

CORK COUNTY COURT.

CROFTS v. ENGLAND.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

Mr. Quin, for the Defendant, in continuation-- Let us allude to the transaction before us, as it appears from the pleading and evidence; and, Gentlemen, you will find, that, to show the case of the Plaintiff not only warranted by the facts stated in the Plaintiff's declaration, but by law, and that to make it demonstrable that the facts and the publication alluded to the Plaintiff, a witness was examined, who proved all the minute circumstances of the case, as those had occurred within his own knowledge. The Defendant certainly might have pleaded a justification, and I think the facts in evidence would go to support that defence; however, that plea has not been put in by the Defendant, and if the Jury were at all disposed to give the Plaintiff a verdict, they would give the smallest possible damages. As I have said, the whole facts of the Plaintiff's case were put upon the record, not with the view stated by the Plaintiff's Counsel, but merely to show, that he, the Plaintiff, had done acts, corresponding with those facts stated in the publication, except the last one, but with other views than those stated in the paragraph. See, Gentlemen, how the case stands--the Plaintiff's father is the tenant of Lord Arden, and Byrne is his tenant to the same farm--the interest of each is to expire at the same time--Byrne applies to Lord Arden for a reversion of the farm, and it is fairly to be presumed, that it was this application to the Lord of the soil that brought down the oppression of the Plaintiff and his father upon Byrne, the Tenant--and also we cannot give facts in evidence to justify the value of the punishment, as set out in the law, in extension of damages, as the circumstances stated occurred. The law is plain, sound, and rational upon this head. If we do not plead a justification, we are necessarily precluded from justifying, but we are nevertheless allowed to go into a case in mitigation-- You will see, Gentlemen, that it is not punishment but compensation that is here required. The action for the injury done to character gives damages for the prejudice of the thing--and if it appears, that the publication is warranted by the facts, you are to judge of the character of the party claiming damages, and, if it shall appear to be worth nothing, the Jury are bound to give him no damages. This is not only the principle of law, but also of sound reason and right judgment. Let us now examine the case: it is said, on the other side, that it was an attempt on the part of the Defendant to subvert the Law and alter the Constitution, by preventing a Landlord from having recourse to the remedy which the Law would not suffer any man to interfere with the privileges granted; indeed, no man dare do so. That cannot be the question here; but the question is, whether the process of the Law has been, and is, low, prevented; and whether a Landlord, under colour of the Law, acted towards his Tenant with rank cruelty, injustice, and oppression-- You are to judge, Gentlemen, of this by your own sympathies; and you are to say, whether the conduct of the Plaintiff towards his Tenant was not an indefensible and scandalous tissue of systematic and cruel oppression. You will see, Gentlemen, whether, as far as moral inference can go, it is possible that the Plaintiff can get out of the infernal imputation of oppression and cruelty, which, in spite of every colouring that can be given the transaction, must be attached to the conduct and character of the Plaintiff in this action. Byrne, it appears, was an uncomfortable Tenant at any time. Yes, Gentlemen, any man who would stand amid Old Crofts and his golden hoops, must be considered an uncomfortable Tenant indeed. Poor Byrne's all, he thought, depended on obtaining a reversionary term in his farm, and as he was an industrious and improving man, he had a strong desire to obtain a preference from Lord Arden, the head of the family; he accordingly had an interview with Lord Arden; and a Byrne's term was to expire on his, he thought, by distressing him, and compelling him to pay the running gale; that Byrne would be obliged to give up the ground; accordingly, the distresses, one after the other, that you have heard proved in evidence, were made, and you find, Gentlemen, that when only a sum of £12, of the whole of the rent, remained due after the process of the sale of Byrne's cattle, the Plaintiff had the humanity, in the presence of 12 crying children, to place his hands on the unfortunate man's house, put a cart, and drive it away in the shape of property to possession; and, finally sold his potatoes and as dung for the balance of the rent; and, too, when the Plaintiff had not paid his own rent, and when he had not even been called on for the payment of it. Gentlemen, are we in this country to go into the legality or the policy of distressing for the running gale? Or are we to visit another country to learn lessons of benevolence and humanity? We were told from an English Nobleman, who was absent from this country, what narrative of the running gale is? That a nobleman allows this indulgence to all his Tenants in this Country, and his Lordship's wish is, and he endeavours by

his Agents to enforce it, that the Tenantry under him shall grant the same indulgence to all the under-Tenantry. But, Gentlemen, what has appeared here--the potatoes of the unfortunate Tenant, Byrne, which formed the only means of subsistence for a wife and 12 children, are seized after the sale of his stock for a trifling balance, and finally sold, when, in fact, he himself had not been called on for his year's rent, some months due. Was not this, Gentlemen, a disgusting and shameless act of indefensible and cruel oppression? Does this act savour of oppression, and is it upon such a case that you are, for the publication in question, to pronounce the Defendant aggressor, and melt him in heavy damages? After such a display of cruelty and injustice on the part of the Plaintiff, can you say he has fair claim on you for the smallest portion of damages? Take the facts, Gentlemen, not from me, but rather take them from the Plaintiff's own witnesses. Here Mr. Quin repeated, in substance, the account of the different distresses made on Byrne, the tenant's stock, and the final sale; and he then asked what followed the sale of the cattle? Why, Gentlemen, said Mr. Quin, the Plaintiff went on that very day to the wretched dwelling of this poor, broken-hearted man, and placed keepers on his wretched furniture, potatoes, dung, and turf; and finally, as I have mentioned, the subsistence of his twelve starving children is sold to pay the balance of £12 which remained due; and it was to be recollected that a sum of £8 11s. 11d. of this sum was for expenses, Auctioneer's fees, &c. and that Auctioneer being the Steward of the Plaintiff himself. I declare to God, Gentlemen, I fear to trust my feelings on this part of the case. Can the first talents in the world describe in proper language the character of the man who would thus inhumanly and wantonly deprive a family of fifteen human beings of the last resource they had upon earth, and snatch from them the last bushel of potatoes upon which they depended for subsistence? I appeal to the feeling, to the honour, justice, humanity, of this great auditory; I appeal to their honesty and love of truth, to say, if ever, in the whole course of their lives, they beheld a progress of more systematic grinding and oppression. How can we best prove the words of shooting half the children, than by his other deeds; and it was best by death to extinguish the family whom he had already starved. Look now at the case, when those keepers were put on Byrne, for then he also paid 6 or £7 out of the £12 10s. All his potatoes that were to feed his family were sold, and the dung, which was to bring forth more the coming season, sold also for a remaining balance of only Five Pounds-- Now you have all the facts, the enormity of which should horrify every just man. Counsel may indeed abuse Mr. England for exercising the authority which a public Press must possess, and which, in this case, he was, as Proprietor, most eminently called upon to perform; they may, I say, attempt to slander him for interfering between power and misery; but will they attempt to deny all and every fact which I have detailed; they will not, dare not. I appeal to the testimony of their own witnesses, in support of the Defendant's case.

