## LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

The colleagues of the late Marquis of Londonderry have paid him a higher compliment than they probably intended, by the embarrassment and uneasiness they have exhibited since his death. Had the event taken place during the Session of Parliament, they could scarcely have exhibited a greater consciousness of the weakness to which the Administration was reduced by the loss of a Nobleman, who, when living, they would scarcely have acknowledged as it's main support. It was not, however, in conducting the mere details of office that Ministers felt at a loss: these can always be very well managed, and, indeed, are managed by Under Secretaries and Clerks; but it was in Parliament Ministers felt their weakness. They recollect that, last Session, notwithstanding they had Lord Londonderry and Mr. Canning in their ranks, yet they were driven from measures they declared indispensable, and to measures which they had assured us, in the early part of the Session, would be ruinous. They therefore looked forward with dread to the meeting of Parliament, however distant, and saw but one expedient—that of preventing Mr. Canning from going out to India, by offering him a distinguished place in the Cabinet—an offer which he has agreed to accept, and will receive an immediate appointment.—*Star.*

We learn from a Gentleman who was present at the Review by the Emperor Alexander at Moscow, that above 80 Petitions were then presented to him by officers and soldiers, who stepped out of the ranks, calling on him to commence hostilities against the Turks. A Priest of consideration had, at the same time, loudly denounced Alexander for his insensibility to the sufferings of his fellow religionists, and that in very unpalatable language.—Our Readers may draw their own conclusions from these circumstances.

This forenoon Bayonne Papers to the 4th inst., bringing intelligence from Madrid to the 1st, have been received. All is still tranquil in the Spanish capital. A pamphlet has recently appeared there "*on the Bourbons*," which heaps every species of abuse on the family. The new Ministry enjoys great esteem, though complaints are made against its apathy. Several Ecclesiastics, of the highest rank, have been banished, and it is thought the Government will not stop here, being resolved to consolidate the new system, and to put down its enemies.

Preparations were making at Madrid to receive the Infanta of Portugal, who is daily expected.—Bessieres, the Frenchman who commanded the troops of the Trappist in the affair of Ayerbe, is dead of his wounds.

The trial of General Berton proceeds. On the 12th day (the 6th of September) a curious incident occurred.

The evidence for the prosecution, and the Attorney-General's comment upon it, being concluded, the Court called upon M. Drault the Advocate of the accused General, to proceed in the defence. M. Drault observed that he had no authority to defend the accused. The Attorney-General expressed his surprise at such an assertion from an advocate who had been officially appointed by the Court to be the Prisoner's counsel. M. Drault allowed that the Court had appointed him, but said the appointment had been annulled by the refusal of the General to accept his services. The Attorney-General remarked, that the whole proceedings would be null and void, if it should appear on the record that General Berton had not been defended by counsel; and threatened M. Drault with severe consequences, if he did not perform the duty which the Court had assigned to him. M. Drault maintained that he was not bound to defend an accused who rejected his assistance. The President then solemnly called upon M. Drault to proceed. M. Drault replied—"I declare from my soul and conscience, that I cannot swerve from my resolution. I would rather be sacrificed myself, than sacrifice the interests of the accused. I am not prepared for his defence; I should defend him feebly." The Attorney-General then called upon the elder members of the bar to advise with their young colleague, and caution him against the consequences of his refusal to do his duty.—One of the elder counsel then moved that the sitting might be suspended, in order to give time to M. Drault to reflect on the subject. The sitting was suspended for three quarters of an hour, at the end of which M. Drault said, that the result of the deliberation was a determination on his part not to defend the accused, because he feared that he should defend him weakly. The Attorney-General then called upon the Court to record the obstinacy of M. Drault, with a view to future proceedings against him. The elder counsel begged that their young colleague might have further time to consider the matter; but the Attorney-General not consenting to this proposition, the Court ordered the disobedience of M. Drault to be recorded.

General Berton then rose, and read a written defence which occupied two hours. In the course of it he alluded contemptuously to that part of the speech of the Attorney-General which asserted, that though there were no material and legal, yet there were sufficient moral proofs, that Messrs. Sebastiani, Voyer d'Argenson, B. Constant, La Fayette, Manuel, Keratry, &c. were members of the directing committee. "The Attorney-General," exclaimed General Berton, "has spoken of a man whom he pretends to have secreted immense treasure belonging to the Usurper, and with it to keep the conspirators in pay. The man so accused is M. Lafitte, the Paris banker, the same banker who during the hundred days had at his disposal several millions belonging to the King and to the Royal Family, and to the principal people about the Court, which he faithfully remitted to the King and Duchess of Angouleme when they were at Ghent. Probably the Attorney-General had never heard of a fact which, however, was known to all Paris."

The General then proceeded to complain of the way in which he had himself been treated, and compared it to the mode in which Santerre had treated Louis XVI. on the way to the scaffold. He then drew a parallel between his own character and that of Quiroga, Riego, and the unfortunate Porlier; and reminded his prosecutors that the sergeant who had arrested Porlier was afterwards murdered by the populace, and his house, built with the blood-money of Porlier, razed to the ground. He compared the act of accusation with the proscription list of the dictator Sylla; but hoped that the jury would not act like Sylla's lictors. But whatever might be the result, his motto would be—

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."

The rest of the sitting was occupied with the speeches of three Advocates for the three other prisoners.

The offices of the *Constitutionnel*, the *Courier Francais*, the *Journal du Commerce*, and the *Pilote*, were visited by Commissaries of Police on Saturday last, and all the copies of these papers published that day, which could be found, seized. "It appears," says the *Courier Francais*, "that this measure has been occasioned by the article entitled 'Paris Court of Assize,' in which we spoke of the courage and the resignation of the four condemned prisoners, and of the sorrow of their advocates." Another paper, the *Miroir*, is also proceeded against for two articles. The Prisoners themselves, whose case seems to have excited considerable interest, were allowed, after their sentence, to occupy one apartment, but under the view of the gendarmes appointed to guard them. They at first refused to avail themselves of the right of appeal, which the French law allows, and it was with great difficulty that M. Berville, one of their Counsel, prevailed on them to abandon that resolution. At midnight on the 7th they were removed to the Bicetre.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

Frankfort Papers to the 6th instant arrived this morning. They notice the number of the *Austrian Observer* which states, that no news of any decisive battle in favour of either the Turks or the Greeks, had been received at Constantinople up to the 10th of August.

The Paris Papers of the 10th have arrived at our office. We are gratified to find that the *Austrian Observer*, which so loudly contended that Chourschid Pacha had obtained a great and decisive victory over the Greeks near Thermopylæ, now retracts its positive assertions upon that point, and in a more humble tone declares, that instead of a victory having been gained by its Moslem friends, there has been no battle fought. The grounds upon which this demi-official organ of the Cabinet of Vienna maintains this latter position are not calculated so advance its credit.—"No intelligence of a battle," it says, "has been received, either by the foreign embassies, or by any of the respectable commercial houses of Vienna." The *Austrian Observer* is not used to repose its claims for authentic intelligence upon these sources of information alone; but if this statement be correct, what becomes of its character, when it is recollected that this same Journal a few days before had positively announced, not only that a battle had been fought between the Turks and Greeks, but had even gone so far as to describe the field of battle and some of the previous evolutions of the Turkish army, and, finally, declared the triumph of the Crescent? Where did the *Austrian Observer* obtain this surprising intelligence? Not, as it would now seem, either from "the foreign embassies or the respectable commercial houses of Vienna;" but either from its own wicked invention, or from some sources so impure, that it is now compelled to disown them, and the information derived from them. The same Paper now states, that several corps of the Moslem army were advancing through Thessaly and Livadia, and that a large fleet, containing 20,000 Ottoman troops, was on its way to the Peloponnesus. We should not believe the statement if it had rested solely upon the faith of the *Austrian Observer*, but we had previously found it in the *Spectateur Oriental*, and therefore fear that it is correct.

The following is an extract of a letter from Odessa, dated 16th of August, (N. S.)

"We had accounts yesterday, that the remainder of the town of Jassy has been destroyed by fire. A thousand Janissaries having returned to that city, with a view of plunder, were opposed by the Turks in the town; an affair took place, in which the Janissaries overpowered the town-guard, and burnt the town for the sake of the plunder, excepting, as it is said, only the palace of the Pacha.

"The wife of the new Hospodar of Moldavia, in returning from the Country, applied to the Governor of Bessarabia for a passport, and was told she could only have one as a private person, as the Emperor had given no orders as yet for acknowledging her husband as Hospodar of Moldavia. By this it would appear, that things are not definitively settled, and we cannot learn that any new dispositions of the troops have been made by either the Turks or the Russians. This place continues full of Russian Officers."

We mentioned yesterday the arrival of the *Christopher*, Captain Doyle, at Liverpool, from Bahia. We have this morning received from our Correspondent the following further particulars:—

"Captain Doyle states that, when he left Bahia, the Brazilians and Portuguese were expected to meet every moment. The gun-boats had taken possession of a small place opposite the town, called Cassawary, with the loss of some lives and several houses blown down.

"The English merchants were leaving their country houses, and going to reside in the Lower Town; they were laying in a good supply of provisions, as all communication was cut off with the country, and fresh beef was very high. The Governor had given orders to take down several of the houses on the hill, to plant guns and make intrenchments opposite the bar.

