LONDON.

MONDAY, APRIL 19.

We have received this morning a Flanders Mail, bringing Brussels papers to the 16th inst.

The trial of the persons implicated in the plot for seizing the Emperor Alexander is expected to come on towards the end of this month.

M. Vidali, Doctor of Medicine, Automarchi, Professor of Surgery, and the Abbe Bonarita, proceeding from Rome to England, had set out from Brussels for Antwerp. "Our readers are aware," says a Brussels Paper, "that, by the intercession of the Pope, and the permission of the English Government, these persons are authorized to dedicate themselves to the service of Bonaparte, and that they have engaged not to quit him till his death, unless, for causes which it is impossible to foresee, the English Governor should think proper to remove them." We do not remember hearing it stated, that these Missionaries have been appointed in consequence of any request from Bonaparte himself. If not, we shall soon have a querulous despatch, from St. Helena, complaining that they are spies and assassins, sent out by his enemies in Europe.—*Courier.*

The Duke and Duchess of Kent left Brussels on Tuesday last for London. His Royal Highness is said to be so careful of the safety of his illustrious consort, that he allows no person but himself to drive the carriage.

The dissension which had sprung up between the military in garrison at Brussels has terminated in a complete reconciliation.

Advices from Gibraltar to the 23d ult. state, that the Governor of the fortress had just received the unfavourable news of the increase of the plague at Tunis, and the towns in the immediate neighbourhood.

The Duke of Bedford, we are concerned to state, has met with a very serious and alarming accident. The family have been for some days at Woburn Abbey, where a large portion of their friends have been on a visit, enjoying the hospitalities of that splendid seat. On Wednesday last his Grace, according to his usual custom, rode out in the forenoon, but he had not proceeded far into Woburn Park, when his horse, which was going at a gallop, tripped before and fell. His Grace was thrown forward with great violence, and falling on his head and shoulder, received a severe contusion in both. His Grace was stunned by the fall; and no time was lost to convey him to the Abbey, where medical assistance from the neighbourhood was immediately procured, and he was bled. Notwithstanding this prudent and precautionary operation, we regret to add, the nights of Wednesday and Thursday were passed without sleep, and in great pain. On Friday his Grace was brought to town to his house in Hamilton-place, where he is now confined. The street was yesterday filled with carriages of the Nobility and Gentry, anxious to learn the state of his health. The following Bulletins have been issued since his arrival in town:

BULLETINS.

"His Grace the Duke of Bedford has had a fall from his horse, by which his Grace has suffered a severe contusion of the shoulder, attended with some fever. His Grace has, however, passed a quieter night than the two preceding, and is better to-day.

(Signed) "G. D. YEATS, M. D.
"HENRY CLINE.

"Hamilton-place, Saturday, April 17."

"His Grace the Duke of Bedford is going on favourably. "G. D. YEATS, M. D.
"HENRY CLINE.

"Hamilton-place, Sunday, April 18."

The reports of last night were still more favourable.

Another account states that the accident occurred in the following manner:

His Grace, whilst inspecting some improvements in the grounds at Woburn Abbey, was passing with considerable speed from one part to another, when the fore feet of his horse came in contact with the cover of a drain, which gave way, and the animal sunk to a considerable depth: his Grace was in consequence precipitated forward with great violence.

The winter, which has passed so mildly over the northern extremities of Europe, has visited more southern latitudes with unparalleled severity. At Teflis, in Georgia, it set in at the beginning of December, and from the 10th of that month to the 10th of February the snow had lain on the ground to an immense thickness, and the thermometer had been constantly between eight and fifteen degrees below the freezing point, so that sledges were for the first time employed in that country. The herds and flocks suffered severely, as, on account of the usual mildness of the temperature, they were always left out in the fields. The vines and fruit-trees have also been nearly destroyed. On the 29th of January, two shocks of an earthquake were felt during the night. They were preceded by a tempest, and a subterraneous rumbling. At ten o'clock the shocks grew so violent, that even the inhabitants, though such phenomena are familiar to them, were struck with terror. They were the more terrified, as every shock was followed by tremendous rendings, as if the earth was opening her bowels. Several old buildings were destroyed. On the 26th of February an earthquake was also felt at Rome, Frescati, and Albano.

BRIGHTON, APRIL 19.—This highly favoured town has once more to boast of the presence of the Regent. His Royal Highness arrived at the Palace, accompanied by the Right Hon. General Sir B. Bloomfield, Bart. about ten minutes after eight o'clock on Thursday evening. A guard of honour, consisting of a hundred and twenty-six rank and file, of the 90th, stationed here, with the following officers, Major Welby, Lieutenants Nichols and Fleming, and Ensign Newton, received his Royal Highness at the South Gate, with the colours, drums, bugles, and band of the regiment—the former swept the ground as the Regent approached, whilst the latter played the national anthem, "*God save the King,*" and the guard presented arms. At this time the lower part of North-street, the broad part of Great East-street, and Castle-square, were closely thronged with the populace, anxious once more to behold his Royal Highness, and to evince that feeling of loyalty, respect, and attachment towards him which is so generally felt. As the band, the drums, and bugles, sent forth their welcome sounds, the acclamations of the people simultaneously mingled with them; and the scene for a few minutes became exceedingly interesting. His Royal Highness alighted at the new temporary entrance to the Palace, without the southern gate; and, excepting that we imagined we perceived a slight degree of lameness as he walked, appeared in remarkably good health.

During the time of Divine Service at Appleby, on Wednesday se'nnight, previous to the commencement of the Assizes, a hen entered the Church, deposited an egg in one of the seats, and then announced the circumstance to the audience by loud and continued cackling.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

We are happy to learn that the Duke of York is recovering very fast from his last accident. His Royal Highness is enabled to attend to business: he signs his name with his left hand. The Bulletins of Saturday and yesterday were as follow:—

"Windsor Castle, April 17, 1819.

"His Royal Highness the Duke of York continues to recover favourably.

"P. MACGREGOR."

"Windsor Castle, April 18, 1819.

"His Royal Highness the Duke of York has rested comfortably during the night, and is better this morning.

"P. MACGREGOR."

CORN-EXCHANGE, APRIL 19.—Although the supply of English Wheat was very small this morning, yet sales were exceedingly heavy, and only prime samples obtained last Monday's prices. All other descriptions may be considered 2s. per quarter lower. What little English Barley appeared to-day sold 1s. per quarter higher than last week, but the demand continues very trifling, and the inferior qualities unsaleable. Oats were heavy sale, and rather cheaper, the arrivals both of English and foreign far exceeding the demand. In Beans and Peas scarce any thing doing, and prices nominal.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, April 17.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, taking into his royal consideration the great and signal services rendered to the common cause of Europe by the undermentioned Officers of the Allied Forces, during the recent memorable campaigns, hath been graciously pleased to constitute and appoint the following to be Honorary Knights Grand Crosses of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, viz.:—

General his Highness the Prince Volkonsky, in the service of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

General Count Woronzow, ditto.

General Count Zieten, in the service of his Majesty the King of Prussia.

General Baron Frimont, in the service of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

His Royal Highness has been further graciously pleased to nominate and appoint the under-mentioned Officers to be Honorary Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Military Order:

General Baron Vincent, in the service of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

General Pozzo di Borgo, in the service of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

General de Reede, in the service of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

Lieut.-General Lamotte, in the service of his Majesty the King of Bavaria.

And his Royal Highness has also been graciously pleased to appoint the following Officers to be Honorary Companions of the said Most Honourable Military Order, viz.:

Major-General Brosin, in the service of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

Major Baron Maréchal, in the service of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

Major Massow, in the service of his Majesty the King of Prussia.

Lieut.-Colonel his Highness the Prince de la Tour and Taxis, in the service of his Majesty the King of Bavaria.

Major Baron Rodenhausen, in the Hanoverian service.

Major Schreibershofer, in the service of his Majesty the King of Saxony.

Major-General O'Lalor, in the service of his Majesty the King of Spain.

Foreign-Office, April 17.

The Prince Regent has been graciously pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint James Morier, Esq. late his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Persia, to hold the situation of Mohamadan to the Ambassadee Extraordinary from his Majesty the King of Persia, shortly expected to arrive at this Court.

Crown-Office, April 17.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN PARLIAMENT.

BOROUGH OF ROSSINEY.—The Hon. J. W. Ward, of Spring-garden, Westminster, in the room of J. A. Stuart Wortley, Esq. who being chosen a Burgess for the said Borough, and also a Knight for the County of York, hath made his election to serve for the said County of York.

BOROUGH OF APPLEBY.—A. J. Dalrymple, of Portland-place, Esq. in the room of G. Fludyer, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20.

Stocks this day at one.

