

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,953.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1816.

PRICE FIVE PENCE.

NEPAUL-WAR.

VORT WILLIAM, MARCH 8, 1816.

To Major Nicol, Acting Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-quarters.

Sir—I beg you will do me the favour to report to his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, that I marched at seven o'clock yesterday morning from Etowdah, after placing the defences of the fortified depot there in a forward state of preparation, and leaving for its defence four six-pounders, and seven companies of the 2d battalion of the fourth Native Infantry, under Major Campbell, the remaining three companies of that corps being posted on the crest of the Chereah-Ghates pass.

At three in the afternoon, the advanced brigade, with the light train, arrived at our present ground in the Chowghera Murree, which is an open level ground immediately to the southward of the hills which cover the fortified heights and detached defences of Muckwampore, and somewhat above two miles from those forts.

The train and 4th brigade arrived this morning at nine o'clock, various obstacles and difficulties having retarded their progress yesterday, though the distance from Etowdah is only six miles.

On our arrival, the enemy had a strong party posted on a steep hill, opposite our left flank, also one considerably to the right on the same ridge; the former of these positions they evacuated early this morning, and a party of three companies, with a small detachment of his Majesty's 87th Regt., are now posted there; and I am in hopes of rooting it to good account in my further operations, at any rate it will open our view of their positions.

Colonel Nicol reports from Ekoor, under date of the 25th, that he was induced to leave the 5th Grenadier Battalion and the 1st Battalion 8th Native Infantry, and their proportion of field guns, that place under Major Lumley, with a view of checking any attempt on the part of the enemy on the valleys of the Rapucee, from their posts of Andrang and Owerdang, to which they had retired on his advance. The Colonel also stated his intention of proceeding next morning along the rapucee with the remainder of his force, to join the 2d Battalion at Etowdah, and I trust he will be able to effect a junction with this camp in two or three days. I have, &c.

(Signed) DAVID OCHTERLONY, Maj.-Gen.

Camp near Muckwampore, Feb. 29, 1816.

To Major Nicol, Acting Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-quarters.

Sir—When I had the honour of addressing you yesterday, I could hardly suppose that a post so recently and voluntarily abandoned would have been a subject of contest; but I had hardly closed the letter, and after ascending a short way up the hill on the left to reconnoitre the enemy's position, had proceeded towards the front of the right flank, supposed to be situated at the eastern extremity of the same ridge, when a party of the enemy, advancing on our posts from the eastward at half past 12, announced an attack in great force.

On my return to the front of the line, I had a very distinct view of the enemy's approach in large bodies; and successively detached, to the aid of the party on the hill, the light company of his Majesty's 87th, and 2d Battalion 25th Native Infantry; two more companies of the 87th, with the 2d Battalion 12th Native Infantry, and two six-pounders on elephants, accompanied by Colonel Hamilton; and lastly, the 2d Battalion 8th Native Infantry.

The number of the enemy could not be less than 600 men, with several guns, and repeated reinforcements; and during a momentary superiority numbers, he approached close to the village, which was obstinately and gallantly disputed by a small party, until the arrival of more troops changed the fortune of the day; and from this time, until half past five, they repeated assaults on our positions were invariably repulsed, and he was at length driven off in confusion, chiefly by the charge of the 2d Battalion of the 8th Native Infantry, in the direction of the enemy's guns, one of which, a 4-pounder, on a carriage similar to mountain train, was abandoned, and brought this morning; also a considerable quantity of musketry ammunition, which was found scattered about in the utmost confusion.

The loss sustained by the enemy has been very considerable, and is supposed by many to be not less than 500 men, including several of their officers, as appears by their dresses.

The casualties on our part are, I am grieved to say, many, and will be seen by reference to the enclosed return. My sense of the gallant conduct of the corps engaged, and of individuals, is forcibly expressed in the accompanying copy of Division Orders of this date, which I trust will meet the approbation and approval of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY, Maj.-Gen.

Camp near Muckwampore, Feb. 29, 1816.

To Major Nicol, Acting Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-quarters.

