Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,859. TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1816. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

NOTICE.

SUCH Persons as are willing to contract for supplying the Leper Hospital with MEAT for the ensuing Three Months, are desired to send their Proposals, addressed to CORNELIUS HENRY BOLTON, Esq. the Master of the Hospital, to Mr. JAMES CHAMBERS, at the Hospital, on or before Saturday, the 13th inst.

Waterford, January 6, 1816.

HERRINGS.

A SMALL CARGO OF
HERRINGS, IN BARRELS,
JUST ARRIVED TO THOMAS JACOB,
AND NOW ON SALE.

Waterford, 1st Mo. 6th, 1816.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE AND LIFE ASSOCIATION,
ESTABLISHED 1797:
CHIEF OFFICE FOR IRELAND,
2, *CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.*

TRUSTEES.

The Duke of Somerset,	Rt. Hon. Lord Saltoun,
The Duke of Argyle,	Lord Vis. Althorpe, M. P.
Earl Craven,	Lord Vis. Barnard, M. P.

&c. &c. &c.

FIRE.

A Saving of 50 per cent. by insuring at this Office.

LIFE.

The rates for the whole of Life are 10 per cent. lower than those demanded by other offices.

MR. D. C. ROOSE, ACTING MEMBER.
Mr. MAURICE FARRELL,
Agent for Waterford.

☞ Policies falling due on the 25th will expire in 15 Days—Persons removing to this Office will be at no expense, but become entitled to the exclusive Advantages of this Association.

The Honourable FREDERICK PONSONBY, *Plaintiff;* The Right Honourable JOHN, Baron PONSONBY, and others, *Defendants.*

PURSUANT to a Decree of His Majesty's High Court of Chancery of Ireland, made in this Cause, bearing date the 13th day of March, 1815, I will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of January next, at the Hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers, on the Inns Quay, Dublin, SET UP AND SELL TO THE HIGHEST AND BEST BIDDER—

ALL THAT AND THOSE the Towns and Lands of Aghavin, otherwise Aghavine, otherwise the Two Aghavines, with their sub-denominations, called Ballybenning, Curraghleigh, and Gurtavelly, otherwise Gortavaddy, the Towns and Lands of Bryades, Ballymorreneen, Coolcloghtiany, otherwise Coolcoghlanagh, Cornveagh, otherwise Cornaveigh, Gortkorkeran, otherwise Gortcorcrany, otherwise Gortcorcrane, Garrajames, otherwise Garrajames, East Barnageehy, Kilnatorah, Ballyvarrig, otherwise Ballyvarrageightra, Buollycolman, otherwise Ballycolman, Drohanbegg, Drissanmore, otherwise Drisshane, and Mullarys—all situate in the Barony of Imokilly and County of Cork—being the unsettled Estate of the Right Honourable WILLIAM BRABAZON Baron PONSONBY, deceased, in the Pleadings mentioned, or a competent part thereof, for the purposes in the said Decree mentioned.

ALSO,

ALL THAT AND THOSE, the Towns and Lands of Barnevedane, Knocknagippa, otherwise Knocknegippah, otherwise Knockmoncleagh, Ballydonnel, otherwise Ballydaniel, Ballyglavine, and Clasheel—all situate in the same Barony and County—being part of the settled Estate of the said late Baron, or a competent part thereof, for the purposes in said Decree so mentioned. The said several Towns Lands and Premises, being part and parcel of the Seigniory, Barony, and Manor of Inchiquin, in the County of Cork. Dated this 23d day of December, 1815.

STEUART KING

N. B. The above-mentioned Lands are situated near to the Town of Youghal, and will be sold together or in Divisions, as may be most advantageous and agreeable to Purchasers.

For Rentals and further Particulars, apply to the Rev. BARTHOLOMEW PACK, Youghal, or Mr. FISHER, the Plaintiff's Solicitor, York-Street, Dublin.

December 25.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was last week 31s. 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 5 2	0 7 7	0 10 3
Two-Penny,	0 10 4	0 15 6	1 4 6
Four-Penny,	1 5 1	1 15 6	2 9 1
Six-Penny,	1 15 0	2 15 5	3 13 6

☞ 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 every Saturday, before Twelve o'clock, of Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Act of Parliament for regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law.

Jan. 8. HARRY ALCOCK, *Mayor.*

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,

SEVERAL HOUSES, together with about FIVE ACRES of GROUND attached thereto, adjoining the River, at GLASS HOUSE, in the County of Kilkenny.

ALSO, TO BE SOLD,

About 1000 TREES, consisting of ASH, ELM, and BEECH, in the Marsh grove of DRUMDOWNEY.

Apply to PATRICK LATTEN, Esq. John's Hill, Waterford. January 4, 1815.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,
FOR THREE LIVES,
Either in the Whole, or in Divisions,
THE LANDS OF ISLAND KEAN,
AS HERETOFORE ADVERTISED.

☞ *No Promise of Preference of the Whole, or any Part of the above Lands, has been given.*

December 28, 1815.

TOBACCO.

ARRIVED this day, per the *Ariel*, from Virginia, 153 Hhds. of TOBACCO, of the very best Quality, which will be immediately landed and offered for Sale by

JOHN ALLEN AND SON.

Waterford, December 13, 1815.

TO BE SOLD,

BELVIDERE LODGE, the residence of Sir W. VACHELL, beautifully situated on the Bank of the *River Suir*, and within Ten Minutes' Walk of the City of Waterford, on the Road to Dunmore.

Application to be made to Mr. O'BRIEN, in *Christ Church Yard.* December 28, 1815.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT,
For such Time and on such Terms as may be agreed upon,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of CHRISTENDOM, a most desirable Residence, containing 23 Acres of choice Meadow Land, beautifully situated, commanding delightful Prospects, and not a Mile from the City of Waterford. Proposals (in writing only) will be received by the Rev. JOSEPH C. HEY.

N. B. The HOUSE, OFFICES, and GARDEN, will be let, with any Quantity of the GROUND required.

August 5, 1815.

THE REAL JAPAN BLACKING,

MADE BY
DAY AND MARTIN,
NO. 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

THIS inestimable Composition, with half the usual Labour, produces a most brilliant Jet black, fully equal to the highest Japan Varnish; affords peculiar Nourishment to the Leather; will not soil the finest Linen; is perfectly free from any unpleasant Smell, and will retain its Virtues in any Climate.

Sold Retail by the principal Grocers, Boot Makers, Oil Men, and Perfumers, in the United Kingdom.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—JAN. 8.

Butter, first Quality,		0s. 0d.	per Cwt
——— second,		0s. 0d.	per Cwt
——— third,		0s. 0d.	per Cwt
Tallow (rendered)	94s.	98s. 0d.	per Cwt
Lard (flake)	50s. 0d.	52s. 0d.	per Cwt
—— (casks, rendered)	54s. 0d.	56s. 0d.	per Cwt
Singed Pigs,	23s. 9d.	24s. 0d.	per Cwt
Scalded ditto,	18s. 3d.	21s. 6d.	per Cwt
Beef,	20s. 0d.	25s. 0d.	per Cwt
Oatmeal,	10s. 6d.	11s. 0d.	per Cwt
Flour, first Quality,	—s. d.	—s. d.	per Bag
—— second,	33s. 0d.	36s. 0d.	per Bag
—— third,	20s. 0d.	26s. 9d.	per Bag
—— fourth,	14s. 0d.	16s. 9d.	per Bag
Wheat,	23s. 0d.	25s. 0d.	per Barrel
Barley,	8s. 0d.	9s. 0d.	per Barrel
Oats (common)	7s. 6d.	00s. 0d.	per Barrel
—— (potatoe)	8s. 6d.	00s. 0d.	per Barrel
Malt,	34s. 0d.	36s. 0d.	per Barrel
Coals,	4s. 0d.	4s. 6d.	per Barrel
Tallow (rough),	8s. 0d.	8s. 6d.	per Stone
Potatoes (new),	3d.	to 4d.	per Stone
Beef (quarters),	2½d.	3½d.	per lb.
Beef (joints),	3d.	4d.	per lb.
Mutton (quarters),	4 d.	5 d.	per lb.
Mutton (joints),	4½d.	5½d.	per lb.
Pork,	2½d.	3d.	per lb.
Butter,	20d.	24d.	per lb.
Train Oil,		£38 0s.	per Ton.
Whiskey,	10s. 4d.	10s. 9d.	per Gal.

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday.

274 Barrels Wheat,	Averaging	£1 4s. 5 d.
1462 ——— Oats,		0 8s. 3 d.
67 ——— Barley,		0 8s. 5 d.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 5.

	From s.	From d.	To s.	To d.	M Price s.	M Price d.
562 Wheat per Bar 20 Stone	22	0	32	0	27	8
6360 Flour, per Cwt	0	0	26	0	0	0
552 Bere, per Bar	10	0	11	0	10	8
1646 Barley, per Bar	10	0	16	6	11	5
4524 Oats, per Bar	8	0	13	0	9	11
718 Oatmeal, per Cwt	9	0	16	0	10	11
0 Peas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sold to Bakers only.						
44 Barrels of Wheat	28	0	31	0	28	4½
4250 Cwt. of Flour	13	0	26	0	19	0

Average Price of Wheat & Flour 40s. 8d. per Sack.

