SINGULAR NARRATIVE.

In the year 1812, a respectable middle-aged female, of the name of Roberts, kept a tavern of very good repute in the city of St. John's, New Brunswick. She was a widow, and had two children, girls, the elder at that time ten, and the younger only eight years of age. She was considered to be a woman of some property.

About the middle of that year, a person of respectable exterior arrived at St. John's, and put up at the house. He represented himself to be a British Naval Officer, of high birth, a native of Ireland, and possessing large estates in that country. During a residence there of some months, he affected to take a great interest in the welfare of the widow and her family, by which he gained an insight into her affairs, and soon ascertained that she was in possession of some property in trust for her children, which she was desirous of laying out to the best advantage.

In the month of October in that year, the schooner Lord Nelson was brought from Nova Scotia to the port of St. John's, for sale. By the recommendation of her friendly lodger, the widow was induced to become the purchaser of the vessel; her new friend kindly undertook to negociate the business, and the sum of £620 was ultimately paid into his hands to conclude the purchase, in the names of the girls, Frances Watson, and Margaret Burke, (issue by two former husbands), the receipt for the amount being also made out in the children's name. But he contrived, unknown to the widow, to get his own name indorsed upon the old register, as master, and thus secured to himself the control of the vessel.

His attention now assumed a different character; friendship appeared to "have ripened into love;" he seemed quite enraptured with the person of the widow, and gained so far upon her affections as to prevail upon her to sell off her whole concern, and accompany him on a voyage to Ireland; and a cargo of timber was accordingly taken in for Sligo.

When all was ready for sailing, and the whole of the widow's effects were on board, the enamoured lover managed to give a hint to one of the widow's creditors, that he was likely to lose his debt. On this intimation she was arrested and thrown into prison, while her friend, her effects, and her schooner, set sail for Ireland, leaving her and her children in the utmost distress, every thing, even to their very clothes, being on board.

The villainy of the affair was quickly exposed. The creditor who had arrested her not only liberated her immediately, but procured a passage for her and her children in another vessel bound for Ireland.

This vessel, unfortunately, however, was bound to a different quarter of that kingdom, and on her arrival in Ireland, she found that she and her children had to traverse the island nearly from one side to the other, with no other means of conveyance than nature had supplied them with. Even this difficulty was surmounted, and they at length succeeded in reaching Sligo, about three weeks after the arrival of her runaway inamorato. Here she soon learnt he was no officer, but a mere adventurer of the lowest class; that he had distributed her's and her children's clothes among them, and was giving balls and entertainments with the produce of the property he had thus surreptitiously obtained.

Her first application for redress was to the Magistrates; but having no documents to satisfy them of the justice of her claims, and finding he was taking in a freight of corn for Liverpool, as a last and desperate resource she threw herself and children on board the schooner.

In the course of the voyage the assumed owner ran the vessel into a port, where he disposed of part of the cargo, and consequently, on his arrival at Liverpool, he was arrested by the consignees and thrown into gaol.

Her agitation of mind, and fatigue, threw the widow at this period into a violent illness, which confined her for some time, and before she recovered the vessel had been put into the hands of a mercantile house at Liverpool, and had set sail with a cargo to London, whither the pretended owner, who had contrived to get himself liberated from Liverpool gaol, was also hastening.

By the aid of the parish, and the contributions of several benevolent persons at Liverpool, the widow was enabled to follow, and she arrived with her children in London about the middle of 1820.

The case was submitted to several professional gentlemen; but application to lawyers was out of the question. No one would undertake her cause gratuitously, nor, indeed, had she the necessary documents to establish her claims. The villain who had robbed her, treated her in consequence with the utmost indifference.

Absolute want now pressed upon the wretched widow and her family, from which they were for a short time relieved by the Mendicity Society, who kindly continued their assistance much longer than their usual period, and even directed their Solicitor to take steps for obtaining possession of the schooner. These were found to be ineffectual, and the Society were at length obliged to leave them to their fate.

During this period her false friend had obtained credit sufficient to get the schooner new coppered, and again to sea. He had, however, been arrested for the expense by the British Copper Company, and thrown into the King's Bench prison, where he has remained ever since, now nearly two years.

The distress of the widow with her family was now at the extreme. They were lodged in a small hovel near the Surrey Theatre, and had not lain upon a bed—no, not even upon straw—for upwards of five months. They were destitute of shoes and stockings, and wanted even the common clothing to cover their nakedness, occasionally scarcely tasting food for days together.

In the month of March, 1822, the widow, learning that the schooner had returned to the port of London, went to make application to the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house; Brand, the marshalman, was in attendance, and to him she made known the nature of her application. He soon discovered her's was not a case in which the Magistrates could render her assistance, nobly undertook to do it himself, and set about it with an alacrity, intelligence, and determination, that does him honour. He supplied the unhappy family with bedding, and the needful clothing, and furnished them from his own purse with small sums of money weekly for their support. Having thus placed them in comparative comfort, he proceeded to ascertain into whose hands the register of the schooner had fallen, and succeeded. By threats of legal proceedings, in deterring them from again sending her to sea, although they were under bond to the pretended owner to work the vessel. With equal despatch he wrote off to America for copies of all the necessary papers and documents relative to the sale of the schooner, in 1819, and, not to burden the narrative with uninteresting particulars, at length succeeded, in defiance of two suits in the Admiralty Courts, commenced for the mere purpose of frightening the real owners into an abandonment of the property, in obtaining legal and actual possession of the vessel on the behalf of the widow and her children, and about ten days ago sold it for £500, which, though considerably less than the original cost, may be fairly deemed its full value, after the wear and tear it had undergone, and the neglected state in which it had lain for many months.

On the receipt of the proceeds of the sale, the widow's first act was to return thanks to providence for his merciful interposition in her behalf; her next to repay Brand the various sums he was in advance—he would receive no more; and the residue has since, under his direction, been lodged in secure hands, until it shall be determined in what manner it can be best laid out to insure the future welfare of the grateful widow and her children.

The nefarious actor in the fraud is still in the King's Bench Prison, whence he hopes to be relieved by the Insolvent Act.

LONDON POLICE.

Bow-street.—On Thursday night and Friday, a great portion of the time of the Magistrates was occupied in hearing the following curious affair.—

Mr. Smith, a respectable butcher at Hampstead, was the leaseholder of an inn at that village, called the Old White Hart, which, however, has been shut up for a considerable time.—Some months ago, there being then twelve years of the lease unexpired, he made an assignment of it to another person (a Mr. Pardoe, it was understood), who had it but for a very short time before he was insolvent, and he employed one Sharpe, a broker and auctioneer, to dispose of it to the best bidder. Mr. Sharpe soon found a purchaser in the person of a Mr. Hodgkiss, who in his turn authorised Sharpe to employ men to pull down the house and sell the materials. This work Mr. Sharpe immediately commenced—he sold the materials by contract to a Mr. Button, and put some men into the house, who had already begun to demolish it, when Mr. Smith got intimation of the danger in which his property was placed, and he made application to Sharpe upon the subject. Sharpe bid him be perfectly easy about the matter, for it would be all the better for him, Mr. Hodgkiss being about to take down the old house, and build four cottages upon the site, which would let to much greater advantage, and be much more beneficial to the owner. Mr. Smith, however, was not to be so easily satisfied, and he desired the workmen to desist, but they refused. Part of the roof was taken off, and other parts of the house were materially damaged. Mr. S. employed some men to watch the then occupants out, and take possession by any means which might present themselves. This was done very skilfully, the Smith party getting possession by scaling the walls and entering at a window. Mr. Sharpe's party, however, were not to be so easily defeated, and after a lapse of some time they again got possession, but were again dislodged, the Smiths making a forcible entry in at a window as before, and driving out their opponents. These occurrences, it may be supposed, could not take place without exciting a considerable sensation, and Hampstead has for weeks past been in a continual state of uproar. The partisans of the respective claimants to possession have been continually quarrelling and fighting over their beer at night, and the constables have had full employment in endeavouring to preserve something like order. At length, a grand and decisive contest took place. Sharpe was observed to be extremely busy in the village on Wednesday, beating up for recruits, and by Thursday morning he had collected together as stout and ruffianly a crew as could well be met with. Mr. Smith, aware of the movements of his opponent, procured a strong reinforcement of sturdy labourers, headed by a parish constable, named Phillips, and placed them inside the house armed, some with cutlasses, others with cudgels and other weapons. The back doors and windows were barricadoed, and the party stationed themselves in the front part. It was soon found that these preparations were not unnecessary, for in the early part of the afternoon a party of about 15 men, armed with pick-axes, crow-bars, and other formidable weapons, marched up to the house, and commenced battering in the walls, and breaking open the doors. The garrison, preferring an out-door conflict, made a sortie, and a battle took place between them and the besiegers, which ended in the complete defeat of the latter, and the capture of six of their number, who were conveyed to the watch-house. They were brought in the evening before Sir Richard Birnie, and some of them bore ample proofs of the prowess of the enemy. One had a cut across his nose, and a part of his ear severed, another had a cracked crown, and all of them were marked in some way or other, and well daubed with mud. Sir R. Birnie, after hearing the case, sent the defendants to the watch-house for the night; and yesterday they were again brought up, together with Mr. Sharpe, their employer. Their names were James Hough, Thomas Stowell, John Ladbrooke, Charles Green, Thos. Mallard, and James Powell. Mr. Alley and a Solicitor attended in their behalf, and the other party also had their legal advisers.

