

Quarter before Six.—An order has been this instant received from the Police, directed to the different Journalists, to compose an article on the great tranquility of Europe, and the unrivalled prosperity in which France is placed. This ingenious mystification is to appear, if possible, on Saturday.

The example set by the Colliers of Bilston, and the manner in which they were suffered to pass through the different towns without the least interruption, has, as we supposed it would, been imitated by other parties. A Leicester Paper of Saturday last says, that "on Thursday 45 men, connected with iron and coal trades, passed through this town, yoked to a waggon, loaded with coals, which we understand they intend drawing to London, as a present to the Prince Regent. The following inscription was placed upon each side of the waggon:

"Tale End Colliery, Tipton, Staffordshire.
"Take pity on our children crying for bread.
"We would rather work than be forced to beg.
"God restore Commerce to our Country."

We understand, that a waggon, drawn in the same way, passed through Lutterworth the day before; as did also two more through Coventry.

The distress (says a respectable Birmingham Paper) occasioned by so many iron-workers and colliers having ceased to work, has induced a great number of men, who are out of employment, to resort to various improper methods of obtaining relief; and this town and neighbourhood are considerably inconvenienced by groups of these men and boys petitioning for assistance. Wherever there is real distress, it is to the honour of this country that it meets with commiseration and relief, by proper persons appointed by law: if any parish is unable to give all the relief required, it may be assisted by the adjoining ones. Birmingham has distress of her own to relieve, without being called upon by persons of whom the inhabitants know nothing. Many of these people are doubtless objects of charity, but it is not improbable that many impostors take advantage of the circumstance, and clothe themselves in the garb of colliers, to awaken the compassion or excite the fears of unprotected females, &c.

Since the outrage at Loughborough, the great activity has been used in tracing out the particulars, and in endeavouring to discover the authors. After the Ludlites had completed the work of frame breaking, the chief of them said, "Now, men, if you can tell us of any machines that are working under price, if it be one or two hundred miles off, we will go and break them." Receiving a negative to this question, they directly quitted the factory, enjoining the men belonging to it, with terrible threats, not to stir for the space of ten minutes. They not only destroyed the machines, but even the lace that happened to be on the respective rollers was mostly hacked to pieces. It seemed a particular maxim with them to deter as much as possible any one from having a glimpse of their proceedings. Independently of the supposed number of nearly thirty, who were actively concerned in committing these excesses in the interior of the factory, it is confidently believed that there were not less than fifty or sixty others stationed on the outside, in the manner of sentinels or patrols, in every direction, and even along the Mill-street, to within a few yards of the Market-place of Loughborough. Some of these patrols called aloud, warning the inhabitants to keep in their beds, and not to exhibit any lights; in disobedience of which, one person, who endeavoured to go out amongst them, had eight panes directly broken in one of his windows, and was threatened with death if he did not keep within. About a dozen panes were also broken in the windows of the factory.

The Magistrates of the division have almost incessantly been occupied in investigating the affair. The town crier even went round with his bell on Sunday week, warning the innkeepers against keeping their houses open later than nine o'clock in the evening. Six men have, at different intervals, been taken up on suspicion, one of whom has since been sent to liberty; three remain in custody at Loughborough, and the other two were sent under an escort from that town to Leicester. Some implements, supposed to have been used in destroying the machines, have been seized, and are likewise in the possession of the constables employed by the Magistrates in this business. The Magistrates and public officers in Nottingham have also been very active, and many houses in that town have also been searched on the occasion.

There is nothing in the domestic circumstances of the country calculated to excite greater astonishment than the long continued existence, in the very heart of the kingdom, of that secret association, known by the name of Ludlites, whose destructive operations the utmost vigilance of the Executive has not been able to prevent.—*Continued.*

The Bann, of 20 guns, Capt. W. Fisher, arrived on Friday at Portsmouth, from a cruise on the coast of Africa, which she left on the 6th of May. During the short stay of only two months she was upon that station, it will be heard with surprise and indignation, she made the following captures of vessels illegally employed trading in slaves:—

Rosa, American schooner, of 6 guns and 19 men, late the Pirry privateer, which did so much injury to the trade in the British Channel in the late war. She had 276 slaves on board.

Femerochy, 18 guns, 80 men, fitted for carrying 600 slaves, but had only 49 embarked, she being fortunately captured at the commencement of her humane cruise. She did not surrender to the Bann until after an obstinate contest, and she

had had every sail and yard shot away. There were no papers found on board her. She hoisted American, and afterwards Portuguese colours; and had likewise a red flag (called a flag of defiance), with her name upon it.

San Antonio, Portuguese brig, with 600 slaves on board. She took her cargo to Cameroon.

Nostra Señora del Carmen, Spanish schooner, with 150 slaves; and a Spanish schooner, with 400 slaves. This vessel sprung a leak at sea, bore up for Sierra Leone, and was taken by the Colonial cruiser and the Bann's boats.

All the above vessels were captured, trading, in violation of treaties, to the Northward of the Line. Before the Bann left the coast, the Inconstant, Sir James Lucas Yeo, had arrived there for a four months' cruise. Captain Fisher has arrived in London, it is imagined, to lay before the Lords of the Admiralty a detail of his proceedings and the information which he has obtained upon the subject of this abominable and more widely-spreading trade.