Sales of Flour 6869; Receipts......10607 — 1st, from 25s. 0d. to 26s. 0d.; 2d, from 13s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.; 3d, from 6s. 0d. to 12s. 0d.

TO BREWERS.

A BREWER of considerable Experience, and of unexceptionable Character, who has for many Years conducted that Department, is now ready to engage with any respectable Establishment on liberal Terms. Any Communication directed to A. B. (post paid) at the Office of this Paper, will be attended to; the most satisfactory and respectable Reference can be given. Dec. 20, 1815.

THE BUILDING GROUND near CLONMEL, and CONCERNS in JOHN STREET, in this City, the Property of WILLIAM NEWPORT, Esq. still remain unlet. Waterford, July 1, 1815.

TO BE LET,

A LOT OF GROUND FOR BUILDING,
IN JOHN STREET.

☞ Apply to FRANCIS DRAPER, Newtown.

May 20, 1815.

BACON AND PROVISION STORES.

TO BE LET, and entered upon immediately, for any Term of Years that may be agreed upon, the extensive CONCERNS of Mr. PETER ROE, of Carrick-on-Suir, attached to which is a neat and comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, with a well enclosed YARD and FLOWER-GARDEN. All the Utensils and Fixtures requisite for the Business are in perfect repair. These Concerns are likewise well calculated for a Distillery, which change could be effected at a trifling expense. The Ground attached to them comprises 1½ Acre, one half of which is nearly occupied by the Buildings.

Application to JOHN WOGAN, jun. Esq. Carrick-on-Suir, who will close with a solvent Tenant.

The Concerns may be viewed by application at the Dwelling House. March 6, 1815.

AMERICAN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON CITY, DEC. 5.—This day, at twelve o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress the following Message by Mr. Todd, his Secretary:—

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives.

I have the satisfaction, on our present Meeting, of being able to communicate to you the successful termination of the war which had been commenced against the United States by the Regency of Algiers. The squadron in advance on that service, under Commodore Decatur, lost not a moment, after its arrival in the Mediterranean, in seeking the naval force of the enemy, then cruising in that sea, and succeeded in capturing two of his ships, one of them the principal ship, commanded by the Algerine Admiral. The high character of the American Commander was brilliantly sustained on the occasion, who brought his own ship into close action with that of his adversary's, as was the accustomed gallantry of all the officers and men actually engaged. Having prepared the way by this demonstration of American skill and prowess, he hastened to the port of Algiers, where Peace was promptly yielded to his victorious force. In the terms stipulated, the rights and honour of the United States were particularly consulted by a perpetual relinquishment, on the part of the Dey, of all pretensions to tribute from them. The impressions which have thus been made, strengthened, as they will have been, by the subsequent transactions with the Regencies of Tunis and Tripoli, by the appearance of the larger force which followed under Commodore Bainbridge, the chief in command of the Expedition, and by the judicious precautionary arrangements left by him in that quarter, afford a reasonable prospect of future security, for the valuable portion of our commerce which passes within reach of the Barbary cruisers.

It is another source of satisfaction, that the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain has been succeeded by a Convention on the subject of Commerce, concluded by the Plenipotentiaries of the two Countries. In this result, a disposition is manifested on the part of that Nation, corresponding with the disposition of the United States, which, it may be hoped, will be improved into liberal arrangements on other subjects, on which the Parties have mutual interests, or which might endanger their future harmony. Congress will decide on the expediency of promoting such a sequel, by giving effect to the measure of confining the American navigation to American seamen—a measure which, at the same time that it might have that conciliatory tendency, would have the further advantage of increasing the independence of our navigation, and the resources for our maritime defence.

In conformity with the Articles of the Treaty of Ghent relating to the Indians, as well with a view to the tranquillity of our western and northern frontiers, measures were taken to establish an immediate Peace with the several tribes who had been engaged in hostilities against the United States.—Such of them as were invited to Detroit acceded readily to a renewal of the former Treaties of Friendship. Of the other tribes, who were invited to a station on the Mississippi, the greater number have also accepted the Peace offered to them. The residue, consisting of the more distant tribes, remain to be brought over by further explanations, or by such other means as may be adapted to the dispositions they may finally disclose. The Indian tribes within, and bordering on our southern frontier, whom a cruel War on their part had compelled us to chastise into a Peace, have latterly shewn a restlessness, which has called for preparatory measures for repressing it, and for protecting the Commissioners engaged in carrying the terms of the Peace into execution.

The execution of the Act for fixing the Military Peace Establishment has been attended with difficulties, which, even now, can only be overcome by legislative aid. The selection of Officers; the payment and discharge of the troops enlisted for the war; the payment of the retained troops, and their re-union from detached and distant stations; the collection and security of the public property, in the quarter-master, commissary, and ordnance departments; and the constant medical assistance required in hospitals and garrisons, rendered a complete execution of the Act impracticable on the 1st of May, the period more immediately contemplated. As soon, however, as circumstances would permit, and as far as it has been practicable, consistently with the public interests, the reduction of the army has been accomplished; but the appropriations for its pay, and for the other branches of its military service, having proved inadequate, the earliest attention to that subject will be necessary; and the expediency of continuing upon the peace establishment the Staff Officers who have hitherto been provisionally retained is also recommended to the consideration of Congress.

In the performance of the executive duty, upon this occasion, there has not been wanting a just sensibility to the merits of the American army during the late war; but the obvious policy and design in fixing an efficient military peace establishment did not afford an opportunity to distinguish the aged and infirm, on account of their past services; nor the wounded and disabled, on account of their present sufferings. The extent of the reduction, indeed, unavoidably involved the exclusion of many meritorious officers of every rank from the service of their Country; and so equal as well as so numerous were the claims to attention, that a decision by the standard of comparative merit could seldom be attained. Judged, however, in candour, by a general standard of positive merit, the army register will, it is believed, do honour to the establishment; while the case of those officers, whose names are not included in it, devolves, with the strongest interest, upon the legislative authority, for such provision as shall be deemed the best calculated to give support and solace to the veteran and invalid; to display the beneficence as well as the justice of the Government; and to inspire a martial zeal for the public service upon every future emergency.

Although the embarrassments arising from the want of an uniform national currency have not been diminished since the adjournment of Congress, great satisfaction has been derived in contemplating the revival of the public credit, and the efficiency of the public resources. The receipts into the Treasury from the various branches of Revenue, during the nine months ending on the 30th of September last, have been estimated at 12,500,000 dollars; the issues of Treasury Notes of every denomination, in that period, amounted to the sum of 14,000,000 dollars; and there was also obtained upon loan, during the same period, a sum of 9,000,000 dollars; of which the sum of 6,000,000 dollars was subscribed in cash, and the sum of 3,000,000 dollars in Treasury Notes. With these means, added to the sum of 1,500,000 dollars, being the balance of money in the Treasury on the 1st of January, there has been paid, between the 1st of January and the 1st of October, on account of the appropriations of the preceding and the present year, (exclusively of the amount of the Treasury Notes subscribed to the Loan, and the amount redeemed in the payment of duties and taxes,) the aggregate sum of 33,500,000 dollars, leaving a balance then in the Treasury, estimated at the sum of 3,000,000 dollars. Independent, however, of the arrearages due for military services and supplies, it is presumed, that a further sum of 5,000,000 dollars, including the interests on the Public Debt, payable on the 1st of January next, will be demanded at the Treasury, to complete the expenditure of the present year, and for which the existing Ways and Means will sufficiently provide.

The National Debt, as it was ascertained on the 1st of October last, amounted in the whole to the sum of 120,000,000 dollars, consisting of the unredeemed balance of the debt contracted before the late war, (thirty-nine millions of dollars,) the amount of the funded debt contracted in consequence of the war, (64,000,000 dollars,) and the amount of the unfunded and floating debt (including the various issues of Treasury Notes, 17,000,000 dollars,) which is in a gradual course of payment. There will, probably, be some addition to the Public Debt, upon the liquidation of various claims which are depending; and a conciliatory disposition on the part of Congress may lead honourably and advantageously to an equitable arrangement of the militia expenses incurred by the several states, without the previous sanction or authority of the Govern-

TO WALTER SCOTT, ESQ.
On his various Poetical Productions.

WALTER SCOTT!—WALTER SCOTT!
How hard is his lot,
Who is doomed to read over thy rhymes?
Such goblins!—such frights!
Such sieges!—such fights!
Such customs!—such manners!—such times!

Then comes Waterloo
With a *hollou holloo!*
Of legions disabled and slain!
But you, not content
With the blood they have spent,
Will *mangle* them over again.

Ah! teaze our good folks
No more with this *hoax*,
Which JOHN BULL in a *doze* could not see,
But now broad awake,
This *tax* will not take—
He's determined to live, Sir, SCOTT *free*.

JAMAICA.

GRAND COURT, SPANISH TOWN, OCT. 16.

Trial of Lieutenant Richard Brown and Captain Nolan, of the 101st Regiment, Ensign W. J. Godfrey, 5th West India Regiment, and Dr. Frederick Whiteley, 101st Regiment, for killing Lieut. Thomas Mackglashan, of the 101st Regiment, in a duel.

