WONDERS OF NATURE.

(From the New York Evening Post of August 16.)

Description of the great Cave in Warren County, Kentucky, in a Letter from Dr. Nahum Ward, late of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, now residing in the Western Country, dated at Marietta (Ohio), April 4, 1816.

The country for a considerable distance round the cave is not mountainous, yet broken and rolling. It was seven in the evening when I reached the hospitable mansion of Mr. Miller (the overseer of Messrs. Wilkins and Gratz, in whose land the cave opens), who met me at the gate, and as he anticipated my object, bade me welcome to all his house afforded.

During the evening, Mr. Miller made arrangements for my visiting the cave next morning, by procuring me two guides, lamps, &c. I could hardly rest during the night, so much had my curiosity been excited by my host's account of the "regular confusions" in this subterraneous world.

At eight in the morning I left the house, in company with my guides, taking with us two large lamps, a compass, and something for refreshments; and entered the cave, about 60 rods from the house, down through a pit 40 feet deep, and 120 in circumference, at the bottom of which is a fine spring of water. When at the bottom of this pit, you are at the entrance of the cave, which opens to the north, and is from 40 to 50 feet high, and about 30 in width, for upwards of 40 rods, when it is not more than 10 feet wide and 5 feet high. However, this continues but a short distance, when it expands to 30 or 40 feet in width, and is about 20 in height for about one mile, until you come the First Hoppers, where salt-petre is manufactured. Thence it is about 40 feet in width and 60 in height to the Second Hoppers, two miles from the entrance. The loose limestone has been laid up into handsome walls, on either side, almost the whole distance from the entrance to the Second Hoppers. The road is hard, and as smooth as a flag pavement. The walls of the cavern are perpendicular in every passage that I traversed: the arches are regular in every part, and have bid defiance, even to earthquakes. One of my guides informed me, he was at the Second Hoppers in 1812, with several workmen, when those heavy shocks came on, which were so severely felt in this country. He said, that about five minutes before the shock, a heavy rumbling noise was heard coming out of the cave like a mighty wind; that when that ceased, the rocks cracked, and all appeared to be going in a moment to final destruction. However, no one was injured, although large rocks fell in some parts of the cave.

As you advance into the cave, the avenue leads from the Second Hoppers, west, one mile; then S. W. to the "chief city," which is six miles from the entrance. This avenue is from 60 to 100 feet in height, and about the same in width, the whole distance, after you leave the Second Hoppers, until you come to the cross roads, or chief city, and is nearly upon a level; the floor or bottom being covered with loose lime-stone and salt-petre earth. When I reached this immense area (chief city), which contains upwards of eight acres, without a single pillar to support the arch, which is entire over the whole, I was struck dumb with astonishment.

I can give you but a faint idea of this chief city. Nothing under Heaven can be more sublime and grand than this place, covered with one solid arch at least 100 feet high, and to all appearance entire.

After entering the chief city, I perceived five large avenues leading out of it, from 60 to 100 feet in width, and from 40 to 80 in height. The walls (all of stone) are arched, and are from 40 to 80 feet perpendicular height, before the arch commences.

The first which I traversed, after cutting arrows on the stones under our feet, pointing to the mouth of the cave (in fact, we did this at the entrance of every avenue, that we should not be at any loss for the way out on our return), was one that led us in a southerly direction for more than two miles. We then left it and took another that led us east, then north, for more than two miles further; and at last, in our windings, were brought out by another avenue into the chief city again, after traversing different avenues for more than five miles.

We rested ourselves for a few minutes on some limestone slabs near the centre of this gloomy area, and after having refreshed us and trimmed our lamps, we took our departure a second time, through an avenue almost north, and parallel with the avenue leading from the chief city to the mouth of the cave, which we continued for upwards of two miles, when we entered the second city. This is covered with one arch, nearly 200 feet high in the centre, and very similar to the chief city, except in the number of avenues leading from it---this having but two.

We passed through it over a very considerable rise in the centre, and descended through an avenue which bore to the east, about 300 rods, when we came upon a third area, about 100 feet square, and 50 in height, which had a pure and delightful stream of water issuing from the side of the wall about 30 feet high, and which fell upon some broken stone, and was afterwards entirely lost to our view. After passing this beautiful sheet of water a few yards, we came to the end of this passage.

We then returned about 100 yards, and entered a small avenue (over a considerable mass of stone) to our right, which carried us south, through an uncommonly black avenue, something more than a mile, when we ascended a very steep hill about 60 yards, which carried us within the walls of the fourth city, which is not inferior to the second, having an arch, that covers at least six acres. In this last avenue, the further end of which must be four miles from the chief city, and ten from the mouth of the cave, are upwards of twenty large piles of salt-petre earth on one side of the avenue, and broken lime-stone heaped up on the other, evidently the work of human hands.

I had expected, from the course of my needle, that this avenue would have carried us round to the chief city; but was sadly disappointed when I found the end a few hundred yards from the fourth city, which caused us to retrace our steps; and not having been so particular in marking the entrances of the different avenues as I ought, we were very much bewildered, and once completely lost for 15 or 20 minutes.

At length we found our way, and, weary and faint, entered the chief city at 10 at night; however, as much fatigued as I was, I determined to explore the cave as long as my lights held out.

We now entered the fifth and last avenue from the chief city, which carried us south-east about 900 yards, when we entered the fifth city, whose arch covers upwards of four acres of level ground strewed with broken lime-stone. Fire beds of uncommon size, with brands of cane lying around them, are interspersed throughout this city. We crossed over to the opposite side, and entered an avenue that carried us east about 250 rods, when, finding nothing interesting in this passage, we turned back, and crossed a massy pile of stone in the mouth of a large avenue, which I noticed, but a few yards from this last-mentioned city, as I came out of it. After some difficulty in passing over this mass of lime-stone, we entered a large avenue whose walls were the most perfect of any that we saw, running almost due south for 500 rods, and very level and straight, with an elegant arch. When at the end of this avenue, and while I was sketching a plan of the cave, one of my guides, who had been some time groping among the broken stone, called out, requesting me to follow him.

I gathered up my papers and compass, and after giving my guide, who sat with me, orders to remain where he was until we returned, and moreover to keep his lamp in good order, I followed after the first, who had entered a vertical passage just large enough to admit his body. We continued to step from one stone to another, until at last, after much difficulty from the smallness of the passage, which is about 40 feet in height, we entered upon the side of a chamber, at least 1800 feet in circumference, and whose arch is about 150 feet high, in the centre. After having marked arrows (pointing downwards) upon the slabstones around the little passage through which we had ascended, we walked forward nearly to the centre of this area.

It was past midnight when I entered this chamber of eternal darkness, "where all things are hush'd, and nature's self lies dead." I must acknowledge I felt a shivering horror at my situation, when I looked back upon the different avenues tho' which I had passed since I entered the cave at eight in the morning; and at that "time o'night, when church-yards groan," to be buried several miles in the dark recesses of this awful cavern---the grave perhaps of thousands of human beings---gave me no very pleasant sensations.--- With the guide who was now with me I took the only avenue leading from this chamber, and traversed it for the distance of a mile in a southerly direction, when my lamps forbad my going further, as they were nearly exhausted. The avenue, or passages, was as large as any that we had entered, and how far we might have travelled, had our lights held out, is unknown. It is supposed by all who have any knowledge of this cave, that Green River, a stream navigable several hundred miles, passes over three branches of this cave.

It was nearly one o'clock at night when we descended "the passage of the chimney," as it is called, to the guide, whom I left seated on the rocks. He was quite alarmed at our long absence, and was heard by us a long time before we reached the passage to descend to him, halloing with all his might, fearing we had lost our track in the ruins above.

Very near the vertical passage, and not far from where I had left my guide sitting, I found some very beautiful specimens of soda, which I brought out with me.

We returned over piles of saltpetre earth and fire beds, out of one avenue into another, until at last, with great fatigue and a dim light, we entered the walls of the chief city, where, for the last time, we trimmed our lamps, and entered the spacious avenue that carried us to the second hoppers.

I found, when in the last mentioned large avenue, or upper chamber, many curiosities, such as glauber salts, epsom salts, flint, yellow ochre, spar of different kinds, and some petrifactions, which I brought out, together with the mummy which was found at the second hoppers. We happily arrived at the mouth of the cave about three in the morning, nearly exhausted and worn down with nineteen hours continued fatigue.

I was near fainting on leaving the cave and inhaling the vapid air of the atmosphere, after having so long breathed the pure air which is occasioned by the nitre of the cave. The pulse beat stronger when in the cave, but not so fast as when upon the surface.

