LONDON,

FRIDAY, MARCH 19.

We received, at a late hour this morning, the Paris Papers of Monday and Tuesday last. The following extracts contain all that is in them of any interest:

"CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—MARCH 16.

"The Chamber formed itself into a Secret Committee. The President read a Message from the Chamber of Peers, relative to the Law of Elections. The printing, distribution, and reference of the Message to the Committees were declared conformably to the regulations of the Chamber.

"The order of the day then called for the discussion of the resolution of the Chamber of Peers, on the abolition of the *Droit d'Aubaine*, which, after some debate, was adjourned to the following day.

"According to the accounts delivered by the Minister of the Interior, of the receipts of the last year, it is observed, that the amount of Customs' Duties, which had been estimated at 80 millions, exceeded 90 millions.

"NISMES, MARCH 8.—The public tranquillity has been troubled in this town. During several days past considerable agitation was evident; this was attributed to the proposition to modify the law of elections. Yesterday (Sunday, the 7th inst.) a numerous assemblage was formed in front of the theatre; vociferations and menacing language were heard. The authorities endeavoured to disperse the populace; but their efforts, during a long time, were ineffectual. The patroles, sent to restore order, were insulted and assailed with showers of stones. Various provocations took place in different quarters of the town; happily no person has been grievously wounded. Very strict search is making to discover the authors of this tumult.

"MARCH 9.—Lieutenant-General de Briche, commanding the Military Division, is arrived with 500 military. Tranquillity is entirely re-established."

Sir M. W. Ridley brought forward his motion last night for the reduction of the Junior Lords of the Admiralty, and the Hon. Baronet detailed, in a speech of some length, his opinions, not his reasons, why the proposed reduction should take place. It will not be necessary for us to examine these opinions; first, because they are very familiar to all who have read the speeches made last year upon the same subject by the Opposition; and secondly, because they were so utterly annihilated by the facts and arguments of Sir George Cockburn. If it were possible, that argument and fact could silence loquacity, we might hope never again to have a similar proposition in Parliament; but as "*Othello's occupation*" would be gone, if the Party were denied the use of exploded questions, we may expect to hear some more upon the subject, when the Navy Estimates come before the House, besides another specific motion next Session.—*Courier.*

Sir George Cockburn denied, and not only denied, but proved, most distinctly, that the business of the Board of Admiralty was not diminished in the degree which might be imagined from a cursory view of the subject. The following were among his proofs. In time of war, a great part of its business was transacted through the medium of twelve Admirals on different stations: in time of peace, those Admirals were not employed: and the consequence was, that 8000 Officers, dispersed over all parts of the globe, corresponded directly with the Board. This, alone, must furnish no inconsiderable opportunities for labour. Many of those officers employed their leisure in laudable and patriotic researches into the means of improving the practical details of navigation. Unable to serve their country by fighting her battles, the next best service they can perform is the endeavour to render her navy superior in all those essential points, upon which not only its military greatness, but its commercial pre-eminence, must mainly depend. All these various inventions were addressed to the Board, and were to be examined by it. The Board had also to attend to the protection of the commerce of the country, and to superintend the execution of Treaties with Foreign Powers. It was its duty, also, to take care that the Navy should be in a condition which would render it promptly efficient in case of a war breaking out, and the ships were now in a better state than at any former period; they were free from the dry rot. With respect to the Lay Lords, Sir G. Cockburn distinctly affirmed, that "without their assistance the professional part of the service could not proceed." Besides, there were duties of a civil nature to perform, in which the Lay Lords were more useful than professional men; they had great sums of money to distribute, and important claims to adjust. But all those laborious duties are nothing, a mere nothing, in their eyes, who would fain, however, have a closer acquaintance with them. The gallant Admiral stated, that since his appointment he "had been so much occupied, that he sometimes had not been able to have one hour's walk for ten days in succession." Yet, increased duties are to be cast upon the Board by diminishing the number of its Officers. This is the liberal way in which the Opposition would conduct even its own favourite department of the public service: low salaries and plenty of work. A sure way to have corresponding ability, zeal, and integrity.—*Ibid.*

It might be urged, that the present constitution of the Admiralty Board has existed for upwards of a century, during which the Country has risen to unprecedented fame in its naval glories. But it is the fashion of the age to question and condemn all the foundations upon which our civil and political greatness have been reared. To plead the antiquity of a practice is to mark it out at once for innovation.—*Ibid.*

The reply of Sir G. Cockburn was so unanswerable, that the question was prudently hurried to a division by its friends, when it was lost by a majority of 81. The *Morning Chronicle* triumphs in the minority, and says "it sufficiently manifested the bearing of public opinion" upon the subject. If, however, the bearing of public opinion is shewn on one side, it is equally shewn on the other; and would have been shewn rather more decisively, if a little of Parliamentary tactics had not been employed. The Opposition had been for weeks endeavouring to muster their forces; and yet the majority against them was more than a third greater than it was upon the same subject in the last Parliament!!! This, too, notwithstanding they had the benefit of some votes from the friends of Government, who stood pledged to support them on this particular question, by former votes. We can venture to say, that had the division taken place later in the evening, "the bearing of public opinion" would have been still more manifested against the motion. If the Party doubt this, we hope they will try their ground upon any topic that may best suit their fancy. There were many, very many, of the friends of Government, who came down too late to vote. Among them were Sir C. Mordaunt, Mr. Sumner, Lord Walpole, Mr. Crickett, &c. &c.—*Ibid.*

Upon the subject of Public Balances, there was last night "a good deal, about it, and about it." The Party laboured to prove, that paying public debts is not doing public service. Do they carry this creed into private life?—*Ibid.*

A Letter has appeared in a Morning Paper under the strange, perhaps the anagrammatic, signature of *Anosander*, containing attacks upon the Commander-in-Chief, of which we know not which is the more prominent characteristic, their injustice or their illiberality.—The writer submits a series of plain questions, to which we shall give a series of plain answers—and when the Public have read them, they will be quite ready, we are sure, to "mark how a plain tale has put him down."

Question the 1st.—Does not his Royal Highness draw forage, or an allowance for forage, as Commander-in-Chief, which enables him to keep 30 horses at the public expense; and might not the horses so kept convey his Royal Highness to and from Windsor at an expense not worthy of notice?

ANSWER.—His Royal Highness does not draw forage for 30 horses. He did so during the war, but they have since been reduced to forage for 20 horses; and this allowance, granted on a larger scale to all former Commanders-in-Chief, could not, in fairness and propriety towards the object for which it is issued, be applied to the maintenance of horses to convey his Royal Highness to and from Windsor.

Question the 2d.—Is it not an act of unusual indulgence in time of profound peace, to pay and employ his Royal Highness as Commander-in-Chief, the duties of which office might be executed, as in former days of peace, by the Secretary at War?

ANSWER.—It is *not* an unusual indulgence to his Royal Highness to pay and employ a Commander-in-Chief in times of peace, and the duties of the office could not possibly be executed by the Secretary at War, who is occupied with ample duties in his own office, even if it were a wise measure to place the discipline of the army in the hands of a civilian and render the patronage an accession to political influence. It is not "unusual," for it will be found that the Duke of Marlborough was Commander-in-Chief in a period of peace in the early part of the last century; that the Duke of Cumberland held the same office in a period of peace from 1748 to 1756; and that the Marquis of Granby was Commander-in-Chief in peace from 1763 to 1770. The appointment of a Commander-in-Chief in time of peace depended more, in former periods, upon the views and policy of the political party of the day, than from any impression that the office was unnecessary, as may be proved in the instance of Marshal Conway, who went out, as a matter of course, with the Rockingham Administration, in 1783, and he was not succeeded in the following Administration, because they had no fit military man to suit their purpose.

Question the 3d.—Do the number of bankruptcies, which daily take place in this kingdom, prove that the Country is in a state to deviate from any ancient plan of public economy?

ANSWER.—Whatever the bankruptcies may prove, no ancient plan of public economy has been deviated from with reference to his Royal Highness personally. He has done his duty to the Country, and all honest and liberal Britons acknowledge it.

Question the 4th.—Has not his Royal Highness lent his sanction, on a former occasion, to a measure of economy, by which the present General Sir G. Beckwith was vested with the authority and rank of a General Officer, without receiving any additional pay as such, he being then employed as a Civil Governor?

ANSWER.—His Royal Highness never lent his sanction to the measure of economy alleged to have been adopted in the case of Sir G. Beckwith; and for this plain reason, *that such proceeding never took place.* Sir George was never deprived of his pay as a General Officer in the manner asserted.

Question the 5th.—Is it not natural, just, and fair, to expect from his Royal Highness the same attention to the public interest in his own case, as in the case of others?

ANSWER.—It is "natural, just, and fair," that his Royal Highness should pay attention to the public interest, and he has always firmly, honestly, and consistently performed those duties, when the real and substantial interest of his Country called for their exertion.

Question the 6th.—Are not the allowances of "Commander of the Forces" abroad struck off; and does the situation of Europe require that this kingdom should pay one Field Marshal as Commander-in-Chief, whilst the first military Hero of Europe presides over the Ordnance Department, and fills a seat in the Cabinet of the realm?

