AMERICAN PAPERS.

WASHINGTON CITY, OCT. 17.---We have published to-day an account of the public Meeting at New Orleans, respecting the late attack on the Firebrand by a Spanish squadron. It would be uncandid, if not unjust, in us to omit stating, at the same time we publish these proceedings, that we have private information from New Orleans, that there were circumstances attending the transaction, which serve to palliate its apparent atrocity.

The information we have received we should not pretend to oppose to official information; but it has the sanction of a name, and appears to us to require a suspension of opinion until more full information is received. The particular facts stated to us by our correspondent, we should lay before our readers, if we could do so with propriety, before we receive confirmation of them.

Abstractedly viewed, the attack on the Firebrand, if she was known to be an United States' vessel, was a most wanton outrage, such as the Spanish Government would not in common prudence avow or authorise, since it is in the power of the United States at a word to strike to the vitals of Spain in her colonies. It is therefore probable the attack, base and dastardly as it is represented to have been, will be instantly disavowed by the Spanish Government, and its authors punished, or delivered up to us for punishment---an atonement, the demand of which must precede, and the concession of which will prevent war.

But if there are circumstances not generally understood in this case---for instance, if the Firebrand was many leagues westward of New Orleans, on the Spanish coast: if she was in company with a vessel loaded with munition of war from New Orleans, destined for a Mexican revolutionary province; if one of the most eminent barristers of New Orleans was on board the vessel (the General Jackson), thus in company with the Firebrand, as a supercargo; if the character of our armed schooner was in that situation liable to be mistaken, notwithstanding her colours, for a Carthagenian, or other Republican armed vessel; if there be any foundation for these and other circumstances, of which we are by letter assured, the case is certainly altered, and is involved in perplexity which it requires time and evidence to disentangle.

The event is an unfortunate one in any view, and we greatly lament it. We shall be grieved, however, if, urged on by the exasperation of the People of New Orleans, who are probably anxious for a war with Spain, our Naval Commanders should take into their own hands the remedy which it belongs to the Government only to apply. A war with Spain is perhaps not greatly to be deprecated, but yet not to be anxiously wished; and if we are engaged in war with her, let us see our way clear, and be well satisfied of the strength of our ground. A few days will afford us more satisfactory information."---*National Intelligencer.*

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF CHANCERY, Nov. 28.

BYRON *v.* JOHNSON.

Sir Samuel Romilly stated, that this was a bill filed by the Plaintiff, Lord Byron, against the Defendant, a bookseller in Cheapside and Oxford-street; and it prayed that the Lord Chancellor would grant an injunction to restrain the Defendant from publishing certain Poems which he had advertised as the works of the Plaintiff, but to which the Plaintiff was as much a stranger as any person in that Court. On the 13th of November instant, the Defendant caused the following advertisement to be inserted in *The Times* journal:

"Lord Byron.---A short time ago we little anticipated the pleasure of announcing a new work from the pen of this noble and justly admired author, which is this day published, uniform with his other works, price 5s. 6d. entitled, The Right Hon. Lord Byron's Pilgrimage to the Holy Land. To which is added, the Poem of The Tempest. Printed for J. Johnson, 98, Cheapside, and 335, Oxford-street."

On the same day, the Defendant published another advertisement in a Morning Paper, in these words---

"Lord Byron.---On the 16th instant will be published, uniform with the Noble Author's former works, the Right Hon. Lord Byron's Pilgrimage to the Holy Land. To which is added, the Tempest. Printed for J. Johnson, Cheapside, and 335, Oxford-street, and sold by all Booksellers. Of whom may be had, by the same Author, a new edition (the third), price 2s. 6d. Farewell to England; with three other Poems, viz. Ode to St. Helena, to my Daughter on the Morning of her Birth, and to the Lily of France."

As soon as these advertisements appeared, Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street, convinced that they were no less impositions on the Public than injurious to himself, drew up the following statement, which appeared in a Morning Paper of the 16th instant:---

"Lord Byron.---The Public are respectfully informed, that the Poems lately advertised under the titles of Lord Byron's Pilgrimage in the Holy Land, &c. are *not* written by Lord Byron.---The *only* Bookseller at present authorised to print Lord Byron's Poems is Mr. Murray, to whom Lord Byron has lately sent, from the Continent, two new works, intitled, 1, A Third Canto of Childe Harold; and 2, The Prisoner of Chillon, &c. both of which will be published (price 5s. 6d. each) on Saturday, the 23d instant."

On the same day, however, the Defendant, either apprised of Mr. Murray's intention, or naturally concluding that some such measure would be adopted, caused the following advertisement to be published in the same Paper:---

"Lord Byron.---The Publisher of the Right Hon. Lord Byron's Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, together with The Tempest, begs to say, that it will be ready for delivery on Wednesday next, price 5s. 6d. uniform with the Noble Author's former Works. He likewise takes this opportunity of informing the Public, lest they may be misled, that the copyright of this Work was consigned to him exclusively by the Noble Author himself, and for which he gives Five Hundred Guineas.---98, Cheapside, and 335, Oxford-street."

Now, (said the learned Counsel) Lord Byron not being here, it is impossible for me to produce an affidavit of his Lordship that he is *not* the author of these poems; but I can produce another affidavit to that effect, which, at least, must place the Defendant under the necessity of showing, by his own affidavit, that Lord Byron *is* the author, and that he gave his Lordship 500 guineas for them. Mr. Scroope Davis, an intimate friend of Lord Byron's, and who was with him abroad, has lately returned to this country, with three poems, for which Mr. Murray gave his Lordship three thousand pounds, and Mr. Davis is quite satisfied that Lord Byron never wrote any of the poems which the Defendant has thought proper to advertise. The Learned Counsel then stated, that an *ex-parte* application had been made to the Vice-Chancellor to restrain the Defendant from publishing those poems, but his Honour thought that, as there was no person who could swear positively that his Lordship was not the author, notice ought to be given to the Defendant. Accordingly, notice had been given, and therefore if the Defendant had thought proper to advertise to all the world that he had paid the money mentioned in his advertisement, and now refused to swear to that fact, it was to be hoped that his Lordship would see sufficient grounds to grant the injunction.

Mr. Shadwell followed on the same side. He observed, that whatever might be thought of the reputation of Lord Byron as a Poet (though, he believed, no adequate judge would venture to question his merits), it was undeniable that his Lordship was at least a correct and elegant scholar. But what was the character of the poems which the Defendant had been insolent enough to publish to the world in his Lordship's name? They manifested, indeed, a total ignorance of the English language, as must be evident from the following excerpts:---In "The Pilgrimage to the Holy Land," canto 1, stanza 3, the Poet, whoever he might be, introduced this *grammatical* line---

"And lives there *him*---on continent or isle;"

which correct and elegant diction was strongly confirmed by another line, in canto 2, stanza 1,

"Oh! sails there *him* down life's unfaithful deep."

So much for the Poet's knowledge of his vernacular tongue. But then, Lord Byron was well acquainted with the Latin language, and of course could not mistake its poetical quantities; yet, what said the author of The Pilgrimage on this head? In canto 2, stanza 22, he tells his readers, that---

"The joyous schooner bounds before the wind,
"And leaves old Nile and *Canopus* behind."

This, no doubt, was admirable enough, but it was still surpassed by another line, where he sings of "the *Lethæan* stream;" and, certainly, if any person could produce an authority in any Latin composition, where *Lethæus* was used as a dactyl, there could exist no doubt that Lord Byron was the author of this poem.

But, after all, what is this compared to the enchanting lines in the Tempest, where the burden of the song is "*a friendly Leech.*"

"The wandering Greeks had left the spot,
All save that leech---why went he not?
Did pious pity hold him there
To soothe the parting soul with prayer?
No; 'twas that deep, that stifled sigh,
And the side-glance from that wild eye,
Which held with more than pity's chain,
And made that friendly leech remain.
But oft upon the index-stone
That friendly leech would sit alone;
And though the storm would buffet him,
And drenching rains soak every limb,
He recked not. On his dying couch
He told strange tales, which some can vouch,
Which made the startled eye-balls glare,
And petrify the stiffening hair,
Of deeds of hell---but they have sped---
God rest the souls of all the dead."!!!

