

I- of Bourbon, came home in her. This Officer had a long interview with Bonaparte, whilst the Acorn lay at St. Helena. Bonaparte, it would appear, was induced to break through his accustomed restraints upon this occasion, from a desire of being made acquainted with the character and condition of several persons whom he had banished to Bourbon, and who resided there under Col. Keating's Government: it was, likewise, the last hold of the French in the East; and upon these subjects Bonaparte entered into conversation with great freedom, and much apparent interest. He appears now to have established himself in a quiet, methodical way of living; he sees no company, and never goes beyond his interior bounds. Before Colonel K. left him, he was disposed to confide to him the task of explanation between Sir Hudson Lowe and himself, regarding several regulations which Sir Hudson had ordered since he took upon him the Government of the Island. The explanations led to as much mutual satisfaction as the case would permit: previously, Bonaparte was very wroth with Sir Hudson. Madame Bertrand had been much affected upon hearing of the condemnation of her husband to death, by the French Government. It would prevent her from visiting Europe, as she had intended, for the education of her children; and she made a particular request, that permission might be obtained for a French female servant, who lived with her at Elba, to be sent out to her. Sir Pulteney Malcolm was about to proceed in the Newcastle to the Cape of Good Hope, leaving Captain Stanfield, of the Phœnix, in charge of the ships at the Island; the Newcastle, Phœnix, and Griffin were lying there. The Falmouth, Captain Festing, had arrived out, and gone on to the Cape. The Zephyr had sailed for South America, with some explanatory despatches to the Governments there, regarding any Spanish and Portuguese vessels that may visit St. Helena. The Orontes and Musquito were on their way to the Mauritius, to relieve the Icarus.

A few days before the Acorn left St. Helena, a fire broke out in Bonaparte's house, which threatened the total destruction of the whole buildings; but by prompt and intrepid means the flames were confined to the room, the interior of which was totally consumed. It was supposed to have been occasioned by accident.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We regret to state, that a most melancholy accident happened at Rochester on Friday evening. The particulars are stated in the following extract from a letter from a correspondent:

CHATHAM, 14th AUGUST.—A most distressing accident occurred here last evening, at a quarter past seven o'clock. A young gentleman who came of age, and into possession of a handsome fortune, gave an entertainment to some of his relatives and a few friends, whom he had invited to celebrate the occasion; and, in the afternoon, it was proposed to vary the amusement of the day by an aquatic excursion. A boat was procured, and the party went on board, and the boat pushed from the shore. Melancholy, however, to relate, in passing through the bridge, the vessel, by some accident not known, upset, and the whole on board, fifteen in number, including a child of two years of age, perished. The watermen were actively employed during the whole night dragging the river for the bodies, but not one was taken up until five o'clock, when that of the boatman was found. At half-past two this afternoon, seven more had been picked up. The young Gentleman who gave the entertainment, which led to this melancholy event, was a relative of Miss Roberts and another Lady, who kept a Boarding School. They and four of their pupils were among the sufferers. There is occasionally a fall in the river at Rochester, not unlike that at London Bridge. The bridge was also repairing, and it is said, that, in the execution of the works, a piece of timber was placed across the arch through which the boat attempted to pass. It is in this way only the upsetting of the boat can be accounted for.

RIOT IN WHITECHURCH PRISON.—Saturday, at five o'clock, Daniel McCarthy, a debtor in the prison, was seized by three sailors, also debtors in the prison on the Middlesex side, and put under a pump, in a trough, where they continued pumping on him for a considerable time, until one of the Turnkeys came to his assistance, and rescued him. The Turnkeys were sent into the yard to bring the man out, when they were called by other prisoners and knocked down. They came out, got the City Marshal with the day-stick, and went in again, and brought the sailors out, and also one of the persons that assaulted the Turnkeys. The four were put in a strong room, and, when dark, the debtors in the Middlesex side began to break windows with stone casting, bricks, iron and post-pots, destroyed the glass lamps, and stopped up the keyholes to prevent any person entering the prison. At nine o'clock, Mr. Sheriff Thorp arrived; they continued making a noise until half-past eleven. Some men were sent on to the top of the house with fire-arms, and fired in the air; all was quiet at twelve o'clock. The Lord Mayor went yesterday morning, and took several examinations; and found that the sailors had been instigated by others, for they scarcely knew the man whom they so violently attacked.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—Yesterday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, a dreadful affray took place at the house of a shoemaker in Mountham-street, Seven Dials. Having some difference with his wife, Tom Wordsy proceeded to blows; during which, the woman's son by a former husband came in, and taking his mother's part, the