Sir—The following is a list of the names of the Officers and Soldiers who were killed, wounded, and missing, in the attack on the Heights near Muckwampore, on the 28th February, 1816.

Killed, 1 sergeant, and 1 private; wounded, 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 1 private, and 10 privates; missing, 2 privates.

2d Batt. 93d Native Infantry (one Company)—Killed, 1 rank and file; wounded, 1 rank and file.
2d Batt. 25th Native Infantry—Killed, 1 lieutenant, 1 subadar, 3 sergeants, and 20 rank and file; wounded, 1 sergeant, and 51 rank and file.
Pioneers or Sappers—Wounded, 1 rank and file.
Grand Total—45 killed; 175 wounded; and 2 missing.
N. B. Lieutenant and Adjutant Tirrell, 1st Batt. 25th Native Infantry, doing duty with the 2d Batt. 25th Native Infantry, killed.
Lieutenant and Adjutant P. Young, 2d Batt. 12th Native Infantry, severely, not dangerously, wounded.
1 Lieut. 2d Batt. 25th, and 1 private of Pioneers, killed; and 2 privates wounded, not included above.
(Signed) W. L. WATSON, Assist.-Adj.-Gen.

Division Orders by Major-Gen. Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B. Camp near Muckwampore.

February 29.
The Major-General returns his thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Burnett, Major Shapland, Captains Smith and Fenton, and generally to the Officers and Men of the Corps engaged with the enemy yesterday.

His position enabled him to see the gallant style in which they ascended, and the ardent spirit with which they attacked and drove the enemy from their vantage ground.

Whilst he returns thanks to Lieutenant Keer and Ensign Impey for maintaining the village till reinforced, he cannot but regret the loss of so promising an Officer as Lieut. Tirrell.

Lieut. Pickersall, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, in rescinding the heights with the 12th Native Infantry, evinced a continuance of that zeal, spirit, and ability, which has already been frequently noticed, and entitles him to the thanks of the Major-General.

The Major-General feels himself inadequate to express his sense of the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, for the obligation he has conferred on this, as well as on other occasions; and he can only offer his acknowledgments, with an assurance that his being on the heights gave him the most perfect confidence that every thing possible would be done, and nothing practicable omitted; and this confidence was repaid by the charge of the 2d Battalion, 8th Native Infantry, which was executed under his orders, and closed the day; and whilst it did honour to his judgment, reflected the greatest credit on the Corps which had the glory to carry them into effect.

(Signed) W. L. WATSON, Assist.-Adj.-Gen.

J. Nicol, Acting Adj.-Gen.

Published by command of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

J. ADAMS, Sec. to the Govt.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Sunday, March 10, 1816.

We have high satisfaction in publishing the following extract of a letter announcing the capture of the important fort of Hurriarpore:

Bhogwampore, 2d March, 1816—9 p. m.

This moment I have received intelligence of a nature which will afford you satisfaction, and which I have to communicate by extracts from my letters from Hurriarpore.

On the 1st, the enemy's blockade to the S. W. of the fort about 600 yards was attacked with all the light companies of the brigade (1st brigade), under Lieutenant-Colonel O'Halloran, who arrived within 100 yards of the position at day-break, driving in a small party of 30 men, who in retreating fired upon our party, thus giving the signal to those in the blockade and fort, who immediately assembled at the latter, and commenced a fire from a small gun in the stockade, but without effect, almost immediately making a sally from it with a most determined bravery, but were most gallantly repulsed, although with some loss on our side, not however amounting to more than 10 or 12 killed, 17 wounded of his Majesty's 24th foot, 6 or 7 of 2d of 23rd Native Infantry, about the same number of the 18th Native Infantry, and 16 of the Chumpanun Light Infantry Battalion. The officers wounded are Major Hughes, his Majesty's 24th, in left arm; Capt. Smith, ditto, right knee, severely.

Lieutenant O'Leary, his Majesty's 24th, thigh slightly; Captain Lindsey, Artillery, right hand and thigh; and Lieut. Des Voeux, Chumpanun Light Infantry, severely in both thighs.