ANSWER.—The pay and allowances of the Commander of the Forces abroad are *not* struck off, with the exception of the Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon, where the military pay has been struck off by his Majesty's Ministers in consideration of the civil income being £10,000 a year; and the situation of Europe and the military interests of the Country *do* require that the office of Commander-in-Chief should be filled, as it is, with advantage to the Nation, though the great and deservedly praised military Hero alluded to does fill the situation of Master General of the Ordnance, and a seat in the Cabinet.

As to his Royal Highness drawing £60,000 from the Country, the plain fact is, that his income from the Country, exclusive of his military income (which would be received by others if his Royal Highness were out of the question), amounts exactly to £37,000 a year, including the allowance settled on the Duchess.

So much for *Anosander's* questions—"Are you answered now?" But as the attack appears to rest upon and have its origin in the allowance granted to the *Custos* of his Majesty's person, we have a few remarks to make upon that subject, and with them we shall conclude. In the various speeches we have read, we do not recollect to have found this point sufficiently pressed. It has been wished by the Opposition to have the question considered in one point of view alone—the relation between father and son, resting upon the same grounds as the case of an individual in private life having the care of his father. Now had that been the real and fair way of viewing the subject, the Duke would have rejected with disdain any consideration of pecuniary recompense in the execution of his duties as a son to a beloved parent. To be sure, this mode of considering the King and his son, as if they were no more than private individuals, may accord very well with one Party. They, God knows! have given proofs enough of their wishes to curtail the state and dignity of the afflicted King—

What need you five and twenty, ten, or five?
What need one?

But the real question is not one of mere private individuals and private feeling. Had it been so, what necessity would there have been for Parliamentary interference—But it is a public question—The first Magistrate is the public property—The guardian of his person in his affliction is a public servant: he is accountable to the State for the performance of it; it is conferred upon him by the Legislature; the Legislature had confided the important trust to the Queen with such an allowance. After her decease, the trust was conferred upon his Royal Highness, without any reference to him personally; and we do not see how he could as a son and public servant have declined the allowance which the Parliament had thought it right *to continue to the Custos*, which allowance had been granted to and accepted by his Royal Mother. Would they have had him express by his refusal an implied censure upon the Queen—and thus, by the condemnation of the conduct of a *deceased* parent, have shewn his *fitness* to be entrusted with the care of the person of a *living* parent?

SATURDAY, MARCH 20.

Stocks this day at One.

Bank Stock, shut.	5 per Cents. 104⅞ 105 104⅞
3 per Ct. Cons. 74⅜⅛⅜	India Bonds —— pr.
Do. for Acc. 74⅜⅛⅜	Ex. Bills (2d) par 2 dis.

We have received this morning the Paris Papers of Wednesday last. In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the preceding day, the Minister of Finance submitted the Budget for the present year. It contained only the estimate amount of expenditure; the Ways & Means were to form the subject of another communication. The total amount is 889,210,000 francs, being an aggregate of expense somewhat greater than was required for the preceding year. The increase has taken place chiefly in the consolidated and funded debt (occasioned by the departure of the Army of Occupation), in the Foreign Department, and that of the Marine. The Minister held out, however, the prospect of a progressive amelioration in those burdens.

It is now said that the recent disturbances at Nismes had no connexion whatever with the last about elections, but that it arose wholly from a theatrical fracas.

The following are extracts:

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, MARCH 16.

The Order of the Day only authorised the meeting of the different Committees, and a Secret Committee. This Committee was followed by an unexpected public sitting for the presentation of the Budget.

The Minister of Finance ascended the tribune, to address the Chamber. He observed, that the annual exposition of the Budget was, during several years past, one of the most painful functions of the Ministry. If the present detail did not offer results as satisfactory as might be desired, at least it presented an encouraging prospective. The territory was free, and after having acquitted the conditions its evacuation imposed, the credits and expenditure would have no other appropriation than towards the necessities of the Country. The expenditure would be exclusively national. Contributions would thenceforward not be amassed in the public treasury, for disbursements only profitable to foreigners.

The estimates that the Government was compelled to submit to the Chambers were calculated according to the extraordinary necessities of the State, without losing sight of the interests of the contributors, which had long been intruded upon.

The Ministry regretted their inability to present with the Expenditure a statement of Ways and Means for 1819. But time was urgent. The receipts would be the object of a special report. The present *projet* only included the disbursements.

The first article of the expenditure concerned the Consolidated and Funded Debt. The credits granted last year for its provision were in aggregate of 180 millions; for 1819 a sum of 237 millions would be required.—*(Agitation in the Chamber and some interruption.)*

He was anxious to allay all alarm. "This increase is great," cried his Excellency, "but it is the last sacrifice required for our independence, and it is compensated by the advantages which result from it. It would have been far greater, had it not been for the reductions obtained by the negociator of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle."

Next to the perpetual and funded Debt, came the Civil List. The credit it required related to the King and Royal Family; this credit was justified by its detail alone, and only amounted, agreeably to the law by which it was limited, to 34 millions.

The expenses of the Ministry formed one of the most important items of the Budget.

The following estimates are given from notes taken during the rapid reading of them in the Chamber:

	Francs.
Department of Foreign Affairs	8,000,000
Department of Justice	17,460,000
Department of the Interior	109,400,000
Department of War	192,750,000
Department of the Marine	45,200,000
Department of Finance	257,000,000

The total of the expenditure Budget, including the public and funded Debt and the Civil List, amounted to 889,210,000.—*(Fresh agitation in the Chamber.)*

By comparing the Budget of 1819 with that of 1818, augmentations would be observed, for which Ministers had assigned the principal motives, and he would furnish every further explanation to the Commission of the Budget, of which his exposition might be considered susceptible.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs presented an increase of 350 thousand francs; without that augmentation, that department could not conveniently support its credit and the dignity of their exterior relations.

The Ministry of War presented an increase of 31,600,000 francs. The causes of that augmentation were, the expenses of keeping up and repairing the fortresses, which the evacuation of the territory had returned to the charge of the nation; the necessity of completing the effective strength of the army, and of re-establishing war equipments which the country had lost. The Ministry of Marine has long been neglected. An increase was required to the amount of 1,600,000.

His Excellency, after further developing the urgency of the motives which authorised the augmentations to which he had called the attention of the Chamber, stated, that the credits required by Government, for the service of 1819, amounted to a total of 889,210,000f.

He observed, that it was indeed a heavy burden, and could only be supported under the hope of alleviation, and that hope was not illusory. The augmentation of the public debt had been imperiously demanded by circumstances; but it was only a temporary grievance; and, from the present year, the funded debt would have an efficacious action. That action would be no longer neutralized by fresh appropriations of *rentes.* The sale of woods would have a beneficial influence on the funded debt. They might include in their hopes the adoption of the projet, that tended to encourage the introduction of *rentes* in the departments, and economy in the collective expenses of the administration. "Thanks to the long calm, (said his Excellency,) guaranteed to Europe, our industry will provide new elements of prosperity, the benefits of which will extend to our finances."

After some observations upon the relief afforded to France by the evacuation of the kingdom, the Minister presented a projet of law to effect the financial measures detailed in his speech. It was ordered to be registered, printed, and referred to the Bureaux, after which the period of its discussion will be decided upon.

The Chamber then formed itself into a Secret Committee.

The Chamber voted the adoption of the resolution of the Peers, relative to the abolition of the *droit d'Aubaine*, by a majority of 112 against 68.

PARIS, MARCH 17.—A projet of law on the Liberty of the Press will be presented to the Chamber of Deputies to-day. It appears, that all the journals, whether daily or periodical, will be subjected to bail; the daily journals must furnish to the amount of a thousand subscriptions, either in cash, *rentes* of the State, or in landed property: semi-periodical publications will give bail to the amount of 50,000 francs. Each journal or collection must provide two persons who will be bound to answer for all the articles inserted, even those the authors of which shall be known. Trial by Jury will take place in the event of an attack against the Government; those accused of injurious or calumniating articles against individuals will be amenable to trial before the Correctional Police.—*La Quotidienne.*

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN,
Chronicle-Office, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,366. SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1819. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

TOBACCO AND CHANDLING MANUFACTORY,

BARRONSTRAND-STREET.

M. A. DUDLEY will SELL BY AUCTION, on the 29th instant, the entire UTENSILS for MANUFACTURING TOBACCO and SNUFF, viz. Two new Presses, Wheels, Drying Pan, Snuff Mill, &c.

N. B. The above Utensils are well worthy the Attention of those in the Trade, and would be sold by Private Sale.

Waterford, March 25, 1819.

FITZPATRICK, *Auctioneer.*

BRITISH AND IRISH UNITED FIRE INSURANCE,

NO. 40, DAME-STREET,

Opposite the Commercial Buildings, Dublin.