father-in-law struck him, which enraged the son so much, that he took up a knife, and stabbed his father-in-law desperately in different parts of the body, and leaving him weltering in blood, attempted to escape. The screaming of murder, which proceeded from all the parties, brought in several of the neighbours, who finally secured the offender, and gave him into the custody of a constable, who lodged him in St. Giles's Watch-house. The wounded man was carried in a dangerous state to the Middlesex Hospital. When there, it was found, that he had received a dreadful cut and laceration in the arm, and it was carried to such an extent, as to render it almost impossible to take up the arteries and thereby stop the bleeding. The professional Gentlemen considered his life in imminent danger at five o'clock in the afternoon. The young man, on arriving at the watch-house, appeared melancholy, and expressed his sorrow at the tragical occurrence, which he accounts for in the following manner:—His father-in-law, who has always used his mother and him extremely ill, by beating them, had been drinking until he came home in a state of intoxication, when, as usual, he commenced an attack upon both of them, particularly on his mother. The Prisoner remonstrated with him on his conduct; upon which the father-in-law gave him a violent blow, which struck him from the seat where he was sitting, repairing a pair of his own boots; Prisoner got up while he had a knife in his hand, with which he had been paring the heels of his boots; a sharp struggle ensued, in the course of which (and how he did not know) the catastrophe which is likely to prove fatal to the unfortunate man occurred.

SHIPWRECK OF THE MEDUSE FRENCH FRIGATE.

We have already given an account of the loss of the French frigate the Meduse, which took place on the 2d of July, on the coast of Africa, within sight of Cape Blanco. The Meduse was carrying out the French Governor of Senegal, and, besides her complement of seamen, had a number of officers and soldiers on board. An account of the scenes of horror which took place on a raft, after the shipwreck, is given in the *Journal des Debats* by one of the unfortunate sufferers.

On the 5th of July, the crew and the soldiers were embarked on boats and on a raft, which had been hastily constructed. There were to have been 60 seamen on the raft, but there were only 10 out of 147 persons who were confined to it. Some flour and casks of wine and water were taken on board the raft, but it was so frailly put together, that soon after leaving the wreck it sunk three feet; to lighten it, the flour was thrown overboard. All the boats were appointed to tow the raft, but, from some cause unexplained, only one of them attempted that service, and, after towing for some time, abandoned their unhappy companions. The first day and night passed tolerably, in the expectation that the boats would return. In the mean time, several having had their lower extremities entangled in the interstices left between the planks of the raft, had died, and others had fallen into the sea. In the morning, their number was diminished by 20. Another day and night passed in this state were followed by complete despair.

The soldiers and sailors drank until they lost their reason. They several times attempted to destroy the raft, but were prevented by the officers and some passengers, who united in a body for their own preservation. A general battle took place, during which the mast broke and fell on Captain Dupont, whom the mutineers seized and threw overboard, but the other officers saved him. They played him in a cask, whence he was torn by the mutineers, who wished to dig his eyes out with a knife. Roused by such ferocity, the officers charged them with fury, dashed through the lines which the soldiers had formed, sabre in hand, and many of them paid with their lives for their madness. After a second charge, the fury of the rebels was subdued, and gave place to the most marked cowardice; the greater part threw themselves on their knees and asked pardon, which was immediately granted.

