LONDON.

TUESDAY, JULY 16.

We received this morning the Paris Papers of Saturday. We announced a day or two ago the King's intention to confer the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour upon the Members of the Royal Family and the Princes of the Blood. The Royal Ordinance has been published in the *Moniteur* of Saturday. We suspect, that two of the Princes at least, the Prince of Conde and the Duke de Bourbon, will not be flattered at having their names enrolled in an order founded by the assassin of the last Hope of the House of Conde.

The Funds have advanced within these few days about 1 per cent.; the money market is improved; negociations in consequence more easily effected; and generally, we think, there may be stated a returning confidence among the mercantile classes of society. The late considerable improvement of the Funds may be attributed chiefly to the general settled state of peace, and the prospect of its long continuance. The money market has also greatly improved; the dividends, amounting to above 7 millions, gave considerable relief; the large loan, 36 millions, tho' paid to Government for some time, was only last week finally paid by the Public to the Bank of England, that establishment having afforded every facility, by advancing the latter payments when the indulgence was solicited.

There have been no failures in the City for the last ten or twelve days.

The general state of India, as described in some of the latest papers from that country, would, without any particular shew of hostility from any one power, justify the extensive armaments put in motion on the Mahratta frontiers.

Besides the late suspicious movements of Schindeah, and on the side of the Rajah of Berar, it is stated in these papers, that the Rajah of Typoor possessed at the time of the late despatches but a mere nominal authority over the extensive domains so long held by his ancient race, and that, with the exception of a few miles around the city, the whole country had submitted to the government of Ameer Khan, an adventurer, who had for several years rendered himself extremely troublesome in that quarter.

The affairs of Holkar's government were in a state of more than usual distraction, and the army of that chieftain, though somewhat reduced in numbers, was yet in a mutinous condition, on account of the great arrears of pay. No one in the state seemed to have consequence sufficient to repress their tumultuous proceedings, nor a strong hand or pecuniary means enough to satisfy them in their demands.

Purs Ram Holkar, a near relation to the head of the present family, died on the 18th of November last; for whose death the Court went into mourning.

Runjeet Sing still meditated an invasion of the kingdom of Cashmeer.

The investiture of the new *Knights Commanders of the Bath*, by the Governor-General, took place at Calcutta in the beginning of November; when Lieutenant-General J. Macdonald, Major-General R. Blair, and Major-General J. Horsford, received that honourable distinction from the hands of the Earl of Moira, who addressed the Knights Commanders in the following animated speech:---

SIR KNIGHTS---A Commission more gratifying could hardly have been entrusted to me than that with which the Prince Regent has deigned to honour me on this occasion.

"Justly flattered as you must individually be to have your meritorious devotion to the public service thus recognised, I am sure I shall raise your sensations still higher by connecting this distinction with the gallant army to which you belong. However you have each of you amply deserved this mark of royal favour, I am not to look upon it simply personal. Indeed, you yourselves would wish to share the boast with your brave companions in arms. I am to regard the extension of this honour to the officers of the East India Company's troops, as I know the gracious disposition of the Prince Regent intended it, as manifesting a due appreciation of the splendid achievements of those forces. It is an acknowledgment how much the Company's army, in raising the proud arch of this vast dominion, has added to the trophies of our country's glory. It is a generous tribute not only to the valour of the existing army, but to the memory of those elevated spirits, all of whom by their efforts, and many of whom at the expense of their lives, have thus advanced the interests of the British Empire.

"The attention shewn in this instance to the Company's Officers, is wisely calculated to draw British feelings still more close. But while our self-complacency is soothed, let us not forget the obligations attached to the circumstance. This proof that the eyes of our Sovereign are upon us, ought at once to be an excitement and a cheering contemplation under those exertions which must be unremitting on the part of every functionary, civil or military, in this country; for, as nothing but extraordinary energy could have acquired these territories, nothing but the unrelaxed operation of the same principle can retain them."

In addition to the erection of a Bishop's See in India, with three Archdeaconries, two national Scottish churches have lately been instituted; one at Calcutta, and the other at the Presidency of Madras.

The Calcutta Prints notice the arrival in the River of the Elizabeth, Capt. Forrest, from Hull, with part of the cast-iron bridge to be thrown over the Ghoomptic River, near Lucknow.

The Ganges East Indiaman arrived on Thursday at Falmouth, from Batavia, which she left on the 25th of March. One of the Dutch Commissioners, Mr. Naherys, had arrived at Batavia; and the remainder of the expedition for retaking possession of the colony on the part of the Dutch was expected in the course of the following month. A disposition on the part of the Native Authorities hostile to the re-establishment of the Dutch influence had been evinced, but the island was perfectly tranquil, and it was hoped that the transfer would be effected without endangering the peace of the country.

Great exertions are making at Deptford-yard to get the Royal Sovereign yacht ready for launching on the 8th of August next, in order that she may proceed to Weymouth, for the accommodation of the Princess Charlotte and the Prince of Saxe Cobourg.

The following comparative receipt for the quarter ended July 5, 1815, and 1816, has been published:

EXCISE.			
July 5, 1815	- -	£4,486,150	
1816	- -	3,838,802	
			647,348
CUSTOMS.			
July 5, 1815	- -	1,016,376	
1816	- -	767,847	
			248,529
INCIDENTS.			
July 5, 1815	- -	3,381,370	
1816	- -	3,020,305	
			361,065
STAMPS.			
July 5, 1815	- -	2,040,283	
1816	- -	1,342,387	
			997,886

By an Act of Parliament passed at the close of the Session, the Receiver-General is authorised to receive the half-year's Property Tax, now due, by two instalments, extending the last payment to the 5th of January, 1817, provided the first moiety be now paid.

By an Act of the present Session of Parliament, the following reduced rates of duty have been granted for two years on husbandry horses, in lieu of the present assessment of 17s. 6d. each horse:

A farm--- under £70 per ann.	3s. each horse.
Do. £70 and under £100	5s.
Do. £100 and under £150	7s. 6d.
Do. £150 and under £200	10s. 6d.

And the above persons are allowed occasionally to ride a husbandry horse without paying the riding-horse duty. A tenant quitting his farm, at or after Midsummer, will, on appeal, be relieved from one moiety of the annual assessment.

The amended Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in England ought to be generally known to tradesmen, as it materially changes the provisions of the first law. By the new Act, it is said,

"That from and after the passing of this Act, if it shall appear to the Court established by virtue of the said recited Act (the Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors), upon the examination of any prisoner, or otherwise, that such prisoner has acted with gross injustice towards his or her creditor or creditors, either in contracting any debts, or entering into any engagements, without any fair prospect or probable means of paying such debts, or fulfilling such engagements, or by squandering or otherwise improperly disposing of his or her monies, effects, or other property, which he or she might have applied in paying such debts or fulfilling such engagements, either wholly or in part, such prisoner shall not be entitled to his or her discharge by virtue of the said recited Act, unless the whole of the creditors of such prisoner shall consent to his or her discharge, or such prisoner shall have been continued within the walls of any prison for the space of five years, to be computed from the time when such prisoner shall have applied for his or her discharge."

CORN.---The quantity of Wheat at market yesterday was considerable; the supplies from Essex, Suffolk and Kent, have lately fallen off; fine samples of white realised 90s. a 92s. being a little higher than the former currency; but the demand for every other description was languid, and purchases of the latter might be made lower. Barley was in considerable demand, and there being a short supply, an advance of 2s. was obtained. The War Malt Duty having ceased, that article has greatly fallen in value. Rye without alteration; fine bright heavy parcels of Potatoe Oats realised an improvement of 1s. to 2s. per quarter; the distillers were considerable purchasers; the rise did not extend to any other description of Oats. In Beans and Boiling Pease there was no variation; Hog Pease 1s. higher.