Gentlemen, I have trespass'd upon your attention longer than I intended, but the importance of the case drives me on, and my feelings entered into it. It is not a difficult question. If any man comes into Court, complaining of injured character, let him show his character; let him prove himself in reality to be the man he assumes to be, and when he can convince you to remove the censorship of the Press, in order to support his damaged character, you will say--See, give your character--we will see it, we will examine and weigh it, before we dare to trample upon the Free Press of our Country--we will examine it closely; you have brought me to inquire upon your self, and you must abide the consequences.

Michael Byrne sworn, and examined by Mr. Pennell--Says he lives at Granard, which is the estate of Lord Arden, and where he has lived these 16 or 17 years back; his Landlord is Old Mr. Crofts, and his term in the lands will expire next March twenty-fourth. Witness applied to Lord Arden about 9 years ago for a reversion in the farm, and his Lordship gave him good encouragement. Mr. Crofts senior told him, that he was informed that he had been with Lord Arden about the lands, and that well he should pay for it; this was in a few days after he had been with Lord Arden. He paid for 51 acres of ground, upon which he had a good stock. Witness's stock, consisting of 6 cows, 11 heifers, 11 sheep, and 3 horses, had been distrained about the 4th of December last, when he owed one year's rent; his cattle were in pound twelve or fourteen days, and, before they were let out, witness paid off the March gale, except a sum of £14 10s. and Mr. Crofts lent him 10s. to pay the pound keepers, whose demands were £1 16s. In a month after, witness was distrained again, when the same as on the former distress was taken-- On his oath, witness says, he had not then any intention of removing his cattle, nor had he the slightest idea of evading paying his rent; he had too good an earning out of Lord Arden to think of running away. After the second distress, the cattle were confined for 19 days before they were called, 17 in Charleville, and 2 in Charleville pound; they sold for a sum of £50 11s. 6d. for which he got credit; his half year's rent was £17 16s.; a sum of £12 to £13 now remained due of the Michaelmas rent. Before the sale took place, keepers were sent to his house, and placed upon his furniture, potatoes, dung, and turf, and before that day no keepers were

spoke to evidence on the part of the Plaintiff with great ability and animation. He said, if he were to be governed by his own feelings, he would not take up the time of the Court and Jury in offering a single word on so plain a case as the present was; but it was expected, as a matter of course, that Counsel for the Plaintiff should offer something in the way of observation on the evidence. He was aware, that his Client's case needed not this intrusion on the Jury, and that his character was perfectly safe in their hands. The case was so plain, that he felt very serious difficulty in endeavouring to speak to it, as it was only endeavouring to make a plain case still plainer. In this the Jury would agree with him, that it was as plain as the sun at noon day; that the Publication, of which he complained, was a gross, malignant, atrocious, and unwarrantable Libel on the Plaintiff, and it was with the Jury to say, what compensation in Damages did they conceive the Plaintiff entitled to for being thus defamed and libelled. The Jury would also have to decide, whether the possession of their property was to be in the hands of every Bankrupt Tenant, and whether their characters were to be prostrated or upheld at the instance of every libellous Printer. The question certainly was one of novelty, for this reason--that the Defendant, whose sacred and professional duty, as a Roman Catholic Clergyman, should have taught him to inculcate all the duties of christian charity and love, had, in defiance of all christian feeling, and of the duty he owed that great Being, whose Minister he was, attempted by a gross and infamous Libel to destroy the character of another Minister of Religion, a Clergyman of the Established Church. It was to be deplored, that the political situation of our country kept alive distinctions among the members of those Churches to which the Plaintiff and Defendant belonged; it was the more to be lamented, when, in point of fact, no substantial or real difference existed between the religion of each; and instead of endeavouring to conciliate these two sects, the differences between them were kept alive by wicked and designing men, and that too for the most wicked purposes; and it was equally to be lamented, that the instrument of such wickedness was the man, whose duty it was to set an example of peace and christian charity to that flock over which he must have so great a controul. The Defendant might figure as a political writer, by whose mighty authority states were to be judged, and laws and constitutions condemned. He was not only engaged in endeavouring to degrade the Government, and prostrate the Constitution, but he was also endeavouring to degrade the Plaintiff's private life, and destroy and defame his private character. The defences set up by the Defendant, Mr. Lloyd insisted, were repugnant to each other. The Defence consisted of three parts: first, that the Libel bore no character to the Plaintiff; secondly, that it was equally applicable to any other Clergyman; and thirdly, that the Plaintiff was not proved to have suffered special damage. The Plaintiff, thanks to his own character, and not to the charity of the Defendant, suffered nothing; but would the Law only shield the man of doubtful character, and afford no protection to the virtuous man? If a man's own character was impregnable to the shafts of slander, was the reviler of it to pass unpunished? or were the shafts of the vile assassin to be directed to the breast of an amiable man, and because he did not wound, he should not suffer? The conduct of the Libeller would recoil upon himself by the operation of the verdict of the Jury. Another ingredient of the defence set up was a gross aggravation of the Libel--it was sworn to by Byrne, that the Plaintiff was an oppressive Landlord; that he first seized his property, and then sold it for himself. This was as false as the original Libel; because Byrne was obliged to admit, that there were three gales of rent due of him at one period, and also, that up to the time when Plaintiff held Byrne intended to remove his cattle, he was allowed a running gale. Nobody would put the testimony of Mr. Crofts in competition with the testimony of that perjured mercenary, Byrne. The examination of him, with regard to his having got the Newspaper, proved him to be a self-convinced perjurer--he could not admit or see its application--he got the Paper, and having read the picture, swore that he could not form even a guess to whom the Publication alluded. Mr. Crofts swore, and Walsh corroborated it, that every effort was made by the Plaintiff to grant Byrne indulgence, consistent with the security of the rent. In this action the Defendant had not a shadow of merit or a particle of law to stand upon. Was it Mr. Crofts's intention to make money? No; he offered to relieve the Defendant if he gave up his Author, as his only object was to vindicate himself. Did the Defendant keep his word to communicate with Mr. Crofts after he had seen the Author of the Libel? He did not; and, therefore, the presumption was, that he was the vile and wicked Author of the Publication himself. He adopted the Libel, and was the Godfather of it, and therefore he must abide the consequences. In the spirit of our Law, the man who conspires the death of another is as guilty as if the fatal blow was given; so was it with a Libel; for the man who published the slander was considered as guilty, if not more than the Author of it. He would now leave the case to the Jury, convinced that their verdict would make amends to his Client for the injury done him by the publication of the Libel in question. Mr. Sergeant Johnson, at considerable length charged the Jury, who having retired for about a quarter of an hour, returned a Verdict for the Plaintiff--£200 damages, and oil costs.

A CARD. DOCTOR HUDSON, DENTIST, begs to inform his Friends in this City, that he cannot remain longer in Town than the ENDING OF JULY, as he has promised to visit Clonmel on the 16th Instant. September 7, 1816.

FOR SALE, AT MR. WILLIAM GRANT'S, M.L.L. A new elegant, new, MONTPELIER GIG, with Brass-mounted HARNESS, the Property of a Gentleman who had unexpectedly to leave this Country. TERMS, CASH. Waterford, Sept. 7, 1816.

