

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, June 27.—Preparations are making for removing to St. Denis the mortal remains of Louis XVII. who died in the Temple, and was buried in the Cemetery of Saint Marguerite.

The Marechal de Camp Jacquemart, who was arrested in the department of la Cote d'Or, and conveyed to the Abbaye, has been set at liberty, but has received an order of exile.

It is said that Marshal Suchet has had the honour of having a private conversation with the King, which lasted upwards of an hour. The Marshal returns to active service.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred on the celebrated Canova the cross of the Imperial Order of Leopold.

It is not to Valenciay that M. de Talleyrand has gone, but to the waters of Bourbon l'Archevêque, which he uses every year at the same period.

The new King of Portugal takes the title of Joseph II.

Priests of the public funds, June 26.—5 per Cent. Cons. 59 fr.—BANK ACTIONS, 1095 fr. FIRST COURSE OF WAR.

TRIAL OF GEN. GILLES.—The General stood accused of betraying the cause of the King in the month of April, 1815, and with having attacked his troops, interrupting their retreat in the department of the Gard upon the return of Bonaparte. A number of documents were read in evidence, among which was a memoir of the accused, dated the 25th July, protesting that his whole conduct had been influenced by a desire to prevent civil war, and protect the established Government, and concluding by declaring, that he waited without any anxiety the decision of his judges. However, he did not think fit to remain in the place from which he had dated his memoir.

The Council, after hearing the Rapporteur in support of the prosecution, unanimously declared the General guilty.

1st. Of treason and revolt against the legitimate Government.—2d. Of having attacked the legitimate Government with his army, and directed the troops which he had induced to revolt, against those commanded by the Duke of Angoulême.

In consequence he was condemned to death. The sentence will be printed and posted up.

ASSIZE COURT OF PARIS.

This day commences the trial of the *raisonnés* patriots of 1816. The prisoners are twenty-eight in number, and one of them is a female. The following are their names and descriptions:

Pleignier, aged 37, carrier; Carboneau, aged 34, writer; Tolleron, aged 30, engraver; Charles, 30, printer; Lafite, 35, formerly an architect; Victor, 30, printer; 27, wife of Pleignier, a housewife; D. James, 30, printer of medals; ex-adjutant of M. de la Fayette; Dreyer, 30, formerly an imprinter; the three notaries, public writers at the Palace of Justice; Soudou, 31, ex-usher; notary and singer at the Maitland; Colche-house during the insurrection; Desbaines, 23, chief of household; Goussier, 27, lawyer; ex-adjutant of the Chamber of Bonaparte; Bellaguet, a clerk in the War-office; Bonvaux, 22, a book-keeper; Dufrenoy, 29, a German tailor; Loran, 24, the proprietor of a house of 31, hairdresser; Phippe, dealer in tobacco; Wagnier, 22, ex-usher in a merchant counting-house; Lecaux, 26, student in medicine; Lepage, ex-adjutant of notaries; Dromot, 31, wine merchant; Bonvaux, 40, florist; Carrier, 41, retired soldier; Garnier, 53, cotton-spinner; Planson, 52, jeweller.

The following facts appear from their act of accusation drawn up by M. Vandoeuvre, substitute of the Attorney-General:—In February last, certain persons, already known by their seditions spirit, chiefs of the Federation of 1815, and others, the works of the revolutionary clubs and committees, most of them of the very lowest origin, driven to crime by want, and hatred, doubtless, by the instigations of more important personages, conceived the horrible project of destroying the royal family and overturning the government. In their schemes, their first object was to appeal to all that France still contains of enemies of public peace, and to stir up those elements of insurrection which have fermented at all epochs of our civil troubles.

Two men, the obscurity of whose condition seemed likely to screen them from suspicion, Pleignier, a carrier, and Carboneau, a writing-master, took upon them the executive part. Pleignier's affairs were desperate, and Carboneau was in a state of the most abject poverty. These men devoted day and night to their criminal machinations. They settled that cards of a particular form should be made, for the purpose of recognition among their associates, as a sign of recognition and a measure of their numbers; and that a sort of address and proclamation should be printed, with the view of exciting and obtaining the cooperation of all the enemies of the Royal Authority. The cards and copies of the proclamations were to have a stamp inscribed with the words, "Union, Honour, Patrie;" and it was resolved that the associates should take the name of Patriots of 1816.

Tolleron, an engraver, whom Carboneau had known as Secretary of the Federation, and who was arrested in August, 1815, as one of the most dangerous men in the capital, was called in to their assistance, and he engraved the stamps, for which he received 65 francs. Cards were then made, and the most of the numbers signed with the number 2031, to give the conspiracy greater credit. About 10,000 cards were thrown out, and more than 2000 distributed with incredible zeal and precaution. The Palais Royal, the Change, the coffee-houses, the taverns, places of debauchery, of prostitution, all the points of meeting of the seditions, the discounters, and the idle, became various private houses, served as so many depots for the cards, from whence they passed into the most impure and dangerous hands which the capital contains.

The King, desirous of sanctifying by acts of decency the happy epoch of the marriage of the Duke of Berri, has committed the punishment of Claude Ladjin, adjudged to death as an accomplice in murder, to imprisonment for five years. Funds, June 27.—5 per Cent. Cons. 59 fr.

ASSIZE COURT OF PARIS.

TRIAL OF THE SUBJUGATED PATRIOTS OF 1816.

This day the trial of these persons, twenty-

eight in number, commenced under the Presidency of M. Romain Desaze. The two benches destined for prisoners being insufficient to contain all who were implicated in this trial, together with the gens d'armes who guarded them, a third bench became necessary. Amidst the ill-looking faces of the great part of the prisoners, some of them displayed an assurance very unbecoming their situation, while others had an air of stupidity, which shewed them to be mere subaltern tools. The female Picard seemed to be very penitent.

After the reading of the act of accusation, which lasted two hours and a half, M. Vandoeuvre, substitute of the Attorney-General, opened the proceedings in a speech of considerable length. Among other observations, he remarked, that it could hardly be conceived that so extensive an enterprise as that with which they were charged could have originated with men destitute of credit, the greater part of them in the most abject poverty, and, in short, the very dregs of the People. They must then have been merely instruments in the hands of more important personages.

After this speech, the thirty-two witnesses summoned on the cause were ordered to withdraw to another room, and the prisoners were also removed, with the exception of Pleignier, the carrier, to whom the Judge proceeded to put a variety of questions as to the share he had in drawing up the Proclamation, &c.

