

THE CONSPIRACIES.

It has already been stated, that Wm. Read, Junr. and John Limbrick, two of the Hatton Garden Officers, have the merit of first bringing this affair to light. On their apprehending Drake and Mrs. McDonald in Walton's-court, Holborn, they taxed the former with his knowledge of so many burglaries, which induced him to make a voluntary confession--which he made himself, and signed and swore to, in the presence of John Turton, Esq. the sitting Magistrate at Hatton-Garden-office. The information he then gave to Read and Limbrick, led to the apprehension of Mackay at his lodgings, 63, Old-street, after a desperate resistance. Mackay was then examined before Robert Rainsford, Esq. at Hatton-Garden, on a charge of receiving a watch seal from Hubbard, knowing it to be stolen. It was at this examination Vaughan was proved by Mr. Harmer and his clerk to have perjured himself by denying that he knew Hubbard, alias Herbert. In consequence of Vaughan being one of the Bow-street patrol, the Magistrates of Hatton-Garden sent the fatherly investigation of this conspiracy to Bow-street, with a letter enclosing the following confessions made by William Drake--the man with the wooden leg:

Drake, the wooden leg's Man's confession. I, William Drake, was at a Public-house called the Feathers, and on the skittle-ground of the same house I heard, amongst a set of men, conversation concerning their breaking open some house. I communicated the same to Robert Mackay, late officer in the city, and also to one Brown, who took me to the Wells, and introduced me to Mr. Vaughan, whom I gave the information to, who directly gave me money, and told me to make haste back to the same house, and introduce myself if I could to the parties aforementioned on the skittle-ground, which I did not think proper to do that night. But George Brown and me the next day introduced ourselves to one of the men, named Dims, and talked of different cracks he had made, and several other flash words I did not properly understand; till at last Dims opened his mind, and also talked of different cracks, and how he had frisked a house in Oxford-road of three dozen of shrods and other articles. This information was given to Vaughan, and he said, take more money, and look them well, and I will get a friend of mine in Gray's-Inn-Lane, where they shall take a crack. Brown was sent to the parties, and the time was appointed, and the parties met there at eleven o'clock, from that to twelve. Mr. Mackay found a lantern, Mr. Vaughan the small crow and screws. Mr. Vaughan ordered the watchman to keep his box, and put his light out. The watchman refused, and said he would keep his box; for which he has been called before the Committee, and through the representation of Mackay and Vaughan, for his misconduct, has been dismissed; and the crack was not made that night, according to Vaughan, Mackay, and Brown's wish. The next day Vaughan told me to introduce Mackay and Brown to Ann McDonald, the prosecutor of the men that were taken for the burglary; and Vaughan wished me to speak to the said Ann McDonald to suffer the crack to be made at her crib, (I am now stating the very words used,) which I refused to do, and we had some trifling words. On my refusal, they told me I should share equal with themselves; but still I refused. Mr. Brown and another man called upon the said Ann McDonald, and promised to drink tea with her, but to my great surprise they were all out, and the house close shut up. I went to Mr. Vaughan's house, he was out; but the night previous, Mr. Edwards was taken into the concern, another officer belonging to Bow-street. I then called on Mr. Edwards; he gave me to go to the Feathers and watch the parties, and supply them with gin; mind, Mackay and Brown was in company when I received the money. Brown went to the parties with me, and we saw two; as no more could be procured that night, Vaughan and Edwards would not suffer the crack to be done. I then declined having any thing to do with it; but previous to parting, Vaughan and Edwards told them to send for more money, which they did by a boy, and received two, when Mackay and Brown promised to get every thing ready the next night. I told Vaughan--I have given you the information, but I will not be seen in the transaction; which he did not require. The time was appointed; Brown took the woman away with a sailor livery from the East Indies; and I have every reason to believe that the woman was totally ignorant of what was going forward at her house, and it was not by her consent. Vaughan was to meet me that night, after the business was done, at the watch house in Shorechurch, which he did, and informed me, three were taken out of the box, and two the next morning by Mackay and Brown; but I have every reason to believe that the ring was not taken by the robber, but placed in their pocket by Vaughan or Edwards; but there is not the least doubt but that they committed the burglary.

Ann McDonald's confession. I, Ann McDonald, was at a Public-house called the Feathers, and on the skittle-ground of the same house I heard, amongst a set of men, conversation concerning their breaking open some house. I communicated the same to Robert Mackay, late officer in the city, and also to one Brown, who took me to the Wells, and introduced me to Mr. Vaughan, whom I gave the information to, who directly gave me money, and told me to make haste back to the same house, and introduce myself if I could to the parties aforementioned on the skittle-ground, which I did not think proper to do that night. But George Brown and me the next day introduced ourselves to one of the men, named Dims, and talked of different cracks he had made, and several other flash words I did not properly understand; till at last Dims opened his mind, and also talked of different cracks, and how he had frisked a house in Oxford-road of three dozen of shrods and other articles. This information was given to Vaughan, and he said, take more money, and look them well, and I will get a friend of mine in Gray's-Inn-Lane, where they shall take a crack. Brown was sent to the parties, and the time was appointed, and the parties met there at eleven o'clock, from that to twelve. Mr. Mackay found a lantern, Mr. Vaughan the small crow and screws. Mr. Vaughan ordered the watchman to keep his box, and put his light out. The watchman refused, and said he would keep his box; for which he has been called before the Committee, and through the representation of Mackay and Vaughan, for his misconduct, has been dismissed; and the crack was not made that night, according to Vaughan, Mackay, and Brown's wish. The next day Vaughan told me to introduce Mackay and Brown to Ann McDonald, the prosecutor of the men that were taken for the burglary; and Vaughan wished me to speak to the said Ann McDonald to suffer the crack to be made at her crib, (I am now stating the very words used,) which I refused to do, and we had some trifling words. On my refusal, they told me I should share equal with themselves; but still I refused. Mr. Brown and another man called upon the said Ann McDonald, and promised to drink tea with her, but to my great surprise they were all out, and the house close shut up. I went to Mr. Vaughan's house, he was out; but the night previous, Mr. Edwards was taken into the concern, another officer belonging to Bow-street. I then called on Mr. Edwards; he gave me to go to the Feathers and watch the parties, and supply them with gin; mind, Mackay and Brown was in company when I received the money. Brown went to the parties with me, and we saw two; as no more could be procured that night, Vaughan and Edwards would not suffer the crack to be done. I then declined having any thing to do with it; but previous to parting, Vaughan and Edwards told them to send for more money, which they did by a boy, and received two, when Mackay and Brown promised to get every thing ready the next night. I told Vaughan--I have given you the information, but I will not be seen in the transaction; which he did not require. The time was appointed; Brown took the woman away with a sailor livery from the East Indies; and I have every reason to believe that the woman was totally ignorant of what was going forward at her house, and it was not by her consent. Vaughan was to meet me that night, after the business was done, at the watch house in Shorechurch, which he did, and informed me, three were taken out of the box, and two the next morning by Mackay and Brown; but I have every reason to believe that the ring was not taken by the robber, but placed in their pocket by Vaughan or Edwards; but there is not the least doubt but that they committed the burglary.

