

is said to be addressed to Lord —, and was thrown into the common Post Office. One person has been guilty of an imprudence almost surprising; he declared publicly, in the Saloon of — M. de St. —, that he knew more of the evasion of Lavalette than any man in the country.

Whatever might be the regret of individuals, as reflecting that such a man as Lavalette was doomed to fall by the hand of the executioner, there can be but one feeling concerning the propriety, supposing the charges to be well founded, of Englishmen residing at Paris interfering with French state prisoners, at a time when the Government is not well settled on its foundations. No one blames the conduct of the French Court on this occasion.

A question arose how for Captain Hutchinson, forming a part of the British army, was liable to the operation of the civil laws of the country; but the Duke of Wellington has positively declared all interference, having previously and on all occasions recommended, both in general orders as well as by private instructions, obedience to the Ordinances of the King, and the established laws of the realm. The punishment, as settled by the Penal Code, is imprisonment for not less than three months, and not more than two years. How M. Lavalette could have remained so long in lodgings at Paris, unknown to the Police, is as yet an enigma, which some Clippings of the Ultra-Royalist party will probably be at the pains of unravelling.

Lord Kinnaird has received an invitation to quit the French territory immediately.

Paris, Jan. 13.

Independently of the Ultra-Royalist party, which declares irreconcilable hostility to the Budget, because it carries into effect the decree of last year for the sale of the national forests, and sees in that measure nothing, save the alienation of the property of the Clergy, there exists a certain number of more enlightened Deputies, who oppose this expropriation on far sounder principles. They affirm, that the sale of four hundred thousand metrical acres would not produce at the present average price more than two hundred millions of livres; but the debt amounts to six hundred millions. The Government would consequently still experience a deficit of four hundred millions. The totality of the twelve hundred thousand metrical acres the Government possesses would not produce more than the exact sum required.

In this case, the Government would lose twenty-four millions a year, which is the annual receipt of the wood cut, and would be deprived of the forest portion of the national domain. It would be impossible henceforth to calculate the dearness of every species of firing, because the proprietors would immediately cut down the superfluous of their land, in order to convert it into cash. Another material objection is, that this measure would produce a considerable diminution in the value of the possessions of private individuals, which has been fatally experienced this present year, since the sale of thirty-nine thousand metrical acres, as enacted by the law of the 23d September, 1814, to pay the arrears.—Add to these the disadvantage which results to the Government from the great majority of the purchasers of the national forests paying this whole acquisition with the product of the wood, and having eventually the soil for nothing.

As this mode of reasoning strengthens the opposition of the violent party, although on entirely different grounds, the combined force will be considerable enough in all probability to throw out the Bill. You observe the entire discussion of the Budget is reduced to this simple question, shall there be consolidation or not?

It is stated by — in the intercepted letter, that the fugitive party met with no contrary on the road, save at Cambay. Here they were delayed a considerable time while their papers were examined. Dupin, who defended Marshal Ney, has been already twice at the gates of their prison; there can be no doubt but he will be chosen to defend them on their trial. An extraordinary circumstance is the return to Paris; they presumed too much on the credit of their names, or on the inactivity of the Police.

Lord Kinnaird, it is believed, has obtained some delay in the execution of the order transmitted to him by the Government. It is assumed, that the Duke of Wellington has interfered efficaciously in his favour.

It is universally believed, that the prolonged residence of the Duke of Wellington at Paris, is at the earnest request of his Majesty Louis XVIII.

Paris, Jan. 16.

Since the complete victory of the Ultra-Royalist Party on the question of the Amesty Bill, their attention to the Ministry becomes every day more unobscured. The separate articles of the Budget being discussed with much warmth in the Budget, and it has been already proposed to convene an Extraordinary Assembly of the Chambers, the Ministers affirm, that such a measure is a positive act of bankruptcy, since the funds are now at 60, and on such a quantity of additional obligations, which would nearly double the rent, most infallibly sink much lower. It is literally paying 60 or less for 100. These advocates for public credit continue to argue, that this immense loan, in absolute contradiction with the rational decrees of the year, which established the integral liquidation of the debt, would not be less injurious to the other interests of the State, since its effect upon the funds could be incalculably fatal; moreover, nothing can be more impolitic, for in a year in which so much is to be demanded, on what terms can it be raised, the rich capitalists will henceforth deal with the Government, when it has been proved thus false to its engagements? The example of Great Britain, so profusuous in guarding its public credit against any attack, is strongly insisted on, and

the necessity of not invalidating what exists, but creating on a more inviolable basis a similar principle of public credit, is held up as the only means of rescuing the country from the deplorable abyss to which it is plunged.