PIM & PENROSE NEVINS OFFER FOR SALE, 20 Pipes Spanish Red Wine, 5 Pineapples Jamaica Rum, 30 Pineapples Old Cork Whiskey, 30 Pipes Cider, 20 Hogsheads Vinegar, 5 Tubs of Sweet and Bitter Almonds, 15 Tons Tallow, 20 Tons New Oak Bark, 5000 French Burr Stones, One Hundred Thousand Prime Philadelphia and New York Butter and Hogshead Sticks, which they will dispose of on moderate Terms. Waterford, August 24, 1816.

THE REAL JAPIN BLACKING, MADE BY DAY AND MARTIN, NO. 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON. THIS inimitable Composition, with half the usual Labour, produces a most brilliant Jet Black, fully equal to the highest Japan Varnish, affords peculiar Nourishment to the Leather; it will not soil the next Layer; is perfectly free from any unpleasant Smell, and will retain its Virtues in any Climate. Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by their Agents, MR. S. PHILLAN, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay, Waterford.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD. THE ISSIZE OF BREAD, BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF SAID CITY. WHERE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assizes) was last week 4s. 9d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Light and Sifted Flour, by Act of Parliament, on White and Refined, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Two Shillings on Household.

Table with columns: WHITE, RANGED, HOUSEHOLD, lb. wt. dr. oz. and prices for various flour types.

Bakers' Returns of Flour this Week. Cat. grs. lb. s. d. 25 Flour for Last Week cost 10 10 0 25 Flour for Duty 10 10 0

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES, SEPT. 9. Table listing prices for various goods like Butter, Cheese, Eggs, etc.

Waterford Market Prices, Sept. 9. Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last. Average of 100 Bakers' Returns, 100 Butchers' Returns, 100 Bakers' Returns.

FRENCH BUDGET, 1816. Revenue £31,000,000, Interest on the Debt 6,000,000, Contributions, &c. 20,000,000, Surplus £16,000,000.

TO BE SOLD, FOR EVER, FOR PAYMENT OF BISHOP'S, THE HOUSE and DEMESNE OF DEMESNE OF BISHOP'S HALL, in the County of Kilkenny, situate within 3 Miles of Waterford, containing 145 Acres, subject to the small chief Rent of £2. 2d. per Acre. Also, Part of the LANDS of MELLEVILLE and GAULTSTOWN, adjoining the Demesne, both held for Lives renewable for Ever, containing 17 Acres.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 7. 2006 Wheat, per Bar. 20 Stone 43 0 64 0 47 9d. 16520 Flour 12 0 38 0 0 0 1 Bere 9 0 0 0 0 0 2000 Oats 13 0 0 0 0 0 1650 Oatmeal, per Cwt. 13 0 19 0 15 1d. 0 Peas 0 0 0 0 0 0 20 Sold to Bakers only 58 0 0 0 0 0 20 Wheat 25 0 35 0 33 4d. Average Price of Wheat and Flour 41. 4d. per bush. Sales of Flour 10930 (1st. from 25. 0d. to 38. 0d. Receipts 11992 (3d. from 12. 0d. to 21. 0d.)

PRICE OF BREAD. Quarters Loaf 2s. 2d. Half Quarters Loaf 1s. 7d. PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF CAIRNIE'S POST. Mr. Cairnie--My blessings on your most worthy pen, for the saving out you gave the private Corresponders. It just came in the nick of time for myself. You must know, that tho' I'm a poor man, I'm a great reader, and among other books, I read the papers whenever I come across them. I was told a day telling a gentleman, a friend of mine, of some news I seen in the Freeman, in their private Correspondence--private, says he--says I, who can fill better than the papers themselves. Why Tim, says he, I did it, says he, that you was such a block-head, says he; why, man, a liver, the very same thing is in Carries and said in this morning. Oh! he holds me to a private room in a public house, where they take both papers, and sure enough I seen the same thing to both. Now, says he, how can that be private that's so very public as all this? Why, man, says I, but you know I could tell; but I'd be mortal glad if you'd explain it. Why, says he, there's a great deal in a name. By my own soul there is, says I. Well, says he, they get this news from a manufacturer in London. Manufacturer, says I, surprised--why sure they don't make it as we do hats and shoes. They make it at any rate, says he, and he sends it to any one that says him, he would send it to you if you paid him. Well, course on me, says I, but 'tis your own, says I, to call it private; but when they have no news, 'tis then they're hobbled, says I. Not in the least, says he; he writes for all that, says he. What, says I, tho' he has nothing at all at all to say. Aye, says he, he sometimes writes apy long letters, and after all says nothing. O, brother, says the pinner, says I; I now begin to comprehend you. No more at present from TIM SALADIER.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE. Revenue as stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer £26,000,000, Interest on the Funded and Unfunded Debt 45,000,000, Total £71,000,000, Surplus £10,000,000, Total £81,000,000.

Revenue, supposing net to have fallen off £1,000,000, Debt Property Tax £14,000,000, Milit. Duty 3,000,000, Total £17,000,000, Net Revenue £24,000,000, Deduct Interest on Funded and Unfunded Debt 45,000,000, Total £27,000,000, Surplus £10,000,000, Total £37,000,000.

Plaintiff's Counsel failed; and those counts relative to the malicious prosecution were set aside, as no evidence was adduced to disprove the accuracy of the information on which the warrant was granted. Mr. Thomas had no occasion to call any witnesses, and after Mr. Baron Richards had pronounced the verdict, the Jury immediately returned a verdict for the Defendant. The trial lasted 7 hours. On the verdict being given, Mr. Thomas and his father received the most gratifying congratulations from all ranks; and when Mr. Thomas, just left the city the same evening for London, he was escorted by a numerous party decorated with ribbons in an open carriage, amidst the acclamations of several thousands of the inhabitants, accompanied by a band of music, bells ringing, &c.