Repeated contests of this kind took place, and the soldiers who were without arms endeavoured to tear their opponents with their teeth. When the morning of another day returned, it was found that 65 men had perished, and that the mutineers had thrown overboard two casks of wine, and all the water on the raft. The number remaining was 67. After stating with horror that it was now necessary to resort to an extreme measure to support their wretched existence, the writer of the narrative thus proceeds:—

Those whom death had spared in this disastrous night threw themselves ravenously on the dead bodies, with which the raft was covered, cut them up in slices, which some even that instant devoured. A great number of us at first refused to touch the horrible food; but at last, yielding to a want still more pressing than that of humanity, we saw in this frightful repast only deplorable means of prolonging existence; and I proposed, I acknowledge it, to dry these bleeding limbs, in order to render them a little more supportable to the taste. Some, however, had still courage enough to abstain from it, and to them a larger quantity of wine was granted.

The following day passed away without relief. Night came, and we took some moments of repose, interrupted by the most cruel dreams. In the noon, the 4th since our departure from the ship rose to shine upon our woe, and to show us 10 or 12 of our companions stretched lifeless on

the raft; we committed their bodies to the deep, reserving only one, destined to feed us.

"In the evening, about 4 o'clock, a happy event brought us some consolation. A shoal of flying fish got under our raft; and as there was an infinity of open spaces between the planks, the fish got entangled there in numbers. We pounced upon them and made a considerable capture, taking about 300. Our first movement was to thank God for this unlooked-for benefit. By means of some dried gun-powder, a flint and steel, some tinder and rags, with the fragments of a cask, we procured some fire, on which we broiled the fish, and ate them with avidity; but we still joined to this sacred flesh which roasting rendered endurable, and which the officers and myself touched for the first time. The night was fine, and would have been esteemed by us fortunate, had it not been signalled by a new massacre. Some Spaniards, Italians, and Negroes, who had remained neutral in the first revolt, or had come over to our side, formed a plot to throw us all into the sea. It was necessary to resume our arms; the difficulty was to ascertain the guilty; they were pointed out to us by some faithful seamen. The first signal of combat was given by a Spaniard, who placed behind the mast, embraced it closely, made the sign of the cross, and invoked the name of God, brandishing at the same time a long cutlass. The seamen seized and threw him into the sea; the mutineers ran to avenge their comrade; they were repulsed, and order was restored.

"The Argus had now come within two market shots of us. The crew upon deck, waving their hands and hats, announced to us the pleasure they felt in bringing relief to their unfortunate countrymen. In a short time, we all found ourselves on board the Argus. Figure to yourselves 15 miserable creatures, almost naked, with bodies and faces scarified with the sun's beams, ten of whom could scarcely move, the epidemia being rubbed from all their limbs; our eyes hollow and fierce, our long beards, gave us still a more hideous aspect.

"We found on board the big some excellent soup, which was in preparation for us the moment we were perceived; it was mixed with good wine, and thus our exhausted strength was recruited. The most generous cares and attention were lavished on us; our sores were dressed, and even next day several of the sick got up, and were able to walk a few paces.

"In closing this recital of the unheard-of sufferings which we endured for twelve days, I may be allowed to mention the names of those who shared them with myself. They were Messrs. Dupont, L'Heureux, Lozac, Clairet, officers of the troops; Correal, Engineer for Cape Verde; Griffin du Bellay, Secretary of the Governor; Coudin, Midshipman of the first class; Savigny, second surgeon of the frigate; one sergeant-major; Tourdat, master-gunner; Lavilette, passenger for Cape Verde; Coste, seaman; Thomas, pilot; Francois, inspector of infirmaries; and Jean Charles, soldier.

(Signed) "SAVIGNY, Surgeon.
"On board the corvette, the *Eclio*, Aug. 22, 1816"

LONDON.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

Stocks this day at One.