I have described to you hardly one-half of the cave, as the avenues between the mouth of the cave and the second hoppers have not been named. There is a passage in the main avenue, about 60 rods from the entrance, like that of a trap door. By sliding aside a large flat stone, you can descend 16 or 18 feet in a very narrow defile, where the passage comes upon a level, and winds about in such a manner as to pass under the main passage without having any communication with it, and at last opens into the main cave by two large passages just beyond the second hoppers. It is called the "glauber salt room," from salts of that kind being found there. There is also the sick room, the bat room, and the flint room, all of which are large, and some of them quite long.--- The last that I shall mention is a very winding avenue, which branches off at the second hoppers, and runs west and south-west, for more than two miles. This is called the "haunted chamber," from the echo of the sound made in it. The arch of this avenue is very beautifully incrusted with limestone spar; and in many places the columns of spar are truly elegant, extending from the ceiling to the floor. I discovered in this avenue a very high dome, in or near the centre of the arch, apparently 50 feet high, hung in rich drapery, festooned in the most fanciful manner, for six or eight feet from the hangings, and in colours the most rich and brilliant.

The columns of spar and the stalactites in this chamber are extremely romantic in their appearance, with the reflection of one or two lights. There is a cellar formed of this spar, called "Wilkins' armed chair," which is very large, and stands in the centre of the avenue, and is encircled with many smaller ones. Columns of spar, fluted and studded with knobs of spar and stalactites; drapery of various colours, superbly festooned and hung in the most graceful manner, are shown with the greatest brilliancy from the reflection of lamps.

A part of the "haunted chamber" is directly over the bat room, which passes under the "haunted chamber," without having any connection with it. My guide led me into a very narrow defile on the left side of this chamber, and about 100 yards from "Wilkins' armed chair," over the side of a smooth limestone rock, 10 or 12 feet, which we passed with much precaution; for, had we slipped from our hold, we had gone to "that bourne whence no traveller returns;" if I may judge from a cataract of water, whose dismal sound we heard at a very considerable distance in this pit, and nearly under us. However, we crossed in safety, clinging fast to the wall, and winding down under the "haunted chamber," and through a very narrow passage, for thirty or forty yards, when our course was west, and the passage 20 or 30 feet in width, and from 10 to 18 feet high, for more than a mile. The air was pure and delightful in this as well as in other parts of the cave. At the further part of this avenue we came upon a reservoir of water, very clear, and delightful to the taste, apparently having neither inlet nor outlet.

Within a few yards of this reservoir of water, on the right hand of the cave, there is an avenue which leads to the north west. We had entered it but about 40 feet, when we came to several columns of the most brilliant spar, 60 or 70 feet in height, and almost perpendicular, which stand in basins of water, that comes trickling down their sides, then passes off silently from the basins, and enters the cavities of stone without being seen again. These columns of spar, and the basins they rest in, for splendour and beauty, surpass every similar work of art I ever saw. We passed by these columns, and entered a small but beautiful chamber, whose walls were about 20 feet apart, and the arch not more than 7 high, white as whitewash would have made it; the floor was level as far as I explored it, which was not a great distance, as I found many pit holes in my path that appeared to have been lately sunk, and which induced me to return.

We returned by the beautiful pool of water, which is called the "pool of Clitorius," after the "Pons Clitorius" of the classics, which was so pure and delightful to the taste, that after drinking of it a person has no longer a taste for wine. On our way back to the narrow defile, I had some difficulty in keeping my lights, for the bats were so numerous and continual in our faces, that it was next to impossible to get along in safety. I brought this trouble on myself by my own want of forethought; for, as we were moving on, I noticed a large number of these bats hanging by their hind legs to the arch, which was not above twelve inches higher than my head. I took my cane and gave a sweep the whole length of it, when down they fell; but soon, like so many imps, they tormented us until we reached the narrow defile, when they left us. We returned by "Wilkins' arm chair," and back to the second hoppers.

It was at this place I found the Mummy which I before alluded to, where it had been placed by Mr. Wilkins, from another cave, for preservation. It is a female, about 6 feet in height, and so perfectly dried as to weigh but 20 pounds when I found it---the hair on the back part of the head is rather short, and of a sandy hue---the top of the head is bald---the eyes are sunk into the head---the nose, or that part which is cartilaginous, is dried down to the bones of the face---the lips are dried away, and discovered a fine set of teeth, white as ivory. The hands and feet are perfect even to the nails, and very delicate, like those of a young person; but the teeth are worn as much as a person's at the age of fifty.

She must have been some personage of high distinction, if we may judge from the order in which she was buried. Mr. Wilkins informed me she was first found by some labourers, while digging salt-petre earth in a part of the cave about three miles from the entrance, buried eight feet deep between four limestone slabs, and in the posture she is exhibited in the drawing I sent you.--[Seated, the knees brought close to the body, which is erect, the hands clasped and laid upon the stomach, the head upright.] She was muffled up, and covered with a number of garments, made of a species of wild hemp and the bark of a willow, which formerly grew in Kentucky. The cloth is of a curious texture and fabric, made up in the form of blankets or winding sheets, with very handsome borders. Bags of different sizes were found by her side, made of the same cloth, in which were deposited her jewels, beads, trinkets, and implements of industry, all which are very great curiosities, being different from any thing of the Indian kind ever exhibited in this country. Among the articles was a musical instrument, made in two pieces, of cane, put together something like the double flageolet, and curiously interwoven with elegant feathers---she had likewise by her a bowl of uncommon workmanship, and a vandyke made of feathers, very beautiful.

My friend, Mr. Wilkins, gave me the Mummy, which I brought away, together with her apparel, jewels, music, &c."

FIRE.---On Tuesday evening, the 22d October, a dreadful fire happened at the house of Mr. Dicey (or Dyce), chemist, in Bow Church-yard, Cheapside. Various rumours were afloat as to the cause of the accident, and among other statements we heard that it was occasioned by the ignition of certain combustible ingredients used in the amalgamation of medicine. Whatever was the unfortunate cause of the calamity, terror and confusion was the result. Mr. Dicey's house stood at the corner of a narrow passage, which leads from Bow Church-yard to Bow-lane. It was separated from the south end of the church by the breadth of the passage, which could not exceed eight or ten feet. Those who know the place will recollect that the houses in the court, south of Mr. Dicey's, are much confined, and that a fire increased by wind would inevitably destroy many buildings before the flames could be extinguished. The devouring element soon spread with great rapidity, and warned the affrighted neighbours of their danger. Such a fire in the very heart of the city, at an hour when tradesmen are industriously employed in their various avocations, operated like a thunder clap. *Bow Church is in flames!* said one---*the whole range of houses in the Church-yard is burning!* exclaimed another; while the passengers on London and Blackfriars Bridges, struck by the uncommon light, conjectured that either the Mansion-House, the Royal Exchange, or Guildhall, was the scene of devastation. On the immediate spot where the fire really was, the first consideration was preservation of property. The warehouses in Bow-lane, full of Manchester and other goods, were threatened with destruction, and the various proprietors lost no time in bringing carts to their doors to remove the property. Men were seen carrying out linens, calicoes, and bales of every description; and, in short, the scene of bustle and anxiety, within the confined limits before stated, can be better imagined than described. Fortunately the fears entertained for Bow Church were abated in some measure by the state of the wind, which blew rather fresh from the west-north-west point. The fire was driven from the Church, and consequently the houses on the west side of Bow Church-yard were considered out of danger. About a quarter before seven o'clock the column of flame was increased by inflammatory articles which chemists generally keep on their premises. Occasionally explosions were observed, which made a luminous and awful appearance. The broad glare illuminated the south side of Bow steeple with uncommon effulgence. The ladders at the south end of Bow Church and part of the window are damaged, but we can dismiss all fear for the edifice by stating, that it has escaped with slight injury. Some apprehension was felt among the crowd of an explosion from gunpowder, which was said to be on Mr. Dicey's premises; and at one time the fire suddenly increased to surprising brightness; that appearance, however, was not produced by gunpowder, but the falling in of the roof. About seven o'clock the whole of Mr. Dicey's house was completely *gutted*, and the damage apparently done to the adjoining houses was great. A number of engines, which had been playing with the greatest activity in Bow-lane, got the fire under by half-past seven, and by eight further danger was not apprehended. We were unable, during the confusion last night, to learn the real extent of the damage, which is chiefly among the houses in the court, at the back of the Church. The house of Mr. Davis, child-bed linen warehouse, is said to be down. The tavern in Bow-lane is damaged, and several houses partly destroyed. During the fire, Cheapside, Thames-street, and the avenues to Bow Church-yard, were crowded to excess. The city police were active in preserving the property of the sufferers.

Margate harbour contains upwards of 90 French boats employed in the herring fishery, the crews of which must amount to at least 1000 men. An application is about to be made to the Secretary of State to furnish some soldiery, as it is considered proper to guard against disturbances that may arise. The number of Frenchmen is hourly augmenting, by fresh boats coming in.