The Bann brings an account of the arrival of the Doter, Traave, Weser, and Thames, at Barbadoes (where the Bann touched on the 9th ult.), with the 2d or Queen's Regiment on board, from Spithhead; and also of the Tigris, 36, from Plymouth. The Antelope had been sickly and lost a number of men. The insurrection at Barbadoes was quelled, but the island was still under martial law.

The Havannah was paid off on Thursday, at Portsmouth. Captain Hamilton, we understand, previously volunteered his services to command the gun-boats in the Algerine Expedition; and a great number of his men expressed their willingness to serve with him.

A Flinders Mail arrived last night, with Papers from Brussels to the 6th instant. The anniversary of the battle of Waterloo was celebrated at Carlsbad on the 18th last. Prince Blucher was present. He appeared in one of Bonaparte's carriages. The ladies paid him particular attention, and placed a crown of laurel on his head.

The Hussar transport, recently arrived from St. Helena, has brought home Lieutenant-Colonel Shelton, late Lieutenant-Governor of that Island. She was 46 days on the passage. Bonaparte continued to live under his newly adopted regimen, scarcely any exercise and with very little society. Sir Hudson Lowe having acquired all his companions, that such as intended to leave him must do it at that time, or they would not be able at all, General and Madame Bertrand then resolved to continue their stay with him, and not return to Europe. It was considered that the rainy season would have a bad effect upon Bonaparte's health, if he persisted in that mode of living. It is a regulation made by Sir George Cockburn, to prevent many vessels from being at St. Helena together, that only two ships shall leave the Cape of Good Hope at one time; and their stay at St. Helena shall not exceed 24 hours.

Yesterday the following ballet was exhibited at St. James's Palace, where Lord St. Helen's, and Admiral Sir Arthur Legg, the Lord and Groom in Waiting, with a Pages, attended to exhibit it.—

"His Majesty has enjoyed good bodily health, and has in general been tranquil throughout the last month, but his Majesty's disorder is not abated."
—H. F. TROTTER, M. BARTON, W. HERRINGS, J. WILLIAMS, R. WILLIAMS.

Lord Exmouth's Expedition.—The following ships, which are in a forward state of equipment at Portsmouth, have been placed under his Lordship's command:—*Queen Charlotte*, 100, Captain Brisbane; *Impregnable*, 98, Rear-Admiral Milne; *Captain Boscawen*, 74, Captain C. Ekus; *Albatross*, 74, Captain Cooke; *Minden*, 74, Captain Patterson; *Leander*, 30, Captain Chetnam; *Gauntlet*, 30, Captain Hon. A. Maitland; *Seymour*, 40, Captain Hon. F. W. Aylmer; *Prometheus*, 18, Captain Dashwood; *Tyrant*, 10, Captain A. Baitwin. The following boats have been commissioned, and also placed under his Lordship's command: *Hecla* and *Infernal*, at Sheerness; *Ferret*, at Chatham; and *Belshazzar*, at Plymouth. All the ships are ordered to be supplied with flat-bottomed boats, Congreve rockets, Shrapnel shells, and other destructive implements of war. The most persevering exertions are made to render the ships that are at Portsmouth ready for sea; and as an inducement to seamen to volunteer for the service, a bounty of two months' wages is offered to them, which they will receive upon their return home in a few months. The ships are all to be manned up to the full war establishment; the *Queen Charlotte* wants 200 men. She will go out of the harbour the moment the wind will permit. A vast number of officers have tendered their services, as volunteers, to serve in gun-boats, or in any other manner that Lord Exmouth may direct. His Lordship, we understand, is extremely anxious to proceed with the fleet. He hopes to be able to sail about the 20th inst. Admiral Milne will hoist his flag at Plymouth in the *Impregnable*.

CONS.—EXCHANGE, JULY 3.—Our market continuing most abundantly supplied with wheat, and for which there being very little demand, sales were heavy this morning, and only that of fine quality found buyers, but for such description last Monday's prices were obtained; all other sorts are of nominal value. Oats were dull sale, and about 1s per quarter lower. In Barley, Peas, and Beans, there is no alteration.

Wheat (Eng) 42s. 6d. to 48s.	Small Beans	34s. 6d. to 39s.
Do (Ire) 40s. 6d. to 46s.	Do (Ire)	30s. 6d. to 32s.
Rye 42s. 6d. to 44s.	New Beans	06s. to 08s.
Barley (old) 28s. 6d. to 30s.	Oats (Potatoes)	28s. to 30s.
Do (new) 24s. to 26s.	Peas (Potatoes)	28s. to 30s.
White Peas 26s. to 28s.	Four Flour	18s. to 24s.
Do (Bakers) 40s. to 44s.	Four Flour	20s. to 24s.
Grey Peas 22s. to 24s.	Rapeseed	30s. to 35s.

MR. SHERIDAN.

Mr. Sheridan lingered till twelve o'clock yesterday, when he expired. For two days, he had taken no nourishment. About two yesterday morning, convulsive fits came on, and his speech failed him. His sight was, however, good, and he shewed, by feeble gestures, that he knew those who were near him. At noon precisely he breathed his last, without struggle or effort.

