LONDON.

SUNDAY, JULY 14.

Yesterday we received the Paris papers of the 10th inst. The following are the principal articles of their contents:---The Emperor of Austria, it is remarked, has had a very long conference with our Ambassador at Vienna. The marriage of Prince Leopold of the Two Sicilies (second son of the King of Naples), with the Austrian Archduchess Maria Clementine, is to take place at Schonbrunn on the 27th of July. After the marriage, the Emperors of Austria and Russia are to meet in Galicia, and the latter proceeds to open the Polish Diet at Warsaw. Count Cobury, father-in-law to the Prince of Cobourg, has been raised to the rank of a Prince, and is looking out for an estate to purchase in Germany. He is one of the chief Noblemen of Hungary. The great Vienna houses of Hofzinsee and Weldaner have stopped payment; the latter for 1,400,000 florins. The Prince of Conde is indisposed at Chantilly. The Minister of Finance, Count Corvetto, has obtained six weeks leave of absence, and leaves Paris immediately for the waters of Vichy. His Under Secretary, Baron Laboullerie, transacts the business of the department *ad interim.*

In consequence of an application from the Merchants, the Lords of the Treasury have consented to allow the shipping interest to warehouse their goods, without payment of duty (except excisable and some other particular articles), at the different "Uptown Warehouses and Legal Quays" on the river, instead of compelling them to incur the heavy expense of going into the London Docks. This arrangement will be a great relief to the commercial world, as the expense of the Docks bore very hard upon the merchants of London.

Abstract of a Letter from Mr. Lushington, Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

"Treasury Chambers, 31st May, 1816.

"GENTLEMEN---Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury the Memorials of the Legal Quay Wharfingers and Uptown Warehouse-Keepers, requesting to be allowed the privilege of warehousing the articles in Table E. at their premises.

"I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you, that they have directed the Commissioners of the Customs to be informed, that, on an attentive consideration of all the papers, and of the various representations which have been made by the parties interested in this subject, at the different interviews with them, my Lords are of opinion, that it will be just and reasonable to grant to the Legal Quays and Uptown Warehouses, approved as fit for the purpose by the Commissioners of the Customs, the privilege of warehousing, without payment of duty, all goods which have been added by this Board to Table E. of the Warehousing Act. (Signed)

"S. R. LUSHINGTON."

"*Addressed to Rob. Smith and Thos. Danvers, Esqrs. acting on behalf of the Legal Quay Wharfingers, and Uptown Warehouse Keepers, Brewer's Quay.*"

[Here follows a list of about 250 articles.]

ADMIRAL BROWN TAKEN.---Some successes have been noticed by the squadron under Admiral Brown, from Buenos Ayres, in the South Seas; but the fate of its commander has not been mentioned. According to the accounts from Madrid, which are to the 28th ult. through France, this officer landed with about 60 men on the shore of the bay of Panama, when his movements were watched by a body of Spanish troops, provided with two pieces of cannon. As soon as he had proceeded to some distance inland, his communication was cut off with his ships, he was taken prisoner, and the rest of his party was either killed or captured. When the last intelligence left the colonies, he was confined in the castle of Guayatil.

MONDAY, JULY 15.

The Algerine expedition has received an addition of the Hebrus, Granicus, Heron, and Mutine. The Impregnable and Superb being completed with provisions, &c. went into the Sound on Thursday last.

The Belzebub bomb is also completed, and took in her mortars last Tuesday. The largest of these is of the following dimensions, and may give our distant readers some idea of its extraordinary powers to do mischief:

	ft.	in.
Length of the mortar	4	0
Calibre	1	1
Extreme breadth at the muzzle	2	11
For charging mortar 24lbs. gunpowder.		

On Thursday an order was received at Plymouth for all the ships to receive iron cables, and have bits fitted fore and aft for fastening springs to them, in case it should be necessary to lie broadside to the enemy's batteries. The launches and boats are to carry small mortars and carronades.

Marine artillery from Woolwich, and a company of the Rocket Corps, will attend the expedition.

The Queen Charlotte, 110 guns (bearing Lord Exmouth's flag), Captain James Brisbane, and the Minden, 74, Captain Paterson, went out of Portsmouth harbour on Thursday; and the Prometheus, Captain Dashwood, sailed on that day with despatches for Rear-Admiral Penrose, at Malta. The Albion, Capt. Coode (fitted for the flag of Sir C. Penrose), has been added to the fleet, making seven sail of the line. Upon the arrival of the Madagascar at Spithead, which is hourly expected, her crew will be drafted into the Queen Charlotte, Minden, and Leander. The bomb vessels in the river, should they not soon obtain a sufficient number of new-raised men, will be completed from the crews of other peace home ships.

It is said, that the Dutch fleet will co-operate with ours.

More Madras Papers have arrived, from the end of October last to the end of January. We have selected from them the following intelligence:

From the assemblement of an army at Elichpore, and of the British contingents at the Courts of Poonah and Hydrabad at Jaulna, serious hostilities would seem to be expected from some part of the Mahratta States, for these armaments could not be intended to co-operate with that under Sir D. Ochterlony, on the North-East frontier.

The Bishop of Calcutta had proceeded in the month of January to Madras, to hold a visitation of the Clergy of that Presidency. His Lordship, before the departure of the last fleet, had held a Confirmation at St. George's Church, which he had newly consecrated.

Accounts from Calcutta, of the 5th of January, announce the death of the Bhow Begum, on the 28th ult. Minute guns, to the number of 84, correspondent with the years of the deceased, were fired from the ramparts of Fort William, in honour of her Highness's memory.

Among the passengers recently arrived from India is Sir William Burroughs, Bart. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Calcutta; he was succeeded by Sir F. Macnaghten, Knt. from the Madras Bench, and the latter by Sir E. Stanley, Knt. from Prince of Wales's Island.

Sir Thomas Strange, Knt. the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Madras, was on a tour to Hydrabad and through some of the Mahratta States, and was expected, on his return to the Presidency, to embark for England. He is succeeded in the Chief Justiceship by Sir J. Newbolt, Knt.

The subscriptions already raised for the sufferers in the battle of Waterloo, amounted, at Calcutta, to 40,000 S. R. and at Madras to more than 10,000 Pags., not including the amounts to be remitted from the out-stations. These sums were to be remitted to and appropriated at discretion by his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

We received this morning Boston and New York Papers to the 21st ult. The French Ambassador, Hyde de Neuville, arrived at New York on the 14th ult. Mr. Gallatin, the Ambassador from America to France, has sailed.

Great damage has been done in New Orleans by an inundation; trade is extremely dull; and numerous hands are out of employment. Those who emigrate to America, deceived by the flattering pictures held out to them, have but one wish after their arrival; to return to their own country as soon as possible.

"NEW YORK, JUNE 7.---A gentleman who arrived at Baltimore in the ship Marmion, from New Orleans, writes to his friend in this city thus---'I left New Orleans on the 12th ultimo. The inundation still continued to increase, but not so rapidly. The rise on Saturday night, in Rue Dauphine, was only three inches. The whole of the suburbs and Rue Bourgogne is covered with water, and the road to St. John's Creek is passed in boats. The water is partially in Rue Dauphine and Rue Bourbon. There are six feet water in the church-yard, which is a little to the back of the town, and the new Protestant church at the end of Bourbon-street is inundated. I do assure you it was a melancholy scene to behold the families crowding into the City from the Fauxbourgs, and all the boats that could be procured employed in conveying furniture, &c. The crevasse was not stopt when I left. The person who first undertook to do so failed in his efforts. The next was Commodore Patterson, who went up with the ship Suffolk, and two other vessels, to sink them at the mouth of the crevasse, which it is expected will enable them to stop it.'

"SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 15.

"NEW FRENCH MINISTER ARRIVED.

"Arrived this day, the French frigate Eurydice, Minard, 29 days from Brest, with his Excellency Hyde de Neuville, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France to the United States, and his family.

"*Copy of a Letter received here yesterday, dated Marietta, June 6, 1816.*

"An accident of the most distressing nature took place yesterday. The large steam-boat built at Wheeling came to anchor here the day before yesterday, at evening. She had set out without being prepared for the purpose, and was detained during the night for some iron work. They raised the steam too high before she started, and while the hands were all called together in the act of raising the anchor, the boiler exploded at the end next to them. It was terrible beyond conception; almost all were carried overboard, and dreadfully burnt. One was drowned, and fifteen or sixteen much injured; six died last night, and two or three more must die.

"BOSTON, JUNE 18.---The Bill directing the calling of a Convention to act on the erection of the District of Maine into a separate State, which had previously passed the Senate, yesterday passed the House of Representatives---Yeas, 107, Noes 51.

"LATEST FROM NEW ORLEANS.---Yesterday arrived the brig Jane, Captain Whitney, from New Orleans. She left the city in the afternoon of the 15th ult.; from the 11th to which time the water had been nearly stationary as to its height in the city; at the last period it was reckoned to have fallen a little."

