

postponed at once; even the Opera was deserted; and the Chamberlains of all the embassies were employed till midnight in waiting the important things from the Palace. The next morning a curious scene of strategem and assault upon Lord Whitworth's hotel. The embassy of all parties were there in different parts and manners. Some took their stations near the port-cochere; others, more daring, ascended the stairs; a few vigorously pushed forward to the door of the anti-chamber. "Lord Whitworth arrived! Ah! mais malin!" were all these exclamations, accompanied with all these "nois and becks," and shrugs and elevation of the eye-brows, and depression of the lips, that give to those exclamations such a volume of meaning. The first appearance of his Lordship was an important epoch. Whether from the fatigue of travelling, or an uncomfortable bed, his Lordship looked rather pale and serious. He had to traverse a corridor from his bed-room to the *salles a manger*. In an instant as many eyes as Argus had were fixed upon him. He stepped back to his mouth, and then, putting his handkerchief to his mouth, resumed his way to breakfast. In an instant the anti-chamber, stairs, court-yard, were deserted. Fifteen cabriolets, and ten fiacres, which had been in requisition, were in motion—and from the Rue de la Paix to the further end of the Boulevards it was a race who should be the first bearer of the momentous news. The Russian, says the letter, had the start of all. *Lord Morsot avoit l'air pale—des regards vertueux, une figure melancholique*. Good Heaven! pale, and serious, and melancholy—then he came upon a mixture of great and dangerous importance. The interpretation was received as genuine and undoubted. But then what was the nature of his mission? This was the second subject of doubt and discussion. Each party knew more than he chose to let out, and all were employed in declining the *voir*. *Nous verrons le voir*—*Is verront!* All our readers acquainted with the French language know what deep meaning can be given by look and tone and gesture to these plural parts of the future tense. Had Lord Whitworth had the years of Methuselah, they would not have been numerous enough to execute the mission assigned to him. "He was to charge the Election Law—to remonstrate against the new creation of Peers," one party declared.—"No such thing," said a second.—"He is to increase the number of Deputies, and speak a good word in favour of young Statesmen under forty, who are now excluded from the Chamber."—"He is to insist upon the Liberty of the Press," said another party.—"with the exception that all the abuse of Ministers, whether English or French, should be confined to the English Papers."—"He is to proclaim the necessity of standing by the Charter firmly," a fourth party declared—while a fifth insisted that he had brought over a new Charter ready cut and dried—a sixth, rejecting all these constructions, would have it that he had come to communicate the news that the Persian's concealed Circassian was no less a personage than Maria Louise, the ex-divant Empress, who was to be smuggled over in a case of books and prints to St. Helena. These are only a few of the missions assigned to his Lordship. What a pity it should fall to our lot to blow into air the efforts of so much ingenious labour and sagacity. But duties, though painful, must be performed.

His Lordship is gone to Paris with his Lady, the Duchess of Donet, without any mission at all, except that of amusing himself and enjoying a miller air. This is the plain and simple fact; though we are quite prepared to expect that, by those who will never believe that persons of note can be employed upon other than business of importance, this simple explanation of his Lordship's journey will be considered only as a veil to conceal objects of the deepest moment.—*Well! well! Nous verrons!*