"All the negroes were pressed to perform the above work, and in felling trees. The Portuguese soldiers were very disorderly, galloping thro' the streets with drawn swords, and cutting down the negroes in all directions, entering the merchants' houses, and taking their black servants. Several large Brazil ships were loaded and ready for sea, but the Governor had given orders to detain them, and that they should discharge their cargoes from between decks, take in more guns, lay inside the bar, close to the fort, and be ready at a moment's warning.

"A French sixty-four gun ship was at Babia; the Captain had made the offer of his ship to the British merchants for their protection, whenever they might think proper to leave the town; his boats would attend six hours each day, to receive such persons as were desirous of leaving Bahia. The British merchants had called a meeting, and stated that they would accept the French Captain's offer in a few days.

"The shops and store-houses were all shut at noon, and every thing was in a state of confusion.

"The Prince left Rio with a squadron for blockade, ten days previous to the sailing of the Christopher."

The Paris Papers of Monday have arrived.

A letter from Madrid, dated the 29th ult., states that the extraordinary Cortes will be convoked on the 25th inst. It was on the morning of the 24th ult. that the King signed the decree of Convocation, which has not yet, however, been made public. It was known that his Majesty was averse from this measure; but the Ministers declared to him that they would quit their posts, and publish the motives of their conduct.

The Ministers of the Colonies arrived in Madrid on the 29th ult. His colleagues, it is said, only waited for his co-operation to adopt energetic measures, especially against the Royalists who are in arms.

The military command of Madrid has been taken from General Copons, who is succeeded by General O'Daly. The latter had a command in the army under Riego, when he declared the Revolution in 1820.

"PARIS, SEPT. 8.—A letter from Bayonne, dated the 29th ult. states as follows:

"'You have, of course, seen the bulletin circulated by the Liberals, and which states that the Trappist has been completely defeated. This account is totally false, because we have this moment received an official account of the entry of this Chief, on the 25th, into Ochagavia, at the head of 1800 men, for the purpose of concerting with the Provisional Junta at Navarre, placed in this town, as to the best means of destroying the Constitutional troops to be found in this Province.'

"In the Court of Assize, at Poictiers, in the sitting of Sept. 7, some of the minor criminals were defended by MM. Boncenne and Calmiel, and Brechard, but the proceedings were destitute of interest.

"CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 10.—The Greek Patriarch died on the 8th of this month, after a long and painful disease (the dropsy). His obsequies were performed to day with much order and dignity; many thousands (Greeks) followed him to the tomb.

"PETERSBURGH, AUG. 20.—Count Nesselrode, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, set out to-day for Vienna. Count Ferronays, the French Ambassador, is also departed (he has arrived at Berlin). During the absence of Count Nesselrode, the Department for Foreign Affairs is confided to M. Dasil, Privy Councillor and Senator.

"The news of the passage of several Turkish corps across Thessaly and Livadia, against the Morea, is fully confirmed. Bessika Chourchid Pacha, the Pacha of Salonica, who had nothing more to fear in Macedonia, has also directed with an imposing force by Larissa and Thermopylæ, on Livadia; and probably it was he who detached the corps which proceeded from Negropont against Thebes and Athens. But they [illegible] at present know of the military operations in those quarters. Neither the strength of the opposing armies, the positions they occupy, nor the issue of the combats which have taken place [illegible] them, is at all known. If there had been a great battle in the early part of July, it is almost impossible that the news should not have arrived here, whoever might have had the advantage.—But no one of the Embassies, and no mercantile house of any eminence, has received any news of this kind."

German Papers to the 5th instant, have arrived this morning. The following are extracts:—

"VIENNA, AUG. 30.—The *Austrian Observer* of yesterday has again news from Constantinople, of the 10th of August. They mention the death of the Greek Patriarch, and the choice of the Bishop of Chalcedon for his successor. No news of any decisive battle, in favour of either the Turks or Greeks had been received, but the advance of the Turks through Thessaly to the Morea was fully confirmed.

"CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 10.—Lord Strangford had a conference a week ago with the Reis Effendi, with a view to induce the Porte—1st, To acquaint Russia by a Note, with the nomination of the Hospodars. 2d, To send a Negociator to Kaminiec, to treat, as Russia desired, with M. de Tatischeff. The Porte refused, and it is feared that it will not be brought to consent.—Yet some hope that fanaticism and pride will yield to a spirit of conciliation."

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

We have received Lisbon Papers to the 1st instant. The *Diario do Governo* of the 31st ult., in order to disprove a report that England has prohibited all Portuguese produce, not coming direct from Brazil, "to silence calumny and to put to shame the calumniators of the liberal English nation, and bear new testimony to its noble character," inserts, in English and Portuguese, the 18th article of chap. 43, of the 3d Geo. IV. regulating foreign importation.

In the sitting of the Cortes on the 23d ultimo, there was a long and animated debate on the affairs of Monte Video. The precise points under discussion were—

1. Whether an Army of Occupation should evacuate, wholly or in part, Monte Video?
2. Whether the Act of Union, of July 31, 1821, should be recognised as valid and legal, and if it was proper for the Portuguese nation to accept this Union on the twenty-one conditions proposed in that Act, and accepted by Baron de Lagunda, on the 2d of August that year?

With respect to the first, it was decided that the Government should remove from Monte Video the division of Royal Volunteers and the Staff of the Army, disposing of those troops as might be most advantageous and honourable for the Public service. No decision was adopted upon the second, the further consideration of it being adjourned.

The following extract discloses a novel and ingenious mode of Legislation:—

"In the sitting of the 27th, the Committee appointed for the purpose, presented the *programme* for the composition of the Civil Code.—Those who intend to be candidates for the premiums offered for the composition of the Civil Code, are to present their projects to the Cortes, which are to be installed on the 1st of Dec. 1824, immediately after installation."

We have received the Paris Papers of Tuesday. They are not very prolific, except in new and conflicting accounts of the mysterious battle between the Turks and Greeks in the pass of Termopylæ. Every fresh detail changes either the place, the time, or the parties. It is now attempted to explain all difficulties, by the difference between the Old and New Style, so that the 8th of July of one account, is made to mean the 20th of July of another. Take either date, and still the question arises, how it happens that in the one case, above two months, and in the other nearly that period, have elapsed without a single authentic word upon the subject, having reached Vienna, Paris, or London?

The *Gazette de France* contains the following atrocious letter, the copy of one which had been sent to the Advocate-General.

"Amongst the anonymous letters which several of the Jury and M. de Marchangy daily receive, & which will become the subject of legal investigation, there are several which contain extracts of the minutes recorded at a meeting of a Carbonarian Association, which adjudge sentence of death. In one of these epistles, which is addressed to the Advocate-General, are the following passages:—

"'We are twenty-five citizens who have sworn to take your life. Poniards, air-pistols, every means, shall be employed against you. You cannot escape our hands. Defeat *our noble conspiracy* if you are able. You will only be taught to know us by receiving the mortal stab.

"'Frenchmen are at length about to prove that they are weary of seven years of despotism.

"'Article 1st. Drain the last drop of the blood of M.**
"'Article 2d. Murder the execrable Woelle.
"'Article 3d. * * *.'"

Most of these letters are stamped with *Carbonarian* devices and emblems; and, if further proofs were wanting to demonstrate the existence of this wretched association, nothing could be more convincing than the rage of all the relatives and friends to whom Monsieur de Marchangy alluded, in his reply, under the appellation of "[illegible]." When it is recollected that similar anonymous menaces were profusely addressed to the Magistrates and Jury of Nantes, Belfort, Poictiers, and Paris, does not such concert unquestionably prove that the actors in the late political trials belong to a party, the accomplices of which are not all at the bar of justice?

We have received a Flanders Mail, bringing Brussels Papers to the 10th inst. They contain a rumour, we need not add, an idle one, that a part of the Austrian troops, now stationed in Italy, are on their march to join the Cordon Sanitaire in the South of France. A letter from Madrid of the 26th ult. speaks of the Queen of Spain's death as almost inevitable. The decree of Providence will snatch her from a lengthened train of sorrows and humiliation, preparing, we fear, for the Royal Family of Spain, by the revolutionary faction.

"BRUSSELS, SEPT 9.—His Grace the Duke of Wellington is expected every moment in this city, whence he will immediately proceed to Vienna."

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

# Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,919. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1822. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

## *ENGLISH SACKS, &c.*

JOSHUA & THOMAS MASON

HAVE just arrived to them, a quantity of best English (twilled) SACKS—and THIRTY BAGS of WICK-YARN, direct from the Manufacturers; with which they will be constantly supplied, and which will be sold on the lowest terms. Bridge-street, 9th mo. 16th, 1822.

## SUGARS.

*TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,*
ON MONDAY, THE 23d SEPTEMBER,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
*AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,*
10 HHDS. 20 TIERCES, 72 BARRELS,
BRIGHT AND MIDDLING,
SCALE SUGARS.

☞ This Sale will be deserving the attention of the Trade, as the Entire is intended to be Sold without reserve.

TERMS—CASH.
*Two and a Half per Cent. Discount.*
Waterford, Sept. 16, 1822.

## *WANTED,*

A PROPERLY QUALIFIED
SCHOOL MASTER,
*FOR THE PARISH OF CARRICK-ON-SUIR.*
Apply to Rev. S. GRADY, Carrick Vicarage.
Aug. 28, 1822.

