LONDON.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

lgiers---The Official Despatches---Extraordinary Gazette.

Captain Brisbane, of the Queen Charlotte, ord Exmouth's flag-ship, arrived on Saturday ght with duplicates of the official despatches om his Lordship, containing the details of the duction of Algiers; and last evening the partilars were published in an *Extraordinary Gazette.* Captain Brisbane landed at Barcelona, and ade his way direct overland for England. The opy of the despatches, which was sent off in the eander, Admiral Milne, has not yet arrived.--- this arrangement may be seen the laudable attention of his Lordship to the feelings of the numerous friends and relatives of the gallant men ngaged in his expedition. A passage in the commencement of his letter, respecting the infant hild of the English Consul, also evinces the indness of his nature, and discloses a trait of umanity not unlike that attributed by Kotzebue his mild and interesting Peruvian Hero. Our eet did not come within sight of Algiers until the orning of the 27th, and before midnight the ork of destruction was complete. All that British valour could effect has been accomplished.---he Algerine fleet was entirely destroyed; their atteries were reduced to a state of dilapidation; nd the storehouses and arsenal laid in ashes.---Our loss in this tremendous conflict was 818 killd and wounded, exclusive of 65 on board the Dutch squadron. That of the enemy is estimatd, not at 1200, for which *The Courier* on Saurday contended, but at between 6 and 7000. Not less was to have been apprehended, from the bstinacy of the contest and the formidable preparations made by the enemy. The batteries had been placed in the best possible condition. Forty housand troops had been marched down from the nterior, and all the Janisaries had been called in from the distant garrisons. Notwithstanding, however, the overthrow of all these means, and he complete reduction of the place, the same terms were offered to the Dey as had been offered before the bombardment. These terms, so far as indemnity for the past, may be satisfactory, but we doubt whether they afford security for the future. The Dey has agreed to the Abolition of Christian Slavery; but where is the sanction for the observance of this stipulation? It is the character of these pirates to violate treaties the moment they are free from the constraint that imposed them. From this character, then, we have to apprehend fresh aggressions, the moment he shall have repaired his batteries and rebuilt a fleet.

Paris Papers of the 12th arrived last night, and this morning we received those of the 13th.---They add some particulars relative to the triumph at Algiers, and the conditions of the Treaty concluded between Lord Exmouth and the Dey.---The *Moniteur* states, that the customary presents which every successive Consul, on his arrival at Algiers, gave to the Dey, in the name and to the reproach of the European Governments, are for the future abolished; but, as the manners of the East prevent the approach of a stranger with empty hands, it is permitted to the Consuls to give a present to the Dey in their own names, as a private gratuity, never exceeding £500 sterling.---There are a class of men so inveterately wedded to customs, that no circumstances can induce them to violate them. The present is one "more honoured in the breach than the observance," and undoubtedly Lord Exmouth would have been perfectly authorised in proscribing its existence, as far as Great Britain was concerned. The Regency is permitted to wage war in future on all European Powers, *promising*, however, not to reduce their subjects to slavery. In this permission we can easily discern a loop-hole by which the Dey can escape all the trammels of the Treaty; for if he can restore his navy, he has only to declare war on the weak States of Italy, and he can then *legally* make descents on their fine coasts, pillage their towns, and carry off their inhabitants; his own violence being nominally changed from *piracy* to *war*, and their condition from *slavery* to *captivity*---the warrior and the pirate, the captive and the slave, being, however, in every respect synonimous.

The French Funds are---5 per Cents. 57 fr. 10 c.---Bank Actions 1085 fr. 1083 fr. 75 c.

We subjoin a letter from a Midshipman on board the Queen Charlotte, which we have been favoured with by the family of the writer, and for the genuineness of which, therefore, we can answer. The writer gives the promise of being an honour to his profession:

"*Queen Charlotte, August 29.*

"My Dearest ——— Turbans and trowsers so nearly resemble caps and petticoats, that you in England think the Turks and Moors are but little better than old women. If you had seen them the day before yesterday, you would have had a different opinion of them. Without so much noise and jabbering, they were as active as Frenchmen, and, to do them justice, they pointed their guns with a coolness and precision that would not have disgraced any gentleman in cocked hats and pantaloons, and I think, as far as I could judge, there are few Christians who value their skins less than these Pagans. They say, that they have a funny Paradise prepared for those who die in battle; some of the joys of this pretended Eden we hope to enjoy on our arrival at home: however, seven thousand of the poor Mahometans have got before us.