Nothing of any interest transpired in the prisoner's answers. The prisoner either was, or affected to be, in a state of great feebleness both of body and mind. The only novelty that appears, is a statement of the prisoner's having expressed a wish to one of his fellow-conspirators, that Carnot, and Gouizic, one of the editors of the *Nain Jaune*, at Brussels, were in Paris, because they were men of great determination.

The Judge, in the course of the interrogatory, took occasion to remark, that it was very extraordinary that the female Picard should engage in politics, her husband having gained much by the King's return, as he furnished horses to almost the whole of the King's household troops.

Carboneau, the next prisoner, was then interrogated by the Judge at considerable length, but nothing of any interest transpired. This finished the first day's proceedings.

FRANKFORT, June 23.—The Court of Berlin has demanded the adjournment of the opening of the Germanic Confederation, till about the middle of July. Austria had fixed on the 17th of June.

PARIS, June 29.—On Thursday last the Duke of Wellington waited upon the King at the Thuilleries, with whom he had an interview of half an hour. His Grace, we are assured, proceeds for England to take the Cleveham waters, and will return to Paris early in August.

Count Vaugrand, at Grandjumeau, announces, by a letter dated the 21st of May, that Sir James Keith had received orders to give up the Island to the French Authorities, and that the ports were accordingly opened to French vessels.

The Court of Revision has, by four voices against one, rejected the appeal of General Bonaparte, and his Aide-de-Camp, Milton.

Yesterday came on, before a Court-Martial, the trial *per contumace* of Lieutenant-General Drouot d'Elion, who commanded at Lille, in March, 1815. After various documents and depositions had been read, the Court unanimously declared him not guilty, and he was ordered to be set at liberty, with the usual allowances.

The Prevot Court of Aix has capitally condemned the first tanger of his right hand being previously cut off, one Fray, a deserted soldier, convicted of parricide by poisoning his mother.

M. Grefuhle, a considerable land-owner in the Department of the Seine, has given up to the State the sum of 18,500 francs, being his quota of the loan of 100 millions.

We learn from Albi, that an imkeeper of the name of Radis has been sentenced to perpetual deportation, by the Assize Court of that town, for circulating a most odious libel against the King. This act of rigour, says the *Journal de Gand*, has produced the best effect in the Department, and will prevent, in future, such indecent offences.

COURT OF ASSIZE—JUNE 28. AFFAIR OF THE SUBJUGATED PATRIOTS OF 1816. The examination of Pleignier continued this day. References were made, not only by the Accused, but by the Court, to certain others of the alleged conspirators, to whom some questions were occasionally put. Pleignier, who appears to be considered as the chief conspirator, in a former examination affected madness, but he was examined by a Physician on that point, who certified his being in good bodily and mental health. The investigation of this day turned a good deal upon certain seditious or treasonable prints or engravings, the execution of which was charged upon Pleignier. A paper drawn up by the Prisoner was read. It contained a declaration that he was the sole author of the proclamation, without any accomplice, except the person who composed it, and concluded, with requesting permission to quit France with his wife and children, that thus he might prove to the King that he never had any intention to injure him.

The Advocate-General read a petition of Pleignier, stating, that he had important discoveries to make, and then asked what these discoveries were.

Pl.—I will only speak on that subject in the presence of the King.

Tolleron, the engraver, was next introduced. The following was his answer when asked why he engaged in the conspiracy:—I was bred up in the revolution; I knew nothing but it. Early in my life I was taught to detest this government, but these first impressions were effaced in my mind. I was exasperated by being designated as a brigand in my neighbourhood; my windows were even broken because I did not illuminate. For the rest, I believed that the overthrow of the government would take place quite tranquilly, on the 20th of March. I thought there would only be that kind of revolution of which we have seen so many specimens for the last 20 years.

Q. Did you know of the Note in reply to the Brethren, &c.? A. I knew of nothing but by conjecture; I knew not whether the Republic, Napoleon, or the Duke of Orleans, was the object.

The female Picard was then introduced. She stated, that her acquaintance with Pleignier arose from his being a carrier, and famous for his long legs, her husband being a boot-maker.

Q. What did Pleignier say to you? A. He began by saying to me, know you the reports in circulation? Maria Louisa, and Napoleon III. are at Strasburg on their way to Paris. Here are some cards, he added; they were not made in Paris, but come from abroad. What, then, will be the name of the Royal Family, I asked? I shall always lose my custom. He assured me that all would proceed tranquilly. I had already seen two revolutions, and was weak enough to believe that a third might take place. I received the cards.

Q. But did you not think that such a change could not take place without causing great calamities? A. Certainly, had M. Pleignier told me to look forward to any thing of that kind, I should have told him to walk out.

Q. Your husband did not approve of your connexion with Pleignier? A. He was not aware of it, for he wished no politics to be talked in his shop. She farther stated the ludicrous circumstance, that when one day she was urging Pleignier and Desbaines to leave the back shop, her husband, who saw her greatly agitated, said, that if she persisted in talking to such persons he would give her (saving their worship's presence) *sa botte d'ins le derrière*.

Desbaines, a half-pay officer, was the next prisoner examined. He said that he had nothing to do with the plot, but was engaged by a M. de Vermeil to obtain for him the cards, proclamations, &c. which came Vernueil afterwards betrayed him to the police. The President and other Members of the Court made some severe remarks on the part taken in the plot by Desbaines, he having received the decoration of the Legion of Honour, and being indebted to the goodness of the King for two-thirds of his half-pay, though he had borne arms against his Majesty.

Charles, another of the accused, who was charged by the foregoing persons as having executed the odious plates, positively denied it, but said that Loderou and Carboneau wanted him to do the plate. He was surprised some time after in receiving the plate, fully executed, in a small box. He gave it soon after to Lefranç.

Lefranç denied all knowledge of the nature of the plate that was given to him. The only conspiracy he was ever guilty of was in assisting to improve a certain *Hydraulic Machine*.

President observed to him—You have been deported, and have been eight years in surveillance at Lanel, and lately have been implicated in the affair of Babouf; how came you engaged in this abominable transaction? By an excess of confidence. He declared that he had been guilty of no other fault except carrying the plate without knowing it.

Q. You told Carboneau to break the plate? A. That is false.

The President read the declaration of Carboneau of the 23rd of May, in which he affirmed that Le Franç recommended to him to break the plate.