Dutch and Flanders Mails have arrived this morning, bringing Papers to the 10th inst. An article from Coblenz speaks of the amazing activity employed upon the fortifications of that city, and adds, if the works continued to be prosecuted in that manner, "Coblenz" will be placed, under the winter, in a condition to hold out a siege." From Valenciennes, on the other hand, under date of the 6th inst. we learn that the French War Minister has adopted a plan, approved of by the King, to insist the strength and independence of France.—The ancient system of defence, it is observed, created by Vauban, has undergone considerable changes by the erection of the important fortress of Landau to Germany, and of Philippville and Marienburg to the Netherlands. Luxembourg belongs to the German Confederation; the frontiers of Prussia touch those of France on the Moselle; while the Netherlands will shortly be surrounded by a line of fortresses, which is erecting "with a rapidity astonishing." Under these circumstances, France discovers a necessity for "putting all the fortresses of the first, second, and third rank, in an excellent state of defence." The cannon, unfit for service, is to be re-cast, while the new organization of the army is proceeding with rapidity. If these accounts be correct, to what secret forebodings are we to ascribe these simultaneous and mutual operations of defence? In the midst of profound peace there is the note and preparation of war. We feel well assured, indeed, that the repose of Europe is in no danger of being disturbed; and because it is in no such danger, we could wish that its appearance were avoided. Certainly, the best security for peace is in the ability to command it; while the real strength of neighbouring Powers neutralizes

their respective tendencies to aggression.—Upon this principle, among others of a more positive character, we build our confidence in the permanent tranquillity of Europe.

CONS-EXCHANGE, APRIL 12.—Our market being thinly supplied this morning with English Wheat, picked samples of white from Essex obtained 3s. per quarter more than on last Monday, but there was no improvement in any other sorts, the demand being trifling. The immense arrival of foreign Barley during last week, and the major part of it being of extraordinary fine quality, together with the supply from our own coast being much larger than could have been expected at this late period of the season, has caused a further reduction in the price of this article of full 2s. per quarter from our quotations of this day week, but at this decline the trade was more lively for fine samples, but the inferior descriptions continue unsalable. Oats are 1s. per quarter cheaper, the arrival being large both of English and Foreign. In Peas and Beans scarce any thing doing, prices nominal.—*Courier*.

CONS-EXCHANGE, APRIL 12.—We had a good supply of all kinds of Grain this morning: of Wheat, English and Foreign, there were about 10,000 quarters; Barley and Oats, each 18,000 quarters. Fine Wheat was in demand, and 2s. per quarter dearer. Barley, Peas, and Beans have each declined from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. The Oat trade is full as dear. In other kinds of Grain there is no alteration.—*Globe*.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13.
The following is an extract of a private letter from Madrid:—

MADRID, MARCH 21.—The two vessels which arrived within the last few days at the port of Cadix, from the Havannah, have brought with them despatches from different parts of our South American colonies. As yet, however, the Government has published nothing in the *Gazette* of this city, with regard to the situation of affairs in that direction, and it is generally supposed, that they are not of a favourable nature. According to the information contained in the commercial advices, it would appear, that the Vice-Royalty of Mexico may be considered to be in a state of tranquillity; the insurgent bands having almost entirely disappeared, and those that remain are timid from the smallness of their numbers. With regard to affairs in Peru, they do not wear that tranquil appearance. It is said to be menaced by formidable armaments, both by land and sea, and it is supposed, that the succour expected from the mother country will arrive too late to save Lima.

"Six millions of piastres, and also considerable quantities of cochineal and other valuable articles of merchandise, had arrived at the Havannah, and would be immediately shipped for Cadiz."

Accounts from Cadix yesterday state, that the Viceroy of Peru, in order to preserve a communication with such ports as were occupied by the Insurgents, had given notice of his intention to purchase several ships, which were to be armed; and, as Lima had been thrown open to the British trade, he had no difficulty in procuring vessels. Several of them were of a large tonnage.

We have received the Paris Papers of Saturday this morning. The *Moniteur* contains an official Ordinance of the King, approving the institution of a "Royal Society for the amelioration of Prisoners." The Ordinance consists of twenty-three articles, regulating the manner in which the said Society shall carry into effect, throughout the whole kingdom, the purposes for which it has been specially created. The King declares himself the Protector, and authorises the Duc d'Angoulême to become the President of the Society. A General Council, of 24 members, chosen by the Minister of the Interior, and submitted to the approbation of his Majesty, from among the members of the Society, is to take upon itself the executive labours of the institution. This Council is already elected, and their names published.—

Among them, we find the Dukes de la Rochefoucault, d'Albuvre and Briegle, M. Chaptal, Pasquier, St. Aulaire and Cottin. The last individual is, we believe, now in England, to resume those inquiries into our municipal jurisprudence which he commenced in the preceding year.