The *Morning Chronicle* says, "Mr. Sheridan was in his sixty-sixth year, as we learn by a note from a friend. We have ourselves heard him say, that he thought he was sixty-eight. We lament to add, that for several weeks prior to his death, he lay under arrest, and that it was only by the firmness and humanity of the two eminent Physicians who attended him, Dr. Baillie and Dr. Bain, that he was not removed from his house to a death-bed in goal. Will it be believed, that the man, who has adorned the age in which he lived with such varieties of light and splendour, should himself have been left to feel the pressure of want! He enjoyed, however, to the last moment, the sweetest consolation that the heart can feel in the affectionate tenderness, sympathy, and attention of his amiable wife and son. Mrs. Sheridan, though labouring under severe illness, could not be withdrawn from his couch; she has watched over him with the most anxious solicitude through the whole of that protracted suffering, which has parted them for ever."

Mr. Sheridan was the third son of Mr. Thomas Sheridan, celebrated as an actor, eminent for his lectures on elocution, and entitled to the gratitude of the Public for his judicious and indefatigable exertions to improve the system of our national education. His mother, Mrs. Frances Sheridan, was no less respected for her domestic virtues than admired for her literary attainments. She was the author of *Sidney Biddulph*, a novel which possesses the merit of combining the purest morality with the most impressive interest. She also wrote *Nourjahad*, an Oriental Tale, and the Comedies of *The Duncery*, *The Duple*, and *A Trip to Bath*. Richard Brinsley Sheridan was born in Dorset-street, Dublin, in October, 1751. The following is a literal extract from the Register of St. Mary's Parish, Dublin:—

"Charles Francis, son of Thomas and Frances Sheridan, baptised July 21, 1750. Richard Brinsley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan, baptised November 4, 1751."

Charles Francis was the author of that excellent work, *The Revolution in Sweden*, and was Secretary of War in Ireland. Mr. Sheridan's eldest son Thomas died in childhood.

Richard Brinsley, after his departure from Harrow School, was entered as a Student in the Middle Temple; but his introduction at the age of twenty to the society of men of acknowledged abilities, taste, and learning, and his early marriage with Miss Langley, in his 21st year, diverted him from the study of the law. At this period, he wrote several poetical pieces, equally distinguished for genuine tenderness of sentiment and brilliancy of imagination. In the course of a few weeks, at the end of 1774, he wrote the Comedy of *The Rivals*, which was performed at Covent-garden Theatre on the 17th of January in the following year. At the commencement of 1776, his Comic Opera of *The Duenna* was brought out. The elegance of the diction, the sweetness of the poetry, and the natural and appropriate spirit of the characters, raised it above all competition, and imparted a celebrity that surpassed even that of *The Beggar's Opera*. Such was the attraction of *The Duenna*, that it was represented seventy-five nights during the season, while Gay's singular production ran only sixty-five. In 1776, Mr. Sheridan became one of the Patentees of Drury-lane Theatre, and the following year he produced *The School for Scandal*, a Comedy which deservedly raised his fame to undisputed pre-eminence over all contemporary dramatic writers, and conferred, in the opinion of foreign literati, a lustre on the British Drama which it did not previously possess. After the lapse of so many years, it still stands, and will continue long to stand, in the "valued files," a composition unique in its claims to distinction. In simplicity of plot, in the natural progression of incidents, in faithful imitation of manners, in the natural and vivid delineation of character, and, above all, in fertility of wit and felicity of expression, it is complete and unrivalled. It was performed on the 8th of May, 1777. *The Critic* and the *Monday to the Memory of Garrick* followed at no great distance of time.

In 1780 Mr. Sheridan was elected Member for Stafford. In person, he was above the middle size, of a robust constitution, well limbed, inclining a little to a stoop, and deep in the chest. His eye was black and of uncommon brilliancy and expression. Sir Joshua Reynolds has said, that the pupil was the largest of any human eye he had ever painted.

PARIS PAPERS TO THE GOV.

Paris, July 3.—The possibility of an European war has been spoken of in Paris. This report has not the slightest foundation. We find no trace of it in the English Papers, which are the echoes of Europe, and which collect all rumours, all suppositions, all truths, and all falsehoods. The reason is, such an assertion could obtain no credit in a country where people think seriously on politics. All the exterior acts of the different Governments too visibly prove the unanimity of their intentions, as well as the unity of their interests. It is known, that amicable relations exist between all the Cabinets. No signs

no indication, is calculated to lead to a conjecture of war, and a continuity of decisive and manifest facts guarantee the duration and necessity of peace.

The Duke of Angoulême was to leave town last night for Lyons, accompanied by Duke Etienne de Damas.

The equipage of the Duchess of Angoulême sets out to-day for Vichy. Her Royal Highness will receive Ladies on the 8th, and will leave town on the 9th.

His Majesty has appointed all the Princes of the Royal Family and of the Blood, Grand Crosses of the Legion of Honour.

The Duke of Wellington arrived in London on Saturday last. He will return to Paris by the beginning of August.

FRENCH FUNDS.

5 per Cent. Consols, - - - 58 65-100.
Bank Actions, - - - 1057.

The departure of the Duke of Wellington for England has been much talked of in Paris, and some people have ascribed it to political causes. The truth is, that his Grace has availed himself of the perfect tranquillity which prevails in every part of France, to visit England, and take the Cheltenham waters, which his physicians have recommended; and that he will return to Paris by the beginning of August next.