Bank Stock 232½ 230	5 per Cents. 104¼ 105 104¾
3 per ct. Red. 73¼ 71½	India Stock 220½
3 per cct. Cons. 72¾	India Bonds 78 76 pr.
Do. for Acc. 72¾ 73 72¾	Ex. Bills (2d) par. 3/4 pr.
3½ per Cent. 80¼	Long An. 18 13-16 19
4 per Cents. 90¾	South Sea Stock —

"CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—The most ridiculous reports continue to be circulated for the purpose of depressing the Funds. We are now told, that the Committees on the Bank will recommend the resumption of cash payments at an early day: and that the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt will cease their purchases.—We believe we may affirm, that these reports are as unfounded as some preceding ones. Indeed, the effects produced by them already begin to subside, as the cautious speculators on the Stock Exchange find, that Stock is becoming scarce, the Public have taken large quantities out of the market at the low prices, and that money is very plentiful. The holders are willing to lend it on securities at the low rate of interest of one or two per cent. Exchequer Bills are at a premium of five shillings."—*Courier.*

The Finance Report has been brought to a close. The result is briefly this:—The amount of the Sinking Fund in the hands of the Commissioners, £14,000,000—Deficiency of the Receipts for Taxes compared with the Expenditure, £13,000,000—Surplus, if the Sinking Fund, instead of being allowed to accumulate, be applied to the service of the year, £1,000,000. Thus are we precisely in the state in which we were when Mr. Pitt began his Sinking Fund, with this difference only—we then owed and raised Taxes to pay the Interest of £300,000,000; we now owe and raise Taxes to pay the Interest of £800,000,000! Consols opened this morning at 72¼, but the market brisked up, and they went to 73. Much business has been done, and the different lists for the New Loan are filling rapidly. There are three lists at present forming, but the exact amount is not yet ascertained. It is expected not to transpire until after the Bank Report is made, which it is reported, will be on Monday next. The Commissioners gave 72 for Reduced, and were served by the Jobbers generally.—*Star.*

Various letters have reached town from Spain; the most recent dates are from Cadiz to the 31st ult. and from Madrid to the 8th inst. We have also accounts from the same places, received by way of Flanders. Those by the latter conveyance state, that numerous detachments of infantry, cavalry and artillery, are continued to be collected in Andalusia. It is said, that twenty vessels from Great Britain, Bordeaux and Bayonne, had arrived at Cadiz, and were intended as transports. We believe that this is not altogether correct; we know, that the only ships from England at Cadiz were the Sir Stephen Lushington, of 600 tons, and the Adventurer, of 300 tons; but a great many others were expected on the 10th or 12th, as they all sailed about the same time. According to intelligence received from Peru, the people of Araucana had sent two deputies to Lima, who had arrived in Nov. last. The object of their mission was to seek for arms and military stores, in order that the people whom they represented might defend their hills and valleys against the Insurgents, who appeared to have laid a plan to invade their territories by the frontiers of Chili. The Viceroy, it is said, received the Deputies with every mark of respect, expressing his determination to supply them with all sorts of arms, consisting of muskets, lances, and a considerable quantity of gun-powder. He also advised, that they should be accompanied by experienced officers, whose duty it would be to point out to the inhabitants of Araucana the best measures to be adopted to make it difficult for the Patriots to penetrate into their Country.

It is with much regret that we communicate the following extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at the Cape of Good Hope, dated 23d January:—

"Arrived the *Frances Charlotte*, Field, from Bengal and Madras: she brings accounts that a most violent hurricane was experienced at Madras on the 27th of October, during which the *Queen Charlotte* was totally lost, with all on board; that the *Lady Castlereagh* and *Cornwall*, both loaded for England, had been dismasted, and so much damaged as to be condemned; that the *Georgiana*, and *Harriet* had put into the Roads after the hurricane, completely disabled at sea; and that the *Barkworth* was blown out to sea, and had not been heard of."

The daring and systematic piracies committed by the Insurgent Privateers of South America have at length attracted the attention of the Executive of the United States. It appears, that, on the 3d of March, the President approved a law, which had been passed by the two Houses of Congress, entitled, "An Act to protect the Commerce of the United States, and to punish the crime of piracy." By the first section of this Act, the President is authorised, to employ so many of the public armed vessels as, in his judgment, the service may require, to protect the merchant vessels of the United States from piratical aggressions and depredations. The other articles of the law authorise, as a matter of course, the taking or destroying of such piratical ships, either by the vessels of the State, or by merchant vessels belonging wholly, or in part, to American citizens; and declares, that they shall be condemned as lawful prizes, if brought into any port of the United States, after due process in any Court having Admiralty jurisdiction. The fifth Section of the Act adjudges to death all persons taken upon the high seas committing the crime of piracy, as defined by the Law of Nations, or who, having been guilty of such crime, may afterwards be found within the territory of the United States, and convicted before a proper tribunal.

According to a private letter from Manheim, on the same day of the assassination of M. de Kotzebue, the 23d March, another student, it is alleged, attempted to assassinate M. de Stourza, at Dresden, but not succeeding, had committed suicide. The German Journals say nothing of this intelligence, which appears to want further confirmation.—*Journal de Paris.*

"MANHEIM, APRIL 9.—The proceedings resulting from the unhappy death of M. de Kotzebue continue to occupy the authorities. Sandt has been much better for two or three days past, though his wound is still considered mortal. There are, however, persons who think, that he may sufficiently recover to be interrogated before our Criminal Court. The preliminary proceedings now carrying on are kept secret, and no person can obtain the least information relative to them.

"It is asserted, that a constant correspondence exists between our Court and that of Saxe Weimar, relative to Sandt, and that they reciprocally communicate all the information they have the means of obtaining. Very important discoveries are spoken of respecting this event, which have been made in Saxe Weimar."

"ROME, APRIL 3.—The Emperor and Empress of Austria yesterday made their solemn entrance here, under salutes of artillery and every other testimony of respect. The august travellers alighted at the Quirinal Palace, which is their residence, on learning their arrival, proceeded even to the anti-chambers of the Palace to welcome them.

"The Holy Father received his illustrious guests with every mark of affectionate regard.—After conversing with them some time, his Holiness introduced the Chevaliers and Ladies destined to form their suite. Their Majesties were then conducted by Cardinal Gonsalvi to the apartments prepared for their reception.

"VIENNA, APRIL 6.—Letters from an authentic source announce, that Lord Stewart will shortly resume his functions of Britannic Ambassador in this capital, and that he will proceed here with his young Lady. He will not, however, make any stay, but set off for Italy to join Prince Metternich, where Mr. Gordon, the English Charge d'Affairs, is at this moment."

PRINCE LEOPOLD.—His Royal Highness, we are informed, has been detained abroad under circumstances as unavoidable as distressing to his feelings; the alarming and continued illness of the Dowager Duchess his mother. A favourable turn in her Serene Highness's health has at length, however, permitted the Prince to make the necessary arrangements for his return home; and every preparation is now making here in expectation of his Royal Highness's arrival at the end of the present or the beginning of the ensuing month.

The Duke of Bedford, of whose accident we gave an account yesterday, we are happy to state, had a good night on Sunday, and up to last night was considerably better.

We regret much, that a paragraph, in our paper of Friday last, should have erroneously stated, that an attempt at suicide had been made by a person "*related to the Noble Family of Lord* A. H———n." On inquiry, we find, that the unfortunate young man alluded to is neither related to nor any ways connected with that Noble Family.—*Globe.*

EXTRAORDINARY IMPOSTOR.—Last week, upon the arrival of the Guilford coach at Tooting, some of the passengers observed a man apparently hanging from the bough of a tree on the road side; they hastened to the spot, and found the man breathing; his feet touched the ground; they supposed that he had just tied himself up, and intended to commit suicide. He was soon able to speak, and stated that he was driven by extreme distress to desperation, and had resolved to put an end to his misery. His statement excited the compassion of some of the passengers, and he was relieved; the parish officers visited him at a public-house, and promised to give him more permanent assistance. On the following day he was taken before the Bench of Magistrates, which sat at Wandsworth, that he might be removed to his parish, when he was recognized by a number of officers as a notorious vagabond and impostor, who, about twelve months ago, obtained money by a similar trick at Fulham, where he tied himself up to a door post, and was immediately cut down and relieved. Many other fraudulent tricks he has successfully played, and obtained a great deal of money by his impositions. He was convicted as a rogue and vagabond, and committed to the Sessions.

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,379. *TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1819.* PRICE FIVE PENCE.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

It being proposed to form an AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY in the BARONIES of COSHMORE and COSHBRIDE, DECIES WITHIN DRUM, DECIES WITHOUT DRUM, and KINNATALOON, all those Gentlemen who are desirous of promoting such an Institution are requested to meet at THE DEVONSHIRE ARMS, LISMORE, on MONDAY, the 10th of May next, at 12 o'Clock, when a Plan of the intended Establishment, and the Rules for its government, will be submitted to their consideration. April 22, 1819.

In the Matter of FRANCES ANN BISHOP ASHCROFT, a Minor. } PURSUANT to an Order made in this Matter, bearing date the 30th day of March, 1819, I will, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1819, at the Hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers on the Inn's-quay, Dublin, Set up and Let, for and during the Minority of said Minor, from the 25th day of March last—All that and those the Minor's *one undivided Third Part of the North-East Division of* BISHOP'S HALL, called FAHEE, containing 120 Acres, or thereabouts (reserving use of *Limestone* to the other Tenants of the Estate of said Minor)—and also the Minor's *undivided Third Part of the* LANDS of FARNOGUE, containing about 156 Acres, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, situate in the County of Kilkenny.