"Albert Gallatin had been appointed Ambassador to the Court of Paris. He sailed from New York on the 11th, in the Peacock sloop of war, for Havre."

Yesterday we received the Paris Papers of Thursday, and this morning of Friday last.

Four new Marshals of France have been created. The Duke de Coigny, the Count de Viomenil, the Duke de Feltre, and General Bournonville; an equal division between the emigrants and those who have been concerned in the Revolution. Several of the persons implicated in the late conspiracy have appealed to the Court of Cassation against their sentence.

One of these Papers, quoting an article from Petersburgh, says, that, in a Treaty between Russia and the United States, the latter have ceded to the former two of their ports in the Pacific Ocean. In the Pacific? What ports can they be?

The French funds are lower, 58f. 70c. Exchange on London, 25 1-10.

We have more than once had occasion to deplore the hasty circulation of gloomy reports, many of which proved to be without foundation. Thus the Staffordshire Paper, received this morning, says---"We have authority to contradict a report of the men in the employ of Sir Robert Peele being turned off, as totally devoid of foundation."

Monday last, about fifty colliers arrived at Chester, from the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton, drawing a waggon loaded with coal, with the professed intention of obtaining relief from the benevolent inhabitants of the towns and villages thro' which they passed on their way to Liverpool. Information having been given to the Magistrates of that city of their approach, Aldermen Evans, Bowers and Bedward, attended by Mr. Finchett, the Deputy Town Clerk, met them in the suburbs of the city; on being informed who they were, the men immediately pulled off their hats, and paid great and respectful attention, while the Magistrates addressed them on the illegality and dangerous tendency of their proceedings; they told them, that though they well knew and lamented the temporary distresses of the country, and of their business and district particularly, they would not permit this mode of relief, whilst it might legally and more effectually be had in their own parish, where their situation and circumstances are known; they therefore earnestly entreated them to return peaceably to their respective homes, and they would take the coals, and give them money to defray their expenses on the road; but if they attempted to go into the city, they should be opposed, and punished to the utmost severity of the law. This firm, though conciliating conduct, had the desired effect; the men consented to return. The Magistrates ordered £20 to be given to the men, and horses to be brought to draw the waggon load of coals to the Infirmary, which was done accordingly.

All the officers belonging to the expedition under Lord Exmouth have been ordered to join their ships without delay.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE'S HEALTH.---We have the happiness to say, that her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte is much better.

CORN-EXCHANGE, JULY 15.---Our market was well supplied with Wheat this morning, for which there was but little demand, except for prime samples from Essex, which description fully maintained last Monday's prices; but all other sorts are exceedingly heavy sale, having scarcely any buyers. Barley and Oats are 1s. per quarter dearer. In Peas, Beans, and other articles, there is no alteration.

Current Prices of Grain.

Wheat (Eng)	72s. 84s. to 88s.	Small Beans	34s. to 56s.
Ditto (For.)	40s. 60s. to 80s.	Tick Beans	31s. to 33s.
Rye	42s. to 44s.	New Ditto	00s. to 00s.
Barley	27s. to 31s.	Oats (Potatoe)	27s. to 31s.
Ditto fine	00s. to 00s.	(Poland)	24s. to 27s.
Malt	00s. to 00s.	(Feed)	18s. to 25s.
White Peas	36s. to 38s.	Fine Flour	70s. to 75s.
Ditto Boilers	40s. to 44s.	Seconds	65s. to 00s.
Grey Peas	36s. to 40s.	Rapeseed	50s. to 58s.

CAPTAIN GRANT.

[From the Wexford Herald.]

A most unexpected disclosure was made here on Saturday. It appears that one of the ruffians taken in the woods of Killoughrim is no less a personage than *Captain Grant*, who has hitherto so often and so narrowly escaped the pursuits of justice in other counties, and for whose apprehension such a large reward has been offered by the Government. A messenger was despatched from Kilkenny to be informed of his person, but the Captain being without whiskers, he was not positive in identifying him. Another person was then despatched, who was well acquainted with Grant, and also the Gaoler of Maryborough.--- The Sheriff attended them to the gaol on Saturday, when Grant was completely recognized, as were his two associates, one of them, Carroll Phelan, his constant attendant, and the other, an old offender, named Patrick Fitzpatrick, from the Co. Kilkenny. Grant's person was then searched, and in his shoe was found a saw, for cutting the bars of the prison, which he was just putting into practice. He ridiculed the idea of confining him in such a gaol as ours, and confessed that in a few days he would have made his escape. He was then taken, with his companion, Phelan, under a strong escort, to the gaol of Maryborough, in the Queen's Co. (from which they had made their escape) to abide their trial at the ensuing Commission, for various robberies and other outrages, committed in that County. Respecting the Magistrates of Enniscorthy, and the military under their direction, who so happily succeeded in apprehending this daring and noted offender, on the very commencement of his operations, and in so hazardous a position, too much praise cannot be given. The County is largely their debtor, and the Gentlemen of this County must feel themselves particularly so. They have taken it by [illegible] of a desperate gang, who, during the [illegible] months, would have laid it under contribution, and petrified its inhabitants with terror, without almost a possibility of detection; and, perhaps, we should have had something more than pillage and conflagration to have dreaded; murder would have been added to the catalogue; the Peace Preservation Bill would have been put in force; an enormous expense entailed; and, when we say that these, not possible, but highly probable consequences, have been prevented by the spirited and active conduct of the Magistrates, we say so much, that the tongue of praise is mute.

From the Kilkenny Moderator.

Our information concerning the notorious Grant has been correct throughout, as relating to his adventures during the last few months. For this we claim no credit. That is solely due to the different gentlemen who, from time to time, and from various quarters, enabled us to trace his movements and record his exploits---and to them we return our sincere acknowledgments. The gaoler of Maryborough, as we stated in our last, recognised Grant, notwithstanding the change he had effected in his appearance, the moment the prisoner appeared before him. It was late on Friday when he arrived at Wexford, and Grant expressed a wish that they should not be removed that night. This expression induced a suspicion that the prisoners meditated an escape, and a search was instantly made, when it was found that they had nearly cut through the bars of their window. The instrument with which this was effected could not, however, be discovered for some time; but a small steel saw was at length found secreted between the outer and inner soles of one of Grant's shoes, and measures were taken to effectually secure them until morning. On Saturday, Grant and Whelan passed the night at Enniscorthy, and on Sunday they proceeded for Maryborough. To a gentleman who had some conversation with the former at Carlow, he expressed himself highly indignant at the crimes committed in his name, and stated that his party lay in wait many nights for a gang of robbers who pretended to act under his orders, with the intention of seizing, binding, and placing them where they would be found by the officers of justice in the morning, but that when he did meet them his party was not strong enough to accomplish his design. Fitzpatrick remains to abide his trial at Wexford. As we have already stated, the community at large are deeply indebted to the magistrates and inhabitants of all ranks in and near Enniscorthy, who resolved at once to rid their county of this daring gang, and nobly succeeded in their spirited attempt. Indeed so zealous a disposition has been evinced by the peasantry of Wexford to preserve the peace of their county, and to maintain its tranquil character, that we have been assured that these men of desperate daring might have been conveyed beyond its bounds without other aid than that of the gaoler of Maryborough and his assistant. A spirit like this is the best guardian of public tranquillity, as it is the best security of private property, and is alike highly honourable to the magistrates and gentry, and to the people and their teachers.

Last week, a party of ruffians, well armed, went to the house of a respectable farmer, whose name is Mulhall, and who lives within six miles of this city, on the road leading to Castlecomer. It appears, that Mulhall, and his mother, a widow, *dare* to rent a farm which had been surrendered by the preceding tenant, and the object of this lawless visit, which is now the *second* on the same purpose that the party have favoured Mulhall with, was to evict him from the possession by those summary and decisive steps which the insurgents so long have endeavoured to establish as a measure of *equal justice!* On finding that Mulhall was not within doors, the ruffians followed him to his farm, in the neighbourhood, and there threatened him with certain and heavy punishment, should he continue to keep his cattle on the land, or to hold the farm after the growing crop shall have been cut. The better to impress these injunctions, the party delivered him a letter, which conveyed their sentiments and determination in a very *significant* though somewhat *coarse* style of composition. At so early an hour as six in the evening, in a populous neighbourhood, and without using any endeavour at concealment, did this daring party, whose number exceeded not *four*, accomplish the outrage! It is satisfactory to learn, that these active agents of *distributive justice* committed no personal violence on this occasion. It is impossible to dismiss this statement without adding an expression of regret, that in all cases of outrage thus committed, an *immediate* and *ample* information of the circumstances is not given to the neighbouring Magistrate or Peace Officer. Those who suffer by lawless violence do more certainly increase their own danger in suppressing a disclosure, while the injury done to society by so culpable a concealment is irreparably great.

Irish Stocks---July 17.

Bank Stock [illegible]
Government Debentures 5 per cent [illegible] 29
[illegible] 5 per cent [illegible] 29
Government Debentures [illegible] per cent [illegible]
Ditto Stock, [illegible] per cent [illegible]
Exchange, 1[illegible] per cent

English Stocks---July 15.

