer was slightly wounded on the occasion, 20 sepoys killed, and about 50 wounded. The military amounted in all to about [illegible] and this gallant party were opposed by at least 10,000 persons, of whom 200 were killed, and about the same number taken prisoners.---Every thing had returned to tranquillity at the date of the last accounts; and it was satisfactory to ascertain, that no individual of any rank, except the Moofta, seemed to have been concerned in the mischief.

LONDON.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21.

Stocks this day at One.

3 per Cent. Cons. 62¼⅛	4 per Cents. 77¼⅛
Do. for Account 62¼⅛	5 per Cent. 94¼⅛
3 per Ct. Red. 61¼⅛	India Stock ——

We regret to hear, that disagreeable accounts have been received from Monmouthshire, of disturbances among the workmen at the iron works of Merthyr Tydvil, &c. &c. Notice having been given of a reduction in their wages, they assembled to the number of some thousands, stopped the furnaces and other works, and overpowered the Special Constables, who had been sworn in on the emergency to resist and controul them. In consequence of this, Government took the most active and decided steps. Every military assistance was directed that circumstances would permit. Three companies of the 55th Regiment were ordered from Bristol, & we are happy to find they reached Merthyr on Saturday night, where the Cardiff and Swansea Yeomanry Cavalry had also arrived. The Magistrates and Sheriff had assembled, and had unanimously determined not to consent to any compromise. There was every prospect of this disturbance being speedily quelled, by the powerful and judicious measures which had been taken for that purpose. The deluded men have probably returned to their duty before this time. The following is an extract from a Bristol Newspaper on this subject:---

"During the present week, very alarming reports have reached this city, that there had been serious riots in Glamorganshire; but upon inquiry we are happy to find, that the facts have been greatly exaggerated. The men employed in the iron-works have, we understand, struck, their masters having been compelled to reduce the wages to 1s. per day; but no outrages, at least none of any consequence, had been perpetrated. As a measure of precaution, however, detachments of the 55th Regiment, in Bristol garrison, have, in the course of the last two days, marched for the above neighbourhoods."

We have this morning received Boston and other American Papers to the 18th ult.

The Elections continue in America to attract great interest; the greater proportion of the Papers anticipate the ultimate success of Federalism.

The accounts of the harvest in America continue distressing, the season late and changeable. In some of the States they have had frost and snow.

A private letter received from Boston this morning states, that a sloop of war sailed from New York with despatches for Mr. Pinckney early in September.

There has been a hurricane in the West Indies; the extent of the damage cannot yet be ascertained.

Extract of a Letter, dated Barbadoes, 9th September:---"We experienced a blowing from the Southward on the 3d instant; it continued for twelve hours. His Majesty's brig Childers got to sea in the midst of it. We are anxious to hear from the other Islands; no doubt they have suffered great damage; what we have had is no doubt the tail of a hurricane; it has not been felt to the Northward of 14."

Some uneasiness seems to exist respecting the tranquillity of the West Indies, in consequence of the harangue of the Methodist Missionaries to the Negroes. Six transports have arrived at Cork, to take out the 58th regiment and two companies of artillery, and a considerable number of troops is going from Portsmouth.

CORN-EXCHANGE, OCT. 21.---The supply of Wheat being rather short this morning, and having many buyers at market, the sales were brisk at an advance of 4s. per quarter. Barley and Malt are also 4s. per quarter higher, having had none of either since Friday. White and Grey Peas are 4s. per quarter higher, Beans 1s. to 2s. Oats are also 2s. per quarter dearer. Flour is 5s. per sack higher.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22.

Some further particulars respecting the disturbances in Monmouthshire have reached us. The Quarter Sessions met at the Town Hall, in Usk, on Monday se'nnight, and the Magistrates agreed to represent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the reduced state of the county by taxes and rates, and the impossibility of paying those now becoming due; they resolved, respectfully but earnestly to request some remission of taxation. These measures were not, however, unanimously agreed to, though carried by a large majority. Lord Granville Somerset dissented from them.

Whether these proceedings had any influence on the lower classes, we know not, but in a day or two afterwards the men in the iron works stopped working on account of wages. Business having fallen off very much, the masters, as an act of charity, proposed to share the remaining employment among the men generally, by allowing each a shilling per day (in hopes the times would improve) rather than throw some wholly destitute. This they rejected, conceiving perhaps they could get nearly as much from the parish for doing nothing, if positively discharged, and that such small pay was only calculated to spare the parish funds. About seven thousand of them assembled, but no great outrages were committed, further than stopping the furnaces and other works at Merthyr-Tydvil, &c.; the men behaved with considerable order, but, however grievous their situation may be, they must know that the course they have taken is not only unlawful but unlikely to afford them relief.

SUPPRESSION OF THE RIOTS.