*TO BE SOLD,*

THE INTEREST in the FARM & LANDS of AHANBOY, situate between the Towns of LISMORE and TALLOW, in the Co. of Waterford, the Property of HENRY AMYAS BUSHE, Esq., held under the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, by Lease for 3 Lives, two of whom are in being, at the Yearly Rent of £120. These Lands contain about 380 Acres, of which 100 Acres are laid down in Dairy Pasture, and a considerable Sum has been lately expended thereon in building extensive Slated Farm Offices. The Remainder of the Lands are well tenanted.

ALSO TO BE SOLD, a well-secured PROFIT-RENT of SIXTY POUNDS a year, arising out of the Freehold Estate of LYNNSCARTY NORTH, situate on the River Blackwater, near Youghal.

Proposals to be made to H. A. BUSHE, Esq. Glencairn Abbey—or to his Agent, W. POOLE, Esq. (if by Letter, post-paid.) Aug. 18, 1822.

## *REDUCED FARES* TO DUBLIN,

*FROM THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND COACH-OFFICE.*

ROYAL DUBLIN MAIL,
*Every Afternoon, at 3 o'Clock.*
Inside.............£1 5s. 0d.
Outside........... 0 11s. 8d.

DAY COACH,
*Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings, at 6 o'Clock.*
Inside..............£1 5s. 0d.
Outside ............ 11s. 8d.

*Fares to KILKENNY, by both Coaches, 4s. 2d.*

☞ All LUGGAGE will be forwarded in future, from DUBLIN to WATERFORD, at 1½d. per lb.
Sept. 14, 1822.

## ASSESSED TAXES, *AND QUIT AND CROWN RENTS.*

WATERFORD DISTRICT.

*OFFICES for the Receipt of the SECOND INSTALMENT of the ASSESSED TAXES, and of QUIT and CROWN RENTS, will be held, at*

WATERFORD the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, & 21st September,
THOMASTOWN, 25th September,
GORESBRIDGE 26th do.
TALLOW, 30th do.
LISMORE, 1st October.
CAPPOQUIN, 2d do.
DUNGARVAN, 3d and 4th, do.
KILMACTHOMAS, 9th do.
TRAMORE, 10th do.
PORTLAW, 11th do.

*All Persons in Arrear after these Days will be distrained without further Notice.*

*WM. HUGHES, Collector.*
*Excise-Office, Waterford,*
*Sept. 14, 1822.*

## DR. JAMES'S POWDER, AND ANALEPTIC PILLS.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully reminded that the Sale of the above Medicines, invented by my grandfather, Dr. James, *is removed from the late Mr. Newberry's*, to the house of Messrs. Butlers, where they can alone be *had genuine.* It becomes the more necessary to recal this to the minds of the Public, *as the Sons of my late Agent are now vending compositions of their own manufacture, as Dr. James's Medicines*; and from the length of time Mr. Newberry was supplied with Genuine Medicines from my Family, purchasers may be led erroneously to suppose, that that supply is still continued. To guard against the ill-effects of spurious medicines, purchasers are requested to observe carefully, that every Box of Pills and every Bottle and Packet of Powder, *now bears a Red Government Stamp and a Label signed with my name.*

R. G. G. JAMES.

30, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

Dr. James's Fever-Powder is in Packets, 3s. 4d. each. The Analeptic Pills, in Boxes, 5s.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Butlers, 34, Sackville-street, Dublin; 20, Waterloo-Place, Edinburgh; No. 4, Cheapside, and 220, Regent-street, London; and Messrs. Birnie, Bull, and Phelan, Waterford; Taylor, Wexford; Mullins, Ross; Reynolds, Kilkenny; Hackett, Clonmel; Quin, Dungarvan; Finn, Lismore; Hamilton, Youghal; Macnamara, Fermoy; Fergusson, Cork; Guerin, Limerick, &c.—of whom may be had every Genuine Patent-Medicine.

*In the Matter of SAMUEL NEWPORT,*
A BANKRUPT.

THE DIVIDENDS remaining unpaid on this Estate will be paid on every TUESDAY and SATURDAY until the Entire is discharged, at the Bank House, on the Quay, from ONE till THREE o'Clock.

TANDYS, and IVIE and MORTIMER,
Agents to the Assignees.
Waterford, August 28th, 1822.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

*NOTICE is hereby given, that, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of September next, at 12 o'Clock, the GROUND at the Quay, whereon the OLD CUSTOM HOUSE & EXCHANGE now stand, will be SET, in six Lots or Divisions, as laid down in a Map thereof, for the term of 99 years, to commence from the 29th day of September next. One Third of the yearly Rent, to which each Lot or Division shall be canted, to be fined off, at the rate of 16 years' purchase. The Tenants to pay all the Expenses of Leases. The Survey of the Premises to be seen at the Chamberlain's Office.—Dated this 22d day of August, 1822.*

*Signed by Order,*
*ROBERT COOKE, Town Clerk.*

*N. B. After the above Auction, the MATERIALS of the Old CUSTOM-HOUSE and EXCHANGE will be Sold in two separate Lots.*

## *PUBLIC REVENUE.*

TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY.

The Third Report of the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the 1st and 2d George IV., c. 37—to inquire into the Collection and Management of the Revenue arising in Ireland, and into certain Departments of the Revenue arising in Great Britain.

In the division of general measures announced in our preceding Report, as calculated to effect a fundamental improvement in the system of the Irish Revenue, the second head was intended to embrace "the removal of the obstructions to the commerce between Great Britain and Ireland, arising out of the system of duties and drawbacks to which it is now subjected, by such regulations as might assimilate the commercial intercourse between the two islands to the communications between the several ports of Great Britain, and at the same time afford the means of effecting a considerable reduction in the Revenue establishments of Ireland."

In the present Report, we shall submit to your Lordships our suggestions under that head; and point out the inconvenience to the merchant, the disadvantage to the community in Ireland, and the increased expense on the Public, arising out of the unnecessary continuance of the present practice in the collection of these duties; and suggest such alterations as will tend to the removal of these evils, by the introduction of a system more simple, more economical, and more conducive to that entire community of interests, and that unrestricted intercourse between the two countries, which the Act of Union was intended to establish.

In the following observations upon this subject, we shall not, however, include the whole of the Revenue Regulations connected with the cross Channel trade: the protecting duties, or as they are frequently called, the "Union" duties, will be the subject of a separate Report. With that exception only, our remarks and recommendations will apply to all the duties collected, and drawbacks paid, on the transfer of merchandize, whether foreign or domestic, between Great Britain and Ireland; and also to the Regulations under which such merchandize may be exported from one country to the other, under bond, previously to the payment of duty.

It may be of importance to observe, that the imposition of the countervailing duties is not to be considered in the light of a measure by which the disposable Revenue of the Empire was to be augmented, but as forming a part of a system of regulation, established for the purpose of adjusting the interests of the two countries, in the collection of the rates of taxation with which they were respectively charged upon particular and unequally-taxed articles of consumption (whether of foreign or domestic production), on their importation from one country to the other.

With a view to effect this object, it will be found that the regulating principle of these duties is,

First, with respect to foreign and colonial goods, duty paid, transferred from one country to the other; that the import duty is collected upon such transfer in the same manner as upon an original importation from abroad; the duty paid in the country where they were first imported being drawn back upon the proof of such second payment.

Secondly, with respect to domestic manufactures subject to internal duties; that such duties are drawn back on exportation from either country, and the internal duty payable upon the like article in the other country is charged upon them on their arrival.

These important duties and drawbacks on domestic manufactures attach upon all articles subject to internal taxation in either country. They are, however, calculated not only to secure by that means to each country, the duty therein imposed upon all such articles, consumed within its limits, whether manufactured at home or brought from the other; but they are, at the same time, intended to maintain, in the interchange of manufactures, an equality between the manufacturers on either side, notwithstanding the inequality of the duties. The import duties thus imposed, in respect only of such internal duties as would be contravened by the free importation of the articles subject to them, may properly be distinguished as the countervailing duties; although that term is sometimes indiscriminately applied to all the duties drawn back and paid again.

It is obvious that such a complicated mode of collecting and securing the duties between different parts of the same kingdom, must be fraught with much inconvenience and embarrassment to that internal trade which ought to be as free as possible; and that it must, likewise, occasion considerable expense to the Public, by the number of officers required to carry it into execution. It is also injurious in another respect, inasmuch as it is an unavoidable source of fraud upon the Revenue; for, it is well known to all persons conversant with the collection of the Public income, that repayments of duty in the shape of drawback, afford occasions for fraudulent practices, which neither the strictest regulations nor the utmost vigilance of the officers, are sufficient wholly to counteract. We have received evidence of the existence of such fraud to a great extent in the cross Channel trade.

So long, however, as separate accounts were kept by the two countries, and their Revenues were administered by separate treasures, the principle by which the mode of collecting the foreign import duties is regulated was indispensable, altho' it might, perhaps, have been somewhat simplified in its application.

If the duties upon foreign imports had been equal to both Countries, the adjustment of the interest of each in the duties upon foreign articles transferred from the one to the other, might have been effected without the actual collection of the duty a second time, and the payment of a corresponding drawback. It might have been treated as a matter of account between Great Britain and Ireland, and set annually by a reference to the Custom-house returns.

