OLD BAILEY, NOV. 5.

ATROCIOUS BURGLARY.

Elizabeth Fricker, *William Kelly*, *James Hitchen*, and *Peter Kelly*, were capitally indicted, for that the said William Kelly and James Hitchen, being with Elizabeth Fricker in the dwelling-house of Ann Ashworth, did steal a gold watch, chain, and seals, value £100, a silver waiter, and divers other articles of silver plate and linen, her property, and did burglariously break out of the same; and Peter Kelly stood also charged with receiving the same, knowing them to be stolen. The said Elizabeth Fricker and Wm. Kelly were also indicted for aiding, abetting, counselling, and hiring the said other Prisoners to commit the burglary.

Mr. Gurney, for the Prosecution, opened the case to the Jury. The amount of the property stolen was to the enormous sum of upwards of £600. In this case there was indeed no eye-witness; but such a connexion of circumstances would be discovered as would remove all doubt from the most doubtful minds. An eye-witness, in the darkness of the night, might be mistaken; but when a train of facts was distinctly made out, there could be no error; and if they were sufficiently strong, the Prisoners must all be convicted.

Mrs. Ann Ashworth, on Sunday, the 28th of July, kept a house in Berner's-street. The Prisoner, Fricker, was her servant, and Hannah Holloway was another servant. On the night of the 28th witness went to bed before eleven o'clock, and was positive, before she went up stairs, the windows of the parlour and the street door were fastened. She arose before six o'clock, and went to the drawing-room, where she remained about ten minutes, and then returned to her dressing-room. About ten minutes before seven, Holloway came to her, and in consequence of her information the witness went down into the kitchen: she found the window open, and her writing-desk (which the night before was in the parlour) broken open. The street door was also open, and behind it was found a bottle with a little wine in it, and a tumbler. Another bottle behind the parlour door was discovered, with a candle in the mouth of it: it was one of the candles which had been burning in one of the silver candlesticks which had been stolen. The candle appeared to have been burnt in the bottle. The sideboard drawer also was broken open, whence a considerable quantity of plate was stolen. On Saturday, July 27, Fricker applied to witness to allow her to clean the plate, and particularly asked for a large silver waiter kept in witness's bed-room, which, for the three months, the whole of the time the Prisoner had been in her service, had never been cleaned by her. Fricker asked three times for it, and at last it was given to her after much solicitation. Some silver spoons were also, at the Prisoner's request, given to her. When witness went up to bed, Fricker came into the room and took up a silver candlestick. Witness asked what she was going to do with it, and she immediately put it down again. At the time the Prisoner was about to take the candlestick, she was reading, and if the candlestick were taken away, a rush-light would have been the only light left. On the Tuesday after the burglary, Fricker brought her a letter, about four o'clock, and asked to go out. Witness refused, and Fricker replied, "I must and shall go out; it is of consequence, and I will go." The Prisoner's clothes were then packed up in the kitchen. Mr. King, her opposite neighbour, gave her some information about a green pelisse, and upon looking for it she found it was gone.

Hannah Holloway was in July last cook to Mrs. Ashworth, and Fricker was her fellow-servant. On Sunday, the 28th of July, the female Prisoner went out about half-past seven in the evening, having previously obtained leave. She returned about ten, and about five minutes afterwards her mistress called her up into the parlour, gave her a green pelisse, and told her to take it up stairs into her bed-room. Witness did not see what became of the pelisse; she then went down into the kitchen, and told the Prisoner it was ten o'clock, and was time to go to bed. Fricker said, "It is very soon to go to bed yet." Witness raked the fire out of the grate, and then went into the parlour, expecting Fricker to follow. In a few minutes she heard the Prisoner raking the ashes out of the grate again, and witness went into the kitchen to see what Fricker was about. She asked, "What are you doing, why do you not come to bed?" The Prisoner said nothing, but sat down as if to read a book she had in her hand. Witness then went up to her mistress's bed-room, and in about a quarter of an hour Fricker came up, but presently went down again, saying, "I have forgotten the save-all: I must go down again for it." Witness and her mistress then went down stairs into the passage, and in a moment Fricker returned with the save-all. The front door and parlour window witness could swear were fastened. All three then went up stairs, Mrs. Ashworth first, witness next, and Fricker last. The Prisoner first went into her mistress's bed-room, and then came to witness's bed-room. Both slept in the same room, but not in the same bed. As soon as Fricker came into the room, she said, "O dear! I have left my book below." Witness remarked that it was in her mistress's room; but the Prisoner said, "No, I am confident it is on the kitchen table," and went down stairs for a few moments. She then came up stairs, undressed herself, got into bed, and read a little. The candle was put out by witness. It was not customary for the Prisoner to read in bed. Witness slept all night without being disturbed, and at six o'clock was awakened by Fricker, who said, "It is time to get up." Holloway was much surprised at this, as Fricker had never called her before, and the usual time for getting up was seven o'clock. Fricker scarcely ever rose until nine o'clock.---When witness got down stairs, the street door was open, and her mistress's writing desk in the kitchen broken open, and also the tea-caddy which was left in the parlour the night before. Upon seeing them she went to inform her mistress, and saw Fricker coming down stairs looking very pale. No mould candles, or any other candles, were ever burnt in any neck of a bottle. On the Tuesday following witness went to the butcher's, about four o'clock in the evening, and upon her return saw a tall thin man (William Kelly) standing at her mistress's door, talking to Fricker. She was certain the man was the Prisoner, William Kelly, now at the bar. Upon coming up to the door, both the Prisoners went out. Fricker returned in about an hour, and upon being asked by the witness why she had been so long, she said, "I went out to vent my mind to the person who was with me." There was a quarrel at the time between Fricker and her mistress, and there was no reason to suppose that the Prisoner intended to leave the house. Fricker packed up her clothes, as if intending to go out of the house. At six o'clock the same evening she was taken into custody.

Cross-examined.---It was not usual for Fricker to go to bed so early as witness, and she was generally asleep before the Prisoner came to bed.---On the night in question, Fricker appeared very much surprised at witness asking her to go to bed. The Prisoner rose at nine, and the witness at seven o'clock.

Samuel Black, officer at Bow-street, in consequence of information received at the office, went on the 28th of July to the Prosecutrix's house to examine. The street door had no key-hole on the outside, and therefore could not have been picked. There appeared to be no violence on the door.---On going down into the kitchen, Fricker said, pointing to the window, "that is the way they got in." He went with her to the outside. There were six flower-pots on the window sill, which sill was 4½ feet from the ground. All the pots had plants, which had grown a great part of the way above the first half of the window. Some days previous a crust was formed round the bottom of the pots by the rain, which enabled witness to ascertain with certainty that the pots had not been removed, and that no person could have got in at that window. Fricker still insisted that they must have got in at that window. No force either had been used at the back door, which was lined with iron, and no person could have entered, unless they had torn up some railings before the door. After that he searched the Prisoner's box, and first looked for plate, but found none. On the Tuesday Fricker was taken into custody by him, and on a second search of her box a piece of flannel was discovered in it. After the apprehension, witness asked her who the man was to whom she had been speaking the other day? She appeared very reluctant, and being further pressed, she said, "he is a tallyman (a hawking linen-draper, who received his money by small weekly allowances until the whole was paid), his name is Finch, and as I owe him 8s., I wanted to pay him. I became acquainted with him at Mrs. Clarkson's, in Kentish Town." Fricker declared herself to be a widow, and had been so for eight years: after the apprehension of Wm. Kelly, a box was produced containing the plate in question, and he claimed a piece of leather in it. There were two windows in the kitchen, one of which shut by shutters, and the other was open.