A noble line, and worthy of the conclusion of such a poem! But, to speak seriously, will any one deny that these poems exhibit such a want of scholarship that it would be most injurious to Lord Byron if they were suffered to go into the world as his productions? After that thundering advertisement of the Defendant, that Lord Byron was the author, and that he had paid his Lordship 500 guineas for the copyright, it was to be expected that the Defendant would swear positively to those facts; but what had he done? He had merely taken a technical objection to the bill, that no place of residence was assigned to Lord Byron, and he believed that Lord Byron was abroad. If the Defendant, however, had any doubt that this bill was filed by his Lordship, most ample security would be immediately given for the costs.

Mr. Leech, on the part of the Defendant, contended, that he was not called upon to answer to the allegations of this bill. It would require some authority to satisfy his Lordship that the Court of Chancery sat there to vindicate the poetical or literary character of any man. The Court, no doubt, would protect his pecuniary interest; but all that the bill said was, that the poems were published without Lord Byron's knowledge, and that his reputation as a poet would be injured by such publication.

Sir Samuel Romilly, in reply, observed, that a person abroad might certainly file a bill, and that the residence of Lord Byron was immaterial, as there could be but one person in the world who was entitled to that appellation. As to the objection that this was not a matter of pecuniary interest, suppose all pecuniary interest was out of the question (which was not the case), that Court would interfere to prevent any person from injuring the reputation of another. To cite examples to his Lordship was almost unnecessary; but did not Mr. Pope procure an injunction to restrain Curl, the bookseller, from publishing his letters? Did not Dr. Paley's executors obtain an injunction to prevent the publication of some of his sermons? Yet, what pecuniary interest could they have? Another instance was that of the executors of the great Lord Chesterfield, who obtained an injunction to restrain the publication of certain letters to his son, which he never intended for the public eye; but the injunction was obtained too late to prevent the publication.

The Lord Chancellor.---"I think the Vice-Chancellor was very right in not granting an injunction without notice to the Defendant. The question now is, whether an injunction should be granted, after such notice has been given. I suppose Mr. Shadwell meant his speech should operate as an injunction, and so it may be, but I have nothing to do with that. One objection to the injunction is, that it is put on the loss of character; but I must suppose there is a pecuniary interest also, since Mr. Johnson himself has said, that he gave 500 guineas for these poems. Mr. Johnson, however, has had an opportunity of proving the truth of his assertions, and he has not made use of it. Lord Byron must, therefore, give security for the costs of this bill, and I think, that an injunction must be granted. Mr. Leech has certainly done every thing he could for his client, but he has not satisfied the Court that the injunction ought not to be granted. Let the Defendant, therefore, be restrained from publishing these poems."

LONDON.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

CORN MARKET.---As we predicted, the Market has taken a turn. This morning, Wheat fell 2s. per quarter, and was a heavy sale, although there were no fresh arrivals, and not a doubt is entertained, that, in spite of all the efforts of the gambling speculators in grain, the price will be considerably reduced. The fact, in spite of the efforts to hide it, is precisely what we stated a few weeks ago, that the produce of the harvest was a full average for all England, though some of the corn was not got in so well as might have been wished. Those who keep back their corn, in the hope of enhanced prices, will soon have reasons to repent their folly.

We have the pleasure to state, that the Corn Market is on the decline, notwithstanding the bounties offered in France for the importation of grain, and the certainty of the distilleries not being stopped. In the opinion of the best informed, Corn-factors will decline considerably. One effect of the late high price will be, that every effort will be used in Foreign Countries to ship supplies to Great Britain. Barley maintained Wednesday's prices, on account of the scarcity at Market. Oats were heavy sale, but not cheaper; in Peas, Beans, and other articles, there was no alteration.

The Duchess of Cumberland was something better this day.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

Holiday at the Bank.

A report prevails, which we hope and *believe* will prove well founded, that the Bank mean immediately to give the five days' notice required by Act of Parliament, of their intention to pay in specie all their Notes issued prior to the year 1812.

The intended Meeting, on Monday, in Spa-fields, has given rise to every proper precaution to preserve the public peace---not that any apprehensions are entertained by Government, but that it is always prudent to be prepared. The troops in the Metropolis will be in readiness to act at a moment's notice. Other troops have been drawn to the vicinity of the Metropolis. The Artillery Company can be mustered in half an hour. All the Civil Officers will be in attendance, and several parishes have sworn in an additional number of Constables. The Magistrates, our readers will see, have issued a CIRCULAR for the purpose of inducing heads of families to restrain their servants and others from adding to the expected crowd in Spa-fields, on Monday, and also with the humane design of warning the populace themselves against any disorderly proceedings at or after the Meeting, it being the determination of the Magistrates to put the laws strictly in force.

BY ORDER OF THE MAGISTRATES FOR THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

November 29, 1816.

A CAUTION.---Whereas Public Notice has been given of a Meeting to be held in Spa-fields, on Monday next: the Magistrates therefore strongly recommend, with a view to the preservation of the Public Peace; which it may be the intention of wicked and designing men to disturb, that all house-keepers and masters of families will prevent, as far as possible, their servants, apprentices, and children, from resorting to Spa-fields, on Monday next, from idle curiosity, or joining in any disorderly proceeding which may result from such Meeting, as it is the determination of the Magistrates to put the laws strictly in force, in the event of any riot, tumult, or disturbance of the public peace taking place.

A report having been mentioned in the *Morning Chronicle* to-day, that Earl Talbot was about to succeed Lord Whitworth, in the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, we have to state that Lord Whitworth has no intention of relinquishing the Lord Lieutenancy at present.

The Prince Regent, we understand, will leave London for Brighton this day. The Queen and Princesses are to arrive at the Pavilion on Monday.

We received this morning the Paris Papers of Wednesday. The Chamber of Peers, after having heard the report of a Commission appointed to examine the Project of a Law relative to Donations in favour of Ecclesiastical Establishments, agreed to the Law by a majority of 135 to 11. A slight amendment was made in the second article of it---the words "recognised by the King" being substituted for the words "legally authorised."

Two propositions have been submitted to the Chamber, which has resolved to entertain them. The first is, to decide that in future the Chamber will not hear written speeches (except the Reports of Commissions, and Motions).

The second proposition submitted to the Chamber of Peers is, to allow the names of the Peers speaking to be inserted in the Journals. Hitherto their names did not transpire. We heard of the first *Opinant* and the second *Opinant.*

A Mail from Holland arrived last night. It is stated from the French frontiers, that two persons have been arrested near Laon, disguised as labourers, who had about them a great many seditious Proclamations and Bulletins, and also a correspondence with some persons abroad.

Mrs. Clarke, the wife of Mr. Clarke, of the Sheffield Theatre, was burnt to death on Friday last, from her clothes taking fire by the candle accidentally falling at the time she was employed in ornamenting a muslin dress; she immediately rushed into the street, the flames gained new vigour from the air, and in a few moments the unhappy woman was one terrific blaze, from the ground to a considerable height above her head.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1.

By the Prevoyante sloop of war, which sailed from Quebec the end of last month, Government have received despatches from Lord Selkirk, detailing, it is said, in a satisfactory manner, and from the commencement, the late differences that have arisen between the Hudson's Bay and North-west Companies, which it was supposed had excited much irritation, and which had led to those overt acts that materially endangered the repose of those remote dependencies.

Intelligence had been received from the States, that Mr. Coles, late private Secretary to the President, had taken his departure in the sloop of war Prometheus, under the command of Captain Wadsworth, in order to convey despatches to the Russian Government, and instructions to Mr. Pinckney, who, it was expected, would have arrived to accomplish the purposes of his embassy in the capital of that Empire. These despatches are supposed to refer to the future commercial relations between Russia and the United States.

GRAIN.

From the Farmer's Journal.

(This Article appeared in part of our last impression.)

It is an old adage, "that anticipated scarcity never comes." To save from the start, is certainly one of the best means of prevention. A stinted allowance of oatmeal and potatoes, though it will be severely felt, will avert the danger of want. But while all reasonable saving should be attended to, the evil of an over-strained outcry of deficiency may, in the mean time, raise our markets unnecessarily high. We rejoice to state, that the potatoe crop of Ireland has in dry lands been productive, if not abundant---in wet ground it has only failed; and the present favourable weather for the rich as well as the poor man's harvest, will enable him to save his remaining crop of oats in the field, and to secure all his potatoes. Add to this, that the accounts from abroad are favourable: the price of grain is falling on the Continent, and it declines also at home. Now that our ports are open, immense speculations are making by our merchants. Poland, Odessa, and the shores of the Baltic, will pour in their stores, and the mature wheat of these countries will serve to mix with our own, which, though abundant in many districts, is not sufficiently hardened for immediate consumption. The certainty of these large supplies from abroad will serve to bring out our hoarded grain at home. The communications from Canada are highly encouraging; and as far as a large import can mitigate a supposed deficiency, the natural stimulus of speculation and profit will be the means of orders to a great extent, both there and from the Baltic.