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ought to be accepted by the House of Braganza. We yesterday received advices from Cadix, distinctly stating, that the nuptials that have been so long in contemplation are not to take place; that the Princesses remain at the western capital of Rio Janeiro; and that all the magnificent schemes of the union of the entire peninsula under one Monarch, and the alienation of the extensive provinces of the Rio de la Plata to the King of Portugal, are wholly unfounded. The Duke of Infantado and the Count of Miranda, who were officially employed to receive the Princesses of Spain, and to conduct them to the seat of the Spanish empire, have returned to Madrid in consequence of the disappointment of the project which had been formed, which, in the event of its execution, would have so nearly affected the relative character and situation both of Europe and America.

[The preceding information, we are enabled to state, has been confirmed by accounts obtained, addressed officially to his Excellency the Spanish Ambassador, resident in London.]--Observer.

A MONSTROUS SERPENT.

An account of the ANACONDO, a monstrous species of Serpent in the East Indies, and of the manner of its seizing and mangling its prey.

In a Letter from an English Gentleman, many years resident there.

Some years since the commands of my directors carrying me to Ceylon, to transact an affair of no little consequence. I had an apartment prepared for me on the skirts of the principal town facing the woods; at some distance from the window there stood some large palm trees, that afforded me a delightful prospect. One morning, as I was looking at these trees, I saw, as I thought, a large arm of one of them in strange contortions, bending and twisting about, though there was no wind, and often striking one end to the earth, and raising it again, and losing it among the leaves. I was gazing at this with great amazement, when a Ceylonese coming in, I begged him to look and wonder with me; he looked, Sir, and he was much more amazed and terrified than I; in short a paleness overspread his face, and he seemed almost sinking to the earth with horror. He begged me to bar up all my doors; and then told me, that what appeared an arm of a tree to me, was in reality a serpent of that monstrous size, diverting itself there with its various contortions, and now and then darting down to the earth for its prey. I soon found out the truth of what he told me; and looking more nearly, saw it seize a small animal before me, and take it up into the tree. Inquiring after this miracle, the Ceylonese told me that the wonder was only that the creature was so near us, for that it was a serpent, but too well known on the island; but that usually kept in the inland parts and woods, where it often dropped down from the covert of a large tree, and devoured a traveller alive. A relation so strange as this could never have gained credit with me, but that I actually saw the creature, from its size, capable of doing more than was related. It continued diverting itself till we assembled a body of twelve of us, to go on horseback well armed to destroy him. We rode near the place, but not to expose ourselves to danger; we rode behind a thicket, from whence we might soon level our fire-arms at him; but when we arrived there, we found him so much larger than we had conceived, that we wished ourselves at home again, and for a long time we dared not near him. We had now time to observe the creature, and believe me, Sir, all the descriptions of monsters of this kind hitherto given are trifles to what we saw in him. The Ceylonese all declared he was much larger than any they had ever seen, and such a mixture of horror and beauty together, no eye but that which saw it can conceive. The creature was more than as thick as a slender man's waist, yet seemed far from fat, and very long in proportion to his thickness; often hanging himself by the tail from the highest boughs of the trees, and reaching the ground with his head. He was surprisingly nimble, and was now diverting himself in the heat of the day with a thousand gambols round the branches of the tree, and would sometimes come down and twist his tail round the bottom of the trunk, throwing himself to his whole length all round it. In the midst of one of these gambols, we were surprised to see him, all of a sudden, spring up into the tree; but the cause soon appeared, an animal of the fox kind, which the serpent had seen coming towards him, he took this way to be prepared for him. He darted down upon the unwary creature, and sucked him in a few minutes, then hecked his chops, with a hoarse double tongue of a blackish colour, and laid himself at his ease at length upon the ground; but his tail still twisted round the tree.

In this posture I had an opportunity with horse, yet with admiration to behold him. He was covered with scales like a crocodile; his head was green, with a large black spot in the middle, and a yellow streak round the jaws; he had a yellow circle of a gold colour round his neck, and behind that another great spot of black. His sides were of an olive colour, and back more beautiful than can be described; his head was very flat, but extremely broad, and his eyes monstrously large, and very bright and terrible. When he moved about in the sun, he was, if possible, a thousand times more beautiful than before, the colours, according to the several shades of light, presenting a vast variety of tints, in many places looking like our changeable dyes in silk.

We all at first our eyes at him as he lay, and tried at his head; but when he accidentally moved just at the time, our fears made us take bad sights, we either missed him or never hurt him, for he took no notice of it; and after a council of war, we all agreed to make no further attempt upon him at that time, but to go home and return with a stronger party next day. The Ceylonese seemed to know the creature well; they called it Anacondo, and talked of eating its flesh when they caught it, as they had no small hopes of this; for they say, when one of these creatures chooses a tree for its dwelling, he seldom quits it for a long time. I detained my company to dine with me, and the afternoon was spent in relating the amazing things which one or other of the company had seen of these sort of monsters; in short, they told abundance of things that far outwent my credulity; but what we saw the next day as much exceeded all they had told me, as what they told seemed to exceed truth and probability.

It seems the custom of this creature is to lie in wait for his prey, by hiding in the boughs of large trees, from which it unexpectedly drops upon the creature before it sees an enemy; but the instance we saw of this, I must relate to you. The next morning, Sir, we assembled to the number of 100, at the same thicket, where we had the pleasure (if I dare call it so) to find our enemy at his old post. He seemed very hungry, and very hungry this morning, and we soon saw the effect of it. There are great plenty of tigers in that country; one of these, of a monstrous size, not less than a common heifer, as he went along, came at length under the serpents tree, and swift as thought the serpent dropped upon him, seizing him across the back a little below the shoulders, with his horrible mouth, and taking in a piece of his back, bigger than a man's head; the creature roared with agony, and to our unspeakable terror, was running with his enemy towards us; by his course, however, was soon stopped, for the mischief adversary winding his body three or four times round the body of his prey, girded him so violently, that he soon fell down in an agony. The moment the serpent had fixed his folds, he let go the back of the creature, and raising and twining round the head, opened his horrid mouth to its full extent, and seized the whole face of the tiger in it, biting and grinding him in a horrid manner, and at once choking and tearing him in pieces.

