

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES. Today commenced the trials of the numerous prisoners confined in this goal, and presented at the instance of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, for forging Bank-notes, and for uttering notes purporting to be of the Bank of England, knowing them to be forged, or having them in their possession with the guilty knowledge of their being forged, or without lawful excuse.

John Neild, Thomas Kershaw, Sarah Betley, Ann Cross, Mary Bridge, Sarah Hassal, Barney Crumney, Henry Couliffe, Michael McQuade, John Taylor, and Thomas Bratt, were severally arraigned on the three separate charges implied in the breach of the statute of the 46th of the King, enacted against forging Bank-notes, and against uttering forged Bank-notes, knowing them to be so; but were advised that, upon confessing the count of the indictment that charged the guilty possession, which was merely a transmittable offence, the prosecution for the other offences, which were capital felonies, would be abandoned. Five of the prisoners accordingly, accused of uttering forged Bank-notes, with the knowledge of their being forged, pleaded guilty to the charge of possessing them with the culpable knowledge of their being forged; and there being no evidence adduced against them for the higher offence, the prosecution against them was abandoned. These five were Neild, Kershaw, Hassal, Bridge, and Taylor; the rest pleaded not guilty. Other prisoners were then arraigned for similar felonies, to whom no such option was offered, or by whom it could not have been accepted. These were Peter Montgomery, alias Hulme, James Hughes, James Maclean Boyd, and Mary Smith, accused of uttering, and James Quinn, Sarah Gordon, and Benjamin Oliver, charged with possessing forged Bank of England notes, with the circumstances of guilt specified in the statute.

The first trial that came on was that of Peter Montgomery, alias Hulme, alias Hughes, indicted on the charge of having uttered to James Platt, of Manchester, four forged Bank of England Notes, knowing them to be so, on the 6th of October, 1812. Mr. Raine conducted the prosecution as Counsel on behalf of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. That body, he said, owed it to themselves, to the Public, and particularly to the Poor, to put an end to that species of traffic, which, in a country like this, where so much depends on mutual confidence, is so destructive of all credit and security. This end could be accomplished in no other manner than by arresting the whole sale dealer in such an iniquitous trade, and bringing him to condign punishment as an example to petty offenders, who would otherwise be tempted to justify without industry, and obtain the rewards of wealth without danger. The Prisoner at the bar was such a character as deserved to be held up in this light, and to be punished for the magnitude of his doings in fraud and iniquity. The felony for which he was now tried, happened so long ago as 1812; but of course this did not render its evidence less distinct, or diminish the motives for its prosecution. The reason would appear on the trial why it was put off so long. The offence itself was one for which no excuse could be pleaded or justification offered. The person who undertakes to circulate forged Bank-notes, is equally guilty with the fabricator of them, because, without the assistance of the former, the circulation of the latter would be lost. In these instances the Prisoner was carrying on an extensive business; but, like most persons engaged in such nefarious transactions, he was only to be detected by an accomplice, or by one who, being really engaged in the cause of justice, pretended to be an accomplice, for the purpose of procuring evidence for his conviction, or arranging the plan for his apprehension. A person of the name of Platt was here the instrument of public justice; he had been acquainted with the Prisoner and several other persons engaged in circulating forged notes of the same kind in which he dealt, and having informed the Solicitor for the Bank of England of the circumstances that came to his knowledge, he was directed to act under Nadin, the principal police officer at Manchester. He did so, and the events fell out which would be detailed in the evidence. In the mean time, the Prisoner at the bar had been advertised of his danger, and fled; he was entirely lost sight of in 1812 till the present year, when Nadin recognized him in Lancaster goal, committed for a different offence, and going under a different name. Platt was not an accomplice; but though he had been one, and through his testimony would, in consequence, require to be received with caution, still there was evidence sufficient to convict the Prisoner, without relying any reliance upon the evidence he had, except when contradicted by Nadin, who saw and heard enough for the objects of the present prosecution.