Carboneau—I was asked, if it had not been recommended to me to break the plate, but not who had recommended it.

President—That refers to Le Franç, since he gave you the plate.

Le Franç—In this view I might be condemned for plundering the town of Notre Dame.

The Court adjourned.

COURT OF ASSIZE—JUNE 29. The trial of the pretended patriots of 1816 still continues. A great part of yesterday was spent in the examination of Dervin and others relative to the plan for blowing up the Thuilleries. Dervin asserted that the plan was proposed by one Schenctien, who, in concert with himself, wished to gain the confidence of the conspirators, in order that they might, as a reward for the disclosures they should make, obtain places under the Police; but that Schenctien had betrayed him. The Court sent for Schenctien, according to the address given by Dervin, but he was not to be found.

FRANCIS JUNE 30.—The judgment of the Second Council of War, which condemned General Bessière to degradation and deportation, and the Aide-de-Camp Milton to the punishment of death, has this day been carried into effect.

5 per Cent. Consols, 58 1/2.—BANK ACTIONS, 1063 1/2.

WATERFORD, Printed and Published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Q. 99.

MR. PALLISERS MOUNTAINS ARE THICKLY POISONED, And will continue so for the remainder of the Season. July 9, 1816.

NOTICE I solemnly give, that the Postmaster-General are ready to receive PROPOSALS for the CONVEYANCE of HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS on the Lines of Road from Dublin to Waterford, or Dublin to Arklow—on Clonmel to Waterford, and from Cork to Waterford, in Carriages drawn by four Horses, for a period of SEVEN YEARS, to commence from the 1st of January, 1817, and to terminate on the 31st of December, 1823, including all expenses.

By Command, EDWARD S. LEES, Secretary, General Post-Office, 25th July, 1816.

TO BE LET, OR THE INTEREST SOLD, THE HOUSE and GARDENS on the Mall, Parado, Quay, adjoining the Commercial Hotel, and now occupied by E. S. Leeson, Esq. Proposals to be made on the 11th of July, at 10 o'clock, at the Office of the Commissioners, in the Bank Buildings, on the said 11th Day of July, and of which Malt, or Spirit, the Officer can or may take an account by gauge.

By Order of the Commissioners, EDWARD HARDMAN, Esq. Office, Dublin, 24th June, 1816.

NOTICE TO MALTSTERS, DISTILLERS, &c. AN Act of Parliament having lately passed, to reduce the Duty on Malt in Ireland, and to provide for making certain Allowances in respect of Malt in the Stock of Maltsters, Factors, Dealers in Malt, Brewers, & Distillers, and also to report of Spirits in the Stock of Distillers, or in Warehouses, on the said 11th Day of July, 1816—The Commissioners of Inland Revenue and Taxes in Ireland hereby give Notice, that such Allowances will be granted on such Malt and Spirits only as shall actually be in Store, or in the King's Warehouses, on the said 11th Day of July, and of which Malt, or Spirit, the Officer can or may take an account by gauge.

By Order of the Commissioners, EDWARD HARDMAN, Esq. Office, Dublin, 24th June, 1816.

NORWICH UNION FIRE AND LIFE ASSOCIATION, ESTABLISHED 1797. CHIEF OFFICE, ST. JOHN'S LANE, 2, CAVEL STREET, DUNGO.

MR. D. C. ROOSE, ACTING MEMBER. All Policies falling due on the 24th June 1816 will expire on the 10th July.

A SAVING OF 50 PER CENT. BY INSURING AT THIS OFFICE. I have been proud, that near 1200000 is annually taken from the Public, and becomes a Profit to the Nation, who are Shareholders in the different Insurance Companies. In all Insurances, the Society which we are in, is the best, and the most advantageous to the Insured, and the most profitable to the Insurers.

THE annual payment of 10 per Cent. is lower than other Offices, and the same Advantages as in the Fire Insurance.

Stipends payable on the 1st of January, and on the 1st of July, and on the 1st of October, in the Name of the Trustees.

MAILED FOR THE PRESS, August 17th, 1816. The annual payment of 10 per Cent. is lower than other Offices, and the same Advantages as in the Fire Insurance.

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FOR ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THE BART. HENRY WHITE, Master, is hourly expected in this River; she has room for a few Tons of Goods, and will sail in a few days for arrival.

Application to be made to H. and W. Heath & Co. Waterford, July 9, 1816.

NOTICE, THAT we, the undersigned Persons, have surrendered ourselves to His Majesty's Justice, and are now in the actual Custody of the Gaoler of the County of Waterford, near Saint Patrick's Hall, Waterford, for the Purpose of abiding our Trials at the next Assizes and General Court to be held at Saint Patrick's Hall aforesaid, in and for said County of Waterford, for the alleged Murder of THOMAS MCGRAW, late of Ballinacarr, in the Parish of Ardmore East, Barony of Dees within the County and County of Waterford aforesaid.—Dated this 10th day of July, 1816.

JAMES BRYAN, of Ballinacarr, MAURICE BRYAN, of Ballinacarr, JOHN BRYAN, of Ballinacarr, and JOHN BRYAN, of Ballinacarr, all of said County of Waterford, Farmers, surrendered themselves to His Majesty's Justice, and are now in the actual Custody of the Gaoler of the County of Waterford, near Saint Patrick's Hall, Waterford, for the Purpose of abiding our Trials at the next Assizes and General Court to be held at Saint Patrick's Hall aforesaid, in and for said County of Waterford, for the alleged Murder of THOMAS MCGRAW, late of Ballinacarr, in the Parish of Ardmore East, Barony of Dees within the County and County of Waterford aforesaid.—Dated this 10th day of July, 1816.

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Spain alone pays a poor ecclesiastic, charged with the superintendance of a little hospital and the burial of the Christians. Before this power, a few years since, purchased the title of Count, the deceased Christians were refused burial, and thrown to the dogs.

Unfortunately the high price of the ransom renders their deliverance very difficult. They require 1500 piastres for every Christian, for money is the ruling passion of these barbarians. The present Bey, Suleich Ali Pacha, is the most cruel that ever reigned in Algiers; he has already ransomed six years, and it is to his extreme vigilance and cruelty that he owes his preservation.

MONTAIGNE, JUNE 28.—The extravagant plot formed here was disclosed, we are assured, by one of the accomplices exiled to Montaigne, who obtained permission to return to Alençon. Fortunately there are no persons of distinction concerned in the plot. The principals appear to be the concierge of the chief town of the Senatory, and his son. The latter composed the proclamations and the bulletins which were to be distributed among the country people. A great number were found in writing, and in a manuscript which resembled print.