The tiger roared up again on this, and words were too poor to paint his seething agony; he writhed and tossed about, but all in vain, the enemy wherever he went was with him, and his hollow roaring from within the devourers mouth was dreadful beyond expression. I was for going on the creature in this state, but they all declared against it; they told me, they knew his customs so well, that they were now very sure of him without any trouble or hazard, if they left him alone; but if they disturbed him in this condition, he would be so outrageous, that several of our lives would assuredly pay the forfeit. They seemed to know so well what they were about, that I readily acquiesced. Several of us spent the whole day in observing this sight; and surely the agonies of the tiger were beyond all that can be conceived, and his death more horrid than a thousand other deaths with all their torture put together. The tiger was strong and fierce creature, and though unable to hurt or get rid of its cruel enemy, yet I gave him a world of trouble; a hundred times would he rear and run up a little way, but soon fall down again, partly opposed by the weight, and partly by the wretched twists of the serpent round his body; but though he fell, he was far from being conquered. After some hours he seemed much spent, and lay as if dead; and the serpent, who had many times girted himself violently round him, attempted to break his bones, but in vain, now let go his hold, and twisting his tail only round the tiger's neck, who was now in no condition either to resist or escape, he made towards the tree, dragging with some pains the tiger after him. Nature it seems, informs this animal, that though it can conquer such large creature as these, it can by no means devour them as they are, as their bodies are too thick for his swallow, and he must therefore break their bones, and reduce them to a soft mass, before he can manage them. This he usually does as we saw him attempt to do on the tiger, by girding his body very firmly and hard round them, by this means crushing them to pieces; but when this method will not do, he has recourse to the tree, as we now had an opportunity to observe. He dragged the tiger by degrees after him to the tree, and the creature being almost dead, unable to stand, he seized him slightly a second time by the back, and set him on his legs against the trunk of the tree, then he immediately winding his body round both the tiger and tree several times, he girted both with all his violence, till the ribs and other bones began to give way, and by repeated attempts of this kind, he broke all the ribs and legs in four or five different places; this took up several hours, and the poor creature all this while was lying in the open air, every crack of the bones gave a wail that, not loud, yet pitious enough to pierce the tender heart, and make even a man forget his natural hatred to its species, and pity its misery. After the legs and ribs, the snake attacked at the skull in the same manner, but this proved so difficult a task, that the monster, tired with fatigue, and seeing his prey in no condition of escaping, left him for the night at the foot of the tree, and returned into it himself to rest; upon which we went home, and I must assure you, I could not sleep for the poor tiger, who was naturally so strong, that we left him alive, though mangled in this miserable manner.

In the morning I returned with several others to the thicket; but as we rode up, we saw a strange change; the body of the tiger, which was no longer to be known as such, but looked like a red lump of shapeless matter, was dragged to some distance from the tree, and shone as covered with glue or jelly; when we arrived, we saw plainly the meaning of this, the snake was yet busied about it. He had laid the legs one by one close to the body, and was now placing the head straight before, and licking the body (which had no remaining shape of one), and covered it with its saliva, which was what gave it that shining look, coating it over like a jelly, and rendering it fit for swallowing; and having prepared it to his mind, seized the head, and began to suck it, and afterwards the body, in his throat. This was a work of so much time, that I left him struggling at the shoulders, when I went home to dinner, and by the account of those that stayed to watch him, it was night before he got all in.

Next morning we all assembled for the last time, and the very women followed us, saying, that as the prey was gorged, there was no danger. I could by no means conceive the meaning of this till I came to the place, but then I found it very true; the serpent had so loaded his belly, that he could not fight nor run away. He attempted on our approach to climb the tree, but in vain, and was soon knocked on the head with staves. We measured him, and his length was thirty-three feet four inches. He was soon cut up, and I assure you, Sir, attended a flesh whiter than veal, and as they said that ate of it, finer than any flesh whatever. I hope the curious nature of this account will plead pardon for its length; and am, R. E.

CORR. JULY 23.--We gave, in one of our former Publications, the particulars of an attack made on Richard J. Orpen, Esq. Sub-Sheriff of this County, when about to levy the amount of an Execution on the goods of one M. Auliffe, by a most daring mob, who had collected for the purpose of resisting his authority, and succeeded in rescuing the property which had been seized, and driving off the Sheriff and his party, after discharging several shots, and we then expressed a hope, that the fellows concerned in this attack would have been speedily brought to justice. Since this outrage, every effort was made to apprehend the fellows concerned in it, without effect, until the morning of Saturday last, when, in consequence of private information given the Sheriff, he accompanied by the Rev. John Chester, a Magistrate of this County, and a Captain and fifty men of the 37th regiment, from Mallow and Buttevant, proceeded during the night of Friday to a place called Ballingalee, where he understood several of them residing, and where they arrived about two o'clock on that morning. They immediately surrounded the houses to prevent the escape of any persons from within, and on coming to the house of the M-Auliffe's, demanded admittance, which being refused, the door was broken open, but none of the M-Auliffe's could be found, although their clothes were in the house, and there was no doubt but they must have escaped, immediately before the Sheriff and his party had arrived. This discovery, they were about to return, when M. Orpen perceived three men on the top of a hay stack in an adjoining field, and naturally supposing that they were those who had escaped from the houses, the Sheriff and his servant rode towards the spot, when the fellows immediately ran off, but were closely pursued by the Sheriff and his servant, each armed with a case of pistols; they ran a considerable distance, and at last reached a bog into which they got, and here Mr. Orpen and his man alighted from their horses and pursued them. The bog was very deep, and Mr. Orpen having suddenly sunk, and nearly got up to his neck; in endeavouring to extricate himself, one of his pistols went off, which grazed one of the fellows in the back. On the spot being tired, the fellow made from the bog towards a river at a short distance, and, having reached the bank, he threw off his coat and plunged into the water; but, in consequence of the river being pretty deep, and the fellow not being able to swim, he was deterred from venturing to the opposite bank, and he remained straggling in the middle of the river. Mr. Orpen and his man having reached the bank, the former threw off his coat, and swam across the river to prevent the escape of this fellow. One of the soldiers shortly afterwards came up, and threw his bayonet across the river to Mr. Orpen, who was then without arms, and at length the fellow, finding that his escape was now impossible, came out of the river, and gave himself up; he proved to be George Clatton, who has been sworn to, at having fired the shot at the Sheriff's party. Another of these three fellows, named Callaghan, was also taken, but the third escaped. These two men were taken to Mallow, under strong escort, on their way to the County Jail. Two in the opinion of the Sheriff and his party, for his behaviour, were reserved and heavily in the appearance of several blows, and it is just justice to say, that Mr. Chester, and the Officers of the 37th Regiment, have every assistance in their power afforded them.