There is talk of an approaching convocation of the Chambers. We have reason to believe, that they will not meet till the 1st of October.

We learn from Bourdeaux, that an old woman of that city, tainted with revolutionary principles, and in the habit of spreading false reports, has been condemned by the Prevotal Court to a year's imprisonment, and to a fine of 300 francs. Among other marvellous reports, this bag gave out, that 260,000 men had taken the field under invincible chiefs, &c.—she seasoned all her news with seditious songs.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JULY 13.

The death of Mr. SHERIDAN is a memorable event in the history of the intellectual endowments of the age in which he lived. He was the last of that great constellation of talents by which the Country was adorned in the period between 1770 and 1810, a period unexampled in British annals for senatorial eloquence. He was one of the most brilliant luminaries of that period, and, though he shone with great lustre in Parliament, yet his eloquence was surpassed by his powers as a Comic Poet. Our last publication, in an extract from the *Courier*, contained an able eulogy on his reputation, and one, in so far as he was concerned, written in that spirit of party which cannot restrain its political animosities even whilst it walks upon the grave of departed excellence. The object of the eulogium to which we allude was to under-value the talents of Mr. Fox, and to place those of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Sheridan above him. The testimony of all impartial contemporaries is on the other side. Mr. Fox, in the powers of reasoning and of persuasion, towered above all competition, and no one more truly, more sensibly felt his superiority than his friend and colleague, Mr. SHERIDAN. Mr. Pitt himself did justice to his rival, and said of him, that he stood alone, and without an equal. The mere creatures of every party forget at once the feelings and the language of truth, but the great mind is above this miserable littleness, and rejoices when it can confer the deserved tribute of applause upon the opponents of its own fame.

The Paris papers convey nothing worth attention. The trial for the conspiracy was still going on, but the details, as a London paper remarks, are just as much unimportant as the story of an old woman of Bourdeaux, mentioned in the *Journal*, who set about a tale of an Anti-Bourbonite army of 260,000 men being in motion, and who, far this ridiculous freak of imagination, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. Generals SAUVIGNY and LALLEMANO are now said to have made their escape from Fort Mamelou, at Malta, and to have repaired to Smyrna. An European war is talked of in some quarters, while all idea of such an event is contradicted in others.

Letters from Cadix, of the 14th ult. state, that the Spanish Government threatens to send out another large expedition to Spanish America, to effect which a contribution was to be laid on the different *Comandantes*, or Commercial Boards, in the different parts of Spain. It is also said, that several British Officers, who, in the late war, had entered into the Spanish service, have been induced to consent to accompany this expedition, and that several crosses and dignities had, consequently, been conferred upon them. "For the present," says the *Morning Chronicle*, after giving the statement, "we shall only ask, whether the prosecution of such a war, as that now waging in South America, can accord with the feelings of honour of any British subject?" The *Courier* says, that there is no doubt of the renewal of hostilities against Mexico, and that the British army was on its march.

It was reported in London, that there has been a great defect in the receipts of the revenue for the quarter which ended on the 26th of this month. One account stated it to be two millions one hundred and ninety-seven thousand pounds less than the corresponding quarter last year, and another account estimates it at somewhat less than two millions.

The King of the Netherlands has acceded to the Treaty of Holy Alliance, and has ordered all

Journalists not to insert any censures on the conduct of the Allied Sovereigns. This is itself a censure upon them, as it seems to admit, that they are liable to blame and reproach.

The *Monitor* states, that a memoir has been presented to the Institute of Milan, on the introduction of the culture of tea into Lombardy. The Author, however, considers the climate of France, especially the Southern Provinces, as more fit for that kind of culture than Lombardy, and the *Monitor* observes, that it does not appear by any means impossible to naturalize in France a plant which grows in the North of China, where the climate is little different from that of the former Country.

According to the Italian Astronomer, the world is to be destroyed on the 18th of this month by a General Conflagration, but he is not the first who has ventured, as the *Examiner* calls them, upon such outrageous fooleries. In 1712, Mr. Winstox, having calculated, that the Comet would appear on the 4th of October, added, that a total dissolution by fire would take place on the following Friday. As the Comet appeared exactly at the time specified, it was concluded, that the conflagration would as certainly take place, and many ludicrous events are said to have occurred. A number of persons seized all the craft upon the river Thames, sagaciously inferring, that, during the fire, the water was the safest place. One Gentleman, who had never prayed in his life, directed, that family prayers should be regularly performed. The Stocks fell considerably, and there was a great run on the Banks. A Dutch Captain, then in the river, threw his powder aboard, that the ship might not be damaged. The Archbishop's Palace was crowded by Divines, consulting their Chief as to a form of prayer on this novel occasion. Some of the Maids of Honour burned their profane books, and there was a great demand for *Taylor's Holy Living and Dying*. On Thursday morning, the Churches were thronged by the Nobility and Gentry, who came, with their kept Mistresses, to be married. No conflagration, however, took place on the following day, to the great mortification of the illuminati, and of the prophet in particular.

Young NARAYAN is again mentioned in the *Vicinia papers*; they call him by his other names, FRANCIS CHARLES, and represent him as making rapid progress in his education, which is conducted with particular care.