The Ultra-Royalists on the other hand say, that "the most sacred of principles is the preservation of the property of the King, a property of which they have been so long and so unjustly deprived, and which, if they do not recover, the best interests of religion, and all the blessings that result from it, both for the citizen and Government, must be irrevocably sacrificed, nor do they imagine the advantages of individuals ought to be put for a moment in competition with such sacred, indispensable obligations. They do not hesitate affirming, that the creditors of the State, for the debts contracted under the Imperial Government, should feel highly satisfied with the quantity they will yet recover, without seeking to aggravate injustice, by plundering the last of their unpaid possessions."

The night Marshal Davoust, Prince of Eckmuhl, was exiled by order of his Majesty. Marshal Augereau received at the same time a letter from the Minister of War, by which he was apprized, that his conduct during the interregnum had been submitted to a Court of Inquiry, that the result had been told before the King, who had thought proper to deprive him of his government and his appointments. As Prerogative of France he could not be exiled. The conduct of Augereau, as Caen, was certainly reprehensible; but it is very clear, that he was not accessory to the return of Bonaparte, since he and Murmont were stigmatised by the Usurper, in his first Proclamations, as the two traitors to whom the antecedent calamities of the country were chiefly to be attributed, their property was sentenced to be confiscated, and mandates of arrest issued against them. In fact, Augereau, who knew the predicament he stood in, and whom common sense should have prompted to identify his interests with those of the legitimate Sovereign, remained in the country, and suffered himself to be prevailed on by Fouché to publish a most injudicious Proclamation, which that crafty Minister forwarded to him, notwithstanding which, he did not escape confinement in his Chateau, though he probably averted a momentary exile from his country.—It was supposed, after the lapse of six months, the particular position of the Marshal had pleaded in his favour, and engaged the violent party to direct against more ardent enemies their hostile shafts. This seemed beyond all question, from the gracious reception he and his Lady met with at Court from his Majesty on the first day of the new year. You will naturally imagine that other Marshals, whose conduct has been less ambiguous than Augereau's, are expecting similar awards.

The moderate party affirm that this measure, especially with respect to Augereau, would never have taken place but for their defeat on the Amesty Bill. As the Ultra-Royalists augment in force, their attack will be directed against more important objects—*nunc in villa, mox in reluctantes dracones.* The partisans of the Revolution, and all their dependants, give way to the most discursive apprehensions.

An inexplicable circumstance took place yesterday. M. Talleyrand sold plate to the amount of 80,000 livres. This baffles all conjecture.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20.

Stocks this day at Twelve o'Clock.
5 per cent Consols 94 1/2
4 per cent Do 89 1/2
3 per cent Do 84 1/2
3 per cent Red 60
4 per cent 74 1/2
5 per cent 84
Omn (money) 144 pr.
Ditto (payment) 15
India Stock —

The Paris Papers of Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, enter into no details relative to the arrest of Sir Robert Wilson, Captain Hutchinson, and Mr. Bruce. They merely mention the fact, stating, as the ground of their arrest, their having favoured the escape of Lavalette. One of the papers adds, erroneously, perhaps, that Sir Robert Wilson made some attempt to defend himself, saying to the Public Officers—"You were lucky in having arrested me in the presence of my wife, or you would not have taken me alive."

Two French Officers are reported to have been sent to London by the French Government, with explanations relative to the arrest of the above Gentlemen.