LONDON. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4. Despatches, we understand, have been this morning received from Gibraltar. Lord Exmouth was under weigh on the 14th August, to proceed to Algiers. The fleet is described as being in high health and sanguine spirits. The Dutch Admiral Capelle, with six frigates, had asked permission to unite his squadron with his Lordship's, and it is presumed this was agreed to, as the squadrons sailed together. We are glad to see this revival of an union, defensive and offensive, with our old friends the Dutch; though, of course, in the service of battering forts or bombarding a town, their frigates, any more than our own, cannot be of any great use. The success of such an attack must evidently depend on the ships of the line and bombs; but, we repeat it, we are rejoiced to see the Dutch flag once more flying in active friendship with our's--Courier. Plymouth, Sept. 2--Arrived this morning the Jasper brig of war, from Gibraltar, which place she left the 17th ult. with despatches from Admiral Lord Exmouth. The fleet were joined at Gibraltar by the Dutch Admiral Capelle, having six frigates and a sloop of war under his command, who was to co-operate with Lord Exmouth's fleet. The whole sailed from Gibraltar on the 11th ult. with a fair wind for Algiers, and expected to arrive there in two or three days. The fleet consisted of the following ships:-- Queen Charlotte, Adm. Lord Hebrus, 58; Exmouth, Rear-Admiral Murray, 28; Impregnable, Rear-Admiral Heron, 18; Minerva, 18; Mincius, 18; Superb, 18; Albion, 18; Leander, 18; Bellerophon, 18; Glasgow, 18; Granicus, 18; Dutch Squadron, Six Frigates and a Brig. A message was to be sent to the Dey, and the fleet to take advantage of that opportunity to moor and prepare for action. Gibraltar, Aug. 12--Lord Exmouth still remains here with the fleet, practising the gun-boats; the moment there is a change of wind they are off. The English Consul from Oran is at Malaga. Nothing new from Algiers. It was generally reported in the City this forenoon, that, in consequence of the representations of the merchants interested in the Mediterranean trade, seconded by the strong recommendations of General Maitland, the Government late in contemplation immediately to throw open the trade from India, in British merchantmen, to Malta, &c. The number of American vessels usually employed in this traffic is very great, and it is surmised, that the late accounts from Naples, as to the United States wishing a depot in the Mediterranean, is connected with the very lucrative trade that America anticipated--This measure would be of great benefit to our shipping interest. Mansion-house--CHARGE MADE BY THE LORD MAYOR--Yesterday Benjamin Ginn and Henry Armstrong, two notorious youths, were brought up, and underwent a final examination, charged by the Lord Mayor with attempting to pick the pockets of several individuals on Thursday night last. The prisoners, it has been already stated, were apprehended in their nocturnal depredations as witness at Judge in the case, obtained the assistance of Mr. Alderman Goodbhere, before whom his Lordship, being sworn, gave the following evidence: He stated, that on Thursday night, about 11 o'clock, he was in Ludlow-street, and observing the Prisoners conducting rather suspiciously together, he watched them while they continued their course down Cornhill, through Cheap-side, Ludgate-hill, and up Fleet-street, as far as Salisbury-court. Here they halted, and after a short consultation returned towards Blackfriars, where a crowd by the time had been collected at Mr. Waitman's shop, corner of Bridge-street. In this assembly the Prisoners soon joined, and commenced their depredations. One person whom they particularly endeavoured to plunder was a gentleman in liquor, but their purpose was de-

feared by the sudden interference of his Lordship, who seized the Prisoners, and had them conveyed to the watch-house. His Lordship, upon the two former occasions, when the Prisoners were brought before him, stated, that if they could produce respectable testimony to their character, he might be induced to forego further proceedings against them. This, however, they were unable to do; and Mr. Alderman Goodbehere was of opinion, that it was a fit case for a Jury. The Prisoners were committed for trial.

The office of "Receiver of Fines and Forfeitures" was, for a considerable time, held by a Mr. Henderson at a salary of £200 per annum; but, upon an inspection of his papers, and an investigation into his conduct, which took place immediately subsequent to the fire at the old Custom-house, in the spring of 1814, he was found deficient in his accounts to a very large amount. He was, of course, dismissed from his office, and has been, ever since that period, a prisoner for debt in Horsemonger-lane prison, at the suit of the Crown, for the deficiency. During the period that elapsed from that time till within the last few weeks, the duties of the office have been executed by Mr. Garnons, the King's Warehouse-keeper, without any detriment to the public service. A few weeks ago, Mr. Dixon, son of S. Dixon, Esq. of Common Council celebrity, was appointed to the office, at an advanced salary of £800 a year, by a Treasury Order.

Some of our contemporaries have dwelt upon a pamphlet recently published relative to a Royal Divorce. We make no extracts from it, and we warn our readers against placing their confidence in it. Fashionable life, while it is the object of contempt with wise men, is the object of gain from fools. We know nothing of the secrets of the Court; and our ignorance is probably equal to our knowledge of others; but we never can give our sanction to the idle tales that interested speculation may send forth, and which vulgar credulity may delight to circulate. This pamphlet is the spirit of the book reviewed, the assumption of facts which it cannot prove, and the anticipation of consequences which are in the womb of time. Let the Public be upon its guard; things are in contemplation, but not revealed, which may affect the stability of the British Empire. The wretched writer of a paragraph, and even the more wretched pamphleteer, know nothing of them. They will be unfolded in time, if wisdom shall not intervene, and their development will be food, indeed, for reflection. We again caution the Public to suspend their judgment. The pamphlet is an idle tale.

The Botany Bay ship Northampton arrived off Hastings yesterday, the 3d inst.: left China the 4th of March, and St. Helena the 29th of July. None of the Company's ships were either at Canton or St. Helena.

The prospect of a favourable harvest, of which the fair weather of great part of last week had afforded a cheering hope, was on Friday night clouded by one of the most violent storms of wind and rain, continued with little intermission till yesterday morning, that has occurred at this period of the year, within recollection. Its effects, independent of the tearing up and breaking of trees, have been to strew the shocks of corn on the ground, where cut and ready to be carried, and still more to injure that which was already lodged; to the hops in this vicinity, which were just bursting forth in many grounds, promising a crop, the destruction, by the levelling of the poles and consequent injury to the plant, has nearly equalled any similar disaster; and in the orchards and gardens the far greater portion of the fruit has been stripped from the trees.—*Kent Paper.*

Along the north-east coast, the wind during the night of Saturday and Sunday blew a perfect hurricane from the N. and N. W. and caused the heaviest and highest sea, although a dead-ripe tide on Sunday morning, that has been known for some years; sinking and bearing to pieces several large boats at Hearn Bay, and dashing with violence against the terrace in front of the buildings at the east end of the Bay. So high a tide, with the exception of one spring tide, is not within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant of that part of the coast.—*Ibid.*

About noon on the same day, a fine outward-bound ship of 500 tons (the Henry, of London), for New Brunswick and Jamaica, which, after parting from one anchor, had rode out the gale during the night off the entrance of the Narrows, at the ebbing of the tide drove from a second anchor, and, after beating about for some time with a signal of distress flying, grounded on the main in Hearn Bay, where the wind moderating, she lay in safety, while a lugger from Wainstable, which had proceeded to her aid, obtained another anchor and cable from Margate.—*Ibid.*

A brig, which it is supposed was foreign, from her having a Danish ensign hoisted in the rigging, was also observed early in the morning off the Narrows, but drove before the wind to the eastward before any assistance could reach her.—*Ibid.*

Unluckily for the Hearn Bay boatmen, their lugger at the moment was drawn high on the beach, undergoing repair for the winter season, and they were in consequence prevented from rendering that assistance which their activity and acquaintance have so often, successfully, though at a loss for themselves profitably, exerted in saving lives and property on this coast. The stances above mentioned are to be added to the many before noticed, of the necessity and utility of a harbour in St. Nicholas Bay. With the wind in the points above stated, after parting from their anchors, those ships might have run for it to a place of safety, instead of taking

shelter on a lee shore, at the risk of being beaten to pieces.—*Ibid.*

The harvest proceeds very slowly in this County, from the fickleness of the weather. On Saturday night and Sunday last, we had a most tremendous gale, with a heavy fall of rain, by which many trees were shattered, and the corn in general suffered much, by being nearly all levelled to the ground, more particularly the Wheat and Oats; indeed the whole country is in a very disastrous state, as the little corn yet reaped is too green to be carried, and without more warmth and sunshine than we have at present, can never be completely ripened, and must prove of bad sample. There is, however, happily a great abundance in quantity, though the quality of all agricultural produce will be very defective.—*Bury Paper.*