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,002. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1816. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

POTASHES.

NICHOLAS HEARN hourly expects the arrival of 150 Barrels of New York POTASHES, of first Quality, which he will dispose of on most moderate Terms.

Waterford, Dec. 4, 1816.

TO BE LET,

TOGETHER OR IN DIVISIONS,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

For Six Months from the 28th day of November Instant,

ALL that and those the TOWN and LANDS of BALLYADAM, in the County of Waterford, containing 139 Acres and 24 Perches, lately in the possession of FRANCIS SULLIVAN, his Under-Tenants, or Assigns; which Lands have been evicted for Non-Payment of Rent. A longer Term will be given, if not redeemed within the Six Months.

Apply to EDMOND POWER, Esq. Gurteen---or to ANTHONY M. RYAN, Suir-Lodge---or GEORGE CHRISTIAN, Esq. Attorney. November 29, 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 COOLBUG, DUCAORMICK, 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.

☞ The above Sale is ADJOURNED to MONDAY, the 16th day of December instant, at the Hour of Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Place above mentioned.

Dec. 2, 1816. WILLIAM HENN.

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 28 feet to Low-water-Mark. There are TWO TENEMENTS belonging to it, which pay 12 Guineas per Annum. The entire is valued to 30 Guineas yearly Rent. A Lease of 700 years can be given.

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

In the Matter of PATRICK CUDDIHY, of New Ross, Dublin, and London, *a Bankrupt.*

NOTICE is hereby given to all Parties owing Money to, or holding Property or Securities belonging to the Estate of the said PATRICK CUDDIHY, not to pay or hand over any such Money, Property, or Securities, to any Person or Persons but the ASSIGNEES of said Bankrupt, or to such Person or Persons as may by them be duly authorized and empowered to receive the same.---London, 26th November, 1816.

J. CUFFE,
Provisional Assignee.

ARCHIBALD HAMILTON,
Irish Agent to Assignee, 29, Donnybrook-street, Dublin.

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.

CAPITAL CONCERNS TO BE LET.

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

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

Lot No. 3.---A LARGE YARD, and a CELLAR, flagged for a BACON-CELLAR. This Lot would make a most suitable Bonding Timber-Yard, having a good quay in front, and will be let with the Corn Store, or separately.

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

Application to be made to

GEORGE IVIE, *Attorney.*

Waterford, August 5, 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 BURTON. There is a RENDERING HOUSE on the Concerns, [illegible] with a plentiful supply of good Water, together with a very neat DWELLING HOUSE, [illegible] and also a STABLE and COACH-HOUSE. [illegible] ON BUSINESS, which the Tenant may have at a reasonable Valuation. At very little expense, it could be [illegible] for the reception of Corn.

Apply to NICHOLAS KNOX, Bridge-street.

Waterford, Aug. 10, 1816.

POTASHES, &c.

JOSHUA and THOMAS MASON daily expect the arrival of 200 Casks new POTASHES, direct from Quebec. They have on Sale, a Cargo of best Galway KELP, Bristol and Cotton WICK YARN, and twilled English SACKS. Waterford, 11 Mo. 19, 1816.

☞ *The above is arrived, and now for Sale.*

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,

For such Term as may be agreed upon,

ABOUT 58 Acres of the LANDS of WILMAR, Part of the Estate of WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Esq. These Lands are of the very best quality, well watered, lying convenient to Manure, and within Half a Mile of Carrick-on-Suir. They are now in the possession of WM. DOHERTY, MICHAEL KENNEDY, JOHN MARA, and RICHARD WALSH; Eleven Acres are in Mr. NICHOLSON'S own hands, of which immediate Possession can be given. Mr. EDMOND MURPHY, New-Street, Carrick-on-Suir, and the above JOHN MARA, will shew the Ground. There are Three good FARM-HOUSES on the Lands.

Application (post paid) to be made to WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Esq. Bellfort, Portlaw. Nov. 23, 1816.

ALL STERLING MONEY,

IN THE STATE LOTTERY,

OF ONLY 12,000 TICKETS,

To begin Drawing

21ST JANUARY, 1817.

Second Day, 31st January---3d Day, 6th Feb.

SCHEME.

2 .. Prizes of ..	20,000 Guineas	£42,000
2	5,000 Guineas	10,500
5	1,000 Guineas	5,250
6	500 Guineas	3,150
8	400 Guineas	3,360
10	300 Guineas	3,150
10	200 Guineas	2,100
16	100 Guineas	1,680
44	50 Guineas	2,310
800	25 Guineas	21,000
1,500	17 Pounds	25,500
12,000 Tickets.		£120,000

First-Drawn Prize .... First Day		1,000 Guineas
Second ditto	ditto	500 Guineas
Third ditto	ditto	500 Guineas
Fourth ditto	ditto	400 Guineas
Fifth ditto	ditto	400 Guineas
Sixth ditto	ditto	300 Guineas
Seventh ditto	ditto	300 Guineas
Eighth ditto	ditto	300 Guineas

First 25 Blanks entitled to 500 Guineas each.

First-drawn Prize .. Second Day		1,000 Guineas
Second ditto	ditto	500 Guineas
Third ditto	ditto	500 Guineas

T. BISH,

THE CONTRACTOR,

Previous to the adoption of the above Scheme, which has received the unqualified approbation of the Lords of the Treasury, availed himself of every opportunity of consulting the public feeling upon it. And it is chiefly to the ideas which were communicated to him from several parts of the Country, that he was enabled to form so original a Scheme as the above presents; and, *as it has been chosen by the Public, it will, no doubt, be patronized by the Public.*

T. BISH would have been happy to solicit the assistance of the Irish Nation, also, upon the formation of the Scheme, if time had permitted. He hopes, however, that, upon a future opportunity, the fancy and ingenuity of his Irish Friends will be exerted to supply him with suggestions, which shall be most respectfully attended to.

TICKETS AND SHARES

Are now on Sale at

FARRELL'S, BULL'S, PHELAN'S, and BIRNIE'S, *Chronicle-Office.*

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."

TO BE LET,

FROM 25TH MARCH NEXT,

For such Term as may be agreed on,

THE LANDS of DARIGLE, lately held by WILLIAM QUIN, containing 70 Acres, or thereabouts, situated on the River Suir, Six Miles from Waterford, and Seven from Carrick. The Lands are of excellent Quality, convenient to all kinds of Manure, being on the River.

Likewise to be let, DARIGLEARD, containing about 65 or 70 Acres. These Lands are convenient to the Lime-Kilns of Pouldrew. MICHAEL NOWLAN, of Darigle, will shew the Grounds.

Application to be made to ALEXANDER SHERLOCK, Esq. Killaspy, Waterford. November 23, 1816.

DUNN'S SUBSCRIPTION SALE

IS POSTPONED till the First Day of the New Year, at which time it will be *positively* drawn. DUNN has been advised by his partial Friends to *reduce* the Number of Tickets to 300; nevertheless, the Purchasers shall have the Advantage of the *First Scheme*, as the Tickets sold by that time shall be drawn out of the entire Number, under the Inspection of Three Gentlemen.

Waterford, Nov. 30, 1816.

NOTICE.

GALWEY'S SUBSCRIPTION SALE

OF ELEGANT AND USEFUL FURNITURE,

CONTAINING ONLY 250 TICKETS, AT £1 EACH,

HAVING nearly *Twenty Capital Prizes* (no Blanks), and no Prize less than *Ten Shillings*, as heretofore advertised, is, in consequence of some Tickets remaining unsold,

Adjourned to the 20th of December,

On which Day, whether the remaining few are sold or not, the Drawing will positively take place, at 12 o'Clock, under the Management of Gentlemen of this City.

Nov. 23, 1816.

ESTATES.

£30,000,

AND UPWARDS,

WILL be immediately invested in the Purchase of ESTATES in the County of Kilkenny, eligibly circumstanced.

The Purchaser will have no objection to appropriate this Sum in the Purchase of different Estates, of even moderate value, provided they are of the Description just mentioned.