Two witnesses proved that William Kelly did not sleep at home on the night of the 28th of July. On Saturday, the 27th, Fricker called at his lodgings, but he was not at home. Several witnesses deposed, that, on the morning of the 29th of July, they saw two men, with a bundle wrapped up in a green baise, with a yellow border, call at different public-houses in the road to Brill-place, Somers Town, where Peter Kelly, the father, lived. They all spoke positively to W. Kelly, as being one of the men---and Mrs. Cooke, the landlady of the house in which P. Kelly lived, stated, decidedly, that Hitchen and Wm. Kelly came to Brill-place, on the morning of the 29th of July, with such a bundle as had been previously described. Mrs. Ashworth deposed, that she was robbed of a green baise similar to that in which the bundle was enveloped. In consequence of information received by the Police Officers, they succeeded, with great difficulty, in apprehending the three male Prisoners---they also discovered the stolen property, which, it appeared, Peter Kelly had taken in a wheel-barrow to the house of an old woman in the neighbourhood of Golden-square, to whom he stated, that the bundle consisted of servants' clothes.

Mr. John King lived in Berner's-street, opposite Mrs. Ashworth's house. About three weeks before the robbery he had an attack of the gout, and was confined to his house. On the Tuesday after the robbery he saw the Prisoner, William Kelly, lurking about Mrs. Ashworth's house, and presently perceived Fricker come out of the house of the Prosecutrix, go directly to Kelly, and give him something. They both walked away. Knowing of the robbery, it excited witness's suspicion, and he sent his son over to inform Mrs. Ashworth of the circumstance.

Alfred King, son of the last witness, corroborated his father's statement. The bundle which Fricker had given Kelly appeared to be green silk, and was concealed under her apron.

Mrs. Ashworth identified the articles produced. A very considerable part of the plate had not been found.

The case for the Prosecution being here concluded, the Prisoners were called upon for their defence. Elizabeth Fricker expressed her innocence.

William Kelly being next called up, said, that he could not allow innocent persons to suffer through his own imprudence, and begged leave, therefore, to address the Court. He had taken his trial to do them that justice from his hands which they had a right to demand. "I confess to the Court and Jury most solemnly, that I am the only guilty Prisoner at the bar, and the other persons who are at my side have been brought to this wretched situation through misrepresentation. With respect to Peter Kelly, he is my aged and decrepid father, whose innocence is evident; and with regard to Hitchen, if he is convicted, his situation will be still more deplorable: he has a helpless father and mother, and an invalid sister, to support by his labour, and if they are deprived of it they must starve. As to the Prisoner Fricker —— "

The Common Sergeant here interrupted the Prisoner. "You are called upon to say whatever you please in your own defence. Whatever you know with respect to the other Prisoners you cannot disclose, for in the situation in which you stand you cannot be admitted to give evidence, as your assertion is no proof on their behalf."

Wm. Kelly.---"I have to express the innocence of them all."

The Common Sergeant repeated what he had already stated to the Prisoner.

William Kelly.---"With respect to myself, then, I will not take up the time of the Court, for I confess myself guilty, not of committing the burglary, but as being an accessary. The house was entered by a little boy, and no one else knows any thing about it."

A vast number of other witnesses were then called, and all the Prisoners received a good character.

The Common Sergeant having occupied nearly two hours in summing up the evidence,

The Jury, with very little hesitation, brought in their verdict---Elizabeth Fricker and William Kelly, Guilty of the burglary; Peter Kelly, Guilty of receiving stolen goods; and James Hitchen, Not Guilty.

As soon as the verdict was pronounced, the Common Sergeant addressed the Prisoners at the bar. Fricker, he observed, had been guilty of a double crime, not only in committing the burglary, but in all probability of being the first cause of leading that young man, William Kelly, into the unfortunate situation in which he was now placed. He desired them both to prepare for another world, for without doubt they would not be suffered to live any longer in this. As to the Prisoner, Peter Kelly, it was a very melancholy thing to see a father bring up his son to the perpetration of such heinous crimes; and as a wicked receiver of stolen goods, he would be sentenced to 14 years' transportation; that would be the punishment that would be passed upon him for such an atrocious crime.

Fricker and William Kelly appeared to be resigned to their fate, and were taken from the bar without uttering a syllable.

REPORTED ESCAPE OF BONAPARTE.

Paris, Nov. 1.---The intelligence of the attempt made to deliver Bonaparte circulates already throughout Paris, and the silence observed in the papers on the subject has no other effect than to induce an opinion, that the attempt has been successful. This success is also confidently asserted, upon the authority of a letter from the port of Cette, of which letter I give you the substance, such as it has been communicated to me.

Some French refugees in the United States, among whom, it may be remembered, is Joseph, the brother of Bonaparte, lately fitted out a vessel, ostensibly for a commercial purpose, but in reality well armed and manned, for the hostile purpose of delivering the captive at St. Helena. The preparations for this expedition having escaped the vigilance of the French and English Consuls at New York, the vessel sailed from that port, and, after a propitious passage, came in sight of the English vessel stationed off the island: the latter, boarded by surprise, surrendered after a gallant resistance. The enterprising crew, then, under false colours and false pretences, together with the assistance of some agents in the island, obtained leave to enter the harbour and land their cargo. But, no sooner had they landed themselves in sufficient numbers to attempt the execution of their design, than a desperate combat ensued between them and the garrison, in which the former are stated to have prevailed. Having thus become masters of the island, this chivalrous party effected their purpose, hastily embarking the Imperial Captive, with whom they set sail for the United States, and landed at length at Philadelphia. Marshal Grouchy is mentioned as the Commander of this extraordinary expedition.

It is stated here, in corroboration of this fact, strange as it may appear, that all the letters coming from Malta, Leghorn, and other ports in the Mediterranean, agree in the main parts of this intelligence.

Castlebar, Nov. 7.---We had only just put to Press on Monday last, when an account reached us of a burglary and ferocious robbery, attended with most aggravated circumstances, on the night preceding, at the house of Ballylahan, the residence of the Rev. Mr. Gorge, near Foxford, in this county. This respectable Gentleman, (a native of the county of Meath, we believe,) has only, within the last week, taken possession of the living of Foxford, and is a perfect stranger in that country; it is not, therefore, to any objection to his character or conduct that the disgraceful and inhospitable reception he experienced is to be attributed. On Sunday night, his house was forcibly entered by about a dozen persons, well armed, who rifled it of every article that was valuable & portable, including cash to the amount of £100, two or three watches, and a considerable quantity of plate. Every thing that the villains conceived to be useless to them, or which in their possession, might lead to discovery, they destroyed upon the spot---they broke the windows and all the brittle ware in the house. One of them desired Mr. Gorge to fall upon his knees, that he may shoot him; and when the Gentleman courageously replied, that if he was to be shot, it must be standing, the unmanly ruffian pulled the trigger, but Providence kept back the fire, which only flashed in the pan, when the fellow's anxiety to partake of the plunder, which he observed his companions dividing too freely amongst themselves, diverted him from the purpose he had conceived, of taking away the life of Mr. Gorge. They stripped the rings from off Mrs. Gorge's fingers, and even deprived her of the clothes with which she had hastily and loosely covered herself at the moment of their unseasonable visit. They were offered the keys of the several boxes and locking-up places in the house, which they declined using, preferring to beat them in with the but-ends of their muskets, of which they had several in good condition. When they were going away, Mr. Gorge asked them to return him an old watch, not intrinsically valuable, but which had been the property of many of his ancestors, and the ruffians refused him this inconsiderable article of their rich booty.

As the outrage has been committed, we are not sorry that it was thus violent and shameful; and as he has not suffered in person, and will, of course, not be permitted to suffer in property, we do not even lament that it has been perpetrated on an unprotected, unsuspecting, and respectable stranger; because, to the great credit of all classes, those very circumstances have produced in them a more than ordinary interest, and powerfully stimulated to exertions which, we delight to say, have been successful in causing the apprehension of some, and completely routing the whole of this nefarious gang, which has of late infested the Barony of Gallen.