This method would have afforded the means of avoiding a considerable proportion of the embarrassment, the fraud and the expense, to which we have alluded. It appears to have been contemplated in the 6th Article of the Union, as an alternative under the existence of separate exchequers. The continued inequality in the rates of the import duties, upon almost every article of the same description (although the differences were generally trifling) was, probably the reason why it was not resorted to.

One measure, however, has been adopted since the Union, which has tended materially to alleviate the ill effects of these payments and re-payments of duties and drawbacks. We allude to the extension of the warehousing system to Ireland, by the Acts of the 48th and 50th George III.—These have afforded great facilities for the transfer of some articles of principal importance in the foreign import trade through Great Britain to Ireland, and from port to port in Ireland, under bond, previously to the payment of the duty. But even in the extension of these faculties to Ireland, some distinctions have been allowed (we believe accidentally) to remain, which still leave the Irish merchant in a less advantageous situation than the trader in Great Britain. East India goods, for example, which may be warehoused and transferred from port to port, subject to the restrictions and regulations of the Warehousing Acts, in England or Scotland, are not allowed the same privilege in Ireland. The merchant there has, in consequence, been in the habit of recurring to a subterfuge to procure the introduction of such goods into the warehouses; but this device has lately attracted the attention of the Revenue Authorities, and has been prevented.—We are not aware of any reason for a difference of the laws in this respect, to the disadvantage of Ireland.

But notwithstanding the means thus afforded, by the Warehousing Acts, to carry on a proportion of the Cross Channel Trade, without the double payment and the drawback of the foreign import duties, there is still so much obstruction occasioned to the trade, in duty paid upon foreign goods and domestic manufactures, by this system, as to render it of great importance that it should be reformed and simplified.

The consolidation of the Revenue of Great Britain and Ireland has prepared the way for that reformation. It has removed the only ground for the continuance of a great part of these complex and onerous regulations. We are not aware of any sound reason why, henceforward, the intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland should be more impeded by fiscal restrictions, than the communication coastwise between England and Scotland, except in those articles which are still subject to different rates of internal duty in the two countries. Even with respect to these last, we are of opinion that the regulations and checks intended to afford security to the Revenue, and to the manufacturer on either side, may be much simplified and abridged; while, with regard to the interchange of all other commodities, we feel that the public interest is in every way concerned in the extension of the same freedom and facilities to Ireland as are enjoyed by all other parts of the United Kingdom in their commercial dealings with each other.

Before we proceed to submit the general regulations, and the alterations of the law by which these improvements may, in our judgment, be best effected, we shall briefly advert to the general character of the commerce of Ireland, and to the proportions which the foreign and Cross Channel trade bear to each other, in order to exhibit the influence of the present system upon it. We shall also endeavour to illustrate, by some examples, the manner in which it operates to the prejudice both of the merchant and consumer in that country.

In the year ended the 5th January, 1821, the vessels and tonnage entered inwards, in all the ports of Ireland, were as follows:

| | Number of Vessels. | Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|
| From Foreign Parts.... | 767 | 117,818 |
| From Great Britain .... | 9643 | 809,093 |

The official value of the imports was—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Foreign and Colonial Produce | Imported from Foreign parts | £924,500 |
| | Ditto from Great Britain.. | 1,810,278 |
| British Produce and Manufactures............ | | 2,432,242 |

The duties collected on the imports were—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On Foreign and Colonial Produce | Imported from Foreign parts | 552,577 |
| | Imported from Great Britain | 753,200 |
| On British Produce and Manufactures........ | | 364,673 |

In the same year we find that the sum of £163,000 was paid back to persons who had imported goods from Great Britain into Ireland, which goods had already paid duty on their admission into the former country, and were liable to a second duty on their entry into the latter; and that, in like manner, the sum of £44,724 was in that year drawn back in Ireland, upon goods imported into that country and from thence exported to Great Britain. The sums we have stated belong to the duties of Customs only.

With regard to the Excise, £49,007 was drawn back in England, and £213,557 paid in England on exciseable articles imported from Ireland in the same period.

But it is less by the amount of these repayments, than by the number of the entries and other regulations to which they give occasion, that an idea may be formed of the extent to which this system produces embarrassment and delay. In this view it may be sufficient to state, that the drawbacks above alluded to were obtained upon articles of 345 different descriptions, all of which it was necessary to class and charge under separate heads.

A striking illustration of the injurious effect of the system of duties and drawbacks as a hindrance to commerce, will be afforded by an explanation of their operation on the trade in books and paper. We select these articles for the purpose, because the Excise duty on paper (which gives occasion for the countervailing duty on the trade in books) is the same in both countries—viz. 3d. per pound; and it is, therefore, one of those cases in which the inconvenience of paying the duty on the import of the article into either country, and drawing it back in the other, under the present system, may, in our opinion, be easily and entirely remedied by the regulation which we shall hereafter propose.

In the evidence of an agent in Ireland to an extensive publisher in London, which is annexed to this Report, there will be found a detailed statement of the expenses, and an explanation of the difficulties which arise in obtaining the drawback in books. These he describes as being so inconsiderable that it is not worth while to apply for it at all, if the parcel is of less weight than 160lbs.

Mr. Archer, a considerable bookseller in Dublin, also represented to us the inconvenience to which the trade was subjected, from the manner in which these duties and drawbacks operated, with respect to small consignments; upon which he states "it is not worth while to look for the drawback, as they consist very much of periodical works, and things of that description." The second duty in these cases must, therefore, either become a complete loss to the importer, or be made the occasion of an additional charge to the consumer in Ireland, as compared with the purchaser in England.

Mr. Wakeman, the agent above alluded to, describes the prevalent scarcity of books in all the

by and by, they would have that influence in their own matters which they ought to have, and which is now usurped by a self-created set.

The Chairman regretted there was not a Magistrate present, and said, the next toast which he meant to propose was one which he was sure would be drank with much pleasure. He need only name a Nobleman who had paid the greatest attention to the interests of Scotland, and to whom the Aberdonians, in particular, owed their thanks, although his labours in their cause had as yet been unsuccessful.

"Lord A. Hamilton," (*three times three, and great applause.*)

Tune—"Had I the wyte!"

In the absence of his Noble Friend, Mr. Home would offer the meeting thanks in his name, for the manner they had received the toast. The Noble Lord would have derived much pleasure to have been present on this occasion, but previous engagements prevented him. At the request of his Noble Friend he would state the course which the inquiry before the House of Commons into the Petitions from the Royal Burghs had taken; and however much the friends of reform were disappointed by the result, they had obtained some decided advantage. It would be recollected by many Gentlemen present, that when the petitions ... the abuses that had taken place in the burghs from the existing system of self-election of the councils, were presented, the allegations were denied by the Hon. Member for Edinburgh and others, who had all along opposed themselves to any reform. It was well known that, in the first committee, the case of this burgh was fully gone into, and the proceedings were before them to prove, that every alleged abuse had been fully substantiated. In that and the other two committees, every allegation of abuse was made good even by the majority of the last Committee, who were decidedly hostile to reform. All were confirmed and stood on record, by separate resolutions of the committee. The difference took place as to the mode of remedying these long-continued and ruinous abuses. Lord A. Hamilton, Sir R. Fergusson himself, and others, contended that without some modification of self-election, the evils could not be remedied. But all our exertions could not obtain the smallest change in that system. He would have been satisfied with a fourth, or an eight, or even one-tenth of the Council in a year, but even that moderate reform was refused. He thought it an indelible disgrace to the Ministry, to see such glaring abuses proved to exist generally in Scotland, and to refuse so entirely the petitions of the People. No hopes from such men could be expected, although he was sanguine that, under others, the crying abuses would be redressed. It was childish to think that the abortion of a Bill, called a Bill to Account for the common good of Burghs, loaded as it was with useless detail, could meet the complaints of the burgesses against self-election.—He thought that men were not to be trusted with power unchecked and uncontrolled, as self-election gave them. And were the Members of Council of Aberdeen saints or angels, which they were not, he could not trust them, or expect justice under the narrow system of self-election. It was a lamentable state to see the affairs of the burghs in general in such hands, and (with some honourable exceptions) conducted so much against the interests and feelings of the community in which they live. The case of Inverness was proof how regardless the Ministers were of the requests of the People and of their interests. The self-interested system, of maintaining the few at the expense of many, was clearly manifested by this last and most disgraceful act. "Although defeated in the Committee, he had endeavoured to obtain the insertion of clauses to enforce residence of the council, and to prevent tax-gatherers, stamp-masters, and collectors from holding the office of councillor or magistrate. It was a principle recognized and acted on by several acts of Parliament against public servants of Government in England, and it was fair to have expected the same in Scotland. He could assure the Meeting, that his Noble Friend would persevere in his efforts to obtain justice for the burgesses of Scotland; and he should feel proud to co-operate as he had hitherto done with his Lordship, to obtain that desirable object. He entreated the burgesses of Aberdeen and of Scotland to persevere in their demands, and to afford every assistance in their power to those advocating their cause in Parliament, until success should crown their exertions. (*Hear!*)

"Mr. Brougham—May his exertions in the cause of education teach the administrators of Public charities to mend their manners."

"The Liberty of the Press without its licentiousness—may it never be the means of inflicting an unmerited wound."

Tune—"My minnie's ay glowring ower me."

"General Hay and the Agriculturists of Aberdeenshire."