According to the bulletins, all France was in a state of insurrection against the Royal authority, and a number of other statements equally absurd were added. Such were the means by which these wretches hoped to impose on the credulity of the inhabitants. The son of the concierge is of an enthusiastic character, and constantly raves about Athens and Rome. During his first examination he made confessions which were remarkable for their unaffected simplicity. It is said that he told every thing.

The other accomplices are a coffee-house-keeper, a shopkeeper, a carpenter, and others of the middle class. Arms and cartridges were found in their houses. They had the inscription "Death or Victory" on a transparency, which was to be exhibited at night with the tri-coloured flag. The list which has been found includes a great many persons of the middle classes. To each name is added a note, stating the degree of confidence which might be placed in the individual. When the means of these conspirators are considered, it is impossible not to be astonished at their blindness. The Grand Prevot is busy in the investigation of the affair.

BOURBONNE, JUNE 15.—We really do not know here where we are. We sit with our doors and windows closed, and with fire burning on the hearth, as in the middle of winter. It is as cold as in October, and the sky is dark and rainy. Violent winds, accompanied with heavy rain and hail, rage round our country houses; the low grounds are under water; if we have one tolerably warm day, several cold and rainy ones, like the preceding, are sure to follow. The oldest people in the country do not recollect such a summer. Vegetation suffers, particularly the vines. The time of the blossom should be past, and they have not yet begun to blossom. This is a bad prospect for the vintage, as the grapes cannot possibly ripen.

SIXTEENTH MILITARY DIVISION.

Two Corporals, deserters from the Royal Guard, have arrived at Lille with a false report, and have circulated the most absurd and criminal reports. Precautions ought to be taken against such reports. If agitators still hope to produce disorders, authority is vigilant, and will defeat their projects. These two men, who have been guilty of robbery, are in prison, and will soon undergo the punishment due to their crime.

(Signed) "The Marquis de Jumilhac, Lieutenant-General, commanding the 16th Military Division."

PARIS, JULY 2.—Lord Fitzroy Somerset is expected to arrive.

It is supposed that the promotions in the Legion of Honour, which, according to the Royal Ordinance, might take place on the 15th of this month, will be postponed to the 1st of January next.

Count Montivault, Prefect of the Isere, has been appointed an Extraordinary Counsellor of State.

General Marchand has been tried before the first Council of War, and acquitted.

A considerable expedition is preparing at Constantinople. It is supposed to be destined against the Bey of Algiers, who has long disregarded the authority of the Grand Seignior.

In consequence of the expressions of Pleignier, reported in the Sitting of the 30th, the Chancellor was charged by the King to hear what the Prisoner had to say, and to receive his declaration. Yesterday his Excellency repaired to the Conciergerie; but Pleignier communicated no new fact, and confined himself to the vague statements he had already made. It is said that his sole object was to obtain the honour of approaching his Majesty, in the hope that, whatever might be his declarations, the presence of the sacred person of the King would, according to ancient custom, be equivalent to a pardon to him.

Among the English arrivals from London within these few days, we have remarked Lord Bentinck and Lord Lansdale, as well as two members of the Opposition, Mr. Tierney and Mr. Brougham. The number of English who visit Paris is daily increasing.

3 per Cent. Consols, 38 6/10—Bank Actions, 1/2.

ROME, JULY 13.—Envoys are despatched to different States. We are assured that England has made important communications to the Cardinal Secretary of State. Our Court is in a delicate position with respect to that of England. The wishes of the Irish Catholics are calculated to excite a party interest; and, on the other hand, we have a real advantage in not displeasing the English Government.

PARIS, JUNE 16.—Several couriers arrived yesterday from Paris and Vienna. His Majesty held a Council in the evening. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, it is said, read despatches from the Prince Regent of England, relative to the prompt arming of the embodied troops, and the levying of seamen to man the ships of war which are preparing to be put to sea to cruise against the Barbary pirates. The arming is then to resume all its activity. We are also assured that a great number of small ships of war are fitting out in the Ecclesiastical States.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, JULY 1.—The political horizon, though not yet free from clouds, is becoming serene every day. The Princes and their agents, since the marriage of the Duc de Berri, appear to have adopted a system of greater moderation, and certainly of greater circumspection. The constitutional party in the Cabinet has received considerable reinforcements, and though the reinstatement of Suchet, Duc d'Albany, and Barbonegre, late Commandant at Huningue, has singularly displeased the Minister of War, who, until that decision, had estranged them from every species of office or employment, yet it is conceived this measure will conciliate such of the ancient soldiery as may be necessary for any exigency of the State. It opens the door to Officers of merit, in whom the Government may chuse to place confidence; and affords a pledge that men of the Revolution, who are not revolutionary, are not pursued with implacable hostility. Even Davoust re-appears from afar, and resides by Royal indulgence in his country seat. The Duc de Feltrix, in consequence, gave in his resignation, which, it is said, was not accepted, though the papers, getting wind of the fact, announced yesterday, not without permission, that his Excellency's health being much impaired, he purposed immediately retiring into the country for the benefit of the waters. I can assert that the Minister himself took very particular care to have this contradicted in the Journals of to-day. But the real Statesman, whose ascendancy seems to be great in the Cabinet, and whose comprehensive and energetic character is visible in almost every act of his administration, is M. de Cazé. Since the dissolution of the Chamber, much by his means has been done for the repose of the country, and the stability and popularity of the Throne. He is young and aspiring—he has an intensity of will, which assures the timid the dismay and turbulent. The state of the times calls for such a man.

M. Talleyrand is in complete disgrace. His relation, the Prefect of Orleans, has given in his demission. The Duchess of Berri condescended to express her wish to dance with an English Officer—the honour fell on Lord Arthur Hill.

The festivities of the Court, in honour of the Royal Nuptials, are at length succeeded by the accustomed routine. Several dramas were exhibited on the Theatre of the Palace, to one of which the British Ambassador, the Duke of Wellington, and the most distinguished personages of the English Nation, both civil and military, were invited. The play selected for representation was *Adelaide de Genesim*. No tragedy in the language abounds with more revolting allusions, or is so offensive to British feeling. You may judge of the effect such passages as the following produced:—

Coucy says—
I see the English race are little liked—
Their souls are heavy—that the country's loved,
And Clive's blood unceasingly adured.
never will they accept for Lords
The All of the English—
Be it down on the *Capitans* underneath our own
Triumphant Lilies—

never will they accept for Lords
The All of the English—
Be it down on the *Capitans* underneath our own
Triumphant Lilies—

I will not have this English on the Land,
Practising *malice*, exact command—
I will not see a Tyrant that does brave—
Must I, to deal your vengeance, be his slave?
If you will fall, why, why for succour die,
And have I need of him, with you to die?
All consent with these English I disown,
To my last breath I will command above.