The indictment was read by the Clerk of the Court, charging Lieutenant Brown with feloniously and wilfully mortally wounding, by firing a loaded pistol at Lieutenant Mackglashan, of the 101st Regt. on the 17th day of Sept. last, of which wound he afterwards died. The indictment then further charged the remaining Prisoners with aiding and abetting the said Lieutenant Brown in the duel. They all pleaded *Not Guilty.*

John M'Nalty, of the 101st Regiment, was the first witness called.—Knows Lieut. Brown, Dr. Whitely, and Capt. Nolan: saw them on the 17th of September; knew Lieut. Mackglashan; was on the Race Course on the 17th; saw Lieut. Mackglashan, also Lieut. Brown and a gentleman with him: they went in chaises two and two; after they met, both fired one shot; second time both were wounded—Lieut. Mackglashan right through the belly; did not fall till witness got hold of him; Capt. Nolan had hold of him first; saw Lieut. Brown fire the shot which mortally wounded the deceased, whose shot wounded Lieut. Brown in the arm; was close enough to see exactly what was going on; at the end of the first shot, Capt. Nolan proposed they should make it up; he said Lieutenant Mackglashan was a man of family, and that they should therefore make it up, and let it stop there; this was proposed to the strange gentleman who was Lieutenant Brown's second; as witness went up, on his being wounded, Lieut. Mackglashan asked if he had wounded Lieutenant Brown? witness said, "yes, in the arm." "I wish," said the other, "it had been through his heart, and I should have died easy." He then said, he wished he had received the wound at the battle of Waterloo.

Dr. Whitely had retired to the rear; he could not see how far; was there just before the affair, and returned to Lieut. Brown, when the duel was finished; had no conversation during the duel; shortly before there was a discourse with Dr. Whitely and Captain Nolan.

In his cross-examination he said Lieut. Mackglashan and Capt. Nolan were on the ground first: saw several pistols flashed off, but could not say by whom; after which, Lieut. Brown's pistol flashing, Lieut. Mackglashan said, while loading one, give him another pistol, and not keep them there all day; on which Ensign Godfrey went to the chaise and brought out another, and loaded and gave it to Lieut. Brown; Dr. Whitely was not on the ground during the duel; Capt. Nolan wished to make it up after the first fire, but could not hear what was said after between the parties; the affair took place about five o'clock in the evening; after the proposal was made by Capt. Nolan to make it up, Lieut. Mackglashan said, "go on, go on, and give Brown another pistol, and not keep us here all day," asking, at the same time, if one was loaded for himself; Capt. Nolan gave the word to fire both times.

Mr. John Jacobs was next examined.—Was on the Race Course on the 17th September; heard there was to be a duel, and went there in consequence; saw Lieut. Mackglashan after he had received the wound, who said he wished he had received it at Waterloo rather than there—he asked if Brown was wounded, to which he was answered in the affirmative; several persons were present, among them Drs. Walker and Whiteley; the latter said to Brown, who was in a chaise, "don't go without me," and jumped into the chaise, when they drove off.

Dr. Walker, 60th regiment, examined.—Went to the ground immediately after Lieut. Mackglashan received his wound; saw the Prisoners at the bar there; attended Lieut. Mackglashan in his medical capacity; the ball went through the body; the wound was in its nature mortal, and was certain he died in consequence of it, about four o'clock the following morning.

Dr. Clare deposed, that he attended Lieut. Mackglashan after he had been wounded, but the wound had already been bound up, and conceived it would have given him unnecessary pain to open it; examined the wound after his decease, and had no doubt it occasioned his death.

Lieut. Andrew Dillon said he saw Lieut. Mackglashan after he was wounded; expressed himself conscious it was mortal; thinks he said he received it from Lieutenant Brown; expressed himself that he had received it in consequence of keeping bad society; Captain Nolan was absent during the greater part of the week previous.

Ensign Slater.—Saw Lieuts. Mackglashan and Brown on the Parade on the 16th, the latter came up and offered to pull Lieut. Mackglashan by the nose, and called him a liar, rascal, and scoundrel; the men were all on the Parade on duty, and the circumstance might have been seen by many of them; saw Dr. Whiteley on the morning of the 17th firing at a mark; Lieut. Brown was with him; this was after the insult on the Parade, and previous to the duel, about nine o'clock the same morning.

Here the case, on the part of the Crown, closed, when Counsellor Burge, for the Prisoners, opened the defence:—He lamented that he could not have the benefit of evidence of part of the Prisoners, who alone could speak to the actual circumstances which took place on the ground; he should, however, adduce the best evidence he could, and called the following witnesses:—

Ensign Barrow.—Knows Ensign Godfrey; came to town on the 17th September; was with him when Lieut. Brown came in and said he had received a challenge from Lieut. Mackglashan. [Here Mr. Attorney-General objected to the declaration of one of the Prisoners being received in evidence. Mr. Burge cited a precedent—"The King *v.* Captain Spalding." Mr. Attorney-General spoke in reply, deprecating Counsel putting leading questions into the mouths of the witnesses. The Bench decided that the Counsel might ask what was the nature of the conversation generally which passed with witness and Lieut. Brown.] Witness did not hear any conversation with respect to the intended duel; Ensign Godfrey mentioned Brown's having received a challenge; this was on Sunday, the 17th, about three o'clock *p. m.*; Ensign Godfrey had been with witness all the morning, as was also Dr. Whiteley.

Ensign Barrow cross-examined.—Ensign Godfrey took second breakfast with witness on Sunday, the 17th; Lieut. Brown called in, and, after some conversation, he related to Ensign Godfrey that he had received a challenge from Lieut. Mackglashan, and asked him to go out with him.

Mr. Clarke was at Ensign Barrow's when Lieutenant Brown came in, who said he was to meet Lieut. Mackglashan at four o'clock.

Here the evidence closed, and Mr. Burge addressed the Court and Jury on behalf of Dr. Whiteley, Ensign Godfrey, and Lieut. Brown. He adverted to the evidence necessary to convict persons of the crime laid to the charge of the Prisoners; that to prove them guilty, malice prepense must be clearly shewn; that the mind of the party must not have been under the influence of passion, and the law wisely provided a mitigated punishment for persons acting under such emotions.

Mr. Hinchliffe addressed the Jury in behalf of Capt. Nolan.

Mr. Attorney-General followed in reply, answering the various arguments of the Counsel for the Prisoners. He stated that the deceased had received an indignity beyond human nature to bear; that consequently, as a young and rising officer, he was compelled to send the challenge, and it was for the other, after giving so great an insult, to have stepped forward, to have offered reparation, and prevent the spilling of blood. He called upon the Jury to do their duty, and concluded a very able address, by reminding them of the words of that able and upright Judge, Lord Hale—"When I remember I owe mercy to the Prisoner, let me not forget that I owe mercy to my country."

The Chief Justice summed up the evidence, and the Jury retired for a quarter of an hour, and returned with a verdict of *Not Guilty.*

In the Madras Government Gazette of the 1st July, we find the proclamation issued by M. Bouvet de Lozier and M. Marchant, Chief Military and Civil French Authorities, on taking possession of the Island of Bourbon in the name of Louis the XVIIIth; the principal contents of which are as follow:—The municipal laws and various departments of the civil administration of the island were provisionally kept in force. The trade in Blacks was to be instantly renewed with all its antient privileges. A general but mild system of taxation was announced; and a new organisation of the Law Tribunals promised, in lieu of those established during the existence of the English Government, which were pronounced to be annulled. The changes in the laws regulating the navigation to and from the island were numerous and important. With the exception of vessels actually in the roads of the island, which were to be allowed to unlade and reload on payment of the same duties to which they would have been liable, had the English Government continued to exist—all foreign vessels, including English, were in future to be excluded from importing into the island articles of general trade, and to be confined to the supply of salt fish, cattle, rice, and other articles, which the French commerce could not yield in sufficient quantity. They were in like manner prohibited from exporting coffee, cotton, indigo, spices, and all goods called colonial, save in cases of exception. To prevent evasion of these regulations, no vessel would be henceforth allowed to navigate under French colours, without procuring deeds of naturalization. We regret to observe, that great activity had been displayed in making preparations for the renewal of the slave trade. To this proclamation is tacked a report to the French Chamber of Deputies of the 19th November last, from the Commission of Petitions upon the Isles of France and Bourbon. As this report brings to light some of the wickedest acts which ever disgraced the annals of the most corrupt nation, and is extremely characteristic of the want of good faith apparent in all the transactions of Bonaparte's administration, we shall be excused for giving a short abstract of it. It appears, that, in order to insure the uninterrupted course of public business, the Government of the Mauritius had been vested by the Minister of Foreign Affairs with a power of raising by loan from the colonists such sums as were deemed necessary for defraying the expenses of the colonial establishment; for which sums he was authorised to give bills of exchange at a good premium on the mother country. Accordingly, from 1807 to 1810, various sums, amounting in the whole to 425,000 dollars, were advanced in this way. In consequence of an alleged extravagance in the premium advanced on the earlier sums, the Government at home, with much difficulty, agreed to make good the principal. To avoid all possibility of any charge of extortion in future, the colonists came to a resolution to charge no premium on the next loan, and accordingly granted 125,000 dollars gratuitously in 1809, on which they obtained letters of credit at par. By some accident, these letters were not received in Paris until the beginning of 1812, at which time the capture of the island by the English was known to the French Government. The Minister of the Marine took advantage of this circumstance to cheat and defraud the unfortunate colonists by a measure equally impudent and iniquitous. On the 12th of February he issued a decree, by which all letters of credit, drawn by the Paymaster of the Isle of France after 1810, were annulled. Nothing could be more frivolous than the pretext for this enactment; or more unjust than the refusal of payment of a just debt, merely on the plea, that the lenders had, subsequently to making the loan, the misfortune to fall into a state of captivity. We believe M. Decres to have been the author of this outrage, which is hardly paralleled by any of the infamous impositions practised by him about that period.