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,987. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1816. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

PRIME SCOTCH HERRINGS.

JUST ARRIVED,
BY THE FLORA, SWANSON,
AND FOR SALE, A SMALL CARGO OF
NEW PRIME SCOTCH HERRINGS.

Apply to the Captain on board; or to JOHN KIRK, Custom-house Quay. Waterford, October 30, 1816.

HOUSE TO LET.

MR. JAMES ALCOCK will LET his HOUSE in LADY-LANE, for Six Months, furnished, with or without a STABLE and COACH-HOUSE.

Apply to him, at Elysium—or to HENRY ALCOCK, Esq. Quay. Oct. 31, 1816.

TO BE LET,

And immediate Possession given,

PART of the LANDS of CURRAGHDUFF, lately held by PATRICK BALDWIN, situated in the Barony of Upperthird and County of Waterford, and within One Mile of Carrick-on-Suir.

Application to be made to the Rev. HENRY BOLTON, Newtown, Waterford.

Waterford, Oct. 31, 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.

CHANCERY.

THOMAS WILLIAMS and WILLIAM ROBINSON, Assignees of the Estate & Effects of ABRAM ATKINS & Co. Bankrupts, *Plaintiffs;* WM. JOHNSON the Younger, MARY, his wife, WM. JOHNSON, a Minor, DAVID ARTHUR ENGLAND, and WILLIAM JOHNSON HARTE, *Defendants.*

PURSUANT to the Decree of his Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, bearing date the 22d day of June last, I will, on MONDAY, the 17th day of June next, at my Chambers on the Inns-Quay, Dublin, at the Hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon, set up and sell by Public Cant, to the highest and fairest Bidder, all that and those the TOWN and LANDS of KILLINEGAULE & SCROBBY, otherwise NEW GROVE, with the Appurtenances, situate in the Barony of Fermoy and County of Cork, in the Pleadings in this Cause mentioned, or a competent Part thereof, for the Purposes in said Decree mentioned.—Dated this 27th day of May, 1816. WM. HENN.

Same *v.* Same. THE SALE in this Cause is ADJOURNED to MONDAY, the Eleventh day of November next, at my Chambers on the Inns Quay, Dublin, at the Hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon.—Dated the 8th day of July, 1816.

WM. HENN.

CHANCERY.

JOHN CLAUD. BERESFORD, and Others, *Plaintiffs;* The Executors & Devizees of the late EDMOND STEVENSON, and Others, *Defendants.*

PURSUANT to the final Decree of His Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, made in this Cause, and bearing date the 13th day of July, 1816, I will, on MONDAY, the 18th day of November next, at the Hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon of said Day, at my Chambers on the Inns Quay, Dublin, set up and sell by Public Cant, to the highest and fairest Bidder, the several Properties hereafter mentioned, Parts of the Estate of the late EDMOND STEVENSON, of Three Stakes, in the County of Wexford, Esq. deceased, or a competent Part thereof, for the Purposes in said Decree mentioned—that is to say,

OF THE CHATTEL PROPERTY.

A PROFIT RENT of £8 per Annum, arising out of a House in the Square in the City of Waterford, held under the Dean and Chapter, with a *toties quoties* Clause of Renewal.

OF THE FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

The TOWN and LANDS of BALLYVOILE, situate in the County of Waterford, and the several TOWNS and LANDS of COOLBEG, DUNCORMICK, KILTRA, & HOLDMORE, situate in the County of Wexford.—Dated this 26th day of Oct. 1816.

WILLIAM HENN.

For Rental and further Information apply to BALL and WILSON, Plaintiffs' Solicitors, No. 7, Frederick-street South, Dublin—or to IVIE and BURKE, Solicitors, No. 5, Holles-street, Dublin, and in the City of Waterford.

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, 125 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 25 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 160 years can be given.

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

JOHN DWYER begs leave to acquaint those concerned in the CORN TRADE, that he has taken the Stores and Concerns formerly in the occupation of Messrs. CHERRY and SIKES, at the New Quay, where, besides carrying on that Trade, he intends PREPARING all sorts of GRAIN on the most moderate Terms, and hopes, from his Experience in that Line, to give general Satisfaction.

Waterford, Oct. 29, 1816.

☞ GOODS of all Sorts SOLD ON COMMISSION, and the usual Advance made on *Leather stored.*

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 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 530 Acres. These Lands were let in the year 1784, for ever, to SAMUEL KING, Esq. at the yearly Rent of £346 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.*

SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

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

WILL dispose of upwards of £400 worth of FURNITURE, valued at Prime Cost, by 400 Tickets at £1 each. He trusts that he will give such satisfaction by a proportionate Value, as has not hitherto appeared in the way of any Subscription Sale.

The following are some of the CHIEF PRIZES:

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

&c. &c. &c.

The Plan will appear in Hand-bills, at full length, with a complete List of all the Prizes.

The Drawing to take place on the First of October.

Tickets to be had at Mr. DUNN'S, *Peter-Street*, and at the *Mirror* and *Chronicle-Offices.*

Peter-street, August 24, 1816.

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

Sept. 30, 1816.

HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.

"Health is the only Riches a man can set a value upon; without it all men are poor, let their estate be what it will."—MOORE.

"Health is certainly the Riches of Life; and, if men were to derive their rank from that alone, it would, in all probability, make them more careful to preserve it." IBID.

LET those who are afflicted in the following manner reflect on the cause that produced such havoc upon the "wholesome appetites and powers of life:"—disordered stomach, dry cough, weakness in the voice, hoarseness, shortness of breath upon the least exercise, and relaxation of the whole system. Those afflicted with paleness, languor of the eyes, weakness of sight or memory, should take time to consider Linnæus's advice, that "youth is the important period for framing a robust constitution," and that "nothing is to be dreaded so much as premature excess." The foundation of a happy old age is a good constitution in youth; temperance and moderation at that age are passports to happy gray hairs.

The CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD, prepared by Dr. SOLOMON, Gilead-House, near Liverpool, is universally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, and consumptive habits.

Sold by ARTHUR BIRNIE, price 11s. 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—British money.

WHERE MAY BE HAD,
(Price Three Shillings British,)

That scarce, interesting, and useful Family Work, (with which is given an elegant Portrait of the Author, and a view of Gilead-House,) entitled,

A GUIDE TO HEALTH,
By S. SOLOMON, M. D.

Containing a Treatise on Female Diseases, Nervous and Hypochondriac Complaints; also General Remarks on those Diseases with which the human body is most frequently afflicted.

☞ 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."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARTHUR BIRNIE, *Chronicle-Office*, has just received a Variety of NEW PUBLICATIONS, from which the following are selected:—

Southey's Roderick.
Chateaubriand's Recollections of Italy, England and America.
Labaume's Narrative of the Russian Campaign.
Barlow's New History of Ireland.
Hardy's Life of the Earl of Charlemont.
Elliott's Life of Wellington.
Johnson's History of Highwaymen, &c.
Rocca's Memoirs of the War of the French in Spain.
Humphrey's Irish Builder's Guide.
Allyn's Sermons.
Dean Kirwan's Do.
Stephens's Do.
Orton's Discourses on Practical Subjects.
The Antiquary, Guy Mannering, Waverley, O'Donnel, The Scottish Chiefs, Thaddeus of Warsaw, Rhoda, Alicia De Lacy, Temper, and every other approved Novel, with a large Assortment of CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

Best Dublin Playing Cards, at 4s. 10½d. per Pack—An inferior kind of Do. at 3s. 9½d.—A great Variety of Pocket-Books and Note-Cases, made of the best Morocco Leather, at reduced Prices—Tooth Brushes and Tooth Powders—Best Wax Tapers, of various colours—Office Files—Fancy Papers and Ornaments for Ladies' Work—Best Sealing Wax and Wafers—Palmer's Patent Pens, and every other Article in the STATIONARY Line.

He has also received a fresh Supply of the following genuine PATENT MEDICINES—

Solomon's Balm of Gilead, Anti-Impetigines, Detergent Ointment, and Abstergent Lotion.
Godbold's Vegetable Balsam.
Whitehead's Essence of Mustard and Pills.
Roche's Embrocation for the Hooping Cough.
Duigan's Balsam of Licorice.
Cundell's Balsam of Honey.
Davidson's Corn Plaister.
Prepared Jamaica Ginger.
Huxham's Tincture of Bark.
Bennett's Worm Powder.
Anderson's Pills.
Refined Licorice, &c. &c.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS of all kinds, of a superior Manufacture, at the lowest Prices.

☞ PRINTING, BOOK-BINDING, &c. done with neatness and despatch.

Waterford, Oct. 31, 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. 23, 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.

CAPITAL CONCERNS TO BE LET.

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

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

Lot No. 3—A LARGE YARD, and a CELLAR, flagged for a BACON-CELLAR. This Lot would make a most suitable Boading 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.