CORONER'S INQUEST.---Yesterday morning an Inquisition was held at the Greyhound, Kennington Common, before Charles Jemmet, Esq. Coroner for Surrey, on the body of Eleanor Saunders, who put an end to her own life by hanging herself. It appeared in evidence before the Jury, that the deceased was 62 years of age, was never married, and had lived for 22 years as cook in the family of Mr. Heath, of Harleyford-place, Kennington Common; that since she heard of the reported prophecy that the world is to be at end, on the 18th of this month (Thursday next), it had such an effect upon her mind, that she grew melancholy and low spirited, frequently shutting herself up in her room to pray, neglecting her usual avocations, turning up her eyes to heaven and ejaculating short prayers as she went about the house to do her work, and every now and then crying out, "the Lord have mercy upon us, what will become of us?" and as the much-dreaded day drew near, she became quite in a desponding state, and exhibited evident marks of a disordered mind. About seven o'clock on Sunday morning, the unfortunate woman was discovered by her fellow servants, hanging by a silk handkerchief from a leaden water pipe, that runs across the ceiling in the kitchen; she was immediately cut down, and surgical assistance sent for, but she was quite dead. Verdict, *that she came by her death by her own act in hanging herself, when in a state of mental derangement.*

MANSION-HOUSE.---We stated in our Paper of yesterday, that on Saturday last three illiterate poor Irishmen, viz. Quin, Connolly, and Reordan, were capitally convicted at the Old Bailey for counterfeiting the coin of the realm. In their defence they stated, that, being out of employment, and destitute of bread, they were wandering about for work, and were engaged by a man, to whom they were unknown, to accept of "a job." The person in question then took them to a two pair of stairs waste room, in Angel-alley, Moor-lane, Cripplegate, where, having given them a lesson, and set them all at work, rubbing pieces of metal, the size of shillings, with some white composition, he left them under the pretence of going out to procure them something to eat and drink. While waiting for his return, however, the officers arrived, and they were taken into custody. During their trial also it was announced to the Court, that the actual person who had so employed them was apprehended. Two of the officers who apprehended the Prisoners, and who were bound over to appear upon their trial, had absented themselves, and had forfeited their recognizances. In consequence of the above circumstances, and others which arose upon the trial, the Judges directed that a special investigation of the affair should take place before the Lord Mayor, and the following evidence appeared: A man was yesterday brought up, and charged with conspiring, with several others, in an attempt to take away the life of the three fore-mentioned persons. Mr. Burgess stated, that although the two officers mentioned above were aware of the circumstance, they had not yet come into Court. These persons he had seen in company a considerable time in the morning with another officer about Guildhall. The Lord Mayor ordered two of the Marshalmen to repair to the spot, and acquaint them of the necessity of their attendance. One only, however, could be found. The other two had retreated. P. M'Donnell then deposed, that, in the month of May last, on the morning of the day the three Irishmen were taken into custody, he was standing at the usual place in Cheapside where they wait for work, when the Prisoner came up, and after some conversation engaged them to go into a house in Angel-alley, Moor-lane, for a job. On Saturday last, when witness went to the Old Bailey to hear the trial of the men employed by the Prisoner, he saw the latter waiting at the doors, when he gave an alarm, and he instantly fled, but was overtaken and secured. The Lord Mayor inquired of the officer who had appeared what he knew of the Prisoner, and how he received information of the Irishmen being employed as coiners. The officer replied he knew nothing of the Prisoner. He was then asked why he fled from the Old Bailey, and forfeited his recognizances, at the time too when the Prisoner was apprehended? He replied, that seeing the other officer who was bound over with him go away, he followed---besides, a man at the door of the Court told him he would not be wanted.---The Lord Mayor said, he had little doubt of the present case proving a conspiracy against the lives of innocent men, and he was determined to exert every means in his power to probe the case to the quick. He therefore ordered the Prisoner, and also the officer with him, to be conveyed to Newgate, to be kept separate, and again brought up for examination (this day).

The person, who has long been in custody, charged with committing divers forgeries on various banking and other houses throughout the kingdom, was finally examined yesterday. The principal charge urged against the Prisoner on the present occasion was, that of having forged the acceptance of the house of Willis, Perceval and Co. London, to a Bill of Exchange for £173 6s. This was discounted by the house of Phipps and Co. of Warminster, bankers, where the Prisoner represented himself to be Mr. Hunt, of Frome. He was fully committed for trial at the next Salisbury Assizes.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

We have received this afternoon accounts from Barbadoes of the 15th and 16th May. Up to that period Martial Law was continued, and it was not known when it would be taken off. The following we have extracted from a private letter:

"BRIDGE-TOWN, BARBADOES, MAY 16.---Martial law is still in force. Our militia are much harassed by the constant and vigilant guard they are forced to keep, and by their frequent march about the country in search of the insurgents, and in escorting those that are to be hung to their different places of execution on their owners' plantations. The great number of prisoners on board the prison ships require a perpetual guard. The processes of their trials in the Court of Inquiry and in the Courts Martial go on but slowly, and we do not know when it will be safe for the inhabitants to put an end to Martial Law.

"All the neighbouring islands from which we have heard were put under Martial Law as soon as they received intelligence of the insurrection in Barbadoes. The slaves in those islands and in Demerara were secretly apprised of the plan laid, and were only waiting to hear of its success to follow the example of the Negroes.

"In the course of their trials, some of them confessed that they had taken a dreadful oath, cemented by the taste of human blood, to destroy the white men, but to preserve the women and children. About 1000 of the insurgents have already lost their lives. The slaves shew much sulkiness, who remain quiet and keep at their work.

"Another letter informs us, that numbers of Negroes have been shot and otherwise destroyed, and a great many more remain to be executed. They were brought in by dozens every day."

We received this morning Sunday's Paris Papers, which are more interesting in their contents than any we have received for some time past. The *Moniteur* contains a despatch from the British Vice-Consul, at Trapani in Sicily to the British Vice-Consul at Palermo, giving an account of the massacre of the Christians at Bona. The reason given by the barbarians was, that the Dey of Algiers had declared war against the English, on account of a demand made by Lord Exmouth to burn the Algerine fleet. We are happy to hear that several vessels have landed, in the gulph of Manfredonia, persons who escaped from the massacres both of Algiers and Tunis.

The Pirates, according to an article from Naples, have already felt the vengeance of the Christian arm. A Neapolitan ship of the line and two frigates are said to have had an encounter with a squadron of the pirates, which they defeated completely. A Barbary Corsair has been sunk before Barletta. It seems strange, however, that the flag of France should be respected by these pirates: A French ship from Cyprus was chased by a Barbary frigate, till the latter perceived she had the white flag hoisted, when she hauled her wind and stood away.

The Court of Cassation has not yet decided upon the Appeal of the Conspirators against their sentence.

The French Funds are rather lower, 58¼.

The Madagascar frigate, under the command of Captain Sir J. A. Gordon, at Sheerness, intended to have been attached to the squadron proceeding to the Mediterranean under the command of Admiral Lord Exmouth, has been ordered to be partly dismantled, and her crew sent round to Portsmouth, to complete the complement of the ships at Spithead.

The Hebrus frigate, Captain Palmer, is arrived at Plymouth from the Cork station, and is fitting with all possible despatch to join Lord Exmouth's squadron.

The Dutch, and it is said also the Neapolitan squadron, will co-operate with ours. The former was at Gibraltar on the 17th of last month, having just returned from Algiers. It lay for several days in the Bay of Algiers, reconnoitring the fortress and endeavouring to induce some Algerine ships to come out from under their batteries to fight him. A tremendous fire was opened upon them, and kept up for almost two days, without doing the least injury, although a vast number of shells went over his ships. Some of the boats were manned to cut out, during the night, an Algerine brig, when about 40 or 50 gun-boats, armed with long 36 and 24-pounders, filed out of the harbour, came to her protection, and exhausted all their ammunition in the wildest manner, without occasioning to the Dutch any loss whatsoever. The Admiral, we learn, has since been reinforced at Gibraltar by the Amstel, a fine frigate; and is waiting for the arrival of two line-of-battle ships and a frigate from Holland.

Our private correspondence mentions some circumstances which come in aid of the speculation we hazarded a few days ago, that Turkey would not view the destruction of the power of these Barbarians with satisfaction. The Turkish agents at Paris endeavour to palliate their conduct. The Algerines have not suffered any intelligence to be despatched from Algiers since the 23d May. This is to conceal the real state of affairs.

The Princess Charlotte's health, we are happy to say, continues to improve, and she was so much better yesterday as to go out in her carriage, for the first time since her indisposition, at noon, accompanied by her Royal Consort, Prince Leopold. They rode to the Queen's Palace to pay their respects to her Majesty, but the Queen, Princesses Elizabeth and Mary, had left the Palace at one o'clock in a carriage, and went to honour the Countess Dowager of Cardigan with a visit, at her Ladyship's house in Seymour-place.