The enemy are said to have suffered severely. On the forenoon of the 2d, the enemy evacuated the fort of Hurriarpore, and it was immediately taken possession of by our troops.

The fatigue of the brigade has been great from the difficulty of getting the guns through the pass of Chureva-Ghautie-range, but all the men and officers are in high health and spirits, and most anxious to get a sight of Nepaul.

RIOTS AT GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, AUG. 3.—On Thursday afternoon, and yesterday, there was a considerable disposition to rioting, among the lower mobs, in the Calton, one of our populous suburbs, which has happily terminated without any serious mischief. In the city, the greatest good order prevailed, and not the shadow of a disturbance. Two troops of the 6th Dragoon Guards arrived in the town yesterday about mid-day, in aid of the very small military force stationed in this garrison. The excellent article in yesterday's Herald contains a correct statement of all the leading facts connected with this unpleasant occurrence. The boy who was carried to the infirmary on Thursday, as noticed in the Herald, was in life this morning.—Glasgow Courier.

On Thursday, about noon, some disturbance commenced at Calton, at the east end of McKelvie-street. The rioters and gentlemen connected with Calton and Bridgeton had opened subscriptions for relieving the distresses of the la-

bourers out of work, and had considered soup-kitchens as the most effectual aid. The unfortunate people themselves are, however, said to have been of an opposite opinion; and a gibing expression used by some person in the soup-kitchen is said to have inflamed them to outrage. A crowd very soon collected in front of the building in which the cooking apparatus was placed, and shattered the windows and culinary utensils, and did other damage. The affray had continued from about noon until four o'clock, when a party of the 78th Highlanders were taken from the barracks to the spot, accompanied by Patrick Playfair, Esq., and Robert Struther, Esq. Justices of the Peace, and Adjutant Deans, of the recruiting service. The military were armed, posted in front of Toshack's house, and the usual means were adopted to induce the mob to disperse, the military loading their muskets, &c. The crowd was composed principally of women and young men; and at this time a stone or two were thrown at the soldiers, but there was no spirit of opposition generally shewn. Before five o'clock, another detachment of the 78th arrived, as did also about a dozen privates, along with a sergeant, and the 6th Dragoon Guards.

Several Gentlemen joined the Justices, and aided them to disperse the crowd. About seven o'clock some stones were thrown at the soldiers. A young man was seized, and under military escort was sent to jail. Another lad who had interfered with the party was also taken. A second party was despatched on the same service with two lads. In their course they were very much harassed by some of the mob looting and throwing stones at them. Some of them brought their pieces to the charge; and at the end of the bridge, over the burn, at the herd's house, affairs appeared to assume an alarming aspect. Two or three of the soldiers, for the party consisted of only seven or eight, endeavoured to stop the further progress of the mob. They levelled their muskets, and when the word "fire" was given by some of the soldiers, the mob precipitately retreated. They reached the jail with their prisoners, having on their way fired a shot opposite to the Episcopal Chapel. On their return they were able to proceed a little more speedily, as they had no prisoners to embarrass them. At Craigmuck they faced about, and several shots were fired. One man who lives in Gorbals was wounded with a ball in the leg, a little below the knee; and a lad residing in the Calton in the arm; the former was taken into the Museum Tavern, Mr. Gibson's, Great Hamilton-street, where a surgeon was called, and he was removed in a cart to his own house about an hour afterwards.

Another young man in the course of the evening was also slightly injured by some bayonet wounds. Two more prisoners were escorted to goal by a party of horse and foot, who went by Gallowgate and Salt-market, and returned by the Green-dyke. A shot was fired by one of them from a pistol when in the Salt-market. Two prisoners were also lodged in the garrison. The military left Calton between 10 and 11 o'clock. Of the 78th, a man or two received, during the affray, some contusions from stones, as did two of the dragoons. The windows of the workshop of Mr. John Oswald were also broken, but we have not heard the precise time when they were destroyed. The number of military employed on this occasion amounted to little more than 100.

