



1818. While it is yet in progress, and open to animadversion, we shall take the liberty to point out what appear to us insuperable objections to the measure in its present shape, which professes uniformity, and on the very threshold admits and enacts diversity; which respects with cautious timidity the awkward and unmanageable divisions of extension and weight, and changes the measures of capacity on apparent scientific principles, though the same names and divisions are preserved to things that are no longer the same. Though the establishment of one uniform and universal standard is not only necessary, but essential to the well being of the country, it is of the first importance that we pause and weigh the thousand interests that are implicated; in doing which there are two paths before us. If present convenience, inveterate habit, and omnipotent custom are to be consulted, it is only necessary to enforce the existing laws, for the Winchester bushel would in that case do as well as the new 8 gallon measure, be better understood, and make no alteration in the numerous tables and calculations that are founded upon it. But if we are to found our new standards on the solid basis of some immutable standard in nature, it were better to cut the gordian knot at once, and sweep away all the complexity and uncertainty that have so long puzzled and confounded us.

It is acknowledged, that the weights and measures now in use are referable to no known source, and when measured by any standard in nature, they run into fractions of much perplexity, and their divisions too are extremely awkward, and often fractional. Though long-established custom and daily practice have certainly familiarised us to their use, and reconciled us to their incongruity, yet they are only locally intelligible, and require the constant operation of figures and calculation to render the same names in one country convertible and equivalent to similar ones in another. To obviate these discrepancies at once and for ever, let the length of the pendulum, instead of bearing a fractional and unmanageable proportion to our present measures of extension, be made the unit, and let all the other measures be easy divisions and multiples of that unit, and let the unity of weight and of capacity be effective proportions of this unity of measure, ascertained by pure water, in the same manner as it is stated in the present Bill. The extent of this alteration may stretch at first sight, and it will be said with truth that such an innovation is a very serious thing, and difficult to accomplish, but in reality it would effect little more change, or cause more inconvenience, than the present Bill will do, which states by the preamble very justly the diversity that prevails in the present practice, and requires the impelling of juries to take inquisitions, and the subsequent preparation of accurate tables of equalization between the various measures of capacity now in use and those proposed: could not these regulations be extended to weights and measures of extension?—with this essential advantage, that they would never want revision, and be intelligible to all the world. The French have established another standard, which, though more complex in principle, is still founded in nature, and, by their decimal subdivisions, is managed in practice with ease and activity. The present inconvenience would be easily overbalanced by the future ease and comfort that a well digested system would introduce into all transactions, both foreign and domestic. We are a great and enlightened Nation, we abound in men of science, we have a liberal and well-informed Legislature, and we have the happy privilege of space to bestow on such improvements; it is therefore to be expected, that what we do should be chiefly done, as a bequest to posterity, that may prove at once our love of science and our regard for their well being. If we stop short of this, the less we meddle with the existing weights and measures, farther than enforcing a uniformity of those in use, the better. The present Bill does either too much or not enough. It will reduce all the inconveniences of a total change, without being attended with the solid and immutable advantages that would result from simplifying the whole by scientific arrangement.

ACT II.—SCENE III.  
Moonlight; a terrace part of the Castle; a part of the latter is seen, the rest concealed by woods—Bertram comes to the end of the stage, and stands without looking at her.  
Imogen. I went for thee, for that I deemed some wound was thine that you free hand might chafe—  
Perchance thy worldly wealth, with me, such wreck—  
Such wound my goal can heal—the castle's almoner.  
Ber. The wealth of words were heaped on me in vain.  
Imo. Oh! then I read thy loss—thy heart is sunk  
In the dark waters of those eyes, and there  
Or brother loved, or those eyes, of, his there  
I pity thee, and man—but can't do more—  
Gold I can give, but can't do more—  
For I am comfortless—  
Yet, if I could collect my faltering breath,  
Well were I met for such an amity.  
For grief hath tinct my voice in other sound—  
Ber. (Striving to hear it)  
Noble, give thee this to thy blasted soul—  
Imo. Strange is thy form, but more thy words are strange—  
Fearful it seems to hold thy peace with thee—  
Tell me thy race and count.

What avals it?  
The wretched have no count, and dear name  
Comprehends none, kind count, fostering friends,  
Predicting none, all in his bones man to man.  
And for my race, the last dread trump shall make  
The needed cries of mine anarchy.  
For I am comfortless—  
The bright hour of thy stoutness, call  
Thy last child of joy.