The seventh article of the Ordinance thus describes the functions which the General Council will have to discharge. "They are to communicate to the Minister of the Interior their sentiments upon every part of the administration and internal management of the prisons of the kingdom, and especially in what relates to classifying the prisoners according to their age, their sex, and the nature of their crimes; the various kinds of labour proper to be adopted in prisons; the distribution of the profits of that labour; the internal discipline of prisons; the health, safety, religious instruction, and moral reformation of the prisoners, together with their food and clothing; lastly, the enlargement, general construction, and alterations which may appear necessary or useful in the buildings themselves." In order effectually to accomplish these objects, the General Council are to have free access to all the prisons of France, to be supplied with every necessary information concerning them which may be now, or hereafter, in the possession of Government, and, in fact, to receive every assistance from the Ministers which can at all facilitate their labours, or give efficiency to their recommendations. Departmental Committees are appointed, for the provincial goals, to co-operate with the General Council. They are to pursue the same

course of inquiry as the latter body, and to report to it, from time to time, the results of their scrutiny. The prisons of Paris are to remain, as heretofore, under the jurisdiction of the Prefect of Police of Paris, subject only to the inspection of a Special Council of Administration, nominated from among the Members of the General Council. This Council is to consist of twelve Members, who are to continue equally composed partly of the former body. The twenty-first article provides, that in every prison, all the prisoners, even those who are sentenced to solitary or secret confinement, shall be regularly reported to the Special Council, who shall receive their complaints or wishes, and communicate them to the Minister.

The Ordinance is followed by a Report to the King, from the Count de Carey, as Minister of the Interior, in which an interesting view is taken of the present state of prisons in France. It is too long to allow of our entering into its details at present, but we shall lay the whole before our readers to-morrow. It acquires additional interest from the circumstance, that Committees of our own Legislature are at this moment occupied in prosecuting the same subject; and it cannot be unimportant to observe with what views such a question is entertained by a country ambitious of forming all its institutions for the improvement of her internal condition upon those which we are so impatient to alter or destroy.

The trial of Mr. Alexander Leo Kay, for horse-stealing, took place at Gloucester, on Monday last. The circumstances of the case, which has excited considerable interest in Cheltenham and its vicinity, are nearly as follow:—The Prisoner, in November last, obtained from the Prosecutor, Mr. Evans, a chestnut horse, on condition of returning or paying for it the same evening. He, however, neither returned the horse, nor paid the money; but in a few days sent a draft to Mr. Evans, drawn on John Birnie and Co. of London. No such firm, it was subsequently discovered, then existed; the horse being shot up, and the parties having absconded six weeks previously. The Prosecutor traced his horse to Oxford, and obtained it from a dealer, who had purchased it of the Prisoner. A warrant was issued by the Mayor of Oxford, under which the Prisoner was arrested, and committed to goal by the Magistrates of Cheltenham. The principal facts of the case were proved by the Prosecutor. The Prisoner contended his defence with skill and ingenuity, and in his cross-examination of the Prosecutor displayed much subtlety and legal discernment. The Jury found him guilty of horse-stealing, and the Judge condemned him to death.

The sentence was received by the Court with evident symptoms of surprise. The Prisoner, a young man of prepossessing appearance and peculiarly fascinating manners, had also a boast of a liberal education, and was endowed by nature with talents of a very superior order. In the early years of life he was articled to an Attorney. Whatever property he possessed was early dissipated, and for the last eight or ten years he has lived by sheer contrivance and his wits.

