HORRID MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Warsaw, (Genesee Co.) April 8.—About three weeks since, the wife of Dr. Abel Watkins, of Middlebury, Genesee county, died, as was supposed, of a fever; in consequence of which Watkins persuaded a neighbour and intimate friend of his, by the name of Perry, to remove with his family into his house, and take care of his children.—Shortly after, Mr. Perry was taken very ill with the cholera morbus, as stated by Watkins, by whom his life was despaired of, and Dr. Chauncey L. Sheldon, of Warsaw, was sent for, who attended him through the day, and till nine o'clock at night, and left him apparently much better.—Watkins attended him the remainder of the night, and Perry died the next day. Mr. Perry and Mrs. Watkins being attended with similar symptoms in their sickness, together with an appearance of familiarity between Watkins and Perry's wife, soon created a suspicion that Watkins had poisoned both his wife and Perry. Inquiry was made of Dr. Sheldon (of whom Watkins purchased his medicine) if he had purchased any poison of him; and it was ascertained that he purchased one ounce of arsenic and some nox vomica. Dr. Sheldon and other persons conversed with Watkins respecting it, who stated that he bought the arsenic for a man, but could not tell his name nor where he lived, but said that he gave the poison to a certain dog which is yet alive. Suspicion increased, and Watkins was advised to have the bodies taken up and examined, for the purpose of satisfying the minds of the Populace, and clearing his own character. Accordingly, on Friday, the 5th inst. 14 Physicians appeared at the graves: the body of Perry was dug up and examined; the stomach was taken out and carried into a house, where the Physicians tried many chemical experiments on the contents, and it was ascertained beyond a doubt, that there was a considerable quantity of arsenic in the stomach, which was much corroded. The Physicians reported that his death was occasioned by arsenic.—Watkins was informed of the opinion of the Physicians about three o'clock the next morning; he shortly after went out of his house, and in about an hour and a half was found in the woods, 15 or 20 rods from his house, suspended by a handkerchief to a small bush; his legs, part of his body, and his hands on the ground. On examination he was found to be dead. The Physicians proceeded to examine the body of Mrs. Watkins, and reported unanimously that her death was occasioned by vegetable and mineral poison. A Coroner's inquest was summoned to sit on the body of Watkins, who shortly returned with a verdict of suicide. Yesterday Mrs. Perry was taken into custody, and is this day to be examined. Watkins and Perry, with their families, have resided in this country about a year. Two children have died out of each family since last fall; and it is generally believed that some of their deaths were also occasioned by the wicked hands of Watkins. Mrs. Watkins was delivered of a still-born child a few hours previous to her death.—*Ontario Messenger.*

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

TRIAL OF R. ROBERTS, FOR A CONSPIRACY.

Robert Roberts was put to the bar, charged with a conspiracy, in feloniously stealing and negotiating Bank-notes to the amount of £1900, stolen from the Windsor coach, in the month of November last.

William White, alias Konkee Beau, it will be recollected, was convicted as a principal in the robbery, a few sessions since, at the Old Bailey.

Mr. Alley opened the indictment, and the case as stated by Mr. Pooley.

H. Pirch Butler, Esq. put in a record of the indictment of Robert Roberts and William White, in the month of November last, and of the conviction of the latter at the last February Sessions at the Old Bailey.

James Allen, a clerk to Messrs. Williams and [illegible] of Birchin-lane, delivered a parcel to one [illegible]att, a coachman, to be conveyed to Messrs. Brown and Co. of Windsor, on the 16th of October last. The parcel contained Bank-notes amounting to £1900. He packed up the parcel himself, and entered the numbers of the notes in the books.

Cross examined by Mr. Adolphus.—He has not the ledger in which the entry of the notes was made present in Court. Witness marked them off in his own hand, but has not a recollection of [illegible], unless as guided by the entry of the books. The parcel was delivered by order of the Windsor [illegible]k, but believes the property was not considered that of Messrs. Williams when it was given to [illegible]att.

Re-examined by Mr. Alley.—Had the robbery been heard of, and the notes afterwards presented, they would most certainly have been paid. [illegible] of the robbery about four o'clock, and then [illegible] to the books. Witness had checked off the numbers of the notes packed up with his own hand.

Mr. Adolphus, for the Prisoner, took an objection on two grounds against the prosecution: first, that the indictment charged the delivery and subsequent theft of one hundred and twenty-three certain promissory notes, without specifically stating the account and number of each note so delivered and stolen; second, that the evidence of the witness, being given from books, written documents, [illegible] not from his own memory, which he could not exercise, according to his own account, upon this occasion.

Mr. Pooley replied, that the objections of the learned Counsel would apply to a charge of felony, in that case it might be necessary to prove the [illegible] article stolen. Here, however, the fact was, that certain notes, forming part of property which had been stolen, were traced to the possession of the Prisoner, circulating them in concert with the felon who had been convicted. Mr. Alley followed on the same side.

William Wyatt is driver of the Union Windsor Coach. On the 16th of October last he went by desire of Messrs. Brown and Co. for a parcel, to the house of Messrs. Moffat and Williams, in Birchin-lane. It was delivered to him by Allen, the last witness, and it was tied up in brown paper. Witness, upon coming out of the house, pulled out his handkerchief to tie round the parcel, when he dropped a piece of paper. A person, who afterwards proved to be the Prisoner, picked it up, and said, "you have dropped a piece of paper." Witness' replied, "'tis of no consequence," and walked on. The Prisoner he perceived several times after, and opposite him in the streets. Witness had occasion to go into an auction-room and other places, and as frequently saw the Prisoner on the outside, when he went out into the street.—Witness, however, lost sight of him previous to his arrival at the Gloucester Hotel, Piccadilly, where he placed his parcel in the hands of a Mrs. Flowers, one of the passengers, safely tied in brown paper, sealed, and covered in a handkerchief. The parcel was soon after stolen from the coach.

William Miller keeps the Crown Inn, at Egham. Remembers the Prisoner and another person came to his house on the evening of the 1st of November last. They remained a short time in the house, said they had some business to settle with a lady, and went out. In about an hour after they returned, had their supper, and went to bed. On the following morning early, the Prisoner came to the bed-room of the witness, and asked where his companion slept? He was informed, and soon after witness and he went together into the stable to look at the Prisoner's horse, which was brown-muzzled. He had previously ordered a chaise.—Upon their return to the house, the Prisoner went to his breakfast-room, and soon after sent for the witness, when he asked him if he had got any large notes, as he was making up a parcel for town.—Witness said he would try, and produced two notes of the Chertsey Bank for £5 each. The Prisoner gave him in lieu Bank-notes of the firm of Brown and Co. of Windsor. Prisoner also gave him £4 in silver, and for which he also paid him in notes of the Bank.

Joseph Reeves is a linen draper residing at Egham. On the 2d of November last, the Prisoner came to his shop and purchased stockings. A person named White, whom he afterwards saw convicted at the Old Bailey, also came to his shop upon the same evening. The latter paid him by changing a £2 Windsor Bank-note. Roberts also gave him in payment a £2 Bank-note of the firm of Brown and Coombe; witness gave each full change in silver.

Thomas Deane keeps the Castle public-house, at Uxbridge. On the 3d of November last remembers two persons coming to his house in a one-horse chaise. The other was brown-muzzled, and of a large size. The Prisoner Roberts was one, and both went into the tap room and called for a pint of beer; witness soon after went into the room, and saw them at a table in a corner of the room; they had a quantity of papers, apparently Bank-notes, upon the table, and they seemed confused; witness asked pardon for having intruded upon them. They shortly after went into the town for a short time, returned, and had some more beer: they then went away towards Staines.

Joseph Watts is clerk to the banking-house of Messrs. Hull and Co. at Uxbridge. On the 3d of November last, a person came to their house for a £40 bill. He wished it to be a short one. Witness drew one at 7 days, and the man paid for it in Windsor and a few Bank of England notes.—Thinks White was the person who purchased this. In about half an hour afterwards the Prisoner Roberts came to the house, and applied for a bill of £55. He was also accommodated, and witness received in payment from him 21 notes of the Windsor bank, of different sums. The remainder he paid in other notes. The two bills furnished by the witness were drawn on Masterman and Co. White Hart-court, Lombard-street.

John Lavender, a police officer, produced a bill drawn by Messrs. Hull and Co. of Uxbridge, on Messrs. Masterman and Co. for £40, which was presented for payment at the latter place on the 3d of November last, when it was stopt, and since kept by the witness.

Henry Newman is an ostler at the King's Arms, Uxbridge: thinks he saw the Prisoner there in the month of November last, but would not swear to it.

