

I. FOUCHE, DUKE OF OTRANTO.

We have been favoured with the inspection, in manuscript, of the notice respecting the life of celebrated character, and hasten to gratify readers with some extracts from it.

He was born on the 20th of May, 1763, at Nantes, in the department of the Loire.

He was destined for the naval service, which his father had passed the greater part of his life, and accordingly studied mathematics.

When he was on the point, however, of quitting college, his tutor, M. Durif, represented to his family, that the sea would not agree with his constitution.

He was then sent to the University of Caen, where he connected himself with Condorcet.

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enna, and returned quickly to Paris. The National Guard was disbanded, and the Minister who had presumed to say, that Bonaparte was not necessary, was dismissed.

The Duke was then exiled to Aix, in Provence, but was soon recalled by Bonaparte.

His first interview was not very satisfactory, for the Russian war was as little accordant with the principles of the Minister, as the Spanish one had been.

As a proof that the Duke of Otranto did use that intrepid freedom in disclosing truth to Napoleon, which The Times affects to doubt, in a sort of typographical sneer, by quoting in Italics the words "deserved approbation," which we applied to the eulogy of the German Editor upon that intrepid, we shall extract the following paragraphs from a letter written by the Duke to Bonaparte, just before the disastrous campaign of 1814.

"Sire, when your Majesty was at the highest pitch of glory and of power, I had the courage to tell you the truth, because it was the only thing you wanted.

"I conjure your Majesty not to reject my counsils; they proceed from a heart which has never ceased to be attached to you, even at moments when it could have wished it. I have not the foolish self-love to imagine, that I see better than another; if every one had the same frankness, they would hold to you the same language.

"For the dignity of man, it is afflicting that I shall be the only one who dares to tell you what he thinks. If your Majesty experience new misfortunes, I shall not have to reproach myself with having ceased to tell you the truth.

As the Duke of Otranto had several times repeated, that the manner in which things went on prepared a new succession in France, and the return of Bonaparte, his enemies inferred, from Napoleon landed, that it was he who brought him back; they surrounded the King and obtained

from his Majesty an order to have the Duke conveyed to Lisle, and carried off as a hostage.

When Bonaparte arrived at Paris, he sent for the Duke of Otranto. "They wanted to carry you off," said he, as he approached him, "to hinder you from being useful to your country.

The Duke showed, in their full extent, the dangers of the situation of things. After having received the assurance, that Austria and England secretly approved of Bonaparte's escape, and of his return to France, he accepted the office of Minister of Police.

All the words and all the writings of the Duke inspire the most profound security. As he had never wanted consolation when in disgrace, he had no need of vengeance when in favour.

Every thing proceeded in concert between Bonaparte and his Minister, till the moment when the latter received from Vienna a letter, written by a member of the Congress, who positively declared, that Bonaparte would not be recognized, that all the Powers were unanimous and were preparing to march against him.

This counsel was noble and wise; it would have spared many evils, many ravages, had it been followed with magnanimity. But it wounded the pride of Bonaparte, and excited in his mind suspicions of him who had had the courage to give it.

The events which followed after the battle of Waterloo are too fresh in the recollection of every one to require that they should be now recapitulated; but it should not be forgotten, that the Duke of Otranto displayed at that most critical moment the same firmness, the same prudence, and the same moderation, which marked his conduct in the preceding year.

Before terminating this article, we shall say a few words upon the manner in which the Duke of Otranto passes his time at Dresden.

We will here mention a trait of his domestic life, because nothing is more calculated to make us know the characters of celebrated men.

Some time ago he received from Paris some libels full of insults towards him; he hastily ran through them, making the following reflections: "When one has received many praises one ought to expect to receive much abuse, and often from the same persons.

It is to be remarked, that the Duke of Otranto is not found mingled in the various intrigues which took place during his several administrations. He has served several governments with equal fidelity and success, but he has never been their confidant.