Application to be made to THOMAS NOWLAN, Esq. John's-well, Kilkenny; or to HUMPHRY HARTLEY, Esq. 88, Stephen's-Green, Dublin. Nov. 27, 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.

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.)

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. 350 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---DEC. 6.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Butter, first quality	86	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	39	0	
Beef	18	0	23	0	
Pork Offal	16	0	18	0	
Oatmeal	22	0	24	0	
Flour, first quality	00	0	00	0	per Bag.
---- second	00	0	00	0	
---- ditto (new)	55	0	95	0	
---- third	48	0	58	0	
---- fourth	40	0	45	0	
Wheat (new)	30	0	68	0	per Barrel.
Barley (new)	21	0	23	0	
Oats, potato (new)	20	9	00	0	
---- common (ditto)	21	9	00	0	
Coals, Whitehaven	4	4	0	0	
---- Newport	4	0	4	2	
---- Swansea	4	0	4	2	
Tallow, rough	7	0	8	6	per Stone.
Potatoes, by weight	0	0	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	0	1	8	

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.

1302 Barrels Wheat, 3403 ---- Oats, 953 ---- Barley. Average [illegible]

MEETING AT SPA-FIELDS.

We are enabled to add the following particulars to what appears in our last page:---

At a quarter past twelve, an Orator, whose name is said to be Smith, had ascended a waggon in Spa-fields, decorated with flags, and with a cautionary inscription, exhorting the people, if the military should appear, that no violence should be offered to them. He observed, that the Treasury Prints had called Mr. Hunt another Wat Tyler. He would assert that Wat Tyler was well deserving of the praise of his Country. The Ministers had trifled with our liberties, and refused to grant the People their rights. "Will you take them?" *(Yes, yes, from the multitude.)* "Will you go and demand them?" *(Yes, yes, yes.)*---"If I jump down, will you follow me?" *(Yes, yes, yes, yes.)*

The man immediately leaped from the vehicle, and, embracing the two flags in his arms, he proceeded towards the city, followed by some thousands of persons; and their track was soon discoverable by fragments of lamps, windows, &c.---The direction they took was, in the first instance, through the city to the Tower. In the Minories they entered, by violence, three gun-makers' shops, emptied them of the arms they contained, and paraded the streets with them, discharging the muskets and pistols generally in the air, but occasionally at the houses. Prior to these depredations, these disturbers had in their progress entered the shop of Mr. Beckwith, in Skinner-street, gun-maker, whose premises they treated in the manner we have described; but there was this additional misfortune, that they put the weapons into immediate employment, and shot a Mr. Platt, a factor in Cateaton-street, in the groin, inflicting, as we hear, a fatal wound.

Government and the Municipal Magistrates were, during these illegal and mischievous proceedings, not inactive. The Militia were immediately ordered out, and strong detachments of the Life Guards, horse and foot, as well as of the Light Dragoons, appeared in the streets, and occupied the 'Change, the Bank, and other situations. The first scene of confusion, near Cornhill, occurred at the Royal Exchange, within the walls of which some of the rioters had the audacity to enter with flags, and discharge their pieces. Sir James Shaw being fortunately on the spot, grappled with one of the ring-leaders, took his flag from him, and the gates being instantly closed, two of the delinquents were seized, and detained in custody.

From thence Sir James proceeded towards the Mansion-House, when the Lord Mayor returned to the Royal Exchange with him, and the latter attended at the Subscribers' Room of Lloyd's Coffee-House, where he communicated to the Gentlemen the wish of the Lord Mayor, that they should every one of them be immediately sworn in as Constables, that they might assist in restoring the peace of the town. The measure was immediately adopted, and they became active in the discharge of their new duties.

It appears that, whatever might be the apparent concert with which these malcontents were conducting themselves, as soon as the 9th Regiment was discovered to be approaching them in Whitechapel, they separated in a hundred directions.

It was said, that an attempt was made by some of the orators among the populace, to address the Regiment on duty in the Tower, but nothing of the kind took place; and, indeed, the allegation scarce deserves contradiction, as it is impossible such a proceeding could have been permitted by the Officers on duty.

We have the satisfaction to state, that, by the energy of the troops and civil power, a great quantity of the arms that had been purloined were retaken, and deposited in places of security; and at half-past three, a coach from the eastward, with pikes, firelocks, and other hostile implements, and prisoners, passed the Exchange, escorted by a detachment of Light Dragoons.

It was fully expected that the vengeance of the rioters would be early manifested at the Corn-Market; several of the dealers having, within these few days, received anonymous letters with frightful menaces---and, in consequence of this alarm, on the approach of the mob towards Mark-lane, the Corn Exchange was cleared, and every description of property withdrawn; but we have not heard of any mischief having been done in that immediate neighbourhood.

We must now advert again to the situation of things at Spa-fields, where, before the close of the Meeting, it was computed that upwards of 20,000 persons had assembled. At about one o'clock, Mr. Hunt, in an elegant tandem, advanced to the public-house called Merlin's-Cave, where he was received with the loudest acclamations; and having ascended to the window on the first floor, he moved that the Chair be taken by Mr. Clarke: the Chair being so occupied---

Mr. Hunt, in the exordium of his speech, recommended to the People to preserve order; and then stated the circumstances of his reception at Carlton-house, and the particulars with regard to the Petition, which are sufficiently notorious. He afterwards read a letter which he had written to Lord Sidmouth, and the answer of the Noble Secretary, adding, that his Lordship had, during the whole of the transaction, behaved with that respect which was due to the organ of so important a Meeting.

Having disposed of this prefatory matter, he congratulated his auditors on the good effects their assembling had already produced, since it had occasioned his Royal Highness to grant £5000 out of the funds of his Majesty, for the relief of the necessitous. But he contended, that the Prince had not gone to the extent of the implied prayer of the Petition, which was, to bestow on the inhabitants of the metropolis two or £300,000 out of the Civil List, and not to follow the advice of a corrupt Minister, who had persuaded him to apply £5000 out of the Droits of the Admiralty, which belonged to the sailors.

"What should we do next? Should we give up the thing entirely?" (No, no, from the multitude.) He had anticipated that answer, and had therefore prepared some Resolutions. As to the calumnies which had been published against him in the papers, they were too contemptible to receive an answer; and in the same quarter so many outrageous lies were told, that the inventors could acquire no belief. They first said that he was a madman; then that he had been consigned to the dungeons of insanity---a third asserted that he was killed; that in a state of intoxication he was precipitated into one of the sewers of the city, and there suffocated. Could any reply be given to such falsehood and absurdity. He did not mean to say that the Meetings of the good citizens of the Metropolis, convened with charitable intentions, were not meritorious; that he would distinguish between these and such as were attended under the patronage of Government Contractors, Bank Directors, and others, who derived their wealth from the pockets of the People. Such Meetings deserved no better name than that of assemblages for the purpose of sending forth a fraud to delude the Country. "Would you not rather have a penny of your own earning, than a pennyworth of soup given to you in charity? ("Certainly," from the multitude, accompanied with great applause.) "At the last Meeting we had the honour of the attendance of a considerable number of Police Magistrates, and I sincerely hope that they are now also present. I will tell you of another bugaboo; we were likewise threatened that we should have the satisfaction to see here bodies of cavalry, infantry, and artillery; I should be glad to find that the case now, and I will tell you how effectually to oppose them---by the artillery of reason, truth, and justice." He concluded with moving a series of Resolutions, to the following effect:---

That it was always the proof of a bad cause when its advocates resorted to acts of violence, and that this Meeting, therefore, deprecated any such proceedings, and considered those to be enemies to the Country who had recourse to them.

That for many years past there have been published, by the Press which was devoted to corruption, declarations, that the Government of Napoleon was a military despotism—this might or might not be the case; but the same Press had declared, that the Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery, would be present this day—the Meeting, therefore, leaves it to every Englishman to judge, whether we did or did not live under a military despotism?

[The next Resolution is that which was overruled at the Common Hall.]

That the distress of the Country was acknowledged; and that, therefore, it was superfluous to mention it. That when the *Gazette* was filled with Bankrupts, the Workhouses with Paupers, and the streets with Beggars, it was useless to attempt to heighten the colouring of the public misery. That, in such a state of things, to pretend to relieve the People by giving penny-worths, in the shape of alms, when the half of their incomes was seized for Taxes, was offering a gross insult to their understandings—That the cause of this misery was an enormous load of Taxes, a burthensome Civil List, an unnecessary War, a large Standing Army, &c. &c.—and, finally, that the only true means of alleviating these distresses was, by a real Representation of the People in Parliament, instead of the Members being the mere tools of a tyrannical Oligarchy.