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.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—NOV. 1.

	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,	85	0	86	0	
—— scalded,	28	0	33	0	
Beef,	00	0	00	0	
Pork Offal,	14	0	00	0	
Oatmeal,	00	0	00	0	per Bag.
Flour, first quality,	00	0	00	0	
——— second,	76	0	80	0	
——— ditto (new),	60	0	66	0	
——— third,	42	0	52	0	
——— fourth,	32	0	40	0	
Wheat (new),	44	0	46	0	per Barrel.
Barley (new),	16	0	18	0	
Oats, potato (new),	17	6	00	0	
—— common (ditto),	16	6	00	0	
Coals, Whitehaven,	0	0	0	0	
—— Newport,	4	2	4	4	
—— Swansea,	4	4	4	6	
Tallow, rough,	7	0	8	6	per Stone.
Potatoes, by weight,	0	0	0	0	
——— by measure,	0	7	0	9	
Beef,	0	2½	0	4	per Pound.
Mutton,	0	4	0	5½	
Veal,	0	0	0	0	
Pork,	0	3	0	4	
Fresh Butter,	1	6	1	10	

THE BUILDING GROUND
NEAR CLONMEL,
AND CONCERNS IN JOHN-STREET,
IN THIS CITY,
The Property of WILLIAM NEWPORT, *Es*
STILL REMAIN UNSET.

Waterford, November 2, 181

TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.
FOR SUCH TIME AND ON SUCH TERMS AS MAY
AGREED UPON,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of CHRISTENDO[M], a most desirable Residence, containing 23 Acr[es] choice Meadow Land, beautifully situated, comma[nding] delightful Prospects, and not a Mile from the City of [Wa]terford. Application to be made to Rev. J. C. REA.

N. B. The HOUSE, OFFICES, and GARDEN be let, with any Quantity of the GROUND required.

August 5, 1

TO BE SOLD,

A WELL-SECURED PROFIT-RENT of £17 [..] year, for Ever, and a PROFIT-RENT of £[..] year, for 60 years, out of Premises in the City of W[ater]ford.—Apply to PETER WALSH, Attorney, Waterfor[d]. October 5, 1

(To be inserted on Saturdays only.)

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 29TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEX[T],
For such Term of Years as may be agree[d on],

THE BACON and PROVISION CELLARS, a[t Fer]ry-Bank, lately in possession of Mr. JOHN B[...] &c. There is a RENDERING-HOUSE on the Co[...] in complete order, with a plentiful supply of good [...] together with a very neat DWELLING-HOUSE, [in com]plete repair, and also a STABLE and COACH-HO[USE]. There are a great many UTENSILS belonging to th[e BA]CON BUSINESS, which the Tenant may have at [rea]sonable Valuation. At very little expense, room c[ould be] made for the reception of Corn.

Apply to NICHOLAS KNOX, Bridge-street.

Waterford, Aug. 10, 1

TO BE LET,

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

GREEN BANK COTTAGE, and any num[ber of] Acres, from Three to Fifteen. There are two GARDENS attached to the Cottage.

Also, ROCK VIEW, adjoining same, now in po[ssession] of Mr. ALEXANDER POPE, containing near Four [...] and a walled GARDEN.

Also, several walled in YARDS along the New [...] from Hanover-street to Ballybricken, in such Port[ions as] may be required;—immediate Possession will be g[iven of] any Lots agreed for.

Apply to the RECORDER—or to WILLIAM H[...] Esq. William-street. July 20,

ADJOURNED SPECIAL SESSIONS UNDER [THE] INSURRECTION ACT, HOLDEN AT CA[SHEL,] ON MONDAY, THE 28TH OCTOBER, 1816.

On Monday last, the Special Sessions und[er the] Insurrection Act were holden in Cashel, [pursu]ant to adjournment, before Serjeant Jebb[,] Moore, the Assistant-Barrister, and thirt[...] other Magistrates.

Michael Fogarty was charged, as an id[le and] disorderly person, with being absent fro[m his] dwelling-house on the night of the 27th i[nst.] (that immediately preceding the Sessions).

Mr. Menas O'Keeffe, of Holycross, swor[e, that] being out riding late on the above eveni[ng, he] heard a rustling noise in his garden, on [which] he alighted, went to the garden door, and [...] the noise still continued; he went in, a[nd in]stantly got into a scuffle with the Prisoner[, who] had a musket with a fixed bayonet; ther[e was] another man armed with a scythe, beaten o[ut in] the form of a sword; they both struck at hi[m,] first with the but end of his musket, the[...] with the scythe. Mr. O'Keeffe soon dis[armed] Fogarty of his musket, which he instant[ly dis]charged, lest it might be turned on himself[...] struggle, and then secured Fogarty. He [...]ed, while scuffling with Fogarty, a violen[t blow] on the head with the flat part of the scyth[e, and] a slight cut on the head. Fogarty's comp[anion,] or brother-soldier, as he called him, effec[ted his] escape, leaving the scythe behind him in th[e gar]den, where a pistol also was found, and so[me am]munition and balls were in the Prisoner's p[osses]sion. Mr. O'Keeffe had called loudly for h[elp] discharging the gun, and the second villai[n ran] off on the approach of one of his family. F[ogarty] was so disguised in his dress, that, thou[gh Mr.] O'Keeffe had previously known him, he [did not] then immediately recognise him. Fogarty['s fa]ther is a comfortable man, and lives ne[ar Mr.] O'Keeffe; and, until now, he never hea[rd any] charge against him.

Fogarty being called on for his defen[ce, ad]mitted his guilt.

This unfortunate young man, immediat[ely af]ter his apprehension, had made a volunta[ry con]fession to E. Wilson, Esq. the Superint[endent] Magistrate, and T. Millet, Esq. also a [Magis]trate. In this he stated, that, on the eve[ning of] the 27th, he saw Mr. O'Keeffe leaving [...] and it immediately occurred to him, that i[t would] be a favourable time for robbing the hou[se of a] case of pistols, which he knew Mr. O'Ke[effe to] have; he determined to get them, and [accord]ingly he went home and disguised hims[elf, and] returned to Mr. O'Keeffe's house, armed [...]

musket and bayonet, which he says he got from a soldier of the 44th regiment. He also said that he had the scythe and pistol, but did not state his having any accomplice. The pistol he said he bought from a sailor for twenty-pence. He declared, that since he got the gun, not a night had passed without his dreaming that he would be either hanged or transported; and that he had that day put a bottle of holy-water, which he got at the chapel, into his pocket, and had it there when taken.

His own declaration in Court, and, indeed, Mr. O'Keeffe's testimony, made it unnecessary to resort to this written confession.

Serjeant Jebb remarked how shocking it was, that a young man, in circumstances above want, and without provocation, should meditate such an attempt on the life of his unoffending neighbour; and that exactly on the eve of the Sessions. He went out evidently for the purpose of committing robbery and murder, if murder should become necessary to the perpetration of his purpose. It was fortunate, however, for the country, and for himself, that Mr. O'Keeffe's manly spirit had intercepted him and his comrade so early in their course; because, it might be relied on, that the same resolute temper of mind which inspired and supported Mr. O'Keeffe in his effectual resistance against two armed men, would have emboldened him in the defence of his house, either to the death or the apprehension of the assailants.

Fogarty was sentenced, and sent instantly from the dock for transportation.

The unanimous thanks of the Bench were returned in the most honourable manner to Mr. O'Keeffe, for the excellent example which his brave conduct exhibits to the country, of what even a single man, if resolute, with the law on his side, will be able to effect against the robber or the murderer.

Thomas Lacy was charged, as an idle and disorderly person, with being out of his dwelling-house on the nights of the 19th of March and 21st of June last.

John Watson, a police constable under Captain Wilcocks, swore, that he searched the Prisoner's father's house, between twelve and one o'clock at night in March last, and about the same hour in the night of the 21st June; and that on both occasions Lacy was absent. On being questioned why he had not prosecuted at the former Sessions, it appeared that the trial had been put off at the Prisoner's request.

Mr. Christopher Latham, a constable of police, swore, that he went to search for the Prisoner at his father's on another occasion; that the father, in presence of the Prisoner, said, that that was the Prisoner's place of residence, and the Prisoner admitted it.

F. Ward, a Serjeant in Captain Wilcocks' police, swore to the apprehension of the Prisoner, at one John Ryan's, near the ruins of Ballagh Dispensary. On asking the Prisoner what brought him here, he said he had no certain place of residence. There were six men more in the same barn---and the Prisoner, as he and Ryan said, was hired to cut turf.

It appeared by the testimony of John Dwyer and Mary Griffin, that the Prisoner had been hired to cut turf for Griffin at the time mentioned; that he had cut turf four days for her; that her work being then done, he had gone to Ryan's, and was apprehended the first night he went there.