The concluding paragraph expresses, with no inconsiderable candour, the conduct pursued by the Duke of Otranto during the Revolution, and the motives for that conduct which he adopted after the restoration of Louis XVIII. Written, as

these memoirs have been, under the eye of the Duke himself, we may consider the following lines to contain his sentiments, and as such they at least have the merit of sincerity.

In our estimation, a Sovereign may safely confide in the fidelity of a man, who has the frankness to say, "I have long been occupied in shutting you out from the Throne—the passage to which perhaps would never have been thrown open to you, had the man to whom I acted as Minister conducted himself with greater prudence. But since Providence has placed you there, and that you are of opinion, that I can aid you better than any other person, to accomplish its destinies, and to be servicable to my country, I obey the call of duty. I devote to you all my zeal, and all my experience, whatever may be the consequences to myself."

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

The Courier asks, how Sinecures could be legitimately seized? To this we answer, that there never was an idea of seizing them. It is one thing to revoke a grant, and another to subject it to the same contribution which every other specie of property is doomed to suffer.

In fact, the Parliament claim and enjoy the right of making the People contribute in every possible way towards the wants of the state; and it is by a criminal neglect of their duty, that they have not hitherto made this numerous class of the community, the Sinecurists, pay their just proportion towards the necessities of the Government.

Let it be remembered, that when these enormous Sinecures were first granted, we mean the Sinecures arising from a per centage on expenditure, it was not contemplated, that the fees would amount to hundreds of millions. The grievance has grown out of the magnitude of our expenditure—and the enormity of the sums received in consequence of the want of precaution in Parliament in not exempting all issues above the sum originally expended, when the grants were made from the per centage. It never was in the contemplation of the crown, that an individual should have 30 or 40,000 per annum, for doing nothing.

The ministerial writers seem to consider it a summary and conclusive answer to every argument respecting the reduction of useless places, and the taxing of sinecures, that members of the Opposition, as well as of the Government, possess inordinate grants. That may be argument to the individuals who hold them, but is it a satisfactory answer to the Country? We are not the apologists of corruption in any quarter; and it is no reason against retrenchment, that there has been extravagance in former administrations.

The question is, what is proper for our present condition? Is it fit that, in the moment of our difficulty, we should shut our eyes to the lavish waste of our means, which was disregarded in the days of our prosperity—or that we should do like private spendthrifts when they come to want—look into our affairs, and see what article of profusion we can retrench—what burden we can throw off—and how we may every way curtail our expenditure. This is all that the prudent and all the honest part of the Public will say on the subject—for they will argue, that to deal fairly by their creditors, they must strain every nerve, and part with every superfluity, before they shall be brought to the extremity of compounding with the fundholders.

But, says The Courier—"we grant that, when the Sinecurist dies, then it may be proper to regulate or abolish the place altogether." We desire to try his patrons by this test. Have they taken advantage of death to relieve the Public? A striking instance to the contrary has occurred since the alarm of the deficiency of our revenue has arisen. By the death of a Noble Lord, a great sinecure in Scotland became vacant; and instead of abolishing, or to use the precious qualification of the writer in The Courier, of regulating it, it has been given to one of their devoted adherents, a lawyer, under the very singular pretext, that he was found to be totally disqualified for the duties of the situation which he held before—that is, the Public were saddled with the continuance of the expensive abuse, on account of the incapacity for official employment of the person to whom it was given! The secret history of this appointment, and the subsequent jobs to which it has led, would be curious if we could lay them before our readers. They would serve to show the tyranny that some of the noblest families in the kingdom exercise over Ministers in return for the servility with which they abet them in their political systems—and they would also prove, that there is no chance of getting rid of these sinecures even by death, except by the strong and united remonstrances of public bodies in every part of the kingdom. It ought also to be known and guarded against, that in every part of the kingdom, there are high and opulent persons whose interest it is to prevent such remonstrances from being made, and who will, therefore, to their utmost, discountenance all public meetings that may lead to that end.