Mr. Hayden seconded the Resolutions, which were carried by acclamation.

Mr. Hunt then proposed a Petition, the echo of the Resolutions, adding, on the subject of signing this Petition, that he had no doubt it would be so numerously supported, that while one end of it was in the House of Commons, the other extremity would be in Spa-fields. It also should be proposed, that a Committee should be appointed to raise subscriptions for the purchase of parchment; and he should not mind if the lawyers were disposed of, by being kept out of work for the whole year, from the want of parchment.

The Petition was read, and seconded by Mr. Ferrand Waddington.

The Petition was then read and passed, with the clamour and unanimity by which the Resolutions had been distinguished.

It was further resolved, "that Lord Cochrane and Sir Francis Burdett present the Petition to the House of Commons, as soon as it shall be assembled."

The Meeting was adjourned to the second Monday after the assembling of Parliament; and it was ordered that, on that day, the said two Members should attend and report the proceedings on this Petition.

Up to this moment (seven o'clock) mobs continue to collect and parade the streets; but they are unarmed---and the military appear in such strength as to prevent mischievous deportment. Fresh detachments of the Life Guards have been called out, and we do not apprehend any very serious consequences.

In consequence of the disturbances, the Funds fell ¼ per Cent. The market closed as follows:

Red. Ann. 62; Consols, 62¼; Ditto, for Account, 63⅛.

We find the following paragraph in *The Brighton Herald*:---

"The alterations and improvements still going forward at the Pavilion employ nearly 200 workmen, the greater part of whom would, most probably, were they not thus occupied, be compelled to resort to parochial aid for the subsistence of themselves and families. And yet the Editors of *The Morning Chronicle* and *Examiner*, in the littleness of their malice, denounce this conduct of the Regent, in employing those industrious men, as calculated to inflame the minds of the People! and would fain make the Public believe, that the money, so expended, is wastefully dissipated! We verily believe that were the Prince an oracle of political wisdom, or even the most perfect of human beings, and that were his efforts as successful as they are ardent and sincere, to make every subject happy, still that these Gentlemen would remain dissatisfied, so deep-rooted and determined seems their malignity against him."

The audacity of this misrepresentation is unexampled. Let the sycophant Editor of *The Brighton Herald* point out a single paragraph in either *The Morning Chronicle* or *The Examiner*, in which censure is cast on his Royal Highness for the employment of British Artists in works of solidity and taste! We defy him. We have indeed noticed the introduction of more than one hundred packages of French furniture, without duty; we have remarked on the employment of trains of artillery to convey deals, and even the *batterie de la cuisine*, to Brighton; and we have certainly expressed our regret that so much expense should be lavished on lath and plaister buildings, that would bring disgrace on the age in which they were erected, if they should outlive it:---but we have not complained of any plan nor of any expense that would display the magnificence and splendour of the State, promote the fine Arts, and at the same time contribute to the comforts of the Sovereign.

BONAPARTE.

A Series of Letters, written by Mr. Warden, surgeon of the Northumberland, have recently been published, in which, according to the author, "the conduct and conversations of Napoleon Bonaparte and his suite, during the voyage, and the first months of his residence at St. Helena, are faithfully described and related." Of all the letters which have been written on the subject of this extraordinary personage since his surrender, in none have we been so fully introduced to him and his suite, as in this work of Mr. Warden. We have here, not only corrections of many incidents, which had been strangely misrepresented through other channels, but some account of the present situation of the ex-Emperor---his feelings and opinions---his mode of life---and of some of the events of his past career. But what will render the work particularly interesting to political readers, and perhaps to the historian, (should Napoleon not persevere in completing the "Annals of his Life,") are some notices and explanations respecting events which are yet fresh in the public mind---we allude to the execution of the Duke D'Enghien---the sudden death of Pichegru---the alleged murder of our countryman, Capt. Wright---the poisoning at Jaffa---and the massacre at El Arish. The feelings which these topics will excite induces us to pass over, for the present, anecdotes of less interest, in order to present a copious extract, embracing all that the volume before us contains respecting them:

"On entering the room, I observed the back of a sofa turned towards me; and on advancing I saw Napoleon lying at full length on it, with his left arm hanging over the upper part. The glare of light was excluded by a Venetian blind, and before him there was a table covered with books. I could distinguish among them some fine-bound volumes on the French Revolution. The heat of the day had occasioned him to dismantle himself of coat and waistcoat. The moment his eye met mine, he started up, and exclaimed, in English, in a tone of good-humoured vivacity, 'Ah, Warden, how do you do?' I bowed in return; when he stretched out his hand, saying, 'I have got a fever.' I immediately applied my hand to the wrist, and observing, both from the regularity of the pulsation and the jocular expression of his countenance, that he was exercising a little of his pleasantry. I expressed my wish that his health might always remain the same. He then gave me a familiar tap on the cheek, with the back of his hand; and desired me to go into the middle of the room, as he had something to say to me. I now congratulated him on the preservation of his health, and complimented him, at the same time, on the progress he appeared to have made in the English language. "I certainly enjoy (he said) a very good state of health, which I attribute to a rigorous observance of regimen. My appetite is such, that I feel as if I could eat at any time of the day: but I am regular in my meals; and always leave off eating with an appetite: besides, I never, as you know, drink strong wines. With respect to the English language," he continued, "I have been very diligent; I now read your newspapers with ease, and must own that they afford me no inconsiderable amusement. They are occasionally inconsistent, and sometimes abusive. In one paper I am called a *Liar*, in another a *Tyrant*, in a third a *Monster*, and, in one of them, which I really did not expect, I am described as a *Coward*; but it turned out, after all, that the writer did not accuse me of avoiding danger in the field of battle, or flying from an enemy, or fearing to look at the menaces of fate and fortune: it did not charge me with wanting presence of mind in the hurry of battle, and in the suspense of conflicting armies. No such thing; I wanted courage, it seems, because I did not coolly take a dose of poison, or throw myself into the sea, or blow out my brains. The Editor certainly misunderstands me; I have, at least, too much courage for that. Your papers are influenced by party principles; what one praises the other will abuse; and so *vice versa*. They who live in the metropolis where they are published can judge of passing events and transactions for themselves; but persons living at a distance from the capital, and particularly foreigners, must be at a loss to determine upon the real state of things, and the characters of public men, from the perusal of your Journals."

Napoleon appearing, as it were, to be speaking out, and to be in a humour to deliver opinions instead of confining himself to asking questions, I was determined to speak out too; and I had no doubt that I should lead him into an interesting conversation, or induce him to wish me a good day. I accordingly replied, "I really think that you must possess more patience than my countrymen are disposed to allow you, if you really wade through all the columns that have been filled on your subject. You cannot, General, suppose, for a moment, that the extraordinary events which have taken place, and of which you have formed such a prominent part, would not be considered and observed upon with great freedom by a thinking People like the English, and who have the privilege---and they even possess it, of speaking and writing what they think." I was proceeding in full swing, and in a very patriotic way, when he thus interrupted me:---"This calling of names, & these scolding epithets, only serve to amuse me; but there are observations in your papers, which produce far different sensations. You have (he continued) a writer whom I greatly admire; I believe he is of your country, a Scotchman---Macpherson, the author of Ossian. There is also a person of the name of Belsham: on what subjects has he written?"---I replied, that I believed he had written an account of the reign of our excellent Sovereign. "Yes (he said), your laws permit you to write of kings, of ministers, and of one another."---"Yes (I replied), such is the privilege of Englishmen; and possessing the infirmities of human nature, they may sometimes abuse it. Misconception, party spirit, and, perhaps, factious minds, may at times tend to propagate and support erroneous and even violent opinions; but the love of justice and of truth form the genuine character of an Englishman."---"Nevertheless (he observed) you appear to handle my character rather roughly, and more so, since I have been in your power." "To that opinion, General, (I answered rather quickly,) I must beg leave to address a direct negative. You have not always had the leisure to examine English publications which you enjoy at present, but I do assure you, that from the time of your becoming First Consul of France, to the moment when you set your foot on the deck of the Bellerophon, the English press has never ceased to fulminate its displeasure against you; and this, without exception---for the parties who differed in every thing besides, expressed but one and the same opinion of you. This, I presume, you must have known at the time, though the vast projects that have occupied your mind may have prevented your memory from retaining a detail of our literary offences; your official papers, however, marked their perfect acquaintance with the hostility of our journals, and returned their paragraphic missiles in every direction. You were rather angry with Old England, when you ordered the *Monteur* to call us a 'Nation of Shopkeepers.' A great commercial Nation we certainly are, and may we ever remain so: for it is that commerce which has proved a fountain of resources, whose failure would have prevented even the native and irresistible bravery of Englishmen from making the late immortal additions to our national glory. But we are also a most noble-minded, magnanimous, and generous People, and were never known to insult a conquered enemy: nay, how often has it happened that both our sailors and our soldiers have risqued their lives to save a fallen foe."