I need not dwell on the emphasis with which M. Talma was pleased to render these objectionable passages, his political sentiments being so well known. It is certain that at the Duke of Wellington's, whether the whole party adjourned, the younger branches of the Royal Family paid the most marked attention to Sir Charles Stuart.

A German Paper (*der Allgemeine Zeitung of Augsburg*) reports, that the Emperor of Austria, willing to gratify, with the royal presence, the enthusiasm of the multitude assembled at Schoenbrunn, appeared at the balcony of his Palace; the young Napoleon Francis Charles followed him, holding the flaps of his coat, and clapped his hands in sympathy with the joy of the people. This *maréc* produced on the assembled multitude an instantaneous effect, which was of long duration.

Madame Elise Baciocchi, sister of Napoleon, has just passed through Vienna on her way to Braun, where she is authorised by the Government to reside. She is instead, in a manner far from discreet, on an interview with Prince Metternich, whose door she lately forced.

Madame Murat is in treaty for the Castle of Austerlitz, Lord Stewart having, it is said, purchased her present habitation (*Chateau d'Almouzeville*).

To-morrow, or the day after, his Royal Highness the Duc d'Angoulême sets out for the South of France. His first destination is Grenoble. The Duc de Berri, accompanied by the Duchess, purposed visiting Lille.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, JULY 6.

Price of Stocks this day at Twelve.
3 per Cent. Consols 64 1/2 ex. div. 4 per Cent. Consols 72 1/2
Do. for Account 64 1/2 5 per Cent. Consols
3 per Cent. Red. 62 1/2 5 per Cent. Consols
Do. (payment) 22 1/2 pr.

Our accounts this morning from France state, that every thing has remained tranquil during the week.

From Leicestershire, we learn, that through the activity of the Magistrates, and of the officers sent down from London, two men were on Thursday brought to Leicester gaol, on suspicion of being concerned in the attack upon Mr. Heathcote's manufactory at Loughborough. Another man is in custody at Loughborough—and one letter says, that two of the gang have impeached their accomplices. When they entered the manufactory, they had their faces blacked, and each was armed with a bayonet (hung through the button-hole of the coat), a pistol, and a hatchet. Their Captain, as they called him, was mounted on a fine horse, and leaped over the toll-gate going to Ashby de la Zouch. The poor watchman, whom they shot in the neck, has had the ball extracted, and is said to be out of danger. By the destruction of this manufactory, above 300 hands are thrown out of employment.

We are surprised to hear, that the coals which the colliers were drawing were given them by the manager of a great colliery, for the purpose of their being drawn to London. They had a painted board too, containing a Magistrate's certificate in their favour. The Magistrates sent to meet the party that came by the Oxford road were Messrs. Birnie and Baker. They represented to the men the danger and illegality of their conduct. The men replied, that it had not struck them in that light, and they regretted that they had not been stopped sooner. Our regret is accompanied with surprise, that the Magistrates in any corporate town through which they passed did not make the same remonstrances to them as the London Magistrates.

The colliers contradicted the rumour, that they had begged money on their way, which they declared was false. This, they said, was contradicted by their placard, which was inscribed, "Willing to work, but none of us will beg." They admitted, however, that they had received £80 on their way, but this they said was the amount of voluntary donations, totally unolicited by them. At Healey they accepted nothing. The coals, which amounted to about three tons, were purchased by the Magistrates, and distributed among the poor of Maidenhead. The Magistrates then received the placards, and gave them a sum of money to carry them home.

We have received this morning Halifax Papers to the 13th ult. The following are extracts:—

HALIFAX, JUNE 11.—Arrived four transports, viz. the *Lord Eldon*, *William* and *Ann*, *Walker*, and *Mary* and *Dorothy*, in sixteen days, from Dominica, with the 3d Battalion of the 60th Regiment on board. These ships are to be immediately refitted, and return to the West Indies to bring the 13th Regiment to this place.

JUNE 13.—Arrived the *Lune* transport, in 15 days, from Newfoundland, with the Royal Newfoundland Fencibles on board, to be immediately disembarked.

The American ship *Washington*, lately put to sea, rated as a 74, carries 90 guns, and has a crew of nearly 900 picked men, and all her guns are thirty-two pounders (long and short), and carronades.

A war between America and Spain is very confidently expected to take place before long; at all events, the United States appear to be preparing for a war of some kind.

There has not been, for upwards of forty years, so backward a season known in Nova Scotia as the present. Although now in the middle of June, but little vegetation has taken place, and there is scarcely any seed sown in the ground. Ice was seen on the morning of the 11th at the harbour, and a few days since snow was falling in different parts of the country. The weather in the southern parts of the United States is equally extraordinary, and the farmers have been obliged to plough up the ground, and plant a second time their spring seed.

St. Thomas's (West Indies), MAY 6.—The Independents are gaining ground rapidly on the Continent of America; and, in addition to their own force, very lately it has been augmented by four thousand of Petion's troops, from the island of St. Domingo. They passed this island a few days since, on their way up to Saba, belonging to the Dutch, where they were to rendezvous, or some part near it, in fifteen vessels, twelve of which were men of war: the largest are corvettes, mounting 24 guns. Five of their vessels of war were cruising round the Virgin Islands, a few days ago, from which it is said they were enabled to pick up 400 men; and we are informed, from the best authority, that they have issued Proclamations, wherein they declare, that letters of marque, found cruising off and impeding the commerce of their different ports, shall, if taken, be treated with a severity unknown among civilized nations; that is, by hanging the masters, mates, and every fifth man, of vessels, belonging to any country, found so cruising.

CONCISE STATEMENT.