The following is from our Correspondent:---

"BRISTOL, OCT. 21.---I have the satisfaction to assure you, that the decisive and vigorous measures taken by the Sheriff and Magistrates at Merthyr Tydvil have entirely suppressed the disturbances. As no insult was offered to the troops, not a shot was fired, but the streets of Merthyr were cleared by them, and many of the rioters apprehended, without resistance of any sort.---They are now in Cardiff jail; and the Magistrates, whose conduct has been most praise-worthy, are taking depositions against them. The people had separated, and the furnaces were set to work again. Too much praise cannot be given to the Swansea and Cardiff Yeomanry Cavalry, for the alacrity, steadiness, and temper they displayed. The Magistrates too are entitled to every praise for their decision, judgment, and firmness; and the Government in London, it appears, was most prompt and vigorous in ordering such powerful assistance as by its indisputable strength was likely to prevent bloodshed."

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

The following *Bulletins* have been issued relative to his Excellency's health:

"*Phœnix Park, Wednesday, Nine o'Clock, A. M.*

"The LORD LIEUTENANT had a restless night, and is not so well this morning."

"*Phœnix Park, Wednesday Evening, 4 o'Clock.*

"The LORD LIEUTENANT has got some rest during the day, and is at present in rather a more comfortable state than he was in the morning."

"*Phœnix Park, Thursday, Nine o'Clock, A. M.*

"The LORD LIEUTENANT had a quiet night, and is rather better this morning."

"*Thursday, half-past Four o'Clock.*

"The LORD LIEUTENANT has passed this day well, without the return of any unfavourable symptoms." (*Signed as usual.*)

When the mail left Dublin on Thursday night, the accounts continued to have the same favourable character, and we think ourselves justified in saying, that the life of Lord WHITWORTH is no longer in danger.

The London Journals of Monday and Tuesday have arrived since our last publication. No mail due.

The articles in our columns, in many respects highly interesting, have nearly closed our space. The state of England has become matter of the most serious consideration, but we must, for the present, be silent. There is nothing from France worthy of attention. The Elections were nearly closed, but of the prevalence of party no conjecture can as yet be formed.

On Monday last, the Earl of BEAUCHAMP died suddenly at his house in London.

The murder of Mr. FRIZELL, in the County of Wexford, is thus accounted for. He had dispossessed some of his tenantry of their ground, and taken it into his own hands. From this cause, seven desperadoes, probably hired ones, inhumanly put him to death. One of them, we hear, has been taken.

At different times, we have published various articles relative to *Extents in Aid of the Crown*. The sufferings consequent upon them have attracted the general attention of England, and it is to be hoped, that Parliament will interpose a protecting hand. The practice is but little known by experience, if at all, in Ireland, but a case has occurred, which, we understand, is likely to be followed by consequences more distressing and ruinous than any of which such proceedings have been the source in England. We allude to the case of Messrs. THOMAS KOUGH and Company of New Ross, one of the oldest and most respectable Mercantile Establishments in the South of Ireland. A Notice from these Gentlemen appears in this day's paper, and our readers cannot but feel a deep interest in their cause, when they are told, that their property has been seized by the Crown, with which they had no dealings, and for the debts of another House. We question not the legality of the measure, but we must be permitted to express our persuasion of it's hardship, and our full conviction, that the sufferers will experience that public kindness and sympathy which are at all times accorded to those who are brought into distress without any blame attachable to themselves. They were more than able to pay the House with which they dealt, and, not to speak of Law, we cannot see the justice of that principle which would make them responsible for debts they never contracted. Their case may at present be singular in Ireland, but, how long it may be so, it is for the Public seriously and generously to consider.

PORT-NEWS -PASSAGE, OCTOBER 24.

ARRIVED,

23d - *Nancy, Deasy, Liverpool, rock-salt, Kinsale; Two Brothers, Power, Youghal, ballast; Camden and Sandwich Packets.*

SAILED,

23d - *None.*

24th - *Wind S. W. at Seven a.m.*

HARVEST.

SEVERAL Applications having been lately made to the COMMISSIONERS of INLAND EXCISE and TAXES, by Persons keeping KILNS for drying Corn, for Permission to dry WHEAT and other RAW CORN---the Public are hereby informed, that they are at liberty to do so, whether the same be in the sheaf or thrashed, the Law not having made any provision to the contrary.

By order of the Commissioners,
GEORGE WALLER.

Excise Office, Dublin,
12th October, 1816.

NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS of THOMAS KOUGH & CO. of New Ross request a MEETING of their CREDITORS, at the House of Mr. EDWARD KOUGH, on SUNDAY next, the 27th Instant, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, on a Matter materially affecting their Interest.

New-Ross, Oct. 22, 1816.

TO BE LET,

FOR SUCH TERMS AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

Either the Whole or Separately,

THE LANDS of SLIEVE-ROE and GAULSTOWN, in the County of Waterford, containing about 213 Acres, Plantation Measure, within 5 Miles of Waterford.