We proceed to relate the particulars of these pleasing facts:---On Tuesday, Neal Horkan, one of the Swineford yeomen, obtained information that several of the robbers were at a house at Currian, within three miles of Swineford. He communicated the matter to Messrs. Cosgrave and Giles, revenue officers, and the three agreed to proceed to the place, with three other yeomen, (Serjeant Cassidy, —— Brabazon, and Doyle,) in coloured clothes, and armed only with bayonets. to prevent suspicion. Mr. Cosgrave took out his fowling-piece and dog. They approached the house separately, but when they all came near it, two shots were fired at them from within, and as the officers and yeomen surrounded it, the firing was for some time continued, without, however, doing any injury. It being impossible, in this state of affairs, to seize any of the gang, Mr. Cosgrave set off to Swineford for a party of the 68th Light Infantry, leaving the others to watch the house. Soon afterwards the robbers, five in number, rushed out; three of them escaped---the fourth, a man of the name of M'Gouran, was killed by a blow from Brabazon, the yeoman, of the heavy end of Mr. Cosgrave's fowling-piece, and the fifth, named Kavanagh, was secured and given in charge to Lieutenant Black, of the 68th, who had now arrived with his party, and by whom the Prisoner was conducted before Patrick Kelly, Esq. of Highpark Lodge, where he underwent a close examination and made some important discoveries, which led to the immediate apprehension of three other accomplices, named Walsh, Gallagher, and M'Nally.---*Mayo Constitution.*

A few nights before the above-mentioned robbery, the house of a Mr. Davit, more to the north, in the same quarter of the country, was forcibly entered, it is to be presumed by the same gang. They put the maid servant to torture, by severely burning her, in order to learn from her where the money, which they supposed to be in the house, was deposited. They took away about ten guineas. The daughter of Mr. Davit, we are informed, contrived to conceal herself, with a more considerable sum, between the head of her bed and the wall.---*Ibid.*

Advertisement Extraordinary.---A young gentleman, travelling last week in the county of Armagh, amused himself by reading the numerous notices affixed to a pump, in a central part of a respectable country town; among them he found the following, which he copied as a curiosity:

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

To enable me to leave the house which I have for these last five years inhabited, in the same plight and condition in which I found it,

500 Live Rats,

For which I will gladly pay the sum of £5 sterling; and as I cannot leave the Farm attached thereto in the same order in which I got it, without at least

Five Millions of Docks, or Dockins,

I do hereby promise a farther sum of £5 sterling for said number of Dockins.

(Signed)

Dated 31st Oct. 1816.

N. B. The Rats must be FULL GROWN, and no *Cripples.*

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,993. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1816. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

MR. CHAMBERS,

SURGEON in the Navy, and for the last Three Years Sole Professional Superintendant *of the* North Sea Fleet, *most respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Inhabitants of Waterford, of his having settled in* Baronstrand-street, *with an intention of practising the different Departments of his Profession.*

He most solicitously trusts, that those vast practical Advantages, which alone an immense Public Service can supply, may entitle him with Confidence to offer himself to the Public as an Operating and Consulting Surgeon.

☞ *Gratuitous Attendance on the Poor.*

Waterford, Nov. 14, 1816.

TO BE LET,

TWO EXCELLENT STABLES,

At the Rere of Counsellor M'Dougall's *House.*

Apply to P. M'Dougall.

Waterford, Nov. 14, 1816.

TO BE SET, FOR EVER,

THE LODGE QUARTER OF BALLINESSUSSELEGH,

BONMAHON.

Apply to Sir Thomas Osborne. November 3, 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.

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.

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.

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 Boarding Timber-Yard, having a good Frontage in front, and will be let with the Corn Store, or separately.

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

Application to be made to GEORGE IVIE, *Attorney.*

Waterford, August 3, 1816.

TO BE LET.

FROM THE 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.

NOTICE.

GALWEY'S SUBSCRIPTION SALE

OF ELEGANT AND USEFUL FURNITURE,

CONTAINING ONLY 250 TICKETS,

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

Is to commence Drawing the 25th 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.

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.

HOPS.

P. & P. NEVINS

DAILY EXPECT THE ARRIVAL OF

84 *Pockets, and* 8 *Bags* } *of Prime New HOPS,*

Which they will then offer for Sale by Auction.

Charles-Street, 11th Mo. 8th, 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."—1816.

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, executed,

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.
Alison'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 Detergent Lotion.
Godbold's Vegetable Balsam.
Whitehead's Essence of Mustard and Pills.
Roche's Embrocation for the Hooping Cough.
Durgan's Balsam of Licorice.
Cundel's Balsam of Honey.
Davidson's Corn Plaister.
Prepared Jamaica Ginger.
Huxham's Tincture of Bark.
Bennett's Worm Powder.
Anderson's Pills.
Rymer's Lozenges, &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.

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. Waterford, Oct. 30, 1816.

AS the LANDS of PRIEST HAGGARD (before advertised in this Paper) have not been disposed of by Auction, Proposals will be received for their Purchase by Private Contract, addressed to Sir John Newport, Bart. or Messrs. Ivie and Burke, until the first of December next. Nov. 7, 1816.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 29TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,

For such Term of Years as may be agreed on,

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

Apply to Nicholas Knox, Bridge-street.

Waterford, Aug. 10, 1816.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—NOV. 15.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Butter, first quality,	90	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,	38	0	40	0	
—— scalded,	35	0	37	0	
Beef,	00	0	00	0	
Pork Offal,	16	0	17	0	
Oatmeal,	20	0	21	0	
Flour, first quality,	00	0	00	0	per Bag.
—— second,	00	0	00	0	
—— ditto (new),	66	0	74	0	
—— third,	44	0	56	0	
—— fourth,	36	0	40	0	
Wheat (new),	30	0	50	0	per Barrel.
Barley (new),	16	0	17	6	
Oats, potato (new),	15	6	00	0	
—— common (ditto),	14	6	00	0	
Coals, Whitehaven,	4	4	0	0	
—— Newport,	4	2	4	4	
—— Swansea,	4	0	4	4	
Tallow, rough,	7	0	8	6	per Stone.
Potatoes, by weight,	0	5	0	0	
—— by measure,	0	7	0	10	
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	8	

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.

1401 Barrels Wheat,	Averaging	12 4s. 5½d.
3111 —— Oats,		0 16s. 5 d.
1572 —— Barley,		0 17s. 0 d.

ARTIFICERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF IRELAND.

[FROM THE DUBLIN GAZETTE.]

As several artificers and manufacturers of Ireland have, from time to time, gone into foreign countries to exercise their several callings, contrary to the Laws, the following Abstracts of Acts of Parliament of his present Majesty, for preventing such practices, are published for the information of persons who may be ignorant of the penalties they may incur by disobedience to them; and it will be observed, that such penalties likewise extend to those who are any ways concerned or instrumental in the sending or enticing artificers or manufacturers out of Ireland, or in the exportation of the tools and instruments used by them, as well as to the artificers or manufacturers themselves.

Statute 25 Geo. III. Chap. 17.

"If at any time after the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, any person or persons shall contract with, or entice, persuade, endeavour to persuade, solicit or seduce, any manufacturer, workman, or artificer of or in linen, wool, mohair, cotton, or silk, or of or in manufactures made up of linen, wool, mohair, cotton or silk, or any of the said materials mixed one with another, or of or in iron, or any manufacturer, workman, or artificer, of or in any other of the manufactures of this kingdom, of what nature or kind soever, to go out of this kingdom into any foreign country, not within the dominions or belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, and shall be lawfully convicted thereof, upon any indictment or information to be preferred or brought against him, her, or them, in his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at Dublin, or by indictment at the Assizes for General Jail Delivery for the County wherein such offence shall be committed, the person or persons so convicted shall, for every artificer, workman, or manufacturer, so by him, her, or them respectively contracted with, enticed, persuaded, solicited, or seduced, severally forfeit the sum of Five Hundred Pounds of lawful money of this kingdom, and shall also suffer imprisonment in the common Jail of the County where such offender or offenders shall be respectively convicted, for the space of twelve calendar months, without bail or mainprize, and until such forfeiture shall be paid; and in case of a further conviction, in manner before prescribed by this Act, for or upon a second or other subsequent offence of the same kind, the person or persons so again offending shall, upon every second or other subsequent conviction, severally forfeit, for every person so by him, her, or them respectively contracted with, enticed, persuaded, solicited, or seduced, the sum of One Thousand Pounds of lawful money of this kingdom, and shall also suffer imprisonment in the common Jail of the County wherein such offender or offenders shall be respectively convicted, for the space of two years, without bail or mainprize, and until such forfeiture shall be paid.