I thank to hear him—  
The soul of other days comes in my dream,  
It not my bounty nor my tears can aid them.

Stranger, farewell, and bid thy misery,  
Pray, when thou tellest thy beads, for one more  
wretched.  
Ber. Stay, gentle lady, I would somewhat with  
thee.  
Imo. My thanks blaze—between the dead and living  
I stand in doubt—Oh God! it cannot be—  
Those thick black locks—those wild and sunburnt  
features—  
He looked not thus—but then that voice—  
It cannot be—for he would know my name.  
Ber. Imoigne—(She has uttered towards him during  
the last speech, when he utters her name, shrieks  
and falls into his arms)  
Thou pale, cold, dying, thus thou dost  
To be enfolded in this deadly heat—  
A lighted life on its icy bed—  
Nay, look not up, 'tis thus I would behold thee.  
That pale cheek looks like truth—I'll gaze no more—  
That fair, that pale, dear cheek, those helpless arms—  
That I look longer they will make me human.  
Imo. (Starting from him)  
Fly, fly, the wassals of thine enemy wait  
To do thee dead.  
Ber. Then let them wield the thunder,  
Fell is their dint, who're mated in despair.  
Let mortal might never the grasp of Bertram.  
Imo. Release me—I must break from him—  
Ber. Knows he—  
Oh God!  
Ber. Imoigne—malice seizes me—  
Why do I find thee in mine enemy's wally?  
What dost thou do in halls of Aldobrand?  
Imo. I find thee doth about thine own mind—  
Swear thou art a dependent of his bounty.  
That chance, of love, or society, brought thee hither.  
Ber. Thou canst not be—my throat is swollen with agony—  
Hell hath no plagues—Oh no, thou couldst not do it.  
Imo. (Kneeling) Mercy.  
Ber. Thou hast it not, of thou wouldst speak—  
Speak, speak! (with frantic violence)  
Imo. I am the wife of Aldobrand—  
To have a faithful father did I wed.  
Ber. I will not utter her—but the hoarded ven-  
geance—  
Imo. Eye—eye and consummate the horrid spell;  
For broken hearted, in despairing hour,  
With every open dark and dire, I wedded—  
Some monstrous demon moked the robed priest,  
With some dark spell, not holy vow, they bound me.  
Full were the steps of horror and despair.  
They wanted but—the seal of Bertram's curse.  
Ber. (Not heeding her)  
—Of her father—could a father love thee  
As I have loved—could a father wretch on earth  
Dishonour his name, as some corner of his heart,  
Some thought that makes that heart a tortoise.  
For pilgrim dreams to midnight hour to visit,  
And weep and worship thee.  
—And such thou wert to me—and thou art lost!  
—What was my father? could a father's love  
Impair with mine?—in want, and war, and peril,  
Thy heart grew human when I thought of thee—  
My heart grew human when I thought of thee—  
Imoigne would have shuddered for my danger—  
Imoigne would have bound my feeble wounds—  
Imoigne would have sought my nameless curse,  
And known it well—and she was wedded.  
—Was there no name in hell's dark catalogue  
To brand thee with, but mine immortal for a?  
—To perish by the fatal sword of a woman?  
Imo. Oh spare me—Bertram—oh spare thyself.  
Ber. A deep's vengeance, a false country's curse.  
The spirit of menials whom this hand had fed—  
In my heart's steely pride I shook them off,  
As the hanged man from his hurried side.  
Shake his parents' darts across thy path—  
One die alone took aim, thy hand did barb it.  
Imo. He did not fear me, father, very—no, he never!  
Nor food, nor fire, nor ransom, and he would  
Kneel madly to the bloody walls for succour.  
For her wrought brains could bear the horrid thought,  
Or wed with him, or, see thy father perish.  
Ber. Thou tremblest lest I curse thee, trouble  
not—  
—Though thou hast made me, woman, very wretched—  
—Though thou hast made me, but I will not curse  
thee—  
Ber. Hear the last prayer of Bertram's broken heart,  
That heart which thou hast broken, not his love—  
Oh thy rank which thou hast broken, not his love—  
Oh thy pomp and pride about in those adler's path  
Till thou shalt feel and sicken at their hollows—  
May he that will be kind and generous to thee,  
Till the wrong heart, stab'd by his noble tunic,  
Write in deterring conquests of his blood—  
May thy white and pink cheeks of Litchford,  
Who cannot love the father of her child,  
And in the bright blaze of the festal hall,  
When wassals kneel, and loud noise around them,  
May round Bertram's pledge loss to their ears,  
Joy to the proud dame of St. Aldobrand—  
Who has cut down the bleach beneath her towers.  
Imo. (Drawing him) Stay.  
Ber. No.  
Imo. Thou hast a dagger.  
Ber. Not for a woman.  
Imo. (Drawing herself on the ground)  
It was my prayer to die in Bertram's presence,  
But not by words like these—  
Ber. (Starting back) on the cold earth!  
I do forgive thee from my inward soul.  
The child of Angier's woe, and Angier's woe,  
Child, Mother!  
Ber. (Sighing) watching by the child!  
God bless thee, child—perdition hath kindred thy  
child.  
Imo. (She rushes out, Cornelia enters, taking after her in  
terror, and goes to afford relief to Imoigne)