Mr. Alley contended, on behalf of his clients, that the other party were to blame, they having first forcibly ejected the defendants.

Mr. Halls, the sitting Magistrate, said he had nothing at all to do with the right of possession.—If one party had possession, no matter to him whether legally, or illegally, and another attempted to dislodge them by force, they were guilty of a breach of the peace.

After a very long and clamorous discussion, the seven defendants, including Sharpe, were held to bail.

A SINGING VALLEY.

(From a New York Paper.)

Pottstown, (Penn.) Sept 4.—A few days since a party of gentlemen from this village rode to the celebrated Klingleberg, (Klingleberg is a German name, and the proper definition is, a sounding hill, or chiming rocks), or singing valley, about three miles from this place. Although our expectations were very highly raised by the reports which we had heard, still they were more than realized on our arrival there. A large and irregular mass of ill-shaped stones presented themselves to our view at first. They appear to have been thrown together by some terrible convulsion of nature. From the appearance of the stone, probably at some former period, a volcanic eruption must have taken place here. By striking on the stones, the most various sounds imaginable are produced. The chime of the finest bells in the world could not exceed in variety the sounds produced here, from the most sonorous bass to the most delicate air—the gradations beautifully fine. Near the Klingleberg there is a considerable cave, which extends some distance under the rock, and is really worthy the attention of the curious. Many visitors heretofore have been at this place, but of late I understand it has been almost deserted. When the inhabitants of our country are much troubled to kill time, I am of opinion that there is not a place in the country that would better compensate a traveller than a visit to this celebrated singing valley.

CATHEDRAL OF ROUEN.

Since the disastrous event of the fire, men have been employed in clearing away the rubbish. The extent of the injury done by the fire has been fully ascertained. Several parts of the church escaped. The chapel of the Holy Virgin is untouched. The sacristy has not been consumed, as it was supposed; the roof only suffered in the fall of the pyramid. The part of the arch which supported the pyramid was very much injured by the fury of the flames. It is expected that it will be possible to repair it, and to preserve to religion a magnificent edifice. It will still be worthy of admiration.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT KYLE.

(From the Wexford Herald.)

In the first paragraph inserted in our Paper relative to this deplorable event, which has plunged two most respectable families into the deepest affliction, we were unfortunately incorrect in some particulars of a nature to give pain to the parties concerned. If any thing could mitigate the severity of this calamity, it was the creditable manner in which Mr. Harvey's family evinced their regret. As nothing could be more repugnant to our own feelings, than to be the unconscious instruments of adding one pang to the sufferings already experienced, we hasten to give a faithful report of the

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Copy of the Evidence taken on the Inquest held on the body of Captain Grier.

County of Wexford, to wit. } An Inquisition taken at Kyle, in the County of Wexford, on Wednesday, the 9th day of October, 1822, on the body of Captain Stephen Grier, before Laurence E. White, Esq., a Magistrate for said County, and the following Jury.—

Sir Francis Le Hunte,	Overington Bolton, Esq.
Colonel Bryan O'Toole,	Maurice Jones, Esq.
Captain Charles Huson,	Nicholas Goodall, Esq.
George Wade, Esq.	John Hogan, Esq.
Captain Clifford,	John Kellet, Esq.
Arthur Kellett, Esq.	Mr. Edward Dixon.

All of whom being duly sworn, and having first viewed the body of the said Stephen Grier, proceeded to hear and examine the following evidence.

Thomas Jones, plasterer, being duly sworn, stated, that he recollects the 27th September, the day on which Captain Grier was wounded. Was at work on that day at Kyle house, and on hearing the report of a pistol, at half-past 2 P. M. proceeded to the drawing-room, where he found Captain Grier lying on his back. Witness inquired if he were hurt? upon which he said he was, and had but a few minutes to live, the ball having passed through his body and he felt it lodge in his side. On being asked by the witness how it happened, he answered it was an accident, and chiefly his own fault. While witness was assisting him to bed, he held out his hand to Mr. C. Harvey, whom he met at the drawing-room door, and said he pitied him (C. H.) more than he did himself; and again repeated it was an accident.—Witness first saw Mr. Christopher Harvey at the room-door, who appeared in the greatest affliction. There was no person in the room when witness entered except the deceased. About three minutes before deponent heard the shot, Captain Grier and Mr. C. Harvey were in one of the rooms, conversing like brothers, and inspecting the improvements going on. Deponent further states, that he knew nothing of their practising at a mark that day, nor were they ever in the habit of doing so to his knowledge. Heard but one shot fired. Witness was in the drawing-room the Sunday preceding, and saw two pistols lying on the chimney piece.

Hugh Redmond, labourer, sworn.—Heard a shot, and immediately after saw Mr. C. Harvey running out, calling for help, and desired witness to go down to the drawing-room to assist Captain Grier.

Nicholas Archer, M. D. sworn.—Saw the deceased on Friday, the 27th Sept., about an hour after the accident. Before entering the sick room, heard the greatest lamentation expressed by Mr. C. Harvey, who exclaimed, in a frantic state, that he had shot his friend, Captain Grier; afterwards begged of Mr. Harvey to console himself, as it was perfectly accidental, and entirely his own fault. The deceased then stated, that he had been handling one of the pistols, and thought he had left it at half cock. Mr. Harvey then asked the deceased if he forgave him; on which deceased shook him by the hand, and repeated he had nothing to accuse him of, it being purely accidental. On examining the wound, witness found the ball had penetrated within an inch and a half on the left side of the spine, between the ninth and tenth dorsal vertebræ, and passed obliquely to the eighth rib, between which and the seventh it was extracted.—Has no doubt that the wound was the cause of his death on the 7th of October, up to which time witness continued to attend him. Deceased during his illness, frequently expressed to witness that he suffered more on Mr. C. Harvey's account than on his own.

Robert Renwick, M. D. being duly sworn, corroborated the evidence of the last witness as to the concern expressed by Captain Grier for Mr. C. Harvey, and as to the wound being the cause of his death; attended the deceased every day and night during his illness, never sleeping one night out of the house. Knew the deceased and Mr. C. Harvey to be on terms of the greatest intimacy, and had occasion to prescribe for Mr. C. Harvey, for indisposition, brought on by grief for the injury inflicted on his friend.

John R. Crane, Esq. sworn.—Is a Surgeon, was constantly with the deceased from the period of the accident until his death; corroborates the evidence of Doctors Archer and Renwick, as to the cause of Captain Grier's death, and the repeated concern expressed by Mr. C. Harvey for the melancholy accident, and Capt. Grier's anxiety on Mr. C. Harvey's account.

George Pardy, Esq. of Merrion-street, Dublin, sworn.—Is nephew to Mrs. Grier; came down on hearing of the accident, and soon after mentioned to Captain Grier the unpleasant impression he had on his mind respecting the affair, from the erroneous statement in the *Wexford Herald*. Deceased desired witness to dismiss from his thought every feeling of a nature unfavourable to Mr. C. Harvey; and repeatedly stated, that it was purely accidental; and that the statement, that they were firing at a mark, inserted in the Wexford Paper, was utterly false. Witness states, that deceased said the pistol went off in Mr. Harvey's hand accidentally and paralized him completely. Witness was totally unacquainted with Mr. Harvey's family, but heard deceased continually mention their names as his most attached friends.—Deceased stated to witness that he had come over to dine with Mr. Harvey the day the melancholy accident happened; and on mentioning his wife and children, always included "poor Christopher," as he repeatedly called him, as amongst his sufferers. The uniform kindness, anxiety, and affection, evinced by Mr. Harvey's family, would have completely removed every unpleasant impression from witness's mind, if indeed any thing were necessary, after the assurances of Capt. Grier.

Henry Bellhouse, Esq. sworn.—Is a particular friend and relation of Captain Grier's, and accompanied last witness from Dublin, on hearing of the accident; confirms every statement of last witness, as to what passed between him and deceased; knew the parties to have been most particular friends.

The Jury having fully considered the evidence, are of opinion, and do find, "That the deceased Stephen Grier came by his death by the accidental going off of a pistol."

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Chronicle-Office, Quay.
Agents for England—Messrs. Newton and Co. Warwick-square, London. *Agents* for Ireland—J. K. Johnston and Co. No. 1, *Lower Sackville Street, Dublin.*

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,922. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1822. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

WINES FOR SALE.