There is the case of a boy, about eleven years of age, who had been among the mob when it raged in front of Toshack's house, and most unfortunately received such a blow as fractured his skull. He was carried to a surgeon's shop in Main-street, Calton, and afterwards to the Royal Infirmary, where the operation of trepanning was performed on him. He was still alive this morning.

Yesterday a continuation of the disturbance was apprehended, and a small detachment of the soldiers was marching to Toshack's house. Robert Hamilton, Esq. Sheriff Deputy, leaving that place in a chaise, was pursued through Calton by a large body of young men, who threw many stones at the carriage. He reached the barracks, and procured about a company of the 78th, with whom he returned to McKelvie-street. About one o'clock, a portion of the rioters collected in Turin-street, and proceeded to break the windows of a steam-loom manufactory, but the military repairing to the spot, they immediately dispersed.

In the afternoon, as an escort were taking some prisoners to the barracks, stones were thrown at them, when they were ordered to fire. Several muskets were discharged, but no person was hurt. In the evening a reinforcement of cavalry arrived from Hamilton, and the special constables were also ordered on duty. They appeared to be a more effectual means of suppressing the riot than the soldiers, for not being distinguished by their dress, imagination naturally augmented their number, and the circumstance of their knowing many of the crowd personally, must have had much influence in keeping order. Between seven and eight o'clock, some of the cavalry rode down the Gallowgate a considerable distance; but, at the suggestion of some of the constables, they stopped and returned towards the barracks. Nothing remarkable happened in this street, although it was very much crowded, except the taking of two men, one of whom was immediately rescued. A few windows were broken in Calton. Several individuals, besides those above stated, had been taken into custody.—Glasgow Chronicle.

Glasgow is well known to be one of the best recruiting stations in the kingdom; and to many spirited young lads enter the service, that there is scarcely a person in the operative classes in the town or neighbourhood who has not relations in the army. But in no place we believe are the military exposed to more insult, when called on to fulfil the duties of their duty, than in this very city. Every Briton, however humble his station, has his own consequence enhanced in the eminent estimation of national glory lately acquired by the actual gallantry of our soldiers; and yet the very men are treated as if they had brought disgrace in place of honour on their country. It is generally alleged, that the Scotch claim fully their own share of the merit, in all the battles in which their countrymen have been engaged, and that the Highlanders are particularly the theme of their praise; but no person would suppose this to be the case, who witnessed the manner in which the officers and soldiers of the 78th regiment were used yesterday in the suburbs and streets of Glasgow.—Glasgow Herald.

The following paragraph appeared originally in an Edinburgh Paper, and was copied into one of the Glasgow and into several of the London Papers:—"In Glasgow, one day last week, a boy was observed to steal a loaf of bread, and was followed home. On entering the house, he and several other children, his brothers and sisters, were seen eagerly devouring it, while the mother was lying dead in the bed."

We have authority to state, that after the most minute investigation, through the medium of the Police, no vestige can be discovered of such an occurrence; and there can therefore exist almost no doubt of the report being entirely unfounded.

It is not easy to account for the satisfaction which can arise, especially in such times, from the propagation of such rumours.—Glasgow Herald.

An article from Brussels states, that no means are neglected to accelerate the organization of the French army. To accomplish this important object, Officers of all ranks, who have served under Bonaparte, and have not too greatly distinguished themselves as enemies to the present Government, are called into active service. The Duke of Feltra has also resolved to give important commands to a certain number of Generals in whom the old army had particular confidence. It is pretended that by this measure the French army will in two months receive an addition of 100,000 old soldiers.

The Paris Papers say, that M. Laissez pleaded the cause of Caroline Leroux with much talent before the Court of Cassation; but the insufficient grounds of her application were demonstrated by M. L. Bau, Advocate-General, and the Court rejected her appeal. Thus the sentence of the Court of Assize, which condemned this woman to ten years solitary confinement and the pillory, for having assisted the Sieur — Adjunct to the Mayor of Montdidier, in his attempt to commit suicide, is confirmed."