James Platt deposed, that he was employed as a silk weaver; that he was in 1812 a warehouseman in Manchester, and that he knew the Prisoner in 1811. He was directed by the Solicitor of the Bank of England, in consequence of information that he communicated to that quarter, to see the Prisoner under the directions of Nadin. He saw the Prisoner on the 26th of September, when he asked him how he was, and if he was at home; and when he saw him, he was at the Star Inn a little before the arrival of the Prisoner, and placed himself behind a window-curtain, in which Platt cut a hole with his pen-knife, that Nadin might, without being perceived, see all that passed between him and the Prisoner. The Prisoner came in about ten minutes after this concealment of Nadin; and being asked by the witness if he brought those (meaning forged notes) he answered he had, and produced them on the table. Witness counted them, and gave for the four £2 forged notes, three £1 notes, and a £2 note of the Bank of England, which was at the rate of twelve shillings a pound, leaving a balance in favour of witness of four shillings, which the Prisoner could not advance for want of change. Witness gave to Nadin the notes next morning.

Being questioned by the Prisoner, if he understood that he was merely the agent for others in procuring him the notes? the witness answered, he did not believe so, and was not aware of any such thing at the time. He bought the notes from the Prisoner as from himself, and not belonging to others; nor did he know the person from whom the Prisoner received them. Joseph Nadin is the principal Police Officer at Manchester. He corroborated the foregoing statement. He heard the Prisoner say he had only six left, and that they were scarce and difficult to get, but that he expected soon to receive some little ones (meaning one-pounds), and that Platt should be then supplied. Being shown the notes, he declared them to be the same he received from Platt, as being bought from the Prisoner. He could not apprehend the Prisoner at the time, because he had got notice of the search making for him, and escaped while he (the witness) was delaying till he could obtain the means of conviction against similar offenders. Saw him for the first time after this transaction on the 15th of May this year, in Lancaster Castle, confined for another offence. John Lees was one of the Inspectors of Bank-notes of the Bank, and having examined the four notes received from the Prisoner, declared the whole to be forgeries, being neither struck with a Bank plate, nor consisting of Bank paper, nor having the Bank water-mark, nor the signature of the clerk who purporting to sign them. The signatures were all written in the same hand-writing, though purporting to be different names, two being signed J. Butler, one J. White, and another J. Thomson.

The Judge, having inspected them, declared they were so well executed that they would have deceived most people. The Prisoner made no defence by Counsel; and what he said for himself went to the confession of his being an agent, but of his not selling the notes to Platt for his own profit—the only consideration he got being a glass of gin, for which it would be very hard to hang a man. James M'Al, an Boyd was charged with having disposed of and put away to John Ireland, at Liverpool, on the 26th of July, 1816, six forged notes, purporting to be notes of the Bank of England, for the payment of £1 each, knowing the same to be forged; also with having in his possession, without lawful excuse, ten other forged notes, purporting to be Bank of England notes, for the payment of £1 each, knowing the same to be forged. The learned Counsel for the prosecution declared this to be a case similar to that of the last Prisoner, but more aggravated. They were both wholesale dealers in forgeries, but the Prisoner at the bar was the ablest trader, and had the more extensive business. His guilt was to be proved in the same manner, by a witness employed to promote the ends of public justice, by detecting his iniquity while he was believed to be an accomplice in it by the person whose practices he was bringing to light. The Prisoner was extremely cautious, but could not avoid the trap laid for him. He was deeply skilled in the mysteries of his trade, and aware of its dangers; but his knowledge availed him nothing, and his sagacity, like crooked policy in general, defeated itself. John Ireland deposed, that he was employed by Millar, the principal Police Officer of Liverpool, to detect forgers, or utterers of forged notes. He remembered in July last receiving information, that a person was coming from Manchester to Liverpool with a quantity of sermons to circulate (meaning by that rant phrase forged notes); received this notice from David Cuseck, who is in the calendar of the present Assizes, and communicated the circumstance to Millar, on Thursday, the 26th of July. Millar then gave witness seven one-pound Bank-notes, the numbers, dates, and signatures of which he had previously taken down, for the purpose of burying with them a quantity of the bad notes, brought by the man from Manchester, to whom Cuseck was to introduce him. On Friday he heard the man had arrived the evening before, and saw Millar in consequence of this information. Millar again examined the notes he had marked, and gave witness two half-crown pieces, one of which he