We learn from a person recently returned from a trip to Paris, that the Metropolis resembles an English Town, from the number of our country folks with which it is crowded. The streets and public walks are full of them; and they are as little satisfied with their reception, as the natives are with their visitors. Being chiefly there with views of retrenchment, the Parisians say, that they only enhance the price of the necessaries of life, and spend no money in luxuries. So the *Arts* are not benefited by their presence. Such of them as go to the grand hotels, are of course made to pay handsomely for their pleasure. Nothing can exceed the impositions that are practised, and we are desired particularly to caution individuals against some of them by name, which of course we cannot do. The best prudence is to retrench at home. And next to that, if families must roam, is to take apartments, and stay no more than one night in a hotel.

The French are equally displeased with the economy practised by the foreign troops. Instead of laying out their money among French tradesmen, they have, at Cambray, and elsewhere, brought their own artizans with them, taylors, shoe-makers, blacksmiths, &c. and have erected *Boutiques Ambulantes*, for their own supply. So that they buy scarcely any thing, but *Eau de Vie*, beef, bread, and vegetables! What a difference, they say, between the present race, and *les Lor Anglais!* Then, as they always conclude with a compliment to themselves, they shrug up their shoulders, and say, "*We* brought them to it."

WATERFORD.
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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,944. THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1816. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

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 SULLEVAN, 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 & CAHEROWAN, to satisfy the Plaintiff his Debt and Costs.—Dated this 16th Day of July, 1816.

WRAY PALLISER, *Sheriff.*

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	566 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.
25 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.

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.

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.

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. FAGGETT, or to the Master on board.

Waterford, July 18, 1816.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—JULY 24.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Butter, first quality	90	0	[illegible]	0
— second	75	0	[illegible]	0
— third	60	0	[illegible]	0
Tallow, rendered	76	0	80	0
Lard, flake	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0
— casks, rendered	47	0	[illegible]	0
Pork, singed	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0
— scalded	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0
Beef	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0
Pork Offal	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0
Oatmeal	[illegible]	0	13	0
Flour, 1st quality	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0
— second	48	0	[illegible]	0
— third	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0
— fourth	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0
Wheat	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0
Barley	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0
Oats, potato	11	0	[illegible]	0
— common	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	0
Coals, Whitehaven	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
— Newport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
— Swansea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, rough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, by weight	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fresh Butter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

TO BE LET,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

THE HOUSE and CONCERNS on the Mall, Parade Quay, adjoining the COMMERCIAL HOTEL, and now occupied by T. B. MURPHY, Esq. Proposals to be made to him, at said House—to A. M. ALCOCK, Esq.—or to G. MORRIS, Esq. Waterford, or at Mountjoy-square, 12, East, Dublin.

☞ Possession will be given on the 29th day of September next. Waterford, July 2, 1816.

THE CONSPIRACIES.

MANSION-HOUSE.—Yesterday morning, the 18th, the Lord Mayor entered into another private investigation of this extraordinary and most infamous conspiracy, in consequence of two other persons, named Barry and Ryan, being apprehended since Wednesday. The examination was resumed in the evening, and continued until a late hour.

From the information derived from some of the parties, who expressed a wish to become evidence in the case, it was ascertained that Barry, who is son of the man of that name at present in custody, was concealed in an apartment in Lamb-passage, Bunhill-row. White and Harrison, the officers, in consequence repaired to that place at three o'clock yesterday morning, where they found him in bed, and after some difficulty (the man being in a state of intoxication) took him into custody. They then proceeded to an obscure lodging in Ratcliffe-highway, where, being compelled to break in the door of his apartment, they apprehended Ryan also.

The examination of the younger Barry and Ryan took place in the presence of Brock and Pelham, each of whom has, as we already stated, offered to develope, not only this, but other conspiracies, which is now not inaptly termed by the officers themselves "the estate of blood." It is but justice, however, to state, that as yet no regular officer of justice, save one in Middlesex (Vaughan), has been proved to be concerned in the gang of conspirators, which we understand amounts in number to about twelve, and is composed chiefly of persons who have been in the habit of loitering about the Old Bailey and the Police-offices.

The Prisoners Brock, Pelham, and Barry the younger, alias Daniel Browne, made a full voluntary confession of every fact within their knowledge. The case of Timothy Ryan having undergone a strict investigation, and nothing sufficiently strong having been proved to warrant his detention, he was discharged.

At the close of the examinations, we understood the Lord Mayor to say, that the whole of the accused parties should be brought up together for a public hearing on the next occasion.

BOW-STREET.—The investigation of this infamous conspiracy was resumed before Sir N. Conant, Mr. Birnie, Mr. Nares, and other Magistrates.

In our paper of yesterday, we gave an outline of some of the plots entered into by Mackay, Hubbard, Ruthven, Vaughan, and others, for the purpose of discovering innocent men, who were to be made the victims of preconcerted guilt and villainy. Mackay, whose case does not appear to be of quite so flagrant a nature as that of his abandoned comrades, yesterday made a full and shocking disclosure of the various cases in which he had been concerned, and of others which had come to his knowledge. The following will be found to be the exact substance of his confession:

He states, that about a week before the last Kingston Assizes, Hubbard came to him, and said he had discovered two men, named Marrs and Flannagan, who were willing to "star the glaze," (in other words, cut a pane of glass, for the purpose of removing something from a shop-window). Mackay said, he would mention it to "Arch" (meaning Archibald Ruthven), with whom he had always before acted. The parties accordingly consulted, and agreed to meet together at a public-house, near Westminster-bridge, to arrange their plans. Having met, they shortly decided that Hubbard should go to what is termed a "flash-house," not very distant, and bring out those who were to act as his companions in the "crack?"—Mackay and Ruthven, at the same time, removing to a public-house opposite the "flash-house," in order to watch the movements of the party. After a considerable time, however, Hubbard joined them, saying, his men had "hooked it," and did not meet him. They then agreed to meet the next night at the same houses, Hubbard entering the "flash," and Mackay and Ruthven the opposite house. Soon after, Hubbard with his two companions came out of the house, and proceeded in the direction of the Borough. During their progress they stopped to look at several, and entered one or two shops without succeeding in their purpose. At length they reached Bow-lane, where they stopped at the house of Mr. Littleford, or Longlane. Mackay and Ruthven at this time stood at the corner of the street watching them. Mackay soon afterwards passed them, and observed them engaged in breaking the window. The sound of the glass breaking was soon afterwards heard, and the "job" being completed, the parties were about to escape. Hubbard, who had previously concerted to run with his companions towards the officers, led the flight. Marrs, however, ran a contrary way, and Ruthven and Mackay, eager to seize the depredators, suddenly met them; Mackay laid hold of Flannagan, but Ruthven, by mistake, instead of Marrs, caught Hubbard in his arms; the latter, upon being recognized, was immediately let go. This, when Flannagan was brought before the Magistrates for examination, was accounted for, by stating that the person of the man seized had been mistaken in the dark. Flannagan, being examined, was fully committed for trial. To detect Marrs, Hubbard gave information to Mackay and Ruthven of where he was likely to be found; and on the following day they repaired to a public-house in search of him, but he was not to be found. On the next morning, Marrs having met with Hubbard, stated to him that the officers had been after him, and he wished he (Hubbard) would accompany him out of town. This Hubbard agreed to do, and appointed to meet him at a "flash-house" at six o'clock the same evening. With this arrangement Mackay and Ruthven were instantly made acquainted; but the latter being on duty was unable to attend, and an officer who has been some time suspended, named Johnson, was engaged to supply his place. Hubbard having made his arrangements, Mackay and Johnson went to a public-house in waiting, and soon after the former waited upon them, stating that Marrs was then at the "flash-house." Here they repaired, and watched for some considerable time, expecting that Marrs would come out, and not wishing to enter for fear of Hubbard's being suspected. An hour having elapsed, and Marrs not appearing, Mackay went in and informed him that he was "wanted," and being taken into custody, and brought before the Magistrate, was fully committed, and, together with Flannagan, tried and convicted at the last Surrey Assizes. The property taken from the window of Mr. Littleford was stated to be worth about fourteen pence. Upon the conviction of these persons, a reward was given of two Tyburn tickets, and the sum of £80. One of these tickets was awarded to Mr. Littleford, the prosecutor, with £40; the other ticket was given to Ruthven with £20; and £20 was awarded to Mackay. After this Ruthven prevailed upon Mr. Littleford to make a joint and equal division of the money, to which the latter consented; and there being a deduction of £14 for Court expenses, there remained to each the sum of £26. Mackay, Ruthven, and Hubbard afterwards met at the "Two Spies" Public-house in Catherine-street, Strand, where it was proposed by Ruthven, that his Tyburn ticket, worth £12, should be appropriated to the general fund, making the sum to be divided between these three £58. Mackay then proposed that there should be a fourth dividend, in order to remunerate "Ben Johnson" for his trouble. To this Ruthven would not consent, and withdrew with his own share. Mackay, however, succeeded in causing Hubbard to consent to a division of their joint shares, and Johnson got a third---that is, between £17 and £18 each. Ruthven's dividend was about £26.