HATTON GARDEN.—Not a post reaches town without bringing letters from the convicts at Woolwich, Sheerness, Portsmouth, &c. containing charges against the fellows now in custody for conspiracy, and giving the particulars of fresh plots. Some of these letters name various persons, not yet in custody, as connected with the conspiracy. Limbrick, Read, and other officers, are, in consequence, making every effort to approach them.

The letters from the convicts have been laid before the Magistrates; but it would be improper to disclose the contents of most of them. This caution not applying to the following, it is subjoined as a specimen:

To Mr. John Lubrick, Hatton-Garden Office, London.

SIR,—I have taken the liberty of sending this letter to you; I hope you have taken it as I wish, and that you will be glad to hear of my taking it, for he has been the instigator of nearly 40 men here, and one half have been entrapped, and swore false to. As for myself, I am a guilty man, and I am now suffering; but a certain case you can remember, for which that scoundrel received ten pounds, and a Bailiwick job I mean, and of 500 I was entirely innocent of, and had it not been for that I should not have had more than six months. We render you Mr. Read many thanks, for your unwearied diligence in unravelling this horrible plot. I mean when I gave my liberty to drop all concerns with these—I remain, your's, &c.

WILLIAM HERBERT.

Last week detachments of the 13th Light Dragoons arrived in Carlisle, to supply the place of the 2d Dragoon Guards, who have left that city on their route for Ireland. The 13th, who are Waterloo men, are expected to winter in Carlisle.

So soon as some previous necessary arrangement can be made, Portsea Barracks will be taken down. The establishments at the Barracks at Hulse, Fort Cumberland, and at Gosport, are to be reduced, it being intended to keep a less number of troops in them than heretofore.

The only corps ordered to be reduced last month were the 8th Battalion 60th, and the Cape of Good Hope Regiment.

A few months since we announced, on the authority of the Gazette, the supersede of Sir F. Coote from the command of the regiment which he then held. Since that time he has been entirely removed from the army, and his name, of course, struck out of the list. On Saturday, in consequence of an order from the Herald's Office, the proper Officers proceeded to the Stall in Westminster Abbey where his insignia of the Order of the Bath were deposited, and from that place they then drew his banner, kicked it away, and completely degraded him from the honour which in the days of his better fortune and unshaken character had been conferred on him.

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WATERLOO MARKET PRICES—JUG. 14.

	per cwt.	per bushel.	per stone.
Butter, first quality,	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00
second,	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00
third,	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00
Tallow, rendered,	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00
Lard, tallow,	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00
Cheese, Cheddar,	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00
Do, Caerphilly,	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00
Do, Stilton,	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00
Do, Gouda,	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00
Do, Edam,	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00
Do, Brie,	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00
Do, Camembert,	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00
Do, Neuchâtel,	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00
Do, Swiss,	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00
Do, Dutch,	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00
Do, French,	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00
Do, Italian,	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00
Do, Spanish,	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00
Do, Portuguese,	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00
Do, Sicilian,	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00
Do, Venetian,	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00
Do, Neapolitan,	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00
Do, Roman,	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00
Do, Tuscan,	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00
Do, Sardinian,	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00
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Do, Sardinian,	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00
Do, Sicilian,	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00
Do			

Stocks Daily at One.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'per Cent. Consols', 'Ditto for Aert', 'per Cent. Consols', 'Ditto for Aert'.

We received last night the Paris Papers of Tuesday, and this morning those of Wednesday. The French Government seem to be actively employed in recreating an army.

The great part of our commercial houses had remarked, that for about a month the foreign houses had been renewing their inquiries respecting them, shewing uneasiness, and seeming to apprehend an approaching crisis in our commerce.

It appeared extraordinary to observe information sought from all quarters, and particularly from London, relative to merchants of Paris, who, from the nature of their transactions and the credit which they enjoy, ought not to be liable to doubts with respect to their solvency.

But will this afford such an alleviation to the People of this Country as will give a revival to their industry? We are afraid it will not.

If a measure of this kind must be resorted to, it is evident, that the sooner now it is resorted to, the better. Why procrastinate with the disease till it is past cure?