H. A. BAYLY
WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY, THE 22d INSTANT,
AT HIS STORES IN BEAU-STREET,
One Pipe MADEIRA WINE,
One do. PORT,
Ten Hhds. CAPE MADEIRA,
Just imported, per *Hibernia*, from London, which, being a Consignment, will be disposed of on reasonable Terms, as will be expressed at Sale.
FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.
Waterford, 16th October, 1822.

AUCTION OF
NORWAY TIMBER and DEALS.
JOHN KEILY and SON
WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
On Thursday, the 24th instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
THE CARGO OF THE AURORA,
CHRISTIAN BECK, Master,
Now landed—of excellent quality.
TERMS AT SALE.
New Ross, Oct. 16, 1822.

FEMALE EDUCATION,
KILKENNY.
MRS. L. ANDERSON
BEGS to apprise her Friends and the Public, that she has made arrangements for the Reception of BOARDERS, on Monday, the 21st instant, and also of a select number of DAY PUPILS.
The Plan of Instruction which she has adopted comprehends every Useful and Ornamental Branch of FEMALE EDUCATION, according to the most approved Methods.
Mrs. ANDERSON hopes, by her attention to the Health, Morals, and Comfort of her Pupils, and her unremitting diligence in using every means that can facilitate the progress of their Education, to merit the Patronage she solicits.
Terms for Boarders and Day Scholars will, on inquiry, be found as moderate as justice to the Pupils will admit.
Kilkenny, Oct. 14, 1822.

John Harris and Thomas Meagher, jun. Esqrs. Assignees of Samuel Newport, a Bankrupt, Plaintiffs; The Right Honourable Sir John Newport, Bart. and Others, Defendants.
PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in this Cause, bearing date the 25th day of May last, I do hereby require the several Separate Creditors of Wm. Newport, Esq. late of the City of Waterford, Banker, deceased, to come in and prove their Debts before me at my Chambers, on the King's Inns' Quay, Dublin, on or before the 1st Day of November next, otherwise they will be precluded from the Benefit of the said Decree.—Dated this 4th Day of September, 1822.
THOMAS ELLIS.
TANDYS and LYLE, Plaintiffs' Solicitors,
No. 10, Talbot-street, Dublin.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
IN this Preparation are concentrated all the medicinal Properties of the Sarsaparilla Root, even to a perfect saturation of the Menstruum with which it is prepared. To such Persons, therefore, who, from various causes, would experience great inconvenience, or with whom it would be utterly impossible to prepare the Decoction, the Fluid Extract, which possesses the advantages of portability, and of keeping in any climate, will be found a most desirable mode of employing this much esteemed medicine.
The Diseases in which it has proved most beneficial are those of the Skin, such as Scorbutic Affections, Eruptive Diseases, Secondary Symptoms, &c. arising from a diseased state of the System at large. It may be taken either alone, or combined with Water, rendering it of the same strength as the Decoction.
The Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla may be had either in a simple or compound state. The Simple, in Bottles at 6s. 8d.—the Compound 7s. 6d. each.
Be careful to ask for "Butler's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla."
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.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL SIR SIMON NEWPORT, DEP. MAYOR OF SAID CITY.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize) was last week 20s. 6d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

	WHITE. lb. oz. dr.	RANGED. lb. oz. dr.	HOUSEHOLD lb. oz. dr.
Penny Loaf,	0 7 4	0 11 3	0 14 4
Two-Penny,	0 15 0	1 6 6	1 13 0
Four-Penny,	1 14 4	2 13 3	3 10 0
Six-penny,	2 13 3	4 4 0	5 7 2

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

Oct. 17. S. NEWPORT, *D. Mayor.*

WANTED,
A COMPETENT PERSON
TO ACT AS
CLERK AND BOOK-KEEPER
In a Merchant's Counting House.
Apply to the Printer.
Waterford, Oct. 17, 1822.

EDUCATION.
WANTED,
AT THE ACADEMY, IN LADY-LANE,
A TEACHER
IN THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.
His Character and Acquirements must be unexceptionable.
Apply to Mrs. Daly, at the Castle.
Oct. 15, 1822.

THOMAS and RICHARD KEHOE
OFFER FOR SALE,
115 *Chests Black and Green TEAS, (just arrived per the Hibernia),*
100 *Hhds. Muscovado SUGAR,*
Patent and Powder DITTO,
20 *Baskets CHEESE,*
5 *Bales PEPPER,*
20 *Boxes CANDY,*
30 *Casks Refined SALTPETRE,*
40 *Bags COCOA,*
80 *Kegs MUSTARD,*
6 *Puncheons MOLASSES,*
80 *Barrels TAR,*
50 *Barrels ROSIN,*
30 *Barrels PITCH,*
8 *Tierces VINEGAR;*
AND THEY DAILY EXPECT THE ARRIVAL OF
30 *Hhds. Muscovado and Refined SUGAR,*
100 *Bags Rough SALTPETRE,*
40 *Kegs and Casks New MUSTARD, and*
A quantity of POT-ASHES,
Which, with their present assortment of NUTMEGS, CLOVES, MACE, DYE-WOODS, KELP, Old Cork WHISKEY, &c. &c. &c. they will dispose of on the most encouraging Terms.
Waterford, October 5, 1822.

NOTICE.
THE Corporation Committee of Six will receive *PROPOSALS for LETTING the OLD CUSTOM-HOUSE and EXCHANGE, in* one or two Lots; *and, on the First Day of November next, the SWEEPING of the STREETS will be LET BY AUCTION, in* two or three Lots, *at the* Town-Hall, *at* One *o'Clock.*
ROBERT COOKE,
Secretary to the Committee.
Waterford, 5th Oct. 1822.

REPAIRS OF THE
PIERS AT PASSAGE,
AND CLEARING
THE DOCK, or HARBOUR.
PERSONS disposed to execute the above-mentioned WORKS, agreeably to a Plan and Specification to be seen at my Office, at the Custom House, are directed to forward Sealed PROPOSALS to the Right Honourable and Honourable the Commissioners *of* Customs, *Dublin.*
JAMES WALLACE, Collector.
Waterford, Oct 12, 1822.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD,
THE CUSTOM-HOUSE of ROSS, and the SURVEYOR'S and BOATMEN'S HOUSES and GROUND at CHEEKPOINT.
Proposals to be addressed to James Wallace, *Esq. Waterford. December 7, 1821.*

REAL CHELTENHAM SALTS,
Made from the Waters of the Montpelier Spas, the Property of Mr. Thompson.
THE Public are respectfully informed that Mr. Thompson has appointed Messrs. BUTLER, 34, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin, his sole Agents, for the sale of the only Genuine CHELTENHAM SALTS, the production of his Chalybeate Spas at Cheltenham. The numerous imitations that are vended, in Ireland in particular, induce Mr. Thompson to state, that there are no real Cheltenham Salts made from the Spa Water, but by himself, a fact well known to every person who has visited Cheltenham, and to caution the Public from purchasing at any other Establishment in Dublin, than Messrs. BUTLER'S, and in the Provincial Towns, from any persons excepting their *appointed* Sub-Agents.
The Crystals of Cheltenham Salts contain all the Chalybeate and other properties for which the Waters at Cheltenham are so eminently esteemed.—Price 3s. 4d., 5s., and 12s. 6d. per bottle.
The *Efflorescent* Alkaline Salts (or the Crystals in Powder) are in Bottles, at 5s. and 12s. 6d. each.
The *Efflorescent* Magnesian Salts, a sub-sulphate from Nature, combining both a pure and sulphated Magnesia in its composition, is applicable in similar Disorders as the Crystals.—Price 5s. and 12s. 6d. per bottle.
N. B.—Be careful to ask for Mr. Thompson's Cheltenham Salts.
Agents—Messrs. Butler, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin—20, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh—4, Cheapside, and 220, Regent-street, London. Sub-Agents—Messrs. Birnie, Bull, and Phelan, Waterford; Taylor, Wexford; Mullin, 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.

TO BE LET,
FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,
OR SOLD,
THE LARGE CORN STORE,
WITH A KILN,
Situate in Coffee-house-lane, *near the Exchange,*
Which belonged to the late William Strangman.
Apply to William Cherry, or John Strangman.
Waterford, 10th Mo. 17th, 1822.

TO BE LET,
For such Term as may be agreed on,
A Very eligible PROVISION and BACON CONCERN, in complete Order, and fit for immediate Work, without any Expenditure whatever, with a convenient DWELLING-HOUSE annexed, situated at Summer-Hill, in this City. Application to Thomas Nevins.
Waterford, October 7, 1822.

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS
TO BE LENT.
Apply to C. and C. S. Tandy.
Waterford, June 1, 1822.

TO BE LET,
FROM 29th SEPTEMBER NEXT,
THE HOUSE ON THE QUAY,
In which Mrs. Dudley at present resides.
Apply to JAMES KEATING.
Waterford, July 26, 1822.