"If any person or persons in this kingdom shall, upon any pretence whatsoever, load or put on board, or cause to be loaded or put on board of any ship, vessel, or boat, which shall not be bound directly to some port or place in Ireland or Great Britain, or to some other of the dominions of the Crown of Great Britain, any such tools or utensils as are commonly used in, or are proper for the preparing, working up, or finishing of the linen, woollen, or silk manufactures, or any or either of them, or any parts or parcels of such tools or utensils, by what name or names such tools or utensils shall or may be called or known, the person or persons so offending shall, for every such offence, not only forfeit and lose all such tools and utensils, or parts or parcels thereof, which shall be so loaded or put on board, as aforesaid, but also the sum of Two Hundred Pounds of lawful money of this kingdom; and in case such tools or utensils shall be loaded or put on board of any ship, vessel, or boat, which shall be bound to any port or place in Ireland or Great Britain, or to some other of the dominions of the Crown of Great Britain, then, and in every such case, the master or commander of every such ship, vessel, or boat, shall give security, by bond, in the penalty of One Thousand Pounds, conditioned for the landing of such tools and utensils at the port or place for which such ship, vessel, or boat, shall be bound as aforesaid.

"It shall and may be lawful to and for any officer of his Majesty's customs or excise in this kingdom, to seize and secure, in some or one of his Majesty's warehouses, all such tools or utensils, by this Act prohibited to be exported, as such officers shall find or discover to be laid or put on board of any ship, vessel, or boat, which shall not be bound directly to some port or place in Great Britain or this kingdom, or to some other of the dominions of the Crown of Great Britain.

"If the captain or master of any ship, vessel, or boat in this kingdom shall knowingly permit any of the said tools or utensils, by this Act prohibited to be exported as aforesaid, to be put on board his said ship, vessel, or boat, every such captain or master shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of £100 of lawful money of this kingdom; and if the said ship, vessel, or boat, belongs to his Majesty, his heirs, or successors, then the captain or master thereof shall not only forfeit the sum of £100, but shall also forfeit his employment, and be incapable of any office or employment under his Majesty, his heirs, or successors.

"And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that one moiety of the respective forfeitures, by this Act inflicted upon offenders against the same, shall, when recovered, go and be applied to the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the other moiety to the use of the person who shall sue and prosecute for the same respectively.

Statute 31 Geo. III. Chap. 23.

"If any person in this kingdom shall load or put on board, or cause to be loaded or put on board, of any ship, vessel, or boat, which shall not be bound directly to some port or place in this kingdom, or Great Britain, or to some of the dominions of the Crown of Great Britain, any machine, engine, tool, press, paper, utensil, or implement whatever, commonly used in or proper for the preparing, working, or finishing of any manufacture of or in steel, iron, brass or other metal, or of any manufactures in said Act mentioned, or any parts or parcels of any such machine, tool, or implement, by whatever name or names any such machine, tool, or implement shall or may be called or known, or any model, plan, or description of any machine, tool, or implement, used in, or proper for the preparing, working up, or finishing of any of the said manufactures; shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds, to be recovered in such a manner as by the said Act is prescribed in respect of any forfeiture for such similar offence against the said Act; and in case any such machine, tool, or implement, or any model, plan, or description thereof, shall be loaded or put on board of any ship, vessel, or boat, which shall be bound to any port or place in this kingdom, or Great Britain, or to some of the dominions of the Crown of Great Britain, the master or commander of every such ship, vessel, or boat, shall give the like security by bond, with the like condition, as by the said Act is required, in respect of so putting on board any of the tools or utensils in the said Act mentioned; and such certificate thereof shall be given, as by the said Act is required; and every ship, boat, or vessel, which shall have on board any such machines, tools, or implements, or any such model, plan, or description thereof as aforesaid, before such security and certificate shall be given, with all her guns, ammunition, and apparel, shall be forfeited; which forfeiture shall be recovered, and the produce thereof disposed of, in such manner as in the said Act is directed.

"And be it further enacted, that every officer of his Majesty's customs or excise in this kingdom be, and he is hereby empowered to seize and secure and machines, tools, or implements, or models, plans, or descriptions thereof, by this Act prohibited to be exported, as fully as by the said Act such officer is empowered to seize and secure any of the tools or implements thereby prohibited to be exported, any such machines, tools or implements, models or plans, shall be disposed of as in the said Act is mentioned; and every captain or master of any ship, vessel, or boat, who shall knowingly permit any such machines, tools, or implements, models, plans, or descriptions thereof, as aforesaid, to be exported, which are by this Act prohibited, shall incur such forfeiture and incapacity as in the said Act is prescribed with respect to any such offence against the said Act committed by any captain or master of any ship, vessel, or boat; and every officer of the revenue who shall take, or knowingly or willingly suffer to be taken, any entry outward, or shall sign any cocket, warrant or sufferance, for the shipping or exporting of any of the machines, tools, implements, plans, or models, by this Act prohibited, shall incur such forfeiture and incapacity as is by the said Act inflicted for any similar offence, to be recovered and disposed of in the same manner as in the said Act is mentioned, respecting the same.

DAMAGED CORN.

To the Editor of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR---The great complaint of this year's crop is, that the weather, and want of sun to harden it, before cut down, makes it soft, raw, and not fit for the market. This may be cured by keeping it a few months, airing, and drying, and turning it over, when it will harden and recover its colour, and then be fit for market. Perhaps few men have more experience in recovering damaged grain than I have had. I was Commissary at Ostend for the British army, when commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of York. The contractors were Melville and Woolfe, of Holland, for supplying the British army with oats, which they sent to me for supplying the whole army. Some of the cargoes, by bad weather and contrary winds, long shut up in the vessels, were, on their arrival, fit only to be thrown overboard, and I certainly should have condemned them, but was short of oats to supply the cavalry, and must try to recover what I could. I took it into my receiving store, kept tossing it about and airing it. The clogged dirt dried, and blew off in dust: the oats recovered their colour and turned out good grain. General Sir Robert Loudie came to Ostend, with one of his Quarter-masters, on some business; and the latter, in prowling amongst my stores, happened to see a cargo in this condition, and informed Sir Robert. I was ordered by General Stewart, our Commandant, to meet him and Sir Robert, at my receiving store, at a set hour: he then sent up his Quarter-master to bring him down a sample of the oats, and asked him, "If these were fit for the King's cavalry?" He answered, "No, Sir Robert, these oats would kill all the cavalry in Europe." General Stewart then said, "We must condemn them." "No, Gentlemen," I replied, "you cannot condemn any of my stores till they are offered you. If they are never recovered they will never be issued. Pray, General Stewart, have I ever sent you any bad oats, or have you ever had a complaint from any of the cavalry on this station?" He replied, "No, Commissary, I never have; and I think, Sir Robert, the Commissary is right; we have nothing to do with his stores till they are offered to us." I carried them to my delivering store and said to them, "These are the oats I deliver; they are in good order; yet some of these oats I received in as bad condition as those you want to condemn." One cargo, however, I received, was so bad, that it was the opinion of all the bakers that it never could be of any use. I called a survey and condemned it. I wrote to Melville and Woolfe, that I could not receive it for Government, but should hold it for them, and try to get for it what I could for their account. I informed the Commissary-General, and put it in a store by itself; I kept tossing and tumbling it about, to try and make the best of it for them, as their agent. I was soon after in want of oats, and found that, by constant turning, these oats had recovered themselves; I informed the Commissary-General, who desired me to send him a sample; he wrote me back that the 10 sacks I had sent him were delivered to the Duke of York's horses, and he never saw better oats, and to send them all up.