(*To be continued.*)

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7.

The mail of Tuesday had not arrived when we were about going to Press, but there can hardly be any doubt of tranquillity having been restored to London on Monday night. The mischief done does not appear to have been of a very extensive character. Some accounts say, that the nephew of Mr. Beckwith, Gun-maker, in resisting the attack made upon the shop, was killed, but other statements expressly assert, that no life was lost. The assemblage is reported to have amounted to 20,000, and it is added, that they obtained possession of about 150 fire-arms. The Magistrates, and some of the military, were fired at with small shot, but no injury ensued, and most of the arms were taken from the possessors. All the public buildings, such as the Bank, the East India House, the Prisons, &c. were provided with sufficient protection, and the Gun-smiths had sent their arms to the Tower, and to other places of security. During the Meeting at Spa-fields, which broke up before five o'clock, not the slightest disposition to riot was displayed. The Meeting was adjourned to the second Monday after the assembling of Parliament, and it was resolved to request Lord Cochrane and Sir F. Burdett to present the Petition to the House of Commons. The Military acted with the greatest coolness and humanity.

On Tuesday week, the Rev. Mr. Parkes, who opened the first Meeting at Spa-fields, appeared at the Police Office of Hatton Garden to answer the complaint of G. Lewis, the driver of a hackney coach. The Complainant stated, that, on the day of the Meeting, two Gentlemen took his coach, and ordered him to drive to Spa-fields, which he did; that, when he was in the crowd, the Defendant got into the coach, to the two others, and shortly afterwards mounted it's roof; that he was not discharged till five o'clock, being a space of five hours, for which he demanded 13s. as the legal fee; and that, not knowing the address of the others, he had summoned the Defendant for the amount. The Magistrate remarked, that, as the Defendant was not the person who hired the coach, he was not responsible. The complaint was dismissed. Mr. Parkes said, "he had no knowledge of the persons inside; his motive was to admonish the crowd, lest they should be seduced to commit acts of violence. He has since discovered a most horrible plot, which he would communicate to the Magistrates in private! The names of the Chairman and Secretary (*Dyall* and *Preston*) signed to a Meeting stated to be held at the Carlisle, in Shoreditch, were fictitious; in fact, they were such as would make them tremble. However, he would take care, that the coachman should be paid his fare." This is such a confused speech as would induce a belief, that the Rev. Orator is not in his perfect mind. Why did he not offer to discover this most horrible plot before he was summoned into the presence of the Magistrates? The word *they* has no antecedent, unless the *names* of the Chairman and Secretary are to be so considered; but we do not see any thing in them so very terrible as to shake the Bench with fear. Perhaps, Mr. Parkes is a punster, and meant, that Mr. *Dy-all* is to put the whole Nation to death. We are not sufficiently skilled in the art of punning to be able to find out the terrific in *Preston*. These fictitious Gentlemen were certainly *personified* on Monday last, but whether they were *in reality themselves*, or whether the *appearance* was only a trick of some of Don Quixote's Enchanters, are questions which must be left to the penetrating sagacity of Mr. Hunt, who is very zealous in injuring the public cause, by his having, as the *Examiner* says, no one prominent quality on earth, except vulgar confidence.

The *Courier* at first asserted, that it was the intention of the Bank of England to pay in specie *all notes* issued prior to the year 1812. It now appears, that the only notes thus to be paid are those of £1 and £2, and the *Morning Chronicle* asserts that, under their notice, the Bank will not be called on for five hundred guineas in a twelve-month. The Bank of England never re-issues notes.

A Requisition was presented to the High Bailiff of Westminster, desiring him to convene a Meeting of the Inhabitants, to take into consideration the sentence passed by the Court of King's Bench on Lord Cochrane. To this Requisition the High Bailiff felt it to be his duty to reply, that he does not think the proceedings of a Court of Judicature a fit subject on which to assemble the Inhabitants for public discussion. This is an opportunity lost to Mr. Hunt for ever, as he would certainly have made a splendid figure as Chief Judge in the new Court of Review, had it been instituted. How zealously and how constantly would he have attended, and how exultingly would he have boasted, that, in all cases of Appeal, he had henceforth and for ever annihilated Lawyers, and Fees, and Attornies?

"Down with the Press," was shouted by the Politicians of Spa-fields. Unthinking men! Destroy the Press, and what shall then be the guardian of your liberties? If a free Press had never existed in your Country, the descendants of the Stewarts might still have reigned over you, and the arm of despotism would have prevented that assembly which was permitted to rail at the established order of things, or covered the ground on which you stood with your dead and mangled bodies. Even that portion of the Press, which is chiefly the object of your enmity, is indirectly the source of much public good. When it assails your interests, when it supports the vices of the great, and the encroachments of power, it is met by opposing and at least equal talents, and the triumph of truth and justice is the issue of the conflict; but you, it seems, in the fervour of misguided zeal, would raze to it's foundations the altar on which your freedom has been consecrated, and throw yourselves back to those days of an overwhelming dominion, from which you have been so happily redeemed. Would the destruction of the Press give you bread to eat, and raiment to put on? How does it deal with you at present? Are not it's labours chiefly devoted to the promotion of your happiness? Has it not unfolded the causes of existing calamity, and the means by which your condition may be rendered better? Has it not been powerfully instrumental in calling forth those charitable exertions which are now so general and so generous? Does it not watch your interests with a sleepless eye, and proclaim your danger before you are yourselves aware of it? Are the highest Authorities in the Land exempted from it's tribunal, or indifferent to it's stern reproofs? Do the guilty ever stand without terror before it's Bar? It is your most potent shield from harm. You may destroy it, but, when you have achieved your victory, you must bid farewell to liberty, with all it's attendant blessings!

It was erroneously given out, that the Regent had left London for Brighton on Saturday last. Lord Sidmouth, and several others, had audiences of his Royal Highness on Monday.

The *Bulletin* from Windsor, dated Nov. 30, states, "that his Majesty had enjoyed good bodily health, and had been generally tranquil, during the last month, but that his Majesty's disorder was not abated."

A stormy debate took place on Friday week, in the French Chamber of Deputies, upon a Petition from the daughter of a M. Robert, whose paper, the *Fidelle Ami du Roi*, had been suppressed, and her father and brother arrested. The *Coté Droit*, where the Opposition sit, complained of the decision for closing the discussion, and called out for the *Appel Nominal*. There was much tumult. The greatest part of the *Coté Droit* rose. The President rang his bell. No person could be heard. At length, some Members cried out---"If they will not hear us, let us retire"---"Don't stir---sit down---the Bureau is not the Master"---Great noise---All the *Coté Droit* retired. The President put on his hat, and, conformably to the regulations of the Chamber, ordered, as the Assembly was too tumultuous for any deliberative purposes, the Sitting to be suspended for one hour. At six, it was resumed, but, as whole benches were empty, the Chamber adjourned to the next day, after ordering that the *Proces Verbal* should declare, that a sufficient number of Members were present to continue the discussion. Accounts daily reached Government of disturbances in the Departments, in consequence of the real or supposed scarcity of provisions. The general opinion is, that there exists rather a want of circulation of grain, than a real dearth of that commodity. The commotions have not taken place where grain is wanting, but in the Provinces where it is abundant. They are, therefore, caused by an apprehension of scarcity, and not by it's actual existence. The public Authorities throughout the Kingdom are extremely unpopular, and scarcity is made the pretence for those tumults which are really aimed against these Authorities. In Paris, attention is almost wholly directed to the frivolous intrigues of the Court. The triumph of M. de Cazes, the disgrace of M. de Talleyrand, &c. &c. seem to distract the attention even of Ministers from public business. M. de Cazes adroitly shifted the responsibility of the Censorship on M. de Richelieu, in what relates to Foreign concerns. Henceforth, all articles, treating of external politics, will be subjected to the Censorship of the Foreign Department. By this manœuvre, M. de Cazes not only relieved himself from the burthen of responsibility as to Foreign affairs, but will also elude thereby the question of the Liberty of the Press, which is likely to be taken up by the Chambers, but which is intended to be withheld from them, on the pretence of it's being the desire of the Allied Powers, that the existing restrictions should be maintained. To prevent the discussion, it is to be alleged, that the Censorship of Foreign articles is entrusted to the Foreign Department.