LONDON.  
WEDNESDAY, MAY 15.  
We have received the Paris Papers of Friday.  
If we are to believe their statements, the insurrection  
at Grenoble has been completely got under. The  
private letters, however, speak differently.  
Among the trials before the Courts of Justice at  
Paris, there is one which excites particular interest,  
as being connected with the private history of Bonaparte.  
On the night of the 21st of June, 1813, he  
through his Brother Joseph, he sent for a baker,  
and by his means got possession of £22,000 sterling  
of the public money in London, for which he  
received drafts on a house in London, and which

drafts were paid while Bonaparte was on board the  
Bellerophon. The cause will be decided ere we  
know the object seems to be, to make the French banker  
refund the money.  
The Prince of Saxe-Coburg is to take rank next  
to the Royal Blood, above the Archbishop of  
Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and all the  
Peers.  
Yesterday, while the Prince of Coburg attended  
the Levee at Carlton House, Princess Charlotte  
of Coburg visited Her Majesty and the Princesses,  
at the Queen's Palace. On her Royal Highness's  
return to Camelford House, his Serene Highness  
is waiting to receive her, and had the cordial  
realities, when they took an airing round Hy-  
po and returned to Camelford House to din-  
ner.  
It is not expected, that his Serene Highness the  
Prince of Coburg, or Princess Charlotte, will re-  
turn to Ostland.  
The French Papers, received to-day, announce  
the arrival, at Bourdeaux, of Mr. and Mrs. Can-  
ning. Mr. Canning is said to be on his way to  
London, but his Lady remains in France.  
The Duke of Wellington is expected at Paris on  
the 20th instant, to be present at the marriage of  
the Duke and Duchess of Perri.  
The once celebrated Baron Gerardi has become  
a Monk of La Trappe, at Laval, in France!  
The Surgeons of Paris, in an address to Louis  
XVIII say, that their society was incorporated so  
long back as the year 1255.  
Yesterday died, at his house in Carzon-street,  
May Fair, Barrington Pope Blackford, Esq. M.  
P. one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.  
His death affords an opportunity of retrospec-  
tion, by not filling up the situation, and thus a  
saving of £1000 per annum will be effected to the  
country.  
It appears from papers printed by order of Par-  
liament, that the total expense of the Island of St.  
Helena is now estimated at £117,854 per annum.  
Before Bonaparte's residence there it was £80,334.  
Expense for the safe custody of Napoleon, £37,470.  
To which must be added £84,852, as the estimate  
increased expense in the Naval department—to-  
gether £92,032. He might be kept in England as  
safely for the odd £2032, which would save to the  
Nation £90,000 per annum.—But, Quere, Did  
not the East India Company formerly pay the ex-  
pense of St. Helena? If so, the expense incurred  
by the country for Bonaparte's custody is £117,854  
and £84,852—together £202,706.  
ON THE IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN CORN.—  
As many doubts have arisen as to the time and  
manner of ascertaining whether it would be  
practicable to do away the same as a military  
station, on account of the extreme unhealthiness of  
its climate. His Majesty's 34th Regiment, when  
it went there about a year since, was 1000 strong,  
but last month it could not muster 300 men on pa-  
rade. The native troops are equally affected.  
COURT OF KING'S BENCH.  
LIBEL.  
This morning Sir Nath. Wm. Wraxall, Bart.  
was brought up on the motion of the Attorney-Gen-  
eral, to receive the judgment of the Court, having  
let judgment go by default, on an information filed  
against him for a gross Libel on Count Wolszow, the  
Russian Ambassador.  
The libel was read by the Clerk; it was published  
in a pamphlet, of which the Defendant was the Au-  
thor, entitled "Memoirs of My Obedience," and  
in it set forth, that the N. Memoirs above men-  
tioned had been published by the late Empress of  
Russia, that she had committed the murder of the  
late Princess Royal of Wirtemberg, the first wife of the present  
Emperor of that country, who was also stated to  
have been implicated therein.  
The Attorney-General, in an animated speech,  
prayed for a severe judgment. He was followed  
by Mr. Wren on the same side. Mr. Roe, for the  
Defendant, spoke in mitigation of punishment.  
Mr. Justice Bayley, after suitable remarks, sen-  
tenced him to be imprisoned six months in the King's  
Bench Prison, and to pay a fine of £500, and be  
imprisoned till such time as he paid.  
DEMAND FOR LORD CASTLEBROUGH.  
This was an action against the Noble Defendant  
for false imprisonment. The cause of action was  
stated to have arisen at Lisbon, where the Plaintiff  
was taken into custody, under an order from the  
Secretary of State. The Plaintiff wrote to Sir Charles  
Scot, the English Envoy at Lisbon, de-  
manding his liberation, but Sir Charles replied,  
that he had been put under arrest in consequence  
of an order from the British Government, and was to  
be sent home to England; he therefore could not  
cause his liberation, but he might depend upon hu-  
mane treatment.—Mr. E. Laws, on the part of the  
Plaintiff, applied to put off the trial, which stood  
for the Sittings after the present Term, on account  
of the absence of three material witnesses, namely,  
Sir Charles Scoble, Mr. Jeffrey, and another  
person, at present in France, and whose evidence,  
the Learned Counsel said, was most essential to his  
client's case.—Mr. Laws said, with their Lord-  
ships' permission, he would take till the Sittings  
after Michaelmas Term; which was accordingly  
granted.  
THURSDAY, MAY 16.  
The Public will be rejoiced to learn, that a Bill  
was last night brought forward by Mr. Rose for  
the protection of Savings Banks. This is a wise  
measure, and can hardly fail to prove highly conduc-  
ive to the prosperity of these institutions.  
Mr. Gratton presented a Petition from the Cath-  
olics of Ireland, and gave notice that he should,  
on Tuesday next, submit a motion to the House  
on the subject of the Catholic Claims. Sir J. Mackin-  
tosh brought forward his motion on the Contribu-  
tion received from France; but the House being oc-  
cupied with declarations previously made by the  
Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the whole (ex-  
cepting the expense of sending back the States to  
Rome, and erecting a monument to the last repre-  
sentative of the House of Stuart.) was to be ap-  
plied in aid of the public service, the previous ques-  
ion was carried without a division.