But, as to the 19th of March, no satisfactory account whatever was given. The Prisoner's father, John Lacy, swore that his son had no house these two years---that about the time of the search in March, he went to the house of a person named Bourke, in Ballintee; but he could not tell where his son was on the night of the search in that month. He told his son immediately after, that the Police had been looking for him. This man having persisted in saying that his son had no certain residence, but lived wherever he laboured, Mr. Christopher Latham was again called, and repeated his former evidence, that the father, in the son's presence, and with the son's admission, stated that his house was the son's residence.

Lacy was convicted of being disorderly on the 19th of March---and on quitting the dock, cried out, "O! my Lord, God forgive you!"

William Lloyd, Thomas Roche, and Thomas Lahy, were successively put on trial on the various charges of being out of their dwellings on different nights. But the testimony had nothing in itself sufficiently interesting to detail.

A person of the name of Hennessy prosecuted Roche; and the only ground of accusation was, that Hennessy's windows having been broken (he knew not by whom) on the night of the 8th of September, Roche was the first man he met at a considerable distance, and at six o'clock the ensuing morning. He was acquitted.

Catherine Joyce prosecuted Lahy. He came to her house, at Cooleeny, about nine o'clock at night, on the 20th of September last, and, outside the window, demanded admittance, desiring her to *let in Tom Lahy*. On her cross-examination, she said that he called to be admitted *for the love of God*---that he was in liquor, and was returning homeward---Joyce's being directly on his road home from one Caswell's, a publican, at Cooleeny. Ambrose Going, Esq. gave Lahy an excellent character, and he was acquitted.---Lloyd gave a satisfactory account of his absence, and was also acquitted.

The trial of Thomas and Patrick Fitzgerald, for having concealed arms, was, at their own desire, postponed to the Session to be holden this day in Clonmel.

John Dawson was charged, as an idle and disorderly person, with being absent from his dwelling on the night of the 11th of July.

James Millar, Chief Constable of Police under Major Wills, swore to having searched the Prisoner's house on the above-mentioned night, and that he took him Prisoner on the night of the 25th of October, in his father's house, about a hundred yards from his own, where he was concealed under a bed. On being questioned why he hid himself, he said---why should not he hide, when there were informations against him for stealing timber from Mr. Hoops.

FOR THE PRISONER.

It appeared that, on the night of the search, the Prisoner was out surveying with his father; and that, on the night of the arrest, it was he who desired him to hide.

Dawson was acquitted; as was also Michael Madden (who was taken between nine and ten o'clock at night on the 12th of September, in the street of Tipperary, intoxicated and noisy); and John Ryan, a discharged Tipperary militia man, who was taken about nine o'clock at night, at the house of a person named Hackett, next door to Thomas Hackett's, with whom he was hired to labour, was likewise acquitted.

Michael Banon was charged with being an idle and disorderly person, and out of his dwelling-house on the nights of the 1st and 12th of October.

This was a very vindictive prosecution, by a person of the name of Quinlan, who had been decreed by the Prisoner on two promissory notes, for the value of potatoes, sold to him to feed his family; and some of his property had been sold under the decrees. The story was so evidently fabricated under feelings of revenge, that Banon was immediately acquitted.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The numerous Papers we received in the course of last week from the Windward West India Islands, give quite a different aspect to the military transactions passing on the contiguous Main, and help us to detect the falsehood of most of the statements and conclusions of King Ferdinand's agents contained in their Gazettes. Bolivar was in fact beaten at Ocumare by superior numbers, but it was a dear triumph to the Spaniards. Without attacking Cumana, he had left that quarter with fifteen sail, 700 men, and a large quantity of arms, on an invitation from, and under a concerted plan with the Independent Chiefs acting in the rear of Caracas. Bolivar and Soublette landed at Ocumare, and Sir Gregor M'Gregor at Choroni, to march on Maray. Soublette proceeded on to Cabrera. This small army being thus divided, and Morales having been able to collect a strong force from La Guira, and the country round Valencia, got in between the centre under Soublette and the reserve under Bolivar, and the first was thus defeated. The Patriots lost 200 men, and 700 stand of arms they had landed at Ocumare, but they embarked their small cannon.

Bolivar, thus separated from his troops, and the material part of the plan of junction with the Guerillas in the interior being foiled, sailed up to windward to make fresh arrangements, and it was settled that he should proceed up to Guyra, on the upper coast of Cumana, and take the command of the united army acting in that quarter. There he landed, from a fast-sailing-brig, about the 24th August. Marino and Bermudez, however, commanding the Cumana division, refused to admit of Bolivar as their superior, till a Court-martial had sat on the events at Ocumare, a measure on which the latter insisted, in consequence of which he (Bolivar) came down to head-quarters at Margarita, the place selected for the trial, where he was when the last accounts were received. An error in judgment is, consequently, all that can be laid to the charge of Bolivar.

We are happy to state that, according to the best accounts, Sir Gregor M'Gregor, now Commander-in-Chief of the corps acting to leeward, is not killed, as the Spaniards had boasted, even for the *fiftieth* time, but has effected a junction with the Patriots in the rear of Caracas. Monagas had beaten the Spaniards at Angostura, a hornet's nest on the Orinoko, where the Royalists had hitherto collected. The interior of the country has been amply supplied with arms, by which means the Patriot Chiefs, who before had been compelled to act on detached points, are now able to concentrate, and as they approach nearer to the central point of Caracas from several routes, the Spaniards will lose their supplies, and though Bolivar is not in active service, and the first landing has been partially unpropitious, the cause must eventually triumph, since the Spaniards have not more than 1600 men in the province of Caracas, and the population all round is against them.

In Bolivar's last trip to windward, he intercepted a despatch from the British Governor of Trinidad to the Spanish Commander at Cumana, the contents of which he considered a violation of that neutrality the Cabinet at home had chalked out for its conduct in this momentous struggle.---Bolivar wrote the Governor a spirited letter on the occasion, but as the original papers are shortly expected over, we refrain from saying any thing more on the subject at present. We shall, however, state, that the friendly intercourse which has so long existed between Trinidad and the Main, by which a large trade was promoted, and abundant supplies of provisions obtained, is now nearly at an end. So pointed has been the want of hospitality shewn to the traders from the Main, as well as to the exiles who had sought an asylum under a British flag, that scarcely any will now venture their persons or property there. When we became possessors of Trinidad, and retained it by treaty, if we remember well, the chief advantage of its tenure was said to be its trade with the neighbouring Continent! Well may the memory of the brave Picton be deplored in that quarter.

Some little time since the Spanish Royalists landed on Goose Island, situated near the coast of Paria, and inhabited by a few free blacks and mulattoes, occupied in tillage. They burned all their huts, seized seven males, carried them away to the coast, bound, and flung them into the sea. Fortunately one extricated himself, and saved his life by swimming, by which means it was discovered who the perpetrators of the horrid act were. Goose Island is generally considered as a dependency of Trinidad, yet, we learn, that no measures have been taken to obtain satisfaction for this barbarous insult, or to prevent the recurrence of similar ones.

FIRE AT BELVOIR CASTLE.---About two o'clock in the night between Friday and Saturday last, we regret to state, an alarming fire broke out in Belvoir Castle, the splendid seat of the Duke of Rutland, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire. It commenced in the carpenter's room, in the western wing, in which workmen had been employed during the preceding day, but how particularly occasioned is not known. The flames spread with great rapidity, and communicated to the centre, but an alarm having been given in time, the children and servants were removed from danger. The Duke and Duchess of Rutland were at the time on a visit to the Duchess Dowager, at Cheveley. Intelligence of this alarming accident reached town yesterday by an express from the latter place, sent for the purpose of relieving the numerous friends of that noble family from all anxiety for their personal safety. The letter did not state the final result of the fire, whether this splendid edifice was entirely destroyed or not. The intelligence last evening excited great interest in the west end of the town. The Duke of Devonshire was among the most anxious inquirers upon the occasion.

In addition to the above we give the following, which is taken from a Country Paper:---"We are extremely concerned to hear, that the splendid Mansion of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, at Belvoir Castle, has been destroyed by fire.---About twelve o'clock last night the roof of that wing next to Bottesford fell with a tremendous crash, and the whole of the Mansion, it is feared, would follow, as other parts were on fire when our informant passed the conflagration; the Town of Grantham was in great consternation, and with a truly laudable spirit were bringing engines in every direction."

The town was thrown into some agitation this morning by a report of *Vaughan* and the other conspirators having escaped from Newgate. We are happy to find this is not true, and that such guilty miscreants are still held for a punishment, the severest we trust the Law can inflict. But last night six other convicts (transports) made their escape from Newgate. One of them has been taken. The officers are in pursuit of the other five.