We have commenced giving some very interesting extracts from a new publication relative to Bonaparte. It was written by Mr. Warden, a Surgeon on board the *Northumberland*, who, besides being with him during the voyage to St. Helena, occasionally attended him and his suite for a short time at the Island. The style is sometimes incorrect and sluggish, but the Author is evidently an intelligent man, and there is an air of sincerity throughout the Book which entitles it to public confidence. It touches on a great variety of those subjects which have long been contemplated with the most ardent attention, and it's contents are of the greatest value in a historical point of view.

Attempt at Assassination.---We have to convey to the Public some particulars of an occurrence, most atrocious in it's design, and most extraordinary in the circumstances by which the execution of that design was happily prevented.---The Rev. Mr. Archdall, Rector of Kilmeaden, left this City on the evening of Thursday for his residence, about four miles distant, and contiguous to the Portlaw road. After passing a short time in the house of a friend on his way, he arrived in safety about seven o'clock. He had some letters of consequence to write, and was engaged in that employment till after twelve. About eight, a servant boy had occasion to go to the well, at a little distance, for water. Four roads meet near the house, and here the boy saw three armed men, who accosted him, and asked, if his Master had returned from Waterford. The boy is not endowed with a very bright understanding, but he returned a most judicious answer, for the wisdom of which he accounts by saying, that God put it into his heart---he replied, that his Master was not returned, on which the lurking strangers said, that he was later than usual in coming home. When the boy got back, he informed a female servant of what had happened, and it was, of course, a subject of conversation between them. In about an hour, this female had also occasion to go to the well. The three men were still in the same place, and put the same question to her. She, recollecting the answer of the boy, replied, that her Master was not come home. On her return to the kitchen, the conversation on the subject was renewed, but our readers will hear with surprise, that no intimation concerning it was given to Mr. Archdall till after twelve o'clock, when he was leaving the parlour to retire to bed. Unarmed and defenceless, he was greatly alarmed, and requested the servants to go out at the back door, and proceed to the house of J. D. Langley, Esq. for the purpose of procuring assistance. They expressed their fears, and not unnaturally, at going to the house of Mr. Langley at such an hour. They then agreed to go to the village, and make application to Mr. Woods, or Mr. Rogers, either of whom would proceed to Mr. Langley's. The armed men were still in the same place, and questioned the servants as before, and particularly as to their design in going out. The woman answered, that one of the children was ill, and that, not knowing what to do in her Master's absence, they were going to the village for some medicine, at the same time pulling out a small phial from her pocket, in order to give validity to her story. The men then wished to swear them to silence as to what they saw, but did not persevere, and suffered them to pass. They first applied to Mr. Rogers, who immediately went to Mr. Langley's, and was admitted, after due precautions. Mr. Langley instantly armed himself, and those who were with him, and the small party took different directions, in the hope of securing the objects of their pursuit, and continued their search till about five in the morning, but wholly without effect. It is supposed, that the patient, but anxious attendants of Mr. Archdall had been alarmed by the noise of the opening of the doors in the village, and had taken flight. These particulars we have stated merely from memory, and shall be most willing to correct any error into which we may inadvertently have fallen. We have heard other matters relative to this transaction, which we deem it imprudent to divulge. We dismiss the subject without a single observation. It must create in every bosom those feelings, to which it would be useless in us to give expression.

Pilotage.---The *Prince Regent*, of Glasgow, bound from that Port for Jamaica, burthen 435 Tons, with a valuable cargo on board, was forced, by a gale of wind from the South, to take shelter in this Harbour on the night of the 22d of November. From the Pilot Station at Dunmore she had been seen standing in for the land, just before it grew dark; but the sea ran so high, that a boat could not be launched. A Messenger was despatched to the Passage Station, to inform the Deputy Pilot Master, that such a vessel was making for the Harbour. The Deputy called upon the Pilots under his charge to volunteer to go down the Harbour to look out for the vessel, and about seven men undertook the service. They left Passage at 9 o'clock, P. M. and, after rowing five hours, they found the *Prince Regent* at anchor, just below the Bar, and striking the ground. This, we believe, is the first occurrence of the kind which has taken place since the passing of the late Act of Parliament, and it manifests the great utility and importance of that Act in the most striking manner. The stations are so arranged, that every possible assistance can be given to vessels in distress, and with the utmost promptitude of which circumstances will admit. The service performed upon this occasion is highly honourable to the Establishment, and especially so to those who undertook the performance of so dangerous a duty, and who so steadily and successfully persevered in it. In their favour, it is particularly to be remarked, that their emoluments are fixed by the Act of Parliament, and that they had no right to claim, and no reason to expect, any additional reward.---We forbear, however, to enlarge upon the subject, because the letter of the Captain, which we subjoin, is of far greater moment, both in testimony of the wisdom and benefit of the Statute, and of the judicious manner in which it's provisions have been carried into effect, than any thing it would be in our power to say. Our Cotemporaries, we are fully satisfied, with their usual regard for the public good, will give additional publicity to these statements:

Ship Prince Regent, Passage, 28th Nov. 1816.

Sir—As I find no charge was allowed to be made on the part of the Pilots who assisted in extricating this Ship, under my command, on the night of the 22d instant, in a gale of wind from the Southward, while riding off Creden Head, and as I am of opinion, that their exertions should not be passed unnoticed, may I beg leave to present them with Five Guineas, which I trust you will be kind enough to receive and distribute among them, in such proportions as you think proper.

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,
Joshua Richmond.

The Deputy Pilot-Master, Passage.

In the list of contributions for the Sick Poor, a donation of £1 from Mr. Bailey (a Subscriber) was omitted. The following additional donations have been received---From Mr. Nowlan, 10s. 2d. From Mr. Lowrey, 10s. From a Friend to the Institution, £1 2s. 9d.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION.

[We, the *Waterford Chronicle*, copy the following article from the *Wexford Herald*, a fair and candid Journal, and it will be seen from it, that there is no mention of yeomanry in this atrocious resistance to the laws of the land. We, therefore, again express our persuasion, that yeomanry were not concerned in it; nor shall we believe such an insinuation till decisive proof shall be produced.]

Wexford, Dec. 2.---Information having been received by Robert F. Hutchings, Esq. Surveyor of Excise at Enniscorthy, of a private still, on a large scale, being at work at Barrinahask, in the county of Carlow, near Newtownbarry, and of its being guarded by a number of armed men, that Officer, accompanied by Messrs. R. Hutchings, Benjamin Daniel, Charles L. Hutchings, Excise-Officers, and an officer, serjeant, corporal, and twelve privates, of the 35th Regiment of Foot, proceeded (with the exception of the two latter officers, who were left at Newtownbarry to bring up a reinforcement, consisting of an officer, serjeant, corporal, and ten privates of the 94th regiment, stationed there) to Barrinahask. In a house, on the lands of Denis Kelly, were found a copper still, head, and worm, at full work, of 150 gallons contents, seven large backs, containing 640 gallons of pot-ale, and three casks, which contained 200 gallons of singlings. Immediately on entering the distillery, a shot was fired, which struck the end of the house. The country people, whistling and shouting, assembled in all directions. The reinforcement of the 94th, with Messrs. Daniel and C. Hutchings, now came up. When they had destroyed the pot-ale, singlings, and casks, and had brought away the still, head, and worm about three hundred yards distance, vollies of musketry were fired at them from behind the ditches, front and rear, for a considerable time, which were returned, in a cool and spirited manner, by the military, but providentially no injury was received, in the slightest degree, by any of the party; nor is it ascertained whether their fire took effect, on account of the shelter which the ditches afforded the assailants, though, from the steadiness and precision with which it was conducted, there is reason to expect it did. They succeeded, however, in conveying the seizure to Newtownbarry. On the transaction being made known to Colonel Barry, he immediately took out a party of the 94th in search of some of the mob, who were known by two men of that regiment. They next proceeded with their seizure to Enniscorthy, and were again fired at, from a wood, within about four miles of Newtownbarry, but with as little effect as before. At 4 o'clock in the evening, the still, &c. was safely lodged in Enniscorthy. To the Excise Officers, on this occasion, every praise is due, and to the able and effectual assistance they obtained from Lieut. Robinson, of the 94th regiment, Ensign Dewston, of the 35th, and the men under their command.