3d April, 1819. THOMAS BALL.

For further Particulars apply to Messrs. WM. and J. G. BELTON, Solicitors for the Minor, No. 80, Stephen's Green, Dublin.

CHANCERY.

RICHARD HELY, ANN HELY, CATHERINE HELY, Minors, by JANE HELY, their Aunt and next friend. *Plaintiffs;* GORGES WALSH, Esq. and others, *Defendants.* } PURSUANT to an Order made in this Cause, bearing date the 15th day of March inst. I will, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of April next, at the hour of 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers, on the Inn's-quay, Dublin, set up to be Let, by public Cant, from the 1st of May next, that Part of the LANDS of TULLEMAINE, called the *House Quarter*, containing 110 Acres, or thereabouts, lately occupied by RICHARD CORMICK; and the LANDS of FINN'S BOG, or MOON-FIN, containing 27A. 3R. 30P. situate lying and being in the County of Kilkenny, lately held by the Representatives of LAURENCE KEAN, in the Pleadings mentioned.—Also, that Part of the LANDS of EDMUNDSBURY, in the possession of MICHAEL DILLARD, MATHEW DRENAN, and TIMOTHY SCOTT, containing 108A. 0R. 19P. statute lying and being in the Queen's County; and likewise the LANDS of MILLOUGH, containing 28A. 2R. in the possession of MICHAEL DERRY, in the County of Tipperary, for and during the Minority of HAMPDEN HELY, in the Pleadings named.—Dated this 16th day of March, 1819.

WILLIAM HENN.

The Tenants to be declared must enter into Security by Recognizance for the Payment of the Rent.—Particulars may be known by application to ANDREW THOMAS MONTGOMERY, Esq. Solicitor, No. 5, Home-street, Dublin, or to STEPHEN WESTBY, Foulkrath Castle, Feesford, who will receive Proposals, and submit same to the Master on the day above mentioned, where the Persons who are inclined to become Tenants must attend.

☞ *The above Setting is* ADJOURNED *to the 29th day of April instant, at the Hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Place above mentioned.*

Dated this 15th Day of April, 1819.

WILLIAM HENN.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY,

THE CORN STORES at MOUNT RIVERS, attached to which are a KILN and DWELLING-HOUSE. They are situated on the *Blackwater*, at the distance of One Mile from CAPPOQUIN, and Eleven from YOUGHAL.

Application to be made to RICHARD MUSGRAVE, Esq. Tourin, Cappoquin. April 16, 1819.

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.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—APRIL 26.

		s.	d.	s.	d.	
Butter, first quality	(new)	110	0	00	0	per Cwt.
—— second,		00	0	00	0	
—— third,		00	0	00	0	
Tallow, rendered,	(Russia)	80	0	82	0	
Lard, bake,		00	0	00	0	
—— casks, rendered,		70	0	72	0	
Beef,		00	0	00	0	
Pigs, singed,		51	0	53	0	
—— scalded,		32	0	49	0	
Pork Offal,		26	0	30	0	
Pigs' Heads,		33	0	35	0	
Newfoundland Fish,		18	0	22	0	
Gatmeal,		15	0	16	0	
Flour, first quality,		00	0	00	0	per Barr.
—— second,		41	0	46	0	
—— third,		32	0	37	0	
—— fourth,		28	0	30	0	
Wheat,		35	0	37	0	
Barley, malting,		18	0	20	0	
—— shipping,		15	0	17	0	
Oats, potato,		12	0	12	9	per Barrel.
—— common,		11	6	12	0	
Coal, Whitehaven,		0	0	0	0	
—— Newport,		3	6	3	8	
—— Swansea,		3	6	3	8	
Tallow, rough,		9	6	10	0	per Stone.
Potatoes, by weight,		0	4½	0	5½	
—— by measure,		0	10	0	11	
Beef,		0	5	0	7	
Mutton,		0	7	0	9	
Veal,		0	7	0	8½	
Pork,		0	4	0	5	
Fresh Butter,		1	8	2	0	
Malt Whiskey, per Gallon,		11	6	11	10	

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.

164 Barrels Wheat,	Averaging	£1 17s.	11d.
812 —— Oats,		0 13s.	1½d.
148 —— Barley,		0 18s.	7½d.

TO BE LET, IN LOTS, OR TOGETHER,

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED ACRES of the LANDS of KNOCK-HOUSE, situated on the Road leading to DUNMORE, about Five Miles from Waterford, One from Woodstown, and Two from Dunmore.

As Leases for ever will be given to improving Tenants, these Lands will be found worth the attention of those who would wish to erect BATHING LODGES. There are some beautiful Situations for building on the Ground.

Apply to WM. MERCHANT, Esq. Kilrea, Wexford—or to WM. MERCHANT ARDAGH, Waterford.

April 21, 1819.

In the Matter of WM. PENROSE WATSON and JOHN PENROSE, Bankrupts. } BY Order of the Commissioners in this Matter, to be sold by Public Auction, at the ROYAL EXCHANGE, Dublin, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of May, a well-secured ANNUITY of £900 a-year for ever, arising out of several Premises in the City of Waterford.

For further particulars apply to ITLE and BURKE, Waterford—or 119, Grafton-Street, Dublin.

April 21, 1819.

TO BE LET BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE OLD EXCHANGE, ON THE QUAY,
On SATURDAY, *the* 1st *Day of May next,*
IN THREE DIVISIONS,
TO THE BEST AND HIGHEST BIDDERS,

PART of the LANDS of PRIOR'S KNOCK, in the immediate Vicinity of this City, Part of the Estate of the HOLY GHOST HOSPITAL. Maps of the Ground to be seen, and other particulars known, at the Office of Messrs. ITLE & BURKE; and the Sale to commence at One o'Clock of the Day above mentioned.

WILLIAM NEWPORT, Master.

Waterford, 19th April, 1819.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, *Auctioneer.*

NOTICE.

THE CORPORATION TENANTS are requested to pay forthwith all RENTS and ARREARS due from them to the Corporation. The CHAMBERLAIN will attend to receive said Rents at the TOWN-HALL, on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, from Twelve to Three o'Clock, until the 27th of May next.

By order of the Mayor,
WM. MURPHY, Chamberlain.
Waterford, April 19, 1819.

MONEY TO BE LENT,

FROM £300 TO £8000.

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

Feb. 13, 1819.

ALLGOOD

TO BE LET TO MARES THIS SEASON,
AT THE BRIDGE HOTEL STABLES,
FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK:
Bred Mares, Five Guineas; all others Two; and a Crown to the Groom.

HE was got by *Master Goodall*, out of *Folly*, by *Waxy*: is now near six years old, peculiarly good tempered, and considered to be one of the highest bred Horses in the United Kingdom. He was decidedly the best runner of his day, winning the Madrid's, Lum's, Kirwan's, Wellington's, &c. which has never been done by any other three years old—beating *Wire* and *Sir Roger*. He has by his Sire the *Sir Peter* blood, and by his Dam the *Waxy*, now allowed to be the best.

Particulars of Pedigree may be seen in the Racing Calendar, and with the Groom.

Waterford, April 10, 1819.

CHALLENGER

WILL STAND THIS SEASON
AT CASTLE RICHARD, NEAR LISMORE;
Bred Mares, 4 Guineas; all others, 2 Guineas; Groom, 5*s.*

GOOD GRASS AND PROPER CARE, AT 1*s.* PER NIGHT.

CHALLENGER was got by *Gauntlet*, Dam by *Tugg*, out of *Clarinda*, by *Bagpat*, out of *Cherry*, own Sister to *Almwell*, by *Archer*. *Clarinda* won the Mares' Plate three years in succession, carrying 10 stone over the Course. The only one of the Breed trained was the famous Mare *Ellen*, which Mare, when two years old, could give 7lb. to any of the year, and seven eighths. *Gauntlet* was got by *John Bull*. Dam *Celia*, by *Volunteer*.

CHALLENGER is a beautiful bay Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, 5 years old, of great strength, perfectly sound and free from Blemish, and from his great Bone and Sinew, Shape and Figure, no Horse is more likely to get fine Stock. April 3d, 1819.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,

For the Week ending Friday, April 23, 1819.

	From		*To*		*M. Price.*	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
901 Wheat, per Bar. 20 Stone,	35	0	45	0	41	0
66 Barley, per Bar.	16	0	18	0	17	7½
30 Barley, per Cwt.	17	0	18	0	0	0
7231 Oats, per Bar.	11	0	18	0	13	9½
10744 Flour, per Cwt.	10	0	29	0	0	0
947 Oatmeal, per Cwt.	11	0	21	0	15	4½
0 Peas,	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sold to Bakers only.						
0 Barrels Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0
8642 Cwts. Flour	20	0	29	0	22	10½

Average Price of Wheat and Flour 36s. 8d. per Stack.

Receipts of Flour 8750 } 1st, from 29s. 0d. to 29s. 0d.
Sales of Flour ... 10744 } 2d, from 18s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.
3d, from 10s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.