John Wrightson Price, the Solicitor, deposed, that he was Attorney for the Prosecution against Roberts and White, in the month of February last. He was employed by Messrs. Brown and Coombe. The Prisoner Roberts about that time made an application to him, to inform Messrs. Brown and Co. that he had Windsor Bank-notes to the amount of £70, and to ascertain what allowance they would make for them? The proposal was made after the Prosecutors had become bankrupts. Witness became Solicitor for the Prosecution against Roberts, and attended in that capacity in the month of November, at the Queen-square Police-office, upon his second examination. Witness was also Solicitor for the Prosecution against White—cannot say where Roberts was at the time he made the communication to him respecting the notes, but thinks he was in custody; he was present at several confidential examinations of Roberts at Queen-square, when the Magistrate repeatedly assured the Prisoner, that should any of the parties concerned in the robbery be prosecuted [illegible] conviction, he should not be proceeded against or [illegible]ed. Witness does not think that a case would have been made out against any of the parties, from the confused state of the Bankers' books, were it not for the handkerchief that was tied round the parcel.

The case having closed, Mr. Adolphus again rose and took several objections against the proceedings, which were replied to at great length by Mr. Pooley, and eventually over-ruled by the Court.

Mr. Adolphus then addressed the Jury on behalf of Roberts in a most ingenious and forcible manner.

The Chairman (Mr. Watson) then proceeded to charge the Jury in the most clear and dispassionate manner, and the Jury having retired for about half an hour, returned with a verdict of Guilty.

The Prisoner immediately took occasion to call Heaven to witness his innocence, declaring that he was neither in London nor Uxbridge on the day alleged by the witnesses—and that the prosecution was nothing short of a deep-rooted and foul conspiracy against him.

The Court deferred his judgment. The trial occupied nearly the whole of the day.

COURT OF CHANCERY, DUBLIN.

Tuesday, May 28, 1816.

BANKRUPT MOTIONS—SIR J. RIDDALL, KNT.

Yesterday the case of Sir James Riddall came on to be heard in the list of bankrupt motions, before the Lord Chancellor, when Mr. Serjeant Johnston rose to oppose the bankrupt's certificate passing the great seal, on the grounds of a Mr. Naresborough, a creditor, not having received notice of this motion until Saturday evening, and prayed that his Lordship would defer the hearing of the question for a fortnight longer.

The Solicitor-General, on behalf of the bankrupt, urged the Court that this should not be allowed, inasmuch as Mr. Naresborough had never proved any debt under the Commission, and that he could not be looked upon as a creditor at all in that Court of Equity, however he might be so in a Court of Law. He stated, that there were peculiar hardships in this case: it had been solemnly argued before his Lordship upwards of three years ago, when it appeared that three of the Commissioners had signed the certificate, but that two had refused, on the ground that there was a difference in the schedules returned before the Commissioners, which difference had not been satisfactorily accounted for, and which led them to a suspicion that it was for the purpose of concealing some of the bankrupt's effects; but since that period, all this difference, and all grounds of suspicion, were completely removed—and the consequence was, that the certificate now lying before his Lordship for his signature had the names of the five Commissioners signed to it; and, had there been ever so much suspicion heretofore, there was not now a man in the community that did not feel that Sir James Riddall was as *bona fide* a bankrupt as ever came before this Court; he (the Solicitor-General) must except Mr. Naresborough, who, as soon as he heard that the certificate had received the signatures of all the Commissioners, arrested Sir J. Riddall, and thrust him into Kilmainham gaol, under circumstances of peculiar cruelty, but which he would not then enter into a detail of; and yet this day the gentleman comes into Court, praying that further time might be allowed him to make another application, which could be for no other purpose than to gratify himself with the reflection, that he had him the inmate of a gaol, and would keep him as such as long as he possibly could—and on the ground that he had not received notice until last Saturday. Had he any petition to lay before the Court, he was fully aware of the circumstances of the case to have sufficient time to have done it; but the present application could be for no other purpose than what he had already stated, to detain the unfortunate Gentleman in a prison.

Lord Chancellor.—Mr. Solicitor-General, it is an impossibility that Mr. Naresborough was not acquainted with all the circumstances of the transaction fully, time enough for any petition to this Court; for here is a letter I hold in my hand, dated the 16th of May, addressed to me privately, and which could be for no other view than to prejudice my mind against the case on the hearing this day—a thing so irregular, monstrous, and abominable, that it was unworthy of an answer, and is only noticed now to shew my abhorrence of it.—Here it is, Mr. Serjeant Johnston.

Mr. Serjeant Johnston, having looked over the letter.—Indeed, my Lord, I am called upon to say nothing could be more highly improper.

Lord Chancellor.—But, Mr. Johnston, there was no necessity to have served any notice upon Mr. Naresborough; he was not a creditor under the Commission, and the bankrupt might as well have served a notice upon any or every man in the street. I shall sign his certificate this day.

IRISH GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON IRISH GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS.

The Select Committee appointed to consider what Provisions it may be expedient to establish for regulating the Grand Jury Presentments of Ireland, and who were directed to report the same, with their observations thereupon, from time to time, to the House, have agreed upon the following Report:—

Your Committee having proceeded to examine the several matters referred to their consideration, are of opinion, that a Bill should be submitted to Parliament, for consolidating and amending certain of the Irish Road Acts.

That, in order to relieve Grand Juries, at their several Assizes in Ireland, from the great pressure of business, it is expedient that provision should be made for separating the civil from the criminal business at Assizes; and that, for such purpose, the Grand Pannel of the respective Counties should be called over, and the persons who are to serve upon the ensuing Grand Jury at the Assizes should be selected and sworn, for the due execution of the civil business of the respective counties, a fixed number of days immediately preceding the Commission Day of each Assizes; which body, so selected, should be empowered to consider and dispose of the several applications for presentments for levying public money within their districts, in like manner as Grand Juries at Assizes are now empowered to do, with such modifications, nevertheless, as may be thought advisable.

That a meeting of Magistrates, possessed of a qualification of £300 per annum fee-simple estate, or £500 per annum leasehold property, should be held at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in the month of January in every year, in each district of the several counties, according to the divisions under the Assistant Barrister's Act, to examine the applications for presentments to be submitted to the ensuing Grand Jury; and that such Magistrates should be sworn to the due execution of such duty; that all affidavits for grounding presentments for public works should be made at such Sessions; and that such applications only for presentments, as shall be approved by the Magistrates assembled at such Sessions, should be laid before the ensuing Grand Jury.

That any person who resides as agent on the estate of any absentee proprietor of lands within a county, which produces not less than five thousand pounds per annum, shall be deemed qualified, altho' he may not himself possess freehold or leasehold property.

There should be a Surveyor of County Works attached to each county, and that no person should be appointed to that office, who shall not have passed an examination before a Board of Civil Engineers in Dublin, and have obtained a certificate of his qualification to discharge the duties of this office; the appointment of which Board of Civil Engineers should be vested in the Lord Lieutenant.

That the County Surveyor should have all the powers now vested in Conservators; which office of Conservator should be abolished.

That the County Surveyor should be required to attend to all matters relating to the presentments submitted to Quarter Sessions or Assizes, and be present on these occasions.

That the Surveyor of the County should examine and audit the accounts for public money expended in each barony, at a meeting of Justices in such barony, and that such accounts and vouchers should be verified by the affidavit of the Overseer at such meeting, attested by two Magistrates, who should sign such jurat respectively in presence of each other; notice of such accounts and affidavits being intended to be offered to such meeting, having been usually posted at the usual places of posting notices in such barony; and that such affidavits and accounts, so audited, should be delivered to the Secretary of the Grand Jury, to be laid before them previous to the ensuing Assizes.

That the validity of the Securities of Treasurers and Collectors of Public Money in the several counties should be investigated and approved by his Majesty's Attorney-General, or other competent legal authority, before they are permitted to enter on the execution of their office; and that such persons should enter into recognizances to the Crown for the amount required by the Grand Jury; and that provision should be made, that no act of insolvency should take effect, so as to exonerate such Treasurers or Collectors; and that no High Constable should be permitted to be a Collector.

That Collectors should not in future be removable without cause, shown and allowed in open Court before the Judge.

That all public Officers belonging to the several counties should be remunerated for their services by a specific salary, in lieu of all other emoluments.

That provision should be made to enable such Grand Juries of Counties, as may think it advisable, to have their public money lodged in and issued from the Bank of Ireland, under provisions similar to the mode acted upon in the County of Dublin.

Your Committee are of opinion, that it would be most material, so soon as may be, to devise a proper mode for rendering the assessments upon the different denominations of land as equal as practicable, and making those lands liable to assessment which are at present wholly exempt; but that a measure of so much delicacy and importance should be the subject of a separate enactment, and the Committee will immediately proceed to digest some measure upon the subject.

21st May, 1816.

Warm discussions have for some time existed between our Government and the Ottoman Porte, respecting the Ionian Islands—the Turks refusing to acknowledge the independence of these Islands, tho' solemnly guaranteed to them since 1802. The fact is, the famous Ali Pacha wishes to obtain possession of them in the same manner as he has of the Venetian towns of the neighbouring continent, and his gold is lavishly distributed at Constantinople, in order to attain their aid and dislodge the British. We understand the Turks have offered to place the Septinsular on the same footing on which the Republic of Ragusa formerly stood. That is, that they shall not have a Turkish garrison among them, but merely pay an annual tribute, and their charge d'affaires near the Divan wear mustachios, in sign of dependence, as that of Ragusa formerly did.