CONSISTING of the following Gentlemen, exclusive of a numerous Proprietary in England, of the first Properties and Consequence:—

Sir Wm. Alexander, Bart. Banker, Dublin,
Robert Alexander, Esq. Dublin,
Benjamin Ball, Esq. Banker, Dublin,
John Evshaw, Esq. Dublin,
George Latouche, Esq. Banker, Dublin,
John David Latouche, Esq. Banker, Dublin,
John Latouche, jun. Esq. M. P. Banker, Dublin,
Peter Latouche, jun. Esq. M. P. Banker, Dublin,
Peter Digges Latouche, Esq. Banker, Dublin,
Executors of Samuel M'Call, Esq. Cork,
Robert Shaw, Esq. M. P. Banker, Dublin,
Walter Prossor, Esq. Dublin.

Established for the Insurance of Houses, Buildings, Manufactories, Goods, Merchandize, Ships, Vessels, and Barges, Farming Stock, and all other Property, in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, from Loss or Damage by FIRE.

The Terms of this Office will be found in all cases most liberal, and the utmost promptitude observed in the adjustment and payment of Losses. Receipts for Insurances falling due the 25th of March are now ready to be delivered at the Company's Office, Dame-street, as well as by their respective Agents in the principal Cities and Towns, who will deliver Proposals, with the Rates of Insurance, *gratis.*

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Secretary for the Irish Dept.
ROBERT WATSON,
Agent for Waterford and its Vicinity.

March 24, 1819.

WESTMINSTER

LIFE INSURANCE & ANNUITY OFFICE,

LONDON, & DAME-STREET, DUBLIN,

PERSONS desirous of providing for their Families or Dependants may, by an annual payment, secure to the Widows, Children, or any other person, either an Annuity for the remainder of Life, or a gross Sum to be paid at their decease.

Insurance may be made for a variety of other purposes—to provide for renewal of leases—to secure sums paid for places or employments, or for the purchase of life estates, or in aid of arrangements between debtor and creditor, &c. &c. Annuities are granted to commence immediately or at any future period.

Printed rates and conditions of Insurance may be had gratis, with the list of Directors as above, or of the Agents of the British and Irish Fire Office in the Country, who are appointed Agents to this Office.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Agent to the Company for Ireland, Dublin.
ROBERT WATSON,
Agent for Waterford and its Vicinity.

March 24, 1819.

WANTED,

AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT PERSON, experienced and skilful in the *Planting* and *Thinning* of *Woods*, and in *the general Management of Timber.*

None need apply but those who can give the most unexceptionable Reference as to Character and Abilities.

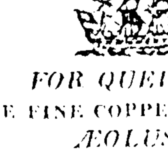
Application to be made to the LARL OF DESART, Desart, Kilkenny. March 10, 1819.

BLEACHING.

GREY LINENS are now receiving, for GREENVILLE and SMITHVALE BLEACH-GREENS, by the Foremen at the Greens—also by ALEX. HAMMETT, Stephens-street, Waterford; Mrs. BOWMAN, Peter-street, Do.; Mr. PATT RYAN, Quay, Do.; Mr. WM. POWER, Carrick-on-Suir; Mr. JOHN POWELL, Kilkenny; Mrs. MARY O'CONNOR, Thomastown; and Miss ELIZA MORAN, Ross.

Every possible care shall be taken of the Linens, and no expense spared to give satisfaction to the Owners.

Waterford, March 17, 1819.



FOR QUEBEC,

THE FINE COPPERED SHIP

ÆOLUS,

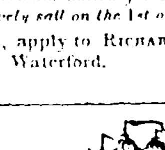
OF WATERFORD,

ROBERT THOMAS, Master; 500 Tons Burden;

Has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will positively sail on the 1st of May next.

For Passage, apply to RICHARD POPE and SON, Ship Agents, Quay, Waterford.

25th March, 1819.



FOR NEW YORK,

WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AND LAND PASSENGERS AT

St. John's, New Brunswick,

THE WELL-KNOWN, FAST-SAILING

BRIG MARIA,

MAURICE CONDON, Master, 187 Tons Burden.

THIS Vessel has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will sail *the Fifth of April.* Passengers engaging their Places may be certain of *no Disappointment*; and, should the Vessel not clear out for Sea upon the above Date, they will be *maintained at Ship's expense on board.*

Application to JAMES MORRIS.

Waterford, Feb. 9, 1819.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

LONDON, 14TH OCTOBER, 1819.

THE CORPORATION of the ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE of Houses and Goods from Fire have constituted and appointed SANDHAM ELLY, of New Ross, in the County of Wexford, their *Agent and Receiver* for *Waterford, Wexford, New Ross,* and *Places adjacent,* for the Assurance of Buildings, Goods, Merchandise and Farming Stock from Loss or Damage by Fire, and also for the Assurance of Lives.

By Order of the Committee of Directors,
SAMUEL FENNING, Jun. Secretary.

SANDHAM ELLY begs to inform those Persons who, from a Preference to the above Assurance Office, have been at the trouble of effecting Insurances in it thro' other Towns, (no Agent for Waterford having been hitherto appointed,) that, for their Convenience, Receipts will be left at the Office of JOSHUA NEWSOM, Esq. King-street, for the Premiums that fall due on the 25th inst. where the Parties assured are requested to apply, on or before the 9th of April, as the usual Fifteen Days allowed for Payment beyond the date of each Policy will then expire.

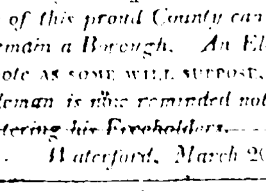
New Ross, 23d March, 1819.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD

NO LONGER A BOROUGH.

IT is now ascertained, that the Opinion of many of the first Landed Interests is, that our respectable County has been degraded, and made a close Borough; and it is resolved that in its present state it shall not continue. For, on the first Opportunity that offers, the real Independent Interests of this proud County can prove that it is not to remain a Borough. An Election may not be so remote as SOME WILL SUPPOSE, *and every spirited Gentleman is now reminded not to lose an Hour in registering his Freeholders.*

Waterford, March 20, 1819.



TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

At the Exchange of the City of Waterford,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH OF APRIL NEXT,

THE good SHIP ALLIGATOR, 379 Tons Register, built in the River Thames, thoroughly copper fastened, newly coppered, and Decks copper nailed; is remarkably well found, most of her Sails, Rigging and Materials, nearly new, and may be sent to sea immediately, without any expense except provisions.

FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.

A SMALL BACON YARD AND TWO CORN STORES,

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD.

JOSEPH A. LEONARD will let his BACON YARD, at John's Bridge, with a complete *Rendering-house,* &c. and TWO CORN-STORES, well circumstanced.

Waterford, Feb. 20, 1819.

MAY PARK.

TO BE LET,

For such Term as may be agreed upon,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of MAY PARK, in the County of Waterford, within one mile of the City. For Particulars, apply to HENRY A. BAYLY—or C. and C. S. TANDY, Waterford.

February 3, 1819.

THE EQUITABLE PLAN OF INSURANCE

BY THE

NORWICH UNION

ONLY,

Established 1797, enabling the Public to effect Insurances

FOR ONE HALF THE PREMIUM

Paid to the Trading Companies, a FACT known practically to TWENTY THOUSAND Persons who have already experienced such Benefit and Saving. For instance,

	Pm. Paid	*Returned.*
The Chancellor and Masters of the University of Cambridge	£69 0	£34 10 0
Henry Birley & Co. Whitehaven	624 17	312 8 6

So far alludes to the Fire Department, as every Seven Years a Return of Premium is made to those who insure at this Office. That Return has always been 50 per cent.

LIFE DEPARTMENT,

On the London Equitable Plan, which is this, that the ENTIRE Savings, after paying Losses and Expenses, are the sole property of the Assured, and are, at stated periods, added to the amount of the Policy; so that an insurance of £1000 will produce £1500, or even £2000. For instance,

In Ireland, COLONEL FENWICK effected an Insurance with the Cork Agent, in 1814, for £3000; he died in 1817; his widow, last September, RECEIVED the £3000 and £46 16s. over and above, being the addition of the first bonds.

Another instance is Mr. JOSEPH JENSON'S, who was insured for £1000; his family have RECEIVED the £1000 and £154 4s. over and above.

MAURICE FARRELL, *Agent.*

If Insurance be profitable to the Trading Companies how can they contend it should not yield profit to the Norwich Union?

What then is the difference between the two systems, except that the few Share-holders divide the Profits in the first case—but in the second, ALL who insure at the Norwich Union SAVE one-half the Premium.

The opposition and envy of the Companies to the Norwich Union is then explained in three words—Loss of Business.

From the great Increase of Business in this quarter, it was deemed prudent to have a Local Committee in Waterford; SEVEN GENTLEMEN of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, who are Members of the NORWICH UNION ASSOCIATION, have therefore formed themselves into a BOARD for the purpose of investigating Accounts, Losses, &c. and facilitating the settlement thereof.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH MARCH INSTANT,

THE LANDS of BALLYVILLY, either in the Whole or in Divisions, as may be agreed on, containing about 150 Acres, and situated about four and a half Miles from Waterford.

Proposals to be received by Mrs. RAMSEY.