LORD NELSON.---The *original* letter, in the writing of the *Hero of the Nile*, of which the following is a copy, was lately sold at Christie's, *framed* and *glazed*, among the effects of the late Lord Gardner. It has all the characteristic style of the writer:---

Victory, April 19, 1805.

"MY DEAR LORD---If the Toulon Fleet, with that of Cadiz, is gone your road, the ships under my present command may be no unacceptable *(here a word not legible)*. If you do not want our help, tell us to go back again. I feel vext at their slipping out of the Mediterranean, as I had *marked them for my own game*. However, I hope, my dear Lord, that now *you* will annihilate them instead of your most faithful humble servant,

"NELSON AND BRONTE.

"Right Hon. Lord Gardner."

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

The communications by the London Journals of Monday will be found in our last page, but they are by no means of importance.

The movements of the French Court, the reviews of troops, and the reports of trials, all very uninteresting in this quarter of the World, chiefly occupy the Paris Papers. Considerable quantities of grain have been imported into France, and the merchants of Marseilles have formed an association, the object of which is to give premiums on importation in proportion to the distance of carriage. Ships have been equipped for the Black Sea, and large quantities of rice and other grain are expected from the coast of Africa. The KING is said to be the protector of this association.

Magazines of corn are forming at Valenciennes, Cambray, and other points occupied by the Allied Army, and the corn thus to be accumulated is to be brought from the shores of the Baltic.

It is said, that Bavaria is to cede it's Principality of Aschaffenburg to the Grand Duchy of Hesse, and to receive in return the former Palatinate of the Rhine, and the City of Mentz.

Late arrivals from the Isle of France bring accounts of Governor Farquhar having suspended the prohibitory order of Ministers against the importation of merchandize in foreign bottoms, for three months from the month of June last. Six French vessels were then at Port Louis unloading cargoes, in consequence of the suspension. It operated most prejudicially to the English vessels lately arrived. One of them had actually brought out the commands of the PRINCE REGENT on the subject, and left London under the presumption that foreign competition in that market was at an end. The expedition against the Princes of Madagascar had arrived at Tamatre in that Island.

The situation of England is daily acquiring a more and more serious aspect. One part of the Press contends, that a tranquil disposition has been restored, while, almost in the same paragraph, it inveighs against discontent and revolutionary doctrines. Another part of the Press dwells perpetually upon the existing distresses, and seems inclined as much as possible to inflame the public mind. This mode of proceeding is as little justifiable as it is prudent. The violence of the ministerial writers promises to contribute to swell the evil to an enormous magnitude, and to defeat the very purposes for which they are so assiduously labouring. They cannot allay by abuse the irritation which actual suffering produces, and it would be wise in them, for the sake of the common welfare, to moderate that tone of virulence by which their columns are so frequently distinguished. Upon the other side, moderation is not less necessary. Consequences are totally neglected in the ardour of discussion, and that discussion may be instrumental in bringing about events which those who love their Country will be most unwilling to anticipate. In the midst of all this, we know not how Ministers occupy their time, but we trust, that they are not insensible to public calamity and danger. We have heard, that Officers and Soldiers, on leave of absence, are ordered immediately to join their Regiments in England, and that military precautions have been taken in a great variety of places, indicating apprehensions of the most serious nature. As mere expedients, these measures may be requisite, but it would be more to the purpose, and ten thousand times more beneficial, to give assurance to the Nation, that Parliament will meet every well-founded claim with due and candid attention, and that a system of the most extensive and most rigid economy shall be adopted, and honestly carried into execution. There appears to us to be no other foundation but this for public tranquillity.

The *Dublin Evening Post* of Thursday has the following article:---

"There is at this moment an active organization proceeding through every part of England. There are Parish, County, and District Committees---there is a general correspondence among them all. The Congress, as it is called, of Tradesmen have their Deputies of the different Trades in London, and these Deputies, who are unknown to the mass, have communication with a higher Power, by which their multitude may be regulated, and their wants and desperation made to bear upon a political object. In short, the conspiracy has assumed the ominous appellation of *The Union*."

We suspect, that the *Evening Post* has been imposed on by the above paragraph, which would appear to be the production of some deep and insidious designer. The manner in which it is set forth, with all it's epithets and formalities, indirectly savour of recommendation, and we can give no credit to the existence of such proceedings.---The Mail of Tuesday was due when we went to Press.

The Public will learn with deep regret, that the recovery of the Lord Lieutenant is not so rapid as has been so ardently and so universally desired and expected. There is a report, that Lords Justices will be sworn into office for the discharge of his Excellency's duties during a convalescence which his malady, and the necessary treatment of it, may have rendered somewhat slow.

DUBLIN, OCT. 31.---The following Bulletin was issued yesterday evening:

"The Lord Lieutenant had rather a restless night---but, notwithstanding, is not worse to-day.

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

The above Bulletin being official, and from the best authority, should be received by the Public as the proper guide of their anxieties and hopes. We cannot, however, for our own parts, refrain from avowing our sincere regret, that Lord Whitworth's restoration to health, since the extreme crisis of his malady was surmounted, has not been as rapid as could be desired.

Some fever, we are sorry to learn, yet hangs about him; and however small the proportion of it, still we cannot, whilst it remains, allow our fears wholly to subside. His Excellency, since his illness commenced, has suffered much; but what he suffered he has endured with such a mild and silent fortitude---such a modest strength and dignity of spirit, as have raised the admiration of all those who had an opportunity of witnessing his behaviour to the highest pitch.---*Correspondent.*

SHIPWRECK.---The following details have been conveyed to us from New Ross from a source of the most respectable authority. The narrative is given in a plain and affecting manner, and we could not do it so much justice as by quoting the very words of the writer:---

"*New Ross, Oct 28.*

"The *Hibernia*, a new brig belonging to this Town, Richard Elmes, Master, having taken in a load of Malt, in your City, from Mr. Masters, sailed with it on Friday morning, the 27th of June, for Dublin; but, encountering the dreadful hurricane of the Sunday following, after having with much difficulty, got a Pilot on board, off [illegible], soon after, by the violence of the gale, was thrown on her beam-ends, in which awful situation she remained for some time, when she righted, and, almost in an instant, disappeared! It is needless to add, that the whole crew shared her fate! The Captain and his son (who was with him) have left an unfortunate widow and mother to deplore her irreparable loss, and who, since she heard of it, has been reduced to a state little short of distraction. The mate, too, was the only support, for some years, of two aged parents, the mother totally blind for ten years, and the father quite unable to procure the least subsistence, being past his labour.

"There are, of course, other sufferers by this lamentable event, who would, also, require the assistance of a generous Public. We have commenced a Subscription in this Town, but, from the distressed state of the times, and from the many other calls there are on the People here, we fear that it will fall short of giving more than a temporary relief to the unhappy objects. We, therefore, feel it necessary most earnestly to appeal to the well known liberality of the Inhabitants of Waterford, in the full assurance, that their generosity will be extended to such a deep and afflicting scene of misery."

After laying an appeal to humanity such as this before our readers, we ought, perhaps, to be silent, for nothing can more forcibly speak to the bosom of Christian Charity. It is that complete desolation, to which there is no resource, save in the bounty of those who can do more than pity the calamities which fall upon their fellow creatures. The interposition of the inhabitants of Ross is most honourable to themselves, and will, we trust, be highly beneficial to the wretched objects of their compassion; but the case is of that peculiar nature which calls for more extensive assistance in alleviating the sorrows which have been inflicted, and we have no hesitation in expressing our firm persuasion, that, evil as the times are, Waterford will cordially and generously join in support of the efforts elsewhere begun. Donations from the wealthy, and a mite from the many, would go far to perfect the object indirectly but plainly indicated in the letter from Ross. The river is now crowded with shipping, and those who have themselves been exposed to the dangers of the sea can most strongly appreciate the disaster which has been described. From that quarter, therefore, and in all the unbounded kindness and sympathy which mark the character of the Sailor, much may be expected.---Donations will be received by Mr. Lumsden, of [illegible], and at the *Chronicle Office*, which shall be duly accounted for to the Public.

[illegible] SCHOOL.---Mr. Murphy, of Lady-lane, as our readers already know, intends immediately to open an *Evening School* for the instruction of those gentlemen in this branch of whose other pursuits deprive them of the [illegible] of attending his *Day School*. In a commercial country, no branch of education is of more importance, and those who conduct it as a profession are entitled to public regard and support. Mr. Murphy's new plan, highly qualified as he is for the undertaking, promises the most beneficial consequences. During the day, many young men, by other avocations, are precluded from attaining that knowledge for which they may feel anxious, and which may be necessary to their prosperity in life. The opportunity which evening hours may afford is now offered, and the young and industrious will fully avail themselves of it. Mr. Murphy has assiduously directed his attention to improvement in his profession, and is about to publish a new Work on *Arithmetic* and *Book-keeping*, which, it is to be trusted, will meet that encouragement to which every effort to throw additional light upon science is entitled.