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,925. TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1816. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

MUSICAL CONCERT.

By Permission of the Right Worshipful the Mayor,

AND BY PARTICULAR DESIRE,

MR. O'CONNOR,

THE CELEBRATED PERFORMER ON THE

UNION PIPES,

WILL give his MUSICAL CONCERT at the New Rooms, on Tuesday, the 11th Instant. The Band of the 35th Regt. will attend, and diversify the Amusements of the Evening. The Performance will consist of MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS of the most admired AIRS, VARIATIONS, RONDEAUS and QUARTETTS.

PART 1.

Grand Overture ——— Henry the Fourth.
Patrick's Day, with Variations—Mr. O'Connor.
Jessy, the flow'r o' Dumblain—by Mr. Gilhooly.
Duett—Two Clarionetts—by Mr. Nicholson.
"*O! Nanny*," on the Pipes—Mr. O'Connor.
Love among the Roses—by Mr. Gilhooly.
Quartetto, by Ella—Performed by Mr. White, and three of the Waterford Band.

PART 2.

Overture ——— Peeping Tom.
Soldier Tired, on the Pipes, by Mr. O'Connor.
Numerous Selections of *French Waltzes*, by the Band.
A *Flute Solo*, by one of the best Performers.
Selections of *Moore's Melodies*, by Mr. O'Connor.
Oh! tell me, sweet Kate, by Mr. Gilhooly.
A Variety of *National and Scotch Airs*, by Mr. O'Connor.
To conclude with "*God Save the King*."

☞ Tickets, 3s. 4d., to be had at the Bar of the *Commercial Hotel*, and at the *Chronicle Office*.

⁂ Performance to begin at 8 o'Clock.

June 4, 1816.

CHANCERY.

Thomas Williams and Wm Robinson, Assignees of the Estate and Effects of Abram Atkins and Co. Bankrupts, *Plaintiffs:* William Johnson, the Younger, Mary, his wife, and Wm. Johnson, a Minor; David Arthur England, & Wm. Johnson Harte, *Defendants*	PURSUANT to the Decree of his Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, made in this Cause, and bearing date the 22d day of June last, I will, on Monday, the 17th day of June next, at my Chambers on the Inns Quay, Dublin, at the Hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon, set up and sell by Public Cant, to the highest and fairest Bidder, all that and those

the TOWN and LANDS of KILLINAGAULE and SCROBBY, otherwise NEW GROVE, with the appurtenances, situated in the Barony of Fermoy and County of Cork, in the Pleadings in this Cause mentioned, or a competent Part thereof, for the Purposes in the said Decree mentioned.—Dated this 27th day of May, 1816.

WILLIAM HENN.

☞ The above Lands are a fee simple Estate, producing at present the yearly sum of £526, subject only to £6 6s 6d. per Annum (Quit and Crown Rent), and are situate in a fine Tillage Country, five Miles from Fermoy, one from Glanworth, four from Mitchelstown, nine from Mallow, and nineteen from Cork.—All the Tenants have determinable Leases, none of them being for a longer term than 3 Lives and a residue of 31 Years; and the Lands being set much under their value, they will rise considerably on the Expiration of the present Tenants' Leases.

For Particulars, as to the Title, and further information, apply at the office of the Plaintiffs' Solicitors, Messrs Fleetwood and Darley, York Street, Dublin—or to Mr. Nicholas Keatinge, the Defendants' Solicitor, No. 8, Upper Fitzwilliam Street.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,

By Order of the Right Worshipful 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 51s. 9d. 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 8 2	0 5 0	0 6 5
Two Penny,	0 6 5	0 10 6	0 13 2
Four Penny,	0 13 2	1 4 0	1 10 4
Six Penny,	1 3 7	1 14 0	2 7 6

To Commence Monday Morning, the 10th June.

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

BAKERS' RETURNS OF FLOUR,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH MAY.

	Cwt. qrs. lb.	£ s. d.
[illegible] Flour for Loaf Bread	14[illegible] 0 0 cost 2[illegible]	0 0
[illegible] Flour for Ditto	15 0 0 16	[illegible] 0
For the Assize,	100 0 0	253 5 0

[illegible] for Fine Biscuit, None.
[illegible] for Household do. 158 0 0 £106 0 0

[illegible] JOHN DENIS, Dep. Mayor

MEMEL CROWN TIMBER, &c.

COURTENAY & SON are now landing, from the *Nika*, direct from Memel, a Cargo of CROWN TIMBER, STAVES, PLANK, and LATHWOOD, which, with their Stock of NORWAY TIMBER, they offer for Sale on moderate Terms.

Waterford, 6th Mo. (June) 8th, 1816.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLOT of GROUND in BRIDGE STREET, near the MALL, late in the Possession of Mr. Abram Atkins—and the PROFIT-RENT of the HOUSE and CONCERNS of Mr. Waring, adjoining thereto—all held by Lease under the Master of the Holy-Ghost-House. Application to be made to Robert Hunt, Esq. Rockshire. June 8, 1816.

TOBACCO.

JOHN ALLEN and SON are landing Twelve Hogsheads of best LEAF TOBACCO, which their Friends will be supplied with on the lowest Terms.

Waterford, May 28, 1816.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Mary Mullowney, *Plaintiff:* Richard Wilson, Administrator with the Will annexed of R. Wilson, deceased, *Defendant*	TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Town Hall in this City, at Twelve o'Clock at noon, on Wednesday, the 12th of June inst. all the Defendant's INTEREST in the CONCERNS in LITTLE GEORGE'S ST.

occupied by Samuel Hammond and Edward Peet, Esqrs being for a long Term of Years unexpired, and yielding a Profit of £79 19s. 10d. yearly—seized by us by virtue of his Majesty's Writ of *Fieri Facias* in this Cause, and marked for the Sum of £158 12s. 10d. Sterling.—Dated 8th June, 18 6.

JAMES HACKETT, } *Sheriffs of the County of*
C. H. BOLTON, } *the City of Waterford.*

Peter Walsh, *Plaintiff's Attorney.*

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—JUNE 10.

Butter, first Quality, (new)		90s. 0d.	per Cwt
—— second,		—s. 0d.	per Cwt
—— third,		—s. 0d.	per Cwt
Tallow (rendered)	76s.	80s. 0d.	per Cwt
Lard (flake)	45s. 0d.	48s. 0d.	per Cwt
—(casks, *rendered*)	47s. 0d.	50s. 0d.	per Cwt
Singed Pigs,	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	per Cwt
Scalded ditto,	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	per Cwt
Beef,	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	per Cwt
Oatmeal,	14s. 0d.	14s. 6d.	per Cwt
Flour, first Quality,	—s. 0d.	—s. 0d.	per Bag
—— second,	56s. 0d.	60s. 0d.	per Bag
—— third,	32s. 0d.	40s. 0d.	per Bag
—— fourth,	24s. 0d.	28s. 0d.	per Bag
Wheat,	40s. 0d.	45s. 0d.	per Barrel
Barley,	10s. 6d.	11s. 0d.	per Barrel
Oats (common)	11s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	per Barrel
—— (potatoe)	12s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	per Barrel
Malt,	30s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	per Barrel
Coals,	8s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	per Barrel
Tallow (rough),	7s. 0d.	8s. 0d.	per Stone
Potatoes	4d.	to 5d.	per Stone
Beef (quarters),	4 d.	5 d.	per lb.
Beef (joints),	5d.	6½d.	per lb.
Mutton (quarters),	5 d.	6 d.	per lb.
Mutton (joints),	6d.	7 d.	per lb.
Pork,	2½d.	3d.	per lb.
Butter,	18d.	22d.	per lb.
Train Oil,		£32 0s.	per Ton.
Whiskey,	13s. 2d.	8d.	per Gal.

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday.

3-6 Barrels Wheat,	Averaging	£2	8s. 11 d.
2007 —— Oats,		0	18s. 8¾d.
84 —— Barley,		0	11s. 9 d.

An ABSTRACT of the Quantities of the RETURNS, and Prices of Corn, Grain, Meal and Flour, sold in the City of Dublin and Liberties thereunto adjoining, for the Week ending May 31, 1816, allowing the following Quantities to be a Barrel of each Sort:

Wheat, Rye, Pease and Beans, 20 Stones; Barley and Bere, 16 Stones; Oats 14 Stones; and deeming 14½ Stones of Flour equal to a Barrel of Wheat, and 7 Stones of Oatmeal to a Barrel of Oats.

Species.	Barls	Price. £ s. d.	Average. £ s. d.	Medium Price. £ s. d.
Wheat,	767	1943 15 2	2 10 8½	2 9 9¼
Flour,	3602	7443 2 0	2 9 7	
Bere,	16	10 18 0	0 13 7½	0 12 10½
Barley,	25	14 4 0	0 12 4	
Oats,	2311	1579 7 0	0 13 8	0 13 8½
Oatmeal,	854	245 7 0	0 18 10½	
G. Pease	——	——	——	——
Rye,	——	——	——	——
Beans,	——	——	——	——
W. Pease	——	——	——	——

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 7.