JAMES RIDDALL, Clerk of the Cheque Table.

Weight and Price of Bread for the ensuing Week.

Quarten Loaf.... 4lb. 5oz. 8drs.... 1s. 10d.
Half Quarten .... 2lb. 2oz. 12drs.... 0s. 5d.

CHANCERY.

JAMES WALLACE, Esq. Administrator, with the Will annexed, of HUGH WALLACE, deceased, *Plaintiff;* CORNELIUS BOLTON, Esq. & others, *Defendants.* } PURSUANT to the Decree of his Majesty's High Court of Chancery of Ireland, made in this Cause, the 27th day of January, 1818, I will, on MONDAY, the 3d day of May next, at my Chambers, Inns-Quay, Dublin, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, set up and sell by *Public Cant*, to the highest Bidder, all that and those the TOWN & LANDS of FAITHLEGG, including the MANSION-HOUSE & DEMESNE, and the TOWN of BOLTON, being Part of said Lands, or a competent Part thereof, for the Purposes in said Decree mentioned.—Dated the 23d February, 1819.

THOMAS BALL.

For Rental, &c. apply to ITLE and BURKE, Plaintiff's Solicitors, 5, Hollis-Street—or Messrs. TANDY, Defendant's Solicitors, Moland-Street, Dublin.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23.

Stocks this day at one.

Bank Stock 231	5 per Cents. 104 104¼
3 per ct. Red. 71 ¼ 71	India Stock ——
3 per ct. Cons. 72 ¾ 72½ ¼	India Bonds 33 35 30 pr.
Do. for Acc. 72½ ¾ 72½ ¼	Ex. Bills (2d) 4 3 prem.
3½ per Cent. 80¾ 80	Long An. 18¾ 11-16
4 per Cents. 89¾ 90 89¾	Omnium ——

The *Morning Chronicle*, with its usual talent of invention, pretends to have discovered, that the Bank are to offer the most determined resistance to the measures which the Legislature may deem necessary for the gradual restoration of the currency of the country to a wholesome state. This vain phantom of the *Morning Chronicle's* own imagination. That there are persons who would be glad to see the Bank in opposition to the Government and Parliament, without any feeling for the consequences either to the Bank or the Public, is not to be doubted. But the Directors of that Corporation are too prudent and too patriotic, not to act in co-operation with any decided and deliberate opinion of both Houses of Parliament for the final adjustment of this most important question. The precise nature of that adjustment we pretend not to lay before the Public, without admitting our information to be at all inferior to that of the *Morning Chronicle*, and we repose with the same confidence that we have always done in the wisdom of the Legislature; satisfied that the result will prove the *Morning Chronicle* to be on this occasion, as it has been for years past, "Prophet accursed of ills," that have no foundation but in its own gloomy views and ill-judged speculations.

That the Chancellor of the Exchequer "has enough on his hands," is the only truism in the *Morning Chronicle* to which we assent; and we would ask, whether it is not natural that, after a war of twenty-five years duration, (terminating by exertions such as were made to secure the day of Waterloo, and all those previous days of triumph which will live for ever in the history of this country,) the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being should have enough to do in finding the Ways and Means of the year, without pressing unreasonably upon the Means of the People.—*Courier.*

"THE CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—Great alarm prevails in the City that cash payments by the Bank will be speedily resumed, yet the Funds have fluctuated very little. A Committee of Bank Directors is gone to Downing-street to meet Ministers. The plan to be recommended to the House of Commons by the Restriction Committee, it is said, is not yet finally settled. Great uncertainty and panic prevail. Any report, however monstrous, meets with credit.

"This panic may be ascribed to a paragraph in the *Morning Chronicle* of this day, which is considered, however, to be extremely erroneous, if not quite unfounded. Our readers in the country, therefore, should be on their guard against it, as it will probably be copied into some of the evening papers."

We mentioned, yesterday, in our extracts from the American Papers, that a most destructive fire had taken place at Savannah. The following extract of a private letter from that place, the day subsequent to the calamity, gives a more detailed account, and we are at least happy to observe that it mentions nothing of any lives having been lost on the occasion:—

"SAVANNAH, MARCH 18, 1819.—Last night, about nine o'clock, the citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire. It commenced in a small grocery store of J. M. Carter, (above the Exchange,) which was set on fire by a candle, carelessly left on the counter. The store-houses of Gray and Pinder, Nichols, Dobson and Hills, Hall and Hoyt, Rea and Butler, E. S. Kempton, A. G. Semmes, J. B. Cremor, H. S. Slocum, J. R. Gifford, T. C. Hayward and Co. and Watson, and David Hill and Co. were destroyed. Thus the labour of many men for many years is consumed in a moment. The amount lost must be at least four hundred thousand dollars."

The accounts respecting Gen. M'Gregor continue contradictory. The American Papers received yesterday state, there is no truth in the report of the desertion of his troops. Letters which we have seen from Jacquemel (St. Domingo), dated early in March, mention that General M'Gregor had departed from Aux Cayes for Port-au-Prince, to arrange as to the prizes lately captured by Insurgent privateers and carried into St. Domingo. His squadron was expected to proceed to Santa Martha, which place, it was reported, was very indifferently garrisoned.

A Flanders Mail arrived this morning, bringing Brussels Papers to the 20th instant. They contain an article from Frankfort, which explains, but does not, in our opinion, justify, the order of the King of Prussia, recalling all the youth of his dominions from the University of Jena, upon pain of being declared hereafter ineligible to any office under the Prussian Government. It appears that the Grand Duke of Weimar, within whose territory the University of Jena is situated, has signified to all the Courts of Germany, that, from last Easter, no foreigner should be allowed to study at the said University, unless he produced a formal recommendation from his Government. In consequence of this regulation, which merely provides against the admission of dangerous individuals into what ought to be the peaceful retreats of science, the King of Prussia issues a counter declaration, prohibiting any Prussian youth from studying at Jena at all. We cannot help suspecting that there is more of petulance than of policy in this measure. With respect to the order of the Emperor of Russia, which forbids his subjects from studying in any German University whatsoever, that, as we mentioned yesterday, probably emanated from the reports communicated to him through the inquiries of the late M. de Kotzebue.

The fact is undeniable, that the moral discipline of the German Universities at the present moment is deplorably vicious. Academical studies form the least portion of the pursuits of the students, who league themselves into secret confederacies, for purposes of the darkest complexion. The exploit of Sandt seems to have let loose a thousand sanguinary spirits, eager to emulate his atrocious crime. We learn, from the papers now before us, that the proprietor of the *German Observer*, which is published at Hamburgh twice a week, has received an anonymous letter, threatening him with the fate of Kotzebue, if he dares to publish any thing offensive to the students in general. We wish we could say that this desperate system was confined to Germany; but the contagion appears to be rapidly spreading. The defenders of religion, of morals, of legitimate authority, and of the laws, against turbulent demagogues who would subvert them all, are becoming the objects of anonymous menaces of assassination in every country. It would seem as if the murder of Kotzebue had been the concerted signal for the perpetration of similar atrocities throughout Europe. Our private correspondence from Paris, received this morning, states, that several of the principal authors of the *Drapeau Blanc*, a royalist publication, have received threatening letters, "which recal the memory of the secret tribunal, or of the revolutionary ones of 1793." The following is given as the copy of one of these dastardly effusions:—"Infernal enemy of the eternal and holy ideas of philanthropy and of liberty! Vile champion of prejudice and slavery, tremble! The hour of vengeance is at hand; it will be that of thy death: *tu seras Kotzebue.*" We may add, that, within the last ten days, we have been favoured with a letter, announcing our own approaching assassination, in language as sanguinary, and coupled with sentiments as diabolical, as ever disgraced the vilest ruffian. We will not affect any alarm upon the subject, because, in truth, we feel none. But these simultaneous threats against one particular description of public writers, in Paris, in London, at Hamburgh, and in several other cities of Germany, at least betoken the prev

ST. PATRICK'S CHARITY SCHOOLS AND ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS.

On Monday, the annual dinner of this Charity took place at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street. The dinner was attended, as it deserved, by several of the most distinguished personages of the country.

The object of this Charity is extremely praiseworthy. In these schools, between four and five hundred boys and girls, *almost exclusively the children of poor Irish parents residing in the neighbourhood of St. Giles's*, receive a plain but useful education. That their hearts may be improved, while their minds are enlightened, every exertion is made to impress deeply on them the principles of morality and religion.

The claim of such establishments on the liberality of a benevolent Public is most powerful; they are calculated to enlighten the minds, and gradually mould to virtue the hearts of children, whose morals, at an innocent but susceptible age, are exposed to peculiar danger, from the low and licentious depravity that prevails around them.—The establishments extend their protection also, and afford an asylum, to those poor helpless female orphans, whom Providence seems to have deprived of the father's care, and left destitute to the world, that the charitably disposed may never be without deserving objects, on whom they may display their benevolence.

At six o'clock his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, who did the Meeting the honour to take the Chair, entered the room, accompanied by his Excellency the Duke of San Carlos, Lord Trimleston, the Archbishop of Jerusalem, General Sir John Doyle, the Hon. Mr. Barnewall, the Rev. Dr. Collins, Mr. Jerningham, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. C. M. Maxwell, and a number of other benevolent characters.