Letters from Egypt, of the 25th July, state, that his Highness Mahommed Ali, the reigning Viceroy, who had undertaken personally the late expedition against the Wahabee Arabs, as well for the purpose of recovering the Holy Cities as for removing the obstacles which these marauders continually opposed to every channel of trade and commerce, both by land and sea, has at length terminated it with complete success. After driving them from Mecca, Medina, and the ports along the coasts of the Red Sea, taking possession of their great inland capital, Tarabe, &c. the strong hold on which they chiefly depended, he has effected their total defeat, by pursuing them to the remotest confines of their widely extended territory. Having thus secured the means of re-opening the long accustomed channels of commerce, he returns to his capital, from whence he has been absent nearly two years, to consolidate the advantages he has thus obtained, and devote his attention to the improvement of those ample resources with which his country abounds.

We understand that Sir Sidney Smith, as the institutor and President of the Association of Christian Knights, voluntarily enrolled for the purpose of putting an end to the atrocious and degrading outrages of the piratical States of Barbary, has appointed General Carrol his Lieutenant and managing Director for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with full powers and instructions to forward the general design by all practicable means. We understand further, that representations and entreaties have been sent from the central office of this new Crusade to all the Ministers now in London from the Courts of the Christian Powers of the Mediterranean, and of all those whose flags are insulted, their properties plundered, and their subjects carried into slavery, by these sanguinary and abominable infidels, urging them in the strongest terms to press for the sanction and support of the British Cabinet to the plan and expedition proposed for the extermination of the nuisance. It is apprehended that the British Government, like that of America, satisfied with the exemption of its own flag from the atrocious visitation, will leave those who suffer under it to seek their own relief. But at least it will be open to British subjects, as well as to all other Christians, to lend their aid to this war, in which every motive of generous and civilized gallantry is combined with the zeal and enthusiasm of religion, and to co-operate in it either by personal service, or by pecuniary contribution; in this last-mentioned shape, and by their prayers, even women and children may aid the pious object.

From a careful calculation which has recently been made, it is asserted that goods, to the enormous amount of 15 millions sterling, have been sent from Great Britain to the United States of America, since the re-opening of the intercourse between the two countries. The returns from America to this country must amount to nearly two-thirds of that sum. This is far beyond the extent of our trade to the whole Continent of Europe.

No circumstance has hitherto so strongly confirmed the importance of throwing a rope from a mortar for the relief of persons driven on a lee shore, as that of the Leipsic brig, that grounded on the bar at Yarmouth, on the night of Tuesday, the 6th ult. and which lay considerably more than a cable length from the pier head. The crew, consisting of ten persons, were obliged to take to the tops, to prevent being swept away, where, had not this happy method been resorted to, they would inevitably have perished, because it was not until Saturday that any boat could have communication with the ship; in this period it would have been impossible for the crew to exist, as the weather was severe beyond example. Praise is due to Lieut. C. Woodyer, R. N. for his exertions on this, as well as on a former similar occasion. One hundred and sixteen persons have been now saved by this method.

COMMERCIAL.

Shipments of Spirits, Teas, Tobacco, or Snuff, in small packages, in a neutral port, for the purpose of conveying to another neutral port in British boats or vessels (other than ships or square-rigged vessels).—Several seizures of spirits shipped in Holland having lately been made under the 45th Geo. 3d, cap. 121, which Act extends its heavy penalties to 100 leagues from the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland—we beg leave to caution our subscribers against such shipments in British vessels of the description alluded to, and to annex an extract from the Act for their information.

"That from and after the passing of this Act (the 12th of July, 1805), if any vessel or boat coming from foreign parts, and belonging wholly or in part to his Majesty's subjects, or whereof one half of the persons on board shall be subjects of his Majesty, (other and except any ship or square-rigged vessel,) shall be found in any part of the British or Irish channel, or elsewhere on the high seas, within one hundred leagues of any part of the coasts of Great Britain or Ireland, or shall be discovered to have been within the said limits, having on board any foreign brandy, rum, geneva, or other foreign spirits, in cask or package of less size or contents than sixty gallons, (except only for the use of the seamen belonging to and on board, not exceeding two gallons for each seaman,) or any tea exceeding six pounds in the whole, or any tobacco or snuff in any cask or package whatever, containing less than four hundred and fifty pounds weight, (except loose tobacco for the use of the seamen on board such vessel or boat, not exceeding five pounds weight of tobacco for each seaman, and except such tea or *manufactured* tobacco or snuff as shall have been duly shipped for exportation, as merchandise, on board such vessel or boat from some port or place in Ireland,) then, not only all such foreign brandy, rum, geneva, or other spirits, and all such tea, tobacco, or snuff, together with the casks and packages containing the same, but also every such vessel or boat, together with all the furniture, guns, ammunition, tackle, or apparel thereof, shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of his Majesty's navy or marines, or of the customs or excise.

"And be it further enacted—That in case any vessel or boat, not coming from foreign parts, shall on the high seas take on board out of any ship, or vessel, or boat coming from foreign parts, any foreign brandy, rum, geneva, or other spirits, in cask or package of less size and content than as aforesaid, or any tea whatever, or any tobacco, or snuff, in any less quantity than as aforesaid, every such vessel or boat shall be deemed and considered to be a vessel or boat coming from foreign parts, within the meaning of this Act; and not only all such foreign brandy, rum, geneva, or other spirits, and all such tea, tobacco, or snuff, together with the casks or packages containing the same, but also every such vessel or boat, with her guns, &c. shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized by any officer or officers as aforesaid."

We have the pleasure to announce, that a day mail coach is to commence running between Belfast and Dublin, on Saturday, the 6th of this month. The communication with the North of Ireland, and with Scotland, will be much expedited by this arrangement; and the gentlemen of the post-office well deserve the gratitude of the Public, for their assiduous attention to the interests of the country, in this and other instances; for nothing is more important to commercial industry than the expeditious conveyance of the merchant's correspondence.—The following circular from the general post-office states the fact, and explains the nature of the arrangement.

General Post-Office, December 26th, 1815.

It being intended that a Day Mail Coach shall commence running between Dublin and Belfast, on Saturday, the 6th of next month, to depart from Dublin immediately after the arrival of the inland mails each morning, and to reach Dublin with the Northern and Scotch letters at such an hour each evening as will admit of the correspondence being assorted and despatched by the mail coaches—the Deputy Post-masters are desired from henceforward to make up the letters which may be put into their offices, for the undermentioned towns, in a *separate parcel*, so that the officers of this office may, without delay, be able to distinguish them. By command, EDWARD S. LEES.

Balbriggan, Drogheda, Dundalk, Newry, Lisburn, Belfast.

WEXFORD, JAN. 1.—On the morning of the 25th ult. (Christmas day), a number of people had collected at the house of one Doyle, of Mawbeg, near Enniscorthy, for the purpose of spending the time in devotion. The room being too small to accommodate the whole, the Priest (who is brother to Mr. Doyle, and lives with him,) and his congregation withdrew to a barn, and while they were engaged in the solemn duties of religion, some persons entered the dwelling-house, and robbed it of 300 guineas in gold, and Bank of Ireland Notes to the amount of £100.

On Friday, Bridget Reilly, Thomas Reilly, and Michael Reilly, charged on the oaths of David Doyle, John Doyle, and Philip Keating, with having aided and assisted in the above robbery, were lodged in the county gaol.

Yesterday Mathew Furlong, of Belgrove, was committed to gaol by Thomas Richards, Esq. charged, on oath, with having altered and forged a ticket, given him by the Store-keeper of Leared and Co. for two barrels four stone of barley, to twelve barrels four stone, with intent to defraud said Leared and Co.

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay

ment of the United States: but, when it is considered, that the new as well as the old portion of the debt has been contracted in the assertion of the national rights and independence—and when it is recollected, that the public expenditures, not being exclusively bestowed upon subjects of a transient nature, will long be visible in the number and equipments of the American Navy, in the military works for the defence of our harbours and our frontiers, and the supplies of our arsenals and magazines, the amount will bear a gratifying comparison with the objects which have been attained, as well as with the resources of the Country.