County of Waterford. BY Virtue of his Majesty's writ directed, I will, on the 5th Day of August next, proceed to sell by Public Call, at Saint Patrick's Hall, in said County, the Defendant's Interest in all that and those CARRIGLEN A GALLOWGH & CAHEROWAN, to satisfy the Plaintiff's Debt and Costs. Dated the 16th Day of July, 1816. WRAY PALLISER, Sheriff.

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 4s. 1d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Refined, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

Table with 4 columns: WHITE, BAKED, HOUSEHOLD, and another column. Rows include Flour for Bread, Flour for Ditto, Flour for Biscuit, and Flour for Ditto.

Bakers' Returns of Flour this Week. 24 Flour for Bread 391 0 0 cost 180 8 3 24 Flour for Ditto 90 0 0 cost 42 10 0 To form the Assize 990 0 0 1122 18 3

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES--JULY 29. Table with multiple columns listing prices for various goods like Butter, Flour, and other market items.

NOTICE.

A FIVE per Cent. GOVERNMENT DEBENTURE for £100, having been stolen from a Lady in this City, by means of a False Key, the Number and Date of which are known, and, consequently, the Payment stopped; and also, of the Interest, of which six Years are due. Any Person giving such information at the Office of this Paper, (privately, if wished) as will enable the Lady to recover the Debenture, will be handsomely rewarded. Waterford, July 27, 1816.

TO BE LET, MR. MURPHY'S LODGE, GARDEN, FIELDS, &c. SITUATED AT UPPER-NEWTOWN. For Particulars apply to Mr. MURPHY, Mail. Waterford, June 22, 1816.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons owing QUIT and CROWN RENTS, in the District of WATERFORD and DISTRICTS, who are in arrears, 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. Exchequer-Office, Westford, 10th 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.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

DROGHEDA, JULY 21.--Yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, Mr. Justice Day arrived in town, and at nine went into Court, when the following Gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury: Samuel Twiston, Esq. Foreman; St. George Smith, Laurence Street; Ralph Smith, Leonard Crooke; Wm. Chesure, Thomas Martin; James Schaefer, Henry Chester; Edward Fairbairn, George Wm. Evans; John LeLaud, James Davis; Ralph Smith, junr. Wm. Waine; Francis G. Fairbairn, Michael Duff; Thomas Owens, Thomas Collins; Laurence Fisher, Jeremiah Tolbooth, and Wm. O. Fairbairn, Michael Chester, Esqrs.

The Judge observed, that from the appearance of the Calendar, it was unnecessary for him to detain any one to trouble them with a charge; the only point he had to draw their attention to was an Act passed in the last Session, by which the information sworn before a Magistrate is not to be sent up, unless under particular circumstances, but that the Prosecutor is to be sworn in Court, and then examined personally before the Grand Jury.

The following persons were then tried: Patrick and John Dextin, charged with a burglary and robbery, in the house of Thomas Mulroy, and whose trial was postponed from last assize--they were acquitted, Prosecutor not being able to identify them.

Terence Keiran and Edward Rogers, for stealing from the person of James Fitzpatrick, bank-notes and silver tokens to the amount of £5 14s. Keiran was found guilty, and ordered to be transported for 7 years. Rogers was acquitted.

Mary Byrne, for having in her possession five pigs, which had been stolen from Thomas Neary--was acquitted, as it appears she acted under the influence of her husband, who is to be tried at Dundalk for a similar offence.

Patrick Charters and Patrick McCullen were found guilty of being vagrants, having no visible means of obtaining a livelihood--they were sentenced to 7 years transportation, unless they can procure bail for their future good behaviour.

Hugh Rogers, tried for same, was handed over to his father, who gave bail for his future good behaviour.

William Robinson, Mary McDermott, and John O'Hara, were indicted for the same; but they having procured bail, were discharged.

Mary Hanlon, indicted for stealing a pocket-book, containing bank-notes for four, and a draft for £150, was ordered to give bail to appear at the next Assizes, and abide her trial, herself in £20, and two notes in £10 each.

At about eleven o'clock, Judge Daly arrived, and commenced business in the Record Court. The first case proceeded on was The King of the Prosecutors of the Rev. Arthur Edis, v. J. J. Fairbairn, Esq.

The following Gentlemen composed the Jury: Samuel Twiston, Foreman; St. George Smith, Laurence Fisher; John LeLaud, James Davis; James Schaefer, Henry Chester; Edward Fairbairn, George Wm. Evans; Michael Duff, Michael Chester; Thomas Owens, Thomas Collins; and Wm. O. Fairbairn, Michael Chester, Esqrs.

This was an information against the Defendant, for having, on the 24th of December last, endeavoured to provoke the Prosecutor to fight a duel. The case, at great length, was stated by Counsel Mr. McCartney; after which the Prosecutor was sworn, who deposed that on Sunday, the 24th of December, being confined to his chamber from illness, about the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, his servant came to announce, that

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 JOVATAS 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 enquire: immediately, that the necessary arrangements may be made timely for their comfortable Accommodation. For A FLEETING OF GOODS will be taken on freight. For further Particulars, apply as above, or to the Captain on Board. Waterford, 7th 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.

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The Judge observed, that from the appearance of the Calendar, it was unnecessary for him to detain any one to trouble them with a charge; the only point he had to draw their attention to was an Act passed in the last Session, by which the information sworn before a Magistrate is not to be sent up, unless under particular circumstances, but that the Prosecutor is to be sworn in Court, and then examined personally before the Grand Jury.

The following persons were then tried: Patrick and John Dextin, charged with a burglary and robbery, in the house of Thomas Mulroy, and whose trial was postponed from last assize--they were acquitted, Prosecutor not being able to identify them.