3 per Cent. Cons. 62 1/4	4 per Cent. Cons. 104
Do. for Account 62 1/4	5 per Cent. Cons. 104 1/2
5 per Cent. Cons. for op. 62 1/4	India Stock

The more we consider the late victory over the Algerines, the more are we inclined to rank it amongst the most splendid of our naval achievements. From a comparison made with our other great naval victories, it appears that, taking into view the number of men employed in those and in this, the loss in killed and wounded exceeds the proportion in any of them. We take for instance the two victories of the 1st of June and Trafalgar, in each of which we had 17,000 men engaged; in the first we had 1078 killed and wounded; in the second, 1224. In this action we had, including the Dutch frigates, 6500 engaged, and the loss in killed and wounded was 863. Some, however, seem unwilling to rank a victory over this Piratical Power in the first line of our naval achievements. But let us take into our consideration the manner in which this Piratical Power was prepared, that if the whole extent of its means and population are not to be compared with any of the European Powers, yet that all those means and all its troops and seamen were assembled and concentrated in one point. And let us contemplate the point in which they were so united—Alger, containing a population of eighty thousand souls, rises with an awful abruptness from the water's edge to a great height. The Batteries are one above another, strongly constructed and fortified. Sweeping from the western extremity is a tongue of land which defends the entrance into the inner part of the harbour, and also the approach to it. Along the whole of this tongue of land was a range of strong batteries, which ships must pass to take their station near the town, with the view of bombarding it. Our fleet passed along this line. The Impregnable, from getting closer, was exposed not only to the fire of the batteries immediately opposite, but to other batteries rising behind and above them; and (as will be accounted for in the next article) to the enormous loss she sustained. At a distance behind the Impregnable, but parallel with the tongue of land, were our mortar and rocket boats, which were enabled to throw rockets, not only against the batteries immediately in front, but over them to the batteries in the rear. As we ranged along the line to take our station, the enemy did not fire, either not thinking that we

top of its masts. The sight of this vessel spread amongst us a joy which it would be difficult to describe. Fears, however, soon mixed with our hopes; we began to perceive that our raft, having very little elevation above the water, it was impossible to distinguish it at such a distance. We did all we could to make ourselves observed; we plied our casks, at the top of which we fixed handkerchiefs of different colours. Unfortunately, in spite of all these signals, the brig disappeared. From the delirium of joy we passed to that of dejection and grief. For my part, I envied the fate of those whom I had seen perish at my side. I then proposed to trace an abstract of our adventures, to write all our names at the foot of it, and to fix it on the upper part of the mast, in the hope that it might reach Government and our families. Two hours after, the master-gunner of the frigate uttered a loud cry; joy was depicted in his visage; his arms were stretched towards the sea; he scarcely breathed, and all he could say was—"We are saved! yonder is the brig coming towards us!" It was, in fact, not more than a third of a league off, having all sails spread, and manœuvring to pass quite close to us. Tears of joy flowed from our eyes. Every one laid hold of handkerchiefs or different pieces of linen in order to make signals to the brig, which was rapidly approaching. Our joy was at its height when we perceived at its mizen a large white flag; we exclaimed, it is to Fréchenchen, then, that we owe our deliverance!

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should venture so near the city, or wishing to get us as close as possible, to render their fire more destructive. The Queen Charlotte took her station off the extreme point of the tongue, by which she enfiladed the whole line of batteries along it. So near was she, that every person could be distinctly seen, and voices heard from the shore. How destructive her first broadside was we stated yesterday. The most advanced of the Algerine navy was a brig, to which the shore in the bosom of the harbour were 2 Algerine frigates, and the rest of the Algerine navy behind them. The fury and tremendous nature of the bombardment are already known to our readers. It continued with little intermission from near three till near eleven, the Algerines fighting all that time with the utmost desperation, but yet with great skill and effect. About ten, it was deemed advisable to take a larger offing during the night. It was extremely dark indeed; but the darkness was illuminated, if we may use the expression, by a violent storm of lightning with thunder, which came on suddenly, and by the incessant fire of the batteries. Nothing, say private letters, could be more grand and awful. A land breeze sprang up about half-past 10, which carried us out of reach of the batteries. The result is known, and never, we repeat, was an expedition crowned with more complete success, or the wishes of the nation more fully satisfied. We think we have thus stated sufficient reasons for justifying us in classing this among the most splendid of our achievements. The Power was a piratical one indeed; but his means were great, his valour obstinate, and his science in working the batteries perfectly European.

But what say the French of our victory?—they who have from the beginning spoken of the difficulties we should have to encounter, and the likelihood there was that we should fail. Probably our readers suspect, that, being disappointed in these speculations, they will now endeavour to under-rate the value and extent of the victory. We shall see in the article which immediately follows this.