Some years before, I was Captain of a ship, and was chartered in London to load wheat at Mogadore, for Leghorn. The cargo was much wet with salt water in bringing on board, and was then shut up in the hold during a long passage, till I arrived in Leghorn roads. When I ordered the hatches to be opened, a smoke and heat issued from the hold, as if the ship was on fire; the people could not stand upon it for heat; it was all covered with a white mould, like hoar frost, and run together into a solid lump. I supposed the cargo was ruined, and was afraid the ship would be burnt. I made them dig me out a sample to carry ashore to the merchant, and to make my protest. I put the sample in the boat, and went ashore to the Lazaretto, where I met the merchant, and told him the cargo was ruined, and I had brought ashore a sample, and desired it to be handed out of the boat; but how was I surprised to see a sample of fine loose corn, till I was assured it was the same I had put into my handkerchief; the air between the ship and the shore had dissolved the lump, and changed the colour. The merchant laughed, and said it was a fine cargo, when aired and passed through the spout, and it turned out so. Many cargoes are lost for want of proper management.

GIDEON DUNCAN.

Mayfield, November 3.

ANECDOTE OF BONAPARTE.---The employment of his confidential Secretaries was, of all kinds of slavery, the least supportable. Day and night it was necessary to be on the spot. Sleep, meals, health, fatigue, nothing was regarded. A minute's absence would have been a crime. Friends, pleasures, public amusements, promenades, rest, all must be given up. The Baron de Maineval, and the Baron Fain, knew this by hard experience; but at the same time they enjoyed his boundless confidence, and the most implicit reliance on their discretion. One day, at two o'clock, the Emperor went out to hunt. He will, probably, as usual, be absent four hours, Maineval calculates. It is his father's *jour de fête*; he may, surely, venture to leave the palace for a short time. He has bought a little villa, and is desirous to present it to his beloved father, and to give him the title deeds. He sets out; the whole family is collected; he is warmly greeted. The present is given; the joy encreases; dinner is ready, and he is pressed to stop. He refuses---"the Emperor may return, and ask for me." "O, he won't be angry; you are never away." The entreaties redouble. At last he yields; and time flies swiftly when we are surrounded by those we love. In the mean time the Emperor returns, and even sooner than usual. He enters his cabinet. "Maineval! Let him be called." They seek him in vain. Napoleon grows impatient. They fear to tell him that he is absent; but, at last, it is impossible to conceal it. At length Maineval returns. "The Emperor has inquired for you---he is angry." "All is lost," said Maineval to himself. He makes up his mind, however, and presents himself. His reception was terrible.---"Where do you come from?---go about your business. I do not want men who neglect their duty." Maineval, trembling, retires; he did not sleep all night; he saw his hopes deceived, his services lost, his fortune missed; it was a dreadful night. Day at length came; he reflected---"he did not give me a formal dismission." He dressed himself, and, at the usual hour, went to the Emperor's cabinet. Some moments after the Emperor enters, looks at him, does not speak to him, writes a note, rises, and walks about. Maineval continues the task he has in hand, without lifting up his eyes. The Emperor, with his hands behind his back, stops before him, and abruptly asks---"What is the matter with you---are you ill?" "No, Sire:" timidly replies Maineval, rising up to answer. "Sit down---you are ill; I don't like people to tell me falsehoods. I insist on knowing." "Sire, the fear of having forfeited the kindness of your Majesty deprived me of sleep; it is possible that my countenance——" "Where were you, then, yesterday; tell me where were you?" Maineval told him the motives of his absence. "I thought this little property would gratify my father; his too grateful tenderness exacted from me the sacrifice of a few minutes, and I forgot myself." "And where did you get the money to buy this house?"---"Sire, I had saved it out of the salary which your Majesty condescends to assign me." The Emperor, after having looked at him steadily for a few minutes, said---"Take a slip of paper and write, The Treasurer of my Civil List will pay to the bearer the sum of eighty thousand francs." He took the draft and signed it. "There, put that in your pocket, and now let us set about our regular business."

DEATH OF MARCHIONESS WELLESLEY.---Intelligence of the death of the Marchioness Wellesley reached London on Thursday. Her Ladyship was a French woman, and only daughter of M. Pierre Roland. For some years past her Ladyship enjoyed a separate income of £4000 a year, which now reverts to the Marquis. His agent left town this morning for East Cliff, Kent, to communicate the melancholy event to his Lordship, who has been for some time at that place in a bad state of health.

NAVIGATION.---An instrument lately invented, and called a nautical indicator, promises to be of great utility to mariners and travellers. It is a representation of the circles and arches of the natural hemisphere, as far as they are necessary to the seaman and traveller, and when set to observe altitudes of the sun or a star, and at any time of the day or night, it affords a distinct view of the meridian altitude, zenith distance, azimuth, amplitude, true time, length of the day, and variation of the needle at the place of observation, without the possibility of any (not wilful) error, by placing the whole under the eye of the observer in the natural position. To a traveller by land, no other accompanying instrument than a spirit level is necessary to ascertain all the above articles. Such is the simplicity of the construction, that the application may be understood by almost any capacity in a few hours, by a mariner at first sight.

MAYORALTY FEAST.

A copy of the original Bill of Fare of an extraordinary feast given by William Mingay, Esq. on his being elected a second time Mayor of Norwich, in the fourth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1561, who, upon that occasion, entertained the Duke of Norfolk, the Lords, Knights, and Gentry of the County. Also the Speech of Mr. Johnny Martyn, a wealthy citizen, at the dinner, after grace was said:

	£	s.	d.
8 stone beef, 14lb. to the stone,	0	5	4
4 collars brawn, at 4d.	0	1	4
4 geese, at 4d.	0	1	4
8 pints butter,	0	1	6
A fore-quarter veal,	0	0	10
A hind-quarter ditto,	0	1	0
2 legs mutton, at 3d.	0	0	6
Loyn of mutton,	0	0	6
Shoulder of veal,	0	0	6
Breast and coast mutton,	0	0	7
6 plovers, at 2d.	0	1	0
14 brace partridges,	0	7	0
12 couple rabbits,	0	2	0
2 guinea-pigs,	0	1	8
8 fowls, at 3d.	0	2	0
12 mallards, at 3d.	0	3	0
3 dozen eggs at 4d.	0	1	0
2 bushels flower, at 9d.	0	1	6
16 loaves white bread,	0	0	4
18 loaves wheaten ditto,	0	0	9
3 ditto meslin ditto,	0	0	3
1 barrel strong beer,	0	2	0
1 ditto small ditto,	0	1	0
1 quarter wood,	0	2	2
Nutmegs, mace, cinnamon & greens,	0	0	3
4lb. barberries and sugar,	0	1	6
Fruits and almonds,	0	0	7
12 dozen oranges, at 3d.	0	3	0
Sweet water and perfumes,	0	0	4
2 gallons white wine,	0	1	0
2 ditto claret,	0	1	0
1 ditto sack,	0	3	0
1 ditto malmsey,	0	1	8
1 ditto bastard ditto,	0	1	0
1 ditto muscadine,	0	1	0
Total	£2	13	11

Maister Mayor, and may it please your Worship, you have feasted us this day like a King. God bless the Queen's Grace. We have fed plentifully, and now whilom (whilst) I can speak plain English, I heartily thank you, Maister Mayor, and so do we all; answer, boys, answer, bravo, bravo. Your beer is pleasant and potent, and will soon catch us by the caput, and stop our manners. And so huzza for the Queen's Majesty's Grace, and all her bonny browed dames of honour. Huzza for Maister Mayor, and our good dame Mayoress; huzza for his noble Grace of Norfolk, there he sits, God save him; huzza for all his jolly company, and all our friends round the county, who have a penny in their purse, and an English heart in their bellies, to keep out Spanish Dons and Papists with their faggots to burn our whiskers. Handle your jugs, shove it about, front your caps, and huzza for Maister Mayor, his brethren, their Worships, and all this jolly company.

A poetical English farmer going over his grounds one day, discovered a tolerably large stone; he was for some time puzzled what to do with it, whether he would take it to repair his barn or pig-house, or break it up to mend the roads. At last the thought struck him that it would make a very pretty grave stone for himself; accordingly, taking it home, he engraved on it the following lines:---

Here lieth the body of John Eldred;
That is, he will lie here when he is dead;
But at present he is alive,
Seventeenth of June, 95!

ASCENT OF MADAM REICHARD.