KING and COMPANY
BEG TO ANNOUNCE THEIR INTENTION TO PUBLISH AN
ALMANACK
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
CALCULATED BY MR. THOMAS HOLT;
Referring generally to the Province of Munster.
THE necessity that exists for a correct Local ALMANACK, it is presumed, will not be questioned;—the perpetuation of error in the published Almanacks has been productive of much inconvenience, and has rendered them highly injurious to the interests they were intended to promote. The Improvements and Corrections now in contemplation, are
A Chronological Table of *Local*, or generally interesting events—the times of High Water, *calculated according to the theory of La Place*—the Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Sun, Moon, *and other Planets*—the Occultations of the Planets and Stars—the Aspect and Configurations of the Heavenly Bodies—a *Gardener's and Farmer's Calendar*—a List of Post Towns and noted Places in Munster *with their distances from Cork*—a more regular and systematic arrangement of the Ecclesiastical, Civil, Naval, and Military Departments—and many useful Tables not hitherto noticed in works of the kind.
It being the anxious wish of the Editor and Publisher, to produce an Annual Compendium of real value, and as a Work of Reference, any suggestion tending to this end, prior to the First of November, will meet every attention; their aim is Utility and Correctness, and they indulge a hope that these objects may, in a great measure, be attained.
Cork, Patrick-street, Sept. 20, 1822.

BRAZIL.

MANIFESTO

Of his Royal Highness the Constitutional Prince Regent and perpetual Defender of the Kingdom of Brazil, to the People of that Kingdom.

Brazilians!—The time for deceiving mankind is past. Governments which would still found their power upon the pretended ignorance of the People, or upon antiquated errors and abuses, are destined to see the colossus of their greatness fall from the fragile basis on which it had been erected. It is in consequence of not attending to this principle, that the Cortes of Lisbon have forced the provinces of the south of Brazil to throw off the yoke prepared for them. It is in consequence of being duly impressed with it, that I now see all Brazil united around me, calling upon me to defend its rights and maintain its liberty and independence. I comply, Brazilians, while I declare to you the truth. Listen to me!

The Congress of Lisbon, arrogating to itself the tyrannical right of imposing on Brazil a new compact—an article of faith, signed under a partial and prospective oath, and which could in no way involve the approval of self-destruction—has compelled us to examine the pretended titles which are set up, and to investigate the injustice of such unreasonable pretensions. This examination, which insulted reason counselled and required, has proved to the Brazilians that Portugal, in overthrowing all established forms; in changing all the ancient and respectable institutions of the Monarchy; in passing the sponge of moral oblivion over all her relations, and in re-constituting herself anew, cannot compel us to accept a dishonourable and degrading system, without violating those very principles on which she has founded her revolution and the right of changing her political institutions—without destroying those basis upon which her own rights, the inalienable rights of man, are founded, without opposing the progress of reason and justice, which has its laws in the nature of things, and never in the individual caprices of men.

The southern provinces of Brazil having, therefore, united and assumed the majestic attitude of a People recognising their right to liberty and happiness, have turned their eyes towards me, the son of their King and their friend, who, regarding in its true point of view this rich and great portion of our globe—who, knowing the talents of its inhabitants, and the immense resources of its soil, sees with pain the irregular and tyrannical course of those who so falsely and prematurely have named themselves the Fathers of the Country, and have attempted to change their character of Representatives of the People of Portugal into that of Sovereigns of all the immense Portuguese Monarchy. I have consequently considered that it would be unworthy of me, and of the great King whose son and delegate I am, to disregard the wishes of his faithful subjects, who, repressing republican desires and propensities, avoid the fascinating example of neighbouring states, and deposit in me all their hopes: in this way Royalty is preserved in the great American continent, and the rights of the august House of Braganza are acknowledged.

I have acceded to the generous and sincere wishes of this People, and have remained in Brazil, making known my firm resolution to our King, and being persuaded that this step would be to the Cortes of Lisbon the thermometer of the disposition of Brazil, of its sense of its own dignity, and of the new elevation of its sentiments. I hoped, also, that this proceeding would make the Cortes stop in the career which they had commenced, and return to the paths of justice, from which they had departed. This, reason dictated; but the giddy views of egotism stifle its voice and its precepts. The indignation of the United Provinces was then, as might be expected, roused—and in a moment, as if by magic, all their ideas and sentiments converged to one single point and to one sole end. Without the din of arms, and without the cries of anarchy, they calmly required of me that I should, as a guarantee of their precious liberty and national honour, cause the prompt installation of a general, constituent, and legislative assembly for Brazil. I was desirous to delay the period of the meeting of this assembly, in order to see whether the pride of the Cortes of Lisbon would yield to the voice of reason and justice, and to a sense of their own interest; but the order made and transmitted by them to the Portuguese Consuls, prohibiting the forwarding of arms and ammunition for Brazil, was a signal of war and an actual commencement of hostilities.

This kingdom accordingly required, that, as I had declared myself its perpetual defender, I should proceed to take the most energetic and prompt measures for its security, honour, and prosperity. If I had failed in my resolution, then would my sacred promises have been on the one hand broken; and on the other, who could have restrained the evils of anarchy, the dismemberment of those provinces, and all the furies of democracy? What violent contests would follow, between inveterate parties, between thousands of successively rising and conflicting factions? To whom would then belong the gold and the diamonds of our inexhaustible mines, those rich rivers which form the strength of our states, that prodigious fertility which is the great source of riches and prosperity? Who would reconcile so many opposing parties, who would civilize our scattered population, separated by numerous rivers as large as seas? Who would then communicate with our Indians in the centre of their impenetrable forests, or behind high and inaccessible mountains? Brazil, this fine portion of Nature's workmanship, the envy and admiration of the nations of the world, would indeed be lacerated, and the benevolent views of Providence would be defeated, at least for many years retarded.

I should be responsible for all these evils, for the blood which would be shed, for the victims which would infallibly be sacrificed to passions and to private interests. I have therefore formed my resolution—I have adopted the course which the People wished, and I have ordered the convocation of the Assembly of Brazil, in order to cement the political independence of the kingdom, without breaking the ties of Portuguese fraternity. Thus may the different parts of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarves, justly and decorously harmonize; and thus may be preserved, under one chief, two families which are separated by immense seas, and which can alone be retained in union by the bonds founded on an equality of rights and a reciprocity of interests.

Brazilians!—On your account, it is not necessary to revert to the evils to which you were subject, and which occasioned the representation made to me by the Magistracy and People of this City on the 23d of May, and gave rise to my royal decree of the 3d of June of the present year; but the respect we owe to mankind requires that we should state the reasons which led to your first proceedings, and to my conduct. The history of the acts of the Congress of Lisbon, with respect to Brazil, presents a series of unjust and unreasonable proceedings, the objects of which were to paralyze the prosperity of Brazil, to consume the vital principle of the Country, and to

" HALF-PAST ONE.—The rage in the City for speculation in foreign securities exceeds all belief. A Gentleman employed by the Contractor for the Peruvian Loan appeared to-day upon 'Change; he was immediately surrounded by at least a thousand people, eager to purchase. The Loan commenced at 80, and before 12 o'clock, had advanced to 88 and 90.

At a late hour this morning we received the *Correio do Rio de Janeiro*, of the 6th August, with a Supplement, containing a Manifesto of the Prince Regent, declaring the Independence of the Brazils. It is a document of considerable length, and we must content ourselves, therefore, at present, with merely stating its purport. The private letters from Rio are to the 13th of August.

German Papers to the 6th inst. have arrived this morning:—

" BOLOGNA, SEPT. 24.—Yesterday afternoon his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden arrived here, with his suite, and alighted at the Beauharnois Palace. This morning he has set out for the capital of Tuscany.

" The day before yesterday the equipages of his Majesty the King of Naples arrived here, and proceeded yesterday to Modena.

" FRANKFORT, OCT. 4.—Letters from Munich announce that Field-Marshal Prince Wrede has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Bavarian Army.

" VIENNA, SEPT. 28.—Her Imperial Highness the Archduchess Henrietta is doing as well as possible. The young Archduke Rudolph is likewise in perfect health."

At one o'clock yesterday a fracas took place on the Royal Exchange, between two gentlemen connected with the Foreign Security Speculations, and a great scene of confusion took place. Mr. G. accused Mr. M. of refusing to pay him a balance of £20 upon a recent bargain. Mr. M. denied the legality of the claim; words ran high, and the language used was not of the most gentlemanly description. At length there was a shout of " Turn him out;" and Mr. M. was very unceremoniously driven away. He then appealed to the surrounding persons, and stated to them that Mr. G. had no claim upon him; on the contrary, some transactions in Consols he had with Mr. G. amply liquidated all differences between them. Several gentlemen recommended him to submit it to arbitration, as those public accusations were a disgrace to all parties. Mr. G. admitted Mr. M. was a man of good property.