Terence Keiran and Edward Rogers, for stealing from the person of James Fitzpatrick, bank-notes and silver tokens to the amount of £5 14s. Keiran was found guilty, and ordered to be transported for 7 years. Rogers was acquitted.

20	-	-	11	0	0	0	11	0
21	-	-	12	1	6	0	11	6
22	-	-	13	4	0	0	12	0
23	-	-	14	7	6	0	12	6
24	-	-	15	12	0	0	13	0
25	-	-	16	17	0	0	13	6
26	-	-	18	4	0	0	14	0
27	-	-	19	11	6	0	14	6
28	-	-	21	0	0	0	16	0

And for and out of every Dwelling-house, in the whole of which, with every Out-house, Office, and Edifice appertaining thereto, there shall be more than 28 Fire Hearths or Stoves, or other Places for Firing, in respect of each and every Fire Hearth or Stove, or other Place for Firing, in such Dwelling-house, Out-house, Office, or Edifice appertaining thereto, there shall be paid the yearly Sum of

0 15 0

Rules for charging the said Rates, Duties and Taxes.

Every outhouse, office, or edifice appertaining or belonging to any dwelling-house shall be deemed and taken to be part of such dwelling-house; & all hearths, stoves, or places of firing in such outhouse, office, or edifice, shall be reckoned and included in the number of hearths in respect of which such dwelling-house shall be charged with the rate, duty, or tax.

And in all cases where there shall be an internal communication between any two or more houses adjoining each other, so that the same shall be occupied by one person, and his or her family, inmates, or lodgers, the rates, duties, and taxes in respect of fire-hearths and stoves or other fire places, shall be rated as if such houses, with the outhouses, offices, and edifices belonging or appertaining to each of them, were one house with such outhouses, offices, or edifices belonging thereto.

EXEMPTIONS AND ABATEMENTS.

His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, or any house within the circuit thereof, or any house or tenement provided for the residence of the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, or of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant or the other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, or of the Under Secretaries in his office; and the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth near Dublin, shall be exempted from the said duty on fire hearths.

Any dwelling house which, after the twenty-seventh day of May one thousand eight hundred and eight, and before the passing of this Act, shall have been built on and held together with any farm in Ireland, containing not less than ten acres Irish plantation measure; and in the whole of which dwelling house, with every outhouse or edifice appertaining thereto, there shall not have been more than four fire hearths or stoves, or other places for firing, shall be exempt from any duty in respect thereof, from the time when such dwelling house shall have been first occupied until the 5th day of January next after the end of seven years from the time of such first occupation; provided that such dwelling house shall have been and shall be occupied together with such farm; and in case such house shall not be so occupied therewith, the same dwelling house, with every outhouse, office, or edifice appertaining thereto, and the occupier thereof, shall be chargeable with the rates and duties thereon respectively, on and from the sixth day of January in the year in which such dwelling house shall cease to be occupied with such farm, and from thereafter shall not be entitled to any such exemption.

Where any newly-built house, or addition to a house, shall be used or inhabited in part only, the remainder thereof being unit for use or habitation, the fire hearths therein to be charged only for and in respect of the parts thereof that shall be used or inhabited.

Any oven or any fixed boiler in any dwelling-house, outhouse, office, or edifice appertaining thereto, shall be exempted from the said duty of fire hearths.

Any house situate within the district of the metropolis of Dublin, or within any city or town, and containing 6 hearths or upwards, in which no shop shall be kept for the sale of any goods, or in which no spirituous or other liquors shall be sold, and which shall be wholly let for lodgings, and occupied by lodgers set to or occupied by one person or family, and such lodging not consisting of more than one room, shall not be charged with any higher rate than 2s. for each hearth or fire place therein.

Any house situate within the district of the metropolis of Dublin, or within any city or town, and containing 8 hearths or upwards, the greater part of the rooms in which shall be set or occupied by lodgers, each lodger not subject to a rent not exceeding 25s. yearly for such lodgings, and not being provided by the person setting such lodgings, with diet or other accommodations, though such house shall be partly inhabited by the owner, shall not be charged with any higher duty, than 2s. for each hearth or fire place.

Any hospital house provided for the reception and relief of poor persons, charity school, gaol, prison, or session house, hall, office, or other public building whatever in Ireland, shall not be charged in respect of hearths therein otherwise than in manner herein after mentioned; that is to say, all the dwelling rooms and apartments in a house shall be reckoned and charged for as many separate windows as there are rooms, apartments, landings, or lobbies into which the same shall be extended.

EXEMPTIONS AND ABATEMENTS.

His Majesty's Castle of Dublin and any house within the circuit thereof, and any house or tenement for the residence of the Lord Lieutenant or

any servant of such officers, master, mistress, or superintendent, shall be deemed dwelling-houses, and shall be liable to the tax on hearths accordingly; and the persons respectively by whom or by whose servants such room or apartments are or shall be inhabited, shall be chargeable with and liable to pay the said tax, as occupiers of houses are by law chargeable with and liable to pay the same.

WINDOWS.
A Schedule of the Rates, Duties, and Taxes payable annually for and out of every dwelling-house, with the outhouses, offices, and edifices appertaining or belonging thereto, having more than six windows or lights, in respect of the windows or lights in every such dwelling-house and appurtenance as aforesaid respectively.

In respect of 7 windows or lights	1	0	0		
8	-	-	13	0	
9	-	-	2	6	
10	-	-	2	12	0
11	-	-	3	12	0
12	-	-	4	9	6
13	-	-	5	6	0
14	-	-	6	3	0
15	-	-	7	0	0
16	-	-	7	17	0
17	-	-	8	15	0
18	-	-	9	10	0
19	-	-	10	7	0
20	-	-	11	4	0
21	-	-	12	1	0
22	-	-	12	18	0
23	-	-	13	15	0
24	-	-	14	11	6
25	-	-	15	8	0
26	-	-	16	5	0
27	-	-	17	2	0
28	-	-	17	19	0
29	-	-	18	16	0
30	-	-	19	12	6
31	-	-	20	9	0
32	-	-	21	6	0
33	-	-	22	3	0
34	-	-	23	0	0
35	-	-	23	16	0
36	-	-	24	13	0
37	-	-	25	10	0
38	-	-	26	7	0
39	-	-	27	4	0
40 to 44	-	-	28	7	0
45 to 49	-	-	31	13	0
50 to 54	-	-	34	19	0
55 to 59	-	-	37	6	0
60 to 64	-	-	29	15	0
65 to 69	-	-	42	0	0
70 to 74	-	-	43	5	0
75 to 78	-	-	46	10	0
80 to 84	-	-	48	15	0
85 to 89	-	-	51	0	0
90 to 95	-	-	53	4	0
95 to 99	-	-	53	9	0
100 to 109	-	-	58	17	0
110 to 119	-	-	63	4	0
120 to 129	-	-	67	16	0
130 to 139	-	-	72	6	0
140 to 149	-	-	76	16	0
150 to 159	-	-	81	5	0
160 to 169	-	-	85	15	0
170 to 179	-	-	90	5	0
180 or upwards	-	-	93	2	0

Rules for charging the said Rates, Duties and Taxes.