We cannot dismiss a subject which forms the chief topic in the Judges' Charges to the Grand Juries throughout Ireland, without adverting to it in the same terms of reprobation which every considerate individual must apply, who values not only the character of the country but his own personal security. A practice so pernicious to the morals of the people, and so destructive to the revenue of the kingdom, must be discountenanced, or peace, order, and industry, will soon lose every trace of their power and influence. While we recommend to Country Gentlemen to put it down by the competent means within their reach, we caution the instruments in those nightly frauds from pursuing a conduct so detrimental, and liable to a discovery which must involve them in fine and imprisonment of the heaviest nature. The mob, in the above affair, are not aware, perhaps, of the danger they undergo, by firing on the civil or military authorities in the execution of their duty. The person who fires with intent to kill, where it can be proved, is liable to suffer death. Our limits will not permit us to make further observations, nor is it necessary; they are sufficiently obvious to every one endowed with any portion of human intellect.

BIRTH.—On the 30th ult. at Liverpool, the Lady of John Sheppard, jun. Esq. of this City, of a son and heir.

MARRIED—In Dublin, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Thorpe, Robert Shapland Carew, Esq. M. P. of Woodstown, in the County of Waterford, and of Castleboro', in the County of Wexford, to Jane Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Anthony Cliffe, Esq. of Abbey Braney, and New Ross.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday last, suddenly, Robert Nicholson, of Belfort, Esq. aged 70. He was loved, respected, and lamented.—At Ballydine, Mrs. Mandeville Power, the Lady of F. Mandeville Power, Esq.

PORT-NEWS—PASSAGE, DECEMBER 6.

ARRIVED,

4th—Fanny, Burke—and Rose, Lynch, Dungarvan, barley, Dublin; Dorchester, Hodge, Exeter, ballast; Peace and Plenty, Williams, Lydney, coals, Cork; Sophia, M'[illegible], Oporto, wine, fruit, and cork-wood; Rosa, Jeffery, Newport, coals; Ann, Cappell, Swansea, ditto; Richmond Revenue Cruiser, A. Bolton, from a cruise.

5th—Mansfield Packet; Hazard, Mahony, Cardiff, coals, Kinsale.

SAILED,

4th and 5th—None.

6th—Auckland Packet.

Wind W. at 8 morning.

WINTER ASSORTMENT.

P. M'DOUGALL has received, per the *Fame*, from Bristol, an excellent Assortment of SUPERFINE CLOTHS, WINTER WAISTCOATING, DOUBLE-MILLED CASSIMERES, &c. &c. direct from London—and, per the *Penelope*, from Liverpool, a Quantity of LEEDS BLANKETS. He is also well supplied with best London HATS, of every description.

Parade, Waterford, Dec. 7, 1816.

☞ TO BE LET, TWO commodious YARDS, at the Rere of his House.

TABLE BEER.

IN consequence of the great Advance on the Price of MALT and HOPS, the Subscribers are under the Necessity of raising their TABLE BEER from 22s. to 24s. per Barrel—to commence on the 9th instant.

W. and R. CHERRY.

Waterford, Dec. 7, 1816.

MR. VERO will LET or SELL his INTEREST in the LANDS of KILCULLIHEEN, in the Liberties of Waterford, containing about 87 Acres, with the HOUSE and OFFICES; immediate possession can be given. About 29 Acres are now under Summer and After-grass, which will be LET until the *First of March* next, if the Lands are not otherwise disposed of.

Application to be made to Mr. Vero, Verona, Enniscorthy—or Mr. S. Roberts, Waterford.

December 7, 1816.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th day of March next,

FOR SUCH TERM OF LIVES OR YEARS AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

ALL that and those, Part of the LANDS of DICKEBOROUGH, in the Liberties of the City, together with the Lands of BALLYHENDRICKEN, in the County of Kilkenny, containing about *Four Hundred Acres.*—These Lands all adjoin the Demesnes of Kilcreen and Castle Blunden, and are capable of being made most excellent Tillage and Dairy Ground. The Use of a LIMESTONE QUARRY, on part of the Lands, will be allowed for their Improvement. They will be let together, or in Farms.

Proposals, in writing (post-paid), to be made to Lady Lawson, No. 9, Great Denmark-Street, Dublin—or Hervey Devereux, Esq. Kilkenny.

☞ No Preference promised.

December 6, 1816.

NAVAL HALF PAY.

London, Navy Pay Office, Dec. 1, 1816.

NOTICE was given, in July last, to Officers in the NAVY, and other Persons entitled to NAVAL HALF-PAY or PENSIONS, or the Executors or Administrators of such, residing in his Majesty's dominions, that, from and after the 1st day of January, 1817, they might receive the same by Bills of Exchange upon the Commissioners of the Navy, payable at three days' sight, if they should be desirous of doing so, instead of receiving the same by Remittance Bills, on signifying such desire by Letter to the Treasurer of the Navy, and transmitting with such Letter the usual Affidavit, or Certificate of the Day of the Death of the Deceased: on the receipt of which, the form of the Bill, properly filled up, as directed by the Act, would be sent from this Office to the Party applying, when the Half-pay or Pensions are in course of payment; and that no other could be accepted.

Also, that Officers residing near his Majesty's Dock-yards of Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, or Sheerness, might receive their Half-pay in those Yards, by signifying their desire for that purpose to the Principal Clerk in the Navy Pay Office, in each Dock-yard, and leaving with him the usual Affidavit. Officers residing near Woolwich and Deptford, to apply at the Navy Pay Office, in London.

But, lest the Information should not have reached all the Persons interested in it, the Notice is now repeated.

GEORGE ROSE.

N. B. Probates of Wills, or Letters of Administration, must be taken out in London, and sent to the Office, with Certificates of Death.

GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that the BERESFORD Packet, Captain Hyde, will sail for *Bristol* on THURSDAY next.

The Public are respectfully informed, that the GOVERNMENT VESSELS from *Waterford* to *Bristol* sail EVERY THURSDAY. They are fitted up with elegant Accommodations for Passengers.

☞ Inquire, *if by Letter, post paid,* of the Captain, at the Commercial Hotel, Mall, or of Mr. William Palmer, Agent, Quay, Waterford.

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

. The Cork and Bristol Government Vessels sail from Cork and Bristol every Tuesday and Saturday.

Waterford, Dec. 7, 1816.

THE BUILDING GROUND
NEAR CLONMEL,
AND CONCERNS IN JOHN-STREET,
IN THIS CITY,
The Property of William Newport, Esq.
STILL REMAIN UNSET.

Waterford, November 2, 1816.

TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

FOR SUCH TIME AND ON SUCH TERMS AS MAY BE AGREED UPON,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of CHRISTENDOM, a most desirable Residence, containing 23 Acres of choice Meadow Land, beautifully situated, commanding delightful Prospects, and not a Mile from the City of Waterford. Application to be made to Rev. J. C. Rea.

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

August 5, 1815.

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.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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

- *Moore's Almanacks for 1817.*
- *No. 53 of the Edinburgh Review.*
- *Southey's Roderick.*
- *Chateaubriand's Recollections of Italy, England and America.*
- *Labaume's Narrative of the Russian Campaign.*
- *Barrow'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 Abstergent Lotion.*
- *Godbold's Vegetable Balsam.*
- *Whitehead's Essence of Mustard and Pills.*
- *Roche's Embrocation for the Hooping Cough.*
- *Duggan's Balsam of Liquorice.*
- *Cundell's Balsam of Honey.*
- *Davidson's Corn Plaister.*
- *Prepared Jamaica Ginger.*
- *Hannan's Tincture of Bark.*
- *Bennett's Worm Powder.*
- *Anderson's Pills.*
- *Refined Liquorice, &c. &c.*

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

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

. He has also on Sale, TICKETS and SHARES in the present unprecedented RICH LOTTERY, to commence Drawing the 21st of January next.