"All the ships bore up and took their places in the best order and the most gallant manner. It was, at least, as coolly and exactly performed as the famous review at Portsmouth, and I only wish, that the great Alexander, who, we are told, thinks we go snacks with the old Dey, had seen this review, instead of that. Not that he could have seen long or much, for, after the firing once began, the little wind that there was swooned away, as if for fear; and we were all covered by thick smoke, like twenty Vauxhalls at the end of the fire-works on a cloudy night. Our Old Queen Charlotte was the Madame Saqui of the piece, and danced beautifully on the tight rope by which she was made fast to the mole. I dare say the Dey thinks, that we must be all *near-sighted*, for we seemed to think we never could get close enough. The old Lord was devilish polite; and though they say the first blow is half the battle, he gave this advantage to the pirates, who began firing just about two o'clock, as I have since heard, for I forgot to look at my watch. The position of the Queen Charlotte was exactly at the entrance of the Mole, where we had a complete prospect of what they used to call the *marine*. They must now find a new name for it, for they have no marine left. This enabled us to have a beautiful view of the commencement of the action; I cannot describe to you the immense crowd of men that covered the Mole and all parts of the *marine*; they were as thick as hops; thicker I suppose than the hops are this year, unless the weather mended. Well, just as the old lady was going to let fly her broadside, the Admiral, I suppose, had some pity on the poor devils; for he stood on the poop and motioned with his hand for them to get out of the way---but there was such a crowd that it was impossible, even if they had wished; but I don't suppose they understood what the Admiral meant---at last, Fire! fire! fire---and bang: I think I saw 500 or 1000 of them *bang down* in an instant. After that I did not see much, until our boats, taking pity on our darkness, set fire to a frigate close to us, just by the way of light to see what we were doing. You talk of your fires in London, and of your engines and firemen; I wish we had had some of them when this cursed frigate was blazing not 50 yards from our dwelling, which, being built of wood, with oakum for mortar, and fine virandas and balconies made of hemp and tow, was rather more in danger than one of your substantial brick messuages is, when the neighbour's house takes fire. The fact is, we were on fire, I believe, two or three times; but we were all so d——d *cool* that we put it out directly.---The short and the long of my story is, that in six hours we knocked all their batteries and castles about their ears and eyes, like the last scene in *Timour the Tartar*. When we come home, it would save the Public some cash, and give us a little employment, to hire us to clear the way for the new street; we should have St. James's Market down in a twinkling; and I will venture to say the Dey's batteries looked as like a slaughter-house as any butcher's shop in the whole row.

"All our gun-boats were numbered, and it was good fun to see how No. 8 would pull to get into the fire before No. 6; in fact, they were all nobly conducted, and the only *number* which no body seemed to take care of was *number one*. For my own part, I say this with an easier conscience, because I was obliged to stay on board; the boats were supposed to be such desperate work, that it required *great interest* to get into them. I never before so wished to be an *honourable*; however I was forced to content myself with the speaking trumpet, with the assistance of which I assure you I sang out pretty well, though I can't say that it was to any great tune. You'll say, perhaps, that I am acting the *trumpeter* still.

"Now the grief of the story is, that we had no officer killed, so no promotion; the Dey's balls seemed to have the navy list by heart, and took care to avoid every body who would have made a vacancy. The Admiral had a sore dowse on the chops, which did not I believe draw blood; if it did, he swamped it up directly without saying a word about it, though he must have a good deal of *jaw* of his own, to have been able to stand such a thump.

"I have written my paper full, and yet I believe I have told you little or nothing about the real battle; but the truth is, I saw but little of it. I was like the man in the play, who could not see the town for the houses; and Jonah in the whale's belly knew as much about a gale of wind, as a Middy in a three-decker does of an action. But the best of the story is, and I must take a new sheet to tell it, that the Prometheus brought us two new Midshipmen---funny little fellows; who do you think they were? The Consul's wife and daughter. I wonder how they behaved in the action; I did not see them. The Consul himself was in irons ashore. Now that it is all over, I wonder whether he'll thank us for teaching his wife to wear the breeches. He had a little child in the cradle, and the doctor promised to give it some dose that should make it lie quiet; and he engaged to bring it down in a basket like a roasting pig; but just as the poor doctor and his pig got to the last gate, the poor little devil began to squeak: so the Turks found out the whole affair, and clapped the doctor and three youngsters and the boat's crew into prison, as they do the old women about London, for child stealing. The doctor, I hear, says, that it is the most surprising thing in the world, that his drugs did not keep the child quiet, and indeed I think so too: for, after taking these folk's stuffs, people are generally quiet enough. However, all's well that ends well; the Dey sent the child off next morning---we thought he must have a good force with him, when he could afford to send us the *infantry*.