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EXTENSIVE CORN STORES, MALT-HOUSE, &c.

TO BE LET, by H. and W. HUNT & Co. their large CORN-STORE and MALT-HOUSE at FERRYBANK, near their BACON-YARD at the Warren-Side, with INTEREST in these Concerns will be SOLD. Waterford, Sept. 10, 1816.

FIM & PENROSE NEVINS OFFER FOR SALE,

- 20 Pipes Spanish Red Wine, 30 Panchoons Jamaica Rum, 30 Panchoons Old Cork Whiskey, 30 Pipes Chiles, 20 Hogsheds Vinegar, 5 Tierces of Saeed and Bitter Almonds, 15 Tons Tallow, 20 Tons New Oak Bark, 800 French Burr Stones, One Hundred Thousand Prime Philadelphia and New York Barrel and Hogshuld Staves, which they will dispose of on moderate Terms. Waterford, August 24, 1816.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the time limited by the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council, of the thirtieth day of April last, for sending the Expiration out of Ireland, or carrying outwards, Gunpowder or Salt-Petre, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition, has expired: And whereas it is judged expedient that the said Prohibition, so far as applies to the Countries hereinafter named, should be renewed and continued for some time longer:

Now, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, do hereby order, require, prohibit, and command, that no Person or Persons whatsoever (except the Master-General of the Ordnance for his Majesty's service), do at any time between the first day of August, and the thirtieth day of February next, presume to transport any Gunpowder or Salt-Petre, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition, in any Part or Place on the Coast of Africa, or in the West Indies, or on any part of the Continent of America, (except to a Port or Place, or Ports or Places, in his Majesty's Territories or Possessions in the Continent of North America, or in the Territories of the United States of America,) or do transport any Gunpowder or Salt-Petre, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition, or board any Ship or Vessel, in order to transporting the same into any Part or Place on the Coast of Africa, or in the West Indies, or on the Continent of America (except as above excepted), without leave or permission in that behalf first obtained from the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors, or a Privy Council of Ireland, upon pain of imprisonment and suffering the respective Forfeitures and Penalties, imposed by an Act passed in Great Britain in the thirty-third year of his Majesty's said Majesty, entitled, "An Act to enable his Majesty to ratify the Expatriation of Naval Stores, and to ratify the Expatriation of Salt-Petre, Arsenic, and Ammunition, when prohibited by Proclamation or Order in Council."

And the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs are to give the necessary Orders herein, as to their duty respectively appertaining.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 27th day of August, 1816.

WALTER, CHANCELLOR, SHERIFF, W. POWELL, G. HENWELL, W. M. V. FITZGERALD, ROBERT PELL, God save the King.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—SEPT. 11.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Quantity, and Unit. Includes entries for Butter, Tallow, and various oils.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT THE STORES OF THOMAS NEVINS, AT FERRYBANK,

ON SATURDAY, THE 14TH INST. AT 12 O'CLOCK, About Sixty Hundred of Red and White DEAL BOARDS, from 8 to 14 feet long, Two Hundred Tons of Spruce and Drift TIMBER, And some Lots of old LUMBER, SLATES, and LEAD.

THE BRILLIANT PORTABLE BLACKING.

THIS BLACKING requires only to be tried to prove its superiority for Brillianting of Polish, Perfection in Blackness, and its softening quality for the Leather; and is with confidence presented to the Public, as meriting in the highest degree the above Character, though but Half the Price of that imported from England in Jars.

JOHN GREENLY, NEWRY: Sold also by the following respectable Persons, many of whom, being Boot-makers of the first note, not only use it for finishing their Work, but recommend it to their Customers as a superior Article, viz. Liverpool—Messrs. Grady and Moss, Bootmakers to the Duke of Gloucester.