Mackay further stated, that Pelham, at present in custody in the city, had come to him upon a certain occasion, and asked him if he could procure £5, as he was enabled to put him into "a good thing for the Mint; the job was all ready to their hands, and the men at work." This he (Mackay) declined. When the four Irishmen were tried for coining last Session (but who were acquitted upon a point urged by Mr. Justice Bayley in their favour), he saw Pelham and a person named Ryan, who told him, that Vaughan had advanced money to do the "job, and that Dickons and Jefferson were in it." In a few days after this, Pelham told him, that if he (Mackay) would advance him money to buy counterfeit shillings, he would put him in "such another concern," and he would find the men all ready and at work. This he also declined. Dickons afterwards complained to him of the money he had lost in treating the Irishmen, and of the unfortunate job it was of the four men being acquitted.

On another occasion, Mackay saw Vaughan give two bad dollars and four bad shillings to a person named O'Shea, who was to procure an innocent man to buy some article from the mother-in-law of Vaughan, who keeps a chandler's shop in Gray's-inn-lane. A small quantity of good silver was also to be given to the unfortunate person, in order that when he was searched there might appear no excuse for passing the bad money. Mackay afterwards saw O'Shea go into a public-house, and shortly return with a poor sailor, whom he directed to go into the shop before-mentioned. The sailor did so; O'Shea fled, and immediately the former having changed some bad money, came out with a loaf. He was instantly seized by Vaughan, who was in waiting, and having secured him and brought him before the Magistrate, he was fully committed for trial, and convicted.

There were several other cases of an equally atrocious nature mentioned by Mackay, which came within his knowledge by information from and connexion with the parties concerned. Not being able, however, to give them sufficient authenticity, they were not received as evidence.

On Tuesday night, when Mackay was taken into custody in bed, there was found upon his table a letter addressed to Mr. Westwood, of the Bank, disclosing all he knew of the circumstances of the present inquiry, and surrendering the names of the criminal parties.

The principal actors in the diabolical scene, as it relates to the coining, we understand to be Pelham, Brock, O'Shea, and Mac Power.

Jefferson and Dickons were, after the examination of Mackay yesterday, ordered to appear before the Magistrates.

G. Browne, Mackay, and Drake, are now in custody; Hubbard is also in Horsemonger-lane; Ruthven was secured, and we believe bailed; but Vaughan is not yet forthcoming.

The investigation of these extraordinary and infamous conspiracies may of course be expected to continue daily for a short time.

MANSION-HOUSE.---Yesterday, the 19th, after the usual routine of business had been concluded, the Lord Mayor again resumed the investigation of the conspiracy between *Brock, Pelham, Daniel Barry,* sen. and *Barry,* jun. who were associated for the purpose of procuring innocent and unguarded individuals (particularly Irishmen), who might become objects of prosecution.

The examination on the present occasion was chiefly confined to the case of Brock and the elder Barry, the principal actors in the scheme for trepanning the unfortunate Irishmen convicted on Saturday last. The plan, it appears, was first laid at the French Horn Public-house, near Barbican. Barry, sen. his son, and Pelham, procured the victims, and the former also furnished Reordan, Quinn and Connell with the composition which whitened the shillings, and in which process they were engaged when apprehended by Brock, Pelham, and Taylor (the officer), whose assistance they obtained in order to give a colour to their proceedings.

Several Publicans in the neighbourhood of Barbican were examined as to the Prisoners frequenting their houses, when Brock and Barry in particular were identified as visitors and acquaintances. Evidence has also been obtained of the same parties having before "shammed" cases of coining; and one in particular (we believe in Grub-street), where a distressed man was furnished with bad money by Barry and others, who retired into a Public-house, while they sent him to change it in the purchase of bread and cheese. The poor man was instantly detected, and Brock, who was in waiting outside, seized him, brought him before the Magistrate at Guildhall, from whence he was committed and afterwards convicted.

It is a curious circumstance, that on Saturday last, White, the officer, observed all the parties in confederation together, in and about the Old Bailey, previously to the trial of the Irishmen. One of them applied to him to borrow sixpence, and as a proof that these wretches were destitute, and calculating solely upon the conviction money of their miserable victims, Pelham, when soon afterwards secured, was not found to be worth even so much.

Much praise is due to the activity of White, who, having received certain information of the connexion, attended at the Old Bailey on Saturday, and by his observations and diligence happily succeeded, aided by the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Burgess, to bring the miscreants to justice.

Previously to the investigation which took place at this office yesterday, the Lord Mayor visited Newgate, and then held an examination in presence of the three convicted men, and Barry, the elder Prisoner. The latter was fully recognized by the unfortunate men.

The whole of this diabolical case, and the general plans of the conspirators, upon many of which we regret to state they have been but too successful, will be fully before the Public in a few days.

The investigation was again postponed.

BOW-STREET.---On the same day, Mr. Nares and Mr. Birnie were occupied the whole of the day in investigating the nefarious conspiracy to encourage men to commit offences. Those that were under investigation yesterday were *William Drake* and *George Brown.* Drake confessed that he had seen Mackay, Benjamin Johnson, the Prisoner George Browne, and George Hubbard, in company with several of the patrole. They were then in possession of a great many counterfeit Bank of England tokens, which he understood (as we stated yesterday) they had purchased of some Irishmen of the names of Ryan, Shee, and others. They paid for the purchase of

3s. counterfeit tokens at the rate of 1s. 3d. each; those of a better sort they paid for at the rate of 1s. 6d. each. George Hubbard's practice was to pick up persons whom he met in the streets, engage them to carry small parcels, which were made up for the particular purpose, and whose contents were scarcely of any value. When the persons had carried the parcel the distance so as to answer his purpose, he would then give them a counterfeit 3s. token, desiring them to go to a public-house to get themselves something to eat and drink with it, and at the same time contriving to drop other counterfeits into their pockets. This circumstance, of having other counterfeit tokens found upon them, makes the offence doubly heinous to that of uttering. Hubbard was pursuing these wicked practices, by seducing innocent persons who were willing to earn a shilling by carrying the parcels; Johnson, Mackay, and Browne were following them, in league with Hubbard; and when the poor fellows tendered the counterfeit tokens, they then appeared, and pretended to discover that the tokens so paid were counterfeits, and that they uttered them knowing them to be such. They then searched them, and finding others upon them of a similar manufacture, secured them, and made a communication to the agents of the Bank of the discoveries they made; and the conclusion was, that they were connected with coiners. They had sometimes put as many as six counterfeit Bank tokens into the innocent people's pockets. Drake stated, that he frequently heard them relate over their diabolical adventures. Their general place of rendezvous was at a public-house, kept by Mr. Callows, called the White Hart, the corner of Old-street and Bunhill-row. Hubbard used to be extremely merry in relating his atrocious pursuits. Although they pursued the infamous practices of prosecuting innocent persons for uttering counterfeit Bank tokens, they also pursued, detected, and prosecuted guilty utterers. Some of Hubbard's companions in these transactions, when they could not meet with any persons of this description to accomplish their purpose, used to go out thieving with Hubbard. After they had convicted people, and had received their rewards from the agents of the Bank, they used to meet at a public-house in Colman-street, to divide it between Johnson, Mackay, Browne, and Hubbard, these men being generally engaged together. Drake stated himself to have been present when these transactions were going on in the public-houses. Hubbard in general had a larger proportion for his share, for his ingenuity in procuring the people to commit the offence of uttering. The Irishmen of whom they bought the counterfeit Bank tokens were admitted to share with them what they got from the Bank.