This morning, we received the Paris Papers of Saturday. Of the details of our Expedition they are not yet accurately informed; but they do not wait for that, so anxious are they to attempt to dim its brilliancy, and to induce a belief that none might have been done. Some say that "Lord Exmouth was too indulgent to the Pirates"—!! that the Dey fled after the action to evade performing the stipulations of the Treaty—that it is "to be feared" the delivery of the slaves will experience great difficulties—that a more decisive result was to be expected! Another equally sapient and well-informed Paper says, "we ought to have demanded guarantees, the destruction or surrender of all the navy, the occupation of the forts, &c." After the perusal of the *Gazette Extraordinary*, after knowing that all the slaves in the city and vicinity have been surrendered and embarked, together with the treasure; that the Dey has made public apology and reparation to our Consul; that his navy has been destroyed and his batteries destroyed; that he has accepted and executed terms dictated by us; after knowing all this, we can read all these speculations and criticisms of the French editors with perfect fortitude and composure.

An article from Naples states that the Neapolitan Government are not at all disposed to acquiesce in the demands of America. Cassions of territory they cannot make without the consent of all the Powers that are Parties to the Treaty of Peace.

The dissolution of the Chamber continues to be the subject of discussion in the Papers. One Paper mentions a report of an approaching rupture between Spain and Portugal, to which we believe we may safely give a positive contradiction.

The French Funds are rather higher, 57 1/4 for the Bank Actions, 108 1/4. We have a series of Madras Papers to the 20th of April inclusive.

The British troops engaged in the Nepal war were returning to their cantonments. The Rajah of Secund, however, our Ally, had not then returned the fort of Nagree from the Nepal-sea.

In the Island of Celebes, we have gained a victory over the native Princes—seven of the Chiefs were killed or wounded.

The Rajah of Berar is dead, and has been succeeded on the Musnud by his Son.

We are sorry to announce the loss of the Cademian brig of war, Capt. Lowe, on Point l'Almyras. The Captain and half of the crew unfortunately perished. She had treasure on board, which was lost.

The Blow Begum has left her property to the East India Company. It is said to amount to the enormous sum of 90 lacs of rupees—70 of which are in bullion and 20 in jewels.

The London Journals and the *Gazette Extraordinary*, which have arrived in regular course of our last publication, have furnished some singular particulars relative to the expedition against Algiers. It is stated, that Lord Exmouth fired two wounds in the memorable action, the check, and another in the thigh, but that of them a severe nature. This circumstance was omitted in his Lordship's Despatches, being in the characteristic of presuming to stand beneath the dignity of the wise and

brave. A French frigate was a spectator of the engagement, but she did not attempt to share in the danger. The second son of Lord Armes, the sons of Admiral Anson and Rear-Admiral Porter, were highly distinguished in the bombardment. These, and others not less eminent for bravery, may become the future heroes of the British Navy. We may be told, that it is useless to dwell on this event, and that the Despatches, already before our readers, say more than any pen can describe. They do so, but despicable apathy, or worthless ignorance, can alone be silent on such a topic. Wars have often been waged where peace ought to have prevailed, but here it was necessary to draw the sword, and the rights of humanity justified the vengeance that has been inflicted. Years have rolled away, and these enemies of mankind have been permitted to revel in plunder and in blood; CHARLES V. with almost all the Continent at his feet, was unable to subdue them; Lewis the Fourteenth, when flattered with victories, and indulging the hope of attaining universal despotism, failed in finally taming this horde of robbers. What these powerful men attempted in vain, Britain has accomplished, and we cannot conceive a more illustrious scene of warfare, or a nobler school for those who are destined to follow the trade of arms. To fight in such a cause, is itself glory, and even failure would have furnished it its consolations. What, then, must be the feelings of those who have decisively triumphed? Many have fallen, and more have to mourn their fall; but they have died under the lofty banners that ever were reared, and their suffering friends may at least enjoy a Nation's sympathy. Britain was in a state of peace, but she could all at once put forth her strength, and criminal audacity sunk under her arm.