Letters were yesterday received from Madame Catalani, who had been engaged by Mr. Henry Harris, to perform thirty nights at the Theatre in Dublin, and afterwards by Mr. Bochsa, for the London Concerts, during Lent, stating that she had suddenly been seized with a violent fever and inflammation, that totally disabled her from coming to England, and that she must remain in Italy during the winter.

REGGIO, SEPT. 17.—The learned world has just sustained a great loss by the death of the celebrated Natural Philosopher, Mathematician, and Philologer, the Chevalier D. Giambattista Venturini, Professor Emeritus of the University of Padua, and Member of many learned Societies. He died on the 10th instant, being the last day of the 76th year of his age.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—The police of Amsterdam have discovered a gang of thieves in a very singular manner. A stranger brought a piece of fur to a furrier to make twelve caps of it, all of the same shape. The latter contrived to make thirteen caps instead of twelve, and kept the thirteenth for himself. Some days afterwards he was standing with his cap on at a stall, looking attentively at the goods, and, as was his custom, holding his hands behind him, when he felt something put in his hand, and on looking found a gold watch with chain and seals. He looked round in vain for the person who had thus surprised him, but he could see no one. He thought it his duty to inform the police, and as a reward for his zeal, was for the present put under arrest. It is said that the police had discovered that there was a society of twelve robbers, who recognised each other by these caps, and without doubt this is the reason why the honest furrier was mistaken for a member of the band.

On Saturday last, there accidentally met together, at the Castle Inn, Butchery-lane, Caterbury, eight persons, who, from their relative connexion with each other, form the following curious fact in consanguinity:—There were four sisters, five daughters, one grandmother, one grandfather, three aunts, one grand-daughter, one brother-in-law, three sisters-in-law, one son-in-law, two mothers, one father, one niece to three aunts, one uncle, two wives, and two husbands.

A PARISIAN BREAKFAST.—" I wrote you yesterday in rather a hurried way, having had a visit from a Gentleman, to invite me to meet at breakfast a Duke and several other distinguished persons. Our *dejeune* commenced with oysters, of which every one ate a dozen or a dozen and a half; all drank white wine after them. We had then in succession beefsteaks, chops, kidneys, brains (in patties), roast fowls, *sallad a volaille*, partridges (red), *aux trouffes*, and other game, white Hermitage, and Chablis, Bourdeaux (claret), Vin de Grave, Burgundy (of fair kind), ordinaire, Macon, Beaum, and Champ Bertin, red and white Champagne, brandy, tea, coffee, and liqueurs, grapes, pears, melons, pines, apples, walnuts, &c. and lastly, fourteen bowls of punch! Our host was a cuirassier, and all present had *served*, except myself, Colonels, Majors, &c."

ROBBERY OF THE IPSWICH MAIL.—The *Ipswich Journal* received this morning announces, that the banking firm of that town have " had £28,000 of their stolen property restored to them;" and adds, that there is now no doubt of the stolen notes being traced home, and the conviction of the parties thereby secured.

LORD BYRON.—Among the names of Subscribers abroad, to the suffering Irish, how comes it that Lord Byron's is the only one that seems to have been omitted? *We know* that his Lordship sent 1142 francs (about £48 sterling) to the Committee at Paris.—*Morning Paper.*

A letter from Pisa says, that Lord Byron has gone to Genoa, for the purpose of embarking for the United States of America.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17.

The London Journals of Saturday and Sunday have arrived.—No mail due.

The Right Honourable Lord GEORGE T. BERESFORD, M. P. for the County Waterford, arrived in Dublin last Sunday, and is expected shortly at Curraghmore.

Lord LISMORE has arrived in Dublin from England.

The Earl of ORMOND and family will leave Ireland in a few days, for France.

THE ARMY.—A detachment of about fifty men of the 71st regiment, lately quartered at Newtown Mount Kennedy, marched in here on Tuesday, and yesterday morning pursued their route to Fermoy, to join there the main body of their regiment, which is now on its march for that place, by another route, from Dublin, their late head quarters. The 71st expect to embark at Cove in the Spring, for North America; they will be replaced in Dublin by the 15th, from England.

We hear that the 10th Hussars are immediately expected to the quarters in the City and County of Limerick, occupied by the 3d Light Dragoons last winter, and that it is expected that the 6th Carbineers are to remove to the cantonments which they possessed lately in the Counties of Kerry and Cork.

General Lord COMBERMERE is daily expected in Dublin, to assume the command of the Forces in Ireland.

THE IRIS SMUGGLER.—The long-pending investigation into the case of this vessel's crew was resumed on Tuesday, at the Town Hall, before the City Magistrates, the Right Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart. in the Chair, when the whole were liberated for want of sufficient proof, with the exception only of Harry Vanderschriss, detained on a charge of having appeared on shore in arms, and assisted in the removal of a quantity of smuggled tobacco, as stated in the *Chronicle* of the 28th ult. The Prisoners were defended by W. H. Hassard, Esq. as their Counsel, and Charles S. Tandy, Esq. as Agent, whose professional exertions on the occasion were distinguished by uncommon ingenuity, address, and legal talent—the prosecution was conducted with great zeal and ability by Thomas Cooke, Esq. Counsel, and Messrs. Ivie and Mortimer, as Agents.

QUAY AND RIVER WATCH.—The utility of this Establishment has been proved by another instance, in addition to the many we have already recorded. On Tuesday night, about eight o'clock, a boy fell out of a boat opposite the lower end of the Coal-quay, and, from the darkness of the night, would in all probability have been drowned, but for the immediate assistance of Pat. Reardon, the watchman on that station, who caught him by the collar of his coat, and brought him safe on shore.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—On Tuesday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, the attention of the watchman employed at the Parade was called by a gentleman to a respectably dressed female, who, notwithstanding the severe inclemency of the weather, had been observed walking near the edge of the Quay. Suspicions being excited that she meditated throwing herself into the river, the watchman properly cautioned her against walking there, and requested her to withdraw, which, after some remonstrance, she did with seeming reluctance. In a short time after, however, she re-appeared on the margin of the Quay, near the Adelphi, when the watchman again disturbed her perambulations, by placing himself between her and the river, and at length peremptorily insisted on her quitting his walk, when she went away, sobbing and crying very audibly, and apparently in great agitation of mind.

CASE OF GREAT DISTRESS.—The Widow of a late respectable citizen, now far advanced in years, and who by the vicissitudes of life has been reduced from comfortable circumstances to a state of the deepest poverty and wretchedness, unable to obtain subsistence for her herself and family, unless through the kindness of a few benevolent persons who have known her in better days, is about to dispose of a set of elegant and valuable PRINTS, which are now exhibiting at Mr. JOHN FITZPATRICK's, on the Mall. To these we beg leave to invite the attention of those who have the means and the disposition to alleviate the miseries of their fellow-creatures, and who, by assisting in their disposal, on the plan proposed, will have an opportunity of obtaining a set of beautiful and valuable ornaments, and at the same time of enabling an interesting family to emerge from their distresses, by placing in their hands the means of procuring a future livelihood.

GUILD OF MERCHANTS, DUBLIN.

Monday was the Quarter-day of the Guild of Merchants. The Meeting was held at the New Hall, Wellington-quay. At one o'clock, Alderman Nugent, the Senior Master of the Guild, took the Chair. After some routine business had been disposed of, and when the business of the day was about to commence—

Alderman Nugent begged permission to read a letter which was addressed to the Master of the Guild. He stated that the letter came by post, and had been post-paid. He then read the letter. It bore the signature "Robert Vickers," was dated Newcastle, Newtown-Mount-Kennedy, and stated the writer's request of being permitted to enter his protest against the measure about to be brought forward, of granting admission to Roman Catholic Merchants into that Guild. [The reading of the letter was followed by a loud *hurra!* and clapping of hands.]

Alderman Nugent.—There has been a subject for some time before the Public, to which I would call your particular attention—I mean the subject of the Legislative Union. Gentlemen, I have ever shewn my attachment to the city of Dublin, and I think that a more ruinous system for this Country could not be devised. Mr Concannon made a speech the other day on this subject; some say that he did it for a bet, but they say so only for the purpose of throwing cold water on it; but, Gentlemen, I say that the repeal of that measure is the only thing that can restore independence and tranquillity to our Country. It is idle to talk of Tithes; the People of Ireland are the best natured People in the world; the poor peasant will share his salt and potatoes with a man, and he will afterwards way-lay and murder him; but this is in consequence of their being badly educated. I hope an Aggregate Meeting will be called on the subject of the Union. I hope the Sheriffs will call it; but if they should not, when the thing gets a little more wind, I, as a Magistrate, if I can get another to act with me, will call one for the purpose. No one can accuse me of disloyalty; I am no Orangeman; I am only a Protestant of the Realm; and I sincerely wish, Gentlemen, that the next Session of Parliament may prove auspicious. I have some Resolutions on the subject, but I will not read them. I will not do like him who voted an Address to the Lord Lieutenant, and then read the Address (which he had prepared in his pocket) as part of his speech. No, Gentleman, I will only move that a Committee of twenty-one shall be appointed to prepare Resolutions relative to the repeal of the Legislative Union.—I think we should also pass a vote of thanks to Lucius Concannon, Esq., for his speech on that subject, which was copied into most of the Dublin Papers, and for which we ought to return *them* our thanks.