Soon after the entrance of the Royal Chairman, the company sat down to a sumptuous dinner.

The gallery was filled by Ladies of distinction.

After the cloth was removed, *Non Nobis Domine* was sung, in excellent style, by Messrs. Webb, Dignum, Wolfe, and other professional Gentlemen.

The usual toasts of the Royal Family were then given with great applause.

The Royal Chairman then rose, and in proposing the health of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Kent, took occasion to pay an eloquent tribute to the interest his illustrious and dear relative always took in the cause of charity, and also to assure the Meeting, that his Royal Brother was one of the steadiest and best friends which Ireland ever had. *(Applause.)* He has, perhaps, if wind and weather permitted, at this moment in England, accompanied by his Duchess, who, aware of the gratifying feeling it would be to the People of this Country to have the children of the Royal Family born among them, had determined that her approaching *accouchement* should take place here. *(Great applause.)* His Royal Highness concluded by drinking the healths of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, which was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Glee.—"Here's a health to all good lasses"—The appropriate application of this air was received with loud plaudits.

Lord Trimleston rose to propose the health of their illustrious Chairman. As an Irishman, he felt peculiar pride and pleasure in proposing the health of a Prince so justly dear to his countrymen—a Prince who was the Patron of a Charity which went to foster and protect the unhappy children of the poorer classes of his countrymen. The health of the Royal Chairman was then drunk with great applause.

The Chairman, in returning thanks, said he knew he had to feel indebted for the reception which the toast received more to the manner in which it was proposed by the Noble Lord, than to any merit of his own. He could assure them, that if being a friend to Ireland entitled him to any portion of their affection, he deserved the attention they had paid him, for, from the earliest period at which he was capable of reflecting upon public events up to the present time, he never heard the name of Ireland mentioned without feeling the same interest for her welfare that he did for that of England and Scotland. *(Great applause.)* As a Member of the Royal Family, he was bound to feel a common interest for the people of every part of the Empire—*(Applause.)*—and a warm anxiety that they, in their turn, should have a mutual interest in the welfare and preservation of the State, and a community of privilege as to their eligibility to the general honours it dispensed. *(Applause.)* It was not for him now to turn over the pages of history, and trace the evils which some of its annals developed; but he could look at those pages just as any man ought to read history, that is, with a view to derive a salutary lesson for the future from the experience of the past. *(Applause.)* He was persuaded that a general liberality of feeling upon this subject would pervade the breast of every man whose opinions were not swayed (sometimes unconsciously) by prejudice and selfish feeling. The times were, when, from some influence or other, it was thought necessary to exclude and persecute particular sects for the forms of faith they professed. Those times were now, happily for human nature and Christianity, gone by. The light of reason and the march of the human mind had exploded such pernicious practices, and, whatever might be the fate of such doctrines in other countries, he felt a pride in saying, that, thank God, they could not be revived in England.—*(Great applause.)* He denied the right of imposing restrictions on men for an adherence to their faith, when the exercise of their opinions was not incompatible with the well-being of society, or of the State in which they lived. *(Applause.)* He disclaimed the policy which would prolong restrictions, which, whatever might be their origin, were now no longer necessary. The Chairman then alluded to a letter which he had accidentally seen in the *Morning Post* of this day, signed "*Omicron*;" he never read so foolish, so contemptible, or so false an epistle; it was the most ridiculous one that had ever found its way into the public Press. He looked with contempt at the opinions of this anonymous writer; if he were an honest man, he need not have been afraid to subscribe his name to his sentiments. As he had not done so, as he had kept himself in the dark, he (the Chairman) would treat him as he would any other idle individual, who, at the expense of all sense and discretion, shuffled in a corner to give vent to his sentiments. If the man meant right, why not speak out? why deal like an assassin in the dark? *(Hear, hear!)* Why publish falsehood when he may utter truth?—Look forsooth at the charge this writer makes at the outset of his letter. He says, that "the character of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society has suffered materially, in consequence of repeated allegations having been made to the disadvantage of that Institution, which remain uncontradicted, and which, if true, reflect no small disgrace on its conductors;" and the writer adds, "I allude to a charge of that Society having, *by a most partial, illiberal, and cruel perversion of its funds*, forfeited all claim to the patronage and pecuniary assistance of *Protestants*, by excluding all but Catholics from its benefits." The writer's charge was as false as his assumption, for he ought to have known, that, as the law of the land now stands, a Catholic had not the power to give instructions to a Protestant; if he attempted to do so, it was against the existing provisions of the law. *(Applause.)* How then could this writer open a letter in so foolish a manner? He (the Chairman) had ever been the advocate of universal education; it was because he was so he appeared here this day—for he felt he was promoting his own avowed object in assisting the present Institution in carrying on the system of education which the law allowed them to carry on, and thereby joining in the great work so far as it approached his own views of general education. Mr. Bailey had put his name to his opinions in what he wrote. So far he had acted with openness and candour; and though he differed from him, he could yet respect his motives from the openness with which he had acted. For his own part, all he should say was, that he would continue to be what he always had been, the friend of universal education. Acting as he had done, not to court popularity, but to obey the dictates of his conscience, he despised those who would asperse his motives, and he would continue to redeem the pledges he had ever given, of promoting, so far as he could, the success of Institutions of this kind. *(Great applause.)* He should always be glad to meet this Society; the more crowded he found their annual meetings, the greater would be his pleasure. They should always have his aid and cordial wishes for their success and prosperity. *(Great applause.)*

The Chairman then proposed the health of his Excellency the Duke of San Carlos, the Spanish Ambassador. His Excellency had shewn himself, in his efforts to promote the object of this Charity, a humane, benevolent, and intelligent man. He would beg leave to propose his health with three times three. *(Great applause.)*

The Duke of San Carlos, in returning thanks, expressed the gratification he felt at seeing a Charity of this kind so liberally, so munificently supported. He felt peculiar honour at the allusion of the illustrious Chairman to the interest he took in the prosperity of this Institution. *(Great applause.)*

The Chairman then proposed the health of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, who was unavoidably absent from the company, owing to indisposition. Though ill health had caused the *personal* absence of his Grace, yet the Rev. Dr. Collins could convince them, that his heart was with them, from the amount of the subscription he had sent, and the uniform interest he had shewn in the success of this Society.

His Grace's health was drunk with great applause.

The healths of the Right Rev. Dr. Poynter, and the other Rev. Gentlemen engaged in promoting the benevolent objects of this Institution, were then drunk with great applause.

The Chairman then said, that the interesting children of the Charity had been this day performing their various exercises before strangers; they were perhaps exhausted, and it would be as well, as they were in waiting, to present them to the company, and then let the poor children take their leave. *(Applause.)* The illustrious Chairman then made a pathetic appeal to the Meeting, in behalf of the Institution, and concluded by proposing, preparatory to the entrance of the children, the health of the Patron of the Institution, the Earl of Shrewsbury—*(Applause.)*—who, like the Duke of Norfolk, was unavoidably absent through indisposition, though he had not forgotten the means of promoting their object.

The Noble Earl's health was drunk with great applause.

The children of the Institution were then introduced by the Rev. Dr. Collins. The spectacle was interesting. The most deserving of them were invested by the illustrious Chairman with medals, and addressed in impressive terms suited to their feelings, which it is to be hoped they cannot easily forget. The children looked cheerful and healthy, and we have no doubt that for their appearance, as well as their morals and education, they are indebted to this Society.

The Chairman then gave "the health of Lord Trimleston," which he prefaced in very complimentary terms, and observed that it would be well if Irish Noblemen mixed like Lord Trimleston in the charitable concerns connected with their country at this side of the water. He believed many of them did, but the greater the number, the stronger would be the knowledge of each other, and the greater the assimilation between the feelings of the two countries. *(Applause.)*

The health of Lord Trimleston was then drunk with great applause.

His Lordship returned thanks in an eloquent speech, in which he expressed his cordial concurrence in the liberal views of the Chairman; his thanks to him as an Irishman, for the benevolent interest he felt in his Country; and his sincere desire to promote the cordiality which it was the interest of all to preserve between the two Countries.

The Chairman then proposed,

"The health of the Archbishop of Jerusalem—the distinguished stranger who was present on this occasion."—*(Applause.)*

The Archbishop immediately rose, and returned thanks to the Meeting in the most impressive manner, in the Italian language.