March 6, 1819.

MONEY TO BE LENT,

FROM £500 TO £8000.

Apply to GEORGE IVIE, Waterford—if by Letter, post-paid.

Feb. 15, 1819.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS AND SELLING OFF AT FIRST COST.

JOHN MAHER, BROAD-STREET,

HAVING disposed of the Interest of the House and Concerns in which he resides, will sell off the entire of his extensive STOCK of GOODS at and under prime Cost—*Woollen Cloths, Cassimeres, Rugs,* and *Coatings,* assorted from the best superfine to the lowest Articles—a great Variety of *Pelisse Cloths, Cassimere Shawls* and *Scarfs,* printed and plain *Cotton Goods, Linens, Hats,* and *Hosiery,* of all descriptions.

His CARPET WAREROOMS are abundantly supplied with all sorts of *Carpeting* and *Hearth Rugs, Blankets, Counterpanes,* painted *Floor Cloths,* &c. All will be sold without reserve.

The WOOLLEN GOODS are much lower than they could be bought for at present, owing to the great Advance on Wool. The Public have a favourable Opportunity of supplying themselves; and he wishes to inform Persons in the Trade, that they will find great Advantage in the Purchase of these Goods.

The INTEREST of a well-enclosed FIELD, at the back of the Manor, and adjoining Mr. BLAKE'S Rope Walk, to be sold, or set. Also to be set, TWO HOUSES in HIGH-STREET, opposite CONDUIT-LANE, with SHOPS, from 25th March inst.

Waterford, March 18, 1819.

TO BE LET,

FOR BUILDING ON,

THAT valuable Lot of GROUND, with the MATERIALS, as it now stands, at the Corner of Big BARRONSTRAND-STREET, formerly called the FREE SCHOOL. There can be a long Term of Years given. Application to be made to WILLIAM POWER, Michael-Street.

February 27, 1819.

LANDS &c. BY AUCTION.

TO be put up, and let by the Trustee, by public Auction, to the highest Bidder, at the Exchange, in Waterford, at One o'Clock on the first day of May next, at a Yearly Rent, for a Lease of Nine Years, during the minority of two Children—all that and those the LOWER MARSHES of KNOCKBOY, Blenheimhill, on the Bank of the River Suir, Barony of Gaultier, and County of Waterford, together with the KILNS attached, containing, per Estimation, 24 Acres, half of which is securely embanked, and now laying down with best Hay-Seed; the residue is nearly covered with Grass, and is expected to be also fully embanked against said day. This Land is free of Springs and Swamps, not requiring the aid of Manure, which for richness and consequent fertility cannot be exceeded, being capable of yielding Two Crops of Hay in the Year. The Purchaser to pay half a year's profit-rent in advance, and to have the option of fining down the nine years profit-rent at 5½ years purchase-money—head rent £28 5s. Immediate possession to be given, clear of rent to and including March, 1819. There are many local advantages belonging thereto. The Kilns burn 100 Barrels of Lime per day, for which there is a never-failing demand.

March 20, 1819.

TO BE LET,

FOR NINETY NINE YEARS,

From the 25th of third Month next,

FROM FIVE to SIX ACRES of LAND, situated on the Gracedieu Road, between Prospect Lodge and Green Bank.

Apply to JOHN STRANGMAN.

Waterford, 20th of 2d Month, 1819.

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." Into.

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 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 at the *Chronicle-Office,* 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."

THOMAS & JOHN PROSSOR

OFFER FOR SALE,

25 PIPES PRIME STRONG BODIED AND DEEP COLOURED

BENECARLO RED WINE,

Now landing from the *Aurora*, Capt. HARVEY.

They have a Supply of prime White HERRINGS, And best WIGAN COAL, at their Stores on the Quay. All will be Sold on liberal Terms.

Waterford, March 4, 1819.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,

For such Term as may be agreed on,

FOUR NEW-BUILT HOUSES on NEWTOWN ROAD, with *Garden Plots* to the rere of each House. These Houses are in a very dry, healthful situation, and have very beautiful Views of the River.

Also, from same time, about FORTY ACRES of LOWER GRACEDIEU, with the BRICK FIELDS along the Banks of the River. The goodness of these Grounds as a *Dairy Farm* is well known, and there is a Pier belonging to them, for landing Manure or taking Goods to Market.

Proposals, from solvent Tenants, in Writing only, will be received by WM. NEWPORT, Esq. Belmont, or Bank, Waterford.

*** Mr. NEWPORT has about 100 Tons of most excellent HAY for Sale, on the Lands of Gracedieu.

Waterford, Feb. 19, 1819.

TO BE LET,

For such Term as may be agreed on,

THAT Part of the LANDS of NEWRATH, lately in the possession of Mr. JAMES WHELAN, &c. containing, by survey, 45A. 1R. 3P. Upland, and 17A. 1R. 18P. Lowland; situated about half a mile from the Waterford Bridge. A navigable Pill runs round part of the Lowland. There are some good Situations for Building on the Lands. The Grounds are remarkably Grassy, and fit for either Dairy or Tillage.

RICHARD HANERLAN, who resides on the Lands, will shew them. No Preference is promised, or will be given, but to the best and most solvent Bidder.

Proposals will be received by SAM. MORGAN, Esq.

Waterford, Feb. 20, 1819.

TREES FOR SALE.

FROM 1000 to 1200 TREES, upwards of 60 years' Growth, standing on the Lands of BOLLINDESART, about two Miles from Carrick, consisting of *Oak, Ash, Beech, Deal, Chesnut,* and different other kinds. They are fit for any use, and will be disposed of either in one or two Divisions.

Application to Mr. EDMD. HARVEY, Carrick.

There is a Person on the Lands who will shew the Trees.

18th February, 1819.

TO BE LET, FOR ANY TERM OF YEARS, *OR SOLD,*

AND ENTERED ON IMMEDIATELY,

THE HOUSE & CONCERN standing between the CHAMBER of COMMERCE and Messrs. SCOTT's Bank. The House is constructed with superior elegance and accommodation to suit any occasion.

Application to be made to T. and J. QUAN.

Waterford, 23d Feb. 1819.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF SAID CITY.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize) was last week 41s. 0d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

	WHITE. lb. oz. dr.	RANGED. lb. oz. dr.	HOUSEHOLD. lb. oz. dr.
Penny Loaf,	0 4 1	0 6 1	0 8 0
Two-Penny,	0 8 2	0 12 3	1 0 1
Four-Penny,	1 0 3	1 8 0	2 0 2
Six-penny,	1 8 6	2 5 0	3 0 3

☞ All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proportion—and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the Household with an H—and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly Returns, ON OATH, on every Wednesday, before 12 o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Acts of Parliament for regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law.

March 25. SIMON NEWPORT, *Dep. Mayor.*

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—MARCH 26.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Butter, first quality, (new)	100	0	107	0	per Cwt.
—— second,	00	0	00	0	
—— third,	00	0	00	0	
Tallow, rendered,	99	0	100	0	
Lard, flake,	80	0	82	0	
—— casks, rendered,	78	0	80	0	
Beef,	00	0	00	0	
Pigs, singed,	48	0	50	0	
—— scalded,	40	0	46	0	
Pork Offal,	26	0	29	0	
Pigs' Heads,	30	0	33	0	
Newfoundland Fish,	20	0	23	0	
Oatmeal,	18	0	19	0	
Flour, first quality,	00	0	00	0	per Bag.
—— second,	47	0	49	0	
—— third,	37	0	40	0	
—— fourth,	34	0	36	0	
Wheat,	38	0	40	0	per Barrel.
Barley, malting,	25	0	26	0	
—— shipping,	20	0	24	0	
Oats, potato,	15	0	15	6	
—— common,	14	3	14	6	
Coals, Whitehaven,	0	0	0	0	
—— Newport,	3	6	3	10	
—— Swansea,	3	6	4	0	
Tallow, rough,	9	6	10	0	pr Stone
Potatoes, by weight,	0	4½	0	5	
—— by measure,	0	10	0	11	
Beef,	0	4½	0	7	per Pound.
Mutton,	0	6	0	8	
Veal,	0	7	0	8	
Pork,	0	5	0	5½	
Fresh Butter,	2	0	2	4	
Malt Whiskey, per Gallon,	11	6	11	10	

time had elapsed, the Commissioners of Customs had power of mitigation, which had been frequently exercised. Counsel for the Crown could not indulge in any feeling of their own; they were bound to confine themselves to the construction of the Acts of the Legislature, at the same time that he should feel it his duty to represent the circumstances of the present case to the Attorney-General, who was the protector of the King's purse, and to the other Authorities, who had the power of mitigation."

Mr. Ireland contended, that the proper jurisdiction had not been resorted to in order to establish the debt of the Crown; such a measure was vested in the Court of Exchequer.

The Commissioners consulted together for some time, and at length declared their opinion, that no legal case had been made out by the Crown.

The Jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict—That there is not any debt due by Nathaniel Anderson to his Majesty for or on account of duties payable on the 22d March, 1815, or on any other account.