3 per cent Consols [illegible] 61 [illegible]
Do. for Account [illegible] 61 [illegible] Omnium [illegible]
3 per cent Red. [illegible] 61 [illegible] Omnium [illegible]

WATERFORD,
Printed and Published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, [illegible]

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,943. TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1816. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

BANK FOR SAVINGS.

THE DEPUTY MAYOR *requests such Persons as are desirous of promoting the establishment of a Bank for Savings in this City, will meet at the* NEW ROOMS *on* TUESDAY *next,* PRECISELY *at* ONE *o'Clock.*

Waterford, July 20, 1816.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons owing QUIT and CROWN RENTS, in the Districts of WEXFORD and ROSS, are requested to pay in the same, or Drivers will be sent to the Lands in Arrear, as the Collector has received the most positive Orders to enforce the immediate Payment of these Rents.

WILLIAM HARVEY, *Collector.*

Excise-Office, Wexford, 10th July, 1816.

☞ An Office will be held at Ross, on the 5th August, for the Purpose of receiving these Rents.

NEW NORWAY TIMBER & DEALS.

M. P. & M. FARRELL

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

Waterford, April 23, 1816.

In the Matter of FRANCIS and WILLIAM PENROSE, *Bankrupts.* } RENTAL of the LANDS of ENAGHAN, situate in the Barony of Philipstown, King's County, TO BE SOLD before the Commissioners, at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, on the 13th day of July, 1816:—

Tenants.	*Contents.* A. R. P.	*Terms set for.*	*Rent.* £ s. d.
Archbold Nevins	366 2 12	Lease for ever	219 18 0
Thomas Millner	67 2 0	3 Lives or 41 years from the 1st May, 1782, (only One Life now in being,)	46 5 0
			£266 3 0
		Head Rent	100 0 0
		Present Profit	£166 3 0

The above Lands are held by Fee Farm Lease, at the yearly Rent of £100.

By a late Survey it appears, that Millner's Holding contains—

A.	R.	P.	
85	0	13	Arable and Pasture, and
42	3	12	Dry Bog, reclaimable.

IVIE & BURKE, 5, Holles-Street.

☞ The above Sale is ADJOURNED to SATURDAY, the 27th instant. July 17, 1816.

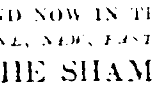
NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Postmasters-General are ready to receive PROPOSALS for the CONVEYANCE of HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS on the Lines of Road from *Dublin to Wexford*, or *Dublin to Arklow*---from *Clonmel to Waterford*---and from *Cork to Youghal*, in Coaches drawn by Four Horses, for a period of SEVEN YEARS, to convey Four Inside and One Outside Passengers, and to travel at the Rate of Five Miles an Hour, including all Stoppages.

By Command,

EDWARD S. LEES, *Secretary.*

General Post-Office, 5th July, 1816.



FOR NEW YORK, AMERICA,

AND NOW IN THIS PORT,

THE FINE, NEW, FAST-SAILING BRIG,

THE SHAMROCK,

THOMAS WALSH, MASTER,

BURDEN 200 TONS,

Will positively sail from hence on the 1st of August.

For *Freight* or *Passage* apply to M. P. and M. FARRELL, or to the Master on board.

Waterford, July 18, 1816.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF SAID CITY.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was last week 41s. 9d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

	WHITE. lb. oz. dr.	RANGED. lb. oz. dr.	HOUSEHOLD. lb. oz. dr.
Penny Loaf,	0 4 0	0 6 1	0 7 7
Two Penny,	0 8 0	0 12 2	0 15 6
Four Penny,	1 0 1	1 8 2	1 15 6
Six penny,	1 8 2	2 4 4	2 15 4

To commence Monday Morning, the 8th July.

☞ All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proportion, and besides the two Initial Letters of the Baker or Baker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the Household with an H, and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly Returns, ON OATH, on every Saturday, before Ten o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Act of Parliament for regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law.

Bakers' Returns of Flour this Week.

	Cwt. qr. lb.	£ s. d.
51 Flour for Loaf Bread	405 0 0 cost	481 5 0
53 Flour for Ditto	27 0 0	23 6 0
To form the Assize	430 0 0	504 11 0
Flour for Biscuit,	None.	
5 Flour for Ditto	96 0 0	180 8 0

[illegible] JOHN DENIS, *D. Mayor.*

KENT AND MORRIS

ARE daily expecting the Brig *Joyce*, from St. John's, Newfoundland, with a Quantity of well-assorted TIMBER, 30 Tons of SEAL OIL, and 2000 SEAL SKINS, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable Terms.

Waterford, July 18, 1816.

TO BE LET,

MR. MURPHY'S

LODGE, GARDEN, FIELDS, &c.

SITUATED AT UPPER NEWTOWN.

For Particulars apply to Mr. MURPHY, Mall.

Waterford, June 22, 1816.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—JULY 22.

	s. d.	s. d.	
Butter, first quality,	90 0	00 0	per Cwt.
——— second,	75 0	00 0	
——— third,	60 0	00 0	
Tallow, rendered,	76 0	80 0	
Lard, flake,	00 0	00 0	
——— casks, rendered,	47 0	50 0	
Pigs, singed,	00 0	00 0	
——— scalded,	00 0	00 0	
Beef,	00 0	00 0	
Pork Offal,	00 0	00 0	
Oatmeal,	12 0	13 0	
Flour, first quality,	00 0	00 0	per Bag.
——— second,	50 0	52 0	
——— third,	26 0	36 0	
——— fourth,	20 0	22 0	
Wheat,	34 0	38 0	per Barrel.
Barley,	9 0	10 0	
Oats, potato,	11 0	00 0	
——— common,	10 0	00 0	
Coals, Whitehaven,	0 0	0 0	
——— Newport,	2 10	3 0	
——— Swansea,	0 0	0 0	
Tallow, rough,	7 0	8 6	pr Stone.
Potatoes, by weight,	0 3	0 4	
——— by measure,	0 5	0 6	
Beef,	0 4	0 6	per Pound.
Mutton,	0 5	0 6	
Veal,	0 4	0 5	
Pork,	0 3	0 4	
Fresh Butter,	1 0	1 4	

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.

27 Barrels Wheat,	Averaging	£1 12s. 10 d.
702 ——— Oats,		0 10s. 9¾d.
0 ——— Barley,		0 0s. 0 d.

AN ABSTRACT of the RETURNS of the Quantities and Prices of CORN, GRAIN, MEAL, and FLOUR, sold in the City of Dublin and Liberties thereunto adjoining, for the Week ending July 12, 1816, allowing the following Quantities to be a Barrel of each Sort:—

WHEAT, RYE, PEASE and BEANS, 20 Stone; BARLEY and BERE, 16 Stone; OATS, 14 Stone; and deeming 13½ Stone of FLOUR equal to a Barrel of WHEAT, & 7 Stone of OATMEAL to a Barrel of OATS.

Species.	Barrels.	Price. £ s. d.	Average. £ s. d.	Medium Price. £ s. d.
Wheat,	312	652 12 0	1 18 2	1 16 11
Flour,	662 P	12175 16 0	1 16 9¼	
Bere,	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Barley,	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Oats,	1766	1679 4 0	0 12 2¼	0 11 2½
Oatmeal,	1308	880 12 0	0 10 8	
G. Pease,	6	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Beans,	—	—	—	—
Rye,	—	—	—	—
W. Pease,	—	—	—	—

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JULY 20.

		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
405	Wheat, per Bar. 20 Stone	34 0	49 6	40 7
26320	Flour	8 0	30 0	00 0
0	Bere	00 0	00 0	00 0
0	Barley	00 0	00 0	00 0
2180	Oats	10 0	16 0	12 7
0	Peas	00 0	00 0	00 0
	Sold to Bakers only.			
20	Wheat	40 0	43 0	41 6
18306	Flour	16 0	30 0	23 1¼

Average Price of Wheat and Flour 61s. 8d. per Sack.

Sales of Flour	26320	1st, from 25s. 0d. to 30s. 0d.
Receipts	7726	2d, from 15s. 0d. to 27s. 0d.
		3d, from 10s. 0d. to 14s. 0d.

PRICE OF BREAD.

Quartern Loaf .... 0s. 10½d.
Half Quartern Loaf .... 0s. 5¼d.

FRENCH PAPERS.

Translation of a Copy of an Italian Letter addressed by the British Vice-Consul at Trapani, to the British Vice-Consul at Palermo, dated Trapani, May 28.

"SIR---I am truly afflicted at having to announce to you the arrival in this port yesterday, and continued arrival to-day, of several coral fishing-boats, which have had the good fortune to escape from Bona, bringing the dreadful news of the tragedy which has occurred in that barbarous country. Seventy-nine vessels had assembled on the one part, and 280 on the other, consisting of Neapolitans, as well as those from Corsica and St. Marguerite, under the English flag, for the purpose of carrying on the coral fishery allowed them by the British establishment at Bona, as well as by passports from Mr. O'Donnel, the British Consul-General at Algiers; or from Mr. B. Escredero, your Consul at Bona, appointed by the English Consul, each boat paying 200 crowns to the establishment for that fishery.