"God bless you my dear---I have got a correct plan of the whole affair, which Jane may work into a sampler at Christmas; only, mind, the Turks must be done in *worsted*. I hear our Captain is going with despatches. I shall try to get this letter sent to let you know that I am alive and merry; and now that you are sure of that, I'll tell you of a little scratch I had, but it's nothing at all, just like my letter. Our doctor you see has no better success with me than the *Prometheus'* doctor with the little child, for he has not made me *quiet*. Again, God bless you.

"I end this the 30th, could you believe that so much nonsense could be written in 24 hours? and with such a bad pen!"

The Rapid schooner, of Portsmouth, arrived on Saturday from Port Royal, with a cargo of sugar and rum, bringing Jamaica Papers to the 28th of July, fourteen days subsequent to any arrival at other ports. The new Captain-General of the Island of Cuba arrived at the Havannah on the 1st of July, with 4000 troops, and he immediately issued a Proclamation, prohibiting the entry of any foreign vessels into the ports of Cuba.---The Royalist, 18, Captain H. Stewart (having been relieved by the Rifleman), was to leave Port Royal in a few days, with treasure and a mail for England. The ship Savannah, Brooks, from Liverpool, had been lost on the Macaros Reef; the crew was saved by a French ship. The Rapid brings accounts, that it was estimated there would be a deficiency, this year, of 60,000 hogsheads of sugar in the produce of Jamaica; but that Trinidad and Demerara could ship as much excess, beyond their usual supply.

The Orpheus, recently arrived from the South America station, was relieved by the Amphion, Commodore Bowles, and Hyacinth, 20, Captain Sharpe, which sailed from Spithead on the 14th of May. The Orpheus had a passage home of seven weeks from Rio Janeiro.

In consequence of Commodore Bowles having carried out a remonstrance against the projected descent of the Brazil troops on the territory of La Plata, a cutter was sent after it, and the result was, that all the troops, baggage, cannon, stores &c. were landed in the Island of St. Catharine's, the troops put into barracks, and the stores lodged in magazines.

Whilst the Orpheus lay in the River Plate, Mr. Fleming and Mr. White, Midshipmen, and 24 men belonging to her, were unfortunately drowned, by the upsetting of two boats.

The Portuguese Princesses left Rio Janeiro for Cadiz on the 3d of July, in a Portuguese man of war, accompanied by two frigates, one of which was Spanish. Lord Beresford is in one of them. He has been made Commander-in-Chief of the Portuguese troops, but is to act independently of the Regency. He has had an estate given him in Portugal worth 12,000 dollars per annum: has been paid all his arrears of service money, and all his expenses at Rio.

Corn-Exchange, Sept. 16.---Although we had a very short supply of Wheat fresh in this morning, there was a large shew of granary samples, for which there was very little demand; consequently sales were heavy, at a decline of from 3s. to 4s. per quarter. We had a few samples of new Wheat at market, which, being very soft and coarse, could not be disposed of. Barley is 1s. per quarter dearer. Beans were in request at an advance of 2s. per quarter. Oats are 1s. per quarter dearer than on this day week, but heavy sale.

Wheat (English)	75s. 84s. 90s.	Small Beans	44s. to 46s.
Ditto (Foreign)	40s. 60s. 75s.	Tick Beans	40s. to 42s.
Rye	40s. to 42s.	New Ditto	00s. to 00s.
Barley (old)	36s. to 39s.	Oats (Potatoe)	32s. to 34s.
Ditto fine	00s. to 00s.	(Poland)	26s. to 30s.
Malt	54s. to 64s.	(Feed)	19s. to 29s.
White Peas	40s. to 44s.	Fine Flour	75s. to 80s.
Ditto Boilers	46s. to 50s.	Seconds	00s. to 00s.
Grey Peas	44s. to 46s.	Rapeseed	37l. to 39l.