We understand, that several other Merchants had been surcharged in the same manner as Mr. Anderson, all whose cases depended upon the present decision. They, therefore, most anxiously looked for the result in this case.

TIPPERARY SPRING ASSIZES.

(From the Clonmel Advertiser.)

On Monday afternoon our Assizes commenced: The Hon Baron George presided in the Record Court, and Judge Fletcher in the Crown Court. The Commission having been opened by the latter Justice about two o'clock, the Grand Jury was sworn as follows:

Chambré Brabazon Barker, Esq. of Kilcooley Abbey, *Foreman*. Rt. Hon. Col. Wm. Bagwell, of Marlfield, M. P.; Hon. F. A. Prittie, of Corville; Hon. G. O'Callaghan, of Shanbally Castle; Sir John Craven Carden, of the Priory, Bart.; Sir John Judkin Fitzgerald, of Lisheeny, Bart.; Nathaniel Taylor, Esq. of Noan; Henry Langley, Esq. of Castle Brittas; Wm. Perry, Esq. of Woodroofe; Peter Holmes, Esq. of Peterfield; Richard Butler, Esq. of Lowesgreen; Matthew Jacob, Esq. of Mobarnon; Ambrose Going, Esq.; Arthur Riall, Esq. of Clonmel; Richard Creagh, Esq. of Castle Park; L. H. Jephson, Esq. of Clonmel; Richard Elliott, Esq. of South-lodge; Charles Langley, Esq. of Coal-brook; James D. Scully, Esq. of Tipperary; Robert Cooke, Esq. of Kiltynan; Richard Millett, Esq.; John Meagher, Esq. of Thurles; and John Bagwell, Esq. of Kilmore.

The Court having sat about an hour before the time marked in the Circuit List, our Reporter was not in time to obtain a place for taking down the Address to the Grand Jury. We, however, give a sketch of the principal topics adverted to on that occasion:

Mr. Justice Fletcher commenced by observing on the great extent of the Calendar—which, he said, was owing much less to the turbulent state of the County than the conduct pursued by a considerable number of the Magistrates, in committing creatures to prison under insignificant charges. On this subject his Lordship particularly dwelt; he entered very minutely into the various duties they had to perform—and added, that if he found a repetition of such conduct when next he should preside in that Court, he would feel it his duty to cause an investigation to be made, and would report the proceedings to the Lord Chancellor, who, he had no doubt, would deprive those Magistrates of the Commission of the Peace who were found wanting in the strict discharge of their duty.

His Lordship next stated to the Gentlemen of the Jury how much it was their province to attend to the informations of Prosecutors, and strictly enjoined them to ignore all Bills which were not positively attested.

He justly reprobated the conduct of those Noblemen and opulent Gentry who absented themselves from their Country, the fatal effects of which were, alas, too sensibly felt. How much more beneficial would it be for those absentees to remain in that Country from which they drew their incomes, and where they might inculcate habits of industry on the minds of their tenants, and consequently a just respect for the Laws!

His Lordship then alluded to the present state of the Criminal Code; and observed, that under present circumstances we could not expect that the commission of crime could be effectually arrested: Death had not all the terrors anticipated—nor had Transportation, particularly if the convicts were young and healthy, as they expected to be sent to a better country than their own. Whipping had no effect: for the species of punishment in this way was almost invariably at the caprice of the executioner, or the officer who commanded him, on which account he never sentenced any person to this punishment, nor never would. Within the last few years, 5 or 600 persons were exiled from their homes and their families: yet the examples thus made did not go to prevent the perpetuation of crime.

His Lordship emphatically adverted to the great improvement *solitary confinement* for offences would effect on the morals of the People of this Country, if carried into execution: and had no doubt but Government would lend its aid to the establishment of Penitentiary Houses, if the Gentlemen of the Country would but commence so desirable an undertaking. "But, Gentlemen," said his Lordship, "I wish not to be understood as speaking from authority; for I do not often communicate with the Castle."

His Lordship recommended the Grand Jury to be as economical in the expenditure of the public money as the emergency of the case would allow them; and brought to their recollection what took place on this subject, when he last had the honour of presiding in that Court: on that occasion, Presentments to the enormous sum of £50,000 were called for; but in consequence of the charge which his Lordship then delivered to the Grand Jury, the late Mr. Bagwell, their Foreman, put it to a vote, and they actually rejected £12,000 of that sum as unnecessary.

The learned Judge next adverted to the Road Presentment Bill, and in the course of his observations mentioned the system of malversation which had been carried on under the mask of performing a public duty. This conduct reflected disgrace on those concerned, as men and as Christians. The new Grand Jury Bill had met with much opposition in this Country; but, his Lordship said, it was entirely owing, not to its inefficacy, but to the prejudice which existed in favour of the old system, to remove which considerable exertion should be used—such was the force of habit. Those in favour of it might expect to be able to return to the old system; but he could assure them, that however sanguine their expectations might be, they would never be realized. For his own part, he was firmly of opinion, that the new Grand Jury Act was calculated to effect more good in this country than any which had been introduced for a long period of time.

His Lordship concluded by saying he would not further occupy the time of the Jury, and requested they would use all possible diligence in disposing of the public business which would come before them; for which purpose he would have their names called over every morning, and frequently during the day, and those found absent should be fined—for he was no favourer of persons or of property.

The following persons were convicted on Monday and yesterday:—

Catherine Phelan, for stealing a piece of broadcloth.

Thomas Fox, sheep-stealing.

Mary Power, stealing wearing-apparel at Clonmel.

James Dwyer, charged with the murder of W. Ryan, at Nenagh, and a riot—guilty of manslaughter and riot.

Thomas Dwyer, for pig-stealing.

Edm. Fanning, for burglary and stealing four barrels of oats.

Wm. Hinds, for burglary and robbery at Shanrahan.

Mary Tobin, otherwise Griffin, for stealing 8 yards of cloth in Clonmel.

Catherine Hickey, stealing a cloak.

Dan. Fitzpatrick, Jas. Maher, and John Reddy, each for cow-stealing.

Thomas Hogan, for stealing wearing-apparel.

The Hon. Montagu Mathew, whose death we announced in our publication of Saturday last, was interred early on Monday morning, in the family vault at Thomastown. It may be truly said of the Hon. General, that he possessed an independent mind, great sincerity, an ardent love for the Country that gave him birth, and a heart full of genuine integrity. By his lamented demise, a vacancy occurs in the Representation of this County.—*Advertiser.*

We are authorised to state, that Col. Bagwell, understanding that Lord Lismore's feelings were injured in consequence of what fell from him on the Hustings at the last Election, and it having been since communicated to Col. Bagwell, through a Friend of Lord Lismore's, that he had not pledged himself to support the late Colonel Bagwell, at the period of the Union, Colonel Bagwell is free to acknowledge, that what he stated must have arisen from misconception on his part.—*Ibid.*

MULLINGAR ASSIZES.

TITHE ISSUE.

Before the Right Hon. Lord Norbury, and a most respectable Special Jury.

Sir Thomas Chapman, Bart. Plaintiff; Nicholas Ogle, Esq. Defendant.

In this case, which excited so much interest, and in which a verdict was obtained at the last Summer Assizes for the Plaintiff, the question was, "Whether twelve pence an acre yearly for "the Tithe of Hay, in the Parish of Killua, in "this County, has been from time immemorial "paid by the occupiers or inhabitants as a mo-"dus or composition in lieu of the Tithe of Hay "in that Parish, or not?"

The Pleadings were opened by Mr. Ardill, after which the Plaintiff's case was most ably stated by Mr. Wallace.

The existence and continuance of the modus in question for time immemorial was then proved by several witnesses of unimpeached character, and all of them wholly disinterested in the decision—their evidence was corroborated by the production and proof of an ancient book kept by the Rev. John Read, who was a Clergyman of the Established Church, and was Lessee of all the Tithes of this and three adjoining Parishes upwards of 50 years ago. This book contained entries of the Tithes, and of the rate of 12d. per acre per annum for meadow in this Parish invariably during his term; and what rendered this document of the utmost importance, was the circumstance of Doctor Read's Father also, during his life, having been in receipt of the same Tithes, as Lessee, under the family of the Marquis of Drogheda, being long previous to the commencement of the title and possession of the Defendant's Father in 1779 or 1780.

Mr. Commins (special Counsel for the Defendant) strenuously objected to the ancient Tithe book being received as evidence; while, on the other side, it was with equal zeal and ability supported by the Plaintiff's Counsel; and at length his Lordship, after hearing the arguments and cases cited, determined that the book was clearly good and legal evidence upon the modus question at issue.

The Plaintiff's case having closed, Mr. Commins addressed the Court and Jury on behalf of the Defendant, in a statement replete with great legal learning and ingenuity, which occupied three hours in delivery. Many ancient records were produced, and proved in the usual manner, by Mr. Harding, from the Office of the Auditor-General; a vast deal of curious matter was elicited by those records, with respect to the very low value of lands and cattle in Ireland, with the salaries of the Judges, &c. at those remote periods.