The remaining part of the 15th Hussars, and the  
13th Regiment of Light Dragoons, arrived at  
Dover on Tuesday night, from Calais, and disem-  
barked this morning and marched off for Canter-  
bury.  
About 700 troops, belonging to the different reg-  
iments now in France, were to embark at Dover  
as this day for Calais.  
A serious affray has taken place in India between  
His Majesty's 87th Foot and a division of the Ho-  
nourable Company's European Regiment. Such had  
been the jealousy and ill-will excited between the  
troops, that it was determined to separate them by  
sending away the 87th regiment from their station at  
Berhampore. The 11th of November was ap-  
pointed for that purpose, when the evening before  
many private of that corps rushed out of their bar-  
racks, armed with raked bayonets, and a regular  
battle ensued between them and a part of the Ho-  
nourable Company's European Regiment. But for  
the timely and spirited interference of their respec-  
tive Officers, the consequences might have been fa-  
tal; as it was, before they could be parted, many  
men were severely and some dangerously wounded.  
An inquiry has been instituted to ascertain the  
causes of this quarrel.  
A letter from Bangalore states, that some very  
unpleasant disturbances had taken place in His  
Majesty's 84th Regiment, and, in consequence,  
a Court-Martial had been instituted for the trial of  
eight of the ringleaders, who, it was apprehended,  
would be capitally punished.—The following ex-  
tract of General Orders will throw some light on  
the subject:  
"Bangalore, October 28, 1815.  
"The Commander-in-Chief having deemed it  
proper to abstain, pending the trials now carrying  
on, from giving publicity to the sentiments which  
have been excited in his breast by the disgraceful  
transactions in which the great body of men of the  
first battalion 84th Regiment is implicated, his Ex-  
cellency has, for similar reasons, determined to dis-  
pense with the presence of that corps attending any  
general parade antecedent to the period of making  
known the issue of the Court-Martial which it has  
been his duty to order on the present unhappy oc-  
casion. His Majesty's 84th Regiment will therefore  
remain formed in its own barracks-square during the  
general parade and guard-mounting to-morrow.  
(Signed)  
"G. Cornwallis, Adj. General."  
The Commander-in-Chief of Madras was on his  
way to Seringapatam, for the purpose of examining  
that place, and of ascertaining whether it would be  
practicable to do away the same as a military sta-  
tion, on account of the extreme unhealthiness of  
its climate. His Majesty's 34th Regiment, when  
it went there about a year since, was 1000 strong,  
but last month it could not muster 300 men on pa-  
rade. The native troops are equally affected.

The Noble Marquis then observed, that  
he, as well as his servants, called repeatedly for a  
Constable, but without effect. Mr. Nares sent for  
Dickens and Baker, the two Constables who attend  
the Theatre, Dickens said, he was in the 2d gal-  
lery at the time, where it was his duty to attend eye-  
sight. Baker said that he was occupied in the  
saloon, where the interference of a Constable was  
more necessary than in or about any other part of  
the house. The Marquis of Dowshire observed, his  
object was, to prevent the improper interposition of  
the military. Mr. Nares assured his Lordship, that  
care should be taken to station a sufficient number  
of Constables about the Theatre, which would pre-  
vent the recurrence of a similar circumstance. The  
Marquis of Dowshire expressed himself satisfied,  
and withdrew.  
Sun Office, Two o'Clock.  
By private accounts received this morning from  
France, the appearance of a general insurrection is  
very evident. The disaffected in all parts are as-  