It is said, that the Pirates have obtained permission to wage war on all European Powers, that this will be a loophole for the Dey to escape, and that, if he can restore his Navy, he may declare war upon the weak States of Italy, and then legally make descents, pillage, and carry off the inhabitants. Of the validity of this statement we know nothing, but the absurdity of the conclusion is too ridiculous to be for a moment entertained. The Dey may have been permitted to hold his rank, and he may have received the continuation of his privilege to proclaim war; but it is for one instant to be supposed, that that privilege extends to the gratification of his avarice, or withdraws protection from those who are incapable of defending themselves? Why has Lord Exmouth exacted indemnification for Naples and Sardinia, but to show, that Britain is the guardian of the feeble, and that the Barbarian head of Barbarian tribes must take from her the instructions in humanity, or suffer anew the penalty of their crimes. To descend upon an unprotected coast, and to carry off treasure and inhabitants, is not war, and a proclamation to that effect would again send a British squadron to the shores of Algiers. It is particularly to be observed, that Christian slavery is abolished. Lord Exmouth returns home, but it seems clear, that Admiral Pakenot has some future duties to discharge. Among those who fell, the fate of Mr. Howitt, nearly connected with a Gentleman of this City, will be deeply deplored by his relatives and friends. He promised to be an ornament to the service in which he was engaged, but he has been consigned to an untimely, though honourable death. In part of our last publication, when speaking of Lord Exmouth's success, we fell into an error, in part of our impression, which could not have been misconceived by any of our readers, but which we think it necessary to notice. By that error, we assumed a command over the whole of the fleet, and utterly perverted them. The world should have been, that a spirit of energy pervaded the whole fleet.

The French papers are as yet very imperfectly informed as to the fate of Algiers. Formerly, they represented the measure as next to impracticable, and they now complain, that too little has been performed. On the authority of a letter from Marseilles, they say, that the Dey had disappeared, without it being known whether he had been killed, or had retired into the interior of his dominions. This is mere report, but even if his subjects had put him to death, with a view of having another Ruler not bound by the Treaty, this would make no difference in the estimation of Britain, and the stipulations must be fulfilled, or they will be enforced. Piracy, though not exercised against Britain, cannot exist but to her reproach; nor can it exist long but to her injury.

"It would," says the *Morning Chronicle*, "be an act of great injustice and neglect, not to pay the warmest tribute of praise to the able and spirited manner in which our brave Allies, the Dutch, supported us. Every letter speaks of the scannable manner in which they came into the station assigned them, and brought their fire to bear upon their daring batteries. Their loss was proportionally as great as ours."

The letter from on board the fleet, and for the authenticity of which the *Quarterly* vouches, may amuse the reader by its purities, but it seems clearly to be of London manufacture, and it has been attributed to a Secretary not a thousand miles from the Admiralty.

Those who manage the affairs of France still proceed on the principles of intolerance. At Nismes, the Protestants were still the objects of the most vexatious measures, and some confusion was apprehended. A disposition to exclude them from offices of trust has betrayed itself in repeated instances. Upon the formation of the Polytechnic school, the name of one of the Professors, who was a Protestant, was struck from the list by the Minister of the Interior, and M. de Camille

was a General Officer of Engineers, and appointed Governor of the Establishment, has, on the same ground, been dismissed. This illiberal system is not confined to the Protestants of Languedoc; those of Poitou and of Alsace are not less under its operation. It has been made a rule in the latter Provinces to deprive them of offices of all kinds.

Petrov has been named President for life of the South Point of Hayti, in conformity to a Decree of the Convention which had assembled to amend the Constitution.

By a census made last August, the population of New York is as follows:—Males, 51,878—Males, 48,741—total, 100,619.—No Mail due.

It will be gratifying to those concerned in the *San Domingo*, of Waterford, to learn, that she was well at New York on the 13th of August last.