	From s. d.	To s. d.	MPrice s. d.
257 Wheat per Bar 20 Stone	35 0	53 0	47 7½
1154 Flour, per Cwt.	11 0	39 0	0 0
8 Bere per Bar	12 0	14 0	12 11
28 Barley, per Bar	10 8	16 0	13 5
2060 Oats per Bar	11 0	16 0	13 8
595 Oatmeal, per Cwt.	18 0	17 6	15 0½
0 Peas	0 0	0 0	0 0
Sold to Bakers only.			
0 Barrels of Wheat	0 0	0 0	0 0
2582 Cwt. of Flour	18 0	39 0	32 7½

Average Price of Wheat & Flour 81s. 8d. per Sack.

Sales of Flour 1,558; 1st, from 50s. 0d. to 59s. 0d.; 2d, from 55s. 0d. to 55s. 0d.
Receipts...... 4171; 3d, from 1[illegible]s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.

NEW NORWAY TIMBER AND DEALS.

M. P. & M. FARRELL are now landing a well-assorted Cargo of prime NORWAY TIMBER & DEALS, which they will sell on encouraging Terms. They are, as usual, supplied with LATHS, SLATES, TILES, &c. at their Timber Yard, Beau street.

Waterford, April 23, 1816.

ENGLISH LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—LONDON.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1.

The Attorney-General v. Dunn and Walker.

The Solicitor-General stated that this was an information which the Attorney-General had felt it his duty to file against the Defendants, who were Chemists and Druggists, for supplying deleterious articles to a common brewer; and that this prosecution was instituted not more from a regard to the revenue, than to the health of his Majesty's subjects, particularly of the lower orders, to whom porter was the most grateful beverage. That it was the determination of the Officers of Government to prosecute with the utmost severity every Druggist who was discovered so offending.

Mr. Serjeant Peel stated, that it was out of his power to make a defence; that no one could lament the practice more than himself; and he trusted this proceeding would be attended with its proper effect.—Verdict for the King.—Penalty £500.

The following are understood to be the chief provisions of the Act at present before Parliament, for regulating distillation from spirits in Scotland:

Distinction of districts in Scotland relative to stills and distillers, and boundary lines abolished.

Lords of the Treasury may authorise any three or more of the Commissioners of Excise in Scotland, to allow any distiller to use stills of inferior capacity to those at present in use.

They may also allow the Commissioners of Excise in Scotland to grant an extension of the usual credit allowed the distiller in the payment of his duties, on receiving security.

They may also reward Excise Officers for services performed.

Sixteen gallons of corn spirits to be produced from every 100 gallons of wash of the strength of one to ten over hydrometer proof.

The Lords of the Treasury may allow the distiller to produce only 14 gallons from every 100 gallons.

It is also, we understand, intended to reduce the duties to 5s. 2d. per gallon one to ten over hydrometer proof.

COURT OF CHANCERY, DUBLIN.

IN THE MATTER OF LORD FFRENCH AND CO. BANKRUPTS.

A very important question was decided on Saturday last, by the Lord Chancellor, upon the Petition of Mr. Armstrong, a creditor of the Bankrupts, by Bills of Exchange to a large amount, which prayed, that the debts proved by certain creditors therein named, as holders of Notes and Bank Post-Bills issued by the Bankrupts, might be expunged, upon the ground, that the instruments in question were not valid Promissory Notes or Post-Bills, inasmuch as they were not payable in money, but in Bank of Ireland Notes, and that, therefore, the Bankrupts were not indebted to the holders, who had received them from third persons.

It was stated by the Petition, that, if those, and other instruments of a similar nature, should be admitted to stand as debts, the Bankrupts' estate would not be sufficient to pay all the other creditors the full amount of their demands.

In support of the Petition, was cited a case *ex parte* Jameson, in the matter of Seaton, reported in Rose's Cases in Bankruptcy, where Notes and Bank Post-Bills, issued by the Bankrupt Seaton, and payable in cash or Bank of England Notes, were held as not proveable under said commission.

The motion was debated several days in the last term, and the Lord Chancellor was pleased, on the authority of the case above referred to, to order, that the debts included in the Petition should be expunged; and, upon the application of the Petitioner's Counsel, it was ordered, that he should have access to the file of proceedings, for the purpose of extracting a list of all debts proved under the Commission of a similar nature.

NEGRO INSURRECTION.

Extract of a Letter from St. Vincent's, dated April 25.

"On the 19th instant we received accounts, by way of St. Lucia, of an insurrection having taken place among the negroes at Barbadoes on the 14th instant, and in consequence martial law was immediately proclaimed here, and an embargo laid on the shipping. Advices received here yesterday from Barbadoes state, that the insurrection was nearly suppressed; that about 80 estates had been burnt, and upwards of 1000 of the insurgents killed or executed; it does not appear that any murders had been committed. At this island no bad disposition has evinced itself amongst the negro population, nor do I think we have any thing to apprehend from them. We are still under martial law, and the militia in Kingston and its vicinity are on duty, but in the estates the business is going on as usual."

Extract of a Letter from Barbadoes, dated May 1—after giving some account of the Insurrection, it proceeds as follows:—

"We have to thank the projectors of the registry bill for this. It seems, the poor deluded Negroes took it into their heads, that they were so far emancipated by the British Parliament, as to be allowed three days each week to themselves; and when their owners refused to comply with the demand, they almost immediately commenced burning the estates."

Barbadoes, May 1.—We were thrown most unexpectedly into a serious state of alarm on the night of the 14th ult. by an insurrection of the slaves, which threatened to spread and lay waste the whole of the plantations in the island; and if the military had not succeeded in putting an early check to the mischief, the consequences which would in all probability have ensued might have been awful to relate. More was intended than the conflagration of the canes, and destruction of the property otherwise upon the estates. Fortunately the progress of these wretched insurgents was soon arrested; but an immense amount of property has been destroyed during the short period the devastation continued, and this perhaps did not exceed 24 or at most 30 hours, though the alarm of renewal did not subside for several days afterwards. We are again in a state of tranquillity, and hope the lesson we have received will show the necessity that really exists to be more vigilant in our endeavours to prevent a recurrence. In no island or colony where slavery exists could such an attempt have been made with less hopes of success than here. In an open country like this, almost a level, without woods or fastnesses of any description, it is not possible they can make head for any length of time where there is constantly a considerable regular army, aided by a large white population, to oppose to them.

From the Barbadoes Mercury of April 30.

Bridge-Town, April 30.—It is unnecessary to state to our readers in this community the occasion of that suspension of our labours which has taken place since the 13th of this month: it will be long and painfully impressed on their minds; but those of our subscribers who reside in the neighbouring settlements will no doubt be desirous of knowing the cause of it. We shall therefore endeavour to perform this unpleasant duty, although we feel considerable difficulty in the attempt.

At so early an hour as two in the morning of Easter Monday, this island was placed under martial law, in order to quell a perfidious league of slaves in the parishes of St. Philip, Christ-church, St. John, and St. George; who, in their mad career, were setting fire to fields of cane, as well as pillaging and destroying the buildings on many estates, and otherwise pursuing a system of devastation which has seldom been equalled.

The inhabitants of this town were apprised of these nefarious proceedings through the personal exertions of Colonel J. P. Mayers of the royal regiment of militia, who, upon receiving the intelligence, instantly proceeded from his plantation; and having on his way acquainted Col. Codd, in command of the garrison of St. Ann, the troops were immediately called to arms, and put in readiness to march in the route of these incendiaries.

This promptitude on the part of the Commandant was followed by his kindness in supplying the St. Michael's militia with some arms that were required, and likewise with ammunition, so that by day-break they were ready for service; upon which the flank and some other companies, headed by Colonel Mayers, were soon afterwards despatched, and on their march they joined a large body of regulars, commanded by Colonel Codd, with which they proceeded to the scene of desolation.

The life guards, too, were sent in that direction, and being divided into squadrons, they frequently fell in with parties of the insurgents, some of whom they killed, and dispersed the rest; and from the facility with which this body conveyed intelligence to the troops, it was found to be a most essential corps on this calamitous occasion.

The enterprising spirit of Colonel Best was conspicuous in this affair; for, with the Christ-church battalion, he was on duty in the very midst of the rebellious, and contributed in a great degree to its dispersion in that neighbourhood soon after their commencement, but in effecting which several of the insurgents were shot.

Those troops from the garrison, as well as the militia, were, upon approaching the thicket (one of the estates principally concerned in this outrage),

sent in divisions in different directions, with the hope of discovering, before night, those places to which the rebellious had retreated upon perceiving them advance. In the performance of this duty, the troops surprised many parties of them, and some of whom lost their lives in attempting to escape.

Besides those that were killed on the following day, many were taken prisoners, and upwards of 400 have been sent on board of the vessels in the bay, to await the result of their trial, agreeably to a proclamation issued by President Spooner.