sembling, starting as a pretext to cover their real  
views, the necessity of driving away the Allied For-  
ces, and shaking off the Contributions—but the  
hated to the Bourbon Party is the true cause of the  
movement.  
FRIDAY, MAY 17.  
We received this morning the Paris Papers of  
Friday last. They contain official accounts from  
Grenoble of the 9th instant.—The Prevotal Court  
is employed on the trial of the Rebels, several of  
whom have been executed.—The principal author  
of the Insurrection, Didier, has not yet been ap-  
prehended. Twenty thousand francs (between £300  
and £500) have been offered for his apprehension.  
The Papers assure, that perfect tranquillity has  
been restored to the department of the Isere, but  
measures of vigour and precaution continue to be  
adopted. The department has been declared in a  
state of siege, and martial law established. All  
persons are required to give up their arms in 24  
hours. All those who give asylum to the rebels are  
to be considered as accomplices. The inhabitants  
of the house in which Didier is found are to be put  
to the sword. Assemblies on the public squares,  
streets, and ramparts, are prohibited, under the  
most rigorous penalties. Particular orders are given  
with respect to foreigners resident at Grenoble.  
Meanwhile, troops are pouring into the department  
of the Isere from all quarters.  
Our Private Letters mention a variety of rum-  
ours relative to the capital, and to the state of  
the public mind, to which we do not give credit.  
Of this description are the reports which state, not  
only Grenoble, but the whole of Dauphiny, to be  
in a state of insurrection and disturbance—that the  
insurgents have secured possession of Fort Barraux,  
on the confines of Savoy, &c. Now we happen  
to know that this is not so strong, that it would  
require 30,000 regular troops to lay regular siege to  
it.  
Grenoble, May 9.—The Prevotal Court has  
commenced, without delay, proceedings against the  
rebels who have been taken. On the 7th three  
were condemned to death, viz. Bousson, Drevet,  
and Dard; the latter was recommended to the clem-  
ency of his Majesty. The Court acquitted a  
fourth, named Naud. The two first convicted were  
executed yesterday afternoon. The trials are pro-  
ceeding. Tranquillity and the most perfect order  
prevail in the neighbourhood of Grenoble, as well  
as in the rest of the Department. The investigations  
continue with activity, and the ramifications of the  
odious plot, the object of which was to overthrow  
the legitimate Government, and the result of which  
would have been to inaugurate the citizens to assassi-  
nate each other, and destroy the town of Grenoble,  
are gradually more completely disclosed. The  
conspiracy is entirely defeated. No apprehension  
need longer prevail. But all prudent persons, all  
friends of order, and, in a word, all the inhabitants,  
ought to unite their efforts to attend the meas-  
ures ordered by the Authorities, in virtue of the discre-  
tionary powers confided to them, in order to com-  
plete the discovery and deliver to the hand of the  
law all authors, accomplices, and abettors of the  
sedition who have not yet been taken.  
Mails from Holland, Hamburg and Flinsler  
arrived this morning. The papers from Brussels  
state, that the English regiments of cavalry which  
were about to return to England have received  
counter orders, in consequence of the events that  
have lately occurred at Grenoble.  
CORN EXCHANGE, MAY 17.—Having a large  
quantity of Wheat left over from Monday's supply,  
and but few buyers at market, very few sales were  
effected, and those at a reduction of 5s. per  
quarter from Monday's prices. Barley 5s. per  
quarter cheaper. We have a considerable arrival  
of Oats, which article is heavy sale at a decline of  
2s. per quarter. Beans and Peas are also cheaper.