"Having personally examined several of the boat-masters, in order the better to ascertain the circumstances connected with the events, I communicate the substance of the information I have collected.

"All the masters having, immediately on their arrival at Bona, paid the duties and obtained the passports mentioned above, landed and proceeded to take from the magazines of the British Consulate, where supplies are stored, such provisions as were necessary for six months, as well as all articles used in the coral fishery. They had tranquilly commenced their labours, and had deposited in their magazines what coral they had collected.

"On the 23d, the Feast of the Ascension of our Lord, at one in the morning, when the crews of all the boats were preparing to hear Mass, a gun was fired from the Castle, and at the same moment there appeared about 2000 infantry and cavalry, consisting of Turks, Levanters and Moors. One part of these troops proceeded towards the country, and immediately another band advanced on the river where the fishing-boats were lying, at greater or less distances from the sea, and fired, as did also the forts, on the unfortunate fishers, who were partly on board their boats and partly on land, and massacred the whole of them. They took their English flags and tore them in pieces, trampled them under their feet, and dragged them along the ground as in triumph.

"Those who happened to be in the country saved themselves by flight. They declare, that they saw the troops pillage the house of the English Consul, and the magazines containing the provisions, and the coral which had been fished. Mr. Francis Escredero, the brother of the Consul, after seeing that unfortunate Gentleman bound in the midst of the banditti, escaped with one of our boat masters, and afterwards set out for the Isle of Galeta, proceeding by the way of Sardinia. This intelligence has filled our town with grief, as well on account of the absent men, who are believed to be massacred, as for the loss of about 70,000 ounces.

"Three other vessels have this moment arrived. The master of the first relates, that on the arrival of a courier hostilities were suspended; that the Vice-Consul, who still survived, was set at liberty, but was not permitted to leave the town; that several masters and seamen, who during the massacre had taken refuge in a magazine, were also set at liberty, and that the Vice-Consul had advised them to put to sea with the boats which were without crews. The same master, who speaks Turkish, having asked a Turk the reason of these hostilities, the latter replied, that the Dey of Algiers had declared war against the English, because the Admiral had made a demand tending to burning the Algerine fleet. God knows whether this be true! The master of the last boat, on board of which was a master barber, an intelligent man, states, that the fortress had recommenced firing, without the reason of that proceeding being known. In this state of uncertainty, I can as yet say nothing positive, but expect to be able so to do when I shall have received better explanations from the other boats which were on the point of sailing with wounded men, and cannot be long in arriving; for I shall not fail to interrogate the masters as they arrive, provided I am permitted by the Deputation, in order to send you fuller information on a subject of such high interest, and accounts of which you will doubtless have to transmit to those entitled to such communication.

"I am, &c.

"SALVADORE MALATO,
"English Vice-Consul."

SMYRNA, JUNE 12.---The French Captain Bounerie has just arrived here, after having been forced to abandon his ship. This brave Officer, having met with two pirates, had a smart engagement, but not being able to defend himself longer, he threw himself into a small boat with his crew, and, in spite of the enemy's fire, escaped. He saved all his money.

It seems to us inconceivable, that Lord Exmouth, at the head of a considerable fleet, should have amused himself with treating and parleying with people who have neither faith nor law.

A new expedition from England is now spoken of; but how much evil would have been avoided if they had determined when the first expedition sailed not to return again. The People are also arming on all parts of the coasts of Italy, and great activity reigns in the ports of the Holy See. It would be truly curious to see the Papal expedition advance before that of England, and the English Admiral avenged of the wrongs with which the Roman flag reproaches him.

At last we begin to breathe---the Government seems willing to put a stop to the cheats and vexations of its agents. Five persons belonging to the Customs have been empaled, seven thrown into the sea, and others strangled. It is thus that justice is rendered for the numerous extortions for which they are charged.

The most amicable arrangements subsist between France and the Dey of Algiers.

The successor of M. Dubois-Thionville, Consul-General of France, was received in a distinguished manner. In his first audience he complimented the Dey in French, which was immediately translated into Arabian, but very badly.--- The Consul-General, who perfectly understands Arabian, was impatient, and said petulantly to the Interpreter---"It is not so; you translate badly; this word in my language must be rendered by such a word in thine; this is what I have said--- do not change my expression."

In effect, what the Consul said was of more avail than what the Interpreter made him say; for the Dey, seized with enthusiasm, cried--- "Thy words are equal in worth to those of the Prophet. Oh! thou who speakest as I do, and yet art not as I am! It is a miracle either of thy God or mine! Embrace me; let us always be friends---and let there be no longer any Interpreter between us. At all times my Palace shall be open to thee."

The Dey then pressed his hands and embraced him---and since that time the French have been well treated at Algiers.

THE METHODISTS.

[From the Freeman's Journal.]

Documents have been published concerning those individuals which are well calculated to excite public attention. "*A Case submitted to the Right Hon. the Attorney-General, respecting the Legal Rights of the Methodists of Ireland, and the Trustees of their Houses,*" after giving a History of Methodism, from its rise with John Wesley to the present day, sets forth that,

"In order to carry on the Methodist Connexion, it became from time to time necessary to have a Yearly Meeting of all their Preachers to regulate their concerns; these Yearly Meetings were called Conferences. It also became necessary to provide Houses for Worship; these were sometimes taken at rents, and sometimes built; but in all cases they were vested in Trustees, and the trusts generally declared to be "to the intent, that the said society of people called Methodists may have God's holy word preached and expounded therein, according to the original *itinerant plan* and discipline, established by the Reverend (or late Reverend) John Wesley, and as heretofore adopted and pursued by the said society called Methodists, in Ireland, and to permit and suffer such person and persons as shall be appointed at the yearly Conferences of the said Society, to be holden in Dublin, *and none other*, to preach therein."

"See the Copy of one of the Deeds.

"But there is no use or trust whatever in any of the Deeds, authorizing or providing for the administering the Sacraments or other ordinances of the Church, by any Layman or Preacher, but merely to have God's holy word preached and expounded therein, according to the plan and discipline established by Mr. Wesley, and as heretofore adopted and pursued in Ireland.

"The old Preachers of original Methodism in Ireland have, by a lapse of time, become greatly diminished, and young Preachers have succeeded them, many of whom never knew their founder, and, it is feared, do not feel, as he did, those genuine, disinterested, and pure principles which induced him to pursue a system totally devoid of personal consideration, having only for its object the real good of his followers.

"These young men have, for some time past, been very troublesome to the Methodist Connexion in Ireland; they conceive they have got a hold on the Connexion by being admitted Preachers, and thereby members of the yearly Conference, and that, having votes in the Conference, they will be able to create a majority.

"Their object is, to introduce the administering of the Sacraments, and other Ordinations of the Church, among them, by Laymen, thereby to create a separation from the Church, and become Dissenters, and in effect to destroy the Connexion they were admitted to support.

"The friends of *old* Methodism, in connexion with the Church, on the other hand, reprobate and disapprove of such conduct; they see the great evil that will result from it, as well to the Connexion itself as to the Country at large, by setting up a new system of Dissenterism, thereby separating such a numerous Connexion from the Church; they are therefore determined to resist it in every way to the utmost of their power.

"The yearly Conference is now sitting in Dublin, and it is supposed that the *headstrong impetuosity* of these young men will induce them to vote by a majority the adoption of this new innovating plan. They assert that they have a legal right to do so; that the Conference means the majority of the Conference; that the vote of the majority is the act of the Conference, and that, if they carry their new plan by a majority, they thereby make it the plan and diciplipe of the Methodist Body, as in connexion with Mr. Wesley, and that the People and the Trustees must submit, and open the preaching Houses to them at their pleasure.

"The *People* remonstrate and object; they protest against any such *innovation*, against the right of the Preachers to introduce it; the Trustees of the Houses also protest, and declare that they will

not admit the Preachers appointed by Conference, being mere Laymen, to administer the Sacraments in them; that they are Trustees for *old Methodism*, as established by Mr. Wesley, in connexion with the Church, and as heretofore adopted and pursued in Ireland; and that they will not submit to what would be in effect turning the Methodist Connexion, (which, in Mr. Wesley's life time, was totally and completely Protestant, in close connexion with the Establishment,) into *a mere dissenting party.*

"This case is therefore submitted to you on the part of the Methodist *People*, and the Trustees of the Houses, who are determined to resist, *even by force*, against *these Innovators*, if they can legally do so.

"The others threaten law. They say the Conference is every thing; that their vote is law to the Methodist Body, and that they will file a bill in Chancery (as they allege was once done in England) for an Injunction, to force the Trustees to submit to their administering the Sacraments and other Ordinances in the Houses, as they shall think proper.