MARRIED.
On Friday, the 12th ult. at Westham, Essex, by Mr. Jones, Rector of that parish, Mr. Henry Bradshaw Fraton, of London, to Miss Thompson, daughter of Samuel Thompson, Esq. of Plaistow, Essex, when the following protest against the marriage ceremony was delivered (previous to its performance) into the hands of the Minister, by Mr. Fraton:—

PROTEST. To Mr. Jones, of the parish of Westham, Essex, duly entitled the Rev. Mr. Jones. The undersigned, being Protestant Dissenters, present to you the following Protest against the marriage ceremony as at present performed, and as being according to the laws of England they are compelled to subscribe. They disclaim all intention of acting disrespectfully either to the Legislature or its Civil Officers, before whom they stand; or as that even forbearance towards what they esteem an established error would be a formal recantation of opinions which they received on conviction; and which they can only renounce on similar grounds. Against the Marriage Ceremony they most solemnly protest—because it unites Marriage a religious instead of a civil act; because parts of the ceremony are highly indelicate, and must be every correctly constituted mind extremely offensive; because the same is required to worship the woman, though the founder of Christianity has declared that the 3d of May.—That motion, we have authority to say, will certainly be brought forward on the 30th, the day now fixed. The question relating to the Irish Window-Light Duty has been, we believe, put off to the 31 of May, and hence probably originated the error respecting the Catholic Question. We are very anxious to correct this error, many Members being now absent in Ireland who will regulate the time of their return by the day fixed for Mr. GRATTAN'S motion."

The *Courier* states on the same subject—"We understand, that Mr. GRATTAN'S motion relative to the Catholic Claims will certainly be made in the House of Commons on the 30th inst. The nature of the motion is understood to be for a Committee to inquire into the Claims of the Catholics, the submission to a ceremony performed by a person in "holy orders or pretended holy orders" is painful and humiliating to their feelings, because, as warm and firm believers in the truth of Christianity, they disbelieve and abominate the doctrine of the Trinity, in the name of which the Marriage Ceremony is performed; and because, as servants of Jesus, they worship the one living and true God—his God is their God, his Father is their Father. March 12, 1819. (Signed) H. B. Fearon, Joanna Thompson, Members of the Church of God, meeting at the Crescent, Jewin-street, London. The parts of the ceremony omitted by the Minister upon this occasion were the chief of the introduction, which is peculiarly indelicate: the placing the ring on the Bible; the kneeling at the altar; and the whole of the blessing and prayers of the Priest after the words, "I pronounce them to be man and wife, in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost."

AN ENRAGED ELEPHANT.

An Italian Paper gives the following whimsical account of an Elephant, which, during the Carnival, had been an object of general admiration to the good people of Venice.—As soon as the Carnival was over, and Lent begun, the animal seemed to lose much of its accustomed docility, without any obvious cause. Several persons, however, endeavoured to bring him to the river side, in order to put him into a boat to convey him away from Venice, about a fortnight ago, and a great crowd collected on the banks to see him depart. The Elephant went quietly enough within view of the river, but as soon as they were about to embark him, he became suddenly outrageous, broke his chains, and threw himself among the crowd. The spectators were immediately all in alarm, and some of them, to avoid the danger, rushed into the vessels on the river. One of these was overturned, but, happily, none of the individuals in it were drowned. The following night his keeper endeavoured to get him into a cage purposely made to confine him during his royaie, and walking backward, held out to the animal a piece of bread: the Elephant followed the bait, but at length, seeing that he did not come up with it, he got quite wild, attacked the keeper, threw him down on the ground, and trampled upon him so violently, that the unfortunate man expired a few hours after. The animal then broke into the streets, and bore down every thing that opposed him. He went into a coffee-room, where he overturned the tables, decanters, glasses, &c.; from thence he went to a collier's stall, which he pushed about the streets, together with his alarmed inhabitants. At this time the city guard pursued, and fired their carbines upon him, but the balls glanced harmless over his tough hide, and served only to increase his frenzy. Being still pursued, he ran forward with great force, and blindly rushed through a movable shop, in which china-ware was sold. The owner, a testy old woman, was standing in it at the moment, and the Elephant passed through with such force, that he made an immediate passage, large enough to admit half his body; but not being able to extricate himself from this situation, he ran off, carrying away shop, china, old woman, and all, until he came near the church del Forno, where he was dismembered of his burden, without any material personal injury to the owner of the shop. Her goods, however, were all shaken out on the journey: coffee-pots were rolling about, in one place, maimed of their pipes; jugs, minus spoons and handles, were to be found lower down; cups and saucers, and dishes and plates, and basins, were distributed in abundance in the street, as the animal came nearer to the church. Here he was fired upon again, but to no purpose; he became still stronger with his augmented fury; he burst open the gates of the church, though they were well barred with iron, and shut them again violently. He committed considerable damage; until at length his hinder feet sunk in a vault; here he remained unable to move, but dangerous still to be approached. There being no other mode of putting an end to him, the guard made an aperture in the wall of the sacred edifice, planted a cannon, charged with case shot, at three paces distance, and killed him on the spot.