On Monday last, the Assizes at Limerick, which had been adjourned, resumed proceeding under the Hon. Justice Mayne and Sergeant Johnson. On the same day, Patrick Scanlan and Patrick Burns were convicted of the murder of Thomas Dillon and his wife Margaret Dillon. On Tuesday, Bryan Sheehy and Henry Evans were convicted of the same crime. On Wednesday, the two first were executed at Gallows-Green, near Limerick, and the two last were ordered for execution on Thursday. On Wednesday, Henry Neille and Thomas Hehir were on their trials for the same crime, but the result has not reached us. The testimony against all of them, but particularly that of the daughter of the Dillons, a girl not fourteen years of age, is precisely the same with that which convicted, and brought to death, Burke, Hehir, and Evans, at the first period of the Assizes. On Tuesday, after sentence was passed on Sheehy, he acknowledged that he was at the murder, and asserted, that Burke and Hehir were the only persons, as yet convicted, who were participators in the guilt, and that all the others were innocent. This last part of his declaration was instantly refuted by Counselor Pennefather, who expressed his astonishment at the shocking depravity of the criminal, and stated to the Court, that this Sheehy, a few weeks ago, gave information against him, and, at the same time, swore, that Evans, who was hanged, was guilty. Mr. Pennefather said, that it should be remarked, that, at the Gallows, Burke and Hehir, who, Sheehy said, were guilty, persisted in their innocence. The Assizes were adjourned solely to afford time for the accused to prepare for their trials, and the proceedings were conducted with the most humane and scrupulous attention to the interests of the Prisoners.

Irish Stocks—Sept. 18.

Bank Stock	100
Gov. Deb. 3 per cent.	100
Do. 4 per cent.	100
Do. 5 per cent.	100
Exchange, 112 1/4 per cent.	

MARRIAGES—At Kilmessingham, Mr. John Temple to Miss Hart, in her 19th year.—In London, the Right Hon. A. C. Erere, to the Countess of Erere.—At Dingle Court, Mr. H. Smith, of Dublin, Attorney, to Miss Marcella Burke, daughter of Mr. George Burke, late of Galway, but now of Kilmessingham. London, Monday last, by the Right Hon. Mr. Marquis, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory, Michael Marjary Collier, Esq. of Kilkenny.—In Cork, William Leary, Esq. of the County of Cork, to Catherine, second daughter of William Colbourne, Esq. of the City of Cork.—At Sallaghan Church, George Hill, Esq. Merchant in Dublin, to Miss Mary Guinness, daughter of Richard Guinness, Esq. Barrister at Law.

DEATHS—Yesterday morning, in Ross, Adam Clavett, Esq. aged 48 years, after an illness of considerable duration. With all who knew him, his death is a subject of deep regret. His dispositions were candid and sincere, and his attachment to duty and to the principles of integrity regulated his conduct in all his relations. He was to the poor a liberal and zealous benefactor, and uniformly exerted himself to promote the interests of the suffering. He was an object of the warmest esteem and tender affection, and the remembrance of his virtues never can be torn from the bosoms of those whom he so fondly loved and cherished.—At Rathdown, age 90 years, Henry Black, Esq. in the advanced stage of his family and friends.—Dr. Arnold, Physician to the Lunatic Asylum at Leicester.—In Westford, Peter Thomas, Professor of Music, a native of Italy.—In London, Mrs. Theophilus, wife of John Theophilus, Esq. of the Inns of Court.—At his seat in Berks, Mrs. Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. Waleley, wife of George Waleley, Esq.—In Cork, Mrs. Waleley, wife of George Waleley, Esq.—In the County of Londonderry, John Hart, Esq. eldest brother of Laurence Hart, Representative in Parliament for the County of Down.

NOTICE.
THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS for improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford, &c. give this public Notice, that the 24th instant is the Day appointed for the Election of a SECRETARY. Applications of Candidates for the Office may be left with the Acting Secretaries until the 23rd—after that Day none will be received.
By Order of the Commissioners,
ROBERT JACOB,
Acting Secretary.
Waterford, Sept. 18, 1816.

NOTICE.
PERSONS who have applied for the Situation of DEPUTY PILOT MASTER, or PILOT, (under the Regulations of the Act for improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford) are requested to attend at the CHAMBER of COMMERCE on MONDAY, the 23d instant, at Eleven o'clock, in order that they may be examined, according to the provision of said Act.
September 21, 1816.