"The Trustees, on the contrary, assert, that if such doctrine was good, any species of irregularity, even Idolatry, Deism, or other reprobated doctrine, if adopted by Conference, might as well be forced upon the People; that they are Trustees for the preaching of the Gospel according to the original plan of Old Methodism, in its primitive purity, but not for a new system of innovation, tending to destroy that original plan, merely because those young Preachers, *who want to create an ideal self consequence* on the destruction of the system, think proper to introduce it."

OPINION.

I am of opinion, that those Members only of the Society in Ireland called Methodists, who adhere to the original plan and discipline established by the Rev. John Wesley, deceased, and as heretofore adopted and pursued by the said Society, can legally be considered or deemed as the Society for whom the Trustees in the Deeds referred to, and of one of which a copy is laid before me, are and ought to be considered as Trustees. So that if any of those who may have been Members of the Society, or who now call themselves Methodists, or any of their Preachers, dissent from the original plan and discipline, and as heretofore adopted and pursued, although they may call themselves Methodists, or assume what other denomination they may think fit, they cease to be of that Society for whom the Trustees are Trustees, and cannot claim to have the Houses of Worship, vested in them, opened or applied for their use. They, in fact, in my opinion, become a new Society of Dissenters, and as such must provide for themselves; and can no more claim the use or accommodation of these Houses of Worship, than if they had become Quakers, or of any other sect of Dissenters; and still less can they, in any other respect, controul or exercise any sort of authority over those Members of the Society who adhere to the original plan and principle on which the Society was formed and founded---one essential part of which appears to be, their being Members of the Established Church. And I cannot avoid expressing my sense of the wisdom and propriety of the determination of the leading Members of the Society, to adhere steadily to that essential principle of the original plan, it being at all times the duty of every good subject, as far as conscience will allow, to submit private judgment to public authority, and to conform, if he can, to the established religion of his country; but, in this country, it is particularly and peculiarly to be lamented, that dissentions should at any time take place amongst those of the reformed religion, whose united strength is so necessary to the preservation of Protestantism itself.

WILLIAM SAURIN.

7th July, 1816.

ANOTHER CASE.

The annexed case respecting the legal rights of the Methodist Society in Ireland, and the Trustees of their Houses of Worship, was lately laid before the Attorney-General, on which he gave an opinion, which he will please to read.

That opinion was furnished to the Preachers assembled in Conference, in hopes of inducing them to abandon their new plan, and prevent the introduction of the Sacrament and Ordinances of the Church among the Society by the hands of Laymen; *they are, however, determined to persevere*, but say they will not force it in any place, where a majority of the Trustees, and of the Society of that place, will not consent to it.

The friends of the old plan, in connection with the Church, are aware of what this would lead to---that it would be *establishing the principle of innovation*, and that by degrees the Preachers would go on, until they effected the complete establishment of the new plan.

They are, therefore, determined to *resist the new plan in toto*, and to insist on the Trusts of the Deeds being fulfilled, strictly according to the legal construction and letter of the Deeds.

Your opinion is, therefore, requested on the following points:

First---*If the Preachers* should be able, in any place, *to induce a* majority of the Trustees of the House in that place to consent to the introduction of the new plan, and the administration of the Sacrament, &c. by Laymen, cannot the minority of the Trustees, however small in that place, effectually oppose it, and insist on the House being used only for the purposes of the original Trust, according to the original plan, and of the Trust deed.

Secondly---If all the Trustees, and even a majority of the Members of the Society, in any place, should be prevailed on by the Preachers to consent to the new plan, cannot the minority of Members of the Society in that place effectually oppose it, and insist on the letter of the Trust Deed being supported, and the old plan continued, to the exclusion of the new one.

Thirdly---If a Preacher shall adopt the new plan, by administering the Sacrament or baptising Children in any of the Houses, being a Layman, may he not be totally excluded from every House in the Society, either to preach or otherwise, as having in effect withdrawn from and ceased to be of the original Society, by such adoption of the new plan.

Fourthly---If a minority of the Society in any place should be driven to the necessity of Law Proceedings, to compel Preachers, Trustees, and brother Members, to support and adhere to the original Trust, according to the letter of the Trust Deed, would not such minority be entitled to their remedy, with costs, against the others.

OPINION.

To the first and second Querice---I am of opinion, that, as the Trustees are bound by the terms and conditions of the Instrument under which they have been appointed, neither a majority of them, nor all of them concurring, can, without being guilty of a breach of trust, suffer the Houses of Worship vested in them to be used or applied for any other purposes than those of the original plan, as defined and described in the Trust Deed; and I am of opinion, that they may be compelled by those Members of the Society who adhere to the principles and discipline of its original formation, and who only in my opinion constitute the Society for whom the Trustees are in point of Law to be deemed Trustees, to fulfil and execute the trust which they have undertaken, and which they have no power or discretion to alter or vary in the slightest particular.

To the Third---I conceive that it follows from what I have said, that such a Preacher as described in this Quere ought to be excluded from the use of the Houses of Worship alluded to, and that the Trustees cannot, without a breach and violation of their Trust, suffer him to have the use and accommodation of the Houses of Worship vested in them.

To the Fourth---Should it be rendered necessary to recur to legal proceedings, to enforce the due execution of the Trust, it will be in the power and discretion of the Court to award costs, and which it is the course to award, when Trustees are guilty of a breach of their Trust.

WILLIAM SAURIN.

14th July, 1816, *Stephen's-green.*

LONDON.

THURSDAY, JULY 18.

We received this morning Jamaica Papers to the 18th of May inclusive. An attempt was made at Port Antonio, on the 11th of May, to burn down the Court-house, and probably the whole town. The fire, however, was extinguished by the vigour and promptitude of the inhabitants. The Governor of Jamaica has dissolved the Assembly.

Extract of a letter from Port Antonio, dated the 12th instant:

"A most diabolical attempt was made to destroy the Court-house of this Parish by fire, on the morning of the 11th instant. Between the hours of four and five o'clock, the roof was discovered to be on fire, and, from the direction the wind blew at the time, it not only menaced ruin to the public buildings, but to the whole town; from the timely assistance and prompt exertions of the inhabitants, it was happily extinguished. A torch, the implement of destruction, was found upon the roof. A reward of 500 dollars has been offered to any person who will give information so as to lead to a discovery of the perpetrator or perpetrators of so atrocious an attempt."

"MONTEGO BAY, MAY 11.---The ship Dowson, Captain Cunningham, which arrived here yesterday, sailed from Falmouth on the 20th of March. She reached Barbadoes on the 23d ult. and was detained five days. Sir James Leith and Admiral Harvey, with a reinforcement of troops, arrived there about the 26th ult. and when the Dowson sailed, on the 29th, every thing was quiet, though the Public Offices, excepting the Custom-house, were shut, and no Newspapers to be procured. Captain Cunningham did not ascertain that any white inhabitants had lost their lives, nor that any disturbances had occurred at any other of the Windward Islands. The day before the Dowson left Barbadoes, a ship called the Nelson arrived from England, after a short passage, and was said to have brought accounts of the Registry Bill having been introduced into Parliament, and thrown out.

"We have derived the following information by the arrival of the schooner Minorca, from Rio de la Hache:

"On the 9th inst. a vessel arrived at Rio de la Hache from Santa Martha, the crew of which stated that official accounts had been received there on the 1st, of Generals Morillo and Morales having attacked the independent army, under Urdanetta and Torrices, near Ocanno, on the 29th of April, when, after a severe conflict, the King's troops were completely defeated, and Morillo was compelled to fall back upon Mompox. About 400 men had deserted during the engagement, and joined the Independents, whose force, it is said, amounts to 8000 men.

"A mail-boat, with despatches from Santa Martha, touched at Rio de la Hache, and after communicating with the Commandant, proceeded for La Guira, but after being out five days, she returned, in consequence, it was said, of her having learnt that General Bolivar had landed near La Guira, and had obtained possession of that place."

The Police articles in all the Papers have within these few days assumed a character of tremendous interest, and we question whether, since the time of *Jonathan Wild*, a scene of more horrible iniquity has been developed. It is of the nature, too, of that atrocious character's villainy, inciting others to commit crimes in order to obtain the reward for apprehending and convicting them. Here is an individual engaged with another man in an association, the vicious parts of which are thus distributed---one is to select the wretched victims who are to be incited to crimes that they may be afterwards delivered up to punishment; whilst the other, informed by his accomplice of the time and place where the crime is to be committed, is to apprehend them in the very act. Committal, trial, and conviction follow; the deluded feel the arm of the law; whilst the guiltier, thousand times guiltier deluders, riot in the money for which they have sold the blood and lives of their fellow-creatures. How many have fallen beneath their hellish arts is as yet not known, but the investigation is going on with great zeal and ability. The two prominent cases before the Public at present are the case of the four men and a boy, incited to commit a burglary at Hoxton, and the case of the three poor Irishmen, convicted of coining.