The arrangement of the finances, with a view to the receipts and expenditures of a permanent peace establishment, will necessarily enter into the deliberations of Congress during the present session. It is true, that the improved condition of the public revenue will not only afford the means of maintaining the faith of the Government with its creditors inviolate, and of prosecuting successfully measures of the most liberal policy, but will also justify an immediate alleviation of the burdens imposed by the necessities of the war. It is, however, essential to every modification of the finances, that the benefits of an uniform national currency should be restored to the community. The absence of the precious metals will, it is believed, be a temporary evil—but until they can be again rendered the general medium of exchange, it devolves on the wisdom of Congress to provide a substitute, which shall equally engage the confidence and accommodate the wants of the Citizens throughout the Union. If the operation of the States Bank cannot produce this result, the probable operation of the National Bank will merit serious consideration; and, if neither of these expedients be deemed effectual, it may become necessary to ascertain the terms upon which the notes of the Government (no longer required as an instrument of credit) shall be issued, upon motives of general policy, as a common medium of circulation. Notwithstanding the security for future repose, which the United States ought to find in their love of Peace, and their constant respect for the rights of other nations, the character of the times particularly inculcates the lesson, that, whether to prevent or repel danger, we ought not to be unprepared for it. This consideration will sufficiently recommend to Congress a liberal provision for the immediate extension, and gradual completion, of the works of defence, both fixed and floating, on our guarding frontier; and an adequate provision for maritime our inland frontier against dangers to which certain portions of it may continue to be exposed.

As an improvement on our Military Establishment, it will deserve the consideration of Congress, whether a corps of Invalids might not be so organized and employed as at once to aid in the support of meritorious individuals, excluded by age or infirmities from the existing establishment, and to preserve to the Public the benefit of their stationary services, and of their exemplary discipline. I recommend, also, an enlargement of the Military Academy, already established, and the establishment of others in other sections of the Union.—And I cannot press too much on the attention of Congress such a classification and organization of the Militia as will most effectually render it the safeguard of a free State. If experience has shewn, in the late splendid achievements of the Militia, the value of this resource for the public defence, it has shewn, also, the importance of that skill in the use of arms, and that familiarity with the essential rules of discipline, which cannot be expected from the regulations now in force.

With this subject is intimately connected the necessity of accommodating the laws in every respect to the great object of enabling the political authority of the Union to employ promptly and effectually the physical power of the Union, in the cases designated by the Constitution.

The signal services which have been rendered by our navy, and the capacities it has developed for successful co-operation in the national defence, will give to that portion of the public force its full value in the eyes of Congress, at an epoch which calls for the constant vigilance of all Governments.

To preserve the ships now in a sound state; to complete those already contemplated; to provide amply the unperishable materials for prompt augmentations, and improve the existing arrangements into more advantageous establishments for the construction, the repairs, and the security of vessels of war, is dictated by the soundest policy.

In adjusting the duties on imports to the object of revenue, the influence of the tariff on manufactures will necessarily present itself for consideration.—However wise the theory may be, which leaves to the sagacity and interest of individuals the application of their industry and resources, there are in this, as in other cases, exceptions to the general rule. Besides the condition which the theory itself implies, of a reciprocal adoption by other nations, experience teaches, that so many circumstances must occur in introducing and maturing manufacturing establishments, especially of the more complicated kinds, that a country may remain long without them, although sufficiently advanced, and in some respects even peculiarly fitted for carrying them on with success. Under circumstances giving a powerful impulse to manufacturing industry, it has made among us a progress, and exhibited an efficacy, which justify a belief, that, with a protection not more than is due to the enterprizing citizens, whose interests are now at stake, it will become, at an early day, not only safe against occasional competitions from abroad, but a source of domestic wealth, and even of external commerce. In selecting the branches more especially entitled to the public patronage, a preference is obviously claimed by such as will relieve the United States from a dependance on foreign supplies, ever subject to casual failures, for articles necessary for the public defence, or connected with the primary wants of individuals.—It will be an additional recommendation of particular manufactures, where the materials for them are extensively drawn from our agriculture, and consequently impart and ensure to that great fund of national prosperity and independence, an encouragement which cannot fail to be rewarded.

Among the means of advancing the public interest, the occasion is a proper one for recalling the attention of Congress to the great importance of establishing throughout our country the roads and canals which can best be executed under the national authority. No objects within the circle of political economy so richly repay the expense bestowed on them; there are none, the utility of which is more universally ascertained and acknowledged; none that do more honour to the government, whose wise and enlarged patriotism duly appreciates them.—Nor is there any country which presents a field where nature invites more the art of man to complete her own work for his accommodation and benefit. These considerations are strengthened, moreover, by the political effect of these facilities for intercommunication in bringing and binding more closely together the various parts of our extended confederacy. Whilst the States individually, with a laudable enterprize and emulation, avail themselves of their local advantages, by new roads, by navigable canals, and by improving the streams susceptible of navigation, the general government is the more urged to similar undertakings, requiring a national jurisdiction, and national means, by the prospect of thus systematically completing so inestimable a work. And it is a happy reflection, that any defect of constitutional authority, which may be encountered, can be supplied in a mode which the Constitution itself has providently pointed out.

The present is a favourable season also for bringing again into view the establishment of a national seminary of learning within the District of Columbia, and with means drawn from the propriety therein, subject to the authority of the general government. Such an institution claims the patronage of Congress, as a monument of their solicitude for the advancement of knowledge, without which the blessings of liberty cannot be fully enjoyed, or long preserved—as a model instructive in the formation of other seminaries—as a nursery of enlightened preceptors—as a central resort of youth and genius from every part of their country, diffusing on their return examples of those national feelings, those liberal sentiments, and those congenial manners, which contribute to cement our union and strength, the great political fabric of which that is the formation.

In closing this communication, I ought not to repress a sensibility, in which you will unite, to the happy lot of our country, and to the goodness of a superintending Providence, to which we are indebted for it. Whilst other portions of mankind are labouring under the distresses of war, or struggling with adversity in other forms, the United States are in the tranquil enjoyment of prosperous and honourable peace. In reviewing the scenes through which it has been attained, we can rejoice in the proofs given, that our political institutions, founded in human rights, and framed for their preservation, are equal to the severest trials of war, as well as adapted to the ordinary periods of repose. As fruits of this experience, and of the reputation acquired by the American arms, on the land and on the water, the nation finds itself possessed of a growing respect abroad, and of a just confidence in itself, which are among the best pledges for its peaceful career. Under other aspects of our country, the strongest features of it's flourishing condition are seen in a population rapidly increasing on a territory as productive as it is extensive; in a general industry, and fertile ingenuity, which find their ample rewards; and in an affluent revenue, which admits a reduction of the public burdens, without withdrawing a means of sustaining the public credit, of gradually discharging the public debt, of providing for the necessary defensive and precautionary establishments, and of patronizing, in every authorized mode, undertakings conducive to the aggregate wealth and individual comfort of our citizens.

It remains for the guardians of the public welfare to persevere in that justice and good will towards other nations, which invite a return of these sentiments towards the United States; to cherish institutions which guarantee their safety, and their liberties, civil and religious; and to combine with a liberal system of foreign commerce an improvement of the natural advantages, and a protection and extension of the independent resources of our highly favoured and happy country.

In all measures having such objects, my faithful co-operation will be afforded.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Dec. 5, 1815.

FIRES.

The house of Powis, near Stirling, the property of Edward Alexander, Esq. was burnt to the ground on Wednesday week.

Tuesday se'nnight, Pinkie House, famous in song, and the seat of Sir John Hope, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, was nearly destroyed by fire. Some of the rafters communicating with the chimney took fire, about five in the evening; it was soon discovered, and happily got under without much damage.

ALARMING FIRE.—Last Sunday week, the inhabitants of Finsbury-square were thrown into the utmost consternation, in consequence of a fire which broke out at the house of Mr. Mitchel, broker and appraiser, in Crown-street, corner of the square, and which burned with such rapidity, that the family experienced the utmost difficulty to escape with their lives. It was at first discovered by one of the servant maids, who got up at 7 o'clock, and finding the lower part of the house full of smoke, she informed her fellow-servant, who instantly alarmed her master and mistress, then took two of the children down stairs with her; but when she came into the passage, a flame came right against her, and, very probably, she could not proceed any farther, only one of the children, most providentially, pointed out the street door to her, when they escaped. Mr. Mitchel was also coming down stairs with two more of the children under his arm, but was prevented by the flames, which were ascending up to the first floor: he returned up again, and happily succeeded in getting out at the garret window. After he left the children at a neighbouring house, he returned, and succeeded in getting Mrs. Mitchel and the rest of the family out at the same place; they had scarcely quitted the room, when the floor fell in with a dreadful crash, and the flames then burst out at every aperture; and in about half an hour the whole of the premises, consisting of a shop and dwelling-house, with a large warehouse behind, full of goods, were consumed; the adjoining house also sustained great injury, and would have met the same fate, but for the laudable exertions of the firemen. It is supposed, that this calamity was wilfully occasioned: one person is in custody on suspicion.