The proceedings in the two Chambers are of little importance. No report has yet been made upon the Budget or the proposed Law of Elections. Both of them are known to experience great opposition in the Bureau, and it is supposed that the latter will be referred to the Ministers, in order that it may undergo considerable alterations.

M. Piazzi di Borgoio not only denies the report attributed to him, but is taking measures to discover and prosecute the persons by whom it was drawn up.

Several of the Marshals of France are preparing to quit Paris, but the Commission have not yet designated the Regicides to whom the Amesty Law will attach. The King, in his reply to the Peers, informing him that they had agreed to the Law, said, "I know that I could have done the good alone; but I wished to associate thereto the Chambers, in order that an act of general reconciliation might be not only a real but a national act." But again we must, that the Law should be executed with promptitude and firmness; and, having been so executed, that the measure should be final, and the door closed upon the past for ever. Perfect oblivion of the past—from justice for the future. By these means the tranquillity of the interior will be accomplished, and the security of the Throne consolidated.

The Duke d'Angouleme is returned from his visit to the South.

M. Hyde de Neuville has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

The French funds are about 60.

Our Private Letters from Paris furnish us with some interesting details relative to the arrest of Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Bruce, and Captain Hutchinson, who are confined in the Abbaye and in separate apartments. It appears that Lavalette, after his escape from the Conciergerie, remained concealed at Paris, under the name of Colonel Lossac, from the 20th of December, the evening of his escape, to about the 4th of this month. He was then conducted out of Paris, and got safe to Mons, accompanied, as the French Government are said to declare, by the three Gentlemen above mentioned.—No interruption was made to them on their journey till they reached Cambay, where they were detained some time, whilst their passports were examined.

After seeing him to Mons, the Gentlemen are said to have returned to Paris. Of the boasted vigilance and coxetry of the Police of France we have but a poor opinion, if it be true that Lavalette remained a fortnight at Paris undiscovered, and then traversed France without molestation. The whole plan of escape would, it is said, have remained a secret, had it not been detailed in a Letter to a Gentleman in this city, which was put into the Post-Office at Paris, and there opened; it was seen talked of in a public company at Paris.

Sir Robert Wilson, it is reported, refuses to answer any interrogations. The other Gentlemen have made no hesitation in answering every question put to them.

The trial of these Gentlemen is expected to take place as soon as possible, and glad shall we be to find that they are able to exculpate themselves. The punishment by the Penal Code of France is imprisonment for not less than three months, and not more than two years.

Marshal Davoust has been sent into exile, and Augereau has received a letter from the Ministry, stating, that his conduct has been submitted to the King, who has thought it proper to deprive him of his government and his appointments. Other Marshals are to share the same fate.

But we regret to hear from our Correspondent, that the Ultra-Royalist Party are determined to carry on an opposition to the Minister. In their objections to the Budget, some persons discover a disposition to attack national property. Hence, as our Correspondent says, great agitation has already taken place—and greater is apprehended.

A Mail from Flanders arrived this morning.—By the following private letter from Munich, it would seem as if hostilities were apprehended between Austria and Bavaria, who will not consent to make the required Exchanges of Territory.—But what could Bavaria do single-handed against Austria.

Extract of a private Letter from Munich, written in January.

"For a week past, the most alarming reports have been in circulation here, concerning our relations with Austria. It is a fact, that, up to this time, the negotiations for exchanges between our Court and that of Vienna, far from having advanced, will probably fail. It is affirmed, that our Court is resolved to maintain the integrity of the Kingdom of Bavaria.

"Several declarations are in circulation; but as it is not known whether they are official, they are only communicated secretly from hand to hand.—An address from the public functionaries, landowners, and other inhabitants of the Circle of Salzburg and the Inn, to our King, whom they beg not to cede them to Austria, seems to be authentic.

"Several of our regiments, which have gone into their garisons since their return from France, are to assemble on the Inn. It is said that others have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march. Austria has collected a force on our frontiers; nevertheless, it is to be supposed, that all these movements are mere demonstrations, and that the tranquillity of Germany will not be disturbed.