CORN-EXCHANGE, SEPT. 4.—The weather continuing unfavourable for the harvest, increased the demand for Wheat this morning, and sales were readily effected at an advance of full 2s. per quarter, with every appearance of higher prices, if we have not an immediate and favourable change to ripen the corn. Oats and Beans were in brisk demand, and are 1s. per quarter dearer; Barley also met ready sale, and is 1s. per quarter higher. In Peas and other articles there is no alteration.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.  
A letter from Gibraltar, of the 16th, says, that Lord Exmouth's squadron on all probability is soon joined at sea by Admiral Penrose from Malta, the wind being easterly. The Algerines are determined, it is said, not to fire the first shot, but to make a resolute defence. Our fleet was in excellent condition for hostilities, every ship being exceedingly well manned, and the crews kept constantly exercised at the guns during the voyage. Lord Exmouth might be expected to be before Algiers about the 20th ult. unless the wind was very foul. The first account of his Lordship's operations will probably be received at Carthagena or Marseilles. "Had they been favourable," thinks the *Moniteur*, "the result would have been transmitted to France by a swift sailing vessel." Upon which we may observe, that, had they been unfavourable, the French Consul at Algiers would have transmitted the result by a swift sailing vessel, knowing the prophecies and wishes of his countrymen; that, even supposing the fleet to have reached Algiers by the 20th, could the operations have been expected to begin and terminate so quickly, as to have had the result known at Paris by the 1st instant? It is probable the Paris Papers will not be permitted to be the first to publish any accounts of our successes. That they will be able to publish any other accounts, we do not fear.—*Courier.*

Extract of a Letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Genoa, dated Aug. 21.

Letters reached this place yesterday from Leghorn, stating, that a Danish brig, the Navigator, Land, master, had arrived there on the 18th, after a passage of eight days, from Algiers. The Master reported, that the British Consul's family had succeeded in getting on board a British frigate which was cruising off that place, but that the Consul himself was arrested; he added, that the Algerines were making preparations for defence.

Extract of a Letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Gibraltar, dated Aug. 15.

The squadron under the command of Admiral Lord Exmouth put to sea yesterday afternoon with a fair wind, with which force an addition was made here of five gun-boats and the dock-yard supply-boat, which was fitted up as an explosion vessel, and the Dutch squadron of six frigates. As the wind has continued very favourable, it may be expected they will have a quick passage up to Algiers. By Jews who have come down from that place, I understand that about nineteen days ago there was no apprehension entertained there of any attack from the British, but that they were prepared for any attempt which the Dutch might make, and preserved the same posture of defence which they assumed when Lord Exmouth was last there. The English Consul was then well; but it is now greatly apprehended that he has not succeeded in getting away, as the Prometheus, which went up to receive him, has not returned, now 18 days absent.

Intelligence has been received by a boat from Tangier, of an Algerine brig of war having put in there on Sunday last, having passed these Straits: the Satellite brig of war has been sent out to watch her. We have authority to state, that upon the arrival of Lord Exmouth with his fleet at Gibraltar, the Dutch Admiral, Capitan, wrote to his Lordship to offer his co-operation, which was accepted by his Lordship in a manner highly evincing the pleasing certainty of Dutch and Englishmen going heart and hand in a cause in which humanity is so deeply interested.

For the hundred and first time, the *Morning Chronicle* throws out rumours, that the measure of a dissolution of Parliament is in contemplation; that Lord Melville has been to Scotland for that purpose.—and that Lord Castlereagh is going to Ireland upon a similar mission. Lord Melville has been to Scotland on his private affairs, and if Lord Castlereagh proceeds to Ireland, which is uncertain, it will be for the purpose of paying a final visit to his father. But without dwelling upon the motives of the visits of either of the Noble Lords, we have again to state, and in the most decisive and authoritative manner, that there is not the slightest intention on the part of Ministers of a dissolution of Parliament.

As decisively can we contradict the other statement in the *Morning Chronicle* of to-day, that the revival of a Property Tax is the determined object of Ministers. There is not the least foundation for any such statement.—*Courier.*

We received this morning the Paris Papers and private letters of Monday. The Day of Algiers is endeavouring to conciliate the Porte by the richest tributes and presents. On the 22d of July his Envoy had a solemn audience of the Grand Vizier (he was not to have one of the Grand Seignior), and presented gifts to the amount of 3000 purses. They consisted of Moorish slaves of both sexes, Barbary horses, with the bridles and saddles ornamented with gold and precious stones, a solitary in diamonds, eight lions, four tigers, &c. At the same time were delivered by order of the Grand Seignior to the Dragoman of the Austrian Legation, the Austrian slaves set at liberty by the Regency of Algiers, in virtue of a firman of the Grand Seignior. The Day of Algiers affects now to hold his power of the Porte, and to obey its commands, which, in general, we believe, he receives with indifference, and considers as so much waste paper. He hopes, no doubt, to interest the Turkish Government in his cause, and to induce it to give him either the aid of its fleet and army, or of its mediation. We cannot find, from the French Papers, that the Porte took the opportunity of this embassy from Algiers to testify its displeasure at the violation of treaties, and the piratical practices of the Algerines and the other Barbary Powers.

The same article that informs us of the audience given to the Day's Envoy, gives us an account of the solemn audience granted by the Sultan to the French Ambassador. The Ambassador had sent his presents the day before; and the Sultan addressing directly to the Grand Vizier the answer which the latter was to deliver to the Ambassador, expressed his satisfaction at the restoration of the Bourbons, and the renewal of the ancient ties between France and the Porte. These Papers inform us, that the quantity of English of all classes that arrive at Paris is so great, that the furnished Hotels can scarcely find room for their accommodation. But those they do find room for will soon give place to others. The succession of their customers is rendered extremely rapid by their sure process for emptying the pockets of our countrymen. It is a species of *metal-burgic draining* that is infallible.

The Duke of Wellington left Paris on Sunday morning. He will be a month absent. The Duchess de Berri has discontinued for some days her usual dancing lessons. Her pregnancy is the cause. The Prince Regent was to sleep, the first night, at Oxford, on his way to Warwickshire.

Yesterday, we experienced every sort of weather in the extreme. At three o'clock in the morning it blew a storm, and the rain descended in torrents. About ten o'clock it became very cold, a heavy shower of hail-stones descended, and the dense, dark atmosphere, surcharged with clouds, threatened a wet, dismal noon. The weather at this moment bore every character of a winter's day. At twelve o'clock the clouds dispersed, the sun shone forth, every appearance of winter vanished, and a fine, dry, summer's day succeeded. In the evening it became very cold, and as the night advanced, the air "bit so shrewdly," that it must have been a rather severe frost.