The Rev. Dr. Collins interpreted to the Meeting the speech of the Archbishop. He said that the Reverend Personage had returned thanks to the Royal Chairman for the honour he had done him, and had said that, in thanking such a Prince, he begged leave to be considered as paying a tribute to the other virtuous Princes of Europe who took an interest in all good works. *(Applause.)* The Archbishop also begged to express his deep acknowledgments to the English Nation for the kind reception he had met with from all ranks. The education which the bounty of this great Nation conferred he highly appreciated, and would endeavour to promote upon a similar system elsewhere. Education, the Archbishop emphatically said, was the consequence of good laws and the corrective of bad, and wherever it prevailed in a civilized State the People must be rendered more happy and more useful. The Rev. Dr. Collins concluded by saying, that he could but imperfectly render in the English language the emphatic address of the Archbishop, which bespoke, in the most eloquent terms, religion, philanthropy, and benevolence. *(Great applause.)*

A liberal subscription was then made at the tables, and the Chairman announced the satisfactory result, that £500 had been collected for the Institution. He had also the pleasure to add, that this sum, together with the £700 to which he had alluded on a former occasion, had placed the Charity on a liberal footing. He trusted that the Meeting would continue to see the necessity of aiding the funds of so laudable an Institution. *(Applause.)*

The Chairman then proposed the health of a very distinguished officer, who honoured the company with his presence—he meant General Sir John Doyle, who had in the field shewn himself the undaunted assertor of his country's claim to martial distinction, and in civil life to the benefit of religious liberty. *(Great applause.)* Sir John had seen what Catholic soldiers had achieved in the field, and he had not forgotten their devotion when the battle was over. *(Great applause.)*

The gallant Officer's health was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Sir John Doyle rose, and was received with warm plaudits. The gallant officer expressed his sincere thanks for the honour they had done him. As one of the Vice-Presidents of this Society, he did imagine he might have been called upon, when their healths were drunk, to say something, to pay his proportion of the common debt; but he was quite unprepared to be called upon in this manner; he felt, therefore, under difficulty and embarrassment even greater than his countrymen were generally placed in, when they were compelled, notwithstanding their propensity to blunder, to speak on a sudden without consideration. *(A laugh.)* There was another difficulty he had to encounter, but he had it in common with every man in the room; it was the difficulty of following their illustrious Chairman in alluding to the merits of a benevolent Institution, a difficulty that to him (Sir John) was hopelessly insurmountable; it was impossible it could be otherwise, so long as such cultivated talents as the illustrious Chairman's were usefully (as they must always be) employed and exercised in the cause of charity, with an effect to which all yielded the preeminence. The eloquence of their illustrious Chairman must live so long as they had hearts to feel for the afflictions of their fellow-creatures—*(Loud applause)*—it was an eloquence that must be deeply engraven on their hearts—it emanated from an honest breast, and must go to honest hearts. *(Great applause.)* It was a happy omen for such an Institution as this to find the Chair of its annual Meeting filled by the son of their beloved Sovereign—to see their Chair supported by the Representative of the Sovereign of another State (the Spanish Ambassador), whose presence precluded the possibility of speaking of him as he deserved. He (Sir John) had been for twenty years one of the Vice Presidents of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Institution, which was under the countenance and protection of his R. H. the Prince Regent, and of other illustrious Dukes of the same family, who gave not only the value of their high names, & the weight of their purses, to promote the objects of such Institutions, but what was of still greater value—what in a Country like this had an influence greater than the law itself—an example which spread their benevolent purpose—which, in fact, made it the *fashion* for People of high rank to be charitable, and rendered it necessary for them to attend at the meetings of public Institutions. He had no means of recording the benefit of this great example set by the members of the Royal Family—the record was, however, indelible—it was imprinted upon the tablet of those charities which were destined to give succour to the distressed, and protection to the children of affliction. Some allusion had been made by the illustrious Chairman to what his feelings and practice had been in his military capacity. He dared not trust himself to descant upon that topic. He would, therefore, content himself with saying, that when he was called upon to lead his soldiers into the field of battle, he found them ready and eager to obey that call. It was not happily required of him to exclude the Catholic soldier from the fight, or to ask him, when he was about to march to death, what road to heaven he meant subsequently to take. It was not happily necessary, in those trying and critical moments, to catechise the Catholic soldier before he was permitted to spill his blood in the service of his country. The soldier fought when he was called on to fight; he sealed the test of his loyalty in the field; and, by his self-devotion to his duty and his country, recorded a proof of his attachment to discipline and his country, which no anathema of a speculative bigot could shake or undervalue with any liberal man. *(Loud plaudits.)* The gallant Officer concluded, by expressing his cordial good wishes for this Institution, and making some humourous observations on the institution that the English, as well as the Irish, ought to co-operate with an equal purse, as the poor children who were the objects of the Charity were born in this country. The gallant Officer contended for the integrity of the scion stock. *(Applause.)*

The healths of the Vice-Presidents were then drunk, and the Rev. Dr. Collins returned thanks in an eloquent speech.

At eleven o'clock the Royal Duke quitted the Chair, and by the reiterated desire of the Meeting Sir John Doyle took his place, and kept up the festivity of the Meeting until a late hour.

UNTAMED DEPRAVITY.—On Friday week a young man, of the name of Thomas Hopkinson, underwent the awful sentence of death on the front of Derby gaol, after a career of guilt, which, although short, seems to have been marked by an extraordinary degree of profligacy. His age was but twenty years, and between the ages of 14 and 20, he confessed, to the best of his recollection, to have committed the following offences.—His confessions were taken before W. A. Lord, Esq. one of the Justices for the County of Derby: Cutting, at five different times, horses' manes and tails, and two cows' tails; cutting off the feet of a living sheep in the turnpike road; two highway robberies; breaking into butchers' shops three different times, and stealing thereout whole sides and joints of mutton; breaking into one house, one shop, one pantry, two corn-mills, and one turnpike-house, and stealing thereout flour, meat, clothes, money, &c. &c.; robbing gardens twenty-seven different times; stealing one pony; stealing poultry ninety-five different times, two hundred and nine fowls, twenty-one geese, nine ducks, and fourteen turkies; stealing at thirty-two different times, sixty-five pecks of wheat; stealing at twenty different times ninety-two rabbits; stealing at 20 different times 112 pecks of potatoes; stealing at twenty different times eighteen sheep and three lambs, skinning one alive; milking cows in the night-time belonging to sixty-six different persons; stealing at four different times 108 pigeons out of dove-cotes; setting fire to corn stacks, and attempting to set fire to others, on several occasions. To this catalogue was added an almost incalculable number of minor offences, so that scarce a day seemed to have escaped from the commencement of his career of guilt without the perpetration of some offence, the fruits of which were spent in the worst species of debauchery. He was finally condemned at the last Derby Assizes for highway robbery, having previously turned King's evidence against four of his companions for setting fire to the stacks of hay and corn in the farm-yard of Colonel Halton, all of whom were executed. This wretched youth was a weaver by trade, and, up to the age of fourteen, was brought up in great propriety. He then unhappily became acquainted with a youth of the name of Jackson, one of those who terminated his existence on the scaffold, for firing the stacks of Colonel Halton, and by him was led on to the irregularities which we have described. Jackson was the son of a depraved father, who stood by while his own son was launched into eternity, and who became a candidate for the office of executioner to Hopkinson. Hopkinson did not seem to feel the awfulness of his situation, and died without exhibiting any symptom of remorse. He hoped, however, that his death would operate as a warning to others, and ascribed all his crimes to the evil example of vicious associates.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.—The late accident that happened to the Minister for the Home Department was exactly similar to one which befel the Minister for Foreign Affairs a few years since at Paris. Each received a severe kick from a led horse.

Britain's two Ministers of State
Have met with their appropriate fate;
For as the gentle C——— h
Was kicked as he abroad did stray,
Wise S——— h, who doth never roam,
Is kicked, as he deserves, at home:
So each (as retribution clears)
For Foreign and for Home Affairs.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24.

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

The state of the Money-market will be seen in another part of our paper. It is impossible to reconcile contradictory rumours, or to ascertain the validity of any of them. The expectation of a Loan seems to have risen almost to certainty, and even the *Courier* admits, that lists were preparing by the House of ROTHSCHILD.

The latest account with respect to the Duke of YORK was—"That the inflammation, swelling, and tension of the injured arm were subsiding kindly, and that his Royal Highness was in every other respect doing well."

The Duke of BEDFORD, whose severe accident is elsewhere mentioned, was considerably better.

The Duke of SUSSEX has declined for the present his intended visit to Ireland.

A London Paper states, "that his Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT intends forming a Guard of Honour, which are to be habited in a rich Hungarian uniform. Prince ESTERHAZY has lately brought over with him from Hungary two of the most eminent tailors, who have brought with them various patterns of uniforms richly embroidered, it is said, for the inspection of his Royal Highness, and that they are brought over for the express purpose of making uniforms." The word *brought* seems to be a favourite with the writer, and if the story be true, which we cannot believe, there will be a serious repetition of it—what expense will the Nation be *brought* to?

The sailing of the *Hecla* and *Griper*, from Deptford for Davis's Straits, was expected to take place on Wednesday last; previous to their departure, they were to be inspected by Viscount MELVILLE and the Board of Admiralty.

Dr. VERT, Professor of Chemistry at Gratz, has discovered in the mine of Nickel at Schaldming, in Styria, a metal differing from all those hitherto known; it's principal characters are, that it is not reducible, except when combined with arsenic; its oxides are white, as are also the salts resulting from it; he proposes to give it the name of *Vestium*.