The crimination and recrimination of these infamous characters is such, that they cannot be believed, except corroborated by circumstances and witnesses. The Magistrates, therefore, have procured respectable witnesses in confirmation of their narratives.

William Darman, of the Angel and Crown public-house, in Old-street, said he knew Mrs. M'Donald, whose house was broken open, and the examination of the parties apprehended for it led to the discovery of the infamous gang. She had been several times at his house, in company with a wooden-legged man, who, she said, was her husband; she had also been there with other men. She was at his house on the night of Tuesday fortnight (the night her house was broken open), with a man whom he believed to be the prisoner Browne, and a little girl was with them; they remained in his house till past one o'clock, and fell asleep. Drake, the wooden-legged man, came to them at that time, and they remained till near two o'clock before they went away. Mrs. M'Donald agreed to the statement as to her being with Browne and Drake.

Mr. Frederick Stock, of the Crooked Billet public-house, in the Kingsland-road, proved that on Tuesday night, when Mrs. M'Donald's house was broken open, a woman, in company with a man with a wooden leg, came together to his house about seven o'clock.

The two publicans' evidence confirmed those of Drake and Mackay's statements. Drake had hitherto been in custody on a charge of bastardy. Yesterday the Magistrates thought it right to commit him on suspicion of divers offences. Browne was also committed again.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, JULY 19.

We have received the Paris Papers of Tuesday last. On Monday, Monsieur and the Duke de Berri received from the King the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour. It was Henry the Fourth's, or St. Henry's Day---a day not very appropriately chosen for such a ceremony! However, the choice of the day does not astonish us more than the measure itself; it is a measure of expedient and not of principle. What a strange mixture is there in this Legion of Honour---"Motley's your only wear." Monsieur and Massena, and Duke d'Angouleme and Davoust, the Duke de Berri and Suchet. The Prince of Conde was prevented by illness from receiving his Grand Cross, and the Dukes of Bourbon and Orleans by absence. All the Royal Family and the Princes of the blood have the Grand Cordon of St. Esprit. The ribband of the Order of the Bourbons will thus twine on the same breast with the ribband of the Order of Bonaparte; and legitimacy and usurpation will march in harmonious procession together. What a confusion! or rather what a contempt of sound principles and feelings! What a wound to steady loyalty and suffering fidelity!---*Courier.*

The Prefect of the Isere, we understand, complains of the multitude of anonymous letters he is receiving daily, menacing him and the country with every calamity. They are supposed to be written by the friends of the persons lately shot at Grenoble.

The French Funds continue falling: they are only five cents. above 58. The exchange on London is 25¼.

A Mail from Flanders arrived this morning. The following article from Lisle is worth notice. The Prefect of the Department, whilst he contradicts the rumours of a fresh war, presses the necessity under which France is of having an army.

"Lisle, July 12.---By virtue of a resolution of the Prefect, a certain number of soldiers, who had unlimited furloughs, have been called on to serve in the Legion of the North, which is organizing with great activity. The Prefect has addressed on this occasion a circular letter to the Sub-Prefects, in which we observe the following passage:

"There is now no question of carrying the war into other countries, or even of defending our territory, or chastising rebels: the integrity of France, the duration of peace, the stability of the throne, are guaranteed by the faith of treaties, by the interest and the honour of all the Sovereigns, by the want of repose, the advantages of which the People begin at length to feel, by the national wish, and, above all, by the universal veneration inspired by the most just, the most wise of Kings, this Prince so much desired and beloved, whom God has twice restored to us, to preserve him to us *for ever.* However, France is in want of an army, all the corps of which may give a constant example of fidelity and devotedness; an army which may be the shield of the Monarch and the glory of the Nation. In what other province are the young men more worthy of such a destination than the numerous children of the North? The King and honour call them: shame lies in disobedience. Is there a Frenchman who can hesitate in his choice?"

"Hague, July 12.---The Vice-Admiral Von der Capellen, after having staid some days at Palma, in the island of Majorca, again sailed to Algiers, and entered very far into the Bay, in order to reconnoitre exactly the Algerine naval force. The enemy attempted in vain to hinder his reconnoitring, by a brisk fire from his batteries and gun-boats; but the Dutch vessels sustained no damage, either to the men or the rigging. No movement was observed among the Algerine vessels which were in the Channel, that seemed to indicate that they would soon put to sea; the Vice-Admiral, therefore, sailed again, and arrived on the 15th of June at Gibraltar, to join to his squadron the vessels destined to reinforce it."

We publish the following paragraph from the Worcester Paper with great pleasure:

"The General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this County commenced yesterday. The Chairman, in his charge to the Jury, remarked on the good order and conduct which he had observed throughout the County, particularly in the manufacturing districts, which had most severely felt the pressure of the times, which they had borne with temperance and patience, in a manner highly creditable to the County at large; and he felt no doubt that the lower classes would ultimately experience the benefits arising from such a line of conduct."

The marriage of the Princess Mary with the Duke of Gloucester will be solemnized, we understand, in the Queen's Palace.

Princess Mary's Bridal Dresses.---We are happy to introduce the following description of the Princess Mary's dresses, by saying, that they are all composed entirely of British manufactures; and that her Royal Highness has expressed her hope of seeing none but those manufactures worn by Ladies at her wedding.

The wedding dress is of English net, worked in silver lama very richly in sprigs, with a deep scollopped border to correspond; the body and sleeves the same, trimmed with a superb suit of lace round the bosom to form a double cape. The dress to be worn over a silver tissue petticoat; the mantua is of silver tissue, trimmed with a rich border of silver lama, to correspond with the bottom of the dress. Her Royal Highness has several other dresses equally beautiful, all of English manufacture; one of gold tissue, trimmed with gold fringe; one of silver tissue, trimmed with lama embroidery and lace; and several others, rich and elegant in the extreme. As daughter of the King, her Royal Highness will wear the royal mantle of purple velvet, richly ornamented with gems set in gold. The Princess will also wear on her head a small royal coronet, composed of brilliants.

Great distress is experienced in Norway; the manufacturing of iron in that country has of late greatly decreased, which hitherto was one of the principal supports of the labouring Norwegians. The King of Sweden, who has been long ailing, is now seriously indisposed. The last report of the physicians was, that his Majesty could not survive many weeks: on this account the Crown Prince will hasten his return from Norway to Stockholm.

A Bristol paper says, "that detachments from the 55th Regt. of Foot have been sent to and are now quartered in Newport and Caerleon, in consequence, it is conjectured, *of meetings held by the people* employed in the works at Merthyr-Tidville and its neighbourhood, whose situation, resulting from the state of the iron and coal trades, is become distressed. Troops of cavalry are sent also to Abergavenny and Brecon, to prevent and crush attempts at violence or disorder."

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board his Majesty's ship Havannah.

"A few days before we sailed, the Captain introduced several of us to Bonaparte, who received us very politely. He began his conversation by asking a few silly questions, then talked of his situation, at which time he seemed quite in a rage, and took snuff in immense quantities. He then addressed himself to Capt. H. and said, 'Tell your Prince Regent, that I have been betrayed; that his conduct to me ought to have been very different; as for the other Powers, I think nothing about them, as I never put any faith in them.' After this he talked of the different battles he had won, and said, he was sure all Europe would allow that he was the greatest General in the world, &c. He writes a great deal, and it is said he is writing an account of his Life."

It is a lamentable fact, says a Danish paper, that the number of suicides has for some years past annually increased at Copenhagen. Authentic lists show, that the number of suicides there was, from 1785 to 1790, 181; from 1790 to 1795, 209; from 1795 to 1800, 261; from 1800 to 1805, 319, &c.

Cadiz, June 28.---(Extract of a Letter.)---"This day arrived here the Spanish brig Diamante, Capt. Jayme Sanz, loaded with sugar and logwood, from the Havannah; this vessel had been taken on the 24th inst. at 20 leagues west of Cape St. Vincent, but after being robbed of all the ship's papers, she was liberated, after putting 39 persons on board her, being the crews of the Spanish ship Atrevida Catalana, and brigs St. Andres and Sereno, which had been taken on the 23d and 24th: on their separation the cruizer steered to the northward, in pursuit of the Spanish schooner Leona, which was captured on the 25th, and her crew sent to Cadiz on board the American ship Blooming Rose, which arrived on the 28th."