The Defendant having closed his case, Mr. Blackburne rose, and in a remarkably impressive and concise way spoke to evidence, the decided weight of which, he contended, was clearly at his side, while at the other, he insisted, nothing was adduced which fairly or strictly could be considered any guide for the Verdict of the Jury, on the point in question.

The Noble and Learned Judge, in his charge, took a clear and elaborate view of the whole case and evidence, in the course of which he bestowed high encomiums upon the Defendant's Counsel, for their abilities and profound knowledge of the subject, and of the ancient records of the Country, not omitting the zealous exertions for their client, which far exceeded what his Lordship conceived the suit could furnish; and after commenting at large on the most essential parts of the evidence, and recapitulating the issue in the words of the Record, his Lordship, in the most impartial terms, left the question solely to the decision of the Jury, who, after retiring for a short time, returned their Verdict for the Plaintiff; thereby confirming the former similar Verdict, and the ancient modus in question.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF SAINT PATRICK.

The Anniversary Festival of this excellent Institution was celebrated at the City of London Tavern on the 17th. On account of the accouchement of the Duchess of Leinster, which took place in the morning, his Grace the Duke was prevented from presiding. Lord Darnley was in consequence called to the Chair, and was supported by Lord Arthur Hill, Lord William Fitzgerald, the Earl of Bective, Sir John Doyle, Mr. Canning, the Marquis of Downshire, Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, Lord Dunboyne, Lord Wallscourt, Lord Ranelagh, and several other persons of distinction.

The usual toasts of "The King," "The Prince Regent," "The Duke of York and Royal Family," were then drunk, followed by "The Army and Navy," and the song of "Britons, strike home."

The Noble Chairman, in proposing the toast of "The Benevolent Society of St. Patrick," said, he was quite sure he need not preface it with any observations; the Country from whence the Meeting came, and their presence here, formed a sufficient pledge they would receive it with the same feelings of enthusiasm with which he gave it. He then proposed the toast, which was drunk with long and continued applause, and followed by the air of "St. Patrick's Day."

The Stewards then retired for the purpose of introducing the children of the Charity, 220 in number. They went in procession round the room; after them followed those who had been apprenticed out, and next came those who had served their apprenticeships, and were doing for themselves. The children looked remarkably healthy, and, by their demeanour while in the room, shewed the care which had been taken not only of their education but of their manners.

The young girl and boy to whom the prize medals for the year had been awarded at the late examination were then presented to the Noble Chairman, in order to be invested with the reward of their youthful exertions, to whom he gave a suitable admonition to continue in the same paths and exhort others to follow their example. The children then withdrew, in the same order in which they entered. The toast of "The Mother of St. Patrick" was then drunk with loud cheers, and "The Sprig of Shillelah" followed in admirable style, by Mr. Webb.

The Chairman then addressed the Company.—After the cheering spectacle which they had just seen, he felt it almost unnecessary to make any appeal to their feelings in support of their Institution; it was, however, necessary to say something on the present occasion, for they had not alone met for the purposes of conviviality, but also of charity. There had been a considerable increase of expense since the last Meeting, on account of the great number of children which had been admitted. This of course had reduced the Funds of the Charity. They however looked forward with great confidence to the liberality of the present Meeting, and he was conscious, from the known conduct of the country from which they sprung, the Committee would not be disappointed. The Noble Chairman then called the attention of the Company to the high characters around him, differing some of them widely in political opinions, but leaving those opinions out of consideration for the moment, and acting together with union and cordiality in the cause of Charity. By such union alone could the charity prosper. He trusted that the subscriptions on the present occasion would be most liberal, and reflect equal credit upon the generous hearts of Irishmen.

The health of "our Royal and early Patron, the Duke of Kent," followed, amidst continued and reiterated applause.

The health of the Duke of Leinster was then proposed, and the Chairman, in announcing the receipt of a donation of £100 from him, also said, that he had received intimation of his Grace's extreme sorrow at not being able to preside, and informed the Meeting that nothing but a family circumstance could have prevented him; he was sure the Meeting would all join with pleasure in drinking this toast with the enthusiasm it deserved. This was followed by "Come buy my Cherries," in admirable style, by Messrs. Hawes, Evans, Broadhurst, &c.

"The Duke of Wellington" was then drunk amidst applause, which continued for several minutes. Song, "See the conquering Hero comes."

The Chairman wished particularly to draw the attention of the Meeting to the toast which he was about to propose: he was sure it could be met with only one feeling; it was the "Marquis of Hastings," a man who had contributed more largely to the interests of this Charity than any other person, save the Prince Regent. He had been the early and continued friend of the Society: though he himself was far away, his heart and soul were closely united with this Society.—He was sure nothing would give the Noble Marquis greater pleasure than the unanimity with which his health would be drunk. The extremely appropriate song of "Should auld acquaintance be forgot," was inimitably sung by Broadhurst, and loudly and most deservedly encored.

The toast having been drunk with three times three, the Treasurer made his report, and announced the donations received, with the collections made at the tables, to amount to £1257 15s.

Mr. M'Naughton, and one or two other Gentlemen, subsequently waited upon the Treasurer. The Chairman expressed a hope that that Gentleman, in the course of the evening, would have to make another and still more gratifying report.

Mr. Canning, having obtained permission of the Chairman to give them a report, reminded the Meeting that their Noble President had repeatedly called on them to do honour to those who were absent. He had proposed to them the health of the Duke of Wellington, and he had invited them to drink to that of the Marquis of Hastings, who, however distant from them, and whether engaged in dividing the spoils of conquest or in healing the wounds of war, was still the active friend of that Charity; and therefore to drink to him was but to pay due attention to active kindness, and to respond to those sentiments which, wherever he might be, they were sure he would prove in that hour. They had also toasted the Duke of Leinster, who was unavoidably away; and having thus done honour to those who were absent, it was now for them to bear in mind the duty which they owed to one who was present; to him who had so ably described the claims of those who were absent, and who so energetically supplied the place of one of them.—He begged to propose the health of the Earl of Darnley.

The toast having been drunk with great applause,

The Earl of Darnley returned thanks. He set forth the importance of separating politics from the work of charity in which they were all engaged, and had the pleasure to announce that the Right Hon. Gentleman on his left (Mr. Canning) had consented to take the chair at the ensuing festival, when he hoped to see the Duke of Wellington at his right hand as the President of the following year.—He begged to give the health of the Right Hon. G. Canning.

The toast was drunk with shouts of approbation.

Mr. Canning. Gentlemen, a good word, like a good action, is pretty sure to be requited. But I beg to assure you I had no interested motive for proposing the health of your Noble Chairman. I did not look for the rich reward of his commendation, or for the honour which you have been pleased to bestow, and for which I now offer my sincere thanks. With respect to the office which it is proposed that I shall fill next year, I accept it with pleasure (though I feel myself unworthy to fill it) on one consideration. It has been remarked, I believe by Dr. Johnson, that "even an Imperial crown cannot be formed of one continued jewel, but its jewels must be held together by some viler matter." If, in like manner, I may be made the means of connecting your President with the Duke of Wellington, I am ready to stand in the gap, happy in the recollection of what went before me, and in the contemplation of what is to come after. *(Applause.)*

Lord W. Fitzgerald was confident his brother would be happy to act as one of the Vice-Presidents at the next festival, and for himself he would willingly serve as Steward again, or do any thing else in his power to serve the Charity.

The Marquis of Downshire reminded the Meeting of what he had suggested last year, on the subject of building a school, so that all the children educated by that Charity might be boarded and lodged under the same roof. He again urged the importance of attempting to effect this, and he begged to state to the Meeting, that in the last summer he had spoken on the subject of procuring ground to build upon for this purpose, to Mr. Huskisson. That Gentleman had paid the greatest attention to the application, and had indicated a spot which he had thought fit for the purpose, and which he had thought might be procured for the Charity. He (the Marquis of Downshire) had in consequence made choice of an acre of ground in what he thought an eligible situation, and this, which he considered worth nearly £2000, the Prince Regent had been pleased to grant in favour of that Institution. The Committee had met to write a Letter of Thanks for the offered grant; and yet, in their published Report, no mention was made of this transaction. He wished to create no divisions among them; but he was anxious to call the attention of the Society to this offer, which, if it were not soon accepted, would of course be lost, and such another might not occur again.

The Chairman begged to suggest to the Noble Marquis, that this matter would come more properly before the General Meeting, which was shortly to be held on the affairs of the Society.

The Marquis of Downshire said, he had been anxious to mention the subject now, as he returned to Ireland next week, and could not be present at the General Meeting. He then gave as a toast, "Prosperity to our meritorious rivals, the Scottish Corporation and Welch Charity, and to all Institutions that have for their object to enlighten the ignorant and succour the distressed."

The toast having been drunk,

Mr. D. O'Brien, on the part of the Committee, would challenge, invite, nay, invoke the reprobation of every one in the room, if, at the General Meeting in May, when this subject came to be taken into consideration, at that period of the day when such topics could be best discussed, there should appear the smallest ground for the implied censure contained in the speech of the Noble Marquis.