When our burdens exceed our means, a bankruptcy becomes necessary, and what is necessary cannot be termed unjust.

Now, while we are envying the condition of the slaves of the Continent, it may not be amiss to recall the prophetic and monitory language of Hume, delivered to this thinking People nearly a century ago.

The source of degeneracy that may be remarked in free Governments consists in the practice of contracting debt, and notrogating the public revenues, by which taxes may in time become altogether intolerable, and all the property of the state be brought into the hands of the Public.

The French Funds, 57 1/2; Bank Actions, 105 1/2; Exchange on London, 25 1/2; at short dates; 25f. 20c. three months; Hamburg, 188; Vienna, 258; Petersburg, 105 1/2; Amsterdam, 57.

We contradicted yesterday the statement in a Morning Paper, that we had guaranteed the payment of the contributions to the Allied Powers.

A reference to the Treaties would show that no such guarantee had been given. By the Definitive Treaty (Article 4), the indemnity to be paid by France to the Allied Powers is fixed at 700 millions of francs.

Cons-Exchange, Aug. 9.—Having had very few arrivals since Monday, there was little new what at market this morning, which description was in demand, and rather higher prices were obtained, and all other kinds fully maintain Monday's quotation.

The Princess of Wales, during her stay at Penryn (Constantinople), received some magnificent presents, consisting of India shawls and stiffs, perfumes, and a magnificent diamond pin.

the number of men agreed to be furnished. On account of the urgent want felt by Prussia and Austria to obtain in the first six months a larger sum than the equal distribution would give them, England and Russia consented to their having each out of the first part of that payment ten millions of francs, to be accounted for in the subsequent term of payment, at the rate of 2 1/2 millions a year each.

This is the substance of the Treaties and Protocol that relate to the contributions to be paid by France. Not a word is there in any of them of any guarantee to the other Allied Powers by this country.

The ship Canton, Captain Rogers, bound to London, arrived off the Isle of Wight on the 8th instant, in 23 days from New York.

We have received this morning New York Papers and Letters to the 16th ultimo. The former state, that the alarm respecting the misunderstanding on the Lakes appeared to have subsided.

Advices were yesterday received from the Gold Coast of Africa to the 9th of May, bringing the satisfactory intelligence, that the peace between the inland nation of Ashantee, and the Fantees on the coast, which had happily been brought about by the intervention of the Governor and Council at Cape Castle, had been strictly maintained.

The Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to investigate the charges of conspiracy, are Mr. Beckett, the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department; Sir N. Conant, Mr. Yates, and Mr. Baker, one of the Magistrates belonging to Marlborough-street.

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The Princess Regent, attended by Sir B. Bloomfield, arrived at the Queen's Palace, from Bushey, some time after five o'clock, and communicated to his anxious Mother the state of his Royal Brother.

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ASSASSINATION OF LYLELL, THE KING'S MESSENGER, AT MADRID.

Further Particulars.—The death of Mr. Lylell (not Lish, as generally stated), at Madrid, we regret to state, is fully confirmed by official accounts from Mr. Vaughan, British Envoy at the Spanish capital, to the Government at home, and also by letters from an English Gentleman at Madrid to Mr. Lylell's family at Fimble.

Mr. Lylell, it appears, was in the daily habit of walking in the Retiro, from ten o'clock in the morning till two o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour he generally dined in company with a countryman, with whom he had contracted an intimacy of friendship.

Yesterday, about one o'clock, Sir Gilbert Blane arrived in London from Bushey Park, and reported that the Duke of Clarence, having recovered from the slight attack upon his lungs, was becoming convalescent.

Every thing of moment is extracted from the London Journals of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, but we have only room to express a hope, that the accounts from the Gulf of Florida will turn out to be far less distressing than they now appear.

Price of Butter in the Market yesterday, 108s. It will be seen from an Advertisement, that the trial at Limerick, in which Mr. Bruce was Plaintiff, and Mr. Grady was Defendant, is to be published in a Pamphlet at the Office of the Cork Southern Reporter.