MURDER AT HARWICH.---On Thursday morning a violent affray took place at Harwich, between some soldiers of the 80th regiment, lying in the barracks, and some sailors, of which the following are the particulars. The sailors, it appears, were on the preceding evening drinking at the King's Arms public-house, at which also there were some soldiers: the sailors proceeded from thence to the huts, where a skirmish took place between them and some soldiers, respecting a female. The sailors then proceeded further on the road, and afterwards were returning to the town across the fields; about the middle of a field, called Cross-Path-Field, in getting over the style, they were suddenly attacked by eight soldiers armed with bludgeons, and the first man, Wilkinson, was knocked down; the others were struck at, and one or two knocked down. Deane, a powerful young man, as soon as he recovered, attacked, and succeeded in getting a bludgeon, with which he cleared his way, and both parties ran from each other. On their return to their companion, Wilkinson, they found him lying where he had been knocked down. He was not lifeless then; they endeavoured to raise him, but he was insensible; and after a short time he expired. A Jury sat on the body in the afternoon, and, after an hour's deliberation, brought in their verdict, "Died in a fit of apoplexy, brought on by blows from some persons unknown." The soldiers could not be identified.

MANSION-HOUSE.---FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE CONSPIRACY.---Yesterday two men, charged with conspiring, in the conviction of the three Irishmen for coining, were again brought before the Lord Mayor, when several witnesses were examined.

Cartwright and Leadbetter, the Marshalmen, stated that, in pursuance of the directions of the Lord Mayor, they had gone in search of *Brock*, one of the parties suspected of being implicated with the Prisoners. That person, however, was no where to be found, nor was he at his lodgings the whole of Monday night.

T. White, an officer, deposed to his knowledge of the apparent intimacy that existed between the Prisoners and Brock, Browne, and Vaughan.---One of them, when he first gave evidence against the Irishmen at Guildhall, stated that he was a servant out of place. The witness knew a public-house in Barbican where the parties were in the habit of meeting, but which was now closed.---One of the principal persons, however, acquainted with the conspiracy, he was in hopes of tracing.

Randall M'Donnell stated, that he was at the market, as it is called, in King-street, Cheapside, on the morning when the three Irishmen were apprehended. The latter had come there as bricklayers' labourers to look for employment, when one of the Prisoners came up and desired to know if they wanted "a job." He heard afterwards of the commitment of the three men, and, knowing their innocence, had gone to the Old Bailey to learn their fate. On this occasion he spied the same Prisoner (who had previously been walking in the press-yard with Brock and another), and upon attempting to give him in charge, he was knocked down by a man who escaped. The Prisoner, however, being pursued, was after much resistance secured. The dress he wore on that occasion was singularly different from what it was on the present occasion. He had not the slightest doubt of his person.

Elizabeth Pritchard stated, she was employed to let lodgings in a house in Angel-alley, Moorlane, Cripplegate; about two days previous to the apprehension of the three men, she let a two-pair of stairs room to two young men; she could not say that it was to either or both of the Prisoners, with whom she was acquainted. She saw the convicted men when apprehended in the room, and then thought two of them were those who took the room. The persons who did do so spoke the English language very well.

[This witness, who denied any knowledge of the Prisoners, upon being pressed, acknowledged that one of them had called upon her after the three men had been taken into custody. Being ordered to go to Newgate, and see whether any of the convicted persons were those who hired the room, she repaired there, but was unable to identify any individual.]

Mr. Westwood, of the house of Kaye and Co. stated, that he was acquainted with the parties, namely the two Prisoners (one of whom had gone by the names of Murphy and Phelim), and Brock. They had each been with him respecting bad money.

Mr. Burgess, who has taken much pains to unravel this mysterious affair, said, that if some little time more were allowed, he would undertake to bring forward the most conclusive evidence of the connection long existing between Brock and Geo. Browne.

The Lord Mayor said, that the connection was most satisfactorily proved by the best information he could obtain; and from this he could not but consider the one Prisoner as a principal, while the other had been sworn to as a party. Much other evidence, however, seemed still wanting; and, after consulting with Mr. Westwood, Mr. Burgess, &c. his Lordship ordered the Prisoners to be remanded, and kept separately confined.

We suppose Lord Exmouth will sail about the end of the month.

A daily paper says, that "a letter from an English Gentleman at Boulogne, dated the 13th, states, that a very serious disturbance, in which some British Officers were implicated, took place on the preceding evening at the Theatre of that place.

"On this occasion, several of our Officers, who went to the Theatre, were, as usual, indulged with permission to go behind the scenes. That a Lieutenant of Dragoons, who was inebriated, took liberties with the Performers, stripping the handkerchief from the neck of one of them, which being resented, led to the affray which ensued. A scuffle took place, blows were struck on both sides, the performances were suspended, and the guards were sent for. These speedily arrived, with their Commandant at their head; but the disorder had risen to too violent a height to be suppressed by their appearance. On the contrary, it seems rather to have increased the tumult: the French soldiery began (continues our Correspondent) to act in support of their Commandant, whose epaulettes these infuriated young men had torn from his shoulders. One of our Officers, a Lieutenant, received three wounds in different parts of his body, from which, however, it is expected and hoped he will recover, as he was deemed the most inoffensive of the party.

"The business is of a very serious nature, and is likely to undergo a rigid investigation. General Vivian is expected here for the purpose of assisting in the investigation, and no doubt but that whatever is due to our military discipline and national character will be done. The Officers were here on leave of absence, and not on duty.

"The Duke de Fitzjames arrived here at four o'clock this morning, and sails for England as soon as the tide will serve, and several other French Noblemen of the higher order are expected at this place, on their way to our country."

On the 14th of May, a youth of 18 years of age, of the Greek nation, died a heroic death at Constantinople. This youth, who lived at Curutschesene, on the channel of Constantinople, had at an unfortunate moment gone over to the Mahometan religion, but soon repented of this step, and returned into the pale of the old Greek Church. He was summoned before the Grand Vizier, who upbraided him with religious perjury. On his replying that he was born a Christian and resolved so to die, he was conducted to the Istambol Effendi (Judge of Constantinople), to be again instructed by him in the Mahometan religion, but he declined being instructed, and even went so far as to advise the Judge to turn Christian himself; he was upon this beheaded, on the 11th May.

COIN-EXCHANGE, JULY 17.---Since Monday we have had no fresh arrivals of Wheat, for which article there were very few buyers this morning, yet prices are fully supported; and should the present unfavourable weather continue a few days longer, there is every probability of an advance in prices, as the crop is likely to be much injured. Oats are rather dearer, the supply being small; in Barley, Peas, and Beans, there is no alteration.

THE SEASON.

The season 'tis granted is not very gay,
But we cannot in justice complain of the weather;
For, if changes delight us, we have in one day,
Spring, and Summer, and Autumn, and Winter together.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JULY 23.

Having extracted every thing of interest from the last London papers, very little remains to be done in this place.

The ships and bombs belonging to Lord Exmouth's Expedition are all ordered to rendezvous at Plymouth. The *Queen Charlotte*, bearing his Lordship's flag, and the *Leander*, were expected to sail for that port from Portsmouth on Thursday last. This is an arduous but a necessary undertaking, and, if it should actually be decided by arms, much blood may be expected to be shed. It is, however, conjectured, that some kind of a treaty will prevent this final appeal, but we should be glad to know, what is the use of treaties with such a People? They prosper only on depredation, and they seem to regard it as a merit to violate every bond of inter-national law. Much is said of Continental co-operation, but, if Britain places reliance upon aid of this kind, she will be deceived. There is very strong reason to suspect the intentions of the French Government. Two of the Pirates lately chased a French vessel, but, on her hoisting the *white flag*, they abandoned their design. The article from Smyrna boasts of the friendly relations that subsist between France and the DEY of Algiers. It is, therefore, pretty clear, that this important work must be accomplished by Britain alone. Algiers is easily assailable by land, but the fortifications towards the sea are extremely strong, and more than 300 pieces of artillery may be brought to play upon the besiegers; but it is to be presumed, that Lord EXMOUTH, who is perfectly acquainted with every circumstance, will not return to his station without means adequate to the object of the Expedition.

London and Paris exhibit at present two extraordinary features. In both, an enormous species of guilt has presented itself. In the first, conspiracies are formed to induce persons to commit crimes for the sake of the rewards to be derived from conviction, and it would appear, that these conspiracies have been carried to a most alarming extent. The agents in them apply to the illiterate, the friendless, and the strangers, who stand most in need of protection, and who are most exposed to such infernal machinations. The *Courier* may contrast such transactions with former times, but the history of *Jonathan Wild*, and of all his compeers, furnishes nothing so outrageous and horrible. The conviction of the three Irishmen for coining is, we venture to say, and without inculpating either Judge or Jury, for we do not see how they could have acted otherwise, a transaction wholly without a precedent. We should have thought, that the depravity of informers was here carried to its highest perfection, but Paris is the rival of London, and there is superadded in the former City superstition of the most disgusting character, and of which the French Government does not seem to be wholly free. A woman imagined herself to be possessed of power to extract political secrets by means of magnetism and somnambulism, and it would seem, that those who ought to have known better entertained a favourable conception of her preternatural endowments. The agents, employed to collect information, availed themselves of this wretched credulity, and, in order to increase their own gains, forged letters in the names of the most respectable characters, and, pretending to have intercepted them, carried them to their employer, who exhibited them to the Authorities. It is due to the Authorities to say, that the conspiracy was discovered, and that the agents were arrested.