DREADFUL FIRE AT CANTERBURY.—About a quarter past two in the morning of Sunday week, a fire was discovered in the house of Mr. John Goddard, shoemaker, opposite the Butter Market, Burgate street, Canterbury, which in a very short space afterwards was completely enveloped in flames; and, by five o'clock, such was the fury of the devouring element, that the internal part was wholly consumed, with every article of the furniture and stock in trade; and, agonizing to add, with the loss of the lives of Mr. Goddard and his eldest son (William), a lad thirteen years of age, whose bodies, in a mutilated state, were, about nine in the morning, dug out of the ruins. From the concurring testimony of the neighbours, it appears that, about the time above mentioned, they were alarmed by Mr. Goddard's voice and the cry of "fire," and on proceeding to the house, perceived him with his son at the window of the first floor, imploring and calling for a ladder, or "else they should be suffocated;" but, before that or any other assistance could be afforded to them, they had disappeared, and were seen no more!

The shop door was then forced, and the internal part, with the stair-case, appeared a body of fire, the flames of which shortly after burst out through the door-way. Previous to this, Mrs. Goddard, with four younger children (one an infant), and the maid servant, effected their escape through a trap-door on the top of the house, into the adjoining one of Mr Powell, having been directed so to do by her husband, who with his son had left her for the purpose of obtaining his books, but it is conjectured they were prevented from following her by the rapidity of the flames, or the effect of the smoke.

The dead hour at which this disastrous event occurred prevented so prompt an assistance as could have been wished, but as soon as the alarm was spread, the engines were brought to the spot, and but for most extraordinary judgment and almost super-human exertions, the house of Mr. Samuel Powell, hosier, which adjoined on the one side, and that of Mr. Stephen Couchman, grocer, on the other, with other buildings constructed of wood and filled with combustible articles in the rere, would have been involved in a general conflagration, the extent of which, from the confined situation of other adjacent buildings, it is dreadful to contemplate.

A Coroner's Inquest was taken on the remains of the unfortunate victims, and a verdict returned of—Death by suffocation, occasioned by fire.—The houses and property, both of Mr. Powell and Mr. Couchman, it is satisfactory to learn, are fully insured; the stock and furniture of Mr. Goddard were also insured, but it is feared not sufficiently ample to cover the loss, much less to afford the means of present support for his afflicted widow and children. The Jury, contemplating her misfortune, unanimously gave up for her benefit the pecuniary compensation due to them for their attendance, with a hope that it would be but the commencement of a more munificent aid, which we doubt not will be gratefully accepted at the Banks and Libraries.

Nothing certain is known as to the cause of this distressful calamity; but it is conjectured, and the conjecture is most probable, that it arose from a large fire which had been made on the preceding evening, in a small room adjoining the shop, the chimney of which, the smallness of its aperture would not admit of being swept.

The hapless youth who has thus fallen an early sacrifice, was to depart for France on the following day, having previously been at Dover, with that intention, but had returned, the wind and weather being adverse.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3.

The Flanders Mail, which arrived last night, has brought accounts corroborating the statement in private letters of the arrival of Lavalette at Brussels. He did not remain there, however, more than an hour, but continued his route for Germany. Bavaria is supposed to be his destination. Madame Lavalette is a relation, first cousin we believe, of Eugene Beauharnois.

Two Dutch Mails arrived this morning. They inform us of the movements of the foreign troops to take those positions which they are to occupy in the Northern part of France. The cautionary fortresses have not yet been given up, but were expected to be within a few days.

We have Boston Papers to the 7th of last month. The Indian war occupies the public attention, and it is evident, that it is viewed with considerable alarm. Fort Jackson is said to have been taken by the Indians. Several of the papers have inserted a report, that the American sloop Epervier had been sunk by a British 74, having refused to show her papers, &c. The report was too ridiculous to be believed even in America; and all the late dated Papers either mention it as a circumstance not to be credited, or omit it altogether.

National Intelligencers arrived this morning to the 3d instant. The only fact of interest contained in them is a Proclamation from Governor Cass, encouraging the inhabitants on the frontiers of Canada to repel by force any attempts of the English to apprehend the person, on the American territory, charged with the murder of an Indian; as it is deemed contrary to law for Great Britain to interfere in this case. We are enabled to contradict the report of the Indians having taken Fort Jackson. On the contrary, it appears by the following article, that all apprehension of war is at an end:

From the Berkshire Star of December.

"The latest information respecting the Creek Indians is, that in the last week of October they made no opposition to the running of the line by the Commissioners, who expected to finish that work in about six weeks. The Indians had entirely disappeared, and the Commissioners apprehended no danger from them."

A strange circumstance, it appears, has happened, which strongly proves the generosity of our Ministers in their late transactions with the United States. One clause of the Commercial Treaty was an equalization of duties, on which we have been acting in our ports, whilst the old countervailing duties have been in force against our shipping in American ones. It turns out, in fact, that Mr. Madison had no powers vested in him to suspend the old laws on this subject, and the Senate has not been convened for the purpose of conferring them. Could Ministers have been ignorant of this circumstance, when they resolved to act upon their part of the stipulation; or did they exact no guarantee from Mr. Adams to secure a reciprocity? Now it is calculated that, from Liverpool alone, within a short interval, 16 millions sterling of property have been shipped to the United States; if so, the Treaty will there begin to operate when all the spur of shipments is over, and, in the meantime, we have been making them a present of millions, to the great disadvantage of our merchants. In order that this point may be cleared up, we hope that in the ensuing Session of Parliament some Member will move for an account of the tonnage and produce received from the United States in ports of Great Britain, since Aug. 26, and amounts shipped there. An immense sum of difference will be the result.

The wind having come round from the Eastward yesterday morning, the Transports with the 2d battalion 30th Regiment, and the 2d Garrison Battalion, have sailed from Dover for Ireland.

Yesterday, a further part of the 6th Dragoons, some of the 1st Royal Dragoons, and the 2d Battalion 35th Regiment, landed at Dover from Calais.

The 90th Regiment, which came over from France on Monday to Dover, is to go to Plymouth.

Tuesday se'nnight, the 73d Regiment marched into Rochester, on their route to Colchester, having lately returned from France, and on the following morning they proceeded on their route.

Thursday the 33d Regiment halted in Chatham; they are also from France, on the same line of march as the 73d, which they pursued on Friday morning.

Friday afternoon arrived in Chatham and Rochester, the gallant remains of the 92d Regiment, or Gordon Highlanders. This Regiment suffered very severely at the battle of Waterloo, before the commencement of which they mustered 700 rank and file, and such was the slaughter of this valiant corps, that, after the action, they had not 200 effectives remaining, and between 20 and 30 Officers were either killed or wounded. They marched on Saturday morning for Colchester.

Saturday also arrived in Chatham and Rochester, the remains of the invincible 42d, likewise from France; the left wing of this Regiment, with the baggage, after being quartered, for the purpose of refreshment, for a few hours, marched again at a late hour the same night for Gravesend, where they were joined on Sunday morning by the right wing; they then crossed the River to the Essex coast, and continued their route for Colchester.

BRIGHTON, JAN. 2.—Yesterday afternoon, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent inspected the 10th Hussars in the spacious Riding house at the Pavilion. The regiment consisted of four troops, commanded by Captain Bromley, as senior Officer present. The Prince was accompanied by General Sir B. Bloomfield, General Bolton, and a retinue of Noblemen. Each troop entered separately, to afford his Royal Highness a better opportunity of examining the state and discipline of the regiment, which occupied some time. When the four troops were formed, it must have been gratifying to the feelings of the officers, as well as to the men, to hear their illustrious Colonel express his pleasure at their good conduct and discipline, the excellent state of their accoutrements, and the condition of their horses.

Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9.

The new Amnesty Bill, or the Amendments to the former Bill, no matter what the name, has experienced almost universal reprobation throughout the British Empire. Even the *Courier* says—"We do not approve of the amended Law of Amnesty." It is impossible, that it should be otherwise. The proposed Law, framed by ignorance, or contrived by design, is so vague and yet so comprehensive in it's intended enactments, as to subject to a furious vengeance every opponent of the BOURBON Family, and who is there in France who has not been directly or indirectly in hostility against them? Punishment may have been necessary, but this sweeping system is as unjust as it is unwise. It is brought forward, too, in an unconstitutional manner, for it is neither the project of the KING, nor of his Ministers, but of a party who have exalted themselves above the Throne, and who seem to brood only on purposes of revenge. A solemn pledge was given by the KING, that no other persons should be prosecuted for their conduct as connected with the return of BONAPARTE, except those individuals who were specially named in the Ordinance of the 24th of July. The Lists were filled, and closed, and nothing remained, but to adopt such measures as were necessary to carry that Ordinance into execution. The Ordinance itself may have been good, or it may have been bad, but, if there be any sacredness in the Decrees of a Government, it shut the door against new proscriptions and penalties. It was, or ought to have been, an eternal bar against that reactionary spirit which would revel in blood, and become rich on confiscation, which would devote to unqualified and unlimited vengeance a great, and, what is yet worse, an undefined number of the population of France, in defiance of the authority of the KING. Such plans must tend most powerfully to loosen all the ties between the Government and the People, to strike into millions of hearts the terrors of death, of beggary, or of exile, and to shake to their foundations the rights of the restored Family. It is pretty clear, that the majority of the Chamber of Deputies supports the cause of the *Pure Royalists*, but it is equally so, that Ministers are determined to make a firm and resolute stand, and there can be no doubt but that in this they are countenanced by the KING. The crisis is one of the utmost magnitude, and is likely to lead to one or other of three consequences. The Chamber of Deputies must give way; or the Ministry must be overthrown; or a convulsion must take place. Some private letters speak of a great and decisive measure in contemplation on the part of Government, for the accomplishment of which an application is reported to have been made to Lord WELLINGTON for fifteen thousand British troops to remain in the neighbourhood of Paris. The Noble Duke, it is also rumoured, has joined his influence to the constitutional Party, and TALLEYRAND, whose Peerage has been recently made hereditary, is said to be extremely active in the present state of affairs. The danger of a change of Ministry has alarmed the Russian Ambassador in Paris, and he has sent off a special messenger to his Court with intelligence of what is going forward. It is stated, that the Count D'ARTOIS has become a Member of the Club *de la rue The vete*, which assumes every day more consistence, but which at present acts only behind the curtain.