General Hay returned thanks.

"An end to all connexion with our Brethren and Cousins German, or rather German Cousins—the Holy Alliance."

Tune—"Had awa frae me, Donald."

Major Hay rose, and said, when here, upon a former occasion, Mr. Hume told us he could not knock at the Treasury door, and expect it to be opened to him, and pensions or sinecures placed at his disposal; but he then pledged himself to use his best endeavours to produce a reduction of the burdens which pressed upon the People: how he had redeemed that pledge every succeeding day of the last session of Parliament proved to his country, and to the world: he had not knocked at the Treasury door, but he had thundered at the portal of corruption, until the rotten barrier gave way, and disclosed the terrified and astonished inmates. The toast he proposed was—

"May every Representative of the People redeem his pledge to his constituents, with as much honour to himself, and benefit to the country, as Mr. Hume."

"The shipping interest—particularly of this port. It has had its full share of the prevailing distress, and may it soon be relieved."

Mr. Skene of Skene, gave the town's motto—

"Bon Accord," and "I am happy to see we have got it amongst us, although we have not any one of the Magistrates."

Tune—"Tullochgorum."

Mr. Home proposed—

"Mr. Skene of Skene"—(*three times three, and great applause.*)

Tune—"Old King Coul was a jolly old soul."

"Mr. Maule"—(*three times three.*)

Mr. Hume said he had seen Mr. Maule the other day, who desired him to express his regret that he could not be present this day.

Mr. Burnett, jun. of Leys, proposed to drink to,

"Sir Roland Fergusson."

Tune—"Whigs o' Fife."

Mr. Home, in a few words, took notice of the part which Sir R. Fergusson had acted in the Burgh Committees, from the last of which he (Sir R. F.) had retired in disgust.

"A free trade, and no treaties but commercial ones."

Mr. Hume had received permission to give a toast, which he was persuaded would be well received. It was the health of an Hon. Friend of his, Mr. John Maberley, M. P., whose connexion with this and the adjoining counties was so well known. It should be known that Mr. Maberley's exertions in Parliament of late, to obtain correct accounts of the public revenue and expenditure, would be productive of great advantage to the Public. The Committee which lately sat to examine into the mode of keeping the public accounts was appointed mainly by the exertions of Mr. Maberley. Mr. Hume then stated, that the errors that existed in the public accounts, were, by a clause introduced by Mr. Maberley in a bill in 1820, clearly made out last session, and a committee could no longer be refused. The Committee had reported, and he believed much benefit would be derived from the system recommended by them, although the plan or form submitted by Mr. Maberley, of which he (Mr. Hume) approved as best, had been rejected by that committee.

Mr. Home gave—"The health of John Maberley, Esq., M. P."—*three times three.*

The Chairman gave—"The Duke of Sussex;" and begged to couple the toast with the words used by that illustrious personage at a late public meeting—

"The respectability of the Crown, the durability of the Constitution, and the prosperity of the People."

"Ireland—May neither its peasantry feel want, nor its rulers want feeling."

"Civil and religious liberty."

Mr. Skene gave—

"The Greek nation, oppressed by barbarians and no one to assist them; but he trusted their native strength would enable them to establish their independence."

"The Independence of South America."

"The constitutional Spaniards."

"The trades of Aberdeen, and the independent men of that body who are present."

Tune—"The Smith's a gallant fireman."

Mr. D. Milne proposed the health of "Major Leith Hay." Drank with great applause, and Major Hay returned thanks.

"Trial by Jury."

"The independent Press of this Country."

Mr. Hume could not give the toast put into his hands without expressing his opinion of its importance. We owed so much to the press, that he would never interfere to check its productions, however much its freedom was abused by licentiousness. He considered public men, like himself, as public property, and their acts to be canvassed and examined as much as any person thought proper; and would promote public discussion on all occasions as much as possible. He was confident that no man had need to attend to the misrepresentation and falsehoods which were so freely issued from the hired and debased press, against every man who challenged the conduct of Ministers, or pointed out the abuses of the Government. He had had his share of such abuse, but it gave him very little trouble—*magna est veritas et prevalebit.* He considered that private character in private life should be held sacred, and not exposed by malicious falsehoods and misrepresentations, as was too much the case with the hired press—as their disturbance of private peace and domestic quiet was as often as serious as what arises from the midnight robber and dastardly assassin. As those persons who profited by abuses and speculations were the readiest to employ, and the ablest to pay, these literary assassins for their dirty work, the public were under great obligations for the exertions of the independent press, and for the trouble they take manfully to expose the corrupt practices and the abuses which exist, as well as for their manly efforts to protect public men from the infamous attacks of the malicious and hired writer.

"Impartial justice and security of property—the best barometer of public credit."

Tune—"Money in both pockets."

"The arts and sciences—and Mr. John Ramage."

Mr. Ramage said, that if he had forwarded the arts, he considered himself repaid by the honour done him.

"A real retrenchment—the best indemnity for the past, and security to the future."

Tune—"Jenny's Baubee."

"The Colonies—and may their prosperity be such as will enable them to support themselves without sucking their mother."

Tune—"Oh dear what can the matter be!"

"Fewer taxes, and more money to pay them with."

Tune—"We've aye been provided for and sae will we yet."

Mr. Hume took leave of the company after a short address, thanking them for their good opinion; and trusted, that if it depended on his continuing the course he was pursuing, he should meet them again and again without having undergone any diminution. And he left the room with the Chairman, loudly applauded.

Mr. Skene, of Skene, took the Chair, and kept up the harmony of the meeting with the spirit peculiar to him, till the company broke up.

# The Waterford Chronicle.

*TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.*

The London Journals of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday have arrived, leaving no Mail due. Their principal communications, to which we need only refer, appear in our last Page. The following intimation, respecting Mr. CANNING, appears in *The Courier* of Friday:—

"We have every reason to believe that the Right Hon. GEORGE CANNING succeeds the lamented Marquis of LONDONDERRY in the post of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

"Mr. CANNING's return to the Cabinet is an event which will be hailed with the most heartfelt satisfaction by every well-wisher to his Country."

Sir BEN. BLOOMFIELD succeeds the Right Hon. VESEY FITZ-GERALD as Minister Plenipotentiary at Stockholm: the appointment is officially announced.

THE LATE MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—The body of the lamented Mr. MOSES DEVEREUX was found yesterday at the Co. Wexford side of the River, nearly opposite Cape Coneen, and was brought in the evening to the residence of his mourning family, in Rose-lane, whence it will be removed this day, at twelve o'clock, for interment at Ballygunner. The public feeling, so strikingly evinced at the funeral of his unfortunate fellow-sufferer, Mr. HENRY SMITH, will, we have no doubt, be similarly manifested on this sad occasion. The remains of Mr. PATRICK DEVEREUX are still undiscovered.

## WATERFORD & MILFORD PACKETS.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD MEMORIAL.

The following Memorial has been forwarded by the High Sheriff of the County of Waterford:—

*To his Excellency Richard, Marquis Wellesley, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland—*

The Memorial of the NOBILITY, CLERGY, GENTRY, and FREEHOLDERS of the COUNTY of WATERFORD, assembled at Lismore, on the 5th day of Sept., 1822, pursuant to public Advertisement,

SHEWETH,

That your Memorialists, having lately heard that it has been in contemplation to discontinue the PACKET ESTABLISHMENT between WATERFORD and MILFORD, respectfully beg leave to address your EXCELLENCY on a subject of such great importance to the SOUTH of IRELAND.

Your Memorialists humbly conceive, that the soundness of the policy which, previously to the year 1790, dictated the Establishment of three distinct lines of Communication between GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, has been since that period rendered more apparent by the Union, and by the increase of Commercial Intercourse between them.

That the Importance of the Establishment at MILFORD and WATERFORD has been recognized by the Legislature in several successive Acts, granting large Sums of Money to facilitate this mode of Communication between the SOUTHERN PARTS of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and particularly by the formation of a PIER at DUNMORE; and your Memorialists beg leave most respectfully to state, that a considerable Expense has been incurred by the COUNTY of WATERFORD, under the sanction of the POST MASTERS-GENERAL of Ireland, in making ROADS for the same purpose; and that, if the Establishment in question be discontinued, those Expenses will have been incurred in vain.

Your Memorialists understand that a Company have proposed to contract for the Conveyance of the Mail in STEAM PACKETS between WATERFORD and MILFORD, at an Expense not exceeding that which is at present incurred.

Your Memorialists therefore humbly submit to your EXCELLENCY this subject, of such essential Importance to the LANDED and COMMERCIAL INTERESTS of IRELAND, in the hope that, by the Establishment of STEAM PACKETS between MILFORD and WATERFORD, this Line of Communication will be rendered more secure, and increased Facilities will be afforded to the COMMERCE of the SOUTHERN PARTS of the UNITED KINGDOM.

Signed, on behalf of the Meeting,

WILLIAM SMITH,
High Sheriff of the County of Waterford.

## PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL.

*Subscription in progress towards the Building of the said School.*

| | £ | s. | d. | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lord Bishop of Waterford | 20 | 0 | 0 | Rev. J. Cooke, jun. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hon. Mrs. Bourke | 2 | 0 | 0 | Isaac Kingston | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Archdeacon Rynn | 5 | 0 | 0 | John Cowet | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| An English Gent. per Thos. Anthony, jun. | 1 | 1 | 8 | Wm. Ardagh and Son | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Wm. Price | 1 | 2 | 9 | J. Brownrigg | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Jno. Grebam | 1 | 2 | 9 | Messrs. Gadsden & Nash | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs Malling | | 10 | 0 | Wm. Dowling | | 10 | 0 |
| Rev. H. Fleury | 1 | 0 | 0 | S. Roberts | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| A Friend, H. D. | 1 | 1 | 8 | P. M'Dougall | | 20 | 0 |
| M. Evelyn | 2 | 0 | 0 | Richard Pope | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Jacob Scroder | 1 | 0 | 0 | Wm Milward | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| John Harris | 10 | 0 | 0 | J. K. Bracken, M. B. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Thos M'Cheane | 1 | 2 | 9 | Rev. R. Ryland | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Hardum | | 11 | 4 | Robert Lecky | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| G. Brownrigg | | 10 | 0 | Tobias Wilson | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Wm. Baird | | 5 | 0 | H. H. Hunt | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Gen. Doyle | 1 | 0 | 0 | Jas. Webber | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Denis | 1 | 0 | 0 | Wm. H. Hassard | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mrs. Sheppard | 1 | 0 | 0 | Samuel King | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. Jno. Hughes | 1 | 0 | 0 | Rev. J. Marshall | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| Wm. Hughes | 1 | 0 | 0 | Rev. H. Bolton | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| E. Roberts | 1 | 0 | 0 | Major Rogers | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| The Recorder | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Mrs. Roberts | | 7 | 6 | | | | |

N. B. The names of none have been inserted, but those of such as have paid in their Subscriptions. The rest shall be regularly acknowledged according as they shall be received.

The Building Committee of the Protestant Orphan House take this opportunity of expressing their grateful sense of the cheerful and liberal manner in which their Fellow-Citizens, generally speaking (as far as they have made trial of them), have come forward to second their efforts towards establishing a permanent asylum for that interesting portion of their Communion whose cause they have undertaken to advocate.

Owing to the indisposition of one of the Gentlemen who was to have assisted in the collection, and the unavoidable engagements of others, the most considerable portion of the Town remains yet unsolicited; but, from the experience they have had of the strong feeling manifested in favour of the Charity, they entertain a hope, almost arising to assurance, that their future application will be attended with such success as to assure the attainment of their ultimate end.

They conceive that it may not be improper to state publicly their reasons for embarking in such an undertaking as the erecting a new House for the purposes of the Institution, with scarcely any Funds but what they must derive from the charitable feelings of such as are well affected towards its success, and at a period when the almost unexampled pressure of the times bears with such severity on all classes of the community.

The Institution for the reception of destitute children of the Protestant persuasion was established in the year 1818. A house was then taken, which it was conceived would have been sufficiently commodious for the purpose; but, since the commencement of the second year, that house, which was only sufficient to hold twenty-seven children, has been completely filled, and many most distressing instances of rejection have consequently occurred.

Induced by this circumstance, and also by the liberal donation of a most beautiful and desirable piece of ground, given by JOHN FITZ-GERALD, Esq. of London, and also by a donation of One Hundred Pounds from the late Sir FRANCIS HASSARD, for the express purpose of building, the Committee about two months since resolved to commence the erection of a School-House on the above-mentioned Site, capable of containing SIXTY CHILDREN, conceiving such a step the best means of giving permanence and increased utility to the Institution, as room would be thus obtained for the reception of an additional number of children, and the heavy sum which is now paid in Rent might then be turned to their support. They also expected to be able to render a legacy of One Hundred Pounds, which had been bequeathed for the support of the Charity, available to the purposes of the building. In this last hope they have been disappointed, owing to some legal difficulties which have arisen, and therefore feel themselves under the necessity of making this appeal to their fellow-citizens, in order to obtain the additional sum requisite for roofing. Should that sum not be procured, the House, which is now about two-thirds raised, must be left during the winter open to the injuries of the weather. This, however, is an alternative, the possibility of which they cannot admit even in thought, and which, should it take place, they would contemplate with feelings of regret, mingled with shame—for undoubtedly the Institution in favour of which it is their lot to plead, combines in itself every claim that can possibly be conceived on the charitable consideration of perhaps the wealthiest portion of the Community.

Donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the following gentlemen, who compose the Building Committee:—

| | |
|---|---|
| The LORD BISHOP, | Rev. H. BOLTON, |
| Rev. WM PRICE, | JOHN HARRIS, Esq. and |
| Rev. R. RYLAND, | MICHAEL EVELYN, Esq. |

## DINNER TO THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

On Wednesday last his Grace was entertained by the Corporation of Youghal, and they employed every exertion to give *eclat* and splendour to the festive scene, and to enhance the sentiments which dictated this compliment.

About half past seven o'clock the company assembled to dinner, which was prepared in the Great Room at the Mall House, and consisted of every delicacy of the season. The wines and fruits, &c. were of the best and rarest quality, the former of which were supplied by Mr. Atkins, and gave universal satisfaction. All were in the greatest profusion, and were alike creditable to the taste and hospitality of the Corporation, and worthy of the interesting occasion.

The Mayor, James Ellis Greene, Esq. presided, and the company consisted of upwards of one hundred persons, amongst whom were, besides his Grace, the Earl of Clare, the Hon. Mr. Abercrombie, M. P. the Hon. Mr. Keith, Sir John Keane, Colonel Curry, Colonel Keane, Mr. Power, M. P. Mr. Wrixon Becher, M. P. the Dean and the Archdeacon of Lismore, Mr. J. Tuthill, Mr. G. Smith, of Ballynatra, Mr. Beaumont, &c.

After the usual routine toasts of—

"The King,"—"The Duke of York, and the Army," "The Duke of Clarence, and the Navy," &c.

The Mayor rose, and proposed the health of

"Their Noble Guest, the Duke of Devonshire."

His Grace returned thanks at some length: he professed a sincere attachment to Ireland, deep sympathy for the late sufferings of her People, and the most anxious wish on his part, as a landlord and proprietor, to serve and advance her in every way. He particularly inculcated the necessity of union and harmony, and burying all differences in oblivion; and concluded by thanking and drinking the health of

"The Corporation of Youghal,"

for the prosperity of which Town, he said, he felt the most lively solicitude, and which no exertion of his should be wanting to promote.

"The health of the Earl of Clare,"

was next given, and this Nobleman returned thanks, declaring his attachment to his native Country, and the warm interest he felt in adopting such measures as would tend to relieve her from the distressed situation under which she laboured, and which no person regretted more than he did.

The health of the other distinguished guests were drunk, and they severally returned thanks, some at great length, particularly

The Hon. Mr. Abercrombie—who reiterated the sentiments of his Grace in strong and impressive language, and declared his readiness to follow up the patriotic views of the Duke, in every measure that could promote the interest of Ireland.—He observed that the distress of Ireland had excited throughout England and Scotland but one feeling of sympathy, and of encreased exertions to meliorate her situation, and to promote her national improvement.

Mr. Wrixon Becher also addressed the Meeting at considerable length when his health was drunk, and renewed those sentiments of regard for the welfare of the Country which this Gentleman is so well known to entertain.

Messrs. Moeran, Magrath, Stephens, and Bertridge were invited from Cork, and they gave several good Glees, in fine style, which added much to the hilarity and festivity of the Evening. The Waterford Band was also in attendance; and filled up the intervals of vocal harmony, by playing several appropriate airs.

The Duke did not retire until nearly one o'clock. The whole passed off with much harmony and conviviality, and did equal honour to the hospitality of the Corporation of Youghal, and the highly distinguished guests on this interesting occasion.—*Southern Reporter.*

## THE EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

On the 10th instant a summons was issued from the Head Office of Police, Dublin, in order to procure the attendance of Mr. John Casey, a material witness, respecting the intermarriage stated to have taken place between Mr. Moses Hewetson Pentland, and Miss Mary Anne M'Garry.

At two o'clock on Friday, accordingly, the Plaintiff's Counsel and Agent attended before the Magistrates, when the young Lady's Father-in-law, Mr. Wm. Nixon, was sworn. He stated, that he had served the summons on Mr. Casey's Wife. Mr. Casey did not attend, and the Magistrates ruled, that, in all cases under a Penal Statute, expect where the Act of Parliament says to the contrary, the service of such summons must be personal. Fresh summonses have, therefore, been ordered for another day.

## THREATENING LETTER.

*(From the Dublin Papers)*

Lord Cloncurry's ploughman has (as the following notice lodged at the Head Office on Thursday will manifest) received two threatening letters from some evil minded person. We little expected that any person could be found base or ungrateful enough to molest any one in his Lordship's employment, when it is recollected that that Nobleman is unremitting in the practice of benevolence, and in ameliorating the condition of every poor and indigent individual in his vicinity.

His Lordship's printed document, which contains an offer of £50 reward for the discovery of the letter-writer alluded to, concludes thus, after observing that Smith, as a meritorious stranger, shall be protected—he has been for some years in the service of Lord Cloncurry:—"I (says his Lordship) invite Smith to remain; if the slightest injury be done to him, I will not spend 6d. in labour or charity, whilst I live, at Lyons.