An article from Rome states, that a Monk, of the Monastery of Saint Scholastica di Subiaco, looking after the traces of an old Monastery, discovered a great wall, constructed in the manner called *opus reticulatum*; and having made further searches, he discovered a vast building, (which is thought to have belonged to NERO,) 260 feet of which, in length, were observable, with 12 chambers, some square and some circular, besides an aqueduct of 200 paces long. This is one of the grandest and finest monuments, which, during eighteen centuries, has escaped the depredations of time.

Accounts from Lisbon state, that the Portuguese Regency had not deemed it prudent, without having first obtained the authority of the Government in the Brazils, to appoint any ship of war to protect vessels proceeding across the Atlantic; the consequence of which has been, that scarcely any of them ventured to sea—a circumstance very injurious to the commerce of the country.

The *Times* newspaper has stated, that the arbitration of the Duke of WELLINGTON, between Spain and the South American Colonies, as proposed at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, has been rejected by the Spanish Government. Long ago, we noticed the rumour of such a measure having been adopted by the Congress; we then represented it as unworthy of attention, and nothing has appeared to alter this opinion.

A Paris Paper has the following paragraph—"A private letter from Bourdeaux announces the arrest of two or three persons; it is said, that these persons are charged with private enlistments and distributing pretended brevets, bearing the date of 1815." The obvious meaning of this is, that these persons were enlisting soldiers to support the cause of BONAPARTE, but the plan is too glaring to admit belief, or to require refutation.

A London Paper of Sunday says—"Some of the private letters from Paris speak of an approaching rupture between France, Austria, and Prussia; but they assign no grounds of difference with these Powers likely to produce such an event; and the restored Dynasty of France is not yet in a condition to resume the system of their Ancestors, who plunged their country into unprovoked hostilities for the iniquitous purpose of territorial aggrandisement. It is probable, that, for some years to come, the policy of France will be purely defensive; and if Austria and Prussia object to the scale of her Peace-establishment, they should set the example of reducing their own. The idea of war at present appears to be almost ridiculous. The Allied Sovereigns are closely and cordially united in mutual views of aggrandisement, and there does not seem to exist any source of quarrel among them. Besides, they have not the means of war, and Britain is no longer a treasury upon which they can draw for supplies. Rumours of war may serve the purposes of stock-jobbing, but here their limits are fixed, perhaps for years to come.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL has addressed "a Letter to Lord HOLLAND, on Foreign Politics," which is likely to produce no inconsiderable sensation in the political world. The publication is represented as one of the ablest productions of modern times. The *Morning Chronicle*, after making some extracts from it, has the following observations:—"In the same able and political vein, Lord JOHN reviews the state of Prussia, of Saxony, of Russia, of Austria, of Bavaria, of Baden, &c. of Italy, and, lastly, of France. The readers of this short Treatise will find such an elucidation of the present state and prospects of these countries as will demonstrate the extent of the writer's information, and the sagacity and probability of his anticipations. It is quite impossible, that a system so unprincipled, so menacing to the People of all Nations, so hollow, and, in fact, so impotent, can endure for any length of time; and, perhaps, the most satisfactory thing that can happen would be, that some one or other of the oppressed Nations should vindicate its claim to the undisturbed management of it's own affairs, before the coffers of the Quintuple Alliance shall be replenished, to enable them to return to another crusade against freedom."

Our limits prevent us from conveying to our readers such extracts from the *Letter* as they might desire, but the subjoined extract will enable them to form a tolerably correct judgment of the publication. Lord JOHN concludes his masterly review of the transactions of Congress in the following terms:

"He who has read the foregoing pages cannot be at a loss to discover the causes of the unpopularity of England on the Continent. It was supposed, that she was the friend of right, and the patron of that liberal Constitution which has been the foundation of her own glory. Instead of this, she has been found the follower and the tool of the great Continental Monarchs; assisting their spoliations, and confirming their destruction of free Governments; violating promises solemnly given, and conditions offered in the full plenitude of success; pursuing her course, totally regardless of the cries and supplications of the People of Europe; and, after this, she has joined the same Monarchs in their profanation of the names of religion and morality, whose precepts they have never consulted. It will be said, perhaps, that England was not able, by herself, to protect the rights and independence of nations; but, if so, in God's name, why did she interfere? Why is the name of the English Minister to be affixed to every act of injustice and tyranny which is performed in Europe? What deadly enemy of England's honourable reputation persuaded Lord CASTLEREAGH, that the repose of the world depended on the slavery of Saxony and Genoa?

"It would be difficult, I imagine, to give an answer to these questions. It is clear, that England might have appeared as the member of a confederacy to oppose France, without sanctioning any of those acts of pillage by which the deliverance of Europe has been disgraced. If she was not able to prevent those acts, she need not have enlisted her fair fame by appearing to countenance them.

"It would be impertinent in me to pretend to point out to you what principles should guide the future policy of England. But, at the same time, I cannot conclude this letter without recapitulating the arguments and facts contained in it. It appears, then, from what has been stated, that the old system of the balance of power, which governed the wars and treaties of Europe from the fifteenth century to the year 1818, has now been exchanged for another, which may be called the system of the Holy Alliance; that this system is one of general and mutual guaranty of all the Governments now subsisting on the Continent; that this system does not afford any security against the preponderance of any one state, inasmuch as any great accession of territory to one of the powers must be agreed to by the rest, for fear of provoking insurrections and revolutions; that it does not afford any security for the rights and privileges of the People of any state, since we see, that those rights, even when ratified in the face of the Congress, as in the case of SAXONY, or guaranteed by the Congress itself, as in the case of Genoa, are subject to violation and destruction. And whilst other powers derive many advantages from the Amphictyonic Council, England, who used to hold the balance of power, is losing her fair fame and sullying her former pure character. So that the Emperor of RUSSIA, the conqueror of Finland, has got praised for liberality, whilst England, the protector of Spain, is blamed for injustice. Such facts prove beyond a doubt, that, whilst we maintain the faith of treaties, and shew ourselves the determinate friend of peace, we should keep aloof from meetings of Sovereigns and auctions of Subjects."

Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S *Letter* will naturally bring down upon it the severest animadversion of the *Courier*; if so, that Journal shall be heard in vindication of the measures which have been so powerfully arraigned. This act of justice we shall perform on the first opportunity which the *Courier* may furnish.

The proceedings at the Benevolent Society of St. PATRICK will be perused with feelings of the deepest interest. The speeches delivered upon the occasion were eloquent, but the benevolence of sentiment which they convey far surpasses the finest display of human talents, and every heart, in which humanity predominates, will vibrate with responsive sensations.

HISTORY OF INTOLERANCE.

The first volume of this Work, the production of Mr. CLARKE, Pastor of the Baptist Congregation of this City, has made it's appearance. Intolerance is not a new subject of discussion; but a regular history of it has never before been offered to the Public, and certainly no literary man could engage in labours more likely to be productive of great and powerful benefits. It was our intention to have taken an enlarged view of the Publication, but this we have been obliged to postpone till some future opportunity, and to confine ourselves, for the present, to a few general observations. A liberality of opinion the most expanded, and zeal the most ardent to promote the harmony and happiness of mankind, pervade every page of the Work. The details display great research, an intimate acquaintance with human nature, and extensive and accurate knowledge of ancient and modern history. All that is written is brought to bear on the important question at issue, and Mr. CLARKE pursues the enemy with whom he has to contend into every winding and every subterfuge, and exposes the mighty evils which Intolerance has brought into the world with those feelings and talents which most confer durable reputation upon his name. We shall speedily resume the subject. The Work is published by Mr. BELL, Bookseller in this City, and it is executed in a manner which manifests the vast improvements in the Irish Press, and which gives Mr. BELL a decided pre-eminence over multitudes in the same profession.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Public will see with strong feelings of satisfaction, that an Agricultural Society is about to be established in a very important part of the County of Waterford. The advantages of such Associations have long been experienced and admitted, and we could have wished, that our space had permitted us to enter into the subject; but we shall not neglect it, and our best efforts shall hereafter be devoted to the promotion of the object in contemplation.

J. Cooke, Treasurer to the Fever Hospital, acknowledges to have received one pound from Mr. Patt. Morris, per Alderman Morgan, for the use of that Institution.

MARRIAGES.—On the 20th inst. at Wexford Church, G. Fitzgibbon, Esq. late of the 9th Regiment of Foot, or Royal Welch Fusileers, to Sarah Bruce, eldest daughter of the late William Alcock, Esq. of Wexford.—On the 21st instant, at St. Mary's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. Henry Moore, Vicar of Coolock, Richard Molesworth Reynell, of Reynella, in the County of Westmeath, Esq. High Sheriff of that County, to CAROLINE, only daughter of the Hon. Pansonby Moore, and niece to the Most Noble the Marquis of Drogheda.

DEATHS.—Yesterday morning, after a long illness, Henry Sargent, Esq. eldest son of Henry Sargent, of Newtown, Esq. and an Officer in half-pay. The early departure from life of this young Gentleman is a source of the deepest affliction to his relatives and friends. Possessed of the most amiable dispositions, of the highest principles of honour, and of manners easy and interesting manners, he was peculiarly endeared to all who knew him, and his memory, continued with the warmest feelings of affection and esteem, will long survive the grave.—On Saturday evening, in Cashel, of a decline, Mr. Wm. Cantwell, aged 17 years. His mild and exemplary manners endeared him to all those acquainted with him, and his death is a source of the deepest affliction to his family and friends. He was a young lad of very promising talents, and was the fourth son of Mr. Patrick Cantwell, of that town.