BERLIN, OCT. 29.---In the presence of his Majesty, the Royal Family, the Arch Prince Nicolas, many distinguished personages, and a brilliant assemblage, Madame Reichard undertook yesterday, about 12 o'clock, her 6th aerial voyage from the garden of the School of Physic, accompanied by Count de Ross. After the filling, they mounted the air provided with every necessary, and the Count threw into the air to flatter downwards many copies of appropriate verses.---The balloon was then freed from the retaining cords and rose gently over the surrounding trees. The strong wind, however, forced it down immediately, and the aeronauts brushed the top of a poplar. Madame Reichard, familiar with the management of her vehicle, calmly left the balloon to itself without throwing out any ballast; it quickly rose, and was hurried away with a southerly wind. At a great height it was distinctly seen to depart from its north-westerly direction, and turn to the north, vanishing in the clear atmosphere; at 8 o'clock in the evening, the adventurous travellers returned, having descended near Oranienberg, much pleased with their agreeable voyage.

FRENCH WATER WORKS.---The plan that is in agitation for supplying the city of Paris with water was among the many gigantic projects of Bonaparte, to all of which he had made a beginning, though few saw the middle, and fewer still the end. A river had been brought several miles on its way to answer this useful purpose, but there it stopped. The present Government, notwithstanding the depressed state of its finances, is willing to have the honour of completing the undertaking; and our New River Company, having at its command able engineers and experienced workmen, has been applied to to construct the necessary works. This the Members of the Company were willing to do, provided they could be supplied with a loan of sufficient magnitude to enable them to carry on the enterprise with effect. It was found on calculation, that as an immense length of iron pipe would be required for the works, and this was to be manufactured in Staffordshire for ready money only, not less than a sum of £150,000 would be necessary for the purpose.---The Bank of England, at the recommendation of Government, agreed to advance the money on proper securities; and the interference of the British Government was the more readily accorded, because the convenience of the inhabitants of Paris was combined with the employment of some thousands of workmen in Staffordshire during the winter. The French Government give the New River Company security for their advances by means of the shares of the water-works at Paris. The cast iron pipe will occupy a distance of 199 miles, and require 20,000 tons of iron, and 2,300 tons of lead.

GAS.---A new and improved method of generating gas has been tried at Fort Ellis, in Nova Scotia, which merits attention. Messrs. Harris and Harper took about six ounces of birch bark, and about two ounces of pitch pine knots, which they put into a metal tea-kettle, holding about a gallon; they secured the top with clay, to prevent the gas evaporating; and then placing the kettle on the fire, from five to seven minutes, the current of smoke began to play out of the nozzle of the kettle. To this they applied a lighted candle, and it communicated with the gas as quick as gunpowder, and continued burning with a clear and brilliant light, equal to three candles, for the space of one hour and thirty minutes. At the next trial, after cleaning the kettle of all the substances, so as to ascertain the effect of the bark alone, they put in ten ounces of birch bark, and lengthened the conductor with reeds or tuch pipes, and applied a lighted candle to the current issuing from the pipes, and it continued to give a most beautiful light for the space of three hours, without burning the reeds.

An experiment was tried last week by a gentleman of this city, to dry corn in the sheaf by means of a stove in the centre of a large room, which had been placed there for manufacturing purposes; and we have the pleasure to add, that the experiment completely succeeded. The wheat, which at eight o'clock in the morning was in a very wet state, was, at seven o'clock in the evening, in a fit condition for the miller. We beg to suggest to farmers in the northern counties the propriety of constructing brick flues round the interior of their barns, where, by setting the sheaves upright, they might dry a considerable quantity in twelve hours; and in rescuing their wheat from destruction they would find themselves amply repaid for the expense incurred.---*Dublin Paper.*

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

Seven Mails were due by Milford, and five by Dublin, when we went to Press, and the wind continued strong in opposition to their arrival.

We extract the following article from the *Dublin Evening Post*, and shall subjoin such observations as it seems to require:---

"In Waterford there has been a public Meeting, at which the Bishop of that Diocess presided. The Editor of the Waterford Paper lauds the magnificence of the donations which on this occasion were subscribed for the relief of the Sick Poor. We know not how to understand our worthy contemporary's notions of magnificence. They may, indeed, be very moderate; when compared with the donations of *Larne*, which amounted to £2000, the City of Waterford scraped together something under fifty guineas. Neither can we altogether agree with *The Waterford Chronicle* in celebrating the generosity of the Bishop who subscribed £10 on the occasion. If our memory does not fail us, the Bishop of Lincoln gave £100 on a similar one. Now, the Irish Bishopricks are generally richer than those of England, and we believe that Waterford, though not rich, is as wealthy as Lincoln; besides, it should be recollected, that the Bishop of Lincoln's "flocks" are fifty to one, in comparison to the Bishop of Waterford---Dr. Tomlin's place is not altogether a sinecure."

The Editor of the *Evening Post* has totally mistaken the nature of the proceedings which took place in this City, and he has equally erred in his conception of the statements which we sent forth upon the occasion; but we will do him the justice to express our full conviction, that the misapprehension into which he has fallen did not proceed from intention. We must, however, observe, that, as it was his design to make his comments on the Meeting, he was bound in candour to have perused, more carefully than he appears to have done, the account of the proceedings which was published in this paper. Had this been the case, we will venture to say for him, he would never have thrown out insinuations so unfounded, and so utterly unwarrantable. The object of the Meeting in this City was confined to one class of sufferers, the *Sick Poor*, and to them alone. It was not a Meeting for the relief of general distress, and we cannot conceive by what infatuation the Editor of the *Evening Post* has made that *general* which was merely *special* in it's design. Had it been intended to extend alleviation to every kind of privation, the donations would have been commensurate to such intention. In the year 1801, the Citizens of Waterford subscribed a sum exceeding three thousand pounds to meet the calamities which existed at the time, and we will assert without reserve, and without the fear of contradiction, that this City is as generous, or *magnificent*, if the *Evening Post* will have it so, as any place within the British Dominions. Although we have disclaimed fixing upon the Editor any thing like an imputation of a wilful perversion of the truth, yet we cannot conceal the feelings of indignation which charges so carelessly and so unjustly sent abroad have awakened; and that indignation is peculiarly heightened by the personal attack made upon the Lord Bishop of WATERFORD. It would become the Editor of the *Evening Post*, before he engages in the ungracious task of throwing out aspersions upon the character of any man, to ascertain the validity of the accusations he means to lay open to the Public. We have here to tell him, and we say it in a City where it's truth is known by the amplest experience, that there is not in the United Kingdom a Prelate more liberal in his gifts of Charity, or more laborious in promoting the interests of those Institutions which have Charity for their object, than the Bishop of WATERFORD. We lauded not the *magnificence* of his donation at the Meeting, nor the *magnificence* of any donations then made. We called the donations *liberal*, and represented them as fully shewing the generous spirit which prevailed, and we again say so. We affirm, that they were *liberal*, considering the limited object they had in view. Had more been required, more would have been given. "The City of Waterford," says the *Evening Post*, "scraped together something under fifty guineas." This language is most reprehensible. Comparatively speaking, a small portion of the Citizens of Waterford was assembled at the Meeting, and to these only a few subscribed at the time. Subscription was not the immediate object, but to make arrangements which were afterwards to be carried into execution, and only about a dozen Gentlemen came prepared to put down their money. Yet these have been converted into the Citizens of Waterford, and a sweeping censure has been passed upon all that inhabit it. Is this the honest justice which ought to guide the Press? In the last sentence of the *Evening Post* there is something which is not less iniquitous than the whole paragraph.---"Dr. Tomlin's place is not altogether a sinecure." If to preside over an extensive Diocess, if to have a multitude of laborious duties to discharge, and if to discharge these duties with the most upright zeal, and with the most unremitting fidelity, be a sinecure, then, indeed, may the Bishop of WATERFORD be said to have one in full enjoyment. Of the irony pointed against ourselves we have only to observe, that it has just as much merit as the rest of the imprudent and unfounded article. The Editor of the *Evening Post* is bound by every principle of honour to retract all that he has said, and we will not believe him capable of pursuing any other course.