Every outhouse, office, or edifice appertaining or belonging to any dwelling-house shall be deemed and taken to be part of such dwelling-house; & all hearths, stoves, or places of firing in such outhouse, office, or edifice, shall be reckoned and included in the number of hearths in respect of which such dwelling-house shall be charged with the rate, duty, or tax.

And in all cases where there shall be an internal communication between any two or more houses adjoining each other, so that the same shall be occupied by one person, and his or her family, inmates, or lodgers, the rates, duties, and taxes in respect of fire-hearths and stoves or other fire places, shall be rated as if such houses, with the outhouses, offices, and edifices belonging or appertaining to each of them, were one house with such outhouses, offices, or edifices belonging thereto.

EXEMPTIONS AND ABATEMENTS.

His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, or any house within the circuit thereof, or any house or tenement provided for the residence of the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, or of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant or the other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, or of the Under Secretaries in his office; and the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth near Dublin, shall be exempted from the said duty on fire hearths.

Any dwelling house which, after the twenty-seventh day of May one thousand eight hundred and eight, and before the passing of this Act, shall have been built on and held together with any farm in Ireland, containing not less than ten acres Irish plantation measure; and in the whole of which dwelling house, with every outhouse or edifice appertaining thereto, there shall not have been more than four fire hearths or stoves, or other places for firing, shall be exempt from any duty in respect thereof, from the time when such dwelling house shall have been first occupied until the 5th day of January next after the end of seven years from the time of such first occupation; provided that such dwelling house shall have been and shall be occupied together with such farm; and in case such house shall not be so occupied therewith, the same dwelling house, with every outhouse, office, or edifice appertaining thereto, and the occupier thereof, shall be chargeable with the rates and duties thereon respectively, on and from the sixth day of January in the year in which such dwelling house shall cease to be occupied with such farm, and from thereafter shall not be entitled to any such exemption.

Where any newly-built house, or addition to a house, shall be used or inhabited in part only, the remainder thereof being unit for use or habitation, the fire hearths therein to be charged only for and in respect of the parts thereof that shall be used or inhabited.

Any oven or any fixed boiler in any dwelling-house, outhouse, office, or edifice appertaining thereto, shall be exempted from the said duty of fire hearths.

Any house situate within the district of the metropolis of Dublin, or within any city or town, and containing 6 hearths or upwards, in which no shop shall be kept for the sale of any goods, or in which no spirituous or other liquors shall be sold, and which shall be wholly let for lodgings, and occupied by lodgers set to or occupied by one person or family, and such lodging not consisting of more than one room, shall not be charged with any higher rate than 2s. for each hearth or fire place therein.

Any house situate within the district of the metropolis of Dublin, or within any city or town, and containing 8 hearths or upwards, the greater part of the rooms in which shall be set or occupied by lodgers, each lodger not subject to a rent not exceeding 25s. yearly for such lodgings, and not being provided by the person setting such lodgings, with diet or other accommodations, though such house shall be partly inhabited by the owner, shall not be charged with any higher duty, than 2s. for each hearth or fire place.

Any hospital house provided for the reception and relief of poor persons, charity school, gaol, prison, or session house, hall, office, or other public building whatever in Ireland, shall not be charged in respect of hearths therein otherwise than in manner herein after mentioned; that is to say, all the dwelling rooms and apartments in a house shall be reckoned and charged for as many separate windows as there are rooms, apartments, landings, or lobbies into which the same shall be extended.

EXEMPTIONS AND ABATEMENTS.

His Majesty's Castle of Dublin and any house within the circuit thereof, and any house or tenement for the residence of the Lord Lieutenant or

other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, for the time being, or of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, or of the Under Secretaries in his office, and the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth near Dublin, shall be wholly exempt from said Duties.

Any warehouse, being a distinct and separate building, and not a part or parcel of the dwelling-house, nor shop, nor occupied in part nor in the whole as a dwelling-house, but employed solely for the purpose of lodging goods, wares, or merchandise, or for carrying on some manufacture or trade, although the same may adjoin to or have internal communication with the dwelling-house, shall be wholly exempted from the said Duties.

Any dwelling-house which, after the twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eight, and before the passing of this Act, shall have been built on and held together with any farm in Ireland, containing not less than ten acres Irish plantation measure, and in the whole of which dwelling-house, with every outhouse, office, or edifice appertaining thereto, there shall not have been more than four fire hearths, or stoves, or other places for firing, shall be exempted from any duty in respect of windows or lights from the time when such dwelling-house shall have been first occupied until the fifth day of January next after the end of seven years from the time of such first occupation; provided that such dwelling-house shall have been and shall be occupied together with such farm; and in case such house shall not be so occupied therewith, the said dwelling-house, with any outhouse, office, or edifice appertaining thereto, and the occupier thereof, shall be charged with the rates, duties, and taxes, in respect of windows or lights therein respectively, on and from the 6th day of January in the year in which such dwelling-house shall cease to be occupied with such farm, and from thereafter shall not be entitled to any such exemption.

Where any house or addition to a house, newly built, shall be used or inhabited in part only, the remainder thereof being unit for use or habitation, the windows or lights therein to be charged only for and in respect of the parts thereof that shall be used or inhabited.

If in any house containing eight windows or more, any room or rooms shall be occupied by any lodger or lodgers not paying respectively a rent exceeding five pounds yearly for such lodging, and not being provided by the person setting, or letting such lodging with diet or other accommodation, so much of the tax on such house in respect of all the windows or lights therein, as shall in respect of the windows or lights in the part of such house so occupied, exceed one shilling for each window or light, shall be deducted from the whole charge of such house.