We state with pleasure, that, yesterday, and during our preparations for publication, the weather was favourable to that which engrosses the attention of all men---the harvest. No considerable view of the general produce has yet been [illegible], it would be most imprudent to trust [illegible] to those local statements which are usually sent forth.

It is with painful reluctance, that we continue to record scenes of atrocity at which the heart revolts with horror. Crimes multiply in a sad and alarming degree. There are bosoms which humanity has forsaken, and hands that can perpetrate the most savage enormities. To the Government and Magistrates of the Country the peaceable and industrious look up for protection, and it is their imperative duty to exert themselves strenuously for the common welfare. The Magistrates of the County of Kilkenny meet this day, and from them the Public may expect such measures as are consistent with their high character---humanity to the deluded disturbers of the public peace, but, at the same time, that determined spirit of resistance to lawless aggression, which can extinguish that aggression by force, should forbearance should be found useless.

HORRID MURDER.

FOR THE [illegible] EVENING POST.

[illegible] Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1816.

"Dear Sir---I have to acquaint you of one of the most monstrous and horrid occurrences that [illegible] in Ireland---nay, as [illegible] was ever conceived by the pen of a Shakespeare or an Otway!---In the course of last night, the house of Edward [illegible], of Rahetown (known by the name of "Wild Goose Lodge,") about three miles from Ardee, was surrounded by some infernal incendiaries, who set it on fire, and, dreadful to relate, Lynchy, his son-in-law, Thomas Rooney, his wife and child, two servant-maids and two young men, were submerged in an "ocean of flame!"---Thus eight ill-fated victims have been immolated to the vengeance of these unknown diabolical murderers!

"I suppose you recollect, that it was for attacking and breaking into the house of Lynchy (one of the persons who has just perished) that Tiernan, Shanley and Conlan, were recently executed in Dundalk. It was the evidence of Lynchy, and his son-in-law, Rooney, that had the primary effect of procuring the conviction of the three culprits, who have expiated their guilt by their lives. It is supposed that it was some of the friends or adherents of these three unfortunate men who, regardless of the injunctions of religion, and the dictates of moral obligations, listened to the suggestions of an implacable revenge, which hurried them to the perpetration of a deed of the most savage enormity that the malignity of wickedness could devise for the destruction of humanity.

"H. M. Blackwell, Esq. the Coroner, is just gone to the scene of horror, in order to hold an Inquest. No person has, up to this moment, been arrested. The Magistrates are making the most diligent search for the murderers, who are, perhaps, exulting in fancied security; but the interposition of Providence will throw the light of detection into the recess where Guilt conceals itself:

"For Murder, though it have no tongue, will speak
"With most miraculous organ."

KILKENNY, OCT. 31.---It is with unfeigned regret that we have to announce the revival of that alarming spirit of insubordination, the bane of our country's prosperity and happiness, which we had hoped the vigour and union of the magistracy and gentry, and the good sense of the population, had for ever destroyed in this county. Threatening notices and incendiary letters have been received by different landlords within the last fortnight, for presuming to inquire for even arrear of rent. On Sunday night, a banditti went to the lands of Eagle's Hill, in the barony of Gowran, little more than two miles from this city, overthrew the hay-cocks, and scattered the hay over the adjoining fields. The ruffians then set fire to the house of Patrick Power, herdsman to the Rev. Zachariah Cornock, the owner of Eagle's Hill, which was burnt to the ground, the poor man and his family escaping with their lives with difficulty. Fortunately, a large quantity of wheat had been removed the day before. We shall not enlarge on this distressing subject. The sheriff and magistrates are to meet on Saturday, and the result of their deliberations will be important to the peace of the county; but we would earnestly wish the farmers and well-disposed peasantry to weigh the harassing and expensive consequences of indifference to its tranquillity, in the operation of Acts that slumber on the statute book while the people are faithful to their duty, but may awake with inconceivable terrors when outrage shall proclaim that contempt of justice has usurped the place of the ordinary laws of the realm.---*Moderator.*

MULLINGAR, OCT. 24.---An unfortunate accident occurred here on Thursday night last; as the Canal Passage Boat was coming up the harbour, a passenger who was in the second Cabin, it is supposed, mistaking from the ringing of the bell and blowing of the horn, as is customary, that the boat had arrived at the landing place, delicately came up from the cabin, walked overboard at the steerage, and was unfortunately drowned. Every means that was possible was immediately resorted to, in order to find the body, but the darkness of the night rendered every effort ineffectual. Next morning he was taken up, and an inquest held by Mr. Shea. From papers that were found in his pocket, it appears that his name was Michael Cooney, and a servant to a Mr. Irwin in the County of Sligo.

Mr. Hewson, one of the High Constables of Cork, repaired on Saturday morning, in consequence of information he had received, to a house in Fair Lane, where he found a quantity of forged half-crown and tenpenny pieces, concealed in the chimney, and the apparatus for making them under the stairs. His information was of such a nature as to induce him to take into custody two men, of the names of Keefe and Quinlan, who lived in the house, and two women who also resided therein. They were committed to Bridewell, and informations will be sworn against them.---*Intelligencer.*

On the night of Sunday last, a vessel, schooner rigged, got on shore near the Point of Corsewall, south of the entrance of Loch-Ryan, in Scotland, and went to pieces, all hands lost; also (it is supposed) a number of passengers, as fifteen dead bodies have been driven on shore. Circumstances lead us to conjecture, that the schooner was belonging to Saltcoats, had been at Dublin with coals, and was homeward bound with passengers. The Kirkolm officers are taking charge of whatever articles come on shore, such as masts, spars, chests, clothes, &c. &c. It is feared that some very respectable passengers had unfortunately embarked at Dublin on board this vessel, as amongst the articles which have been driven on shore are two elegant cane walking-sticks, some neat wearing apparel, and children's clothes. Another account mentions as a report, that raw hides and tallow was the cargo.---*Belfast* [illegible].

Extract of a Letter from Stranraer, Oct. 21.

"A square-rigged vessel, with all on board, was lost on Saturday night or yesterday morning a little north of Corsewall Point: hardly a vestige of the wreck is to be seen."

EXPEDITIOUS HUSBANDRY.---Some time since, a Mr. H--- set to a Mr. D--- a house and lands, at £10 per acre, situate near Caher, in the Co. Tipperary. When the price of lands and produce declined, an abatement in rent was demanded from Mr. H., but was peremptorily refused---on which Mr. D. quit the premises, leaving about 3 acres of the *best* wheat in the country growing on the lands. Mr. H. would not resume the occupation---the wheat became ripe, and some of the County of Tipperary Legislators, considering, no doubt, the loss it would be to the community to leave the wheat in danger between the parties, and in these times of scarcity, assembled in the night, and there actually cut, bound up, and carried away, in a workman-like manner, every atom of the crop before morning---and, notwithstanding a diligent search was made next day, not a trace of it could be found.

REVENUE IN THE PORT OF CORK.

The following is a Statement of the amount of the Net Revenue on imports, received at the Custom-House, for the year ending the 10th inst. distinguishing the amount of each quarter:---

Quarter to the 5th January, 1816,	£ 7,581
—— to the 5th of April, 1816,	14,800
—— to the 5th of July, 1816,	63,329
—— to the 10th of October, 1816,	85,917.

Irish Stocks---Oct. 30.

Bank Stock	210½
Gov. Deb. 3½ per cent.	77½
Do. Stock, 3½ per cent.	73¼
Gov. Deb. 4 per cent.	
Do. Do. 5 per cent.	1[illegible] 2
Do. Stock 5 per cent.	1[illegible] 2
Exchange, 9¼ per cent.	

MARRIAGES.---Capt. Fancourt, of the 34th Regt. of Foot, now quartered in Clonmel, to Bell, youngest daughter of the late John Keily, of Belgrove, in the County of Cork, Esq.---The Rev. Dan. Tailor, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Backslane, Whitechapel, London, aged only 75, to Mrs. Saunders, of the same place, who already reckons her progeny to the second generation.---The Rev. George Vincent, of Shanagolden Vicarage, to Martha, daughter of the late Rev. William Collis.---In London, the Right Hon. the Earl of Brook and Warwick, to Lady Monson, daughter of the Earl of Mexborough.---Benjamin Cooke, Esq. of Middleton, to Miss Sargent, daughter of Thomas Sargent, Esq. Surveyor of Excise.---In Cork, Mountiford, of West Mount, Esq. to Frances, daughter of the late Benjamin Swayne, of Cork, Esq.