GUAYA, MAY 4.—A courier has just arrived here, despatched by Gen. Morillo, announcing that the Royal Army, under his command, had subdued the Kingdom of Santa Fe, the capital of which he entered 6th April, having defeated in

their march the several bands of insurgents who undertook to oppose and stop the progress of his victorious army. Tranquillity was so completely restored throughout the kingdom, and its inhabitants evinced their loyalty and attachment to his Majesty's Government by such proofs of sincerity, that General Morillo has ordered that a considerable part of his army should return to the province of Venezuela, and that 3000 men should march to Panama, thence to embark for Lima, with the object of completing the subjugation of Buenos Ayres. A squadron of the naval forces belonging to the expedition has received orders to sail from Cartagena, and cruise against the vessels of the insurgents and pirates who were yet scattering over these seas.

BOSTON, JUNE 7.—The *Providence American* has a report, that Mr. Speaker Clay has won 28,000 dollars of an Ambassador, at cards.

The Halifax paper of the 7th ult. states, that the Creek Indians have declared war and commenced hostilities against the United States.

A Mail from Holland arrived this morning. The King of the Netherlands has acceded to the Treaty of the Holy Alliance.

Dissatisfaction and discontent are said to be very prevalent throughout the Prussian provinces, and the complaint is not only against the Military, but also against the Civil Authorities. The Magistrates in Prussia are out, as in this Country, composed of the great Proprietors of the land, and independent in their character and circumstances, but are indigent persons, raised to office for hire, and whose emoluments and future advancement depend upon their accommodation to the wishes of the Court. These persons have exercised great activity in suppressing public opinion, and have produced that discontent which is now very widely diffused throughout the Country.

Information from Leyden, of the 2d of July, is obtained, referring to a Royal Edict, directing that all the judicial and administrative authorities, ceded by Prussia to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, by virtue of the Treaty of Vienna of the 31st May, 1815, are immediately to resign their functions. The laws of the kingdom are instantly to become obligatory in these countries, and they are to be subjected to the government of the districts to which they had heretofore belonged.

German Papers arrived last night, one of which, in an article under the head of *Zara*, June 18, says—The *Fanny*, a corvette, has entered this port, after having had a combat of 4 hours' duration with a Tunisian vessel, which having much suffered, and having sprung a leak, sunk to the bottom without its being possible to save any of the crew. This vessel had hoisted a black flag, which the Captain of the *Fanny* perceived, did the same.

One of the French Papers that arrived yesterday says, that it is not yet known whether the vessels that escaped from Bona have not fallen into the hands of the pirates.

Yet a little, a very little while, and the vengeance of the British arm will fall on them.—*Cour.*

On Thursday, the 14th instant, their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent, Sussex, and Gloucester, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Saxe-Coburg, will attend at Guildhall, to receive the freedom of the City. They will afterwards dine with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, and in the evening upwards of 2000 persons are invited. The Lord Mayor has shown great anxiety to promote the wearing of Spitalfields manufacture, and we hope, on this occasion, both Ladies and Gentlemen will endeavour, as much as possible, to support this benevolent intention.

Admiral Pickmore is expected to sail from Portsmouth, to assume the government of Newfoundland, in about ten days.

The Congreve rockets, which proved so destructive in America, and other places, during the late war, will be conveyed in the fleet about to sail to Algiers, to be there used, if necessary.

By a vessel which arrived at Malta the 17th of May, from Corin, it appears that the piratical squadron from Tunis had sunk an English merchant brig near Naravina, and murdered the crew; that a British and a Russian vessel had been found off Milo, deserted, and from their decks being strewn with arms and ammunition, it is supposed they had been taken by the pirates.

A letter was post-d up at Lloyd's this afternoon, dated the 18th of April, from the River Plate, which states, that Admiral Brown had been heard of, and that he was off the coast of Chili, with his squadron. There is more of the character of the expeditions of the early Buccaneers in this enterprise of Brown's in the South Seas, than in any thing since related in the history of modern adventure. It has not yet been stated, that, for seven days, he continued in the port of Callao, and defied the authority of the Governor of Lima. The indignant Spaniard, on the pressure of the moment, fitted out ten or twelve vessels to repel the intruder, and subsequently these ships went in pursuit of him, he having thought fit to abandon the harbour. The intelligence now acquired supplies the first news regarding him since his departure from the coast of Callao.

Our letters from Buenos Ayres, dated the 20th of April, state the arrival of two vessels in the River Plate, from England, laden with merchandise; in return they were to take in freights of hides and tallow; but the merchants there had advanced those articles 30 per cent. the consequence was, that they could procure no cargoes, and there was every probability of their remaining for several months in this distressing situation.

We hear from every quarter of the great success of the herring fishery. It is of much importance at all times, but more especially at the present, furnishing both employment and a cheap and plentiful supply of provisions for the poorer classes of society. The Whitehaven Paper received this morning states, that the fishing of Thursday exceeded any thing we have known. The sea is described to have been literally swarming with herrings. After the tide ebbed on Friday, 94 snacks or boats were counted on the beach, and as many more between the old and new quays, all discharging their scaly cargoes for a mere nothing to the poor. Most of the boats had caught about 20 or 21 mazes. The day was delightfully fine, and the sight truly gratifying.

Detachments from the 53th regiment of foot have been sent to and are now quartered in Newport and Carlisle, in consequence, it is conjectured, of meetings held by the people employed in the Works at Merthyr and its neighbourhood, whose situation, resulting from the state of the Iron and Coal Trades, is become distressed.—Troops of Cavalry are sent also to Abergevy and Brecon, to prevent or crush attempts at violence or disorder.—*Bristol Paper.*

The Prince Regent, with a view to assist the different manufactures of the country in the grand entertainment he is about to give on the 12th instant, has commanded the following notice to be annexed to the cards of invitation:—

"The Prince Regent has expressed himself desirous that the Nobility and Gentry, invited to Carlton-house on the 12th instant, should appear upon that occasion in British manufacture."

Carlton-house, July 2, 1816.

MR. SHERIDAN.

The last hope of the recovery of this great man has vanished. He grew much worse yesterday, could take no nourishment, and was speechless for a considerable time. The answer this morning was, that he could not be worse—that his dissolution was expected every moment. Before our readers receive this, he will in all probability be no more. What a volume is included in these few words, even when they are applied to the humblest individual! The loss of father, or son, of him who was the stay and support of declining age, or of feeble youth—whose counsels guided, whose affections gladdened the little circle around him! All this mind, all this heart to be mute and motionless and dumb for ever! But when a Sheridan is withdrawn from us—the master mind, the master genius—talents that have adorned and dignified the country in which he was born and the age in which he lived—the first statesman, the first orator, the first poet, the first wit—when such a man is taken from us, what a vast chasm! what an irreparable loss!—That so much genius, that so much mind can die.