"It is well known that hundreds live by me, and how consistent I am in my exertions to assist and protect all honest people, frequently to my own great personal inconvenience, and with the certainty of giving mortal offence to the enemies of the country in every rank of society; on the other hand, the base and cowardly anonymous threatener, the secret plotter of mischief, the nightly assassin, whether Ribbonman or Orangeman, or the mortal enemy of the stranger, if unfortunately he finds his way into this hitherto peaceful neighbourhood, shall by me be pursued to the ignominious death deservedly awarded by the law.

"At no time could inhospitality, so foreign to the true Irish heart, or unkindness to the stranger, be so inexcusable and odious as at the present; for while the country teems with abundance, the unexampled generosity and benevolence of the English and Scotch have relieved many Districts from the misery brought on them by the absence of the proprietors and others.

"CLONCURRY."

## ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions (says a Dublin Paper) are spoken of in the highest circles, as those likely to take place in consequence of the deprivation of the Bishop of Clogher:—

The Bishop of Down to be translated to Clogher.

The Dean of St. Patrick's to be the new Bishop.

The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Pomeroy to be Dean of St. Patrick's; and

Mr. Plunkett's son to have the Parish of St. Anne.

COMMUTATION OF TITHES.—The draught of a Petition has been prepared for the signatures of the land-owners and occupiers of land in the county of Pembroke, the object of which is to obtain from the Legislature a commutation of tithes. The legal right of the Clergy to their tithes is admitted at the outset of the Address, as well as the necessity of assigning to that body an ample and suitable maintenance. But the ground on which the proposed remedy is specifically pressed is, that the existing system, from circumstances known to be connected with it, "has tended most materially to injure the interest, comfort, and happiness of the Clergy, and the spiritual and temporal welfare of their Parishioners."

Our fellow-citizen, the Rev. Thomas R. England, has in the press a life of the celebrated Father O'Leary. It will, we are informed, include some very interesting Biographical Notices, and no inconsiderable portion of the History of the Irish Catholics during the last century.—*Cork Paper.*

MURDER.—Last Wednesday night a farmer named James Egan, at Rathlogan, in the northern part of the County Kilkenny, was cruelly murdered on a part of his farm which he had subset, and on which he was watching stock distrained for a year's rent due to him by his tenant. Next day three men were arrested on suspicion of the murder.

Committed to the City Goal of Waterford, by the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Cornelius O'Connor, charged on oath with having, last Thursday, robbed Michael M'Carthy of £2 15s. cash.

On Thursday last, as William Keating, a constable, was pursuing a man of the name of Thomas Hickey, in order to arrest him on a charge of firing on a party who had jibed him some days before—Keating, not being able to overtake Hickey, fired upon and wounded him in the hip and thigh, at Whitesfort, County Waterford. The Earl of Donoughmore caused the said Keating to be taken into custody, who was lodged in Clonmel Gaol on Friday evening.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

LIMERICK, SEPT. 14.—On Thursday, George Molony, a servant to a Gentleman at O'Brien's-bridge, put a period to his existence, by shooting himself with a pistol, the contents of which lodged in his head. Mr. Sampson, Coroner, held an inquest on the body—Verdict, "Insanity."

A respite has been received from the Castle of Dublin to stay the execution of Thomas Minnane, who was convicted at the Adjournment of the last Assizes, for the murder of James Buckley.

The High Sheriff has received an order to discharge from custody Patrick Dinneen, who was sentenced to be hanged, for robbing Capt. Johnston of a sword. It will be recollected that Dinneen pleaded guilty, and, it is stated, has been instrumental in getting up arms.

A sheep, the property of Mr. Philip Kirby, was maliciously killed on the lands of Kildromin, within four miles of this City, on the night of Thursday last.

The High Sheriff of the County Cork has called a Meeting of the Magistrates of the Baronies of Fermoy, Orrery and Kilmore, Duhallow, and Condons and Clongibbons, at Mallow, on Monday next, to consider what measures should be adopted to preserve the public tranquillity.

## MENDICANT ASYLUM.

The Treasurer acknowledges to have received:

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M'Cheane and Hutchinson | £2 | 5 | 6 |
| Michael Evelyn | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| Major Gahan, (for August) | | 5 | 0 |

WEEKLY COLLECTIONS.

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Per Abraham Symes | 6 | 11 |
| John Weekes | 9 | 4 |
| John Barden | 2 | 0 |
| Fine on a Captain for breach of Harbour Regulations | 10 | 0 |

BOXES.

| | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Waterford Library | | 4 | Michael Kenny | 4 | 8 |
| William Gooch | 2 | 11½ | Murphy and Curtis | 2 | 7 |
| John Carigan | | 3 | James Archdekin | | 6½ |
| Michael Burke | | 1½ | James Morris | | 8½ |
| John Barden | | 10 | Wm. Sullevan | 12 | 0½ |
| Terence Clarke | | 10 | Walter Farrell | 6 | 6 |
| Matthew Shee | | 5 | Archbold & O'Brien | 6 | 8 |

The Steward acknowledges to have received: Sept. 7th—From Mr. Rice, a basket of Scallions.

9th—From Mrs. George Weekes, a suit of old Clothes; from Mr. Walter Farrell, four Loaves; from the Cart, from 7th to 12th inst., 110lbs. of broken meat and bread.

## LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.—We had a little Wheat fresh in this morning from Suffolk, and fine samples of new met tolerably free sale on full as good terms as on last Monday; but there was scarcely any demand for that of last year's growth, which is offered at low prices. A few samples of new Barley appeared from the above County, which were readily taken off by the maltsters at an advance of 2s. per quarter. In Beans, Peas, and Oats there is no alteration.

## DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.—There was a better demand for New Wheat this day for export, which caused an advance at the commencement of the Market of about 1s. per barrel, but, at the close, it was heavy at the prices of this day week. New Oats were dull, and inferior samples were 0d. per barrel lower. Rapeseed was in small supply, and primo samples were from 6d. to 1s. per barrel dearer. In other articles not any material alteration. Prime New Wheat, 19s. to 23s.; inferior ditto, 16s. to 18s. per barrel. Old Second Flour, 10s. to 14s. New ditto, 12s. to 14s. per cwt.

*Price of Butter at Cork on Saturday.*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To the Merchants, | 73s. | 69s. | 63s. | 60. | 50s. |
| To the Country, | 64s. | 58s. | 52s. | 48s. | 40s. |

## WATERFORD MARKETS.

The Butter Market remains as last noticed—nothing doing. Wheat has received a slight check—18s. 6d. was the highest price yesterday, and not to be obtained except for very superior samples. Oats might be also considered a shade lower, 9s. having been exceeded in very few instances. Barley seems rather improving—inferior qualities bring 9s. which lately were not over 8s. or 8s. 6d.—malting, 10s to 10s 6d. and 11s. for very fine. No change in Flour or Oatmeal. The glut of Coals has brought down the prices—Newport, 3s. to 3s. 3d.—Swansea, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 2d.

## SHIP NEWS

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.

BERLIN, AUG. 31.—A new light-house has been erected at Rixhooft, otherwise called Reserhooft, being the most northerly point of the strand of Prussian Pomerania, west of the Gulf of Dantzic. It will be first lighted on the 15th of November, 1822, and in the sequel, the light will burn from the 1st of August to the 15th of May, from one hour after sunset till half an hour before sunrise. The foot of the light-house is 170 Rhoneland feet, the top 240, and the light 220 feet above the surface of the Baltic, at the main height of the water. Fifteen Argand lamps, with parabolic reflectors, burn in the lantern. When the atmosphere is clear, and under ordinary circumstances, the light may be seen from the ship's deck at a distance of five Prussian miles (22½ English), in all south and western bearings, between E. S. E. and N. W. It will be distinguished by its elevation and brightness from the light at Hela, which at present is only a coal fire, burning in an open grate, and cannot be confounded with it, by vessels coming from the west: the Hela light, besides, is not to be seen in a south-east direction. The neighbourhood of Rixhooft Point may be also distinguished from that of Hela by the soundings, the depth of water being less.

DUNGARVAN, SEPT. 12.—Yesterday the *Duke of Lancaster*, Steam Packet, from Bristol for Cork, put in here in consequence of some of her works being damaged.—She must remain here until repaired. She is a very large vessel. There were a great many passengers on board; most of them landed here and went on to Cork.

Arrived at London, 11th, Berwick Packet, Fry, from Youghal; Aurora, Nichols—and Swift, Pavey, from Waterford. At Liverpool, 11th, Despatch, Turnbull, from Waterford.

*PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, SEPT. 16.*

ARRIVED,

13th—Ann, Harding, Swansea, culm; Prosperous, Mitchell—and George the Fourth, Hollis, Cowes, ballast; Lively, Maylor, Cardigan, slates; Quebec, Julian—Mary, Davis—Ann, Lewis—Heart of Oak, Jones—and Artuose, Wade, Newport, coals; Lively, Griffiths—and Caractacus, Harris, Llanelly, coals; Aurora, Beck, Arundahl, timber and deals, a market; Concord, Collins, Dublin, ballast; Constantia, Moyse, London, m. goods.