DEATHS.---In Dublin, William Turner, Esq. Barrister at Law, by whose death a vacancy has occurred among the Police Magistrates.---In the same City, Mrs. Maria Teresa Denis, relict of the late William Denis, of the Co. of Sligo, Esq.---At Cornwall, in the County of Wexford, John Royce, Esq. aged 110 years.---In Wexford, Miss Hickey, daughter of Mr. Hickey, Post-Master.---In Limerick, aged 19, Henry Hill, son of the late William Hill, Esq. of the Society of Friends.---At Mitcham, near London, Lieut.-Gen. Forbes Champagne, Colonel of the 74th Regiment.---In Jamaica, Matthew Dawley Watts, Esq. of Dublin.---At Spriaghtll, James O'Grady, Esq.---At Malahide, Thomas Edmond Weir, Esq. Law Agent to the College of Maynooth.---In Cork, Major Henry Rochefort, late Commissary of Bere Island.---Near Boulton, England, aged 77, the Rev. Thomas Taylor, for upwards of 50 years a Preacher in the Wesleyan Methodist Connection.---At Plymouth, at the age of 104 years, Mrs. Martha Evans. She was born in London, June 19, 1712. About the age of twenty, she married a serjeant, with whom she travelled through France, Spain, Germany, Italy, and America, where she experienced many hardships in battle, as well as from conflicting elements by sea and land. She has been the mother of thirteen children, and retained her mental faculties to the last.

PORT-NEWS---PASSAGE, NOVEMBER 1.

ARRIVED,

Oct. 30th---Camden Packet; James, Harvey, Portsmouth, ballast; Diamond, [illegible], Jersey, bark, oats, and luggage. 31st---Ganfield Packet.

SAILED,

Oct. 30th---Tarantula, Vale, from Dublin, Cork, [illegible] goods; [illegible] and Packet.

31st---[illegible] Packet; Mary, Nicholson, before mentioned; Hope, Beale, Portsmouth, butter, bacon, &c.; Chancellor, [illegible], London, provisions, &c.; Norris Castle, [illegible], butter and bacon; William and Mary, Moody, Bristol, [illegible]; Friends, [illegible], Berwick Packet, [illegible], Bristol, live pigs, &c.; Friends, Wallace, Swansea; Mid-[illegible], Rees, Margaret, ballast; Williams and Thomas, Barnstaple, Plymouth, & [illegible].

Wind N. [illegible] this morning.

NOTICE.

THE BOARD of COMMISSIONERS for improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford, &c. having united the Offices of SECRETARY and BOOK-KEEPER, has appointed the 4th November to elect a suitable Person to perform the Duties of both. Application of Candidates may be left with the Acting Secretary until the 3d November; after that Day none will be received.

By order of the Commissioners,
ROBERT JACOB,
Acting Secretary.

Waterford, Oct. 30, 1816.

NOTICE.

GALWEY'S SUBSCRIPTION SALE

OF ELEGANT AND USEFUL FURNITURE,

HAVING nearly *Twenty Capital Prizes* and *Blanks*, and no Prize less than *Ten Shillings*, as heretofore advertised,

Is to commence Drawing the 20th of this Month.

He has still some Tickets for Sale, which he would recommend to his Friends and the Public to lose no time in purchasing, as many were disappointed who waited for the last day in the former Lottery, and could not procure them even at an advanced Price.

Waterford, Nov. 2, 1816.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

AT DUNGARVAN,

On Wednesday, the 6th Instant,

THE INTEREST in the DWELLING-HOUSE and CONCERNS of the late DAVID CARROLL, whereof 982 Years are unexpired, subject only to Forty Guineas per Annum.

A Large Sum of Money has been expended lately, in said Concerns being well adapted [illegible] ... to wit, in building a PUMP-HOUSE, STORE-HOUSE, OIL [illegible]ELLS, and SIX small DWELLING-HOUSES, [illegible] ... James Walsh, Esq. Attorney, Dungarvan, will shew the Premises.

A quantity of BRICKS, SLATES, FURNITURE, and other Articles, as expressed in printed Notices, will also be sold.

Dungarvan, Nov. 2, 1816.

TO BE LET,

For any Term of Lives or Years as may be agreed on,

ABOUT NINETEEN ACRES of the LANDS of BALLYMOUNTAIN, in the County of Kilkenny, and within Two Miles of the Bridge.

Apply to Alderman WILKINS.

November 2, 1816.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 4TH INSTANT, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

At Mr. N. HEARN's Stores, Alexander-Lane,

TWO HUNDRED BUNDLES of PAPER, of various descriptions, partly damaged on board the *Saint Patrick*, from Cork to Dublin.

The Sale will be worth the Attention of GROCERS, as the Paper will be set up in Lots agreeable to Purchasers. Approved Bills at Two Months will be taken in Payment for any Quantity exceeding £20.

Waterford, Nov. 2, 1816.

FIELDING, *Auctioneer.*

RENT AUCTIONS,

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

THE following STOCK will be sold on the following Days, at the following Places, for the payment of Rents, viz.

AT FILLTOWN,

On THURSDAY next---Milch Cows, Bulls, Heifers in Calf, Sheep, Lambs, &c.

AT MULLENBEG,

On FRIDAY next---Milch Cows, Heifers, Calves, a Bull, Horses, Hay, and Corn.

AT DOWLIN,

On SATURDAY next---Milch Cows, a Bull, some Rams, a few Lambs, and Hay.

AT TUBBERNABRONE,

On SATURDAY next---Milch Cows, and Sheep.

AT CASHILL,

On SATURDAY next---Horses, and some Hay.

AT GURTEESH,

On SATURDAY next---Heifers, Bullocks, and Horses.

These Auctions to begin each Day about Noon. The four last-mentioned Town Lands all join---so that the Auctions on them may conveniently take place all on the same Day, as above appointed.

The greater Part of the above Stock is of excellent quality, having been bred or bought in by Persons reckoned the best Judges of Cattle in this part of the Country.

All the said Places, where the Auctions are to be held, are situate near BESSBOROUGH. Notices of these Cants were posted on the 31st of last Month in neighbouring Market Towns.

TERMS, CASH.

November 2, 1816.

STAMP OFFICE, DUBLIN.

24TH OCTOBER, 1816.

THE COMMISSIONERS of STAMPS in Ireland give Notice, that they have caused Paper of a particular Kind and Texture to be prepared for the Purpose of being stamped or marked with the Duties respectively by Law payable upon SUMMONSES or PROCESSES, and upon the COPIES thereof, whereby the Defendant or Defendants shall be required to appear or answer the Plaintiff's Bill, or to appear before any Recorder, Chairman, Assistant Barrister, Seneschal, or Steward of a Manor Court, or other Judge or Officer, in any Proceeding in a summary way by Civil Bill; and also upon DECREES which shall be made or pronounced by, or any Warrant which shall issue under the Hand and Seal, or Hand only, of any Recorder, Chairman, Assistant Barrister, Town Clerk or Seneschal, or by any Judge of Assize, or other Judge whatsoever, in Causes heard by Civil Bill; and also upon any RECOGNIZANCE on any Appeal from any Decree or Dismiss, by whomsoever made or pronounced, in any Proceeding by Civil Bill; and also upon the RENEWAL of Decree or Dismiss, by whomsoever made, on any Proceeding by Civil Bill; and also upon DISMISSES made or pronounced by any Recorder, Chairman, Assistant Barrister, or Judge of Assize; in the Substance of which Paper, so prepared, the Words "STAMP OFFICE," and also the Word "PROCESS," are visible. And the said Commissioners also give Notice, that any such Summons or Process, or Copy thereof, Decree, Recognizance, Renewal, or Dismiss, which, after the Expiration of one Month from the Date hereof, shall be written or printed upon Paper, other than as aforesaid, though the Stamp Duties marked or impressed thereon may be of the Amount by Law required, or of any greater Amount, shall be of no other effect than if they had been written or printed upon Paper not marked or stamped. And all Persons who shall write or print any such Summons or Process, or Copy thereof, Decree, Recognizance, Renewal, or Dismiss, save on Paper so prepared as aforesaid, and having in the Substance thereof the Words aforesaid, shall incur such Penalty as they would be liable to in case such Summons or Process, or Copy thereof, Decree, Recognizance, Renewal, or Dismissal, had been written or printed on Paper not stamped.

By Order of the Commissioners,
PETER HOLMES, Sec.

GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that the CORNWALLIS Packet, Captain STACEY, 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.

For Freight, &c. *Letters, post paid*, of the Captain, at the Commercial Hotel, Mall, or of Mr. WILLIAM PARSONS, Agent, Quay, Waterford.

N. B. Similar Vessels sail from Bristol for Waterford the same days.

*** The Cork and Bristol GOVERNMENT VESSELS sail from Cork and Bristol every Tuesday and Saturday.

Waterford, Nov. 2, 1816.