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17.

The London Journals of Monday and Tuesday have arrived.—No Mail due.

There has been some mistake as to the day on which the Claims of the Catholics are to be discussed in the House of Commons. The following paragraph is extracted from the *Globe*:—"We find, that we were in error on Saturday in stating, that Mr. GRATTAN'S motion on the Catholic Cause, which stands for the 30th instant, will be further postponed to the 3d of May.—That motion, we have authority to say, will certainly be brought forward on the 30th, the day now fixed. The question relating to the Irish Window-Light Duty has been, we believe, put off to the 31 of May, and hence probably originated the error respecting the Catholic Question. We are very anxious to correct this error, many Members being now absent in Ireland who will regulate the time of their return by the day fixed for Mr. GRATTAN'S motion."

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THE EAST INDIA COMPANY have granted Sir Mennay Maxwell £1200 for his services on board the *Albatross*.

The 45th Regiment, which sailed from Cork harbour on the 24th of February, arrived in safety at Madeira after a passage of nine days.

Harlinge Giffard, Esq. son of John Giffard, Esq. of Dublin, is appointed to the situation of Chief Justice of Croydon.

Alderman J. C. Boreford is to succeed to the late Alderman J. C. Boreford, as one of the Divisional Magistrates of Police in Dublin.

Some depredations have recently been committed in the House of Recovery, in this City, such as stealing of clothes, and doing other mischief. One woman has been lodged in Goal, to take her trial at the next Assizes. A few nights ago, a man broke some of the windows; he was taken before the Deputy Mayor, fined, and bound down to keep the peace. No objection can be more wanton or criminal than those made upon this Establishment—an Establishment designed solely for the benefit of the Poor, maintained at heavy expensures, and conducted in all its arrangements by the incessant and laborious labors of individuals. We shall not aggravate former offences, nor endeavour to influence the public judgment concerning them; but we would solemnly warn those who may hereafter be inclined to pursue a similar line of conduct. Such measures have been taken as to render their detection absolutely certain, and they may be well and fully assured, that the severest penalties of the law will be brought down upon their heads. They incur another danger, sufficient to alarm all their fears, and to restrain their hands from iniquity; the clothes which they steal carry with them infection and death; all their solicitations to compassionate interposition in their behalf will be utterly rejected, and they will be left to that speedy and dreadful fate which they will have created for themselves. It is, then, earnestly to be hoped, that the Public have heard for the last time of aggressions upon the House of Recovery.

CASTELL'S COLLECTION.