Many have been condemned in the parishes that revolted, upon full evidence of their guilt, before a court-martial: and a court of inquiry is sitting in town, before whom several have been convicted, and their sentence of death has been carried into effect on those plantations to which the offenders belonged.

It having been deemed advisable to acquaint his Excellency, Governor Sir James Leith, G. C. B. of the state of the country, an express was sent to Guadaloupe on the 16th instant, and his Excellency lost no time in proceeding hither, having arrived on the 24th in a French schooner of war that happened to be at that island. The Governor has since thought fit to circulate the following address:—

An Address to the Slave Population of the Island of Barbadoes.

It appearing that the late insurrection of slaves in the parishes of St. Philip, St. George, Christ-church, and St. John, was principally caused by the misrepresentation and instigation of ill-disposed persons, who have been endeavouring to induce a belief that the slaves were actually made free, but that their manumissions were improperly withheld from them, I think it my duty at once to remove all misconception on a subject of so great importance for the tranquillity of this colony, and for the well-being of the slaves themselves.

I do not mean to enter into the origin and nature of slavery, farther than to prevent you from erroneously supposing that bondage is your particular or exclusive lot.

Slavery is not the institution of any particular colour, age, or country—it has ever existed, and does still exist, among white as well as black men, in every quarter of the earth. That the blacks of Africa have countenanced slavery, and with the whites have been its joint authors in the West Indies, is a fact personally known to all of you who have come from Africa under the compulsive transfer of your persons by your own countrymen, by whom you were held in bondage in your native land, and were there disposed of as slaves. That our humane and equitable Sovereign, and the British nation, disapprove of the traffic in slaves from Africa, is known to you all; as well as that it has consequently been prohibited by the law, and has long ceased.

It is equally a fact, that the black people of Africa still continue slavery, not only among themselves, but that they daily barter their fellows of every age and sex to any person who chooses to buy them, while Great Britain alone exerts her power to prevent an increase of slavery, and to render those who are now unavoidably in that state every practicable service which benevolence suggests.—But the most wise and just men, the most humane and zealous advocates of the abolition of the slave trade, who possess practical knowledge, and the most sincere friends of those who are actually in slavery, have considered their Emancipation (except in particular cases, as the reward of fidelity and good conduct) to be morally impracticable, whether such a measure should regard the good order of the community at large, or the well-being of the generality of the slaves themselves.

What would be the fate of the old, the infirm, the sick, the helpless children, and a large proportion of your whole body, who have been brought up to depend entirely upon your masters for your subsistence, and from that circumstance, as well as from the want of knowledge as artificers, and in other respects, would be little able to provide for your wants, if a rash measure of general Emancipation were at once to throw the mass of the slave population into a new state of society, under the flattering but fallacious name of freedom; in reality, however, presenting only the dangers of general disorder, and producing (except to a few) the miseries of confusion and want, leading to the commission of crimes, and to the absolute subversion of public order and tranquillity? After contemplating such danger to the community, it is not necessary to go into the origin and nature of slavery, in order to decide on the impracticability of its abolition where it actually exists, excepting by a wise and unremitting system of amelioration, by which it will gradually produce its own reformation. By such means alone, and not by the attempt of a rash and destructive convulsion, has slavery imperceptibly, safely, and rapidly changed, in every country where it had ever existed, but has now ceased, from the beginning of the world to the present time.

I have learned that a general belief had been mischievously propagated among you, that I was in possession of your manumissions, and that my return to Barbadoes would have put you in possession of your freedom. I can solemnly assure you, that my arrival has been one of the most painful periods of my life; when, in performing my duty, I have not only had to inform you of the cruel deception which the enemies of the state, and still more your own bitter foes, have practised on both, but to feel myself called on by the offended laws to seek out and still to punish the guilty.

Perhaps never was there a more delicate subject to touch on with you than your condition as slaves, especially under the unhappy circumstances in which so many of you have involved yourselves, and by which the guilty had planned so much mischief to this colony; but I shall never be deterred from promulgating truth when my duty points out the necessity, however difficult it may appear to give it effect.

I conjure you all, then, to return with cheerfulness to your duties, where it will be infinitely more consistent with my desire to see you act from reason than from force. Every thing which the paternal Government of the Prince Regent can practically effect for your well-being, your progressive prosperity, and happiness, has been and will continue to be done. I appeal with confidence to yourselves, whether your proprietors also have not generally done much to render your situations comfortable.

In that which regards my authority, you may rely on a strict and watchful execution of my duty in whatever regards your interests; but do not allow me, in expressing the benevolent feelings which I shall ever entertain towards you, to mislead you into a belief, that I could for a moment permit you to resist with impunity the just exercise of that authority which the law has placed over you.

It is melancholy to think on the numbers of men who in the late insurrection lost their lives in the rash and wicked contest against the laws, into which they allowed themselves to be hurried, without a shadow of hope that their efforts would have been successful against the powerful means within my command for the preservation of public tranquillity.

I cannot omit to express my satisfaction at the good sense and feeling of so large a proportion of you, who rallied round your masters and their families, when your deluded brethren so shamefully forgot the ties of duty and gratitude where benefits had been conferred on them.

I trust, however, that the example of those whose fidelity I have justly commended, even more than the fate of those who have lost their lives, and the returning reason of the deluded, will save me from the painful task of using the ample power at all times in my hands to crush the refractory, and punish the guilty.

It will indeed be to me a source of true gratification to witness the speedy return of general confidence and industry, and of that comfort and cheerfulness which so large a portion of you seemed to enjoy. JAMES LEITH.

Government House, April 26, 1816.

Sir James Leith also, as soon as the insurrection was suppressed, issued a proclamation, taking off the embargo on the vessels lying in Carlisle Bay.

BARBADOES.

Account of the Loss in St. Philip's Parish, with the Owners' Names and Estates.

Mr. Scott, Bailey's—Dwelling-house, furniture, and clothes, all completely destroyed; very many cane-fields burnt, and a number of slaves killed and executed.

Mr. Scott, Wiltshire—Buildings all destroyed, and cane-fields burnt.

Mr. Grassett, Golden-grove—All the furniture, plate, and clothes of the family, with several cane-fields, burnt and destroyed.

Lord Harewood, Thicket—Some furniture, &c. destroyed; several cane-fields burnt; many negroes killed and executed, and 20 odd now absent.

Mr. John Barrow, Sunbury—Dwelling-house much injured; furniture, &c. all destroyed, and several cane fields burnt; some slaves killed and hanged.

Mr. Crookindall, River—Furniture, &c. all destroyed; very many cane-fields burnt, and many negroes killed and executed.

Mrs. Belgrave, Bamford—Curing-house, with 10 hogsheads of sugar, and many cane fields, burnt; some slaves killed and executed. At this estate several hundreds of insurgents assembled, and made a stand against the St. Michael's militia.

Judge Gittens—The whole interior of the dwelling-house, furniture, plate, and clothes, completely destroyed, many fields of canes burnt, much rum and sugar lost, and several negroes killed and executed.

Jacob Belgrave, Ruby, (free Mulatto)—Dwelling-house and every other building and a great many fields of canes burnt, several negroes killed. The fire commenced on this property.

Mr. Brathwaite, Fowl bay—Dwelling-house, furniture, plate, and clothes of the family, all destroyed; loss about £15,000.

N. Weeks (deceased), Mangrove.—The buildings injured, a number of slaves killed and executed, and a great many canes burnt.

John Critchlow, Kirtons—The dwelling-house injured, several slaves executed, and many canes burnt.

Bayne and Clarke, Marlemont—House and offices a wreck; besides goods on hand, a large cargo just imported, with account-books, receipts, &c. are all destroyed—loss at least £15,000.

John Simmonds, Harrow—104 acres of canes burnt.

Ditto, Four-square—67 acres of do. do.

Mr. Franklin, Contented Retreat—Buildings all destroyed; 20 tierces of sugar and all the rum on the estate also destroyed; several negroes executed; one or two killed.

Lord Harewood, Mount—Every building demolished, a great quantity of canes burnt, much rum and sugar thrown about the yard, and a great many slaves (many ringleaders of the plot) killed and executed.

Mr. J. Bovill, Greens—Nearly the whole crop burnt; a few negroes killed and executed.

Mr. J. Padmore, Elevs—Many acres of canes burnt, and many negroes killed and executed.

Mr. T. Ford, Cottage—Twenty acres of canes burnt, and three negroes killed and executed.

Fisher's Pond, Locust-hall, and Lears, have not escaped, besides many others.

Christ-Church Parish.

Mr. Dalrymple, Pilgrim—Dwelling-house injured, and all the furniture, plate and clothes destroyed and taken away.

D. R. Hamden, Small Ridge—Canes burnt, and many slaves killed and executed.

Mr. R. Reed, Hope—Ditto.

Mr. J. R. Best has suffered.

Many more in this parish likewise have suffered materially.