It was intimated in our last publication, that the persecution of the Protestants in the South of France had ceased. The following interesting information on that subject has since reached us.—The Prefect of the Department of Gard having invited to his house two Ministers of the Protestant Communion, and two Members of the Consistory, with the Mayor of the City of Nismes and his Adjunct, informed them, that the French Government took the greatest interest in the opening of the Temples, and seemed even to accuse him, the Prefect, of negligence in this respect; he, therefore, invited, and even enjoined them, to re-open their Temples, assuring them of every protection, but added, that the Roman Catholics, seeing with dissatisfaction that these Temples were, before the Revolution, Catholic Churches, it was agreed, in order that there might be no pretext for disturbance, that there should be new Temples. The City would give land for building them on, one to be situated to the North and one to the South, and to cost 110,000 francs, towards which, he informed them, the Duke of ANGOULEME would give 15,000 francs. The proposition was accepted, and the work was about to be commenced. The Temples are to be without the City, and, until they are finished, the Protestants are to have peaceable possession of the present Temples. This statement is of great importance, and the proposed plan must meet with the concurrence of every liberal mind. There is nothing that can sanction or palliate persecution, but if the Catholics were unjustly deprived of their places of Worship, it was hardly possible for them not to feel resentment, and to endeavour to resume them, when the opportunity offered. Their excesses were criminal to the highest degree, and they ought to have resorted to other means of redress than those which they employed, but religious ebullitions, which often border upon a species of insanity, are not easily restrained, and they have been found to prevail amongst all denominations of Christians—in such cases, the appellation is perverted in it's use—and even in the best regulated Governments. All Sects have too often forgotten the benevolent spirit of the MASTER whom they profess to serve, and substituted in it's place that savage and demoniac fury which excludes them from that Church of which he was the foundation and the head. With respect to the persecutions at Nismes, the charges against the Duke of ANGOULEME were such as tended deeply to affect his reputation with the present generation, and with generations yet to come; how far they were well founded, it is not for us to say, but the conduct now ascribed to him is entitled to the tribute of warm and justly deserved approbation. On various occasions, we have spoken of the liberal and enlightened mind of the KING of France, and we have seen no direct evidence calculated to overthrow that opinion. The measure we have mentioned is a strong and memorable manifestation of it's truth, and it is fervently to be hoped, that nothing of a contradictory character shall ever hereafter appear.

It has been for some time known to our readers, that Madame MURAT had applied to the Austrian Government, imploring it's intercession with the Court of Naples to allow her to obtain the body of her husband. Every prayer of this kind is now rendered vain by a transaction indelibly disgraceful to a country that calls itself civilized, and which could hardly occur even amongst a barbarous people. This transaction took place, according to letters from Naples, in the beginning of December, in Calabria. The inhabitants of the Piazza, the place where MURAT was tried and shot, influenced by the spirit of vulgar and abandoned revenge, determined to dig from the grave the mutilated remains of their former King, for the purpose of burning them. The Syndic of the Town, unwilling to sanction such passions, endeavoured to dissuade them from their criminal purpose. Exasperated at even the attempt to restrain them, they murdered the Syndic; and, dragging the body of MURAT from the silent tomb, they committed it to the flames, with that of the man who had interposed in opposition to this wanton and atrocious deed.

The same accounts state, that Lord W. BENTINCK and all Englishmen have been treated by the Court of Naples with that coldness of regard which borders on contempt, and that many English families have proceeded to winter in Rome and Florence, who intended to have resided at Naples. It is uncertain where the Princess of WALES is at present. Some reports say, that she has gone to Greece; others, that she is on her way to Constantinople; and others, that she has followed the Ex-King of SWEDEN on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

The last accounts from the British Army in France state, that it was still cantoned around Paris, and that it was not likely to move so soon as was expected. It is said, that the Military Orders which the King of FRANCE is about to confer upon this Army will be numerous, and that they are to be granted to those Officers who were in the battle of Waterloo, and who held military situations in Paris, upon General Officers of Divisions and Brigades—Staff of the Adjutant-General's Department, of the rank of Field Officers—Staff of the Quarter-Master-General's Department, of the rank of Field Officers—Field Officers who commanded Brigades and Regiments—Commandants of Arrondissements of Paris—Staff of the Army of the rank of Field Officers, &c. &c. Montmartre is occupied by a large British force. These circumstances seem to intimate, that the French Government means to resort to British protection, in case of emergency.

A short view of the French Budget was given in a former paper. The total expenditure of France, including the interest of her national debt, the Civil List and Supplies for every other Department, and including the portion of the war contribution for the year, amounts to little more than twenty-six millions sterling. According to Mr. VANSITTART's last Exposition, the Peace Establishment of Britain, including the provision for the funded and floating debt, cannot be less than seventy millions yearly. Is this the indemnity for the past, and security for the future, which the adherents of Mr PITT promised? It is said, that Mr. VANSITTART is to retire from office, to make room for Mr. HUSKISSON. How that may be, we know not, but, in the present state of the Nation, economy and retrenchment in the public expenditure have become unavoidable, and that, too, to the utmost possible extent.

Contrary to the usual weekly custom, no military promotions have appeared in the *London Gazette* since the PRINCE REGENT has been at Brighton, but it is said, that an addition to the Peerage, and a new creation of Baronets, have taken place.

We are indebted to the *Dublin Evening Post* for the Message of the American President, addressed to Congress. It is couched in simple, but, at the same time, in energetic language. To place the American Army and Navy on a strong and efficient footing, is one of it's most prominent features, but in this there does not appear to be any evidence of a disposition to war. The President does not seem to think, that the state of the world indicates permanent tranquillity, and he is naturally anxious to be prepared for every alternative. The picture he draws of the situation of his Country is much more favourable than the descriptions occasionally given by the American papers. Congress assembled on the 4th of last month, and it appears, that the celebrated Mr. RANDOLPH is once more a Member.

No mail has arrived since Sunday, those of Thursday and Friday being due.

It is with painful regret, that we have to record the following daring and atrocious outrage. Between the hours of eight and nine o'clock on the night of Friday last, a number of armed men came to the lands of the North-East Division of Bishop's-Hall, in the County of Kilkenny, and something more than three miles from Waterford, to a Farm held by persons of the names of QUIN and BARRY, and carried off a quantity of Corn, which was in stack, and Potatoes, which had been distrained for rent, there being an arrear of four years' standing. They then proceeded to the Pound of Tinahoe, about two miles distant from this City, broke open the gate, and took away eight Cows, two Heifers, a Bull, and four Horses. On their arrival at the Farm, and in order that they might execute their nefarious purpose without molestation, they locked within their house a family of the name of POWER. There were Keepers on the Corn, Potatoes, and Cattle, but they were unequal to any kind of resistance, and were compelled to abstain from interposition. Not satisfied with their first visit to the Farm, they returned a second time, to be certain that nothing had been overlooked in their search, and manifested their triumph by shouts and exclamations. This abandoned system, so contrary to the law of the land, and so injurious to private property and public peace, is unhappily, but evidently, gaining ground, and spreading itself to a most dangerous extent. Presiding over the quarter to which we allude there are some of the most active Magistrates any where to be found, and this occurrence has probably before now become an object of minute and determined investigation.

The London papers have published the following melancholy intelligence:—"The Government Packet *Greyhound*, Captain RICH, from Cork for Bristol, with Passengers, was totally lost on the Culver Sands in the night of the 29th ult. All on board perished." Very few particulars of this unhappy event are as yet known. Accounts from Bristol, dated the 7th inst. state, that the dog, with the ship's name on his collar, and two trunks, were driven on shore, and that the wreck was floating about.

About 100 of the 14th Light Dragoons, under the Command of Lieut.-Col. HAWKER, have arrived in this river from Bristol in three Transports. The remainder are daily expected. Orders for their destination have not yet been received, but it is probable, that they will proceed to the County of Tipperary.

Some afflicting details of the effects of fire appear in our columns. We mention with that satisfaction in which our fellow-citizens will fully share, that the Waterford Fire Association are extremely active in inspecting and working the Engines, and in making all those judicious preparations which will enable them most effectually to meet danger, should it unfortunately present itself.