We learn from Cambray, that a general encampment of the British forces in France will be formed on the 8th of September, near Valenciennes. The concentration of the troops is for the purpose of their being exercised in the various evolutions of large bodies, which their previous extension of cantonments has hitherto prevented. It is expected, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, and a numerous Staff, will attend his Excellency the Duke of Wellington at the various ensuing reviews.

The Esquimaux, lately mentioned as brought by the Thomas and Ann, from Davis's Straits, continues to give daily exhibitions of his dexterity, and on Thursday next intends rowing against a well-manned whale boat. His canoe is extremely a very great curiosity, weighing only in all 16lbs. He rows it by one oar or paddle; and he is so very dextrous in managing it, that he far outsails any boat with six oars—as this experiment was tried from the pier-end to Incheith, and the Yankee was the winner by a considerable distance. He is very expert in diving, and also in throwing his darts. He is so fastened into his seat, that he cannot fall out—as a drawing, like the mouth of a purse, guards him about the loins, so that, in an instant, he may be seen to dive under the water head down and keel uppermost; again, in the twinkling of an eye, he raises himself erect out of the water, and scuds along as if nothing had happened. He can, with the greatest indifference, strike a ship-biscuit floating in the water, and split it, at the distance of 30 yards, so well can he manage his dart; and we are told this in the manner in which the seals are killed by his countrymen. He is so much visited by all ranks, that a few days ago, while the whalebone of his vessel was weighing, the crowd was so great, that the ship could not be wrought, and the Captain was obliged to send him ashore to his own lodgings. He is a fine young lad, about nineteen years of age, five feet six inches high, stout made, round visage, sallow complexion, and can speak no English. It is generally reported he will be taken to London very soon to exhibit there. Hand-bills are circulated, giving notice, that he is to exhibit himself, and some curiosities from his native country, for a few

days, to enable him to provide clothes and other necessaries he stands in need of, as he must remain in this country till the return of the ship next year. It is to be regretted that this mode was not resorted to sooner, as, we understand, Captain Newton, the Commander of the Thomas and Ann, in whose ship he came to this country, has been greatly annoyed, both at his ship and dwelling-house, by the repeated application of strangers, at all times, to see the Esquimaux and his canoe, which Captain Newton has very good naturally complied with on every occasion, to the great inconvenience of himself and of the business connected with the discharge of the cargo of his ship.—*Calcutta Mercury.*

Yesterday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, when the following ships were thus timed, viz:—

BOMBAY AND CHINA.—Bombay, General Harris, Charles Grant, Marquis Camden, Vansittart, Lowther Castle, Ingis, to be about 21st October, to sail to Gravesend 5th November, stay there 40 days, and be in the Downs 22d December.

MADRAS, PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLANDS, AND CHINA.—Herefordshire and Bridgewater, to be about 4th December, to sail to Gravesend 13d December, stay there 40 days, and be in the Downs 3d February, 1817.

BUNDEL AND CHINA.—General Kail and Atlas, to be about 18th December, to sail to Gravesend 3d January, 1817, stay there 40 days, and be in the Downs 17th February, 1817.

CHINA DIRECT.—Winchester, Dorsetshire, Royal George, and Waterloo, to be about 15th February, 1817, to sail to Gravesend 3d March, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 5th April.

Mr. T. Mortlock, who, it will be recollected by our readers, was a strenuous advocate for the property-tax, and refused his townsman to sign a meeting in opposition to it, he being Mayor, was about a month ago knighted, and last week was appointed Receiver-General at the General Post-office, in addition to his former place of a thousand a year as Auditor of the Excise.—*(Newcastle Paper.)*

At Brentwood, Essex, on Tuesday morning, there was an ice in the thickness.

It is said that Hanover will receive the English Constitution, with some modifications. A splendid Embassy is going from St. Petersburg to Persia.

Young General Mina, nephew to Espoz y Mina, arrived in New York about the 26th July.

DEED PREVENTED.—A Noble Marquis, who has before been engaged in an affair of honour, had been informed of some insinuations, said to have been made, relative to his conduct, by a Peer of the sister kingdom, a native of this—

The latter Nobleman was abroad with his family, when the supposed expressions were reported to the former. On his return, he received from the Marquis a letter of inquiry on the subject. Happily the Noble Earl was able to give a satisfactory explanation upon it, and the matter terminated amicably. This happened some ten days since. Both parties are now at their country seats.—*Morning Paper.*

DARADUL OUTRAGE.—A match at cricket was played on the Nottingham Ground, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, between seven of Ratcliff and four of Cropwell on one side, and ten of Leicester, with Mr. Sharp, of Barrow, on the other, for fifty guineas. The interest excited by this match was so great, that marquees and booths were fixed up on the forest, and the company was almost as great as at the races. Several of the marquees were left on the ground on Monday night, and in that which was erected for the use of the Leicester players, Mrs. Chapman, landlady of the Golden Lion, in Stoney-street, with her servant and two men, remained, in order to take care of the wines, spirits, and other property, which it contained. About 11 o'clock, a number of men, who had been drinking in a booth on the hill, became exceedingly unruly, and manifested an intention to create a disturbance. A few of them first made their appearance at the Leicester marquee, and demand d drink; this was refused, but more men coming up, they forced their way in, put out both fire and lights, and took away chairs, baskets, table cloths, five bottles of port, and a considerable quantity of spirits; the two men were obliged to flee for their lives, and Mrs. Chapman and her servant were most barbarously beaten with bludgeons, were thrown upon the ground, pistols were presented at their heads, and their lives were threatened. After dragging them out of the marquee, and using them in this cruel manner for a considerable time, the villains retired, it is supposed, to partake of their plunder, as their voices could still be heard. Mrs. Chapman and her servant, beaten till almost unable to move, were in momentary expectation of the return of some of the gang, to execute their horrid threats, often repeated, of taking away their lives, that they might not appear in evidence against them; when happily they were relieved from this dreadful suspense by the sound of horses' feet, and the voice of Mr. Chapman, who had come, attended by two others, on horseback, to their assistance, in consequence of information conveyed to him. The villains immediately dispersed, but two men have since been apprehended on suspicion, and we heartily trust that condign punishment will visit the real offenders.—*Batho Gazette.*

Six hundred thousand pounds was, according to report, the sum offered on behalf of the Duke of Wellington to Sir Gerard Noel, for his estate at Eaton Park, &c. in Herefordshire.

An Illustrious Lady, of whom so much has been said lately, and who is reported now to be on her journey to England, has not been inattentive to matters for defence. Diligent inquiries have been making, as we understand, on the subject of recruitment; but whether such grounds of defence will come to light, time only can show. At all events, it is much to be feared, that great disquietude will arise from the investigation through every part of the kingdom.

#### FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

Stocks this day at One.  
3 per Cent. Cons. 014 1/4  
Do. for Account 02 3/4  
3 per Cent. Red. st. 1/2  
4 per Cent. 78 1/4  
3 per Cent. 92 1/4  
India Stock —

A Mail is arrived from Malta and Gibraltar, the former of which places it left on the 30th July, and the latter on the 17th ult. It has brought no later intelligence from Lord Exmouth than that of which our readers are already in possession.