"We can assure our readers, from the highest authority, that the late reports of a war in India, and the capture of Poona, have not the least foundation.—*Courier.*

We have already noticed that the customary official Circular had been sent to the Members of the House of Commons who are friendly to Ministers, requesting their attendance on the 1st day of the ensuing Session. The notice alluded to is said to have been followed by the subjunctive letter:—

"In reference to my Circular Letter of the 14th instant, I have the honour to inform you, that his Majesty's Government has determined to submit the difficulties of the consideration of the very high Military Establishment, and the impendency of making any reduction of consequence in the Ordnance Department, which, with very considerable increased expenditures, connected with the Civil List, are subjects which will be found to require a full attendance at the commencement of the Session.

"I have the satisfaction to add, that the present state of the Agricultural Interest has engaged the full attention of Ministers; and they will be able to prove, to the satisfaction of the House, the great extent of that subject. As it is intended that the session should be very short, it is hoped that all the measures alluded to may be completely adjudged, previous to the Easter recess.

"I have the honour, &c. &c."

"We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from Paris, which contains the following important fact:—One of the Regiments of Dragons newly re-organized, arrived a few days since in the Metropolis. It is composed partly of new levies, and of soldiers taken from various ad-

cient corps. Five of the latter had no sooner reached their quarters than they displayed the spirit which animated them, by crying out to *l'Empereur!* Their Royalist companions, however, would not bear this insult. They seized the five Napoleons, dragged them to the top of the caserne, and threw them out of the windows of the upper story upon the quay. Most of them were killed in their fall." The letter, in which this statement is given, comes from a quarter which leaves us no doubt as to its correctness.—*Morning Post.*

A report prevailed in town this morning, that an express had been received from Brighton, with a most unfavourable account of the Prince Regent's health. The report, we are assured, is false. A letter received in town this day states, that his Royal Highness is as well as he can be, in recovering from the gout.

Upon inquiry we learn, that the story of Commodore Brown having sailed clandestinely through three Government ships from Buenos Ayres, was a hoax on the Paper that put it forth. He was sent on a secret expedition, with sealed orders, respecting which nothing whatever had transpired.—The opposite party has sought to throw an unfavourable colour on this circumstance.

CORN EXCHANGE, JAN. 19.—We have no fresh arrivals of any Grain this morning, consequently our Market is very scantily supplied, having had but little Wheat or Barley up since Monday; and prices of all Grain are uniformly as on that day; but Wheat would have sold readily had any appeared, there being a tolerable demand for that article at present.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 21.

Last night we received the French papers to the 18th inst. The *Journal des Debats* states, that the three English officers, who were arrested on the 14th were brought before the Prefecture of the Police, and were on the 15th transferred to the prison of La Force. The whole scheme of aiding Lavalette's escape is said to have been developed in a letter from an officer implicated, addressed to a noble Lord, a distinguished member of the Opposition in England, which being put into the post at Paris, was there examined by the vigilance of the Superintendent, and the arrest of the parties was the immediate consequence. But what follows is of some interest. It is stated that there had been found, among the papers of one of the accused officers, the original manuscript of the fabricated Memoir, attributed to M. Piazzi di Borgoio, the Russian Ambassador at the French court, but which that nobleman utterly disclaimed having the slightest knowledge of.

A Paris paper states, that it is not Sir Robert Wilson, but his brother, who is among the accused Englishmen.

The Chamber of Deputies continued on the 16th, in the Bureau, the conferences regarding the Budget. The sitting on the following day was to be public.

These papers contain copies of letters from Protestant Chrysemen in the south of France to Societies in England, stating the reports circulated respecting the events in the South to be incorrect, relying on the justice of Louis the Eighteenth, and disclaiming any foreign interference.

"Paris, Jan. 17.—General Morgan has just been arrested, and taken before the Prefect.

"On the 10th of this month, M. Fouché, Duke of Otranto, ceased to discharge the functions of Ambassador of France to the King of Saxony.

"Numerous patriotes traversed the streets of this city during last night.

"Gen. Decaze underwent his first interrogatory yesterday.

"The Prefect of the Court of the Department of the Seine will be installed next Thursday."