An Advertisement from Mr. Shinkwin, Agent of the Royal Exchange Assurance, will be found in our columns. It affords important and interesting information, respecting the practice and constitution of Insurance Companies. Such a subject requires the deep and serious consideration of the Public.—Desperate speculators, and designing statements, have too frequently been the ruin of families, and the cause of public injury. As to the Corporation of the Royal Exchange, it may truly and unhesitatingly be averred, that their recorded antiquity—ascertained integrity—immense wealth—and experienced liberality, have deservedly secured for their great establishment the most eminent character amongst the public Institutions of this Empire.—*Cork Mercantile Chronicle.*

BIRTHS.—At Colchester, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Boggis, of a son.—The Lady of Thomas Knox, Esq. M. P. of a daughter.—On Friday last, at Killea, the Hon Mrs St Leger, of a son.

MARRIAGES.—In London, T. Flower, Esq. only son of Sir Charles Flower, Bart. to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Sir Walter Stirling, Bart. M. P. for St. Ives.—At Farnham, England, the Rev George Burdon, to Maria Susan, daughter of the Rev. Dr. S. Locke.

DEATHS.—On Sunday, at his lodgings, Manor Road, aged 74, Mr. John Farrell, formerly of the Blackfriars. Mr Farrell was held in high esteem by his fellow citizens, his life was passed in the pursuits of honourable and successful industry, and distinguished by uniform and irreproachable integrity. In his more active days, the Charitable Institutions of this City profited greatly by his exertions, and he was at all times zealous and liberal in mitigating the sufferings of the Poor.—Yesterday morning, in High street, Mrs. Curtis, wife of Mr. Stephen Curtis, sincerely and deservedly lamented by all who knew her.—Henry Monck, Esq. eldest son of the Right Hon. Lady Araminta Monck, of Bath.—In Bedford Circus, Exeter, Admiral Edmund Dod.—Suddenly, on his march from Paris, Major Laug, of the 51st.—At Paris, Ensign Alexander M'Lachlan, 92d Regt. and formerly of the 54th.—At Amiens, Lady Coghill. She was the only surviving daughter of Josiah Hort, Archbishop of Tuam, and relict of Sir John Coghill, Bart.—In London, Miles Satterthwaite, Esq. Banker, aged 72.—In Mitchelstown, of a rapid decline, Mr. W. Staunton, of Clonmel, Merchant.—Near Rockbuck, Thomas Latarelle, Esq.—At Mount Desart, County of Cork, Miss Penelope Dunscombe.—Hugh Reilly, Esq. of Cavan.—At Summercoats, Devonshire, aged 102, Sarah Hollingsworth.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, JANUARY 8.

ARRIVED,

5th—Kitty, Irvine, Liverpool, coals; His Majesty's Sloop Ceres, Samuel Buss, from Cork; Swan, M'Grath, Dublin, ballast.

6th—Mansfield Packet; Fame, Gilmore, Bristol, m. goods, Cork; Ann, Hutchinson, Liverpool, wheat, herrings, &c. Leghorn; Hope, M'Queen, Liverpool, white salt, wine, pitch, tar, &c. Galway.

7th—Margaret, M'Kinzey, Liverpool, m. goods, Galway; Nancy, Elbeck, Cardiffe, coals, Gower Packet.

SAILED,

5th—Hope, Currie, Liverpool, wheat, oats, flour, &c.; Richmond Revenue Cruiser, A. Bolton, on a cruise; Auckland Packet.

6th—Camden Packet.

7th—Elizabeth, Ellis—and Hope, Hannington, London, butter, bacon, &c.; Friends, Ozey, Plymouth—and Perseverance, Darby, Poole, provisions; Mansfield Packet.

HOUSE AND DEMESNE TO BE LET,

FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS.

MR. T. SARGENT will let his HOUSE and DEMESNE, the latter consisting of a LAWN, and FOUR FIELDS, well planted, screened, and divided, with fine quick set Hedges. It contains Nine Plantation Acres, of rich Meadow ground, adjoining the City of Waterford. The HOUSE and OFFICES are new, commodious, and in complete order—with a walled in GARDEN and ORCHARD in full bearing. In a few Years, the Plantations of OAK, ELM, ASH, BEECH, LARCH, FIR, &c. will be very valuable.

If required, the Tenant can be accommodated with more Land. A Fine will be expected, and Time will be given for the Payment, on approved Security.

January 9, 1816.

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST TO BE SOLD,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,

For Lives renewable for ever,

PART OF THE LANDS OF KILLASPY,

IN THE BARONY OF IDA, AND CO. OF KILKENNY,

Containing Forty-Five Acres.

Application to be made to Mr. JOHN NEILL, at said place.

January 9, 1815.

THE STERLING VALUE

OF THE

GREAT BENEFITS

To be certainly obtained in the approaching

GRAND LOTTERY,

And which are all left to the unrestricted disposal of Fortune, has roused the public attention to the contemplation of the Scheme, which is so clear, that it requires no elucidation whatever.

SCHEME.

2	Prizes of	25,000 Guineas	£52,500
2	....	£20,000	40,000
2	....	5,000	10,000
5	....	1,000	5,000
5	....	500	2,500
10	....	200	2,000
15	....	100	1,500
30	....	50	1,500
1,000	....	24	24,000
1,000	....	15	15,000
4,600	....	10	46,000
6,671			£200,000

Begins Drawing the 14th of February.

The Public are requested to observe, that the greatest Capitals will be paid in *Solid Gold.*

All the Capitals are unfixed, and floating.

There are not *Two* Blanks to a Prize—and the Tickets *now* on Sale will have a full chance of all the Prizes, until the entire of the Twenty Thousand Tickets are drawn.

TICKETS AND SHARES

Are now on Sale at

FARRELL'S, BULL'S, PHELAN'S, M'MAHON'S, and BIRNIE'S, Quay, Waterford.

ROYAL EXCHANGE

ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON,

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT,

FOR ASSURING

BUILDINGS, GOODS, & SHIPS FROM FIRE:

ALSO,

FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

REAL CAPITAL STOCK,

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE long and trying period of a *Century* has proved the *Stability* and *Integrity* of this CORPORATION; and demonstrates, that they do not, like several other Insurance Companies, whose Capitals are merely contingent, depend upon an *uncertain Fund or Contribution*; nor are they subject to *Covenants and Calls* upon others *for Aid* to make good any Losses; their *own ascertained* CAPITAL STOCK being abundant to meet Engagements contracted by them, for the preservation of Property, and the promotion of Social Happiness.

Persons effecting *Life Assurances* should be thoroughly satisfied of the *Fund*, the *Constitution*, period of *Establishment* and *Practice* of the Company, from whom they take their Policies.

Those unreflecting Companies, who rashly make periodical Dividends, without providently anticipating the casual Demands which may be made upon their Funds, and neglect their table of expectations, are totally unmindful of their obligations, and must ultimately be involved in almost inextricable embarrassments.

How unfortunate must the situation of that Person be, who, by annual payments for many years, contributed to a Fund which has been carelessly and prodigally squandered, when, in his old age, he finds that security upon which he confidently rested undermined and tottering to its fall: He may then have attained an age beyond the period of Assurance, or he may have become the victim of infirmities, which render his life ineligible to be assured; if, however, he should happen to enjoy good health, his increased number of years enhances the Premium to so large a Sum as to preclude him from being able to obtain a new Policy; and thus he is overwhelmed with disappointment and despair—lamenting his own incaution, and enduring the agonizing contemplation, that his family, for whose comforts he had intended to provide, must inevitably be reduced to want and wretchedness.

The losses sustained by a certain Insurance Company in London have terrified them into a discontinuance of all business in Ireland, and from the character of this Company for respectability amongst the modern Insurance Institutions, little doubt can be entertained of other Companies very speedily imitating their example—All ephemeric speculations must be of diurnal duration.

When an Insurance Company, possessing positive Capital, is thus compelled to limit its business for its preservation, is it to be expected, that others, having no Fund whatever, save what is accumulated by the reception of Premiums, can, by extension of business, long exist?

No Man, who has any pretensions to prudence, ought to subject his Property to the tremendous responsibility of *a cumbrous Insurance Co-partnership*; and it is imperative on every Person to make himself acquainted with the Character and Constitution of every Company with whom he assures his Life, or Goods; for some Insurance Companies are entirely composed of those who assure, and being established on principles of mutual contributionship, are all liable to the participation of the Profits and Losses of the Society.—This fact was unfortunately illustrated some time ago by a Company, founded on a more *solid basis* than some of its systematic cotemporaries, being necessitated to *call* upon all its Members for a very heavy Contribution in order to make good their Engagements.

Of what benefit and importance, therefore, to the Public is this wealthy and venerable Corporation, that, like the lofty and majestic Oak, to which *time* gives strength and durability—expands its protective Branches for such as seek its shelter—remaining unshaken and immoveable amidst storms and tempests; whilst the *puny Shrubs*, which sprout up in its vicinity, *wither and perish*.

The Public are with respect informed, that all departments of the Business are, as usual, *instantly* executed, at the Company's Office, South Mall.

A. SHINKWIN, *Agent.*

South Mall, Cork, 6th Jan. 1816.