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the legitimate Government, and the result of which  
would have been to inaugurate the citizens to assassi-  
nate each other, and destroy the town of Grenoble,  
are gradually more completely disclosed. The  
conspiracy is entirely defeated. No apprehension  
need longer prevail. But all prudent persons, all  
friends of order, and, in a word, all the inhabitants,  
ought to unite their efforts to attend the meas-  
ures ordered by the Authorities, in virtue of the discre-  
tionary powers confided to them, in order to com-  
plete the discovery and deliver to the hand of the  
law all authors, accomplices, and abettors of the  
sedition who have not yet been taken.  
Mails from Holland, Hamburg and Flinsler  
arrived this morning. The papers from Brussels  
state, that the English regiments of cavalry which  
were about to return to England have received  
counter orders, in consequence of the events that  
have lately occurred at Grenoble.  
CORN EXCHANGE, MAY 17.—Having a large  
quantity of Wheat left over from Monday's supply,  
and but few buyers at market, very few sales were  
effected, and those at a reduction of 5s. per  
quarter from Monday's prices. Barley 5s. per  
quarter cheaper. We have a considerable arrival  
of Oats, which article is heavy sale at a decline of  
2s. per quarter. Beans and Peas are also cheaper.

It is impossible to give any thing like a rational  
view of affairs in France. There is no confidence  
to be placed in an enslaved and corrupted press,  
and every correspondence is liable to suspicion,  
because, as is well known, many of the letters  
which appear under this head are fabrications sent  
forth from London. But it is beyond all question,  
that the discontent in France has assumed a more  
marked and decided character. The King's au-  
thority has been disputed to arms in one quarter,  
and in various other situations acts of hostility to  
that authority have manifested their appearance. There  
have been such a notorious contempt and perse-  
cution in the Paris Journals respecting almost every  
circumstance that could afford any opportunity to  
keep the peace outside of the Theatre, as in the