The intimation relative to the use of Soda in baking has produced some inquiries, to which the following information will probably be deemed a satisfactory reply. In the case of unsound grain, Soda, dissolved in the water with which the meal is kneaded, is the best corrective that has yet been discovered. Several other alkalis would absorb the acid when evolved, as potash, chalk, or lime, but there is none so innocent, or safe, as Soda. Two ounces should be used for one stone of meal. It has been so used by many persons, and even when the corn was sound, and where the water was hard, they have found, that an ounce improved the bread. It is proper to add, that some care is necessary to see, that it be pure carbonate of Soda, and not, as is too often the case, adulterated with common salt, which may be known by the taste. If any person will make trial of one stone of the same meal with Soda, and of another without it, the result will give complete satisfaction. It will be wisest to purchase the Soda from a Druggist, as he cannot be imposed upon by an adulterated article.

There will be a visible Eclipse of the Sun on Tuesday next---but we must say *visible*, provided there shall be no interposition of that weather which has set at nought all signs and all predictions. The Eclipse will begin at 58 minutes past 7 in the morning---middle, 4 minutes past nine---end, 11 minutes past 10, A. M. On the 4th of December, there will be a visible Eclipse of the Moon. The Eclipse of the Sun, just mentioned, will be one of the greatest that will happen in this part of the World for many years.

The Treasurer for the SICK POOR acknowledges to have received the following Donations for the use of that institution:---

	£	s.	d.
Samuel Gatchell,	1	5	0
Robert Boardman,	1	2	9
Patrick Power, Tinhalla,	5	0	0
John Leonard,	30	0	0
A Person unknown,	3	2	9
Ditto Ditto	1	0	0

The Committee appointed to collect Donations and Subscriptions have handed to the Treasurer the sum of £101 16s. 4d. as the produce of the applications they have already made. Other applications remain to be made, and when the list of those who have given their money to the Committee shall be prepared, the names of the Contributors, and the sums they have given, are to be laid before the Public. These statements will surprise the *Evening Post*, as it will thereby discover, that there are some more Inhabitants in Waterford than it had imagined.

KILKENNY, NOV. 14.---Winter has set in with considerable severity in the north and west of this county. We have had some slight frosts in this neighbourhood, but nothing to interrupt the labours of the husbandman, and we beg earnestly to impress on farmers the importance of exertion to get up and cleanly and dryly to pit the potatoe produce. The outstanding corn will not suffer from frost, but the potatoes still in the ground, on which the subsistence of so large a portion of the population depends, may be ruined by further delay. There is every prospect, from the humidity of the earth and atmosphere, that the ensuing winter will be early and severe; consequently not a moment ought to be diverted from the labours of the field.

Our Corn market continues to be largely supplied, and the sales are brisk at advancing prices. Yesterday a few parcels of prime old oats brought 23s. New oats were at 15s. to 17s. Wheat varied, according to quality, from 30s. to 60s.---Prices of barley are nominal, very little being brought in here for sale. Bacon pigs are also looking up. Potatoes fetch 4d. to 6d. per stone.---*Moderator.*

DUBLIN CORN-MARKET.---There was but a moderate supply of grain at yesterday's market, and prime Wheat was rather higher than last week. The market chiefly consisted of very inferior samples, for which the demand was very dull. Prime old Flour considerably advanced in price, and but little remained unsold. There was a brisk demand for Oats, both for export and distillation, at an advance of 6d. and is likely to be higher.---Malt rose from 4s. to 5s. above last day's price, and the demand was steady.

CORK MARKETS.

(From the Southern Reporter.)

NOV. 14.---Before we proceed to quote the prices of our markets to-day, we feel it our principal duty to state, after the most diligent inquiries from the best and most disinterested sources of information, that the prospects for the country are becoming every day more alarming, and to suggest in the strongest terms the indispensable necessity of taking those precautions which can avert, or at least diminish, the calamitous consequences which must result from a deficiency of food, and which there is every reason to apprehend will be found. In support of this conviction, reluctantly forced upon our minds, and in corroboration of the authority upon which it is founded, it will be only necessary to refer to the concurring statements from every quarter of the Kingdom, the gradual but steady advance in the price of every description of Grain, and the general representation of the extreme badness of its quality, together with the still more important consideration, that it is now ascertained, beyond all question, that the Potatoe Crop is greatly deficient.

Since our last, and this day particularly, Grain of every denomination, but still generally of very inferior quality, has appeared in great abundance, owing to its not being in a state to keep---and has notwithstanding been eagerly bought up by the Brewers or Distillers, or for exportation, at considerably advanced prices. Wheat, of which good samples continued scarce, went off freely at 48s. 6d. downwards, some small parcels of very superior quality brought Fifty Shillings. Oats were brisk at 35s. down; and Barley also freely brought 48s. and in proportion for quality reached 50s. We understand Brewers have issued orders to their Country Corn Agents, to lay aside the use of the Winchester Bushel.

Oatmeal this day, 20s. per Cwt.

Potatoes---Minions 6½d. a 8d.---Apples 10d. a 1s.

On Sunday last, a Notice was posted on a tree, at the Chapel of Legan, near Colehill, in the County of Longford, signed by "Captain Murty," denouncing vengeance against all those that would take certain lands in that neighbourhood, or that would purchase any article whatever at auctions, which were to take place the following week---any one so offending, in defiance to this mandate, was to be visited with the weight of Captain Murty's Cards, &c. A young man, named M'Cormick, going to Chapel, had his attention engaged by the number of persons reading the above notice, and being informed of the purport of it, nobly came forward, tore the notice down, and told the people that it was such doings brought ruin on their country, and disgrace on their religion, by having such disgraceful and inflammatory writings posted close to their Chapel doors---and further said, that they might inform Captain Murty of what he had now said and done. On that same night his house was attacked, and two shots fired through the door, but he, being prepared, fired twice through the door also, on which they fled. We hope this young man will be protected by the Magistrates in that neighbourhood, as no doubt he will be marked as a victim by that infernal murderous system which still lurks throughout the country.

ISLE OF MAN, OCT. 24.---All expectation of a continued herring fishery appears nearly to have subsided; during the last fortnight very few have been taken, and altho' there is still an appearance of fish on the coast, the present tempestuous weather is quite sufficient to deter our most experienced fishermen from venturing in pursuit of them.

During the last ten days much corn has been cut and got stacked in this Island; we have notwithstanding to apprehend that the produce will be scanty and indifferent. The wheat crop has particularly suffered from the wetness of the season, and our flour is consequently high in price and of an indifferent quality. In the parishes of Kirk Lonan and Kirk Maughold there yet remains a great quantity of standing corn, some of which will never ripen.

Counsellor Clarke, his Majesty's Attorney-General for this Isle, arrived here on Saturday last, and having taken the usual oaths before the Hon. Lieutenant-Governor Smelt, is now prosecuting the duties of his responsible office. On Tuesday last, John Christian, Esq. of Ewanrigg Hall, in the county of Cumberland, a long absent and highly respected member of the House of Keys, also arrived here, and on the next morning proceeded from the Nunnery to Castletown to join his brethren of the Keys at their present sitting. It is expected that several matters of Legislative importance will at this meeting of the House come under their consideration; and we cannot but congratulate the country on the presence of these two gentlemen, both so eminently qualified to beneficially aid the deliberation of any legislative body.