agreed to call at his house, which he did on the 6th of October, having previously called and found him out. On the 6th, the Prisoner agreed to bring the witness four £2 Bank of England notes to the witness's warehouse, Mark-street, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, of which the witness informed Nadin by a letter, who placed himself in the Swan Inn, opposite the warehouse. The Prisoner did not come at that time, and Platt repeated his visit to his house in Salford, where he saw him, received his promise for breaking his appointment, and his promise of a meeting in the evening at seven o'clock. Of all this Platt informed Nadin, who met him at the Star Inn a little before the arrival of the Prisoner, and placed himself behind a window-curtain, in which Platt cut a hole with his pen-knife, that Nadin might, without being perceived, see all that passed between him and the Prisoner. The Prisoner came in about ten minutes after this concealment of Nadin; and being asked by the witness if he brought those (meaning forged notes) he answered he had, and produced them on the table. Witness counted them, and gave for the four £2 forged notes, three £1 notes, and a £2 note of the Bank of England, which was at the rate of twelve shillings a pound, leaving a balance in favour of witness of four shillings, which the Prisoner could not advance for want of change. Witness gave to Nadin the notes next morning.

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likewise marked. The witness then went to the Chorley Tavern, Button-street, Millar agreeing to station himself in the Ship Tavern opposite. When witness arrived at the Chorley Tavern, he was shown into a parlour, where he found the Prisoner Boyd, a man called Lee, and Cuseck. The last said to witness, "this is my friend," pointing to the Prisoner, "of whom I have been speaking to you." Witness told Cuseck he would be as good as his word, and would fulfil a promise he had made to him, by giving him a pound note to purchase an assortment of bad eighteen-penny pieces from Boyd, the Prisoner. He accordingly gave him the pound note, which was one of those marked by Millar, and received from him. Witness then asked the Prisoner what kind of stuff he had got, and Prisoner answered he had both hard and soft. Witness then asked him what quantity, and Prisoner replied by asking how much he meant to trade with him (meaning to lay out with him, in purchasing). Witness told him about five pounds, and asked the price of his sermons. Prisoner answered 12s. each. Witness then asked how Prisoner sold his three-half-crowns (a cant phrase for 3s. tokens), and was answered 17s. a dozen; the price of his 18d. pieces, or small chatts, was 9s. a dozen. After this, witness said we may as well be trading and get it over, and offered to buy five pounds worth of sermons and b-b-chatts. Took six sermons for £3 12s. and the remainder of the balance of £5 in base coin. Witness desired Lee and Cuseck to go out and light their pipes, as he made a point of never doing business in the presence of a third person—a maxim in the property of which Cuseck agreed, and left them immediately. Witness then gave the five Bank-notes he had of Millar to Prisoner, and received in return for them and the two half-crowns, six forged notes, two dozen of three half-crowns, and one dozen 18d. pieces. The six forged notes were taken from a memorandum book; and Prisoner, before he delivered them to witness, kissed them, wishing him luck of them, as it was a first transaction; he likewise kissed the notes he received from witness. The companions of Prisoner were then called in. Witness asked the Prisoner where he got the goods from (meaning the forged notes), and he said from Birmingham, where, if he would accompany him and swim 10, 20, or £30, it would do him good. The Prisoner then agreed to go to another public-house, as the business was done; to Hayes's, in Lee-street, of which witness had been speaking. Witness directed Cuseck and Lee there, and then took Prisoner, with a promise of good gin, to the shop where he was apprehended by Millar, with the notes upon him. Witness marked these he received from Boyd.

John Millar, the Police Officer of Liverpool, corroborated the foregoing evidence, saying, he employed Ireland to detect forgeries and embezzlers. He identified the notes which he gave to Ireland, and which were found upon the Prisoner, as well as those that Ireland received from the Prisoner, and those that he had on his person when apprehended. He found in the pockets of the Prisoner, eighty half-three-penny tokens, and sixteen half-eight-penny pieces, all new, and wrapped up so as to prevent their friction against each other. John Lees, the Bank Inspector, declared the notes in question forgeries, being neither with a Bank plate, nor of Bank paper, nor with a Bank water-mark, nor a true signature. The clerk's name on one of them was Froggett, who had been dead before the date of the note on which his signature purporting to appear. The Judge summed up the evidence, and the Jury immediately returned a verdict of Guilty.