TO BE LET.
IN THE COUNTY KILKENNY,
For such Term as may be agreed on,
ABOUT 100 ACRES OF
THE LANDS OF PHYSICANTOWN,
SITUATED NEAR CALLAN.
Apply (by letter, post-paid) to R. OSBORNE, Esq. or JOHN HENRY, 25, Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.
September 20, 1816.

AN ESTABLISHMENT TO BE SOLD.
THOMAS BINNS wishes to dispose of his well established Business in the County, in the SLICK MERCURY, MUSLIN, and HABERDASHERY Line, together with the present STOCK in TRADE, together with him, farther Particulars may be known. The Goods will be sold at REDUCED PRICES, for READY MONEY, until the 9th instant is disposed of.
Waterford, 9th Month 21st, 1816.

MILLS TO LET.
TO BE LET FOR EVER,
And immediate Possession can be given,
THE BOLTING MILLS of MILLGROVE, near CAHER, and a MILL called DWYLING-HOUSE, and a FEW ACRES of choice LAND.
The MILLS have a constant Supply of Water, with a large Pond, and powers to manufacture 5000 Barrels of Wheat and 5000 Barrels of Oats yearly—and Store for 4000 Barrels of Corn. They are situated 1/2 Miles from a fine Corn Country, and convenient to Clonmel, Caher, and Cork.
Proposals to be made to THOMAS JACKSON, Millgrove, Caher, 13th of 9th Mo. (September), 1816.

TO BE LET,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,
AT BALLYTRUCKLE,
Adjoining the Domain of A. ALCOCK, Esq.
ABOUT THREE ACRES of choice LAND, with or without an excellent CROPS of WHEAT, RYE, and POTATOES. The Ground is highly cultivated and very productive, and, from its situation, is highly suited to public attention. There are TWO CATTLE SHEDS on the Road Side, and a COW-HOUSE, immediately on the place, with a large HEAP of MULD.
Applications to be made to Mr. JOHN NOLAN, Peter-street, who will close with a Purchaser or Tenant, and give immediate possession.

ALSO TO BE LET, AT THE MANOR,
A GOOD COACH-HOUSE and STABLE, and a GARDEN, enclosed, well adapted for Building Ground.
Sept. 20, 1816.

TO BE SOLD,
SIXTY-EIGHT ACRES of BALLINEGIGLAGH, at the Mouth of the Harbour of Boamahon—together with CARLISLE RIVERFEES, near Cappoquin.
Apply (by letter, post-paid) to Mr. WILLIAM HUBBERT, Dungarvan.
September 20, 1816.

MORGAN AND SANDERS
Have Ware-Rooms in Catherine-street, adjoining their own, and communicated the same, very respectfully to Ladies and Gentlemen, that they have a still larger exhibition of CARPETS and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE, particularly their patent four-poster Bedsteads, with Furniture and Bedding complete, ready made up for immediate Sale and Delivery. They have also the satisfaction of advertising, that, in consequence of the Peace Establishment, the Price of each of their Patent Bedsteads, and Capital Solid Mahogany Wardrobes, are now reduced to a great degree. Customers of Drawers from five guineas upwards, and every other article in proportion. Families furnishing either part or whole Houses, may depend on having the best manufactured articles at very reduced prices, for prompt payment; the Sofa Beds, Chair Beds, Patent Furniture, Dining Tables, Trifling Side Tables, and Patent Bedsteads, with a great variety of other articles, on hand and improved principles. On giving MORGAN and SANDERS the preference, it will be proved on Establishment in London can tender Cabinet and Upholstery Articles of such low and advantageous terms.
Nos. 15, 16, and 17, Catherine-street, Strand, London
September 20, 1816.

GOVERNMENT PENSSELS.
THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that the CORNMAILLS PAPER, Captain JOHN STACY, will be printed by MORGAN and SANDERS, at their Establishment in London, can tender Cabinet and Upholstery Articles of such low and advantageous terms.
Nos. 15, 16, and 17, Catherine-street, Strand, London
September 20, 1816.