Accounts have been received from New Orleans to the 22d ult. All hopes of resisting the torrent which had broken through what is called the Crevasse, had been relinquished. The volume of water is represented to have been 200 feet wide, and 20 deep. The inhabitants had found it necessary to wait for the falling of the Mississippi to repair damages, and to re-embank that great river more securely. An apprehension was entertained, that, when the waters should sink to the usual level, the hot sun, acting upon the inundated parts, would produce some pestilential disorder.

The Duke of CUMBERLAND arrived in London on Tuesday last from Hanover, in order to be present at the marriage of the Princess MARY.

The deficiency of the revenue, arising from Excise, Customs, and Incidents, for the quarter of July, 1816, compared with the same period in July, 1815, amounts to £2,197,602. If the other three quarters should equally fall short, the revenue will be above eight millions and a half short of the interest on the charge on the Consolidated Fund, independent of all the expense of carrying on the Government. Next Session of Parliament, some new measure of taxation is likely to be adopted, and report already says, that Government will resort to a tax on Capital. This will be the Income Tax in it's worst feature. The Inquire feels retrenchment to be the only cure.---The amount of the home secret service money for England is £10,000. The Ministers from France, Austria, Bavaria, Holland, Brussels, Persia, and Portugal, were presented with snuff-boxes, which cost £13,310 11s. The plate for the Ambassadors of Foreign Courts cost £18,091. A French cook for Carlton-House cost £735

The Mail of Friday was due when we went to Press.

We have great pleasure in stating, that it is wholly unnecessary for us to enter into the subject of a *Bank for Savings*, as there are the strongest reasons for believing, that the Meeting to be held this day will carry the measure into immediate efficacy.

The Brig *Hibernia*, Capt. William Walmsley, has arrived here from Halifax, after a speedy passage of 18 days. Passengers, Surgeon Mackesy, Lt. batt. 62d Regiment---Lieutenants Atkinson and O'Sullivan, 98th, or Prince of Wales's Tipperary Regiment. We have much pleasure in acknowledging our obligations for the following recent intelligence:---

At the departure of the *Hibernia* from Halifax, his Excellency Lieut.-General Sir John Sherbrooke and suite were embarked on board the *Spey* Frigate in the harbour, and ready to proceed to Upper Canada, where his Excellency will immediately assume the functions of his high office of Captain-General of British North America. His departure from Halifax was marked by the unfeigned regret of all classes; and the steady, upright, and impartial tenor of his Excellency's Government over Nova Scotia has commanded universal respect and approbation.

Nova Scotia is likewise about to lose another officer, not less estimable for his private virtues and public services, Major-General Gosselin, late Commandant of Halifax---he and family take their departure for England on board H. M. S. *Akbar*. It will be recollected, that to this officer was entrusted the important post of Castine, after the capture of the Penobscott and its dependencies---he was both Civil and Military Commandant of that part of the district of Maine, then in our possession---and although circumstances rendered that a command of peculiar delicacy and circumspection, his firm and conciliating conduct ensured the interest of the public service, and gave general satisfaction. During this period, the columns of the American papers were filled with gasconading threats of retaking Castine from the British; but the well conducted little garrison, under their respectable Chief, presented so imposing a front as induced *Jonathan* to take the more prudent resolution of declining the contest.

Major-General Smith, from New Brunswick, assumes the command in Halifax, *pro tempore*.

The Nova Scotia and Newfoundland Fencible Regiments have been reduced at Halifax, and the 3d Battalion of the 60th had arrived there from the West Indies. A considerable detachment of the 15th Regiment had likewise arrived, and the entire of the Regiment was hourly expected from the West Indies.

We refer to an *Advertisement* with respect to the sailing of the *Hibernia*.

[FROM THE DUBLIN CHRONICLE.]

"The Orange Peelers stationed in the town of Tipperary, about fifty in number, displayed the insignia of office with great gallantry on last Friday, July 12.

"Having plucked a quantity of Orange Lilies in the garden of one Robert Scully Hoops, they mounted the cockade, and marched in grand procession through the town, unto the house of one John Hanson, where they held a Lodge, and continued drinking No-Popery toasts to a late hour. These men are under the command of a Major Wills; and we would beg leave to inquire from that Gentleman, whether he conceives, that they were sent down for the purpose of offending and irritating the inhabitants, instead of preserving the public peace?

"We understand, that, when a Protestant Gentleman expostulated with the Major on such conduct of his men, he referred him to Mr. O'Hanlon's Petition, to satisfy him of the legality and constitutionality of their conduct.

"Heaven knows, it is no wonder our poor people should wish to get to America, or any where else, where they may enjoy the peaceful fireside undismayed by Orange outrages, or where it may be allowed to them to punish such ruffians, should they dare to offend them."

[FROM THE CORRESPONDENT.]

The circumstances which have been distorted and perverted into this story are simply these:---A few of the men forming Major Wills's corps of Police went into the house of a Publican in the town of Tipperary, *a Roman Catholic*, on the evening of Friday, the day mentioned, to get some refreshment, and, as it must be allowed, without a proper consideration of their public duty. One of them, who had been on duty in the Glen of Aherlow a short time preceding, had an Orange Lily in his hand, which he brought from *that place*. The whole party sat down in the public-house, and were joined by some soldiers and several towns' people, where they remained some time, without the slightest interruption to the good feeling with which these different persons had associated. Whilst they were in the house, Major Wills was informed of what had taken place, and fearing that his men had been guilty of some irregularity in going to a public-house in the evening, for various reasons, he repaired to the place pointed out to him, where he found them; and after having charged them with their impropriety, and rebuked them sharply for what they had done, especially the individual who had made use of any badge of party, which might, by possibility, have led to some disturbance of the public peace, he dismissed them to their proper stations *at a little after nine o'clock*. Not thinking, however, that verbal reproof was sufficient correction for what his men had done, in transgressing his orders and their system of service, he fined each man of the party *five shillings*. After having performed his duty in this instance, which he did very wisely and meritoriously, Major Wills informed the Publican that he would have his license withdrawn, for admitting any persons into his house after the stated hour. These are the whole of the circumstances, as stated to us from the most credible source.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

(*From the Newry Magazine.*)

In the year 1809, Surgeon H. of the British Navy, visited Norfolk, in Virginia, where he resided a short time at the head inn, kept by a Colonel ———.*

The principal attendant at the inn was a tall, good-looking mulatto, who was aided by his children, a fine and interesting family, seven in number, who seemed to be all actively and cheerfully engaged in the service of their master, the Colonel. The obliging attention and agreeable countenances of the mulatto and his little family made them favourites, not only with Surgeon H. but with all the other Irish and English guests in the house.

One morning, Mr. H. accidentally entered a room, where the mulatto waiter was, and to his great astonishment found him weeping in an agony of sorrow. His face was covered and discoloured with marks, and his eyes inflamed and swollen. "Good God! Thomas," said the Surgeon, "what is the matter?" "Ah, massa," (said the unhappy man, sobbing aloud,) "I have been barbarously used! This morning, my massa, the Colonel, sold my dear children and their mother. I clung to them, till they forced them from me for ever. My heart, massa, my poor heart was broken; then how could I do my daily work? O massa, my children that used to help me were gone! My mistress saw me moping about---'Flog (said she) that whining, useless scoundrel!' and see, massa, after robbing me of my children and their mother, they have beaten me with a whip, till I am unable to move." "Heavens! Thomas, are you then a slave?" "Oh! oh! Yes! yes!" replied the unhappy man, (smiting his bosom with his hand, as he dashed himself to the earth,) "I am---I am---a damned slave!"

This is the very draught of anguish---the sublimated agonies of slavery. Let us thank the God of the Universe, that the man who plants his foot on British, or on Irish soil, is at once, *ipso facto*, a free man. Slavery and the British Constitution cannot, in these Islands, co-exist.

We have seen in the *Dublin Chronicle* of Monday, the 8th instant, a characteristically infamous misrepresentation of the proceedings which took place at the Sessions of the Peace holden under the Insurrection Act at Tipperary, on the 19th of April last---false in its assertions, and murderous in its motives---delayed until the near approach of the ensuing Session at Cashel, in order that the proscribed list of the incendiary may be first in the mind of the assassin. The motive is obvious, and the means are correspondent.

This is not the time nor place to canvass this odious atrocity; but the time approaches very shortly to drag forward its author---and the Public may rest assured, that the refutation shall be substantial. As to the unfortunate *convict*, the publisher of these falsehoods---'tis not our intention to visit any asperity upon the criminal, while he is in the hands of the executioner; but we shall, if possible, trace his authority, which must be derived from the most barefaced and scandalous misrepresentation of some man, whose misconduct degrades the Commission which permitted him to know any thing that happened in the private room of the Magistrates at the Tipperary Sessions.---*Clonmel Herald.*

The late Dowager Countess of Conyngham has died immensely rich; for, to the astonishment of her representatives, no less than £30,000 guineas have been found securely deposited in leather bags, within her private closet.