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Attorney making, if need be, an arrangement in that respect with the ecclesiastical superiors of the Abbé Vinson; and further, he commends him to the charity of the many, that to defend the unwarrantable claims of a few. If we direct it of ornament, and treat it as a question of simple policy, it would be more consistent with our character as a free People, to sustain the popular side, than that of despotism. Whoever possesses a little share of foresight would not hesitate a moment as to the part he should advise our Government to take. Every sign announces the ultimate triumph of liberal principles, as well as the total defeat of that iniquitous policy, which would carry Europe back to a period, when the great body of its inhabitants were the slaves and the victims of the most rapacious and insolent despotism. There would be no safety for any Government, which should stand forward in the approaching struggle, and become the champion of ultra-royalism. It is, therefore, with the deepest alarm, that we perceive a party in this Country support pretensions that are held in detestation by every intelligent man throughout Europe. This support has already rendered our name as unpopular as it was previously held in estimation.

The Company's ship Metcalfe is arrived off Hastings, having left the under-mentioned places at or about the following periods:—Fort St. George, the 23d August, 1815; Bengal, 2d March, 1816; Banda, 1st April; and St. Helena, 8th July. The Ship Astell was in lat. 7. 13. N. and long. 20. 02 W. at noon, the 12th July last; all well.

The Henderson, Steele, belonging to Worthington, homeward bound from Miramichi, was put into Whitehaven on Saturday morning, after a most difficult passage, and after having been abandoned by the crew three different times, water-logged during the greater part of the passage, and frequently in imminent danger of foundering. Their reaching this port without any fatal accident, appears to have been a singular preservation. The last night of their being at sea (Friday last) was, probably, the most tempestuous one ever experienced at this season, and the exhausted state of the crew, together with the condition of the ship, rendered their situation, altogether, the most hopeless that can be imagined.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—On the 5th, Colonel Henry Herbert, and his daughter Miss Elizabeth Herbert, attended at this office, in consequence of a robbery effected in a very singular manner. The Colonel stated, that a few days back, he made preparation for going to France, and obtained passports for himself, Miss Elizabeth, and his son, Captain Herbert, from the French Ambassador, which, with a quantity of Bank-notes, and other valuables, were deposited in a small box about the size of a tea caddy; a hackney coach was called to convey these articles, and other luggage, from the Colonel's house, in Smith-street, Westminster, to meet one of the Green wich coaches at the foot of Westminster Bridge. The luggage was all taken out, as it was thought, in the presence of the Captain, the servant maid, and others of the family, and set down in Magpye Passage, and the coach discharged. The Green wich stage came up, and the luggage was put into it, with the family, but to their utter astonishment, at the end of the stage, when the luggage was to be again removed, the small box, containing all the treasure, was missing; inquiry was instantly made of the coachman, and other persons, but no one could give any account of it, and it was concluded it must have been left in the hackney coach; consequently, the family were under the necessity of returning to town, and information was given at this office. The number of the hackney coach being known, one of the officers gave notice to other coachmen on the stand where the driver of this coach generally is to be found, and yesterday he came forward voluntarily, declaring that all the luggage was taken out of his coach in the presence of all the family.

Colonel Herbert expressed his satisfaction at this conduct of the coachman, conceiving it that of an honest man, but he wished that all the persons concerned in the case might be brought forward and examined before the Magistrate, it being a mysterious case.

Mr. Fielding said, undoubtedly they must be summoned. He was, like the Colonel, perfectly satisfied with respect to the coachman's honesty, and he directed the Clerk to write a letter to the Secretary of the French Ambassador, for other passports, to enable them to proceed on their journey.

Here the case at present has terminated.

FLAGRANT ATTEMPT TO CORRUPT SERJEANT RUNNINGTON.

Monday being the annual licensing day of the Inns and public houses within the limits of Brighton parish, the sitting of Magistrates at the Town Hall, where Mr. Serjeant Runnington presided, exhibited a scene of no ordinary bustle.