Clonmel, Sept. 18.---On Monday and yesterday, a Special Session, under the Insurrection Act, was held at Clonmel, before Serjeant Jebb, Barrister Moore, and a Bench of Magistrates---when the following persons were convicted as idle and disorderly:

Connor Ryan, for being found in a rabbit-burrow at night, where rabbits had been found killed, and [illegible] tended for catching others, with a felonious [illegible] nt; and the said Ryan resisting the Police when taken into custody. The Prisoner was unanimously declared guilty by the Bench; but from motives of humanity, and previous good character of the man, he was recommended as an object of mercy.

James Comerford, and William Carthy, were tried for being found from their residence on the night of the 23d June. This Mr. Robert Barry proved against them, as well as having found stolen pigs in their possession, the stealing of which they acknowledged, and their case being clearly an infraction of the Insurrection Act, as well as it appearing they were men of infamous character, following practices of devastation upon Society, they were found guilty, and sentenced to seven years' Transportation.

James Tobin, who had been found guilty under the Insurrection Act in Cashel, but had not been sentenced, as he said a Gentleman would give him a character at the Sessions of Clonmel, was sentenced yesterday, the Gentleman, nor no person whatever, coming forward to say a word in his favour---so that Comerford, Carthy, and Tobin, being found dangerous persons in society, are irretrievably sentenced, and leave the country with the common consent of all.

Some persons, tried under this Act, and acquitted, from a very humane construction of their offences, were held over to bail; and others retained for trial at the Assizes, for other offences.

The Special Sessions were then adjourned to Cashel, where they are to be held on the 28th of October.

On Friday an affray took place between two parties who were steeping Flax in a Bog between Dundrum and Cappaghwhite, in consequence of one party turning the water into the pits of the other party. An unfortunate man was killed in the contest.---*Clonmel Advertiser.*

Limerick, Sept. 16.---On Tuesday night last, two villains entered the house of Richard Henn, Esq. of Kilrush, and carried off his desk, containing notes to the amount of two hundred guineas. On the following morning Major Miller, and Dr. O'Shaughnessy, P. P. repaired to the place, and on investigation they found Mr. Henn had discharged a servant of the name of Michael Shehan about a month previous, and finding the desk rifled and and broken in an adjoining garden, led them to suspect it must be some of the domestics of the house that were concerned. Major Miller, with his usual promptness, ordered some peace officers to surround Shehan's lodging, and had him brought for examination to his office in Kilrush; in the same house, there was a notorious character of the name of Lillis, whom they likewise took into custody; after several hours' examination, Shehan confessed he had the money, and that Lillis was his accomplice; he was then brought to where he said the money was hid, but no money was to be found---it had been stolen by Lillis and buried in another field, where it was recovered by the exertions of Dr. O'Shaughnessy.

Some villains on Tuesday night cut off, with a saw, one of the beams from a lock gate at Erina, on the Limerick Navigation.---*Limerick Evening Post.*

A cow and horse were houghed on Thursday night at Miltown, County Kerry.

A detachment of Artillery and Infantry left Limerick on Sunday, to level Belkelly-Castle, in the Shannon, which is again occupied by illicit distillers.

The 87th regiment, under Col. Sir Hugh Gough, arrived at Colchester on Wednesday from Portsmouth. The 95th (late 96th) have moved from Hilsea to Chatham. The 28th remains at Gosport.

Three hundred men embarked on Wednesday, to join the 46th regt. in Botany Bay.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

CURRAGH, THURSDAY, SEPT. 12.

Wellington Stakes, 50 Guineas, half forfeit, three years old Course.

Mr. Wallis's Wellington, 7st. 0lb. 1
Mr. Murdock's Altamont, 6st. 5lb. 2
Lord Portarlington's Sorcerer, 5st. 5lb. 3

Four others started, but were not placed.

King's Plate of 100 Guineas for three years old, 8st. each. Three Mile Heats.

Mr. M. J. Kerwan's Phantom, ... 1
Mr. Watt's b. c. Brummagh, ... 2

Eight others started, but were not placed.

Mr. Watt's Colt came in first, but was declared distanced, in consequence of his rider having crossed Phantom.

FRIDAY.

King's Plate of 100 Guineas for Mares carrying 10 stone. Four Mile Heats.

Colonel Bruen's ch. m. Eliza, by Schedoni, 1 1
Mr. Kennedy's Graceless, ... 3 3
Mr. Battersby's Anna, ... 2 2

Eighty Guineas Handicap, first Post on the flat Heats.