The negro-houses of all the estates whose negroes revolted, through which the militia passed, were set fire to by their Commanding Officers from motives of policy.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, JUNE 1.—The following letter was addressed by M. Berryer, jun. to the President of the Council of Advocates, on the occasion of his being cited by the Attorney-General, M. Bellart, before that Council, for having, in defence of General Cambronne, professed principles subversive of the *legitimacy* of Princes. The Council having taken the contents of this letter, together with the general merits of the case, into consideration, decided, that the principles in question were, it is true, highly reprehensible, but that, being inconsistent with those generally professed by M. Berryer, they could not be considered as his own. He was in consequence acquitted of the charge. The Attorney General, however, not satisfied with this equivocal decision, has lodged an appeal against it. The case will therefore be tried a second time.

"M. PRESIDENT—The Council of Discipline having had the goodness to postpone till to-morrow the decision to be taken in consequence of the Attorney-General's letter concerning me, in order to give me time to procure fresh explanation, I hasten to address him all those which my conscience permits me to submit to him.

"I again declare, that, on the trial of Gen. Cambronne, I had reason to think myself free from all blame, since the President of the Council of War, and the King's Attorney, to whom alone belonged the discipline and the right of claiming due respect for principles in case they were violated in their presence, did not interrupt me by any remark in the whole course of my pleadings.

"Having to defend a General placed in the same predicament with General Drouot, and confiding in that General's system of defence having been adopted by the authority of the Public Ministry and sanctioned by a sovereign judgment, against which his Majesty had forbidden all appeal to be made, I resorted to that system, confining myself to develope, *in the name of my Client*, the means suggested by him, without pretending to express, in any way, my own opinions.

"The Attorney General, however, having seen *in the Journals*, that I was reproached with having represented as *a laudable and generous action that of attacking the King and France, from the moment a man had relinquished the quality of French citizen*; and of having asserted, *that a Frenchman who has not taken the oath of allegiance to the King is not bound to any obedience to his Majesty*, I unequivocally declare, that I never broached such propositions, and that I consider them as absurd. My language cannot be put in opposition with the conduct I evinced at the period of the usurpation. Being a royal volunteer, I might have combated General Cambronne on the road from Cannes to Paris; the rights of nations put arms in my hands: but when, after having been made a prisoner of war, General Cambronne of his own accord returned from England, to share the fate of General Drouot, and to deliver himself up to the justice of the King; when he confided to me the care of his defence; when, performing that sacred office, I confined myself to set forth in his vindication the state of forced obedience, in which he conceived that a Treaty concluded between all the Powers of Europe had placed him under Bonaparte; when this defence had been twice crowned with a complete success, it cannot subsequently be imputed to me as a crime, that I pleaded his cause with the zeal and independence which I owed to him, and which I owed to our profession.

"If it were wished to oblige me now to acknowledge and proclaim that his system of defence was fallacious, criminal, condemnable, it would be requiring a subversion of all ideas; it would be passing a censure on two verdicts, which it was my duty to provoke; it would be condemning the Judges who acquitted General Cambronne; it would be constituting me the accuser of my Client; it would be obliging me to rob him of what he had recovered: a Counsel can never be compelled to betray in so egregious a manner the man who has confided to him at once his honour and his life.

"I fully trust that the Members of the Council, the Guardians of the Privileges of our Order, will feel the force and justice of these observations, and that they will not think it their duty to condemn a doctrine which the Judges commissioned to appreciate it have listened to with attention, even with favour; of which they, better than any one, were able to apprehend the right sense; and of which they have adopted the conclusions.

"I am, with profound respect,
"M. President, &c.
"BERRYER, jun. *Avocat.*

"*May 21, 1816.*"

M. de Talleyrand arrived in Paris the day before yesterday. It appears that he will attend the marriage ceremony at Fontainbleau, and the entertainments given at Court on the occasion, and will then return to Valencay.

Another change is about to take place in the Ministry. Clarke will retire; that is a point decided upon. The question of who shall succeed him is alone doubtful. Macdonald, Suchet, and Ricard, are designated in the best informed circles. The great reputation of the two former make it probable that the choice will fall upon one of them.

It was very generally rumoured last night, that the Swedish Consul-General resident here, M. de Signeul, had quitted Paris, in consequence of some differences which existed between his Court and that of the Thuilleries.

It is said that Marshal Augereau, who had retired to his country seat near Paris, departed to that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns;" and that by his will he has bequeathed to his young, amiable, and handsome widow, all his immense property, to the entire exclusion of his own family and relations.

From the report of the physicians, it appears that Massena cannot long survive his brother Marshal. He is now attacked with a violent spitting of blood, accompanied with such a difficulty of respiration, as threatens his speedy dissolution.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.

The Paris Journals of the 2d of June bring nothing new this morning. On the 3d, the day of Pentecost, no Newspapers were to be published.—The observance of religious ceremonies continues to increase. Talleyrand is said to have returned expressly for the purpose of being present at the marriage of the Duke of Berri, and that he will afterwards repair to his retirement at Valency. But it is suspected, that he has political views in his visit to the Metropolis. A partial change of the Ministry is much spoken of. The Minister of War, the Duke of Feltre, and the Minister of Police, De Caze, it is said, reproach each other for having by negligence suffered the insurrection at Grenoble to break out; and that, consequently, one of them must retire. But this is the mere speculation and wish of the *Liberales*, who hope to see unsettled and weakened a Ministry of so much vigilance, vigour, and fidelity.

By the Hamburgh Mail of this morning we find loud complaints are making against the Kings of Wurtemburg and Baden, for invading the privileges of the Princes and Nobles united to their States by the Congress of Vienna. The Nobles have appealed to the Great Powers of Europe to protect them in the possession of the rights assigned by Congress. The Kings of Baden and Wurtemburg resent any application to Foreign States, as an infraction of the Law of Nations. In this particular case, however, they will find themselves wrong. These points, so interesting to Germany, will come before the approaching Congress at Frankfort.

The marriage of the Duke of Gloucester with the Princess Mary was finally settled last Friday, when the Royal Duke had an interview with the Prince Regent at Carlton-House for about an hour and a half. The Duke afterwards waited on her Majesty and the Princesses at the Queen's Palace, where he was closetted with them for about two hours; after which the Prince Regent went to the Queen's Palace, and had a conference with his Royal Mother and Sister Mary. The solemnization of the marriage is to take place in about a fortnight, either at Carlton-House or the Queen's Palace, but which of those places, we believe, is not yet settled.—Yesterday the Duke left London for his seat at Bagshot, to make the necessary arrangements, and give directions for the reception of his intended bride, where they will spend their honey-moon.—He is expected in London again to-day, and to-morrow he will entertain the Prince Regent, the Queen, Princesses Elizabeth and Mary, the Princess Charlotte, Prince Leopold, his Royal Sister, and other branches of the Royal Family, with a grand dinner, at Gloucester-House. A Council is summoned for to-morrow, at Carlton House, to receive the communications usual upon marriages of the Royal Family.

HONITON, MAY 31.—*Extract of a Letter*:—"I regret to inform you that the contagion of discontent and insurrection has reached us here, and seems to threaten very serious consequences. This town has been kept in a state of constant alarm the whole of this week, by the attempts of wretched incendiaries, which have proved but too successful. On Tuesday night a part of the premises of the White Lion Inn was discovered to be on fire, and in spite of every exertion four dwelling-houses were consumed, and others much damaged. The next afternoon, an out-house of Mr. Minefie, baker, was, with some other similar buildings, burnt down, with a considerable loss of property. An attempt was also made last night to burn down the Chapel, by setting fire to an out-house belonging to it.—The inhabitants, under the direction of our worthy Rector, the Rev. H. A. Hughes, who is a Magistrate, and whose exertions entitle him to the highest commendation, have formed a Committee this day, to prevent a renewal of those disgraceful excesses, and to endeavour to bring the perpetrators to public justice."

It is supposed, by the best judges on the Turf, that three hundred thousand guineas were won and lost at Epsom last week, which were paid at Messrs. Tattersalls' yesterday.

CORN-EXCHANGE, JUNE 5.—The supply of Wheat far exceeding the demand, and the Millers being pretty well stocked, causes very heavy sales, but prices are nominally as on Monday. Barley and Beans are rather cheaper; and Oats 1s. per quarter lower, having very considerable arrivals and but few buyers.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

Stocks this day at One.

3 per cent. Cons. shut	4 per cents 78¼
Do. for Ac. 65¼⅛	5 per cents. shut
3 per cent. Red. 63¼⅛	Omnium (money) 23½ pr.

A misunderstanding has arisen between the Swedish Court and the Porte. To the approaching Diet at Frankfort is to be referred a dispute between Austria and Sardinia, respecting the fortresses in Italy. These subjects, together with the disputes in Wirtemburg and Baden, which will come before the same Diet, will afford opportunities for the mediation of Russia and the other great Powers.