Yesterday a Flanders Mail arrived at the Post Office with letters from Brussels, to the 17th inst. The Prince of Orange arrived at St. Petersburg on the 22d December, and was most graciously received. His nuptials with the Archduchess Anna Paulowna will be speedily solemnized. The difference between Austria and Bavaria, respecting territory, is not yet settled; and unauthorized rumours are circulated in Germany of an intended appeal of these Powers to the sword.

Last night another Dutch Mail arrived; but neither the papers nor letters possess the least interest. Govern ment papers, we understand, to modify the Property Tax, and to continue it on a plan equally productive, but to withdraw the Assessed Taxes. If the Minister should not be successful in this purpose, the Property Tax is to be reduced to 5 percent, and the Assessed Taxes are not to be diminished. In addition, a small loan of from five to ten millions will be proposed, to which the Commissioners for reducing the National Debt are to be admitted as bidders. At this time there are only about 45 millions amount of Exchequer Bills in circulation, although at the same period in the last year, there were to the sum of 65 millions.

We have advices from St. Helena as late as the 24th November, brought by the Asia, Capt. Craig. On reaching that Island, on the voyage from Bombay, application was made by some of the crew for permission to land. The Admiral replied, that the passengers who were English, and Officers of the India Company, would be allowed, and the Captains of the ship only, that it must be at the risk of losing their passage. Some few of the passengers did land, attended from and back to the ship by the Admiral's barge, and remained for two hours without seeing Bonaparte, who had withdrawn into the interior. Immediately the Asia arrived a Lieutenant was put on board her, who not only remained there until she sailed, but attended her many leagues on her voyage. Such are the precautions adopted.

PROTESTANTS IN FRANCE.

(FROM A GLASGOW PAPER.)

We have been requested to publish the following Letters on this subject:—

"My Lord.—As Chairman of the Glasgow Public Meeting in behalf of the Protestants of France, I have the honour, by their direction, to inclose a Copy of their Resolutions; and by their desire and for their information, respectfully to request to know, whether any further and more favourable practical result has followed the efforts of his Majesty's Government to arrest the progress of those evils which have been so much deplored by your Lordship and every thinking person in the nation."

"I have the honour to be, my Lord,
"Your Lordship's very obedient servant,
"WILLIAM MUIR."
Glasgow, 4th Jan. 1816."

"Edinburgh, 11th January, 1816.
"Sir.—I have received your letter of the 4th inst. together with a copy of the Resolutions passed at a Public Meeting at Glasgow, in behalf of the Protestants of France.

"In answer to your inquiries, I have only to observe, that recent and authentic information has most fully confirmed the truth of the opinion, that the disturbances in question were never promoted or encouraged by any acts of the French Government, and that they were using the full weight of their authority and influence to put a stop to them, and to prevent, as far as possible, their recurrence. I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your very obedient, humble Servant,
"L. L. LEITCH."

FROM THE DUBLIN GAZETTE.

Dublin Castle, 22d Jan. 1816.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name, and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant the following promotions in the Peerage of Great Britain and Ireland, called United Kingdom, to the following Noblemen, and the heirs male of their bodies respectively, viz:—

To Walter Earl of Ormside and Osory, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, the dignity of a Marquis, by the name, style, and title of Marquis of Ormside, of the County of Londonderry.

To Robert Earl of Londonderry, the dignity of a Marquis, by the name, style, and title of Marquis of Londonderry, of the County of Londonderry.

To Henry Burton Earl of Conyngham, the dignities of a Viscount, Earl and Marquis, in the County of Meath, Earl of Mount Charles, and Marquis Conyngham, of the County of Donegal.

To Charles John Viscount Mounsey, the dignity of an Earl, by the name, style, and title of Earl of Bismington, in the County of Wicklow.

To Robert Viscount Bantry, the dignities of Viscount and Earl, by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Beanevare and Earl of Bantry, in the County of Cork.

To Richard Baron Cahir, the dignities of Viscount and Earl, by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Cahir and Earl of Gleagall, in the County of Tipperary.