Letters from Germany announce, that the Queen of WURTEMBERG is in a lamentable state of weakness. Her Majesty can only take the air in a small chariot drawn by little horses. Her laudable occupation has been for many years to superintend the education of young persons of distinction. The Mail of Tuesday was due when we went to press.

The Eleventh Number of Mr. McGregor's History of the French Revolution, and of the War will be published this day, embellished with a striking likeness of Napoleon Bonaparte, engraved by B. Smith, in a style of the first excellence, after the celebrated picture of David.

The duty on Jaunting Cars, in all cases where the Proprietors have no other carriage, has been reduced to three guineas.

The Historical Play of *Richard the Third*, with the Farce of *Like Master Like Man*, will be performed at the *Turf-house Theatre*, Besborough, on Wednesday, July 17. It is now hardly necessary to mention, that the Profrs, derived from these Performances, are devoted to charitable purposes. The last Performance produced twenty pounds, which must prove of most material service to the Poor of Piltown, for whose use the sum was destined.

A vessel has arrived from Newfoundland in this river, bringing unfavourable accounts as to the situation of trade and employment in that quarter. Many of those persons who sailed from Ireland at a late period in the last season, seeking occupation, were not permitted to land, and have been obliged to return. Of these several are on board the *Justice* and *Little Dudley*, which sailed from New Ross, and which are now on their voyage home.

In advertising to subjects of domestic concern, we can scarcely mention one of more importance, than the expeditious conveyance of Correspondence between the different members of the Empire. A Committee of the House of Commons has been zealously employed in this business, and the Post-Masters-General of both countries have submitted their plans for accomplishing the object to the evidence of their respective Secretaries. It appears that, according to the present arrangements, the London Mail for Ireland, by passing through Oxford, requires forty-two hours for the journey, and reaches Holyhead at 2 o'clock p.m. The correspondence, that the Mail does not arrive in Dublin until the third day after its despatch, and scarcely ever in time to permit the delivery of Letters in the Morning. The Mail from Ireland for London leaves Holyhead at 12 o'clock, noon, and has to run, as to prevent the greater portion of the Irish correspondence, throughout the year, from being forwarded to it.

The Committee have recommended, that a direct Mail Coach shall be established for the Irish Mail, that it shall leave the Coventry Road, instead of that of Oxford. By this plan, and other Post-Office regulations, the London Mail will arrive at Holyhead at nine o'clock in the morning. By this arrangement, and the transfer of the Packets to Holyhead, it is expected, that the mail will arrive at Dublin in time for delivery on the second day. It is not necessary to despatch the Mail Coach before evening, which would afford time for the arrival of the Irish mails previously to the departure of the coach.

The Packet, being stationed at Howth, will avoid the interruption occasioned by the bar of Dublin Harbour, and the passage may be effected in ten hours. The Committee, therefore, think it expedient to despatch the Mails from Dublin to England in the morning, immediately after the arrival of the Inland Mails, which would prevent the delay of the correspondence of the interior.

Saturday night last, a number of those wretches who continue to disturb the North Liberties of Limerick, and from that on to Six-mile-bridge and Bunratty, went to the Toll-house at Bunratty-bridge, and ordering the door to be opened, about fifteen of them rushed into the house. They desired the owner to give them what money and spirits he had, first making him go on his knees with a candle in his hand. The poor man was so terrified that he handed them his keys, and they immediately went to his box, out of which they took £21 15s. in bank-notes and silver, then took two glasses of spirits each, and dividing the remainder among their companions outside, they returned the small cash out of which they took the spirits, and disappeared.

Thursday last, a melancholy accident took place at the Quay of Derry. An inexperienced boy, by mistake, let go one of the ropes by which the boat was suspended from the stern of a ship in the river, by which a seaman, standing in the boat, was precipitated into the water, and although every possible exertion was made to save him, nearly half an hour elapsed before the body was taken up. A number of medical men attended, and every means in their power were used to re-animate the body, but the vital spark was extinct.

The Limerick Assizes is expected to afford some trials of peculiar delicacy and interest. One of them will arise out of a civil action for a libel, brought by George Evans Bruce, Esq. an eminent banker of that city, against Mr. Thomas Grady, of Belmont, a well known barrister of poetical repute. It seems that Mr. Grady has written a satirical poem, entitled—"The Nosey," for which he has called forth most unavailing epithets, and applied them indiscriminately to the character of Mr. Bruce. The most eminent orators of the Irish Bar are retained on each side; and numerous families have been induced, by curiosity, to engage lodgings for their accommodation during the approaching Assizes.

The House of Lords has been pleased recently to reverse the decree of the Lord Chancellor, in the *Wexford* causes of Colclough against Bolger. By the eventual operation of this decision, Mr. Cesar Colclough, of Timon Abbey, will most probably obtain an increased income of five or six thousand pounds a year.

The following is a postscript to the Saturday List of Sunday, supplied to the Chamber of Commerce of Limerick:—"Between the hours of one and two o'clock this day, the most dreadful peal of thunder were heard, accompanied with the most heavy hail, which fell and covered the surface of the earth with such violence, as to destroy all the stalks of the early potatoes, cabbages, &c. One of the half-stones, which was taken in the town of Kilslesh, weighed a quarter of an ounce."

About four o'clock on Sunday evening, at Castle-Connell, in that County, there was an uncommon fall of hail; the stones were of an unusual large size.