Alderman Nugent's Resolution, relative to a Committee being appointed, was seconded by Mr. Roose, and being put from the Chair, was passed unanimously.

The following Gentlemen were then named on the Committee:—

Messrs. Roose, Alderman Smyth, Sutter, Pim, Browne, George Carleton, jun., Alderman Nugent, James Grattan, M. P., Henry Grattan, Newel, Sutton, Mountiford, Hay, Hickman Kearney, Green, Thorpe, James Stephens, Helton, Thomas Fox, George Carleton, sen., and Ness.

Mr. Ness.—Gentlemen, I rise to propose a Resolution for the admission of our Catholic fellow-citizens into this Guild. The law of the land says that Catholics are eligible. It is not my wish to say any thing that can irritate or awaken any party feeling. If they would be eligible professing any other Religion, are they not equally so as Catholics? But I do not claim any right that they are not entitled to; 29 years ago, eleven Catholic Merchants were admitted into this Guild. This was in the year 1793. Let us hear no more, then, of ascendancy, for ascendancy on the one hand implies degradation on the other. My object is to do away all distinction. By the admission of Catholics into your Guild you will add considerably to your own respectability.

A voice in the crowd.—I doubt it damnably!

Mr. Ness then moved the following Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Patrick:

Resolved—That, as Roman Catholics are by the law of the land eligible to be Members of this Guild, and as there is no rule or bye-law on our books to exclude them, we, therefore, in order to demonstrate our loyalty to the King, our respect for the laws, and our esteem and friendship for our fellow-citizens, do hereby declare our intention to support with our votes and interest the admission of such respectable Merchants of this City as may offer themselves, without religious distinction.

Sir A. B. King.—Mr. Chairman, prejudicial and injurious as I considered the former Resolution to be, I yet conceive this to be infinitely more so. This Resolution was brought forward at the last Quarter-day, and was then decided. We know that it is quite eligible for Catholics to be proposed; but it is a monstrous doctrine to say, that if a man ask me for a favour, I am an enemy to that man if I don't grant it. We know that the Catholics have a right to come and ask to be admitted, but you have a right to refuse them. (*Cries of "Bravo!"*) If hereafter the Catholics should come forward, when by patience and their own good conduct they may have some better claim, the time may come when the Guild may see the necessity of admitting them. But I do think that at the present moment this measure is worse than that brought forward on the subject of the Legislative Union.

Talbot Glascock, Esq.—Gentlemen, I beg leave to give my feeble voice against the Resolution which you have heard proposed. I would ask the Member who brought forward that Resolution has he been authorised to do so? I would ask him, as a man of honour, as a Merchant, and as a Member of this Guild, if he has been commissioned to bring it forward? I would say to him, that if the Catholics did bring it forward they would have employed a better messenger. [Here there was much laughter and clapping of hands, the uproar occasioned by which was considerably heightened by the loud barking of a dog. When something like order was restored, Alderman Nugent requested that whatever Gentleman owned the dog would put him out, on which Mr. Glascock interposed in favour of the dog, observing that he (Mr. Glascock) and the dog had been in consultation; to which Mr. Alderman Nugent replied—" Then, Sir, I don't begrudge you your company."]

Mr. Glascock resumed.—Gentlemen, I am at present rather enfeebled, this being the first day I left my bed, which I did to oppose this Resolution. Gentlemen, I have broken my collar bone—perhaps I should have said cracked it; but I will still raise my voice against that measure. We want no speech from that Gentleman; I am no orator, as Brutus is, but a plain, blunt man. We want not to discuss the subject of Catholic Emancipation in this Guild. The question is, whether we will admit a set of Gentlemen into this Guild, or whether we will reject them? A Gentleman sets out with a flaming oratorical speech, the very first word of which is *Catholic*, and he then tells you that he does not intend to make it a party question. If any respectable Catholic Gentleman came forward, and demanded admission into this Guild, I say that he ought to be admitted. There is Mr. Edward Moore, and Mr. Hugh O'Connor, and many respectable Catholic Gentlemen, who would not know me, but to all of whom I would be proud to be known. But, Gentlemen, I come here fearlessly to oppose the champion of Catholic Emancipation, whose next ambitious stride will be to set up as a Representative for your City.—I can compare the ambition of this man to nothing short of the Falls of Clyde. (*Loud laughter.*)—Why, in a short time more, the name of Grattan will be nothing to that of Ness! Gentlemen, if he has brought down on his head this irony, it is but what his temerity merits; he has been too busy—too full of *busy Ness*. However, when he goes home to the circle of his family, he has still one consolation—he may there say that that fool (I mean myself, Gentlemen) could not say any thing dishonourable of him. (*Great laughter.*) I fear I have provoked this ridicule; but, before I conclude, I *will* say, that if I see any Catholic dare to come into this Guild, branded with the foul name of rebel—not but that I know there are many who are strictly honourable, but, Gentlemen, there are others who are the tools and fools of demagogues.

Mr. Helton regretted that the Guild was convulsed with this question; he who brought it forward could not have entertained the slightest hope of success. He (Mr. Helton) saw in one of the Morning Papers something about a new Hall and new principles; but he would say the new Hall and old principles.

Mr. James Grattan could not conceive that they would confer either honour or emolument on the Catholics by admitting them to the Guild. The Gentleman who proposed the measure produced the names of some of the most respectable Catholic Merchants on the last day, and they were rejected; it was not necessary that he should produce them now. With respect to the measure of the Union, he (Mr. J. Grattan) had said in Parliament, and was prepared to say every where, that " disgrace and infamy would attach to the names of those who carried that measure."

Mr. Henry Grattan thought that the present was not the time for bringing forward such a Resolution—the Country was in a state of discontent—there was no safety, no peace, no security—it was impossible things could go on long as they were. He did not think it advisable to continue to serve out this dish to the public mind, which would tend only to create agitation. He would propose as an amendment a Resolution to the effect, that, in rejecting the motion, it was not intended to convey the slightest disrespect to the Catholics of this city. He would also move a vote of thanks to Hugh O'Connor, Esq., as Secretary to the Mansion house Committee.

Alderman Nugent thought that Mr. Grattan was putting the car before the horse. He (Alderman Nugent) believed Mr. O'Connor was a Catholic; the other Secretary, Mr. Singer, he supposed was a Protestant. Why not thank the two Secretaries, or the entire Committee? He (Alderman Nugent) would not be sorry to see the name of Grattan again representing the City of Dublin.

The question was here loudly called for. Mr. Grattan's amendment was not pressed; the question was then put on the original Resolution moved by Mr. Ness, which was lost by a great majority, if we may judge from the deafening thunder of the *Noes*.

Loud clapping followed the announcement from the Chair of the Resolution having been lost.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Grattan was then moved as an original Resolution; it passed unanimously.

Mr. Ness here stated that he had been authorised by nineteen Catholic Gentlemen to move the Resolution which he had proposed.

Mr. Henry Grattan then moved a Resolution of thanks to the Mansion-house Committee, which passed unanimously.

The Meeting then adjourned *sine die.*

ORANGE BOVEN.

Lord O'Neill came up to town last week, from the midst of pressing and important business, for the purpose of presiding at a Grand Orange Lodge in Dublin. Personal concerns gave way to what his Lordship considered his public duty.—The Court was formed, and the proposition of decorating the Statue on the 4th November next taken into consideration. Master Ellis, it is said, deprecated the measure, and even opposed it.—So did Sir George Hill, who assures us he is no longer an Orangeman. The Postmaster-General, however, succeeded against the two other Placemen, and finally it was resolved to dress OLD GLENCOE.

If the decoration could cause rents to be paid, or preserve Gentlemen their estates, it would be a thing explainable. It appears to us, we confess, that it will neither accomplish the one thing nor the other, for which we are, as we ought to be, sincerely grieved. It is true, it will annoy the Papists, insult the Lord Lieutenant, and violate the King's Injunction. What then? An omission of the ceremony would indicate that the Orangemen were no longer masters of the destinies of the Country. It would shew that their importance was on the wane, if they did not evince their contempt for the King's Government to its very beard.

Yet one would think that the awful state of the Country ought to induce those worthy Placemen to pause. Even *they* are convinced that that state is as unparalleled as it is tremendous. A union of all interests, it is acknowledged, is necessary to save it from a convulsion. A union of all is necessary to devise the means of bringing us thro' such difficulties as the Country never yet was placed in. It is, we believe, the wish of Government—it is, we know, common sense, to conciliate all ranks, to array around the person of the King all his subjects by a common principle of Loyalty and Patriotism. One party in the state rejects the principles of such an union, and the Leaders of that Party, be it always remembered, consist to a man of Placemen and Pensioners.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

MR. OWEN'S PLAN.