Proposals, in Writing, will be received by Sir THOMAS ESMOND, Bart. Ringville, Waterford---or WILLIAM POWER, Esq. Pembrokestown, Waterford.

October 26, 1816.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,

THE FARM OF ISLAND KEAN,

SITUATE NEAR TRAMORE,

In four Divisions, as heretofore advertised.

Proposals to be made to Mr. HILL, at the Commercial Hotel, Waterford, on the 16th of next Month.

October 26th, 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, Oct. 26, 1816.

A LIST of GAME CERTIFICATES sold by the Distributor of Stamps for the County and City of Waterford, from the 25th of March, 1815, to the 25th of October, 1816.

June	14	Alcock John Henry, Major Waterford Regt.
Aug.	28	Anthony Peter, Seafield.
Sep.	14	Alcock Harry, Mayor of Waterford.
April	27	Barron Pierse, Castletown.
Aug.	26	Blunden Rev. John, Annefield.
		Briscoe Henry, Gardenarea.
Sep.	17	Barron Luke, Knockmahon.
		Bowles George, Mount Prospect.
	27	Barron William, Carrickbarron.
Oct.	7	Barrett Edward, Snugboroughs.
	16	Bolton Cornelius Henry, Faithlegg.
		Barron Pierse George, Carrickbarron.
		Berkeley Sir George, Lieut.-Col. 35th Regt.
April	4	Crowley Cornelius, Game-Keeper to the Marquis of Waterford.
	30	Cherry Richard, Waterford.
Sept.	3	Cottom George, Ballymaclode.
	5	Cooke Rev. John, Westland.
	16	Christmas William, Whitfield.
	19	Croker Edward, Lisnabrin.
		Courtenay William A., Lismore.
April	4	Dunn James, Game-Keeper to Richard Power O'Shee, Esq. of Gardenmorris.
Aug.	31	Devereux Rev. John, Stradbally.
Sept.	4	Doyle Timothy, Tramore.
June	10	Fenton Edward, Game-keeper to the Duke of Devonshire.
July	18	Fleury Rev. Henry, Waterford.
Sept.	19	Fookes Robert, Tallow.
	25	Frazer Rev. William.
	28	Finucane Benjamin, Ballyscanlan.
June	14	Grant Charles, Geneva.
Aug.	17	Goff Wm. Jacob, Horetown.
Sept.	17	Giles Walter, Lismabrin.
	19	Grove Marmaduke, Turkillen.
Aug.	15	Henry William, Dungarvan.
	13	Jones R. H. Mullinabro.
March	27	Keefe John, Mountain Castle.
Aug.	26	Keefe Denis, Scart.
Sept.	19	Keane Richard, Col. Waterford Regiment, Belmont.
Aug.	26	Lymbery Gregory, Ballylough.
March	28	Lalor John, Bayview.
Sept.	3	Litchfield Patrick, Curraghmore, Game-keeper to the Marquis of Waterford.
May	6	Mackesy William, Waterford.
Aug.	12	Moore William, Sapperstown.
Sept.	22	Moore Major William, Waterloo.
		Mc Gwire Walter, Clonea.
	9	Nicholson Robert, Belfort.
Aug.	12	O'Shee Richard Power, Gardenmorris.
		O'Brien Robert, Brook-Lodge.
March	26	Penrose George Randal, Waterford.
April	1	Porter Thomas James, Belmont.
Aug.	20	Palliser Wray, Comragh.
	24	Power William, Pembrokestown.
Sept.	12	Power Nicholas, Ballinakill.
	18	Penrose Henry, Waterford.
		Power Thomas, Butlerstown.
Oct.	21	Power Nicholas, Snowhill.
	3	Rogers Thomas, Passage.
	12	Ryland Burton, Waterford.
	25	Ryland Rev. Richard, do.
Oct.	7	Roche George, Woodbine-hill.
	18	Rogers John, Passage.
		Reville Joseph, Waterford.
April	27	Sheppard Thomas, Waterford.
		Sullevan William, Butlerstown.
Sept.	17	Smyth Richard, Ballinatra.
		Smyth John, Templemichael.
	20	Sheppard John, Waterford.
	30	Scott Henry, Do.
	19	Sewell Edmond, Lieut. 35th Regt.
Aug.	18	Tallon Dominick, Abbeyside.
Oct.	4	Tennison Thomas, Rockhall.
		Ussher Richard.
March	26	Walsh Rev. John, Woodstock.
April	5	Weekes William, Abbeyland.
Aug.	12	Wood James, Waterford.
	17	Waring Samuel, Springfield.
	31	Walsh Peter, Belline.
Sept.	3	Waterford, the Marquis of.
	4	Wallace James, Waterford.
	19	Walsh Richard, Lismore.