One case, in the application for a new license for a house on the West Cliff, deserves to be particularly mentioned. On the petition being presented for the license in question, Mr. Serjeant Runnington observed, that the applicant had called at his house some weeks before, upon professional business, and had given him a retainer.—He then took the opportunity of informing the Serjeant, that he had built some new premises on the West Cliff, for which he intended to apply to the Bench for a license as an Inn, and intimated that he would not mind thirty or forty pounds, if the Serjeant would become his friend, and assist him in obtaining the license. The Serjeant, indignant at what he heard, was at first on the point

of ordering him out of his house, but reflecting that ignorance, without an intention to act corruptly, might have influenced him, he altered his first intention, and exposed the iniquity and baseness of the attempt. The person then attempted to palliate his misconduct by saying, that he understood Magistrates were subject to some expense in granting new licenses, which had induced him solely to make the offer. In this particular he was speedily undeceived, and dismissed with such a reprimand as it was expected he never would forget. The reverse, however, turned out to be the case, for the Learned Serjeant stated, that on Saturday last this man had had the audacity to leave a letter at his house, enclosing a bill or check on a banking-house in London for £50, in the hope still of biasing him from the principles of his duty. The letter and the enclosure were read, accompanied by the strongest expressions of just and indignant reprobation. The Serjeant concluded with desiring his clerk to take care of the letter and bill, until they could be put into the hands of the Attorney-General, when a prosecution would immediately commence against the offending party. The hall was crowded in all parts. Other applications for new licenses were made, but all rejected, Mr. Serjeant Runnington being of opinion, that an increase of public-houses, in a town like Brighton, where there were already too many, was an increase of public evil.

THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT OFFICIAL DOCUMENT, by command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on behalf of his Majesty, is now issuing from the War-Office, dated July 29, 1816, and signed Lord Palmerston:

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

CIRCULAR.

"In regard to the issuing of Marching Money, Out Pension, Family Allowance, and Passage Money, for Soldiers of the Line, discharged in consequence of reduction, of wounds or infirmities, or of having completed their respective periods of service:

"Marching Money and Out Pension.—Non-commissioned Officers and Men, who shall be discharged in Great Britain, and not recommended for the Chelsea Pension, are to receive from the regimental Paymaster Marching Money at 1s. 6d. a day, beyond the dates of discharge, according to the distance they shall have to travel by land, to the place where they were originally enlisted, reckoning ten miles a day, without halting days. If discharged abroad, the Marching Money is to be calculated from the place of their landing in this country.

"Soldiers who have volunteered from the Army of Reserve or Militia, into the Line, are to receive Marching Money to the places of their enlistment into either of those services. Non-commissioned Officers and Men, if recommended for the Out Pension at Chelsea, are to receive an advance of money sufficient to bring them to London; and, if they are admitted on the Pension List, the Paymaster of Detachments at Chelsea is to issue to them the difference between the daily rate of their Out-Pension and the Marching Money from Chelsea to their places of enlistment; and, if rejected by the Chelsea Board, the Paymaster of Detachments is also to issue to the said Men the said allowance for Marching Money.

"Soldiers discharged from Veteran Battalions, or Garrison Companies, are to receive Marching Money to the places at which they resided when so called upon, if they were Out-Pensioners when they were called upon for service.