Richard Malton, Esq. of Pallas-Park, has declared himself a Candidate at the first vacancy, for the representation in Parliament of the King's County.

The 3d Dragoon Guards have left Dublin for Ballinacorney, Gort, Sages, Castletar, Roscommon, Longwood, and Duncannon—Bainmore is to be headquarters.

General Sir Lewis Cole is arrived at Florence Court, Co. Down, from France.

The 1st Battalion of the 47th Regiment are permitted to wear the words "Peninsula and Tarifa" upon their appointments, in consequence of the majority of the corps being composed of men from the 2d Battalion, whose gallantry was conspicuous during the Peninsular campaign.

Reinforcements are ordered out to join the several British regiments in the West Indies.

NORTH LIBERTIES OF LIMERICK.—Sunday night, the house of Mr. Edward Omsby, on the new road, within the Mayor's stone, and not half a mile from Thomond-bridge, was entered by some villains, who robbed him of every article they could lay hold on; they were all well armed with muskets and pistols. On Wednesday night, the Turpin-house, near Meechke, was visited by these ruffians, and the owners, who has lately become tenant to the concern, was sworn to depart thence within a fortnight, on pain of death.

In consequence of information given to the Rev. Josiah Crampton, of an intended riot at the Fair of O'Brien's-bridge, on Monday last, he caused three fellows to be apprehended on the evening previous, and committed to prison. He went on Monday to the Fair, and, assisted by three other Magistrates (General Bourke, John Evans, and John Vincent, Esqrs.), they succeeded in dispersing the ruffians. After having read the Riot Act, it became necessary to take measures to disperse the parties, and they proceeded towards Bridgetown and Kilslesh, fortunately making 13 prisoners, whom they lodged at Montpellier bridge, and restored peace effectually, having thus by spirited exertions put down the confusion and disturbance that would have otherwise ensued, and prevented bloodshed.

The Grand Jurors of the County and City Dub-

lin Sessions, on Friday last, acted under the new Grand Jury Act, which makes it expedient to examine evidence on all bills, previous to their being sent to the Court.

Five persons, four of whom were under sentence of transportation, escaped from Naas jail on Wednesday; their names are Luke Kittrick, for highway robbery; Pat. Lennon, for horse-stealing; Terence Byrne and John Edworthy, for robbing Mr. Parr; and Christopher Dunn, for the robbery of the Rev. P. Murphy, P. P. of Kilkock.

In consequence of the reduction of eight shillings British per bull on the malt duty, made by the late Act of Parliament, commencing on the 5th instant, the Porter Brewers of Dublin, from Saturday last, reduced the price of their porter from £3 to £2 10s. per hoghead.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wright, of the Royal Engineers, has been appointed to act as Deputy Quarter-Master-General to the Forces serving in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The 2d Battalion of the 60th Regiment, or Royal American, has been ordered from the West Indies to Canada.

The 15th Regiment has been ordered from the Leeward Islands to Halifax, Nova Scotia; and the 3d Battalion of the 60th Regiment has arrived at the latter place from the West Indies.

The Garrison of Halifax, Nova Scotia, now consists of detachments of Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Royal Sappers and Miners, six companies of the 7th Battalion of the 60th Regt. 3d Battalion 60th Regiment, five companies 62d Regiment, five companies 98th (late 99th) Regt. detachments of the Nova Scotia Fencibles, which are waiting the arrival of the remainder of the Regt. from Canada, in order to be disbanded; and the Newfoundland Fencibles are daily expected from the latter place for the same purpose. Major-General Gosselin at present commands the Garrison, but proceeds shortly to England, on being removed from the Staff of the Army; and Major-General Smith is shortly expected from New Brunswick, to assume the command of the troops on the departure of Sir John Sherbrooke, for Quebec.

Four companies of the 98th, late 99th, or Prince's Tipperary Regiment, are quartered at Newfoundland.

Five companies of the 62d Regiment are stationed at Bermuda, under the command of Lieutenant-Col. Nimenes.

The 4th (late 10th) Royal Veteran Battalion are about leaving Canada for England, to be reduced.

The 70th Regiment are quartered at Kingston, Upper Canada; 12th Light Dragoons at Chambly; 103d and 107th Regiments at Quebec; 37th Regiment in the neighbourhood of Lake Erie.

Lieut.-Colonel Renny, Inspecting Field-Officer of Militia in Nova Scotia, has been appointed Commandant at Moose Island, in the Bay of Passamaquoddy.

The 102d Regiment is quartered at St. John's, New Brunswick, St. Andrew's, and Moose Island.

Carlow races, on the new course, commence on Monday, the 22d July, instant. The first race on Monday will be for the gold cup, value 100 guineas, given by the Stewards of the Carlow Races, in 1819, to which the present Stewards will add thirty guineas for County Carlow bred horses, the actual property of persons residing in said County. Same day, sixty guineas for all horses that never won a £50 plate, match and sweep-stakes. On Tuesday, the Painstown stakes of fifty guineas, thirty gu. forfeit; to which the Stewards will add one hundred guineas, and to which there are six subscribers. On Wednesday, a sweepstake of 10 guineas each, p. p. to which sixty guineas will be added. There are 13 subscribers. On Thursday, sixty guineas, and on same day the challenge of the Painstown stakes. On Friday, sixty guineas, for County Carlow bred horses. And on Saturday sixty guineas; the whole to conclude with a subscription purse for the beaten horses of the week. There will also be Balls on Tuesday and Friday, and a stag main during the week, between the gentlemen of Carlow and Tallow.