But the letters from Gibraltar are filled with different accounts of the Expedition, and the terror of the Barbarians at the reported approach of the British fleet. One letter mentions, that the British Consul will be exposed on the walls of Algiers, if the town is bombarded.

The letters received this morning in the City from Naples are of a very late date. Mr. Pinckney had delivered his credentials to the Court of Naples, and negotiations were going forward. The letters are filled with the different reports, all however agreeing, that America had demanded an island in the Mediterranean, as a depot for merchandise, and a rendezvous for his fleets.—One letter, more in detail, reports that the Court of Naples, in reply to the American demand for property confiscated during the time of Murat, answered, that if the United States had such a demand, the application ought to have been made to the Allied Powers.

Extract of a Letter from the Agent to Lloyd's, dated Lisbon, Aug. 16.

A French vessel has arrived here, which was boarded on the 9th ult. by a Polacze ship of Cape St. Vincent. It is thought to be one of the Emperor of Morocco's cruizers, though the Frenchmen represent it to be an Algerine.

We received this morning the Paris Papers of Tuesday. The French Admiral at Toulon has written to the Chamber of Commerce at Marseilles, stating, that he has received an account from Algiers of the 27th of July, informing him, that the Mediterranean swarms with piratical vessels, which plunder all ships they meet with, and massacre the crews. He had accordingly sent some ships from Toulon, to cruise for the protection of trade.

A Tunisian Envoy has landed in Italy upon a mission to the Pope from the Emperor of Morocco. This has naturally created a considerable degree of surprise and speculation. Is the Envoy gone to attempt to induce the head of the Catholic Church to interfere for the purpose of preventing the vengeance of the Cross from falling upon the Crescent? Mahometanism lying for protection and sanctuary to the Catholic Church, would be a strange spectacle. The Catholic Church giving sanctuary to Mahometanism, would be as strange.

An earthquake was experienced in the neighbourhood of Vesuvius at four in the afternoon on the 7th ult., which was followed a few moments afterwards by an eruption of the Mountain. The lava followed the traces of former eruptions, and ceased at night without doing any damage. It was on the 13th, at half-past eleven at night, that the earthquake was felt in Scotland.

It is the general opinion of scientific men, that the extraordinary gale of wind from the north on Saturday night last, was occasioned by some dreadful volcanic explosion in the south, which, by the rarefaction of the atmosphere, occasioned the torrest of air to fill up the vacuum. A very short time will prove the truth or falsehood of this supposition. But certainly it was, under all its circumstances of violence, rapidity, and shortness of duration, a most extraordinary phenomenon. The earthquake in Scotland, as our readers know, has been attributed to an explosion of some of the submarine volcanoes in the Northern Seas; and it has been observed, that, in all parts of the earth, volcanic eruptions are become more frequent than heretofore.

The weather at Paris, on Sunday last, seems to have been an increment, in point of moisture, as it was here. There was incessant rain the whole day.

CORN-EXCHANGE, SEPT. 6.—We have had but few arrivals of any grain since Monday, and the weather continuing unfavourable for the progress of the harvest, brought several additional buyers of Wheat this morning; and what sales were effected were at an advance of full 2s. per quarter. Oats were ready sale at Wednesday's prices: Barley was also in request, and is 1s. per quarter dearer than on Monday. In Peas, Beans, and other articles, there is no alteration.

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The Paris papers make a great parade about the introduction of the French Ambassador, the Marquis of Riviere, to the Grand Seignior, boasting of the distinguished reception he met with, and of the high satisfaction expressed by the Sultan upon the re-establishment of the Bourbon Dynasty. They also furnish an account of an audience given by the GRAND VIZIER to the Envoy of Algiers, and of the delivery to the Austrian Legation of some Austrian Slaves, who had been set at liberty by the Day, in pursuance of an order from the Porte. From this it is concluded, that Austria, having thus received satisfaction, will decline taking any part in the measures adopted against the Piratical States.

Great expectation was excited in Paris on the celebration of the fête of St. Louis by a man of the name of GUILLEAUME, who had proposed to fly from the Champ de Mars. Every preparation was made, and he had his wings attached to his back, but, unfortunately, his courage failed, or he found the wings would not answer; and this modern Icarus hid himself from the reproaches and hootings of the populace.

The *Morning Chronicle* says, that there seems to be some object in view in giving insertion in the *Moniteur* to the following article, dated Berlin Aug. 16:—

"We see with great pleasure, that the spirit of hatred which animated us against the French becomes every day weaker. The Prussians are not the natural enemies of the French, and France loves and esteems the Nation. The unjust aggression of the Usurper, the manner in which he treated the Country and our Monarch, and his conduct towards our unfortunate Queen, irritated the Prussians; but, under a legitimate Government, there is a return to good order, and the relations of friendship will be re-established as heretofore."

The same Journal goes on to observe, that the publication of this paragraph in the *Moniteur* will, no doubt, be considered as an indication, that there is a much nearer approximation between the Courts of Paris and Berlin than the mere ordinary relations of friendship, while the following, from another Paris Journal, can only be estimated as an attack upon the Austrian Government; it purports to be dated from Venice, the 23d ult.:

"The garrison of our city, which was only 2000 men, has been increased to 4000. The Austrians keep constantly a battery of four pieces of cannon on the place Saint Marc. The people are in the greatest distress; bread is at eleven sous (French) the pound. The Marine consists only of two frigates, and some small vessels. The arsenal is deserted; the ten ships of the line, which were building, are abandoned; of the 300 workmen who laboured in them there can scarcely now be reckoned 100; commerce is annihilated; except so far as relates to a few English vessels, which bring us colonial produce, we see no other flag. The population of the city is diminished one-third, on the one hand, by the emigration of the principal merchants, who have gone to establish themselves at Trieste, on account of the freedom of the port, and, on the other, by the mortality caused by famine, which has made here and in the vicinity considerable ravages."

There are some additional accounts from the Expedition under Lord Exmouth. To take, or to destroy, all the piratical vessels, is understood to be one of the primary objects of the undertaking.

It is now no longer a matter of doubt, or uncertainty, that the PRINCE REGENT has determined to bring forward the question of a divorce from his wife. Ministers, it is said, owing to a division in the Cabinet on the subject, have resolved to act with perfect neutrality, in their individual capacity as Members of Parliament, and not as the confidential advisers of his Royal Highness.—No mail due.

Yesterday, the Deposits at the *Saving Bank* amounted to £86 16s. 1d. As this Institution is now completely established, it is deemed no longer necessary to make weekly Reports concerning it.

Committed to the County Gaol, on Sunday last, by John N. Humble and Thomas McC. Gwire, Esqrs. Nicholas Roche, charged on oath, before the Most Noble Marquis of Waterford, with having, on the night of Thursday, the 29th day of August last, gone, with several others, to the house of John Ryan, a respectable Farmer, and given him notice to quit his farm, lately taken, or, if not, that they would murder him. Said Roche is also accused, with others, of robbing several houses, and conspiring to murder Capt. Humble, Capt. English, and Mr. Usher.