Corn-Exchange, July 19.---We had rather more demand for Wheat this morning, and what sales were effected were at an advance of 2s. per quarter, on account of the unfavourableness of the weather, and the certainty of a backward harvest. Oats are also 1s. per quarter higher. Barley, Peas, and Beans, fully support Monday's prices.

PREROGATIVE COURT, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

Manners v. the Right Hon. Mary Coventry, commonly called Lady Mary Deerhurst.

This was a proceeding on the part of Miss Laura Manners, the executrix of the late Duchess of St. Alban's, who was executrix for the late Duke of St. Alban's, for the purpose of proving his Grace's will, which was opposed by Lady Deerhurst, his Grace's daughter by a former wife, who took no benefit under it. By the will, which was dated the 18th July, 1814, his Grace bequeathed the whole of his property, real and personal, unto or in trust for the Duchess, declaring that Lady Deerhurst had a very ample provision under the marriage settlement of her mother, to which he did not deem it necessary to make any addition. His Grace had executed a will in the month of May, 1812, of nearly the same purport. One of the subscribing witnesses to that will had left his service; and he being apprehensive that his will would be disputed by Lord and Lady Deerhurst, caused it to be re-copied for execution, with some inconsiderable alterations, and executed it accordingly on the 18th of July, 1814. The instructions for this will by the Duke, and the necessary formalities of its execution, were fully proved by the three attesting witnesses, and the Court therefore pronounced in favour of its validity.

SATURDAY, JULY 20.

Stocks this day at One.

3 per Cent. Consols 63⅞	4 per Cents 80 79¾
Ditto for Acct. 64⅞ 5 4⅞	5 per Cents 94⅞
3 per Cent. Red. 64⅜	Omnium (money) pr.

We believe we can lay before our readers an authentic account of the cause of the unexpected turn which our relations with the Nepaul Government have taken. The Sovereign of Nepaul, with whom Lord Moira entered into a Treaty, died before it had been ratified, and was succeeded by his brother. This brother is described to be strongly attached to the Mahrattas. As soon as he ascended the Musnud, he refused to ratify the Treaty, and entered into a correspondence with Scindia and the Berar Rajah, both of whom, it is said, have manifested such hostile dispositions towards us as to induce a belief, that we shall be immediately engaged in war with the Government of Nepaul and with the Mahratta Powers.

We received this morning the Paris Papers of Wednesday last. An article from Alghieri, in Sardinia, announces a successful enterprise against some Barbary corsairs which had landed a detachment of pirates upon the coast of Sardinia, with the view of making prisoners. They advanced into the country, and were successfully attacked on passing through a wood. Meanwhile, a body of Sardinians attacked their vessels. The men left in charge of them mistook them for prisoners taken by their comrades; they therefore remained tranquil, and the vessels, 17 in number, were captured. Success has raised the spirits of the Sardinians.

The intended embarkation of a Russian army for France has given rise to a variety of rumours. The French Papers inform us, that it is not the whole Russian army that is to be replaced by fresh troops, but only 5 or 6000 men, chiefly cavalry.

The King has conferred the dignity of Grand Crosses of the Order of St. Louis on Monsieur, the Dukes of Angouleme and Berri, the Prince of Condé, Duke of Bourbon, and Duke of Orleans.

These Papers continue to inform us of the damage done by storms of hail and rain, by lightning and thunder, in every part almost of Europe:

> Such sheets of fire, such horrid bursts of thunder,
> Such groans of roaring wind and rain.

Whole districts have been ravaged and laid waste; houses have been blown down; the labours of the husbandman destroyed; rivers have burst their banks, and inundated vast tracts.---The greatest damage seems to have been done in Germany.

We have nothing more worth notice in these Papers. The French Funds continue falling---they are under 58.

Despatches have been this day received by Government from St. Helena, dated the 6th of June. All was well at that Island.

Some German Papers arrived last night. The King of Prussia has wisely checked the attempts of the Nobility in Pomerania to re-introduce the vassalage of the peasantry, whose freedom is guaranteed by treaty. The weather in Germany and Italy appears to be even worse than it is here.

The marriage of the Princess Mary and the Duke of Gloucester is expected to take place about one o'clock on Monday. The Royal Couple will afterwards partake of a morning repast with all the Royal Family in town, and will leave the Queen's Palace, about three o'clock, to dine at the Duke's residence, at Bagshot Park.

Constantinople, June 12.---The Princess of Wales arrived here on the 7th from Athens, on board an English merchantman. Her Royal Highness went to the hotel of the English Ambassador. Neither the purport of her voyage, nor what will be the length of her stay in this city, are known.

Carlsruhe, July 9.---A letter from Philipsburgh of the 7th contains the following passage:---"Last night our rest, which we so much needed, after many days incessant labour to keep the Rhine within its bounds, was disturbed in a distressing manner. The ringing of bells and the sound of cannon, as signals of distress, announced the dreaded breach of the dyke where the Saalbach falls into the Rhine. The dawn of day shewed a lake of many hundred acres, where the finest corn-fields and meadows are destroyed by the flood. The distress of the inhabitants, who suffered so much last year by the troops and supplying the magazines, is very great. All the neighbouring districts suffer more or less from similar causes.

Wednesday, about five o'clock in the afternoon, during a most violent thunder-storm, the inhabitants of Wath, in the county of York, were greatly alarmed by the fall of an immense body of water (supposed from the breaking of a cloud) in the Schoolfield, near that place, which, making its way into the village with great force and velocity, carried every thing before it. Several acres of turnips, and many tons of earth, were completely swept from the neighbouring fields. A strong wall, belonging to Mr. Turner's premises, was forced down by the current, and many of the houses were inundated to the depth of six feet, but we are happy to learn no lives were lost.

Awful Thunder Storm.---Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a sudden and tremendous peal of thunder, accompanied by a vivid flash of lightning, burst immediately over this city, when a most awful but providential circumstance occurred at the house of Mr. Windsor, in James-street. The following are the particulars, as detailed by the servants, &c. who witnessed the phenomenon: A ball of fire, they assert, entered the nursery, situated on the attic floor, where were the nurse and two young children, neither of whom received the least injury, as the fluid was attracted by a bell-wire, and conducted to the next floor, whence it appeared to leave the wire and direct its course down the stairs, passing close to a servant girl. The door of the parlour, in which four charming children were at play, was burst open; they saw the fluid, and were greatly alarmed; but most providentially were not hurt, as the igneous matter, apparently, re-attracted by the bell-wire in the passage, went through the ceiling into the kitchen, where, after leaving many marks of its devastating power, it expended itself with an alarming explosion. Mr. and Mrs. Windsor were from home at the time, engaged in the duties of their profession; but the feelings of these affectionate parents, on their return soon after the moment of peril, may be more easily conceived than described.---*Bath Paper.*

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JULY 25.

Various articles of considerable interest will be found in our columns, but none with which we have much to do, and we may adopt a Johnsonian phrase, and say---"The paucity of the topics precludes circumnavigation, and the innovelty of the views prevents effusion."

Lord Exmouth was to have sailed against Algiers on Sunday last.

Throughout almost the whole of Europe and America, the weather has for some months exhibited unexampled severity. In the New World, added to inundations and tempests, ice and snow have been very general, and many of the works usual at the season have been entirely stopped. A very warm and a very dry season is said to have prevailed in the North of Europe, while accounts from other quarters agree in stating, that so deplorable a period has not been known in the memory of man. In the chief part of Upper and Lower Saxony, the March, and Silesia, that is, from the Baltic to Breslaw, the greater part of the land sown with winter corn has been obliged to be ploughed up, and of the corn that remained standing scarcely the third part of a crop was to be expected; the superficial extent of these provinces is about 12,000 English square miles. A great portion of the Department of Montauban, in France, has been laid waste by a tremendous hail-storm. Within a few days, the river Seine had risen more than eight feet, and inundations had elsewhere taken place. In England, the hay-harvest was in the most wretched state. Some little had been got in, but what was cut was materially injured, or totally destroyed. In London and the vicinity, it had rained for *sixty successive days*, mostly in the evenings, frequently all night, and very often in tremendously heavy but short showers.---Sunday's mail was due when we went to Press.