Last week a human skeleton was found by some turf-cutters, at the depth of eight or ten feet, in a bog about three miles from Enniskillen, on the Tempo road. The singular appearance which the bones exhibited, being soft and discoloured, and the smaller ones quite flexible, seemed sufficiently to indicate that they were deposited in this extraordinary situation at a very remote period. Part of a woollen cloth, which may be conjectured to have enveloped the body, was found in good preservation. The person, whose remains have been thus accidentally discovered, most probably lost his life by some violent and unfair means, at this distance of time impossible to be ascertained.

RISSELL, JULY 6.—Arrived here in distress the ship George and Susan, of New Bedford, David Leslie master, from Stockholm, bound home. In the course of the voyage, Captain Leslie, by an ingenious application of his knowledge in Hydraulics, constructed a pump that worked itself, which greatly relieved the crew, and eventually saved the ship, her own pumps being found insufficient to keep her above water. He, however, found it absolutely necessary to beat away for West-land, after having reached the 33d degree of West Longitude.

CASTLE ECOMONY.—A certain lady, whose taste is equal to her economy, was under the necessity of asking a friend to dinner; the following is the bill of fare, and the expense of each dish, which was found on the carpet:—

At top, two herrings, 1
Middle, one ounce and a half of butter, melted, 2
Bottom, three onion chops, cut thin, 2
Our sole, one pound of small potatoes, 2
On the other side, pickled cabbage, 2
Fish served, two larks, plenty of crumbs, 2
Mutton removed, French roll boiled for puddings, 2
Parley for garnish, 2

The dinner was served up on china, looked light, tasty, and pretty—the table small, and the dishes well proportioned. We hope each newly married lady will keep this as a lesson; it is worth knowing how to serve up seven dishes, consisting of a dish of fish, joint of mutton, couple of fowls, pudding, vegetables, and sauce, for sevenpence.—*Creesh's Dublin, Page Pieces.*

KILKENNY, July 11.—We are happy in being able to state, on unquestionable authority, communicated after this paper was ready for press, that two of the robbers taken in Killogram Wood, Co. Wexford, have been identified, by a messenger despatched to Wexford by that active magistrate, Captain Pheelan, of Ballyragget, to be Carroll Whelan, the constant associate of Grant, and Patrick Fitzpatrick, an old offender, from the fair green of Ballyragget; and that the third person answers to the description of the notorious Jeremiah Grant, the captain of the gang, except that he is without whiskers. To determine his identity, Captain Steele has despatched to Wexford a person who knows him well, and the gaoler of Maryborough has been invited to go down for the same purpose. The three prisoners gave false names, and stated they were, one from Kerry, and two from Connaught. The country is much indebted to the magistracy, military, and inhabitants of Foinisworthy, for the alacrity with which they turned out against the ruffians, and the zeal with which they persevered until three of the desperadoes were secured. We have heard nothing further concerning the rest of the gang.—*Moderator.*

BITHUIS.—In Limerick, the Lady of Neptune Blood, daughter of a son—At Lowry Hall, Chichester, the Lady of Sir Frederick Fowler, Bart. of a son and heir.—At Garding, near Bedford, the Hon. Mrs. Waldgrave, of a son.

MARRIAGES.—In London, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Leslie Walker, K. C. B. 71st Regt. to the relict of the late Irwin Walker, of Dublin, Esq. In Wexford, J. N. Parker, Esq. to the Widow Kavanagh, of a son.

DEATHS.—On the 9th inst. at Cove of Cork, Mr. Wallis, Widow of the late John Wallis, of Drinbane Castle, in the County of Cork, Esq. At New Abbey, in the County of Kildare, Lieutenant-General Robert Berretton.—In London, the Hon. W. A. Townsend, M. P.—Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Brydges Trevelick Henrick, Bart. of Newtown Hall, Essex.—In Limerick, George William Fabery, second son of Alderman Fabery.—At Kesh, town, aged 66, the Rev. Abraham Austin, for more than 30 years the highly respected Pastor of the Baptist Church Meeting in Elm-plane, Letter-lane.—In Wexford, the Rev. John Jacob.—At Ballynahinch, James White, Esq.

PORT-NEWS.—PASSAGE, JULY 12.

ARRIVED.

10th—Rose, Hall, Guernsey, bar-torn, tallow, parrot, stuff, &c.; Annetta, Luanay, Liverpool, rock-ull, Dwerpi, King's Cutter, Lieut. Gordon, from Falmouth.

11th—Carling, Pheelan, St. John's (Newfoundland), fish, oil, butter, &c.; Industry, Burrenson, Christina, deal, market; Freeling Packet; Meator, Osborne, Bourdeaux, ballast, a secker.

SAILED.

10th—Canden Packet; William, Beer, London, oats and barley; Hereward, Perry, London, bacon, butter, &c.; Providence, Jones, London, and oats; success, Davis, Liverpool, wheat, flour, &c.