To Mr. Sheridan belonged every kind of intellectual excellence—some genius tetigit—nullum tetigit quod non oravit. As a dramatic writer, forty years have elapsed since *The School for Scandal* was brought out, and yet what writer has produced any Comedy to be put into competition with it? Who has equalled *The Critic*? As a poet, who has surpassed the *Mouody* on the death of Garrick? As an orator (with the exception of Pitt and Burke), who excelled him? He had strength without coarseness—liveliness without frivolity—he was bold but dexterous in his attacks—not easily repelled, but when repelled, effecting his retreat in good order. Often severe—much oftener witty, and gay, and graceful—disdaining what was contumacious—envying what was dull—very clear in his arrangements—very comprehensive in his views—flashing upon his hearers with such a burst of brilliancy!—When no other speaker was listened to, he could arrest and chain down the members to their seats—all hanging upon him with the most eager attention—all fixed in wonder and delight—he never tired—he could adapt himself to more than any other man, to all minds and to all capacities—from grave to gay, from lively to severe. Every quality of an orator was united in him—the mind—the eye, quick, sparkling, penetrating, matchless almost for imagery and expression—the attitude, the gesture, the voice. Mr. Pitt had more dignity, more copiousness, more grand more seriousness—But in richness of imagery he was inferior to Sheridan, who had no superior but Burke. He was less powerful and commanding in argument than Mr. Fox, but this was the only advantage Mr. Fox had over him. As an orator we should place him after Pitt and Burke.

A friend to the Liberty of the Press he was; ardent, uniform, sincere. He never relaxed in his efforts; he was not one of those who would disguise their fears of its power under affected apprehensions of its licentiousness; he knew that every great institution has its defects: he did not wish to cut down the tree because of an excrescence on one of its branches.

From political life he had been long withdrawn. But this is a subject which we touch upon with regret, for it involves a charge of ill-treatment. His retirement was unwilling, and he had not in the contents that should accompany personal retirement. We fear that he had not even personal security, and that grief may have had no small share in withdrawing from our sphere so splendid a luminary, the last of that constellation of great men, who rendered the British Senate more illustrious than the Senate either of Athens or of Rome.

This sketch is drawn with a hasty and feeble pen;—a faint tribute it is to so great a man—but we are sure that will be paid to his memory, and that more than will be more sincere.

CATHOLIC CONCERNS.

The following Letter has been received by Mr. Hay from the excellent Bishop of Norwich:—

DEAR SIR—The very judicious and conciliatory Petitions from the Catholic Clergy and Laity made me (if it be possible) more anxious than ever to lend my feeble aid in support of a cause, which, you well know, I have most sincerely at heart; and therefore, in spite of age and infirmity, I went to London, on purpose that I might be present in the House of Lords, on the twenty-first of last month; nor do I repent of having taken this journey. No man could have conducted the important business committed to his care with more discretion, more zeal, or more ability, than Lord Donoughmore did; and we were, in fact, victorious. Pass some few months (for I will not say years) and we shall be completely so.

Adieu—believe me, dear Sir,
Sincerely and affectionately yours, &c. &c.
HENRY NORWICH.

Norwich, July 4, 1816.

Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JULY 11.

The London Journals of Saturday contained scarcely any intelligence of moment, either foreign or domestic, beyond what has been already laid before our Readers. Nothing has yet transpired to elucidate the apparent mystery attendant on the Duke of Wellington's sudden return from Paris—a circumstance which has excited as much curiosity and astonishment amongst Politicians of all complexions, as the singular appearances on the Sun's disk have caused amongst Astronomers. In both cases, conjecture has been employed with equal appearance of plausibility; but while the sagacity of the former, and the optics of the latter, are strained to the utmost in endeavouring to account for the phenomena that respectively engage their attention, the Public are bewildered with a variety of ingenious hypotheses, all, perhaps, equally distant from the truth. The *Courier* concludes some observations on the latter subject with the consoling reflection, "that when these appearances in the Sun have continued for some time, seasons of plenty generally follow." This prophecy may have been intended to appease the clamours of the hungry colliers, &c. whose movements appear to have excited considerable alarm; but we fear that it will be attended with no better effect than the vulgar adage, unless accompanied by some such convincing arguments as those used by the London Magistrates.

Our publication of Tuesday contained a report of the last three days' proceedings of the Court of Assize, at Paris, in the trial, or rather examinations, of the 28 conspirators, designated "the self-styled Patriots of 1816." The Paris papers of the 2d, extracts from which appear in our preceding columns, furnished some further details on the subject, but not sufficiently interesting to merit insertion at length. The interrogatories have not elicited any appearance of connection between the persons upon trial and any characters of weight or influence, and the whole of the conspiracy, as well as a similar one, said to have been discovered at Montague, seems to have been confined to some hot-headed enthusiasts of the lowest class. It has been conjectured, and not without some appearance of reason, that these plots have been originated by the Agents of the Police, with a view, by affording them a pretext for a rigorous exercise of the arbitrary law against suspected persons, of getting rid of certain obnoxious characters. If this supposition, however, be rejected, these combinations must be considered as no very extraordinary indications of the state of public feeling in France, and of the rooted antipathy which exists against the reigning Dynasty, even amongst a class of persons that might be supposed to feel the greatest indifference on such subjects. NAPOLEON II. seems to be the object of their hopes and wishes, and it is worthy of remark, that the name of this young Personage has been late conspicuously put forward, as if with a view to foster or create such a sentiment in his favour. Whether the reported augmentation of the Russian and Bavarian contingents in France, and the desire, lately manifested by the French Government, to recall into favour such men as Steiner and Davoust, have any relation to these matters, it is, of course, impossible to decide; but the circumstances are deserving of notice, and are calculated to excite an increased degree of interest in the affairs of that Country.

An article in the French Papers, dated from Rome, speaks of important communications from the British Cabinet, the nature of which is not explained. It would appear from the context, however, that they related to the Catholics of this Country, whose interests are unaccountably represented, in this article, as in opposition to the wishes of the British Government.

Our Readers must have perceived with satisfaction the statement of the liberal policy adopted by the Emperor of Russia with respect to the peasants of the province of Esthonia. Such measures reflect more real lustre on the character of Rulers than the most brilliant military achievements. The time appointed for the completion of the measure appears somewhat distant, but it should be considered, that gradual changes in matters of this nature, are generally attended with more permanent benefit than sudden and violent transitions.