To John Baker Holroyd Baron Sheffield, of Sheffield, in the County of York; Baron Sheffield, of Danmarry, in the County of Meath, and Baron Sheffield, of Roscommon, in Ireland, the dignities of Viscount and Earl, by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Penesey and Earl of Sheffield, in Ireland.

To Lodge Erans Baron Frankfort, the dignity of a Viscount, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, of Galway, in the County of Kerry.

To William Baron Lonsdowne, the dignity of a Viscount, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Lonsdowne and Listowel, in the County of Kerry.

And to John Prendergast, Baron Kiltarton, the dignity of a Viscount, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Gort, of Limerick, with remainder to the Right Hon. Charles Versker, nephew of the said John Prendergast, Baron Kiltarton, and to the heirs male of his body.

The London Papers of Saturday and Sunday have been received since our last publication.—No Mail has been received.

Quarterly Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20.

The Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and America appears in our last page. Its principles and stipulations are so simple and clear, as to require no elucidation. It is worthy of remark, however, that it seems to contain cautiously, in all its provisions, a tacit recognition of the principle of equality of rights between the two Countries in the late contest; that, as its duration is limited to four years, it is to be renewed, that some arrangement of a more definitive nature is in contemplation. The Document which follows it, respecting the American Navy, is worthy of particular attention. It will be seen, that it recommends a gradual increase of force, which, although at first it is not to exceed that of Great Britain, it is to be, nevertheless, a reasonable ground of jealousy on the part of this Country.

admirable, in the negotiations pending between them, to support her pretensions by military demonstrations, it is quite improbable that she can have any serious intention of engaging in a trial of strength with so formidable an adversary as Austria.

The arrest of the three English Gentlemen at Paris, accused by the French Government of having favoured and assisted in the escape of Lavalette, has excited a strong sensation, both in France and in these Countries. We have laid before our Readers such a variety of statements on this subject, as to supersede the necessity of any observations on our part.

On Friday last, EDWARD ELLIOTT, of Clonmore, Eq. having received information that some of his tenants were removing their goods, to prevent their being distrained, he proceeded to the place, where he found upwards of one hundred persons actually so engaged. On his attempting to enter the premises, he was resisted by the occupiers of the lands, who swore they would not allow him to levy any distress, and one of them took up a stick, threatening, with imprecations, to knock out his brains. Mr. ELLIOTT, fortunately, and two persons who accompanied him, were armed—otherwise, from the violence exhibited on the occasion, it is not improbable his life would have been endangered. We are sorry to perceive that transactions of this nature have, of late, unhappily, become very frequent—and though the general depression of the agricultural interest, may be pleaded in extenuation, yet nothing can justify such flagrant resistance to the well-known laws of the country—and prudence ought to suggest to the actors in such scenes, to reflect seriously on the heavy penalties which they may thus draw down upon their own heads.

Sixteen vessels, with the principal part of the 14th Light Dragoons on board, arrived yesterday at the quay from Bristol; a part of this regiment had arrived several days before, and the remainder, with the 16th, are expected daily from England, when they will be immediately reduced to the peace establishment. The 14th, we understand, is to proceed to the Western District. The East Suffolk Militia is expected here this day, from the County of Wicklow, to embark for England. A large detachment of the 2d Garrison Battalion has arrived in the harbour; the remainder is expected shortly. Ferry-boats are said to be the place of their destination.

In our account of the robbery of Mr. CANTWELL'S Clerk, published on Saturday, we were led into a mistake as to the hour at which it occurred. We are informed it took place at Six o'clock in the afternoon—not at Ten, as we then stated.

SPECTACLE COMMISSION.

CLOSURE, JAN. 21.—On Monday morning the Court sat at half past ten in the morning, when Patrick Mara (a young man scarcely 20 years of age) was arraigned for that he, on the 28th of December last, did, with others, burglariously enter the house of Henry Blackmore, Esq. the widow, at Rathcoole, in this County—for feloniously taking thereout arms and money, &c. &c.