State of the Waterford House of Recovery for the Week ending 22d April.

In the House 15th inst.	150	Dismissed cured	61
Admitted this Week	57	Died	0
		Remain in Fever	53
	212	Convalescent	98
			212

MATTHEW POOLE, M. D.
J. K. BRACKEN, M. B.
Signed on behalf of the Regulating Committee,
SAMUEL DAVIS, *Chairman.*

April 22, 1819.

State of the New Ross Fever Hospital for the Week ending April 19, 1819.

Patients remaining in the House on the 12th inst. in Fever	26		48
Convalescent	22		
Admitted since	10		
Dismissed cured	19		58
Died	0		
Remaining in the House, in Fever	22		39
In a state of convalescence	17		
			58

JAMES MULLEN, Apothecary.
Examined and passed in Committee,
ANDREW M'CORMICK, Secretary.
Board-room, April 19, 1819.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, APRIL 23.

ARRIVED,

21st—Daniel; Magee, Liverpool, rock-salt, tobacco, sugar, &c.; Mansfield Packet.

22d—Henrietta, Michael, Glasgow, coals; Hibernia, Coppletton, Cork, butter, linen, and copper, for Bristol; Lady Rosnaird, Wood, Glasgow, coals; Thetis, Hooker, Milford, the mail.

23d—Friends, Richards, Newry, potatoes; Gower Packet; Catherine, Francis, Swansea, culm.

SAILED,

21st—Elizabeth and Sally, Gage, from Liverpool, Tralee, &c. goods; Rose, Wood, Newfoundland, provisions, &c.; Swift, Parry, London, bacon, &c.; King George, Barnes, from Newport, Cork, coals; Foyle, M'Kay, Irvine, ballast; John and Jane, Stephings, Bristol, bacon, pork, &c.; Constantia, Moyse, Pill, live pigs; Economy, Sutton, Portsmouth, oats; Pilchard, Harvey—and Anna, Robin, Newfoundland, provisions, &c.; Anna, Lowday, Bristol, wheat, oats, &c.; Camden Packet.—

22d—James, Power, St. John's (New Brunswick), ballast and passengers; Pekey, Stapleton, Cork, coals and timber; Alligator, Dowdall, Quebec, white salt and glass ware; Mansfield Packet. Put back—John and Jane, Stephings—Constantia, Moyse—Foyle, M'Kay—and Anna, Lowday.

23d—Wind E. S. E. at 8 morning.

SEED POTATOES.

FRANCIS SMITH daily expects the *Thomas & Nancy*, and the *Foyle*, the former with 115 Tons, the latter with 45 Tons, of best that RED POTATOES, the quality of which are known to be the best imported into Waterford. Also the *Denerwick*, and two or three other Cargoes of EARLY SEED POTATOES, of various sorts, all of which will be sold on the lowest Terms on Commission.

Quay, April 24, 1819.

P. S. The *Denerwick* is justarrived.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

It being proposed to form an AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY in the BARONIES of COMMORE and CONSHRIDE, DECIES WITHIN DRUM, DECIES WITHOUT DRUM, and KINNATALOON, all those Gentlemen who are desirous of promoting such an Institution are requested to meet at THE DEVONSHIRE ARMS, LISMORE, on MONDAY, the 10th of May next, at 12 o'Clock, when a Plan of the intended Establishment, and the Rules for its government, will be submitted to their consideration.

April 22, 1819.

THERE WILL BE
A CHARITY BALL AND SUPPER
AT THE GREAT HOTEL, CARRICK-ON-SUIR,
On TUESDAY, May the 4th, 1819.

Gentlemen's Tickets ..... 7s. 6d.
Ladies' Ditto ..... 4s. 9d.

Dancing to commence at Half-past Nine o'Clock precisely.

MICHAEL COX,
BARON OSTEN,
JOHN MEDLYCOTT, Esqrs. } *Stewards.*

April 23, 1819.

TO PROVISION, BUTTER, AND CORN MERCHANTS.

A PERSON well known throughout one, and in great part of another adjoining thereto, populous Maritime Counties in England, and who has been upwards of 20 years actively engaged in a GENERAL MERCANTILE and AGENCY BUSINESS, is desirous of forming a *permanent* Connexion with a respectable House in Ireland, in the above Line. He can give the most satisfactory References, and will endeavour to demonstrate the essential Services he could render such a Concern, and to mutual Benefit; provided his Exertions were well rewarded. Letters, *post-paid*, immediately answered; and further the Advertiser conceives it will be unnecessary here to say, except that his Address may be known on application at the Office of this Paper.

Waterford, April 24, 1819.

TO BE SOLD,
AT A REDUCED PRICE,
At the Stores of Messrs. WYSE & QUANS, Hanover-street, opposite Mr. ROBERT KENT'S,

EIGHT HUNDRED BARRELS of excellent POTATOES, superior in quality to any in this Market.—Farmers, and others, wishing large Quantities, can have them on the most reasonable Terms, by applying to JOHN LYON, at the Brewery in Newgate-street.

April 24, 1819.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
A HISTORY OF INTOLERANCE,

WITH OBSERVATIONS on the unreasonableness and injustice of *Persecution*, and on the equity and wisdom of unrestricted *Religious Liberty*. By THOMAS CLARKE.

There is nothing, certainly, more unreasonable, more inconsistent with the rights of Human Nature, more contrary to the spirit and precepts of the Christian Religion, more iniquitous and unjust, more impolitic, than Persecution. It is against natural Religion, revealed Religion, and sound Policy.—Earl MANSFIELD.

Waterford: Printed by JOHN BELL, Bookseller, for J. R. BIRNIE, R. FARRELL, and S. PRELAN; also for JOHN CUMMING, Dublin; and for LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME and BROWN, and BUTTON & SON, London.

8 vo 28. 440—Boards, Price 10s. 6d.

In the Matter of FRANCES ANN BISHOP, ANNESLEY, a Minor. } PURSUANT to an Order made in this Matter, bearing date the 30th day of March, 1819, I will, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1819, at the Hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers on the Inn's-quay, Dublin, Set up and Let, for and during the Minority of said Minor, from the 25th day of March last—All that and those the MINOR'S *one undivided Third Part of the North-East Division of* BISHOP'S HALL, called FAIRLE, containing 140 Acres, or thereabouts; reserving use of *Limekilns* to the other Tenants of the Estate of said MINOR;—and also the MINOR'S *undivided Third Part of the* LANDS of FARNOGUE, containing about 150 Acres, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, situate in the County of Kilkenny.

3d April, 1819. THOMAS BALL.

For further Particulars apply to Messrs. WM. and J. G. BELLING, Solicitors for the MINOR, No. 80, Stephen's-Green, Dublin.

CHANCERY.

RICHARD HELY, ANN HELY, & CATHERINE HELY, Minors, by JANE HELY, their Aunt and next friend, *Plaintiffs*; GORGES WALES, Esq. and others, *Defendants*, } PURSUANT to an Order made in this Cause, bearing date the 6th day of March last, I will, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of April next, at the hour of 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers, on the Inn's-quay, Dublin, set up to be Let, by public Cant, from the 1st of May next, that Part of the LANDS of TULLEMAINE, called the *Town Quarter*, containing 140 Acres or thereabouts, lately occupied by RICHARD CORMICK; and the LANDS of FINN'S BOG, or MOENAFIN, containing 27a. 3r. 30p. situate lying and being in the County of Kilkenny, lately held by the Representatives of LAURENCE KELLY, in the Pleadings mentioned.—Also, that Part of the LANDS of EDMUNDSBURY, in the possession of MICHAEL DULLARD, MATHEW DRENAN, and TIMOTHY SCOTT, containing 109a. 0r. 0p. situate lying and being in the Queen's County; and likewise the LANDS of MULLOUGH, containing 28a. 3r. in the possession of MICHAEL DEADY, in the County of Tipperary—for and during the Minority of HAMPDEN HELY, in the Pleadings named.—Dated this 16th day of March, 1819.

WILLIAM HENN.

The Tenants to be declared no Lenger into Security by Recognizance for the Payment of the Rent.—Particulars may be known by application to ANDREW THOMAS MONTGOMERY, Esq. Solicitor, No. 5, Hume-street, Dublin, or to STEPHEN WRIGHT, Foulkarath Castle, Freshford, who will receive Proposals, and submit same to the Master on the day above mentioned, where the Persons who are inclined to become Tenants must attend.

☞ *The above Setting is* ADJOURNED *to the 29th day of April instant, at the Hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Place above mentioned.*

Dated this 15th Day of April, 1819.

WILLIAM HENN.

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 contructed with superior elegance and accommodation to suit any occasion.

Application to be made to T. and J. QUAN, Waterford, 23d Feb. 1819.