On Tuesday, at a highly respectable meeting of Citizens, John Denis, Esq. Deputy Mayor, in the Chair, a *Bank for Saving* was finally established for this quarter of Ireland. The Trustees and Managing Committee are to meet this day, at One o'Clock precisely, at the Chamber of Commerce, in order to adopt those measures which may be deemed necessary for bringing the plan into immediate operation, and we may state almost with certainty, that the Managers will commence receiving *Deposits* on Monday week.---Messrs. Newport and Scott have undertaken the office of Treasurers, and Mr. Lumsden has been appointed Secretary. The following is a list of the Trustees and Managers:

TRUSTEES.

The Mayor of Waterford,
The Bishop of Waterford,
The Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford,
Sir John Newport, Bart.
The President of the Chamber of Commerce,
Edward Courtenay,
Richard Davis,
John Harris,
Robert Hunt,
Henry H. Hunt,
Robert Paul, and
Jeremiah Ryan.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

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The writer of the following letter does us justice in believing, that we are anxious, to the utmost of our feeble influence, to promote the practice of the moral and social duties. He has touched with a most judicious hand on an evil whose magnitude he has not exaggerated, and whose pernicious nature is productive of all the mischiefs he so ably and so feelingly describes.---We know not who *Observer* is, but his letter requires not the commendation of authenticated authority, and it's intention evidently proceeds from the purest motives, while it's suggestions, if reduced to practice, would be productive of the most salutary effects. His station in society, reasoning from what we publish, cannot be unimportant, and he has the power to enforce, to a certain extent at least, the doctrines which he so wisely and benevolently inculcates. The law of the land has specially designated the persons who are competent to administer an oath, and all those who are not so designated, and who assume to themselves this high province, violate that law, and are liable to heavy penalties. Those, therefore, who audaciously place themselves in the judgment seat, and exact from such unfortunate persons, as *Observer* speaks of, the solemn testimony of an appeal to the Deity, are guilty of a crime, and subject to prosecution---and every Judge would visit them with inflictions of the most exemplary kind. The voluntary tender of the oath, whatever may be the occasion, offered to a person not legally empowered to receive it, makes no difference. There is no such thing in the Constitution of these realms as a self-created Magistracy like this, and the very ignorance of the swearer enhances the guilt of the man who imposes upon his credulity, and contributes to that misapplication of this test of truth, for which the highest Judge in the Kingdom, if he wilfully and illegally administered an oath, might be deprived of the robes of justice which he wears.---Upon these principles *Observer* may rely. How far he may be disposed to act upon them, and to prosecute in such cases as may come to his knowledge, it is for him to determine. But it is ardently to be wished, that Magistrates would take an active and zealous part in suppressing a disorder which, as *Observer* has proved, evidently leads to the most dreadful mischiefs. Their power is thus gradually undermined, and a club of a punch-house may regulate the affairs of a district with a sacredness more obligatory, in the estimation of the deluded, than could be secured by all the forms of a legal tribunal. Circumstances have obliged us to delay till now the letter of *Observer*, but he will see, that it has not escaped our attention.

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

Sir---The laudable zeal of your print in enforcing any suggestions calculated to promote the right observance of any of the moral duties, gives the author of the following remarks the humble assurance of your attention to them.

The sacred testimony by oath, being the last standard of human faith, and the great solemn test frequently resorted to in regulating several social differences, and effecting, thro' the proper tribunals, the most important decisions on life, liberty, and property, it is of the utmost consequence to the best interests of society, that the strictest adherence to truth and justice be observed in it's practice. Whatever, therefore, may contribute to secure the just exercise of this act of occasionally necessary duty, claims attention and regard. The slightest acquaintance, then, with human nature shews, that too much familiarity, according to the adage, begets contempt, and that the object, viewed at a distance with respect and awe, loses much of that salutary effect from near and frequent approaches. This, in some measure, is true with respect to all, but chiefly so in regard of the more numerous, inferior, and untutored class, with whom freedom and it's reverse soon pass into extremes; and as it is here the precaution is chiefly necessary, there is nothing, I apprehend, more directly calculated to bring the sacred authority of an oath into gradual slight, than frequent recurrence to it on unworthy and unimportant occasions. It badly comports with the moral fitness of things, that the most trivial occasions should require for adjustment the same solemn alternative as the most vitally important---and yet, how often do we see, in a dispute, or examination on matters of very insignificant nature, scrutiny by oath resorted to. So far, doubtless, the practice, being the result of ignorance, or of something worse, may be confined to the lowest walks of life, while Christian Instructors and all good men lament and deprecate it; but, from among the more enlightened and decent circles is the practice excluded, and the light of example let down to those in ignorance and darkness?

It is a fact worthy of lamentable notice, that several people, both men and women, in town and country, of respectable station, and some possessing extensive command over others doing business for them, will not hesitate, whenever any, perhaps trifling, derangement occurs in the course of daily business, or an article of comparatively trivial value is found to be missing, or injured, or lost, to adopt, as the readiest medium of discovery, the expedient of an oath, or to accept the voluntary tender of it by those inferiors to whom suspicion may attach, and with whom it's removal in any manner is an object of very ardent and precipitate desire. Whether the intended purpose, the knowledge of truth or falsehood, of guilt or innocence, be thereby really attained, I refer to the easy decision of daily experience, but the practical and doleful conclusion I would point out is obvious---namely, that such frequent, trifling, and unnecessary use of oaths, produces a facility of book-swearing, which endangers the security of it's dread obligations, and otherwise converts it into an instrument of idle, irregular, and frequently mischievous purposes.

Numerous, too, are other instances, in which, however countenanced by the interference of well-meaning authority, the seeds of the evil alluded to are insensibly and widely sown. Such are all those cases in which it is sought to impose a tie of honesty upon a group of poor dependants or neighbours, to effect a discovery, or prevent a repetition, of minor acts of depredation on a fruit garden, or orchard, or demesne; or again, if it be intended (and such intention is generally commendable) to protect the wooding or turbary of an estate, the zealous and vigilant steward, thinking it a safe and short cut to preserve his master's property, summons together, on his own authority, the surrounding and reluctant multitude, and indiscriminately binds them by oath to abstain from trespassing, and report their future knowledge of such transactions. That his object, to a certain extent, may in this way be accomplished, is very possible; however, I should think it more legal, more serviceable to his views, and more respectful to the cause of morality, that he should watch, as he is hired to do, and, instead of minding the ties of conscience, to bind fast the hands and feet of any of the next detected transgressors. An oath, at best, is but a weak remedy for dishonesty; and it's virtues are even exposed to contempt, when the commendable delicacy that, perhaps, from the foresight of some embarrassing circumstances, shrinks from and fears it's engagements, is forced by the capricious command of mistaken zeal into an unwilling, and, as appears, not very necessary compliance. Far better to trust to principle, which is encouraged by confidence, and to the efficacy of the moral impressions that are, though slender they be, than to squander away such hallowed attestations on experiments, and purposes far beneath the objects of their original institution. The bounteous provisions of law furnish ample security against this description of minor misdemeanours, which might and ought to supersede the necessity of resorting to those solemn invocations of the Deity, which, when reserved for rare, important, and legally authorised occasions, fail not to inspire, for their proper observance, greatly increased reverence and regard.

However some may treat the opinion, it seems to me just to think that this too free and indiscriminate use of oaths has largely contributed to give rise to those bonds of iniquity, which purport to bind together, in the most unnatural and immoral alliance, those abandoned wretches of our days, who, in their profligate excesses against honesty, property, and law, would, unchecked, sunder the links of society, and bury all its hoary and sacred distinctions in the horrible grave of anarchy and confusion. Perhaps the misguided youth, who has been seduced into sworn engagements of wickedness, tho' he knows it is wrong to keep, as it was to enter into them, (for with God there can be no acceptance of the promise of mischief,) might yet have escaped the misfortune, and never yielded to the seduction of such false and mischievous tie, if the frequency of oath-taking otherwise did not familiarize his mind to the use and abuse of it. In this view, then, may it not become a meritorious object of even magisterial vigilance and regard, to discountenance and rebuke this excessive freedom of oath-swearing, and confine it's use, as much as possible, to the judicial seat, where chiefly, as in aid of important decisions, and in the influential presence of the solemn and impressive formalities of law, it ought most naturally and successfully be exercised. If such idea were kept in view and generally acted upon, I dare say, that inside the hallowed walls of our Courts of Justice, neither perjury nor its fatal effects would so frequently appear. At any rate, such a design on the part of the guardians of public tranquillity and social improvement, besides its own intrinsic value, may prove a powerful subsidiary to the efforts of those other enlightened benefactors of mankind, who are labouring in various quarters to promote the gracious and important work of the diffusion of christian light and morality.