Henry Blackmore, Jun. Esq. being called and sworn, deposed, that he lived in the house of his father, at Rathcoole, about a mile and a half beyond Fishard, and that his father was confined to his bed since Michaelmas twelve months. Witness deposed, that about ten o'clock on the night of the 28th Dec. Patrick Mara's house was entered by several persons, part of whom got into the back of the house by stratagem, and into the front by force. Witness saw four armed men who had entered the house, one of whom fired a shot at his father. The witness was pulled and dragged about by them, and struck with their arms—and they threatened to put him on the fire if he did not give them arms and money. They broke a box in witness's room, and took about £20, and two guns and a pistol which were there. They stood between two and three hours in the house, during which the witness had many opportunities of observing them. The witness here identified the Prisoner Mara as one of the party, swearing most positively to him. The witness having largely gone to Clonmel goal, on hearing that money had been found on some persons who had been taken up, seeing the Prisoner Mara among 60 or 80 others, selected him out from the others, having known him at once to be of the party who had robbed his father's house on the 28th ult.

Mr. Henry Blackmore, the younger, Grandson of Mr. Blackmore, of Rathcoole, was next sworn; he deposed, that he was at his Grandfather's house the night it was robbed, and identified the Prisoner Mara as one of the robbers. He described the manner in which the house was entered; part of the banditti placed a ladder at the rear of the house, and entered by a window on an elevation of about eighteen feet from the ground, and part of them came in at the front, after breaking the door and windows from without by force. They took two guns and a pistol from the house, as well as some money—and witness saw the Prisoner Mara break open a box and take out some cartridges, saying, at the same time, they would be of use to him—and witness also proved that Mara fired a shot over and over again, and said he would make him get up without help. The banditti had several candles lighted while they were in the house; witness had full opportunities of seeing them, and was certain of the Prisoner's person.

AGUS FERRE, Constable, was called up, and proved the arrest of Mara, Mara and Stuck (the latter executed on Monday last for the murder of the Archbishop's man) were taken up on the evening of the 29th inst. under highly suspicious circumstances, which it is not necessary to detail here; but such were the means by which these two offenders have been brought to Justice.

After a few words from Baron George, the Jury, without retiring from the box, returned a verdict of Guilty against the Prisoner, who was sentenced to Death accordingly.

Patrick Keogh, William Carroll, and James Bohan, were next arraigned, charged with delivering a threatening notice to William Moran, at Gerrane, in this County, on the 11th September, to induce or compel him to quit his farm.

William Moran, Witness for the Prosecution, identified the three Prisoners as being of an armed party who delivered a threatening notice at the window of his house on the night aforesaid, desiring him to quit his farm. He entered into a long detail of circumstances, through which it is not necessary for us to follow him, as his evidence was not borne out by his cross-examination—and moreover, Lieutenant-Colonel Pennefather and Sir John Juckin Fitzgerald, on being examined as to his general character, deposed that it was such that they would not give him credit on his oath.

The Prisoners were therefore acquitted.

John Dwyer, John Murphy, William Ryan, Roger Murphy, James Ryan, Thomas Hackett, John Magrath, Edmund Ryan, Roger Corcoran, Joseph Costello, Denis Dwyer, Michael Murphy, and Michael Lally, were arraigned under capital indictments (the same as those on which Patrick Keogh has been convicted), for destroying the Dispersary and other houses at Ballyogh, &c. &c.—when Mr. Campbell, on their part, pleaded Guilty for the Prisoners, who now may be considered under sentence of death.

From the candid submission made by these 13 unfortunate persons, (some of whom are very gentle and interesting young men, and sons of respectable people) there can be little doubt but that the kind and merciful mercy of Government will be extended to them, if an improved state of public conduct in the County Tipperary should warrant the Executive in stretching the sword of justice; but nothing short of a return to order in this County, can warrant a reasonable hope of mercy to these unfortunate men.

Yesterday the Court occupied till 6 o'clock in the trial of Thomas Quinlan, John Quinlan, Daniel Herick, and Stephen Egan, charged with conspiring to murder the Rev. John Hamilton, a Roscrea, &c. &c.