The Right Hon. Lord Dunally has arrived at his seat, Kilboy, County Tipperary, from London.

FATAL EFFECTS OF PASSION.---On Wednesday evening a number of Children were playing at Lock Quay, Limerick, and one of them happening to hit a man of the name of James Cunneen, he suddenly took a stone and threw it at the child with such force as to fracture his scull; the poor child lingered in great agony until Friday morning, and then expired. The unfortunate wretch, whose sudden and unbridled passion hurried him to the commission of this rash and melancholy crime, was stopped by James Serjeant, Esq. in Clare-street, and committed by Alderman Watson to abide his trial at the next Assizes. Although we sympathise with the afflicted parents of the child, we do not think, that the unhappy culprit who has thus involved himself in all the consequences had any intention to commit murder; it was the sudden impulse of an unruly temper; and we trust its fatal effects will be a salutary though painful warning to men of this stamp.

* Inns kept by Generals, Colonels, &c. who commanded in the American war, under Washington, are very common. In our country, if a veteran Colonel were to turn inn-keeper, curiosity would draw him abundance of customers.

PORT-NEWS.---PASSAGE, JULY 22.

ARRIVED,

10th---Baltimore Revenue Barge; Anderson, Dublin; for Baltimore; Amity, Previtt, Southampton, ballast.

20th---Auckland and Gower Packets; Hibernia, Walmsley, Halifax, timber, plank, spars, staves, &c.

21st---Camden Packet; Plain Dealing, John, Cardiff, iron.

SAILED,

19th---Rosetta, Maher, from Memel, Dublin, timber and deals; Earl Leicester Packet.

20th---None.

21st---Auckland Packet; Ceres, Ruble, Rye, butter, bacon, &c.; Escape, Floyd, Swansea---and Ann, Chapple, Cardiff, ballast; Meeter, Banks, Arundel, oats and butter; Aurora, Harvey, London, butter, bacon, &c.; Charles, Payne, Portsmouth, oats and butter; Fly, Sever, Portsmouth, butter, bacon, &c.; Heart of Oak, Jones, Bristol, live pigs; Catherine, Evans, Carnarvon, ballast.

22d---Wind S. W. past 7 morning.

TRAMORE.

MRS. MAHER has at present to set the HOUSE occupied for the last Month by the Earl of DYSART, with COACH-HOUSE, STABLING, and, if required, a *well-cropped* GARDEN.

Also, *Three* other HOUSES, which have been likewise inhabited this Season---all completely *furnished* and well appointed.

Address Mrs. JOHN MAHER, Broad-street, *Waterford*, or *Spring Farm, Tramore.* July 23, 1816.

NOTICE.

A BOX, containing some wearing Apparel, was left at the BRISTOL PACKET-HOUSE about Two Years ago, and upon which some trifling Expense was incurred; it is requested that the Owner may call for it, in One Month from the date hereof, paying the above Expense, as well as that of this Advertisement---otherwise it will be then sold to defray the same. Waterford, July 23, 1816.

County of Waterford.

ROBERT CURTIS, of the City of Waterford, Cooper, *Plaintiff*: WILLIAM SULLIVAN, Esq. *Defendant.*

BY Virtue of his Majesty's Writ of *Fieri Facias* in this Cause to me directed, I will, on the Sixth Day of August next, proceed to sell by Public Cant, at Saint Patrick's-Hall, in said County, the Defendant's Interest in all that and those CARRIGEEN A GALLOUGH & CAHERROWAN, to satisfy the Plaintiff his Debt and Costs.---Dated this 10th Day of July, 1816.

WRAY PALLISER, *Sheriff.*

County of the City of Waterford.

Mrs. MARY CHAMBERS, *Plaintiff*; RICHARD LESLIE PARKER, Esq. *Defendant.*

BY Virtue of a Writ out of the Record Court of this City, to us directed, we will, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of July instant, at the Defendant's House, at the Barracks, set up and sell the FURNITURE of said House, to satisfy the Plaintiff's Demand.---Dated this 22d Day of July, 1816.

JAMES HACKETT,
CORNELIUS H. BOLTON, *Sheriffs.*

SPRIGG, sen. *Attorney.*

DUNMORE BALL.

D. W. GARRAWAY

Respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, &c.

THAT THERE WILL BE

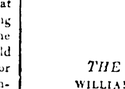
A BALL & SUPPER

AT THE HOTEL, DUNMORE,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH INSTANT.

CROSBY MOORE, Esq.
CORNELIUS H. BOLTON, Esq. } *Stewards.*

July 20, 1816.



THE BRIG HIBERNIA,

WILLIAM WALMSLEY, MASTER,

FROM HALIFAX,

IS ARRIVED, and now in the River, with a Cargo of SQUARE TIMBER and LATHWOOD, which will be immediately landed and offered for Sale, on very moderate Terms, by JONATHAN GATCHELL, at the Glass-Works.

As the Brig is intended to return to HALIFAX, and to sail the 20th of next month, Wind and Weather permitting, all such as wish to take their PASSAGE in her are requested to engage immediately, that the necessary arrangements may be made timely for their comfortable Accommodation. A FEW TONS OF GOODS will be taken on freight. For further Particulars, apply as above, or to the Captain on Board. Waterford, 7 Mo. (July) 22, 1816.

CHEAP AND COMFORTABLE TRAVELLING.

THE PROPRIETOR OF

THE ACCOMMODATION CARS,

BETWEEN CLONMEL AND WATERFORD,

RETURNS his sincere Thanks to the Public, for the Patronage he has received since the Establishment of the Accommodation Cars---and relies that it will not be forgotten, that whatever Advantages are possessed in the cheap and ready Communication between *Clonmel, Carrick*, and *Waterford*, are to be traced immediately to the Institution of these Cars.

The Public are now informed, that a beautiful and safe covered BAROUCHE has commenced running daily between *Clonmel* and *Waterford*, since Monday last, the 15th inst.---starting from the LITTLE GLOBE INN, CLONMEL, every Morning at SIX O'CLOCK; arrives at Mr. DE COURCY'S Inn, CARRICK, at *Eight* o'Clock, to Breakfast; and in WATERFORD at *Eleven*. Starts again from Mr. DARBY'S, Quay, WATERFORD, (near the Custom-house,) every Day during the Summer Months at *Three* o'Clock, and arrives in CLONMEL at *Eight* in the Evening---where Passengers can avail themselves of the Cork and Dublin Mail Coaches, and the Limerick Barouche, the latter of which starts from the LITTLE GLOBE at SIX o'Clock on the Mornings of *Mondays, Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*---arrives in Limerick at *Five* the same Evening, and returns the Day following to Clonmel.

SEATS to be taken at the LITTLE GLOBE INN, *Clonmel*; at Mr. DE COURCY'S, *Carrick-on-Suir*; at Mr. COMERFORD'S, *Mooncoin*; and at Mr. DARBY'S, Quay, *Waterford*.

FARES.

	s.	d.
From Clonmel to Waterford, ...	5	6
From Clonmel to Carrick, ...	2	6
From Carrick to Waterford, ...	3	0
From Mooncoin to Waterford, ...	1	8
From Waterford to Pilltown, ...	2	6

Fourteen Pounds of Luggage allowed to each Passenger; One Penny per Pound for extra Weight. Samples of Corn or of other Goods safely delivered for Customers, *gratis.*

☞ The Drivers are not allowed to take up any Persons who have not previously engaged the it Seats at one of the above Offices; and it is requested that any Misconduct of the Drivers will be immediately reported.

Clonmel, July 16, 1816.

TO INSURERS.

THE FIRST BONUS OF TWENTY PER CENT.

Was ordered at the last General Meeting of the NORWICH UNION ASSURANCE, held on the 28th June, *Alderman Starling Day* in the Chair, to be added to Life Policies effected before June, 1815. No Insurance Company can boast of benefitting those who insure with them, by increasing the amount of their Policies. The great profits made by these Companies are divided among their few Shareholders, but the *exclusive advantages of this Establishment* are realised to the Insurers, as the very Premiums paid by them operate at this Office to increase the value of their Policies, so that an Insurance of £1000 may produce £1500, or even £2000.

The rates are 10 *per cent. lower than in other Offices.*---Should an Insurer not be able to continue his annual payment, his interest in the Policy will be purchased, or a loan granted on it.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.---A saving of 50 per cent. is made---the number insured exceed 60,000.

It is an astonishing fact, that 9000 new Members have joined *this Institution* within the last twelve months, which is the best criterion for proving, that those who compare the merits of this plan are anxious to embrace its advantages.

The Capitals now exceed £2,000,000 funded, part of which is invested in the *Irish Stock* in the name of Irish Trustees.

Chief Office for Ireland, 2, Capel-street, Dublin. D. C. ROOSE, Acting Member.

Mr. MAURICE FARRELL, Agent, Waterford.