There was a preliminary Meeting of Mr. Owen's Friends on Monday. We regret we have not space this day to detail the particulars. Mr. Owen perhaps is right in attributing the misfortunes of this Country, in some respects, to over production and want of employment.—But there are *other* causes. We sincerely hope that his plan, or any plan, could obviate or remove these. At all events, this most philanthropic and excellent individual deserves all the encouragement which, we doubt not, he will receive. Let us judge, by actual experiment, whether his principles are applicable to the state of Society in Ireland. And we have reason to believe that a fair trial will be given.—*Ibid.*

OUTRAGES.

On Friday night, a haggard, containing four stacks of corn, belonging to a man named Lang, was set on fire within half a mile of Doneraile, but by the prompt attendance and exertions of Major Carter's efficient police the flames were extinguished, with the loss of only one stack.—*Cork Constitution.*

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.—On Thursday night last, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, as the Rev. B. Williamson was returning from Mallow to his residence at Dromore, he was fired at by some person from behind the ditch that bounds the road near Mr. Goold's garden, and nearly opposite to Mr. Lombard's porter's lodge. Immediately on hearing the shot he dismounted, and proceeded to the spot from whence he supposed it was fired, but, from its contiguity to a number of roads, the ruffian was enabled to make his escape. Mr. Williamson's boy, who was close behind him, heard the ball pass. It is a matter worthy of remark, that in this case of intended assassination there was nothing whatever connected with tithes, and the character of that Gentleman is borne testimony to by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, as most mild and conciliatory. That he is not deficient in personal courage, his immediate attempt to discover the offender is a sufficiently strong proof.—*Ibid.*

It is with great satisfaction we state, that on an investigation of the sanguinary occurrence which took place on the 29th ultimo, on the bog road, near Castle Connell, the policemen were dismissed the service by order of the Chief Magistrate, Captain Drought. It appeared clearly that they were the aggressors, that they were drunk, and brought the quarrel on themselves. The decision, impartiality, and justice manifested by the worthy Police Magistrate on the occasion does equal credit to his head and to his heart—an equal and impartial distribution of justice is all that is necessary to tranquillize our unfortunate country. Captain Drought's judgment, unwarped as it is by party prejudices, or local attachments, or politics, clearly discerns the path of public duty; and, faithful to the trust reposed in him by our illustrious and patriotic Viceroy, he benevolently and fearlessly dispenses justice in equal measure to all.—*Limerick Telegraph.*

Our neighbourhood hitherto exhibited a surface whose peaceful serenity was only ruffled by temporary gusts of outrage; but now, we are sorry to find, (since the last outrage which we recorded is so very quickly followed by the present,) that the acts of those disorderly spirits which infests it are assuming a tone and complexion which portend very alarming consequences. On the night of Sunday last the house of West-park, in the parish of Drum, county of Roscommon, within a mile of this town, was set on fire, and the interior of it consumed. The only cause to which we can trace this atrocity is—that this tenement was designed for a police station, and was undergoing some necessary repairs for that purpose.—*Athlone Herald.*

On the night following, as Thomas M'Naghten, Esq., proprietor of the above house, was seated at dinner, with some Gentlemen, the windows of the room in which they dined were suddenly attacked, and broken by a volley of stones and other missiles; and some of the company narrowly escaped being seriously injured.—*Ibid.*

On the night of Tuesday last, the dwelling-house of Mr. Joseph Hicks, in the parish of Kilglass, was set on fire, together with two stacks of corn in the haggard, by some malicious incendiaries. The house, however, is only consumed in part—but the corn fell a prey to the flames.—*Ibid.*

A few nights since, the orchard of George Longworth, Esq., of Cragan, in the county of Westmeath, within a mile of this town, was broken into by some miscreants, who, after beating the gardener, and threatening to take his life by shooting him, plundered it of a quantity of its finest fruit.—*Ibid.*

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The price of Butter has been rather unsteady for the last two days. On Tuesday, it opened at 81s. for firsts, declined to 80s. generally, afterwards to 79s. and closed at 78s. Yesterday, first qualities obtained 80s. in the early part of the day, but again declined to 79s. Weighed at the Crane on Tuesday, 356—yesterday, 315 firkins.

Wheat has partially recovered from the late depression: yesterday, there was but a very small quantity, at market—ordinary and middling qualities were at 14s. to 15s. 6d.—good, 15s. to 16s. 3d.—and prime samples might be considered worth 3d. to 6d. over. Oats brisk at 8s. 3d. to 8s. 4d. for fair parcels—8s. 6d. for prime heavy samples. Barley steady at 8s. to 9s. 6d. for shipping—and 10s. 6d. to 11s. for malting qualities.

Bacon Pigs, 25s. to 26s. per cwt. for those under 2 cwt.—23s. to 24s. for heavier weights.—Scalded, 17s. to 24s. No change in other articles.

Price of Butter at Cork on Tuesday.

To the Merchants, 76s. 72s. 6[illegible]s. 62s. 54s.
To the Country, 64s. 60s. 54s. 50s. 42s.

MARRIAGES.

Yesterday, in Carrick-on-Suir, Wm. Connolly, of this City, Esq. M. D. to Miss Rogers, of the above Town.

On Wednesday week, at St. James's Church, London, Viscount Mandeville, to Miss Sparrow, daughter of Lady O. Sparrow.

On Sunday evening last, in Kilkenny, Mr. John Power, of New Ross, County Wexford, Merchant, to Miss Shaw, eldest daughter of Mr. John Shaw, of King-street, Architect and Timber Merchant.

On Monday morning last, at Ballinakill, in the Queen's County, Mr. Matthew Dunne, of High-street, in Kilkenny, Hardware Merchant, to Miss Comerford, of Ballinakill.

At St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, on Thursday last, Oliver Crawford, M. D. T. C. D., of Dublin, to Julia Maria, daughter of the late Samuel Wachope, Esq. of Demerara.

On the 14th ult. at Springfield, Philip Molloy, Esq. to Mary Anne, second daughter of Morough O'Brien Butler, of Bansagh, in the Co. Tipperary, Esq. and grand niece to the late Lord Dunboyne.

DEATHS.

On Monday last, 14th instant, in the 61st year of his age, the Very Rev. Dr. Coleman, P. P. of Lismore and Ballyduff, and V. F. of that district. His last illness was peculiarly severe and protracted, but, true to his profession and character, and to the example of his crucified master, borne with an uncomplaining submission. Like the early founders of his religion, his character was simple and sincere—unaffectedly pious and charitable—but unbending in his principles, though inoffensive in his manners, and truly apostolic in his morals. The pious demeanour of his early life soon attracted the notice of the Right Rev. Dr. Egan, (the immediate predecessor of Dr. Hussey and accomplished Prelate of this Diocess,) who sent him to Nantz, and on his return took him to the bosom of his own society, as a gifted and pious companion and useful labourer in the vineyard of Salvation. In this situation he continued, till fullness of time and of virtue richly qualified him for the high and arduous mission of Lismore, in the faithful performance of which he persevered till death, cherishing no object of ambition but that of being useful to his fellow-creatures. He was a polite and eloquent Scholar, and a well-informed Divine; and few men have gone out of life with a stronger title to the blessings of immortality.—" If thou wilt walk clean and upright, He will presently awake unto thee, and will make the dwelling of thy justice peaceable."

On Thursday evening, 10th instant, in Upper Baker-street, London, sincerely regretted, Lieutenant-General Winter, late Commandant of his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces at Chatham.

Yesterday morning, in Queen-street, Mrs. Margaret Holmes, aged 78.

On Sunday morning, in Ely-place, aged 24, Lady Anne Jocelyn, only sister of the Earl of Roden.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

The Treasurer acknowledges to have received:

BOXES.

	s.	d.
Mr. Courtenay's	9	2
Mr. William Power's		9½
Mr. Hobson's	1	2
Newtown School	6	0
J. Waring's		11½
Weekly Subscriptions	2	1½

The Steward acknowledges to have received:

Sept. 14th. From a Subscriber, one oat bin. 19th. From Mr. Jacob Scroder, one do. Oct 1st. From Mr. Joshua Strangman, one do. 3d. From the Mayor's-office, five four-penny loaves, and 3 two-penny loaves. 5th. From Mrs. Wm. Palmer, two quarters of veal; from the Shambles, 22lbs. of beef. 7th. From Mrs. Daly, a quantity of broth and bread; from Mrs. Fleury, some cabbage. 12th. From the Shambles, 24lbs. of meat. 14th. From Meade Hobson, Esq. some pot-herbs. 15th. From the Recorder, a quantity of parsnips, carrots, and cabbage; from Mrs. Daly, a quantity of broth and bread. 16th. From Mrs. Sheppard, 14 yards of baize.