After a patient examination and cross examination of witnesses for the prosecution, the Jury announced that it was unnecessary to enter into an examination of witnesses for the defence, as they had come to a determination to acquit the Prisoners, from the evidence already before them. Robert Dyer was the first witness examined for the prosecution; his evidence appeared not only so precipitous but was not borne out by the other witnesses on that side. The Prisoners were therefore acquitted; and the Solicitor-General, after expressing himself satisfied how grossly the Rev. John Hamilton, and the other Magistrates with whom that Gentleman acted, on the information of the said Dyer, had been duped and imposed upon by the last-named person, moved that Dyer should be taken into custody forthwith, and indicted for perjury. The Solicitor-General also moved, that 10 other persons charged with offences to be proved by the same evidence, should be discharged—which being done, the Prisoners were liberated and Dyer ordered into custody.

The Solicitor-General then re-entered every justice to the motives which had induced Mr. Hamilton to prosecute, on the information in question; and Baron George also coincided with the Learned Solicitor on this point. The full investigation of the business was absolutely necessary. And though Dyer had practised upon the well-meaning and honest credulity of Mr. Hamilton, he conceived that that Gentleman had felt it his duty to have the matter fully investigated.

It is our impetuous duty to say, that during this trial, the King's Counsel laboured to bring forth the truth, without the smallest leaning to either side of the question. The Court adjourned at six in the evening till next day.—*Chronicle Advertiser.*

SCIENCE.—To the late melancholy suicides, we are sorry to add the name of John Bagwell, Esq. of Kilmore, the head of the family of that name in the County of Tipperary. He was an amiable and honourable gentleman, upright and independent in his principles, and untainted by the base rivalry and juggling subterfuge of the times; he resided much in England. The open and profuse nature of his disposition had involved him in embarrassments, which obliged him to alienate several portions of his property—a few weeks have elapsed since he sold his last remaining estates (Kilmore and St. Annabally, situated near Clonmel), to Mr. Pottland, for £20,000, as a fund for liquidating his debts.

The GOVERNMENT PACKET.—An official report has been received, that the undermentioned persons were unfortunately drowned, in consequence of the *Greyhound* having foundered on her passage from Cork to Bristol, on the night of the 29th ult:—

Return of Men embarked on board the *Greyhound Packet*, December 28, 1815.
30th Foot—Sergeant William Lynch.
20th Hussars—Lieutenant John Sheehan.
15th Foot—Recruit John Day.
25th Foot—Recruit John Day.
20th Foot—Privates Edward Richards, Edward Welch, Rich Fitzharris, Patrick Goodwin, Edward Bunting, George Leonard.
30th Foot—Private James Leonard.
20th Foot—Sergeant James Lyons.
Gagoo John M'Andrew, James Riley, John Oxford Moffat—Private Richard Howe.
Private Passengers—Dr. Catham, of Dublin; and Messrs. Fisham and Lawler, of Cork.
Total—Three Private Passengers, and 17 Soldiers.

Capt. HUTCHINSON.—We understand, that it is necessary to the happy escape of Lavalette, is the eldest son of the Hon. Francis Hely Hutchinson, our former Custom House, and nephew of Lords Downington and Hutchinson. He is esteemed to be a generous and gallant young man, of a pure and unaffected mind, and is said to be attached to his country's true interests.—*Freeman's Journal.*

Irish Stocks.—January 22.
Bank Stock, 5 per cent. 79 1/2
Government Debentures 3 per cent. 89
Do 4 per cent. 94
Do 5 per cent. 104
Treasury Bills 5 per cent. 114
Exchange—Glasgow 13 1/2 per cent.

DRATHS.—At her house, North End, Hampton, on the 15th inst., at an advanced age, and deeply lamented by all her relatives, Elizabeth, Dowager Marchioness of Waterford, Widow of the late only daughter and heiress of Henry Mordaunt, Esq. by the Duke of Portland. The Countess was a truly noble lady, connected by birth and marriage with the noblest families in the empire, was always so as to reflect additional lustre upon her origin and her alliances.—A large portion of the middle part of her Ladyship's life was passed at Curraghmore, in this County, the princely mansion of that illustrious house of