Mr. CASTELL, who has been in the habit of visiting Waterford, has, upon the present occasion, brought with him one of the finest collections of numerous articles of taste and utility that have appeared here for many years, consisting of a respectable assortment of Glasses, Pew and Pew Glasses, Telescopes and Weather-Glasses, Fine Glass, and Oil Paintings, &c. &c. They are arranged with great judgment, and have attracted multitudes of visitors. This last circumstance would seem to render it unnecessary for us to say any thing on the subject; but, anxious to promote the interests of honorable and ingenious industry, and to consider that few such valuable assortments are presented elsewhere, we think it but justice particularly to invite public attention to the exhibition. Many of the articles are rare, and of the very highest excellence; while the prices are fixed on a scale extremely moderate. The whole will be disposed of on Tuesday, the 20th instant, to commence at 11 o'clock, &c.

STAMP DUTY ON ADVERTISEMENTS.

In course of the Debate in the House of Commons on the state of finance in Ireland, published in our last, a Right Hon. Member complained of the imposition of Stamp Duty on Advertisements for Charitable Purposes. We assent to the proposition, that such a Tax would operate injuriously to the interests of Charity; but our attention has been directed to the exemptions specified in the Irish Stamp Act, and we find, that "Advertisements, published by the Trustees of Hospitals, or other Charitable Institutions, or by Trustees for any other purpose, merely charitable, relative to the business of such Hospitals, or other Charitable Institutions, or to the business of such Charities," are not legally chargeable with Stamp Duty. As mistake exists, in so high a quarter, on this subject, we will think it proper to publish the preceding extract.—*Kilkenny Moderator*.

English Bank Tokens are no longer allowed to pass; persons offering them in payment are subject to penalty.

Coroner in Ireland are in future to be elected by the Magistrates, and not by the Freeholders. Thirty vessels are now receiving passengers at Belfast and Derry, for America.

The Galway Papers state, that the petition against the return of Colonel Martin will be presented upon, Mr. D. B. Daly having obtained from the House of Commons a further extension of time.

A robbery was committed in the vicinity of Tyrrelpass, in this county, on Sunday night last, in the house of an industrious farmer, who, on hearing some persons breaking his door, placed his shoulder against it, to prevent their effecting an entrance, when the villains fired through the door, and lodged the contents of a blunderbuss in the unfortunate man's head and neck, who still lingers, but, we understand, without the least hope of recovery.—*Westmeath Journal*.

ANTRIM ASSIZES.
RECORD COURT.—CHRISTMAS, MARCH 20.
James Telfer v. Fortescue Gregg.
This cause came up to be tried before the Hon. Judge Mayne and a most respectable Jury, when it appeared in evidence, that the Plaintiff, Mr. Telfer, who is a general Merchant, and joint ship-owner, residing in Ayr, in Scotland, about the month of March, 1818, sent a ship called the *Active*, of Ayr, of 400 tons burden, to the port of Belfast, for the purpose of taking passengers to America, and having shipped a quantity of coals as ballast, proposed to the Defendant, Mr. Gregg, who resides in Belfast, to sell him from 100 to 150 tons of these coals at 18s. per ton. The ship was lying some distance from the quay, and 90 tons were delivered to the Defendant, and to his orders, into lighters which came alongside; but, in consequence of her being a sharp ship, it was deemed expedient for the safety of the vessel not to discharge any more of the coals for a few days; until a quantity of ballast could be put on board to steady her. In the mean time, coals of that description fell in price 1s. per ton, and the Defendant declined to send for the remainder; the Plaintiff then drew a bill for £51, at three months, for the quantity delivered, which the Defendant refused to accept, alleging that he could not get all the coals he purchased, and that Robert McCow, who was agent for the ship, owed him a debt of £10. It also appeared in evidence, that the remainder of the coals, from 20 to 25 tons, were offered to the Defendant, but he declined to send for them.

It was contended on the part of the Defendant, that the entire quantity he purchased was not delivered, and that the coals were the property of James Telfer and Co. and not the Plaintiff's alone; on the cross-examination of the Defendant's witnesses, it however appeared, the coals were the property of the Plaintiff himself.