The Chairman remarked, that whatever had been said had emanated from zeal in the cause of the Charity. He now proposed as a toast, "The Marchionesses of Downshire and Hastings, and may beauty and benevolence be ever united."

"The City of London" and "the Vice-Presidents" were the next toasts. Sir C. S. Hunter returned thanks for the former, Mr. Canning for the latter. The Right Hon. Gentleman then proposed the health of "The fair Lady who was the cause of the absence of their President that day, and who, he hoped, was about to give to Ireland a new Duke of Leinster."

This toast was drunk with the usual honours. The healths of the Stewards, of the Treasurer, and of Sir J. Doyle, were among those that succeeded. The evening was enlivened by many excellent songs and glees, sung by Mr. Hawes, Mr. Webb, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Broadhurst, and Mr. Evans. At eleven o'clock the Noble Chairman, the Marquis of Downshire, and Mr. Canning, retired. Sir J. Doyle was then called to the Chair, and the conviviality of the City was kept up, with unabated spirit, till after midnight.

(Extract of a Private Letter.)

ROME, FEB. 27.—Four individuals have left this City for the Island of St. Helena:—Doctor Vitiali, a young physician of eminent talents, a native of Corsica (he is a priest); Professor Antomarchi, surgeon, hitherto attached to the University of Pisa; the Abbe Buonavista, a priest, aged sixty-one years, a native of Corsica, and attached to the Princess Borghese—he is nominated *Apostolical Missionary on the part of the Congregation of Propaganda Fide*, to officiate as Almoner to the *Catholic Colony of St. Helena*; and, lastly, a Cook for Bonaparte's household. These individuals are furnished with passports from the English Minister, and are gone to Ostend. They have bound themselves not to quit the Island of St. Helena so long as Bonaparte shall live, unless the English Government shall think proper to remove them. The case of sending out a priest is particularly due to Cardinal Fesch, who, having recommendations from the Holy Father, addressed himself to Earl Bathurst."

The Navy Estimates have been printed by order of the House of Commons; they amount to £2,148,526 12s. 7d. Estimates have also been printed of the charge that may be necessary for the building and repairing of ships of war and other works, together with the sums that will be wanted for the Transport service, and by the Victualling Board, for the cost of provisions for the use of the army on board transports, and in garrisons abroad:—

The total charge for the ships is	£1,145,129
For the improvements in the yards	485,198
For army provisions	419,219
For the Transport department	284,321
	2,335,268
To which add the Navy Estimates	2,148,526
Total	£4,483,794

Of the sum destined for the navy, the estimate of the half-pay, superannuations, and pensions, &c. amounts to no less than £1,125,692 18s. 9d. The civil superannuations and pensions amount to £100,694 6s. 4d.

The late Hon. B. Colyear, son of Lord Milsintown, who died of fever at Rome, brought on by the personal ill-usage received from a banditti, was in his 23d year. On his attaining the age of 25, he would have become possessed of funded property of the late Duke of Ancaster, to the amount of £30,000, which now goes in equal shares to Samuel Greathead, Esq. of Guy's-court, and General Montagu Mathew.—*Morning Paper.*

By the Egham, arrived in the Downs, letters were received from Buenos Ayres, dated 24 Jan. which state, that an express from Chili had brought the news of the arrival of Lord Cochrane, on 4th December, at Valparaiso. His Lordship was received in a manner the most enthusiastic and flattering, and as Admiral would immediately proceed to take the command of the Chili squadron, consisting of one 70 gun-ship and two fifties, with a proportionate number of frigates, brigs, &c., in all amounting to 13 sail, besides gun-boats. This naval force is destined to escort and co-operate with the expedition which General San Martin is to command in an attack on Peru, for which every preparation had been made. It was expected the Viceroy would make his final stand within the walls of Lima, a city built of light wooden and mud houses, in consequence of the frequency of earthquakes; and for the object in view a large quantity of Congreve's Rockets had been procured, together with men dexterous and experienced in their management. The navigation from Chili to the point of disembarkation on the Peruvian coast is not more than a week, the currents and wind being always fair; it was therefore expected that the Anglo-South-American Admiral would be in the waters of the La Plata long before the appearance of the Cadiz expedition, in which, no doubt, he will meet with some of his old friends, and a further co-operating naval force.

The Supreme Director of the Buenos Ayres provinces had met with an accident through the bursting of his powder flask in his hand, whilst out on a shooting party with some of his English friends. In consequence of it, he had retired from office for two months, and General Rondeau had been named to act in his stead. General Balcarce had been sent to Santa Fe to quell a trifling commotion that had broken out there. The Portuguese had declared the river Uruguay in a state of blockade. Mr. Sarratea, who was formerly agent in this Country, had been banished to San Juan, 300 leagues in the interior, and a small town near the Andes mountains, belonging to the Province of Cuyo.

The Creole frigate had arrived at Buenos Ayres from England, to relieve the Amphion, which vessel was to return home, but Commodore Bowles had received orders to remain in command of the station. When this measure was made known, it excited the greatest joy and exultation, so great was the satisfaction experienced at the impartial and judicious conduct of that gallant Officer; indeed, it was difficult to say whether his remaining at Buenos Ayres was more agreeable to the Government and natives, or to his own countrymen resident there. Trade was dull, and this was accounted for by the large advances of money made to the Government for the purposes of [illegible], as well as the armament against Peru, by which means a certain quantity of circulating medium had for the moment been withdrawn from commercial pursuits.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARCH 19.—Although the supply of English Wheat continues small, yet, even what little appeared this morning met heavy sale at Monday's prices. Barley is also exceedingly dull, and from 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower, having very little demand for it, owing to the stagnation in the Malt trade, and the recent decline in the price of that article. Beans are unsaleable. Peas and Oats support Monday's prices.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25.

The mail of Sunday was due when we went to Press. Every article of any interest in preceding intelligence is extracted, and we have no reason to recur very particularly to what has taken place since our last publication. Much Parliamentary information has appeared, but it is not of any peculiar interest, and we have thought it necessary to attend, in the mean time, to other matters.

The Sheriffs of this City have received from the Lord Lieutenant the following communication:—

"We do hereby authorise and require you to respite the execution of the sentence of death against Patrick Foran and John Gorman, Prisoners in the Gaol of your City, until further order; and for so doing this shall be a Warrant. Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 23d day of March, 1819. Signed by his Excellency's command, "W. GREGORY."

Sir JOHN CRAVEN CARDEN, Bart. and the Hon. F. A. PRITTIE have both addressed the Electors of the County of Tipperary, each soliciting their support in consequence of the vacancy in the Representation occasioned by the death of General MATHEW. These Gentlemen are both represented by some accounts as being engaged in an active canvass of the County. It is as yet totally unknown what measures the leading interests of that County will pursue, and we are bound not to mislead our readers by the notice of rumours, which may ultimately prove totally without foundation.

A Revenue Trial of peculiar interest to Merchants is elsewhere inserted, and it merits the most serious attention of those who may be concerned in the decision which took place.

The Treasurer to the Dispensary acknowledges to have received One Guinea from M. Ronayne, Esq. Foreman of a County Record Jury, for the use of that Institution.

Joseph Cooke, Treasurer to the Fever Hospital, acknowledges to have received from Henry Alcock, Esq. £1 4s. 9d. being the produce of a Ball given on the 17th instant, in aid of that Institution.

Wm. Edwards acknowledges to have received from a City Record Jury, by the hands of Wm. M. Ardagh, Esq. One Guinea for the Sick-Poor.

After the foregoing articles were prepared, the mail of Sunday arrived, but it brought no news of moment.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Saturday, March 20, 1819.

[This Gazette announces the following to be Lords of the Treasury:—Lord Liverpool, Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Berkeley Paget, Viscount Lowther, Lord H. Somerset, the Hon. J. Maxwell Barry, and Mr. Alex. M'Naghten.—Also, Lord Beresford to be Colonel of 69th foot; Sir Gordon Drummond to be Colonel of the 88th foot; and Sir David Baird to be Governor of Kinsale. Likewise Sir Peter Pole and Mr. Croker returned to Parliament for Yarmouth.]

Lord Chamberlain's Office, March 19, 1819.

Orders for the Court's going into mourning, on Sunday next, the 21st instant, for his late Majesty Charles the Fourth of Spain, Father of His Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand the Seventh, viz.:—the Ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces, and ear-rings, black or white shoes, fans, and tippets. Undress—White or grey lustrings, tabbies or damasks. The Gentlemen to wear black, full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black swords and buckles. Undress—Grey frocks.

RIGHT REV. DR. KEATING.

(From the Wexford Herald.)