This morning arrived Halifax and Boston Papers to the 14th ult. The following is the only article of news they contain:—"Captain Wells, of the schooner Augenora, arrived here on Sunday, in five days from Matanzas, informs us, that the day before he sailed a British sloop arrived there in two days from Nassau, bringing intelligence, that there had been a second revolt among the West India troops stationed at that place, occasioned by an attempt on the part of the Government to punish one of the soldiers concerned in the former mutiny, when they rose upon their officers, seized Col. Murray, and had nearly strangled him. They were in possession of the arsenal and magazine, and threatened to destroy the place if any attempt was again made to punish any individual of their number."—*Charleston Courier.*

"We are concerned to state," says the Bath Paper of this morning, "that a disposition to tumult exhibited itself among the lower classes at Yeovil on Tuesday, but, by the temperate conduct of the principal inhabitants, it was suppressed without any material damage being done." It is most unfortunate that the working classes do not feel that such proceedings must defeat every good object they have in view, and subject many of them to the most grievous punishment. Can it be shewn that benefit has resulted at any time to the lower classes from rioting? Why will they suffer themselves to become the dupes, to be made the instruments, of a few malignant incendiaries? It is now proved, that the troubles in Norfolk and Suffolk have not been produced by the privations of the people, so much as by the activity of evil spirits, having apparently only pillage and confusion in view.

PARIS, JUNE 1.—On Thursday their Royal Highnesses Monsieur, Madame, and the Duke of Berri, went to the *Menus Plaisirs* to see the basket of bride clothes and favours, intended for the marriage of the Duchess of Berri. The exhibition offered to view all that French industry could invent to supply the lady's toilet. Nothing was wanting, from modest plain wove linen to superb cachemire, from the spangle to the *agrafe* of diamonds. Their Royal Highnesses appeared surprised by the general effect of the whole display. Upon a white marble alcove, a stand was raised, covered with purple velvet drapery, bordered by a garland of lilies in gold embroidery. The four corners displayed lilies and stems, surmounted by four ears of corn, also embroidered in gold. On each side appeared the arms of the two houses intermixed, with the initials of the august couple. In short, the stand supported a mass burning with majesty, in beautiful colossal flowers of silver, and leaves of gold. This was what they term the basket. Two females, the wives of gardeners, appeared on each side the saloon, bearing garlands of flowers and *cachemire* shawls. We observed also the purse and sultan (coin) claimed by the church of the Princess. The most exquisite taste has been shewn in the selection and workmanship of various articles, all of which display designs of temples, grottos, or sea-ports in the kingdom of Naples and Sicily. This delicate attention cannot escape the observation of the august Princess, for whom all these wonders of art are intended.

The House of Commons meet again this day.

A letter of congratulation from her Majesty to the King of Wirtemberg, upon the marriage of the Prince Royal, was delivered on the 20th ult. by Sir Brook Taylor, at the same time with a notification of the marriage of the Princess Charlotte.

A third Royal Marriage is said to be now upon the tapis; namely, the Duke of Cambridge with the Princess Sophia of Gloucester.

A Privy Council is summoned for this day at Carlton-House, to receive the communication usual upon marriages of the Royal Family.

The 15th instant is the day mentioned for the marriage of the Princess Mary and the Duke of Gloucester. It will take place, we hope, without any application to Parliament, the incomes of the Princess and the Duke being adequate to a considerable establishment.

In pursuance of orders from the English Government, a part of the Commissariat of the Army has been discharged. Lord Wellington has caused to be sold at Valenciennes, Cambray, and other places, a considerable number of draught horses belonging to the army: 400 Danish horses were lately sold at Douay.

Prince Antony of Saxony is expected to renounce his claim to the inheritance of that Crown, in favour of Prince Maximilian, who is about to marry an Austrian Archduchess.

A robbery of considerable magnitude has taken place in the course of the week, but the principals concerned in it have not yet been discovered. It appears that a Nobleman in the country having occasion to remit to London £2000 he inclosed the same in two or more franks. In the usual course of the post, the letters containing the notes were to pass through the inland office. After a sufficient time had elapsed for their arrival, it was found they had not reached their destination, and a strict investigation was set on foot. The whole of the clerks on duty were made to undergo a minute search; the keys found upon them were taken away, and their desk and drawers examined, but without any thing appearing to attach to them the smallest suspicion. All the persons connected with the inland office have stood their ground, and have appeared ready to answer any interrogatories put to them; from whence it is inferred that the robbery may not have occurred in the Post-office department. The Marquis of Salisbury, the new Post-master-General, attended an investigation at the Post-office yesterday on the subject, but without bringing to light any facts which were likely to lead to the discovery of the villains.

In the Sheriffs' Court yesterday, Sir Thos. Hardy obtained a verdict with £1000 damages against the Proprietors of a Morning Newspaper, for a libel contained in various paragraphs last winter, insinuating that Lady Hardy had eloped with the Marquis of Abercorn; insinuations for which, it seems, there was not the slightest foundation. The Plaintiff offered to relinquish the damages upon giving up the author.

In an action (Dixon *v.* Bell) tried yesterday in the Court of King's Bench, £100 damages were given in consequence of an accident with a fowling-piece, under the following circumstances, viz. the Defendant, on leaving lodgings which he occupied in a house in which the Plaintiff also lodged, left behind him a fowling-piece loaded. In the course of a few days, he sent a Mulatto girl of 12 years of age with a message to the landlord, desiring him to take the priming out of the pan, and deliver the gun to her. This was complied with, and the girl, after receiving the gun, inconsiderately pointed it at the Plaintiff's child, when it went off, and its contents, consisting of printer's types, lodged in the child's head, and put out one of his eyes.—The action was laid on the ground that the Defendant had misconducted himself in sending for the fowling piece by so careless a servant.

Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

The details of the late insurrection of Slaves in Barbadoes appear in another part of our paper.—It was not of long continuance, but it's consequences were highly disastrous, and the design was distinguished by a principle of determined cruelty against the Whites. Many of the Slaves perished in the struggle, and about 400 of them were in custody for trial. The damage has been estimated at more than £300,000. It is apprehended, that disturbances have broken out in the Havannah, as Captain DEANSHAM, of the *Lady Holland*, on his way from Jamaica to England, attempted to land, but was not permitted, and was prohibited even from communication with the shore. In 1805, the number of Whites in Barbadoes was 15,000, of People of Colour 2130, and of Negroes 60,000. In 1810, the value of import was £311,800, and of exports £271,597. The Island is 21 miles in length, in breadth, 14, and contains 106,470 acres. The insurrection had created general alarm, but the best means of security were every where adopted, and it was believed, that the danger was wholly suppressed. The *Courier* is very much displeased, that any of the Negroes should be able to read and write, as if the improvement of the mind could only be regarded as the instrument of vice and cruelty. This doctrine has long been exploded, and the renewal of it can experience no other reception but that of contempt.

Almost every day brings new proofs of the flourishing state of the Slave Trade. In the months of November and December last, upwards of fifty vessels cleared out from the Island of Cuba for the coast of Africa, in search of cargoes of human flesh; since that period, on an average, six or seven more per month have gone to the same destination; calculating 200 Slaves per ship, Cuba may expect an annual importation of 24,000 Slaves!—Does all this proceed from the heads and pockets of the Spaniards? To what places are these unhappy beings to be sent? Can those who carry on this inhuman traffic hope to prosper? It is evident, that this crime against the dignity of man and the sacred principles of religion can only be restrained by severe laws, and by their most rigid execution.

A Paris paper mentions the return of Baron LAGERBIELKE, ancient Minister of Sweden, to his native country, but it is silent as to the cause of his precipitate journey. That cause, however, is explained by private accounts. A short time ago, his Valet de Chambre, who has been in his service for years, on receiving some new gratification, threw himself at his master's feet in an agony of remorse, crying out, that he was a monster unworthy of pity or pardon—that, for the last six months, tempted by the offers of the Police, he had been in the habit of betraying his indulgent benefactor—that he had not received a letter *from*, or conveyed one *to* the Post Office, without previously delivering it into the hands of an Agent of the Police—that he had plundered his bureau of manuscripts, and that he should die inconsolable. The Baron, indignant and alarmed, wrote to M. DE CAZE and to the Duke of RICHELIEU; from the latter he received a reply, regretting, that any conduct of the Baron's should have excited suspicions in the Police weighty enough to induce that administration to adopt such a measure. Dissatisfied with the treatment he had experienced, he demanded and received his passports. This conduct on the part of the French Government needs no comment, and we shall merely remark, that it furnishes a warning to those who travel in France to take care to whom they trust.

The doctrine of *Legitimacy* has awakened no small degree of alarm in the mind of BERNADOTTE. Uneasy under appearances, he wrote to the Emperor of RUSSIA on the subject, and is reported to have received a satisfactory reply, and a promise of support. In order more firmly to strengthen his expectations of the Swedish Crown, the Diet have been called upon, and have acquiesced in the invitation, to renew their protestation of fidelity to their Prince. He has been rather remarkable for supporting his political views by the labours of his pen, and several State Papers are at present in circulation, which abuse England and France in no sparing terms. He is not, perhaps, aware, that he may thus be contributing to his own degradation.—The travelling name of the Ex-King of Sweden has often been changed, and it is intimated, that he *may* change it once more. The reign of BERNADOTTE is certainly incompatible with the prevailing views of the European Courts. It was rumoured, that the Consul-General of Sweden was on the point of taking his departure from Paris.