an ornament to his Country, and to such a man  
we should be tributary the best applause with which  
the talents of the British Academy of Painting have  
been honoured at the exhibition of the present  
year, by the Members of the Dublin Society and all  
the Connoisseurs of the Metropolis. He who first  
called forth the Genius of this School of Painting,  
and gave it encouragement—who first caught its  
spark, and kindled it into flame, must feel proud,  
that his exertions have not been bestowed on the  
understanding or ungrateful; and they who have ex-  
perienced his early solicitude and care most glory,  
that his generous expectations have not been disap-  
pointed.  
The superior quality of Warren's Japan Li-  
quid Blacking has induced several House Holders  
to present which, observe none are genuine, unless  
"Robert Warren" is signed on the Label, and  
"St. Martin's Lane," stamped in the Bottle.  
It may be had genuine of White & Co. by Whole-  
sale, and Retail of Birnie, Ball, and Farrell, Wal-  
ter-Banks, Ross-Cormack, Thompson,  
Farrell, and Holmes, Clonmel; M-Lord, and  
Byrne, Cork—Goldwell and Spence, Dublin—  
and in every Town in the Kingdom, in Stone Bo-  
ttles, at 7s. 1s. 6d. and 1s. 8d. each.  
COURT OF KING'S BENCH, DUBLIN.  
SATURDAY, MAY 18.  
The King v. Harding Tracy Printer of the  
Cork Mercantile Chronicle.  
This day the Traverser was brought up to receive  
the sentence of the Court, for a Libel published on  
the 7th of April, 1815, to which he had pleaded  
Guilty.  
The sentence was, that the Traverser should be  
imprisoned in the Gaol of Newgate for two years,  
and fined in the sum of £300, and, after the expira-  
tion of that time, to enter into recognizance to  
keep the peace, himself in the sum of £200, and  
two sureties in £200 each.  
BAKERS' RETURNS OF FLOUR,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH MAY.  
3d Flour for Loft Bread 591 3 0 Cost 46 0  
3d Flour for Ditto 60 0 0 Cost 10 0 0  
For the Assize, 651 3 0 957 16 7 1/2  
3d Flour for Fine Biscuit, None.  
3d Flour for Household Use, 401 0 0  
May 18. JOHN DENNIS, Dep. Mayor.  
DIED—On Thursday morning last, at Sidney-  
Place, Cork, universally regretted, in the 40th year  
of her age, Miss Wallis, the Lady of Henry Wallis,  
Esq. of Drishane Castle.  
PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, MAY 18.  
ARRIVED.  
17th—Fly, Sever, Portmouth, bacon wrappers,  
&c. &c.  
18th—William, Sutton, Newfoundland, beer,  
provisions, &c. Mary Ann, Rowell, Liverpool, oats  
and flour. Earl Leicester Packet, Mail-boat, Read,  
Bristol, passengers; Dalmer, Swanden, London, oats.  
19th—Wind N. N. E. at 7 morning.  
NEW WOOLLEN DRAPERY.  
JOHN WEEKES respectfully begs leave to ac-  
quaint his Friends and the Public, that he has  
just received his SEMI-SEMPLE, which he flat-  
ters himself will be found, on inspection, to equal  
any in this City.  
N. B. He has also a large Assortment of SUPER-  
FINE IRISH CLOTHS, which he will sell at the  
lowest ready Money Prices.  
Mall, Waterford, May 21, 1816.  
AUCTION OF FURNITURE.  
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,  
On Wednesday, the 22d Inst at 12 o'Clock,  
In the House in King's Street, lately occupied by  
Mr. EDWARD PHILLAN, the entire FURNI-  
TURE of said House, most of which is new.—No  
Article to be removed until paid for.  
W. Waterford, May 21, 1816.  
FIELDING, Auctioneer.  
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,  
AT FERRYBANK,  
ON THURSDAY, THE 23D INST.  
At One o'Clock, without reserve,  
A QUANTITY OF TIMBER, BATTERS, PRIN-  
TON SLATES, all of good quality—and about 50  
Thousand of BRICK.  
Waterford, May 21, 1816.  
FIELDING, Auctioneer.  
GOVERNMENT VESSELS.  
THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that  
the Packet CORNWALLIS, Captain STACY, will  
sail for Bristol on THURSDAY next.  
THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that the  
GOVERNMENT VESSELS, from Waterford to Bristol,  
and Bristol to Waterford, are to sail on  
THURSDAY next. They are fitted with  
excellent Accommodations for Passengers.  
Inquire, if by Letter, post paid, of the Cap-  
tain at the Commercial Hotel, Waterford.  
N. B. Similar Vessels sail from Bristol to Water-  
ford on the same days.  
THE CORK and Bristol Government Vessels  
sail from Cork and Bristol every Tuesday and Satur-  
day.  
Waterford, May 21, 1816.  
THE FIRST DAY OVER,  
And All the CAPITALS still under way!  
A RICH BIRNIE has for Sale, a few SHARES  
which he will sell at the Dublin Price.  
L. A. the Second Day, BirnIE takes place to-  
morrow, Wednesday in London, it will be necessary  
to make a further Application, as they cannot be had  
on Sale longer than Thursday next.  
Chronicle Office, 2nd May, 1816.