Any hospital house provided for the reception and relief of poor persons, charity school, gaol, prison, sessions house, hall, office, or public building whatever in Ireland, shall not be charged in respect of windows therein, otherwise than in manner herein after mentioned; that is to say, all the dwelling-rooms or apartments in any such public building being occupied by any officers, master, mistress, or superintendent, or of belonging to or employed in the same, or by any servant of such officer or person as aforesaid; and if such rooms or apartments shall not contain more than six windows or lights, shall be charged with the tax in respect of windows at the rate of one shilling for each window or light therein; and all such rooms or apartments shall be charged with the said tax as if they were an entire house, and the officers or persons respectively by whom or by whose servants such rooms or apartments are or shall be inhabited, shall be chargeable with and liable to pay the said taxes, as occupiers of houses are by law chargeable with and liable to pay the same.

Where any window in any dwelling-house shall be occupied with or used for a loom which shall be standing at such window, and really used in weaving, no duty shall be charged in respect of such window.

Any dwelling-house wholly occupied during the whole of any year from the fifth day of January in such year for the education of children, and kept by a person licensed to keep a school by the ordinary of the diocese, or the Justices at Sessions, shall not be charged with any higher rate of tax than one shilling for each window or light therein; provided that if the tax shall have been paid according to the said rate of one shilling for each window, and that such house shall cease to be so occupied and kept as aforesaid, within the year for which such tax shall have been paid, credit shall be given for the sum so paid out of the charge to which such house shall become liable in consequence of having so ceased to be occupied and kept as above mentioned.

MALD SERVANTS.
A Schedule of the Rates, Duties, and Taxes payable annually, for and in respect of every Male Servant retained or employed by any person or persons.

Number thereof.	Amount of Duty payable in each year.
1 Such Servant	£ s. d.
2	2 8 0
3	3 2 0
4	3 15 0
5	4 7 0
6	4 18 0
7	5 3 0

A certain Paper, purporting to be a Case stated to the Right Hon. the Attorney-General, and his Opinion founded upon that Case, having been circulated through Ireland, and sent particularly to the Bishops, and Members of his Majesty's Government (for Purposes best known to the Circulators), and being persuaded that that Paper is calculated to do much evil, by misrepresenting the designs of the Methodist Conference, we feel it our duty to make the following observations, in order to correct misrepresentation, and allay unnecessary fears.

THE STEWARDS, LEADERS, TRUSTEES, AND MEMBERS OF THE METHODIST SOCIETIES IN IRELAND.

VERY DEAR BRETHREN,
A certain Paper, purporting to be a Case stated to the Right Hon. the Attorney-General, and his Opinion founded upon that Case, having been circulated through Ireland, and sent particularly to the Bishops, and Members of his Majesty's Government (for Purposes best known to the Circulators), and being persuaded that that Paper is calculated to do much evil, by misrepresenting the designs of the Methodist Conference, we feel it our duty to make the following observations, in order to correct misrepresentation, and allay unnecessary fears.

7	-	-	-	5	5	0
8	-	-	-	5	12	0
9	-	-	-	6	2	0
10	-	-	-	6	13	0
11 and upwards	-	-	-	7	13	0

Rules for charging the said Duties.

The said Duties shall be paid by the person who shall retain or employ such male servant or servants, and shall be paid for every male servant who shall be retained or employed by any person, at any time between the fifth day of January in any year, and the fifth day of January in the year following, in any of the following capacities; that is to say, maitre d'hotel, house steward, master of the horse, groom of the chamber, valet de chambre, butler, under butler, clerk of the kitchen, confectioner, cook, house porter, footman, running footman, coachman, groom, postilion, stable boy or helper in the stables, gardener, park keeper, game keeper, huntsman or whipper-in, or by whatever name or names male servants, really acting in any of the said capacities, shall be called or known, or whether such male servants shall have been or shall be retained or employed in any one or more of the said capacities, or in any other business jointly with any one or more of the same; and for every servant let to hire with any carriage or horses, the tax on each servant so hired shall be charged and chargeable on the person who hired such servant and let him to hire with any carriage and horses as aforesaid.

Any servant who shall be really retained or employed for the purpose of husbandry or manufacture, or of any trade or calling, by which the master or mistress of such servant shall earn a livelihood or profit, and shall not at any time be employed in any capacity in respect of which a tax is payable for a servant.

Any servant of the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, or of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth near Dublin, or any servant of the Royal Hospital near Kilmahon, or of the Blue Coat Hospital, or Lying-in Hospital in Dublin, or of any Hospital or Charitable Institution.

Our servant of any officer serving in any regiment of horse or dragons, under the rank or not receiving the pay of a Field Officer, provided such officer retains no more than one servant; and any servant of any officer serving in any regiment of artillery, infantry, or marines, or corps of engineers, such servant being actually a soldier in the regiment or company to which such officer shall belong; and any servant of any officer in his Majesty's navy, under the rank of a master or commander in actual employment, such servant being borne upon the books of the ship to which such officer shall belong.

Any boy apprenticed to serve for any term not exceeding seven years, by the Foundling Hospital, the Incorporated Society, the Hibernian School for Soldiers' Children, the Hibernian Marine Society, or any society or charitable institution in Ireland, for the care and education of children, supported in the whole or in part by public money or assessment.

CLERKS AND SHOPMEN.

A Schedule of the Duties payable annually for every Male Person retained or employed in the several Capacities after mentioned:

For every Male Person employed by any person in trade, or exercising any profession whatever, as a clerk or book-keeper, or office-keeper (except apprentices, for or with whom no higher sum than twenty pounds has been paid or contracted for as a fee or reward), the yearly sum of - - - - - 2 0 0

For every male person employed by any person in trade as a shopman (except apprentices as aforesaid) for the purpose of exposing to sale, or selling goods, wares, or merchandise in such shop or warehouse, whether by wholesale or retail, the yearly sum of - - - - - 2 0 0

Rules for charging said Duties.

The said Duties shall be paid by the Person or Persons who shall retain or employ such male person or persons, and shall be paid for every person who shall be retained or employed in any of the said capacities, by any person or persons, at any time between the fifth day of January in any year, and the fifth day of January in the year following.

TO THE STEWARDS, LEADERS, TRUSTEES, AND MEMBERS OF THE METHODIST SOCIETIES IN IRELAND.