DEATHS, SEPT. 5.—A most deliberate and wanton murder was, we are informed, committed in the neighbourhood of Clare, in this county, on Wednesday last, we particularly regret to say, by two soldiers of the 12th regiment of foot, stationed in that town. These men, under the command of Lieutenant Grover, had been assisting Mr. Gray, Esq. Officer, in seizing an illicit still, which he safely conveyed to Clare. They, however, found means to remain behind the party, and entering the house of a poor woman, called for some whiskey. The woman said she had none to give them, upon which they declared, that if she did not immediately supply them, they would shoot her; but, observing a young man passing a field, at some distance, they inquired who he was, and being informed that he was the woman's son, they said they would shoot him; whereupon one of them knelt down, and both

look aim and fired. A ball entered the young man's lungs, and he soon after died. The soldiers, it is said, are detained in the guard-room at Clare. We are at a loss to think why they have not yet been committed to the County Jail.—*Mayo Constitution.*

An investigation of the circumstances which produced the surrender of the arms of a serjeant's party of the 68th Light Infantry to the population of Clare Island, in May last, is at present going forward by order of the Commissioners of Excise, before Collector O'Malley, and Acting-Inspector-General O'Donoghue, at Westport. Sir Neal O'Donoghue, Bart. Sir Samuel O'Malley, Bart. and Col. Johnson, are in attendance there since the commencement of the proceedings. It is due to the serjeant to say, that, throughout the whole of the business, there has been no effort made to impeach their well-proved bravery.—*Ibid.*

Daniel Magennis, who audered Captain Butler, for his activity in suppressing illicit stills, was taken in the County Donegal, on Monday night.

Major Muir, 41st regiment, fell from his horse yesterday, in Dame-street, and has received so many fractures, that his life is endangered.

CARER RACES.—We are happy in being able to announce, that this interesting village, and its fertile and beautiful vicinage, is soon likely to become the centre of attraction for all the beauty and fashion of its own and the surrounding counties, as the September Meeting, on the Ballymacuddy Course, is to commence on the 25th inst. Under the auspices of the Noble Proprietor of the soil, and all the resident rank and wealth of the district. The gold cup, given by Lord Caher, is to be run for on the first day of the Meeting, and the other plates, for that day and the remainder of the week, are worthy of the character of the Stewards and the County; the ordinaries and assemblies promise to be equally attractive as heretofore. Happy should we feel, did it often fall to our lot to record such an example as the present; a Nobleman residing continually in the midst of his large possessions, diffusing around him the advantage of a liberal fortune, spent in acts of munificent hospitality and permanent improvement, and inculcating amongst his neighbours habits of industry and peace, as much by the salutary influence of his example, as the well-directed energy of his exertions.

ROBBERY OF SERJEANT JOHNSON.

CORK, SEPT. 7.—Yesterday, Serjeant Johnson left this City, and it was perceived near the village of Glamire, that the trunk which contained his papers and some cash had been taken from the back of the chair, where it had been fastened, and the cords cut in a number of places. We lament this outrage deeply, as it has been committed on an individual, whose estimable qualities of head and heart have made a lasting impression on the Citizens of Cork. There is one circumstance combined with this robbery which gives to the Citizens of Cork an opportunity of at once manifesting their public spirit, and conveying to the learned Serjeant the sentiments of esteem and regard in which they hold his exalted character. The circumstance to which we allude is the loss of the Serjeant's papers, among which were materials for a report on the New City Jail. This monument of profligate extravagance called for the interference of some public-spirited Citizens, who stated to the Serjeant the disgraceful job. It was received with that spirit which ever accompanies the union of virtue and talent. The learned Serjeant collected documents for a report on the subject, which he said he would present to Government. As these materials have been unfortunately lost, we would suggest to the respectable inhabitants to employ two Architects of ability and character to survey the work done, and transmit, as soon as possible, their report, with the sentiments entertained by the Citizens of Serjeant Johnson's eminent services. This suggestion, if acted on, should commence immediately, and a very trifling subscription would accomplish this desirable object. To omit it, must place us very low in the public estimation, as well as in that of the Learned Serjeant.

LIMERICK, SEPT. 7.—In consequence of many outrages in the neighbourhood of Toomavara, County of Tipperary, a meeting of the Magistrates, to the number of 16, assembled there, pursuant to requisition to the Clerk of the Peace, on Thursday last, when it was resolved, that application should be made to the Lord Lieutenant to place the Baronies of Upper and Lower Oranoid, and Ikerrin, under the Insurrection Act.

At the Assizes of Cork, on Wednesday, John Foley was convicted for stealing 169 guineas in gold from the Rev. Boyle Davis; but, through the interference of the prosecutor, he was sentenced only to twelve months' imprisonment.

BIRTHS.—At Ovington, Nottingham, the Lady of John Denison, Esq. of a son.—The Right Hon. Lady Charles Beaumont, of a daughter.—At Ballynure, the Lady of Sir Charles Henry Cowie, of a son.—The Lady of Henry Ellis, Esq. of Wildfield, in the County of Kilkenny, of a son and heir.—In London, the Lady of William Curtis, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.—At the Friends Meeting-House, in Chancery, Robert Taylor, Esq. of Dublin, to Sarah, daughter of the late Joseph Grubb, Esq.—In Cork, Thomas Beaumont, Esq. of Castle Fownden, to Miss Mary Sparre, of that City.—In the same City, Richard Vincent, Esq. to Miss Martha Carey, of Tivoli Gardens, third daughter of the late W. Carey, of Blarney Grove, Esq.—Cornelia Neale, Esq. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Susanna, eldest daughter of John Mansfield, Esq. of Carlisle.

DEATHS.—At Gwynedd, Capt. Robert Balfour, of the Royal Navy, and of the late Admiral Sir John Balfour, Francis Letitia, youngest daughter of George Parnock, Esq.—At Shannon-Grove, County of Limerick, Mrs. Hurst, wife of Edward Hurst, Esq.—At Bally-

gentan, in the same County, William Creed, Esq.—At his house, at Clapton, Charles Hiett Hancock, Esq.—In London, Mr. John Webster, of Cranbourne-street.—M. Therreau, Curate of the Parish of Notre-Dame, Bar-le-Duc, France, died, about three weeks ago, in the Fulgur, in the middle of his sermon.

#### PORT-NEWS—PASSAGE, SEPTEMBER 9.

6th—Freeing and Manly Packet; Jane, Greenly, Apr. coal, a market.  
7th—Admiral, Major, Penryn, Ballast Liberty, Tabl, Plymouth, ditto; Blessing, Allen, Weymouth, ditto; Three Sisters, Killy, Falmouth, ditto; Esther, Jones, Portlith, ditto; Hope, Ranelagh, Portsmouth, ditto; John and Sally, Swetingham, Southampton, Bay, and chalk.  
8th—Serpis, Major, Bristol, baggage; William, Lavrich, Weymouth, Ballast; Aurora, Harby,