"Family Allowance.—An Allowance is to be granted to the Families of Men present with the Battalion when discharged, whether recommended to the Chelsea Pension or not, at the rate of 3d. a mile each day for the Wives, and 1d. for each Child, for the distance to be travelled by them by land to their homes; and further, if the Men have to appear before the Board at Chelsea, and their Families accompany them, the Allowance is also to be paid for the distance to that place, and the remaining proportion of the Allowance, calculated to the place to which the Men are to receive Marching Money, will be issued upon their leaving Chelsea, by the Paymaster of Detachments. In case of Men and their Families proceeding from England to Ireland, the above Allowances, in the first instance, are to be issued only for the distance to Bristol or Liverpool, and the remainder of the money to carry them to their houses, on their arrival at Waterford, Dublin, or Cork. When proceeding from Scotland to Ireland, the Allowances are to be issued at Portpatrick in the first instance, and the remainder by the District Paymaster at Belfast. Discharged Soldiers and Families proceeding through Edinburgh or Glasgow, if sent by water to either of these places, to be settled by the proper Paymaster either in Edinburgh or Glasgow. In all cases in which the Men or their Families can proceed partly by sea, they are to be sent by that conveyance; if proceeding from England to Ireland, they are to be provided with free passages, in vessels for conveying soldiers. Men proceeding from Liverpool to Ireland, or from Bristol to Ireland, are to be allowed Subsistence Money, at the rate of 1s. per day, until they can be provided with a passage, and a further allowance of three days subsistence each, at the like rate, to be issued to the Men, to enable them to supply themselves with provision whilst on their passage. Men discharged in Scotland, and proceeding to Ireland, Passage Money from Portpatrick to the Dischargee (or to Belfast) is to be allowed at the rate of 1s. 6d. per day, until they reach the place to which they are to be settled by the proper Paymaster.

It may therefore be inferred, that the present Wheat Crop has sustained very great and irreparable injury, and cannot but turn out very deficient. The injury to Oats and Barley stands in no proportion to that of Wheat; and Potatoes are expected to be abundant. There is no Barley for sale here.

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It may therefore be inferred, that the present Wheat Crop has sustained very great and irreparable injury, and cannot but turn out very deficient. The injury to Oats and Barley stands in no proportion to that of Wheat; and Potatoes are expected to be abundant. There is no Barley for sale here.

ARRIVALS, AUG. 30.—Harvest-reaping has commenced in Connought. Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Roscommon, had a considerable number of men employed on Monday last; they cut down a large field of Oats—as fine a crop as could be wished for. The corn, a beautiful grain, is offered for sale in our market.—Athlone Herald.

LIMAVICK, SEPT. 4.—Monday last, 2 car-loads of excellent Potatoe Oats, grown on the lands of Cappamore, were brought to our market, and purchased at 11s. a stone. We hear that in some parts of this county several fields of Oats were cut down last week. Since Thursday, different crops of Barley near this city have also been cut, but the rains of Monday and yesterday retard their being saved. From all quarters we find, that though there is a partial blight amongst the Wheat, and a vast quantity of it milled from the continued wet, yet that other descriptions of corn will make a good return to the landholder in quantity and quality.

SENBURVILLE, (QUEEN'S CO.) SEPT. 3.—The Wheat Harvest is in a most deplorable condition; it is either lodged or mildewed in almost every farm. From repeated trials, I have not been able to procure more than five or six sound grains from an ear of corn. In this County, I look upon it that there will be a falling off in the average crop of one-half. I hope I may be mistaken, but I cannot conceal my apprehensions.

GALWAY, SEPT. 3.—The shocking weather that we have had since Saturday has removed the hopes we had begun to entertain of the harvest in this part of the country. I have ridden from Ballinasloe to Gort, through Lougrea, which you know is the best of the County. The crops are only on the turn to yellow, and I apprehend, that the rain, which we have had so uninterruptedly, will lodge or mildew the Wheat. The arable ground about this town in general is not a criterion by which we can judge the state of the County, but from the inspection I have been enabled to bestow upon it, I apprehend that we shall have a scarce winter.

DERRY, SEPT. 2.—The hopes which the recent weather gave rise to are, I am sorry to say, all blasted. We shall have nothing, I am afraid, but Oats and Potatoes, and neither good. God help us! God pay the Landlord and the Proctor!