Mary Sutcliffe was charged with having uttered to William Stockwell, at Rochdale, on the 27th of April last, a forged bank-note, knowing the same to be forged. Thus, the learned Counsel stated, was a different case from the two last, as there was here no sale of the forgery, but an attempt to pass it off for its full nominal value. Still the Prisoner was nearly as guilty as those against whom a verdict had just been given, as, like them, she was a wholesale dealer in the nefarious trade of circulating this base paper, and defrauding the Public. When her house was searched, there were found in a chest of drawers belonging to her, nearly £100 of forged notes, namely, sixty £1 Bank of England notes, and ninety-five £1 notes, all forgeries. The Constable who took the Prisoner into custody, the Prosecutor, and several other witnesses, were called on the part of the prosecution, and the fact of finding these forged notes in the chest of drawers mentioned was fully established; but as Quinn, a notorious utterer, was residing in her house at the time, and as he was in part owner of the drawers, having paid a part of their price to the constable here, they could not, in the opinion of the Jury, be traced to her exclusive possession, and she was accordingly acquitted, as, without proving her guilty possession of this store, the knowledge of a forgery with respect to the one that she uttered could not be established. The trial of Quinn was put off, owing to the absence of one of his witnesses.

The following is a list of persons of all ranks who were collected at Leam, on Thursday, to see the contest between the English and Scotch youth and a celebrated wild beast. The pits, windows, and roofs of houses, and the decks and rigging of the vessel, were crowded with spectators, and the water from the harbour, to near the Martello Tower, was covered with boats, filled with ladies and gentlemen. The exhibition commenced a little before two o'clock,

and lasted till half-past three; and the spectators performed his various feats with the greatest facility, and with the most universal applause. He paddled his canoe from the inner harbour, round the Martello tower, and back, in six minutes, and against a whole boat, with six stout rowers, and evidently showed his ability to outstrip his competitors, by the advantage he frequently gained, and which he redeemed as often as he lost. When at a considerable distance from the boat, he threw one of his darts, and struck the bull's head, the beacon with the greatest certainty. After a sailing match, he continued to play in the harbour for an hour, throwing his darts with great dexterity, and occasionally diving under water, head down and feet uppermost, and again in a twinkling raising himself, and scudding along, as if nothing had happened. Previous to the exhibition, the Public had an opportunity of inspecting the canoe, and the following curiosities, at a warehouse at the wet dock, viz: two sea-monster horns, the skulls of a seal and bear, the horn of a whale, and the preserved skin of a black eagle. The Esquimaux was dressed in the fashion of his country—from the waist downwards in a dressed seal's skin, his jacket of the same, only the un-dressed side inwards. He is a good-looking, healthy young man, and apparently very dexterous. He understands a little English, and when he overcomes the method of talking common to his country (a species of whispering), there is little doubt but that he may soon become a proficient in our language. Fortunately no fatal accident happened during the exhibition, although, to the pressure of the crowd on the pier, several people were pushed over into the harbour, but they were immediately picked up by the boats attending the amusement.

Clarke, Duc de Feltré, now the leader of the Ultra-men in France, was greatly indebted to Carnot for his advancement in his military and administrative career. On that Minister's name occurring, as Bonaparte was transacting business with De Feltré, the then Emperor asked the latter, whether he was not living in habits of friendship with Carnot; to which Feltré replied, that in former times it was true they had lived together on such terms, but that he had deemed it proper to discontinue that intimacy with a man who had the misfortune to fall under his Majesty's displeasure. "How is he situated," said the Emperor, "and what is the state of his fortune?" "Alas!" rejoined De Feltré, "I believe that the revenue arising from his slender patrimony, added to his salary as a Member of the Institute, makes in all about 2000 livres (£120 sterling), but he does not receive his pension as Ex-Minister?" "Is it possible not to receive it?" "Then, my pleasure is, that he in future receive it, and that the arrears of that pension be paid to him from the period of his retiring from office."

THE COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND EXCISE AND TAXES IN IRELAND hereby give Notice, that, by an Act of the last Sessions (50th Geo. III. c. 78), every Person who shall keep any Mill, containing any Engine, Vane, Water-wheel, Upright, or Wheel, for making PAPER, is required, under the Penalty of One Hundred Pounds, to make out, sign, and deliver to the Collector of the District in which such Mill is situated, an Account, in Writing, of his or her Name and Place of Abode, and the Place where such Mill is situated, specifying every Mill and every Work-House, Drying-House, Stair-House, or other Place belonging or appertaining thereto, and the situation thereof respectively—and also specifying the Number and Situation of each and every Engine, and of each and every Vane, Water-wheel, Upright, or Wheel, respectively kept in such Mill, and the Number of Casks Fret in every such Engine, and as the Object of the said Provision is for the discovering of all Paper-mills, altho' the same may not be licensed or worked, the said Commissioners hereby require all Persons keeping any such Mill, not already registered with the Collector, to deliver the Account thereof, as directed by the said Act.