After a short and appropriate charge from the Learned Judge, the Jury immediately returned a verdict for the Plaintiff, including interest on the bill, amounting in all to £54 10s. with 6d. costs.

REWARD.

WHEREAS a Quantity of SHEET LEAD was stolen, about the 25th of March last, out of a Lumber Yard, in Duncannon, and is supposed that, should the lead be offered for sale to any Person in Waterford, Information may be given to either Mr. HUSON, or Mr. RICHARD MCKEAY, at Duncannon, who will give a REWARD of FIVE GUINEAS to any Person giving the information as will lead to the Discovery of the Thief, or TWENTY GUINEAS for the Prosecution of the Thief to conviction, within 6 Months from the Date hereof. Duncannon, April 6, 1819.

AUCTION OF STAVES.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, THE 22d APRIL INSTANT, AT ONE O'CLOCK, At the Stores of WILLIAM HUNT and Co. on the New Quay, ABOUT 14,000 RED OAK HIND STAVES. TERMS AT SALE. PRANSON, Auctioneer. Waterford, April 16, 1819.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY.

THE CORN STORES at MOUNT RIVERS, attached to which are a KILN and DWELLING-HOUSE. They are situated on the Backwater, at the distance of One Mile from Carroque and Elvra from YODLAD. Application to be made to RICHARD MCKEAY, Esq. Tourist, Cappoquin. April 16, 1819.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

JOSEPH CANTOR, of the Matter, at the Auction, before the Commission in the Matter, at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, on SATURDAY, the first Day of APRIL, 1819, at Two O'clock in the Afternoon, several OUTSTANDING DEBTS due to the Estate of said Bankrupt, a List of which is posted in the Royal Exchange Coffee-room, and may be seen at the Office of Messrs. IVE and BURKE, Waterford—No 119, Grafton-street, Dublin. April 16, 1819.

O'NEILL & KEHOE OFFER FOR SALE.

108 Chests TFA (from last Sales), 19 Hds. Refined SUGAR, 20 Baskets CHEESE, 30 Casks SALT-PETRE, and 150 Barrels Stockholm TAR, which, with their present Stock of SCALE SUGARS, SPIRITS, SPICES, &c. &c. will be disposed of on the most liberal Terms. Waterford, April 17, 1819.

RETURN OF CORN, GRAIN, AND FLOUR, as sold in Limerick last week.

Barrels.	Amount.	Average.
464 Wheat,	£809 17 5	£1 14 10.
836 Barley,	994 14 0	1 3 9.
1551 Oats,	916 9 0	11 9 9.

Total quantity of Corn received hitherto this Season.

64,360 barrels Wheat—38,493 barrels Barley—257,820 barrels Oats.—Butter, 000.—Flour, 24, 494; 34, 424; 4th, 350.—Wheat 2s. 1d.—Oats, 1s. 0d.; Potatoes, 4d.; Barley, 2d. to 28s.; Wool, 32s.; Rape, 00s.

Clonmel Markets on Saturday.—Butter, 000.—Oats, 00s.—Bacon Pigs, 40s.—Oatmeal, 21s.—Flour, 24, 494; 34, 424; 4th, 350.—Wheat 2s. 1d.—Oats, 1s. 0d.; Potatoes, 4d.; Barley, 2d. to 28s.; Wool, 32s.; Rape, 00s.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Vessel, late GOVERNMENT PACKETS, are in future to sail on the 15th and 25th of each Month, and will take what ever Goods may offer that can be shipped on or prior to the Days of Sailing.—Also, Carriages, Horses, and Passengers, as usual.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Masters on board, or WILLIAM PACCEN, Agent, next door to the Mirror-Office, or at his Office opposite the Custom-House, Brause-street.

A Similar Vessel leaves Liverpool on said Days. The *Caracasita*, Captain BRACKY, will sail from Waterford on the 26th Instant. Waterford, April 16, 1819.