From the Cart, from the 30th September to 16th October, 2 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lb.

The Rev. Henry Bolton, Treasurer to the Building Committee of the Protestant Orphan School, acknowledges to have received, from

	£	s.	d.
Rev. R. J. Hobson	1	0	0
John Congreve, Esq. per Mr. E. Roberts	2	5	6
A Friend, per Rev. Mr. Price	2	0	0

SHIP NEWS.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.

DUBLIN, Oct. 14.—Yesterday morning, the *Endeavour*, M'Carthy, of and bound to Belfast, out about six weeks from St. Andrew's, after experiencing much severe weather, in attempting to put into the port of Dublin, struck on the North Bull, about the hour of ten in the morning.—The wind blew hard, but during the whole day no assistance was obtained which could render the vessel the least service; the life-boat from Clontarf came on board, and we have heard complaints of the inefficacy of her crew, of which the following melancholy fact may afford some evidence:—An old man, named James Murray, we believe above 70, long known in Clontarf, remained in the life-boat whilst the others went on board the *Endeavour*; the sea was so rough that his situation was perilous—a rope was thrown out to hoist him on board, but, by some mischance, it slipped, and got about the old man's neck at the moment they were hauling him on board—he was strangled! the body was taken on board, but the old man was dead! Several valuable articles were put from the vessel into the life-boat, she filled with water; the articles, trunks, &c. having floated out of the boat, were lost. The vessel remained all night on the Bull; fortunately, the violence of the wind abated considerably, and there is hope she will be got off without much damage. The crew of the life-boat, as well as of the *Endeavour*, came ashore in the ship's boats.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, OCT. 16.

ARRIVED,

15th—Isabella, Cooper, Wick, herrings; Concord, Limbery, Newport, coals.

16th—Ardent, Jenkins, Newport, coals; Eliza, Davis, Swansea, do.

SAILED,

14th—Mary, Davis—and Providence, Williams, Bristol, wheat, oats, and flour; Aurora, Beck, (from Ross,) Arundahl, ballast.

15th—None.

16th—Liberty, Tubb—Linnet, Jones—and Robert and Mary, Atwool, before mentioned, all of which had put back yesterday.

Wind N. past 7 morning.

ARRIVALS FROM WATERFORD.—At Liverpool—Ocean, [illegible]; Macbeth—Leonidas, Lovering—and Minna, Price. At Bristol—7th, Expedition, Stacey; 8th, Good In[illegible], Barnard—and Friends, Phillips.

Cleared at London, for Waterford, 10th, Arinn, Gray ([illegible] clearance).

Arrived at Bristol, 8th, from Dungarvon, Victory, Cashman—[illegible] on Youghal, Hazard, Pullman.

TO BE LET,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

OR SOLD,

THE LARGE CORN STORE,

WITH A KILN,

Situate in COFFEE-HOUSE-LANE, *near the Exchange,*

Which belonged to the late WILLIAM STRANGMAN.

Apply to WILLIAM CURREY, or JOHN STRANGMAN.

Waterford, 10th Mo. 17th, 1822.

WANTED,

A COMPETENT PERSON

TO ACT AS

CLERK AND BOOK-KEEPER

In a Merchant's Counting House.

Apply to the PRINTER.

Waterford, Oct. 17, 1822.

WINES FOR SALE.

H. A. BAYLY

WILL SELL BY AUCTION,

ON TUESDAY, THE 22d INSTANT,

AT HIS STORES IN BEAU STREET,

One Pipe MADEIRA WINE,

One do. PORT,

Ten Hhds. CAPE MADEIRA,

Just imported, per *Hibernia*, from London, which, being a Consignment, will be disposed of on reasonable Terms, as will be expressed at Sale.

FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.

Waterford, 16th October, 1822.

AUCTION OF

NORWAY TIMBER AND DEALS.

JOHN KEILY AND SON

WILL SELL BY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, *the 24th instant,*

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

THE CARGO OF THE AURORA,

CHRISTIAN BECK, MASTER,

Now landed—of excellent quality.

TERMS AT SALE.

New Ross, Oct. 16, 1822.

FEMALE EDUCATION,

KILKENNY.

MRS. L. ANDERSON

BEGS to apprise her Friends and the Public, that she has made arrangements for the Reception of BOARDERS, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, and also of a select number of DAY PUPILS.

The Plan of Instruction which she has adopted comprehends every Useful and Ornamental Branch of FEMALE EDUCATION, according to the most approved Methods.

Mrs. ANDERSON hopes, by her attention to the Health, Morals, and Comfort of her Pupils, and her unremitting diligence in using every means that can facilitate the progress of their Education, to merit the Patronage she solicits.

Terms for BOARDERS and DAY SCHOLARS will, on inquiry, be found as moderate as justice to the Pupils will admit.

Kilkenny, Oct. 14, 1822.

In the Matter of SAMUEL NEWPORT,

A BANKRUPT.

THE DIVIDENDS remaining unpaid on this Estate will be paid on every 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, Oct. 10, 1822.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 137.

Custom-House, Dublin, 3d Oct. 1822.

SIR,

S. R. LUSHINGTON, Esq. Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, having by his Letter of the 30th ultimo stated, that their Lordships having had under their consideration the Board's representation of the 14th, transmitting an account of seized Tobacco for the half year ended the 5th July, 1822, with the amount of rewards paid and the expenses thereon; he is commanded to acquaint the Board that, adverting to the state of the market for Tobacco, and to the expediency of keeping the Dealers well supplied with the articles in question, in order to prevent the demand for smuggled Tobacco during the ensuing winter, it appears to their Lordships desirable to dispose of that which is now in store; that in order, however, to interfere as little as possible with the Tobacco trade, their Lordships are of opinion that such sales should be confined to Importers of Tobacco, and that the purchasers should have permission to Bond the same in the Warehouses, paying the Duty as it is taken out for Home Consumption; in fact that such Tobacco should, when sold, be exactly in the same situation as if it had been that day regularly imported by the Merchant who makes the purchase; and that their Lordships desire the Board will accordingly call on the Importers of Tobacco for tenders for any quantity they may wish, and sell as much as may be required to the best bidders in proper allotments, taking care as much as possible to avoid giving any individual a monopoly, reporting the result to the Treasury Board, and transmitting an account of the quantity unsold.

The Board acquaint you of the foregoing for your information and guidance accordingly; and they direct you to give Public Notice to the Importers of Tobacco at your Port, that the Board will receive tenders for any quantity of the Tobacco under seizure there, agreeable to their Lordships' order, which tenders or proposals you are to transmit to the Board, and which are to contain the several quantities offered for, and prices to be given by each individual so proposing; tenders to be sent to the Board sealed up, and endorsed, " Tenders for Tobacco," on or before the First Day of November, upon which Day they will be opened.

By Order of the Commissioners,

C. J. A. MACLEAN.

JAMES WALLACE, Esq.
Collector of Waterford and Ross.

DEVONSHIRE ARMS INN,

LISMORE.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, consisting of a Capital HOUSE, situate in the Town of LISMORE, with every requisite OFFICE, necessary for carrying on a respectable Inn, is TO BE LET, and immediate possession can be given of the same.

Any Person wishing to embark in an established Concern of the above description, who possesses Capital and Respectability, will find the Terms worthy of his attention.

Application to be made to W. S. CURREY, Esq. Lismore Castle, from whom further particulars may be known.

Oct. 12, 1822.

REPAIRS OF THE

PIERS AT PASSAGE,

AND CLEARING

THE DOCK, OR HARBOUR.

PERSONS disposed to execute the above-mentioned WORKS, agreeably to a Plan and Specification to be seen at my Office, at the Custom House, are directed to forward Sealed PROPOSALS to the Right Honourable and Honourable the COMMISSIONERS *of* CUSTOMS, *Dublin.*

JAMES WALLACE, Collector.

Waterford, Oct. 12, 1822.

JOHN HARRIS and THOMAS MEAGHER, jun. Esqrs. Assignees of SAMUEL NEWPORT, a Bankrupt, Plaintiffs; The Right Honourable Sir JOHN NEWPORT, Bart. and Others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in this Cause, bearing date the 25th day of May last, I do hereby require the several Separate Creditors of WM. NEWPORT, Esq. late of the City of Waterford, Banker, deceased, to come in and prove their Debts before me at my Chambers, on the King's Inns' Quay, Dublin, on or before the 1st Day of November next, otherwise they will be precluded from the Benefit of the said Decree.—Dated this 4th Day of September, 1822.

THOMAS ELLIS.

TANDYS and IVIE, Plaintiffs' Solicitors,
No. 10, Talbot-street, Dublin.

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. Newbery'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. Newbery 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; Ferguson, Cork; Guerin, Limerick, &c.—of whom may be had every Genuine Patent-Medicine.