By Order of the Commissioners, GEORGE WALLER, Excise-Office, Dublin, August 22, 1816.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD. THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF SAID CITY. THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by an Act of Parliament for the Assize), was last week 4s. 12. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Bakers' for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings as Household.

Table with columns: WHITE, RANGED, HOUSEHOLD. Rows: Penny Loaf, Two-Penny, Four-Penny, Six-penny.

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

MRS. and MISS VINCENT respectfully inform their Friends, that Vacation will end at their School on MONDAY, the 16th Instant. Prospect Lodge, Waterford, Sept. 14, 1816.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 19th Instant, at the House, in William-Street, lately occupied by JOHN ARLEN, Esq. the entire HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Beds and Bedding, Washstands, Looking Glasses, Drawing-Room Window-Curtains, Chairs, Carpet, Chimney Glass, Mirror, Card Table, Sofa Table and Sofa, Stair Carpeting and Rugs, Lamps, Clocks, Mahogany Curious, Parlour Carpet, Silver-ware, China, Dining Table, Dinner and Supper Services of Earthen-Ware, Epergne, Glass, Two pair Plated Cover Dish, Plated Ware, some Plate, Knives, Forks, Table Linen, Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

After the Sale of the Furniture, will be sold a BAROUCHE JAUNTING-CAR, nearly as good as new, and a MARE, reputed one of the best in this Country. Sept. 14, 1816.

NOTICE TO PROPRIETORS OF PAPER MILLS.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND EXCISE AND TAXES IN IRELAND hereby give Notice, that, by an Act of the last Sessions (50th Geo. III. c. 78), every Person who shall keep any Mill, containing any Engine, Vane, Water-wheel, Upright, or Wheel, for making PAPER, is required, under the Penalty of One Hundred Pounds, to make out, sign, and deliver to the Collector of the District in which such Mill is situated, an Account, in Writing, of his or her Name and Place of Abode, and the Place where such Mill is situated, specifying every Mill and every Work-House, Drying-House, Stair-House, or other Place belonging or appertaining thereto, and the situation thereof respectively—and also specifying the Number and Situation of each and every Engine, and of each and every Vane, Water-wheel, Upright, or Wheel, respectively kept in such Mill, and the Number of Casks Fret in every such Engine, and as the Object of the said Provision is for the discovering of all Paper-mills, altho' the same may not be licensed or worked, the said Commissioners hereby require all Persons keeping any such Mill, not already registered with the Collector, to deliver the Account thereof, as directed by the said Act.

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TO BE LET, From the 1st of November next, FOR ANY TERM OF YEARS,

TWENTY-THREE ACRES OF THE LANDS OF KILCULLHEEN, adjoining the Demense of Rockahire, and commanding a beautiful View of the Quay and River. Also, a large, convenient STOREY and KILN, in BRIDGES-STRAD, part of the late Sugar-House. Apply to THOMAS LEACH, Waterford, Sept. 14, 1816.

PIM & PENROSE NEVINS OFFER FOR SALE,

- 20 Pipes Spanish Red Wine, 5 Puncheons Jamaica Rum, 30 Puncheons Old Cork Whiskey, 30 Pipes Cider, 20 Hogheads Vinegar, 5 Tercies of Saeet and Bitter Almonds, 15 Tons Tallow, 20 Tons New Oak Bark, 800 French Burr Staves, One Hundred Thousand Prime Philadelphia and New York Barrel and Hoghead Staves, Which they will dispose of on moderate Terms. Waterford, August 24, 1816.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to fill the Office of DEPUTY PILOT MASTER, or PILOT, under the Regulations of the Act passed in the last Session of Parliament for improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford, are requested to apply in Writing, stating their Qualifications, and also to furnish Testimonials of their Character and Ability. Applications to be made, on or before SATURDAY, the 21st Instant, addressed to Mr. ROBERT JACOBI, Acting Secretary to the Board of Commissioners—to be intubed—Application for the Situation of Deputy Pilot Master, or "Pilot" (as the case may be).