Lord Byron is stated, in the French Papers, to have fixed his residence in the vicinity of Geneva.

The report is revived, that the Speaker of the House of Commons will be immediately elevated to the Peerage. Mr. MASSING SUTTON, son of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is mentioned as his probable successor.

The following extract from a New York Paper may be deserving of the attention of our commercial Readers. A brief notice on the subject appeared amongst the London news in our last publication, but our limits then prevented us from advertizing to it.

NEW YORK, JUNE 5.—Our readers are already acquainted with the fact, that beef, butter, and potatoes have been imported into New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, in the course of the spring. It is an extraordinary fact, that these articles, notwithstanding the freight, insurance, duties, &c. have been sold lower than similar articles of domestic growth, and yet have yielded to the importer a handsome mercantile profit.

We understand that a company is now forming in this City, to import a full cargo of butter from Ireland for this market in the ensuing autumn. It is believed that the company will be able to supply our citizens with as good butter as is made in any part of our Country, and at a considerably reduced price; and one of our most respectable brewers has informed us, that himself and others are now making arrangements to import their barley and hops from England. This state of things, however, we presume, cannot continue long, as we do not believe that there is any scarcity of these articles in this Country.

The Sunday Papers had not arrived when we went to press.

Mr. Anthony, of Pittwater, acknowledges to have received, from the Rusticks of the Turf-House Theatre, Twenty Pounds, to be divided among the Poor of Pittwater.

Saturday there was an extraordinary Session of the Peace, under the Insurrection Act, held at the County Limerick Court-house, for the purpose of revoking the Insurrection Act, at which several Magistrates attended.—The Honourable W. W. QUINN, M. P. being moved to the Chair, some discussion took place, in which several Gentlemen shewed the necessity of continuing the Act, as disturbances still existed; which being stated, the Meeting adjourned sine die.—Of course the proclamation still remains in full force.

CLONMEL, JULY 10.—On Sunday evening an affray occurred at Clonmel between three soldiers and some country people, at a public-house, when two of the soldiers were so shockingly beaten, as to leave little hope of their recovery. It is understood that it originated from the soldiers having endeavoured to force the wife of a Publican to give them liquor, who had previously refused; that the Publican resisted the soldiers, and was assisted by many others; and that a riot occurred which may have a fatal issue. However the facts of this case may be, an investigation of the subject has been ordered; and it may be firmly relied on, that perfect justice will be rendered to both parties.—*Canal Advertiser.*

CONS, JULY 9.—Yesterday evening, about half-past seven o'clock, Mr. George J. Drinan, accompanied by Messrs. Townsend and Uinackey, Excise Officers, and four soldiers, proceeded to a house in King-street, where, according to information that had been received, a private Still was at work. Upon rapping at the door, and demanding admittance, they were refused, and they proceeded to force their way, when a shot from within, fired from a pistol, wounded one of the Soldiers in the hand and thigh. The party then retired and acquainted the Sheriffs with what had occurred, who immediately repaired to the place, having previously obtained stronger military assistance, under the command of a commissioned officer. They entered without resistance, and discovered traces of the recent removal of the Still and materials, and pursuing their search, found the Still, Worm, &c. which were brought off and lodged at the Custom-House. The owner of the house was not caught on the premises, but his son, a grown lad, was secured, and being charged with an assault, has been, we understand, indicted, and admitted to bail.—*Southern Reporter.*

FERRYBANK.—On Saturday, a numerous and respectable meeting of the Creditors of Messrs. Anderson, comprising, as it appeared, at least 500th of the amount due by that Firm, took place at Ferrybank. David Reid, Esq. was called to the Chair, upon which that Gentleman stated, that this was considered to be a meeting of Book Creditors only, and it was requested that the persons present who were not in that predicament should retire.

Mr. Cogan, as a note-holder, and claiming therefore to be a Creditor on the Estate, as much as if a Book Debt had been due to him, declined to withdraw, upon which an explanation took place, in which it was distinctly stated, that the note-holders were as much in the contemplation of the Committee as any other Creditors, and that if any difference were to be made, it was in favour of the note-holders. The proposition was only made in order to prevent the confusion that might arise from the interference of persons who were not materially interested in the concern.—This explanation gave general satisfaction.

Mr. Reid stated, that the Committee upon whom it had devolved to examine the state of Messrs. Anderson's affairs, and which was composed of the principal creditors, had bestowed every care in the investigation; and after the most minute inspection of the books, and communication with the principals, for explanation, to which they found the most anxious wish to

contribute, had agreed to a Report, which he would, with the consent of the meeting, read. A general cry of "read," then took place, and Mr. Reid read the following Report:—

We, the undersigned, having been nominated a Committee by the creditors John Anderson and John Anderson and Co. on the 25th of June last, at a Meeting held at that date to investigate and report on the general state of their affairs, and with your opinion of the best mode of adjusting their accounts, and examining their books, as well as having derived information from other sources, we regret to state, that many difficulties occur in proposing an arrangement; but that which appears to us the most eligible and beneficial to the creditors would be that of composition, and having received your unanimous consent, we respectfully intimated our opinion to Mr. Anderson, and requested him to state what composition he would undertake, and what periods upon which he made the following proposition, viz. eight shillings per pound, payable thus—

3 shillings in 2 years,
9 " in 4 years,
and a balance in 6 years.

accompanied with a pledge from Mr. Anderson, that if he should die, or be unable to pay any of the above-mentioned sums, he will pay two shillings more, at the end of five years—to be secured by himself and his son, the said John Anderson, being the only security he assured us that he had to offer.

We feel the greater confidence in accepting, for ourselves, and recommending to others, to this plan, from the conviction, that however unfortunate Mr. Anderson has been, his books exhibit satisfactory evidence of his correctness, and added to our reliance on his acknowledged ability.

We at the same time would have wished, in proposing this arrangement, to have obtained additional security for the Creditors; but that seemed to us out of the question, for each of them could be had by still further encumbering the Estate, thereby raising insupportable obstacles to the sale of them—these being the chief sources from which funds could be expected for the payment of the instalments proposed.

We recommend this measure in preference to a Trust-deed of Commission, from the many objections, as a Trust-deed to the Estates, likely to attend the management of the affairs by the first, and the unavoidable large expense of the latter mode, which would probably absorb a great part of the Estate, owing to the various and complicated state of the property.

As it may be some satisfaction to