Tho' I trespass too long on your valuable columns, yet, as in it's effects nearly connected with the present subject, there remains and deserves to be noticed one more instance of an entirely accumulated mass of swearing, attended with much disorder and sometimes riotous confusion, and consequent danger to the weak and inconsiderate of learning the criminal habits of false swearing, equivocation, &c.; I mean that which occurs at the custom-gates of all our towns and country fairs, where, amidst the clamour and bustle of hurried and rushing crowds, as many thousand oaths are exacted and taken, with an alarming degree of unceremonious freedom, as there are, besides other cases, thousands of cattle of all descriptions driven off as unsold. Indeed the moral spectator of such a scene, while allowing this to be the unexaggerated expression of truth, could not but heartily wish, that, for the sake of public convenience, good order, and morality, some substitute may be devised that would throw aside this irregular profusion of book-swearing. What this substitute may be, I leave to some more competent judge to suggest.

Observer.

Kilkenny, July 23.---It is a curious circumstance, that the noted robber, Jeremiah Grant, kept a public-house for two years in the County of Wexford, near to the place where he was finally apprehended; but having always been known there by the name of George Cooney, no one suspected he was the gaol breaker and plunderer of the Queen's County, of whom so many were in search, until Mr. Clarke, the gaoler of Maryborough, whom Capt. Phelan sent down for the purpose, identified him as the old inmate of his prison. When attacked, Whelan would not submit, until Grant had surrendered. Even after he did give in, he snatched a bayonet from a soldier, with which he stabbed the poor fellow in the back, and for which he would have been put to death on the spot but for the exertions of Capt. Jacob and the officer commanding the party.---Grant offered to give every information in his power, if Government would save his life, but his proposals have been rejected. Whelan made the same offer, but was also refused. He has, however, communicated such facts as will effectually root out the gang of which he was second in command: but on this subject it would be imprudent to enlarge. The letter from which the information is derived says, "they are taken good care of."---*Moderator.*

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 benefiting 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 5000 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 £200,000 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.

The superior quality of *Warren's Japan Liquid Blacking* has induced several base Impostors to sell spurious Compositions under the same name, to prevent which, observe none are genuine, unless

Robert Warren

is signed on the Label, and "14, *St. Martin's Lane*," stamped in the Bottle. It may be had genuine of White and Co. by Wholesale, and Retail of Birnie, Bull, and Farrell, Waterford---Bankes, Ross---Gorman, Thompson, Farrell, and Holmes, Clonmel---M'Leod and Byrne, Cork---Caldwell and Spence, Dublin---and in every Town in the Kingdom, in Stone Bottles, at 7d. 1s. 0d. and 1s. 8d. each.

Irish Stocks---July 20.

Government Debentures, 3½ per cent.	—
Ditto Stock, 3½ per cent	79½
Do. Do. 4 per cent.	90½
Government Debentures, 5 per cent	3¾
Ditto Stock, 5 per cent	3¾
Exchange, 13¼ per cent.	

DEATHS.—On Tuesday, at his house in William-street, Mrs. Robinson, wife of William Robinson, Esq. An internal inflammation, and the premature birth of a child, early deprived her relatives and friends of this object of their best affections and warmest esteem. To her disconsolate husband and young family her loss is irreparable, but the remembrance of those amiable dispositions and meritorious virtues, so generally admired, will be a source of consolation, while they will be animated by the persuasion, that "mortality hath put on immortality." The Child has also died.—On Saturday last, at the age of 82, Edward Sause, of Ullid, in the County of Kilkenny, Esq. Generous and hospitable in his disposition, he was esteemed and respected through the whole period of his long life.

PORT-NEWS—PASSAGE, JULY 24.

ARRIVED,

22d—*Atlas, Jones, Caernarvon, slates, New York.*

23d *Mansfield Packet; Little Dudley, Moran, St. John's (Newfoundland), fish, oil, sugar, passengers, &c. Ross.*

SAILED,

22d—*Baltimore Revenue Barge, Anderson, Baltimore; Gower Packet.*

23d—*Swift, Parfett, Bristol, bacon, flour, &c.; Mentor, Osborne, London, oats; Good Intent, Ham, Plymouth, barley; Resolution, Lewis, Portsmouth, oats; Friendship, Weeks, London, flour and oats; Earl St. Vincent, Sheppard, Portsmouth, butter and oats; Richmond Revenue Cruiser, Bolton, on a cruise; Albion, Evans, Liverpool, butter, flour, and wheat; Camden Packet; Maria, M'Laren, Cardiffe, ballast; Catherine, Francis, Bristol, live pigs.*

TO BREWERS.

A PERSON fully qualified to conduct the Processes of brewing PORTER, ALE, and TABLE BEER, would engage in a respectable Establishment of that kind. He will have no objection (previous to entering into a permanent Engagement) to brew One or Two Months by way of Trial.

Any Commands addressed to A. B. at the Printer's, will be immediately attended to.

Waterford, July 24, 1816.

NEW FRENCH SCHOOL BOOK.

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" *Dans vos plus grands excès vous soit toujours sacrée.*"
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BANKRUPT'S SALE.

In the Matter of Francis Smith, *a Bankrupt.*

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, before the Commissioners in this Matter, at the Royal Exchange, Dublin, on Monday, the 29th day of July instant, at the hour of Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Bankrupt's INTEREST in all that and those that Part of the TOWN and LANDS of CARRICKLONG, together with the standing CROP, known by the name of *The Hill Quarter*, containing Thirty-nine Acres, Two Roods, and Six Perches, Plantation Measure, situate in the Barony of Middlethird and County of Waterford, subject to the Yearly Rent of £63 9s. 4d. sterling, and held for Three Lives, renewable for ever. The Bankrupt expended a sum of about Nine Hundred Pounds in reclaiming, cultivating, and improving said Lands, whereof Eight Acres, One Rood, and Sixteen Perches, are let for said Term to Mr. Samuel Hammond, at the Yearly Rent of £9 9s. 10d.

Also, the Bankrupt's INTEREST in all that and those FOUR DWELLING-HOUSES, with the YARDS and OUT-OFFICES thereto belonging, containing in front to King-Street 70 feet 6 inches, and in front to Hanover-Street 38 feet, situate partly in King-Street and partly in Hanover-Street, in the City of Waterford, subject to the Yearly Rent of £79 12s. 6d. now yielding a Profit Rent of £40 6s. 8d. and held for a Term of 114 Years, from the 25th of March, 1809.

Also, the Bankrupt's INTEREST in all that and those the DWELLING-HOUSE wherein Henry Sargent, Esq. formerly dwelt, situate, lying and being in TRAMORE, in the County of Waterford aforesaid, together with the COACH-HOUSE, STABLE, OFFICES, GARDEN and CONCERNS thereunto belonging, subject to the Yearly Rent of £20 9s. 6d. sterling, and held for a Term of 880 Years, from the 25th of March, 1818. The Bankrupt expended about Five Hundred Pounds sterling for Interest and improving said Concerns, and converting same into Two Dwelling-Houses.

Also, the Bankrupt's INTEREST in all that and those a STORE or OFFICE lately occupied by said Francis Smith and also an OFFICE and OUT-OFFICES thereto adjoining, situate on and near the Quay, in the Parish of Trinity without, in the City of Waterford, subject to the Yearly Rent of £70 sterling, and held for a Term of 98 Years, to commence from 25th of March, 1825. The Bankrupt expended a Sum of about £200 sterling on said Premises and Concerns; but he has not any subsisting legal Estate therein, the reversionary Term not commencing until 25th of March, 1825, when Possession can be given.

Abstracts of the Title of the Assignee of the Bankrupt to the respective Concerns and Premises above mentioned is posted in the Royal Exchange Coffee-Room, Dublin and further Particulars may be known by Application at the Office of the undersigned, No. 24, Eustace-Street, Dublin, or King Street, Waterford.

JOHN COWER,
Agent to the Commission, and Assignee.