Waterford, Sept. 12, 1816.

Table titled 'AN ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF THE Quantities and Prices of CORN, GRAIN, MEAL, and FLOUR, sold in the City of Dublin and Liberties thereunto adjoining, for the Week ending Sept. 6, 1816, showing the following Quantities to be a Barrel of each Sort: WHEAT, RYE, PEAS and BEANS, 20 Stone; BARLEY and BEANS, 16 Stone; OATS, 14 Stone; and dressing 133 Stone of FLOUR equal to a Barrel of WHEAT, & 7 Stone of OATMEAL to a Barrel of OATS.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.

Table with columns: Species, Barrels, Price, Average, Medium Price. Rows: Wheat, Flour, Bere, Barley, Oats, Gristed, Oatmeal, Beans, Rye, W. Pease.

PRICE OF BREAD. Quarters Loaf ..... 1s. 2 1/2 Half Quarters Loaf ..... 0s. 7 1/2

LONDON. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

Courier-Office, Two o'Clock.

Just before our Paper was put to press, we received a Paris Paper of Sunday last, the 8th, and Private Letters dated on Saturday night. The Paper does not discuss (indeed it was not to be expected that it would) the motives or policy of the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies. But we find that, on the preceding day, the Funds for the opening had risen still higher. They were 57f. 60c. There is in this Paper the following Letter relative to our Expedition against Algiers. We apprehend, however, that the date of the 9th, mentioned as the day when a frigate first reached Algiers with a Message from Lord Exmouth, and the date of the 12th, as the day when his Lordship arrived off the port, ought to have been the 19th and 22d of August; for the fleet did not sail from Gibraltar till the 14th!

Extract of a Letter to the Editor. PARIS, SEPT. 6.—The President of the Antislavery Institution of Knights Deliverers has received the news of the arrival of a frigate preceding the fleet of Lord Exmouth before Algiers on the 9th August, with a Message, demanding the British Consul, which was refused, and the boat's

crew detained and put in irons—a second boat was sent to learn the fate of the first, and was treated in the same manner. The fleet was before the port on the 12th, when the Captain of the Danish brig, the bearer of this news to Marseilles, quitted it. Mrs. Macdonnell, the wife of the British Consul, had found means to escape on board the fleet. The Algerine corsairs were anchored under the batteries, and every preparation made for resistance.

VENICE, Aug. 14.—We receive nothing but conflicting news. The Albanian pirates are numerous, and menacing on all points of the coast. It were to be wished that a squadron had been sent to sea to protect our commerce. Where are now the times when the gallees of the Republic caused Venice to be respected as Queen of the Adriatic? The creation of a new religious and military order, destined to war against the Infidels, is spoken of, but which shall, however, have nothing in common with the Order of Malta. We expect 4000 men, who are to be embarked for the Calabria and the Kingdom of Naples. The transports which are to convey them come from Trieste.

We have this morning received Jamaica Gazettes to the 14th of July.

The Tay post, consisting of 20 guns, Capt. S. Roberts, C. B. had returned from the Spanish Main, where she had been detached to claim British prisoners who had been detained by the General Morillo. He reports that "on the 20th of June an expedition, consisting of a frigate, a sloop of war, and four schooners, had sailed for Margarita; on the 23d a frigate and a large schooner returned back, being unworthy. On the 28th the Tay returned to Santa Martha, when two schooners of the same expedition arrived: the other two unaccounted for. Such is the fate of the grand expedition against Margarita." Great praise is given to Captain Roberts for his rescuing British subjects, and men sailing under British colours, who were by turns reported to be subjected to the horrors of Calabasso, and the worse to be dreaded Inquisition. Twelve men were on board the Tay in the most deplorable state, from the pestilential air of the prisons.

Captain Roberts states, that the whole Main has been completely reduced to subjection by the Royal Army. Gen. Morillo entered Santa Fé on the 6th of June, without firing a shot; the Patriots are now stated to be too inconceivable to excite the least apprehensions. The last remnant of their forces was under the French Chevalier de Serviez, who, report states, retreated towards Cumana by the rivers Mete and Oronoque; he was without boats, without money, and fugitive. Four brothers of the name of Arubles, Jamaica traders of considerable extent, were reported to have been executed at Santa Fé, by General Morillo. Mr. T. Regmadin, of Kingston, detained in the interior, had been claimed by Capt. Roberts, and his liberation promised by the Viceroy, but unfortunately Gen. Morillo has not consulted.