VERY DEAR BRETHREN,
A certain Paper, purporting to be a Case stated to the Right Hon. the Attorney-General, and his Opinion founded upon that Case, having been circulated through Ireland, and sent particularly to the Bishops, and Members of his Majesty's Government (for Purposes best known to the Circulators), and being persuaded that that Paper is calculated to do much evil, by misrepresenting the designs of the Methodist Conference, we feel it our duty to make the following observations, in order to correct misrepresentation, and allay unnecessary fears.

The Case before us states, that, "the part of the Methodist Connections which was in Ireland remained firm adherent to the Establishment of the Church; they would not consent to their lay Preachers presuming to interfere with the Sacraments or Ordinances of the Church; these they received from the ordained Ministers of the Church only, attending to her Public Worship, and attending to her Discipline, as Members of the Establishment, according to the Principles and Design of Mr. Wesley, their Founder." Then which no statement could be more incorrect; for, from the original and simple term of admission into our Societies, viz. "A desire to do well,"—our Societies have always been composed of persons belonging to different religious denominations, and, at this moment, contains some thousands, who never were, nor their fathers, Members of the Established Church. This is a notorious and incontrovertible fact, and is in itself a palpable contradiction of this part of the Case; and fully proves that in its outset it is founded in misconception.

The Case proceeds to state, that it is the design of the Conference to force the possession of the Chapels of the Connection, in opposition to the legal rights of the Trustees and the Methodist People. They 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 done in England), for an Injunction to force the Trustees to submit to their administration of the Sacraments and other Ordinances in the Houses, as they shall think proper." This speaks the Case; but by what authority the writer or circulator of this Case is warranted in making this statement to the Public, we know not; and we feel it our duty to state, that it is a representation unfounded upon any declaration of the Conference, and that it is as injurious as it is false. So far from attempting to threaten Law, or use force, or resort to any such measure, the Conference has resolved, that the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper shall not be administered in any Chapel, but with the consent (signified in writing to the Conference) of the Leaders, Stewards, and Trustees of such Chapel, duly summoned for that purpose, the votes collectively taken. This is the unequivocal declaration of the Conference; and we further declare, in the name of the Conference, that the idea of threatening Law, or filing a Bill in Chancery for an Injunction to force the Trustees, did not originate with the Conference; but, did originate (we fear) in the fruitless and vexatious imagination of those who thought proper to seek the opinion of his Majesty's Attorney-General, and so to write, and so to circulate.

To the first Case has been added a second; and also the opinion of the Right Hon. the Attorney-General. But, we are astonished to see it doing, and insinuated, that—the Conference designs to induce a majority of the Trustees to consent to the introduction of the new plan. For, is not this intended in the First Question? If the Preachers shall be able, in any place, to induce a majority of the Trustees of the House in that place, to consent to the introduction of a new plan, &c.—Again, in Second Question—If all the Trustees, &c.—shall be prevailed on by the Preachers, &c.—In both these Questions it is insinuated, that the Preachers are the agitators and agents of this measure. To this insinuation we reply, by referring you to the Resolutions of the Conference made in order to meet the Case, should it ever occur. In 8 and 9 Articles of the Address, &c.—If any Preacher be found to disturb the Sabbath by agitating the question for or against this subject, upon complaint being made and proved, such Preacher or shall be put back on trial, and if on trial, he shall be suspended for one year. And, if on trial, he shall be suspended for one year. Thus you see, that instead of designing to agitate this Question, and by artifice to induce the adoption of the new plan, the Conference has done every thing which it possibly could, in order to prevent that which the Case states is its object to accomplish.

In the first Case it is stated, that the young men, who have had some time past been brought to the Methodist Connexion in Ireland, have been most anxious to create a majority in the Conference, and thereby succeeded in their design. These young men are also represented as not feeling those general disinterested, and impartial principles, which distinguished their predecessors. To this insinuation, we feel it necessary to reply, that the majority was not composed of those young and dissipated lads thus insinuated; for of the 120 young men who voted on the Question in the majority, 50 were of the age of 20 years, and upwards, and who for twenty years and upwards, have been laboring Ministers of God's word, and such as were acquainted with, and well known to, every part of their respective Churches, whose very presence was the real good of his followers, and to the North-East of Ireland there has been a great and increasing necessity for some ministers, and it is to be afforded to the Members of our Society, is so evident, that the warmest opposer of their wishes, could never deny the fact. Their

peculiar circumstances urged them, for twenty years past, to petition the Conference, and, until now, the unobscured attachment of the Conference to the Established Church would not permit it to extend the relief so earnestly sought, and so patiently waited for. On the epithets made use of in this case, describing the men supposed to be determined to carry this point, such as, "headstrong impetuosity," "and want to create an ideal self-consequence on the destruction of the system, &c."—we only say, they were uncalled for in a Law Agent, and are as ungentlemanly as they are unchristian.

You have, we presume, seen a Letter, addressed to you by Mr. Averell, in which he says, "I conceive the Measure unnecessary, as we can have the Sacrament in our Parish Churches, to the comfort of our souls, and without defiling our consciences."—The accuracy of this statement, as it respects the Petitioners, we leave you to determine; and which, if true, we have been most egregiously deceived by the representations of Thousands. But, admitting it to be true, as it respects the Members of our Societies who belong to the Established Church—with whom the Conference does not interfere, and whom we again advise to abide in her Communion—it is not true with respect to the great body of the Petitioners, who ever were and are now Dissenters from the Church.

An erroneous opinion has gone forth respecting the numbers for and against granting the prayer of the Petitioners.—It has been said, that only 1000, at the most, prayed for this relief, and that the remaining 2000 were decidedly against it—whereas, the truth is, that a certain number petitioned for it—a rather greater number remonstrated against it—but the great body of the People left the decision of the question to the Conference, as most competent to decide upon it.

It is an opinion equally erroneous, that the Preachers are divided on this subject; for though there was a minority against the Petitioners, yet the Preachers have unanimously declared their intention to abide by the decision of the Conference.

Finally, Brethren, let your moderation be known unto all men, for the Lord is at hand. M. WOOD, Secretary. M. WOOD TOMES. JOHN STEWART.

The Committee appointed by the Conference to prepare the Address.

N. B. I think it necessary to add, and am warranted in adding, that the Case referred to was not drawn up, nor printed, nor circulated at the instance of the Methodist Society of Dublin, nor of any of the Preachers in Ireland.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22.
The Paris Papers of Sunday arrived this morning. The *Moniteur* contains the Ordinance relative to the National Guard, to which we alluded yesterday. The service is to be directed by the Administrative Authority, and the Inspectors are to present