There are strong reports, that some Ministerial changes are about to take place in Paris, but the nature of French intelligence renders almost every thing a matter of doubtful reliance. In one account, it is said, that the Duke de FELTRE, Minister of War, would be dismissed, and in another, that he is secure in his station; but, in the present state of things, no Minister can be secure. That TALLEYRAND has entirely lost the favour of his Sovereign, is certain, and that he was wandering about for some time in apprehensions of his safety, is equally true. He has been allowed to return to Paris for the purpose of settling his private affairs. Some of the London Journals conjecture, that he has gone back with political views, and even go so far as to say, that the Court will find it necessary to take him again into favour. He is no scrupulous politician, his talents are of the highest order, and the interests of the Throne may require his support. He was not exiled, and it was not even so reported.

Warm discussions are going on between Austria and Sardinia with respect to the fortifications intended to be raised by the former. It is her intention to make Piacentia a fortress of the third class, and to place Bardi-Campiant and Monte Cheampolo on a respectable footing. This would nearly render her mistress of the Appenines, and to this Sardinia objects. The dispute is to be brought before the approaching Diet at Frankfort, and to be decided by the Powers who signed the Act of Congress of Vienna. These Powers have much to do, and, before the meeting of their Representatives, they are likely to have still more.—One mail due.

Yesterday, JOSEPH MAGRATH and WILLIAM CLARKE were committed to the City Gaol by JOHN DENIS, Esq. Deputy Mayor, to take their trial at the next Assizes, on a charge of highway robbery, and on the oath of JAMES M'MANNUS, of John's-street, in this City, and lately of the Waterford Militia. As these men are now in the hands of justice, it is our duty to say but little concerning them. They are charged with having assaulted M'MANNUS on the evening of the 8th of this month, near Newrath, in the liberties of this City, and with having robbed him of sixteen tenpennies.

Mr. O'CONNOR's Musical Concert takes place this evening. The arrangements were completed yesterday, and the large room has been fitted up in such a manner as to afford the most comfortable accommodation to the hearers. Public expectation is high, but not more so than the gratification will be. The excellence of Mr. O'CONNOR's execution on the *Union Pipes* is now pretty generally known, and it has, on every occasion, been listened to with enthusiastic approbation; but his appearance in a Concert places him in a new situation here, and the able accompaniments which are to assist him will throw additional interest over the scene. The assemblage will be more numerous than any that has ever met on similar occasions. Mr. O'CONNOR has been more anxious to gratify curiosity than to attend to personal considerations, and he will receive from a liberal Public those proofs of regard which are at all times the portion of eminent skill, of unassuming modesty, and of compliant dispositions. He knows not that we thus write in his behalf, but such language is due towards him, and it is inadequate to express the sentiments which are entertained concerning him. Mr. O'CONNOR is not to have any other Concert.

The Eighth Number of Mr. M'GREGOR's History of the French Revolution will be published this day.

Wednesday, the acting Agricultural Committee for the counties of Cork and Kerry met at the House of the Cork Institution, and, among other objects of agricultural importance, the Tenantry Bill, lately introduced into Parliament, engaged their particular attention; and on this subject they have suggested such observations to some leading Members of the House of Peers, as appeared to them necessary, to render the Bill more efficient than in its present form.

MARRIED—On Sunday, in Clonmel, by special license, Mr. T. Gamble, to Maria Anna, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Wilkinson, formerly of Waterford.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, JUNE 10.

ARRIVED,

7th—New Speedwell, Patrick, Llanelly, coals.
8th—Mansfield Packet, Passage Revenue Barge.
9th—Earl Leicester Packet.
10th—Minerva, Emmett, Dublin, ballast.

SAILED,

7th—Property, Rossignol, Guernsey and Jersey, bacon, barley, oats, &c.; Gower Packet; Friendship, Walker, Southampton, oats.
8th—Victory, Evans, Bristol, live pigs; Aisling, Davis, Chichester, oats and butter; Sandwich Packet.
9th—Swan, Fisher, Bristol, live pigs; Mansfield Packet.
11th—Wind N. W. at 7 a.m.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

County of Kilkenny to wit.

CHRISTOPHER BLUNDEN, *Plaintiff*; EDWARD ELLIOTT, *Defendant.*
JOHN BLUNDEN, *Plaintiff*; Same, *Defendant.*
RICHARD POWER, *Plaintiff*; Same, *Defendant.*

BY virtue of his Majesty's Writ of *Fieri Facias* in these Causes to me directed,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY next, the 19th instant, at *Grace's Old Castle*, in said County, all the Defendant's Interest in the Lands of CLONMORE, for a Term of Years of which 18 Years are unexpired, in order to satisfy the Plaintiff's Demand.

NICHOLAS AYLWARD, *Sheriff.*

Sale to commence at Two o'Clock on said Day.

June 10, 1816.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

County of Kilkenny to wit.

RICHARD POWER, *Plaintiff*; T. LLOYD BLUNDEN, *Defendant.*

BY virtue of his Majesty's Writ of *Fieri Facias* in this Cause to me directed,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at *Grace's Old Castle*, in said County, on WEDNESDAY next, the 12th instant, all the Defendant's Interest in the Lands of RATHCURBY, situate in said County, held under Lease for the remainder of a Term of 999 Years as yet unexpired, in order to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

NICHOLAS AYLWARD, *Sheriff.*

June 10, 1816.

T. BISH,
CONTRACTOR,

4, *Cornhill, and* 9, *Charing Cross,*

BEGS leave to return his respectful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public generally, for that very large portion of Patronage with which he was favoured during the late Lottery; and is most happy that so many succeeded in obtaining a share of these Gifts of Fortune which were so extensively distributed among so many Persons. He has now the satisfaction to announce the

ROYAL SUMMER LOTTERY,
WITH ONLY 6000 TICKETS,
To be all drawn on the 25th of June.

SCHEME.

1	of £20,000	is	£20,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	3,000		6,000
3	1,000		3,000
4	500		2,000
5	300		1,500
7	200		1,400
10	100		1,000
30	50		1,500
60	25		1,500
1,210	10		12,100
6,000 Tickets			£60,000

The first drawn Prize above £500 will receive £10,000 in addition, and may be a Prize of £30,000!

TICKETS AND SHARES
Are now on Sale at
FARRELL'S, BULL'S, PHELAN'S, and BIRNIE'S, *Chronicle Office.*

SUPERIOR SPELLING BOOK.

Printed and Published at DENMEAD'S, 13, *Patrick Street, Cork,*
AND TO BE HAD AT
J. BULL's, & J. J. M'GREGOR's, Booksellers, Waterford,

THE ORTHOGRAPHIC
ENGLISH LADDER;
OR, A SURE GUIDE TO THE RUDIMENTS OF THE ENGLISH TONGUE, IN TWO VOLUMES:

BEING a Collection of curiously fabricated and peculiarly well adapted ENGLISH SPELLING and READING LESSONS, in a *completely regular Graduation*, from the primary *Elements* to *Monosyllables* of the most intricate Orthography, in the FIRST VOLUME; and thence, in the SECOND, to Words of *most* Syllables; the *Spelling Lessons* wholly comprised from the *Reading Lessons*. Both Volumes abounding with Matter calculated highly to entertain, as well as variously instruct, and forming the most natural, easy, sure, and therefore RATIONAL GUIDE ever yet attempted, and, in its first Principles, perhaps, that can well be conceived, to spelling and reading the ENGLISH TONGUE with strict propriety; yea, even, in a very considerable degree, to understanding it, without the express, and commonly premature, Application of *Rules*: but most clearly (even to the understanding of the Learner) anticipating and fully implying, the most useful in Orthography: Consequently the best Preparative to the Study of *English Grammar*. By JAMES ALEXANDER, Gent. *First Vol. 1s. 8d.—Second do. 2s. 8½d.—Two Vols in one Book, 4s.*

Also published by H. DENMEAD, a neat Pocket Edition of *The Bishop of Sodor and Man on the Sacrament*, to be had as above.

Cork, June 8, 1816.

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

ARTHUR BIRNIE has just received a fresh Supply of PATENT MEDICINES of a superior Quality, from which the following are selected:—

Bennett's Worm Powder *
Roche's Embrocation for the Hooping Cough.
Thomson's Cheltenham Salts.
Cordial Balm of Gilead.
Anti Impetigenes.
Abstergent Lotion.
Mrs. Vincent's Gowland's Lotion.
Anderson's Pills.
Hooper's Female Pills.
Steer's Opodeldoc.
Blain's Powders for Horses and Dogs.
Genuine Soda Powders.
Prince's Russia Oil.
Genuine Essence of Spruce.
&c. Best Wellington Playing Cards.

* The Public for some time past have been imposed on by a spurious Composition, under the name of BENNETT's *Worm Powder*. Observe none are genuine unless those bearing the Maker's Seal (P. B.) and *Bennett's* (not Bennet's) Worm Powder printed on the outside Label.

June 11, 1816.