As the schooner Barton, J. Thomas, master, from Ulverston, was about entering Douglas harbour last evening, between the hours of six and seven o'clock, the wind blowing strong from S. E. she by some unforeseen mismanagement ran the north side of the pier, and now lies on the beach between the pier and old fort much damaged in her larboard side. It is remarkable that, at the time this accident occurred, it was nearly as light as it usually is about eight o'clock of a winter's morning: the lamps were lighting on the pier, and several persons hailed the vessel and pointed out the error; but the master says it was at that time too late to bring her about, her sails being shortened, the sea running high, and the shore not half a cable's length distant. Her cargo consisted merely of a few oysters and flat-fish.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.---As a part of the fleet of Manks fishing boats, about seventeen in number, were proceeding homeward from Peel to Ramsey on Wednesday, the 23d inst., about seven o'clock in the evening, it came on to be thick and squally, when one of the boats, of which Daniel Boyd was master, having on board a crew of nine men, in endeavouring to pass between the land and a small bank called the Rue, situated betwixt Jorby Point and the Point of Ayre, struck upon that bank, and turning over, as it is supposed, the crew betook themselves to the small boat, which, in consequence of the sea running high, unfortunately swamped, and, melancholy to relate, these nine men, in the prime and vigour of life, were at once swallowed in a watery grave. What makes this event the more disastrous is, that one of the boats in company ran close alongside, and spoke the boat in question, a few moments before the accident is supposed to have taken place, but, from the darkness of the evening and the severity of the gale, could not observe the situation of the other so as to render assistance to the sufferers; this second boat also touched the same bank, but passed along without receiving any particular damage. We understand the names of those who perished were,

Daniel Boyd, Master, } Brothers.
Thomas Boyd,
William Mylrea, } Brothers.
James Mylrea,
John Collister, } Brothers.
—— Collister,
William Morrison,
James Corlett, and
John Cowle.

The Commissioners of the Harbours for the Isle of Man are at present erecting a large Beacon or Stone Tower upon Douglas Head, which we conceive will be essentially beneficial to Mariners, either coming to the port of Douglas or passing along the channel, a particular description of the bearings and appearance of which we shall communicate so soon as the Tower is finished.---*Isle of Man Gazette.*

HEAD POLICE OFFICE, DUBLIN.

ROBBERY.---On Monday last informations were sent to this Office, that the house of Lord Portarlington, at Emo Park, in the Queen's County, had been robbed the preceding night of a considerable quantity of wearing apparel, boots, shoes, &c. &c. A reward of twenty guineas was offered for the discovery of the thief, and a description was given of the person against whom suspicion existed, in consequence of which Peace Officers Waters, Smith, Manly, Gilbert, and Kelly, went on the look-out through various places. Yesterday morning, Gilbert succeeded in apprehending a man named Patrick Dunn, on whose person were found a pair of boots, a leather breeches, and a shirt, the property of his Lordship. He confessed the robbery, and stated, that he had formerly lived as servant with Lord Portarlington, and other gentlemen in that County; he said he entered the yard on Sunday evening, and stole up stairs, where he concealed himself until all were asleep, when, from his knowledge of the premises, he was enabled to go at once to the wardrobe, which he plundered, and effected his escape.---Smith proceeded to the Church-Inn, Thomas-street, where he found a carpet bag, full of shirts, shoes, boots, &c. &c. more of the stolen property: the remainder was found in a shop in Plunket-street, by Gilbert and Waters. The Prisoner was fully committed, to be transmitted to Maryborough, to be tried at the next Assizes.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Saturday last was the first "*Nisi Prius*" day of the present Term, and, "strange to tell," strong as the *predilection of Plaintiffs* is to commence Actions in this Court, yet not a single Record was entered for Trial on that day. But for Mr. Burton's argument, in the *second edition* of Guthrie and Sterne, the Court would have adjourned at its sitting. On this topic, we have the authority of Mr. Jackson, the Officer of the Court, for stating, that a similar lack of Records has not occurred on the first *Nisi Prius* day of any Term, in the Common Pleas, for the last thirty years. Hence, the glorious uncertainty of the law is beginning to lose "its occupation." What a blessing to society, if the business in the Courts should be thus checked for half a dozen of centuries.

The important *quare impedit* cause, in which the Earl of Clanrickarde was Plaintiff, and the Bishop of Clonfert Defendant, respecting the right of presentation to five valuable livings in the Diocess of Clonfert, came on to be tried at Bar, on Monday last, before the full Court of Common Pleas, and a Special Jury of the County of Galway. After the Plaintiff's case had for three days occupied the attention of the Court, the Plaintiff was non-suited. Had the Defendant gone into his case, it is supposed it would have taken up the remainder of the week.

On Tuesday morning, at eight o'clock, two villains entered the house of Mr. Wilson, of Camden-street, Dublin, with intent to rob it; but, being discovered before they could accomplish their purpose, the alarm was given, and they fled. One of them being followed by Mr. Dwyer, of Camden-street, turned upon his pursuer, and fired, fortunately without effect. We are happy to state that they were both taken.

Irish Stocks---Nov. 13.

Bank Stock	—
Gov. Deb. 3½ per cent.	77¼
Do. Stock, 3½ per cent.	77¼
Gov. Deb. 4 per cent.	[illegible]
Do. Do. 5 per cent.	[illegible]
Do. Stock, 5 per cent.	[illegible]
Treasury Bills, 5 per cent.	[illegible]
Grand Canal Loan, 5 per cent.	—
Do. 6 per cent.	—

Exchange 9¼ per cent.

MARRIAGES.---On the 23d of October, at Bourdeaux, Anthony Perrier, jun. of the City of Cork, Esq. to Jaquelina, second daughter of William Perrell, Esq. British Consul at Bourdeaux.---In Cork, Mr. John Whitney, to Harriett, eldest daughter of George Bickerton, Esq.

DEATHS.---In Limerick, William, the only child of Henry D[illegible], Esq.---At Garravacum, Portarlington, George [illegible], Esq.---Suddenly, at Inishannon, the Widow S[illegible], Innkeeper.---In Prussia-street, Dublin, [illegible]d.

PORT-NEWS—PASSAGE, NOVEMBER 15.

ARRIVED,

13th—Jane, Goulding, Whitehaven, coals, a market.
14th—None.

SAILED,

13th—New Bee, Jones, Liverpool—and Lamb, Williams, Bristol, wheat; New Speedwell, Patrick, Milford, ballast and the mail.

14th—Hope, Jones, London, provisions; Brothers, Propert—and True Briton, Jenkins, Milford, ballast; Constantia, Moyse, Swansea, ditto; Rising Sun, Budd, Shoreham, oats; Swiftsure, Williams, Liverpool, wheat; Rosa, Jeffery, Bristol, live pigs; Surprise, Maxsey, Bristol, passengers; Charles, Barry, Milford, the mail.

15th—Wind N. N. W. at 8 A. M.

R. T. POWER

OFFERS for Sale, about 100 Dozen PORT, SHERRY, and TENERIFFE, which he will sell cheap, for Ready Money. These Wines were imported direct, and are of the very best Quality.

His LINEN DRAPERY WAREHOUSE is well assorted with BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, and BRUSSELS QUILTS, English and Irish FLANNELS, DIAPERS, and SHEETING, yard-wide and seven-eighths LINENS, CAMBRICKS, LAWNS, and MUSLINS, new PRINTED GOODS, TABINETS, &c.

A great Variety of Vigonia and Lamb's Wool, Cotton, and Silk STOCKINGS.

Quay, Waterford, Nov. 16, 1816.

JOHN'S BRIDGE BREWERY.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET, this valuable Concern and Establishment, now at full work, and in perfect order. It is capable of making 15,000 Barrels of Porter and Beer yearly.

The Concern may, at a very trifling expense, be converted into a DISTILLERY, for which it's Situation has every Advantage. This Brewery will be worked, until disposed of, by the present Proprietors, Messrs. HUNT, LEONARD, and Co.

Application to be made (by Letters, post-paid) to Mr. JOSEPH A. LEONARD, at the Brewery.

Waterford, Nov. 16, 1816.

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS of INLAND EXCISE and TAXES have directed the Suspension of the Levy of the STILL FINES, under the Order of the 16th ultimo, to be continued for the further time of one Month from the 8th Instant, in consequence of the protracted State of the Harvest.

By order of the Commissioners,

EDWARD HARDMAN.

Excise-Office, Dublin, 12th Nov. 1816.

TO MERCHANTS.

A PERSON conversant with Accounts, who has been much abroad, and would make himself useful, wishes for Employment in a Compting-House. Security can be given. Please to address J. B. at the Printer's.

Waterford, Nov. 5, 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,

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 WEEKES.

November 2, 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 3 Miles of Waterford.

Proposals, in Writing, will be received by Sir THOMAS LAMOND, Bart. Ringsville, Waterford—or WILLIAM POWER, Esq. Pembrokestown, Waterford.

October 26, 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.

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. 23, 1816.