14th—Jane, Austin, Shoreham, ballast and empty hhds; Squirrel, George, Cardigan, bark, a market; Oakwell, Jones—and Friends, Phillips, Newport, coals and iron; William, Beer—Providence, Williams—Ann Elizabeth, Lovering—and Providence, Jones, Swansea, coals; Hero, Kerridge, Love, ballast; Avon, Willis, Lydney, coals; Liberty, Gregory, London, ballast; Union, Parry, Carnarvon, slates; Mayflower, Fishly, Leghorn, linseed, vanilla, for Liverpool, under quarantine; Fame, Lowther—Lionel, Jones, (for Ross)—Commerce, Williams—and Freedom, Stephens, Liverpool, rock-salt; Fortitude, Conly, Swansea, coals, for Dunmore.

15th—Mary and Margaret, Barge—Pyramus, Richards—Albion, Price—and Peace, Browning, Liverpool, rock-salt; Pacific, Ellis, Newport, coals; Garlies, M'Kinley, Wick, herrings; Eliza, Whyte, Rothsay, ditto, a market; Xenia, Evans—and Margaret, Carr, Glasgow, coals; Leonidas, Lovering, Swansea, do.; Hope, Harris, Newport, ditto; Ceres, Evans, ditto ditto, and hoops; Mary, Davis, Liverpool, rock-salt, (for Ross); James and Sarah, Phillips, Padstow, ballast, a seeker; Sophia, Berriman, Carlingford, do. do.

SAILED,

13th—Abeona, Bussell, Cadiz and Seville, butter.

14th & 15th—None.

16th—Rising Sun, Budd, Seville, butter. The Marshal Blucher, Copleston, which sailed on the 12th, has put into Dunmore. Priscilla, Beer, before mentioned, gone to Ross to discharge.


## NEW SCOTCH HERRINGS,

FIRST ARRIVAL,

NOW LANDING FOR JOHN KIER,

308 BARRELS,

AND, FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF HOUSEKEEPERS,

39 HALF-BARRELS OF

CROWN-BRAND HERRINGS,

Per the Garlies, M'KINLEY, from Wick,

*Which he will sell on reasonable Terms.*

Waterford, Sept. 16, 1822

## ENGLISH SACKS, &c.

JOSHUA & THOMAS MASON

HAVE just arrived to them, a quantity of best English (twilled) SACKS—and THIRTY BAGS of WICK-YARN, direct from the Manufacturers; with which they will be constantly supplied, and which will be sold on the lowest terms. Bridge-street, 9th mo. 16th, 1822.

## SUGARS.

*TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,*

ON MONDAY, THE 23D SEPTEMBER,

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

*AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,*

10 HHDS. 20 TIERCES, 72 BARRELS,

BRIGHT AND MIDDLING,

SCALE SUGARS.

☞ This Sale will be deserving the attention of the Trade, as the Entire is intended to be Sold without reserve.

TERMS—CASH.

*Two and a Half per Cent. Discount.*

Waterford, Sept. 16, 1822.

## BALL AND REFRESHMENTS,

AT

*TRAMORE HOTEL.*

MR. GOODMAN takes leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Waterford, Tramore, and Vicinity, that there will be a BALL and REFRESHMENTS at the HOTEL, TRAMORE, on TUESDAY, the 17th Instant.

RICHARD PHILLIPS, Esq. of Oaile, Co. Tipperary.
JOHN BARRON, Esq.
WILLIAM COOKE, Esq.
JAMES ANTHONY, Esq.
} *Stewards.*

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Ladies .......................... 5s. 4d.
Gentlemen ...................... 5s 0d.

Tickets to be had of Mr. GOODMAN, at the Hotel, Tramore, of Mr. WEBBER, Quay, Waterford, and at the Offices of the WATERFORD NEWSPAPERS.

Such of the Company as wish for SUPPER, will be accommodated, if they leave their Names at the Bar of the Hotel, at Eleven o'Clock Tuesday Night.

☞ TUITION attended to, as usual.

Sept. 10, 1822.

## FURNITURE

OF THE

*LATE RIGHT REV. DR. WALSH.*

AUCTION OF ELEGANT AND USEFUL FURNITURE, &c. &c.

*IN THE LARGE HOUSE IN WILLIAM-STREET,*

LATELY OCCUPIED BY ALDERMAN KING,

(WHICH HOUSE IS TO BE LET.)

*To commence on TUESDAY, the 24th Instant, at Twelve o'Clock,*

And continue from Day to Day until all are Sold,

CONSISTING of Dining, Card (both very superior), Breakfast and Writing *Tables*; a very fine *Sideboard*, *Nobby ends*; Parlour (nearly new) and Bedroom *Chairs*; *Sofa* and other *Bedsteads*; *Feather Beds* and *Bedding*; *House Linen*; *Bason Stands*; *Floor* and *Stair Carpeting*; *Mahogany Desk*; a *Clock*; Two sets of *Plated Branch Candlesticks*; an *Epergne*; *Plate* and *Plated Ware*; *Glass & Delft Ware*; some excellent *Engravings*, richly framed; *Pier* and *Chimney Glasses*; with a variety of other Articles too numerous to insert.

FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.

Waterford, September 16, 1822.

## AUCTION OF FURNITURE.

*TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.*

ON THE 18TH INSTANT,

AND SUCCEEDING DAYS,

*At the House of Thos. BYRNE, Summer Hill,*

HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—comprising Mahogany Dinner, Breakfast, and Dressing *Tables*—a *Sideboard*—*Chairs* of different Descriptions—Mahogany and other *Bedsteads*—*Feather Beds and Bedding*—*Nobbies*—*Wardrobe*—*Desk* and *Book Case*—*Carpets*—*Fenders* and *Fire-Irons*—*China*, *Delft*, and *Glass Ware*—an eight-day *Clock*—with a variety of *Kitchen Furniture*, &c.

*Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock.*

PEARSON, Auctioneer.

Waterford, 9th mo. 14th, 1822.

## REDUCED FARES TO DUBLIN,

*FROM THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND COACH-OFFICE.*

ROYAL DUBLIN MAIL,

*Every Afternoon, at 3 o'Clock.*

Inside............£1 5s. 0d.
Outside.......... 0 11s. 8d.

DAY COACH,

*Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings, at 6 o'Clock.*

Inside.............£1 5s. 0d.
Outside ............ 11s. 8d.

*Fares to KILKENNY, by both Coaches, 4s. 2d.*

☞ All LUGGAGE will be forwarded in future, from DUBLIN to WATERFORD, at 1½d. per lb.

Sept. 14, 1822.

## ASSESSED TAXES,

*AND QUIT AND CROWN RENTS.*

WATERFORD DISTRICT.

*OFFICES for the Receipt of the SECOND INSTALMENT of the ASSESSED TAXES, and of QUIT and CROWN RENTS, will be held, at*

WATERFORD the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, & 21st September.
THOMASTOWN, 25th September.
GORESBRIDGE, 26th do.
TALLOW, 30th do.
LISMORE, 1st October.
CAPPOQUIN, 2d do.
DUNGARVAN, 3d and 4th, do.
KILMACTHOMAS, 9th do.
TRAMORE, 10th do.
PORTLAW, 11th do.

*All Persons in Arrear after these Days will be distrained without further Notice.*

*WM. HUGHES, Collector.*

*Excise-Office, Waterford, Sept. 14, 1822.*

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

*NOTICE is hereby given that, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of September next, at 12 o'Clock, the GROUND at the Quay, whereon the OLD CUSTOM-HOUSE & EXCHANGE now stand, will be SET, in six Lots or Divisions, as laid down in a Map thereof, for the term of 99 years, to commence from the 29th day of September next. One Third of the yearly Rent, to which each Lot or Division shall be canted, to be fined off, at the rate of 16 years purchase. The Tenants to pay all the Expenses of Leases. The Survey of the Premises to be seen at the Chamberlain's Office.—Dated this 22d day of August, 1822. Signed by Order,*

*ROBERT COOKE, Town Clerk.*

*N. B. After the above Auction, the MATERIALS of the Old CUSTOM-HOUSE and EXCHANGE will be Sold in two separate Lots.*

## APERIENT SODAIC POWDERS.

THIS much-esteemed and elegant Preparation possesses the advantage of instantly producing SODA-WATER in the highest perfection, and of being at the same time a mild APERIENT, relieving Heartburn, Bile, Nausea, Acidity on the Stomach, &c.

To those whose Stomachs, from weakness or other causes, reject Epsom and other Salts, &c. (the nauseous taste of which deters many from using them), these Powders are particularly recommended. They possess all the medical properties of the celebrated SEIDLITZ SPA, in GERMANY; in their operation are equally mild and efficacious; and being perfectly tasteless, they may be given to Children as well as Adults, who cannot take a Saline Aperient in any other form.

If recourse be had to them after too free an indulgence of the luxuries of the table, particularly after too much wine, the common disagreeable effects are altogether avoided. In warm climates they are found highly beneficial, as they correct disordered Bile, without debilitating the Stomach. In Boxes at 3s. 0d. each.

Be careful to ask for "BUTLERS-APERIENT SODAIC POWDERS."

Prepared by Messrs. Butler, No. 34, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin; 20, Waterloo-Place, Edinburgh; 4, Cheapside, and 220, Regent-street, London. Agents—Messrs. Birnie, Bull, and Phelan, Waterford; Taylor, Wexford; Mullins, Ross; Reynolds, Kilkenny; Hackett, Clonmel; Quin, Dungarvan; Finn, Lismore; Hamilton, Youghal; Macnamara, Fermoy; Ferguson, Cork; Guerin, Limerick, &c.—of whom may be had every Genuine Patent-Medicine.