11th—Loughree, Twinstap, before mentioned; Betsey, Wright, Lubon and Lutz, butter, &c.; Mandell Packet; Hope, second son of Alderman Fabery.—At Kesh, town, aged 66, the Rev. Abraham Austin, for more than 30 years the highly respected Pastor of the Baptist Church Meeting in Elm-plane, Letter-lane.—In Wexford, the Rev. John Jacob.—At Ballynahinch, James White, Esq.

12th—Wind N. W. past 7 A. M.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intitled, "An Act for improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford, and for other Purposes relating thereto," which received the Royal Assent on the 20th day of June last, it is directed, that the first Meeting of the Commissioners for carrying said Act into effect shall be held within One Calendar Month from the passing of said Act.

Now I, the undersigned, being the first of the Commissioners named in the aforesaid Act, do hereby give Notice, that a MEETING of the COMMISSIONERS, appointed by said Act, will be held at the NEW TOWN HALL, in the City of Waterford, between the Hours of ELEVEN and TWELVE in the Forenoon, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of July instant.

CORNELIUS BOLTON.

July 11th, 1816.

ENGLISH & IRISH RAY WAREHOUSE, EXCHANGE QUAY, WATERFORD.

WILLIAM BUTLER, grateful for the Encouragement he has received since his Commencement in Business, and anxious to retain that Support by his constant and increasing Attention, most respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has received his former Supply of fashionable, light HATS, both English and Irish, also TRAVELLING CAPS and CHILDREN'S HATS, of various Colours and Sizes, and a great variety of which he is enabled to sell at the lowest possible Price for Cash, as usual. Gentlemen purchasing at his House shall have their Hats repaired gratis, when injured by Shape by Rain, Accident, or otherwise.

N. B. Hats dressed and altered, on the most moderate Terms.

GUNPOWDER, SHOT and FLINTS, of the very best description.

Very commodious LODGINGS, with a KITCHEN, to be let unfurnished. July 13, 1816.

TO BE LET, OR THE INTEREST SOLD, FOR THREE YEARS AND THIRTY-ONE YEARS, AND FOR LIFE POSSESSION GIVEN.

WHAT beautiful Residence, WOODLANDS, situated on the Banks of the Suir, midway between Waterford and Passage. The HOUSE is fit for immediate occupation, and is surrounded by a fine Park, a fine Garden, a fine COACHHOUSE, and every other convenience that can be desired. The HOUSE is in the best of repair, and is a well-planted, well-watered GARDEN, and a QUAY on the ground for landing. Measure. Application to be made to RICHARD WOODS, Esq. at Woodlands. July 13, 1816.

no indication, is calculated to lead to a conjecture of war, and a continuity of decisive and manifest facts guarantee the duration and necessity of peace.

The Duke of Angoulême was to leave town last night for Lyons, accompanied by Duke Etienne de Damas.

The equipage of the Duchess of Angoulême sets out to-day for Vichy. Her Royal Highness will receive Ladies on the 8th, and will leave town on the 9th.

His Majesty has appointed all the Princes of the Royal Family and of the Blood, Grand Crosses of the Legion of Honour.

The Duke of Wellington arrived in London on Saturday last. He will return to Paris by the beginning of August.

FRENCH FUNDS.

5 per Cent. Consols, - - - 58 65-100.
Bank Actions, - - - 1057.

The departure of the Duke of Wellington for England has been much talked of in Paris, and some people have ascribed it to political causes. The truth is, that his Grace has availed himself of the perfect tranquillity which prevails in every part of France, to visit England, and take the Cheltenham waters, which his physicians have recommended; and that he will return to Paris by the beginning of August next.

There is talk of an approaching convocation of the Chambers. We have reason to believe, that they will not meet till the 1st of October.

We learn from Bourdeaux, that an old woman of that city, tainted with revolutionary principles, and in the habit of spreading false reports, has been condemned by the Prevotal Court to a year's imprisonment, and to a fine of 300 francs. Among other marvellous reports, this bag gave out, that 260,000 men had taken the field under invincible chiefs, &c.—she seasoned all her news with seditious songs.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JULY 13.

The death of Mr. SHERIDAN is a memorable event in the history of the intellectual endowments of the age in which he lived. He was the last of that great constellation of talents by which the Country was adorned in the period between 1770 and 1810, a period unexampled in British annals for senatorial eloquence. He was one of the most brilliant luminaries of that period, and, though he shone with great lustre in Parliament, yet his eloquence was surpassed by his powers as a Comic Poet. Our last publication, in an extract from the *Courier*, contained an able eulogy on his reputation, and one, in so far as he was concerned, written in that spirit of party which cannot restrain its political animosities even whilst it walks upon the grave of departed excellence. The object of the eulogium to which we allude was to under-value the talents of Mr. Fox, and to place those of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Sheridan above him. The testimony of all impartial contemporaries is on the other side. Mr. Fox, in the powers of reasoning and of persuasion, towered above all competition, and no one more truly, more sensibly felt his superiority than his friend and colleague, Mr. SHERIDAN. Mr. Pitt himself did justice to his rival, and said of him, that he stood alone, and without an equal. The mere creatures of every party forget at once the feelings and the language of truth, but the great mind is above this miserable littleness, and rejoices when it can confer the deserved tribute of applause upon the opponents of its own fame.

The Paris papers convey nothing worth attention. The trial for the conspiracy was still going on, but the details, as a London paper remarks,