From Hamburg Papers received this morning, it appears that a report has prevailed at Warsaw, of a meeting of the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, in that city. The Emperor Alexander was expected to arrive at Warsaw on the 27th, and to remain there two months. Other accounts state, that the King of Prussia, after drinking the waters at Toplitz, was to return by the way of Silesia to Berlin, between the 20th and 25th of September.

The Corn Harvest promises to turn out well in Poland.

English manufactured goods to the amount of one million and a half were to be sold by auction at Frankfurt on the 5th instant. It is not at Brunn that Jerome Bonaparte and his wife have obtained permission from the Emperor of Austria to reside, but at Gratz, where Louis Bonaparte formerly lived. The plague has carried off 10 persons in the hotel of the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople.

ASSIZE COURT OF PARIS.—A circumstance of rather a curious nature took place in this Court on Friday last. One Claude Lanlan, a cook, has stood charged for some months past with proposing to two fellow-cooks, named Leblanc and Tournais, to poison the King. The trial was to take place on the 12th of August last, but was postponed on account of the absence of Leblanc, who is in the service of Marshal Marmont. The trial was again to come on on Friday last; but Leblanc did not make his appearance in Court, and a letter was read from the Attorney-General to the Tribunal of Chatillon, signifying that the Marshal could not send his domestic to Paris, because he was sick.

M. Agier, Advocate-General, remarked to the Court, that the somewhat equivocal language of the letter left it still visible that it was the Marshal, and not his domestic, who was indisposed. He expressed his surprise at the impertinence and levity of Marshal Marmont, on such an occasion. In former times the highest grades would have been anxious to obey in person the requisitions of justice; a fortiori they would have made no difficulty in sending their domestics assigned as witnesses. It was astonishing that the Marshal should have consulted only his personal accommodation in an affair of this delicate and serious nature. He demanded, therefore, even in behalf of the accused, the postponement of the trial to another session, and against the witness the application of the articles of the Criminal Code.

The Court, after deliberation, postponed the trial to the 23d; and ordered that all the expenses of citations, juries of witnesses, and others, should be charged to the witness Leblanc, who should be compelled to appear bodily, and be brought before the Court by public force: he was besides condemned to 100 francs fine. The Tribunal of Correctional Police of the same town has condemned to five years' imprisonment a woman who has spread false and alarming news. We copy the following very extraordinary article from the Sun of Tuesday last: "We have just seen a Private Letter from St. Helena, of so late a date as July the 25th. It states, that, a few days before, Bonaparte was missing for four hours, but the Centinel stopped him, when he said he should not be on the Island nine months. In consequence of this, he is now confined to his house and garden. "We can assure our Readers of the authenticity of this curious statement."—Sun. HONORIO MURDEN.—An account has been received from the Mate of the Creble schooner, arrived off Dover from Smyrna, that on his passage two of the crew named Meeup in his cabin, while they murdered Capt. Johnson, and threw him overboard, wrapped up in a square-sail. After a considerable confinement, he got to speak to the boat, and learned that the two men, of the names of Turner and Smith, had possession of the ship, and were about to murder him (the Mate), whom they had determined to hang; but the Mate told him, that himself and a man of the name of Mason were determined to stand by him, if he (the Mate) would attempt to recover the ship. Upon afterwards the Mate was taken upon deck, and had his hands tied, and was made fast to a stanchion. The two mutineers had then possession of about 600 doubloons, which they had taken from the Captain's drawers. In the evening they began to quarrel about what should be done with the ship, and the Mate, contriving to get loose, suddenly seized a musket, which he knew to be loaded, and put it to Smith's ear, while Mason attacked the other, and thus regained possession of the ship, which has passed Dover on her way to Standgate-creek, whence the murderers will be brought in custody to London. ROBBLEY OF A HACKNEY COACHMAN.—Tuesday night, about 12 o'clock, Smith, the driver of the hackney chariot, No. 1127, was called to by three men well dressed, just as he had put down a fare in Fenchurch-street; one of them asked him if he had a