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THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

The Royal Family were under a considerable degree of alarm for the state of the health of the Duke of Clarence, on Thursday and yesterday morning. The Royal Duke came to London on Monday, for the purpose of seeing Mr. Edward Fitzclarence off for France, to join his Regiment, who had been on leave of absence for a month.

The Duke of Clarence, on Thursday afternoon, Sir Gilbert Blane received an express from Bushey, stating that his Royal Highness was worse. Sir Gilbert left London with all possible speed. Dr. Sir David Dundas, of Richmond, was also sent for. His Royal Highness got worse, and inflammation on the chest had taken place.

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five court depended. The consequence has been fatal; and it is said that the party has suffered by a violent death, inflicted by his own hand! We shall be most happy to hear that our information on this subject is incorrect.

It is apprehended that considerable distress will be occasioned at Malta from the suspension of payment by the house of Messrs. —, of Sicily, as very large negotiations were transacted between the two islands, and principally in the concerns of the respective Governments on which they depend.

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next, and the remaining half of the assessment on or before the 25th Nov. following; that, in the event of a failure in the payment of the first half within the period stated, the Commissioners have directed the several Collectors to proceed without delay, immediately after the said 5th Sept., to levy by distress, or such other proceedings as the Law points out, the full yearly charge by assessment on each person.

A similar indulgence has been extended to the district of Dublin; it is a matter of the very utmost importance to the County and City of Waterford, and measures ought to be adopted concerning it without a moment's delay.

We have real pleasure in giving publicity to the following articles. They will be read by all, to whom the progress of civilization is an object of concern, with feelings of peculiar interest and satisfaction.

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been made by the erection of several barns), but, as heretofore, some are sober and industrious, and others the reverse.

The same remark is applicable to the men of the Stockbridge tribe. The South settlement of the Oneida tribe affords encouragement by their improvement in agriculture; and it is hoped that the injury to their morals, produced by the part which they and the other tribes took in the late war, will gradually be retrieved; for it was a satisfaction to remark, that their young men manifested less disposition to enter into the army than the elder chiefs, and their stay was not long.

The school is continued at Brothertown, and one was taught for some time in the summer at Oneida by a young friend of the neighbourhood, but has since been discontinued.

Satisfactory improvement continues to be made by the Stockbridge and Oneida women in spinning; in each of these tribes a school for their instruction has been kept, and the Committee have rendered their assistance in making compensation to the teachers, and in furnishing additional quantities of wool and flax, and a number of spinning-wheels.

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not, and that the Commission goes on, we will have cause to regret it." Mr. Oliver then read Letters from Lords Kingston and Doneraile to Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Shannon, from which he inferred, that, as three Noblemen approved of the offer, it would be for the advantage of the Tenants to accede to it. Documents were also read, containing the acceptance, by the Note-holders of Doneraile and Mallow, of the offer of 10s.

Mr. Montgomery, jun. in a very convincing and emphatic manner, recommended to the Country People to accede to the proposition, and not be misled by the ignorance of one man, or the malice of another. He suggested to them, that, as the interest of the Landlords must consist in the advantage and prosperity of their Tenants, the former could have no object in view but one that would be beneficial to the latter—and in this view he strongly recommended the acceptance of the offer.

This was urged by several other Gentlemen, and Mr. Rice being appealed to, as appearing to have influence among the Country People who were Note-holders, was asked whether, if a guarantee was given, signed by the Gentlemen who gave that which was produced at a former Meeting, and which, in the opinion of legal men of eminence, such as Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Hitchcock, would secure 10s. in the pound, they would accept that composition?—replied, that he would give no answer till the guarantee was produced.

A motion was then put and carried, that a Committee should forthwith be appointed to draw up a resolution, to be immediately after submitted to the Meeting, to be the above effect, when the Rev. Mr. Edgar and Messrs. Heudly and Bourke retired, and brought in the following resolution. Upon it being read, Mr. Rice withdrew, followed by some Country People. It was then put and carried, and the Meeting broke up.

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