The Roman Catholic Diocess of Ferns having become vacant by the demise of the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, the ceremony of the consecration of his Successor took place yesterday in the Chapel of Wexford. The Right Rev. Dr. James Keating, formerly Parish Priest of Camolin, and lately nominated by the Holy See Coadjutor Bishop of Ferns, received the Episcopal Ordination, according to the rite of the Roman Catholic Church, from the hands of the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, Coadjutor Archbishop of Dublin, assisted by the Right Rev. Dr. Marum, of Ossory, and the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, of Waterford and Lismore.—The ceremony lasted upwards of two hours, and was distinguished by that magnificent grandeur and awful solemnity which mark the public service of the Roman Catholic Religion. A great number of Clergy attended; and the spacious Chapel could not contain the immense concourse of spectators of every religious persuasion, to whom the ceremony was rendered still more interesting by the previous distribution of some hundred copies of an English Translation of "The "Order of the Latin Rite for the Ordination of "Bishops in the Roman Catholic Church."

CORONER'S INQUEST.—*Fatal consequence of Drunkenness.*—On Saturday last, March 13, Mr. M. Gumbey, Coroner of Middle Sheading, Isle of Man, held an inquest on the body of John Houbiersey, commonly called *Britain*. It appeared, in evidence, that the deceased belonged to the Liverpool trawl-boat *John and Betsey*, Wm. Reeves, Master; that during the greater part of Friday the deceased had been drinking in different public-houses in this town; and that late in the evening of that day he went on board another trawl-boat then in Douglas harbour, at which time he was in a lamentable state of intoxication, wet and very cold; that the men of the trawl-boat placed him near the fire on one side, and that in the course of the night they turned his other side to the fire; that he drank a glass of spirits after he went on board, which the crew thought necessary in consequence of the deceased being cold; that early on the morning of Saturday, when one of the crew awoke, he found the deceased in the same situation he was placed during the night, but apparently lifeless; that the deceased was thereon brought to a public-house on shore, and some means used to restore animation, but that the effects of his over-night's intoxication had rendered all the exertions made abortive. Thus, in the bloom and vigour of life, has another victim fallen at the shrine of intemperance!!!—*Weekly Gazette.*

CAHER PLOUGHING MATCH.

On Saturday last the District Ploughing Match was held at Carrigataha, near Caher.

CLASS 1.

Candidates.

Robt. Dexter, Esq. Plough held by	Pat. King.
John Fennell, Esq.	D. Callaghan.
Thomas Phelps, Esq.	Thos. Bourke.
Leonard Keating, Esq.	Jas. Neil.
Robt. Fennell, Esq.	Pat. Begley.
Richd. Lloyd, Esq.	J. Commins.
Nich. Dogherty, Esq.	John Dannell.

The Silver Cup adjudged to Leonard Keating, Esq.

The Plough and Medal adjudged to Thomas Phelps, Esq.

CLASS 2.

First Premium adjudged to Jas. Neil, ploughman to L. Keating, Esq.

Second Premium adjudged to T. Bourke, ploughman to T. Phelps, Esq.

CLASS 3.

Candidates.

Andrew Lonergan, Plough held by	the owner.
James Buckley,	his son Walter.
James Fennessy,	the owner.
Daniel Heffernan,	his son Daniel.
John Casheen,	his son John.
Laurence Donnelly,	the owner.
Robert Keating,	the owner.

First Premium adjudged to James Buckley.

Second ditto, to Laurence Donnelly.

CLASS 4.

Adjudged to Daniel Heffernan, John Casheen, Robert Keating, Andrew Lonergan, and James Fennessy.

JUDGES.—Joshua W. Fennell, Esq., Mr. James Johnson, and Mr. John Robinson.

CONVALESCENT FUND.

Expenditure of the Week ending March 2?.

	£	s.	d.
Whitewashing, including Lime, Labour, &c.	6	16	0
Amount of Soap distributed	15	2	1½
——— Coals ditto	5	7	8
——— Straw ditto	3	3	1
Expenses incurred at the House in John-Street, including Food and Fuel for the Inmates, Servants' Wages, Washing the Clothes of the Infected, &c. &c.	12	18	9
Carpenter's, Smith's, and Mason's Work, done at various periods since the commencement,	5	0	0
Advertising original Resolutions, &c. and Stationary,	6	9	3
	£55	5	[illegible]

Wm. CONNOLLY, M. D. *Chairman.*
J. J. M'GREGOR, *Secretary.*

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, MARCH 24.

ARRIVED,

23d—Britannia, Price, Cork, potatoes, live sheep, pork, butter, &c. for Bristol.

23d—Jane, Greenless, Ayr, coals, for Cork; Sally, Allen, Swansea, culm.

24th—Brilliant, Goldring, Portsmouth, herrings.

SAILED,

22d—None. Put back—Mary, Connor.

23d—None.

24th—Agnes, Hughes, Swansea, ballast; Britannia, from Cork, Price, Bristol, potatoes, live sheep, pork, and pot[illegible].

24th—Wind S. W. past 7 morning.

TOBACCO AND CHANDLING MANUFACTORY,

BARRONSTRAND-STREET.

M. AT. DUDLEY will SELL BY AUCTION, on the 29th instant, the FULL UTENSILS for MANUFACTURING TOBACCO and SNUFF, viz. Two new Presses, Wheels, Drying Pan, Snuff Mill, &c.

N. B. The above Utensils are well worthy the Attention of those in the Trade, and would be sold by Private Sale.

Waterford, March 25, 1819.

FITZPATRICK, *Auctioneer.*

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

LONDON, 14TH OCTOBER, 1818.

THE CORPORATION of the ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE of Houses and Goods from Fire have constituted and appointed SANDHAM ELLY, of New Ross in the County of Wexford, their *Agent and Receiver for Waterford, Wexford, New Ross, and Places adjacent,* for the Assurance of Buildings, Goods, Merchandize, and Farming Stock from Loss or Damage by Fire, and also for the Assurance of Lives.

By Order of the Committee of Directors,
SAMUEL FENNING, Jun. Secretary.

SANDHAM ELLY begs to inform those Persons who, from a Preference to the above Assurance Office, have been at the trouble of effecting Insurances in it through other Towns, (no Agent for Waterford having been hitherto appointed,) that, for their Convenience, Receipts will be left at the Office of JOSHUA NEWSOM, Esq. King-street, for the Premiums that fall due on the 25th inst. where the Parties assured are requested to apply, on or before the 9th of April, as the usual Fifteen Days allowed for Payment beyond the date of each Policy will then expire.

New Ross, 23d March, 1819.

BRITISH AND IRISH UNITED FIRE INSURANCE,

NO. 40, DAME-STREET,

Opposite the Commercial Buildings, Dublin,

CONSISTING of the following Gentlemen, exclusive of a numerous Proprietary in England, of the first Property and Consequence:—

Sir Wm. Alexander, Bart. Banker, Dublin,
Robert Alexander, Esq. Dublin,
Benjamin Ball, Esq. Banker, Dublin,
John Exshaw, Esq. Dublin,
George Latouche, Esq. Banker, Dublin,
John David Latouche, Esq. Banker, Dublin,
John Latouche, jun. Esq. M. P. Banker, Dublin,
Peter Latouche, jun. Esq. M. P. Banker, Dublin,
Peter Digges Latouche, Esq. Banker, Dublin,
Executors of Samuel M'Call, Esq. Cork,
Robert Shaw, Esq. M. P. Banker, Dublin,
Walter Prossor, Esq. Dublin.

Established for the Insurance of Houses, Buildings, Manufactories, Goods, Merchandize, Ships, Vessels, and Barges, Farming Stock, and all other Property, in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, from Loss or Damage by FIRE.

The Terms of this Office will be found in all cases most liberal, and the utmost promptitude observed in the adjustment and payment of Losses. Receipts for Insurances, falling due the 25th of March are now ready to be delivered at the Company's Office, Dame-street; as well as by their respective Agents in the principal Cities and Towns, who will deliver Proposals, with the Rates of Insurance, *gratis.*

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Secretary for the Irish Dept.
ROBERT WATSON,
Agent for Waterford and its Vicinity.

March 24, 1819.

WESTMINSTER

LIFE INSURANCE & ANNUITY OFFICE,

LONDON, & DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

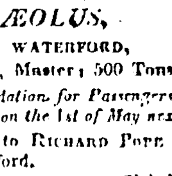
PERSONS desirous of providing for their Families or Dependants may, by an annual payment, secure to the Widows, Children, or any other person, either an Annuity for the remainder of Life, or a gross Sum to be paid at their decease.

Insurance may be made for a variety of other purposes —to provide for renewal of leases—to secure sums paid for places or employments; or for the purchase of life estates, or in aid of arrangements between debtor and creditor, &c. &c. Annuities are granted to commence immediately or at any future period.

Printed rates and conditions of Insurance may be had gratis, with the list of Directors as above, of of the Agents of the British and Irish Fire Office in the Country, who are appointed Agents to this Office.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
Agent to the Company for Ireland, Dublin.
ROBERT WATSON,
Agent for Waterford and its Vicinity.

March 24, 1819.



FOR QUEBEC,

THE FINE COPPERED SHIP

ÆOLUS,

OF WATERFORD,

ROBERT THOMAS, Master; 500 Tons Burden;

Has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will positively sail on the 1st of May next.

For Passage, apply to RICHARD POPE and SON, Ship Agents, Quay, Waterford.

25th March, 1819.