ANTRIM, SEPT. 4.—The Wheat, though considerably injured by blight of an unusual kind, supposed to be produced by lightning, on or about the 20th of July last, still promises fair for a good average crop. It is as free as usual either from smut or mildew, but, upon close examination, it has been found, that a number of grains on each head have had their fructification either partially or altogether destroyed, and putting on a yellowish brown appearance. Some of these heads are tolerably well filled, whilst others of them are entirely shrivelled up and decayed. This crop will be about a month later than last year, and if the weather continues dry (it is now glowing weather, though very cold for the season), the farmers' hopes bid fair to be realised. Barley is about a fair average crop; with this drawback, that it is fully a month later than that of last year, which, however, it ought to be held in recollection, was an unusually forward season.—Oats, in the district of country to which these observations apply, promised very badly about a month ago, but are considerably improved within that period—they are still a good deal below an average crop, though mending on the low grounds rapidly. On mountain farms, very little of this crop is yet out of the shot blade, and in a place, within our view, it is beginning to change colour. It may be remarked of this crop, in general, that it will probably be more affected by the state of the weather than any of the others; it is just now in that undecided state, that a fine dry harvest time might give it a tolerably abundant crop; if it proves wet and stormy, it will be lamentably defective, both in quantity and quality. Beans, owing to the long continuance of wet, are gone entirely to stalks, and may be considered as having completely failed. Early Meadows, though very short of their usual quantities, have been in general pretty well saved; the late ones are likely to be more productive. Large quantities of Hay were sowed last spring in the counties of Down and Antrim, and look remarkably well.—The potatoe crop (the poor man's bread and butter), in general, appears to have been sown in a very early and tolerably well in the ground, and though the late growths are gone for too much to stalks, there is every appearance of this most important crop being abundant.

THE HARVEST IN IRELAND.

Wheat has been cut down, and thrown to the

The London Papers of Sunday had not arrived when we went to Press.

CORK, SEPT. 11.—On Saturday night last, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a gang of ruffians came to the wicket gate at the entrance of the yard in front of Mr. Hutchinson's mills, at Suirville, within a quarter of a mile of this town, and attempted to force it open. Mr. Hutchinson's demanding to know what was wanted, they said they must have his arms, which if not immediately delivered, they would force the gate and house, shoot the proprietor, and take the arms. Mr. Hutchinson replied, that as such was their errand, they had better first break open the gate, and he should then see what further progress they should be able to make, as he was determined they should not take his arms but with his life. They immediately fired at the gate, which they perforated with balls—but as Mr. Hutchinson stood at one side, he sustained no injury. On preparing to return the fire of the assailants, he saw them make off. Such was the result of a determined spirit, worthy of unqualified praise. This example, if followed by others, would soon render abortive the plans of nightly marauders.—Advertiser.

Yesterday 10 barrels of beer were sold at a corn-store in this town, the produce of four stone of seed sown last season at the same store.—Ibid.

CORK, SEPT. 10.—The Portmanau which we stated in our last to have been stolen from behind Mr. Serjeant Johnson's carriage, it now appears, fell off in consequence of not having been sufficiently fastened, and was found by a person who restored it and received the reward offered.

Yesterday evening a melancholy accident happened between the New Wall and Black Rock, in our River. As the Steam-boat was on its way to Cove, a person of the name of Kelly, a Tide Waiter, was thrown overboard by the flapping of the sail, and, though every exertion was made, and the Steam-boat stopp, he was unfortunately drowned.

A detachment, consisting of 200 men and 11 officers of the 8th regiment, are to proceed from Cork to Cove on the 13th instant, to relieve the 2d Garrison Battalion, who are ordered here for the purpose of being disbanded. The 30th regiment, are to leave Limerick on the 11th and 12th instant, to be cantoned at Bere Island, Bantry, Weddy Island, Skibbereen, Mill-street, Clonahilly, Ross Castle, Castle Island, Dingle, and Trillick, where head-quarters are to be. The 58th regiment will march from Birr, &c. on the 12th, 13th, and 14th instant, and will arrive in Fermoy on the 16th, 17th, and 18th instant.