Mr. Hunter's Seaview, 8st. 0lb. 1 2 1
Mr. Magan's Warner, 8st. 10lb. 4 1 2
Mr. Kerwan's Corsair, 7st. 4lb. 3 3 3
Lord Portarlington's Sorcerer, 6st. 6lb. 2 3 3

Three others started, but were not placed.

SATURDAY.

Lord Lieutenant's Plate of 100 Guineas, Cap Weights. Four Mile Heats.

Colonel Bruen's Wire, ... 1
Mr. Daly's Bravo, ... 2
Mr. Battersby's Leopold, ... 3

Tit. Stakes.

Mr. Daly's ch. f. sister to Narcissus, ... 1
Mr. Daly's c. by Booty, ... 2
Mr. Hassard's c. by Musician, ... 3
Mr. Caldwell's f. 4

Challenge of the Wellington.

Three years old Colts, 50 Guineas each.

Mr. Murdock's Altamont received compromise.
Lord Portarlington's Sorcerer, 6st. 6lb. 1
Colonel Bruen's Ossian, 7st. 6lb. 2

JOHNSTOWN RACES.

MONDAY, SEPT. 9.

Sweepstakes of two Guineas, to which the Stewards added twenty pounds—weight for age.

Mrs. Lane's b. m. Moco, 5 years old, ... 1 1
Mr. Bennett's c. m. Loughina Lass, 4 yrs. 2 2
Mr. Butler's c. g. Chanticleer, 5 yrs. old, ... 3 3
Mr. Croker's c. h. Rhoderic-dhu, 3 yrs. old, 4 bolted.
Mr. Denis's c. h. Galmoman, 3 yrs. old, ... 5 fell.
Mr. Hearne's c. g. Bernardo, aged, ... 6 dist.

Had it not been that Galmonian fell, there would have been severe running the second heat; as it was, there was an excellent race between Moco and the Loughina Lass.

On Tuesday, Mr. Croker's bay mare beat Mr. Ryan's black horse — a bye bet.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11.

Sweepstakes of three Guineas, to which the Stewards added twenty pounds—weight for age.

Mr. Denis's c. h. Galmonian, ... 1 1
Mrs. Lane's b. m. Moco, ... 3 2
Mr. Bennett's c. m. Loughina Lass, ... 2 rider fell.
Mr. Aylward's g. g. Blacklegs, ... distanced.

In this race Galmonian proved himself a true son of Sir Walter, and took in "the knowing ones," as betting was considerable against him at starting.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 12.

Sweepstakes of two Guineas, to which the Stewards added ten pounds—weight for age.

Mr. Bennett's c. m. Loughina Lass, 4 yrs. old, 1 2 1
Mr. Keating's b. g. Xenophon, 6 years old, ... 2 1 3
Mr. Croker's c. h. Rhoderic-dhu, 3 years old, 3 dist.

This was as severe a race as we have seen, and Rhoderic was distanced in consequence of the bridle breaking—had it not been for this accident, it would be hard to say who would be the winner.

Same day, Mr. Lane's bay mare beat Mr. Garstin's bay mare—one heat, for twenty pounds.

On Saturday, some disagreement arose as to the weights, and the race (for which six horses were entered), was put off until Monday—we have not yet heard the result.

On each day an excellent hack race for a saddle—and on Saturday a Mule race, which excited considerable risibility.

WATERFORD:

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,970. *TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1816.* *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOK WAREHOUSE,

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Michael Wogan Sullivan, Grandson and Successor of the late Patrick Wogan,

Begs to inform his Friends and the Customers of the House, that he means to continue the Business, in all it's Branches; and, in soliciting the Continuance of their Favours, assures them that the utmost Attention shall be paid to their Orders. Sept. 16, 1816.

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This inestimable Composition, with half the usual Labour, produces a most brilliant Jet Black, fully equal to the highest Japan Varnish; affords peculiar Nourishment to the Leather; will not soil the finest Linen; is perfectly free from any unpleasant Smell, and will retain its Virtues in any Climate.

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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 (56th Geo. III. c. 78), every Person who shall keep any Mill, containing any Engine, Vat, Wet-press, Utensil, or Vessel, 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 situate, 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, Store-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 Vat, Wet-press, Utensil and Vessel, respectively, kept in such Mill, and the Number of Cubic Feet 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 Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was last week 35s. 0d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

	WHITE. lb. oz. dr.	RANGED. lb. oz. dr.	HOUSEHOLD. lb. oz. dr.
Penny Loaf,	0 3 1	0 4 5	0 6 2
Two-Penny,	0 6 2	0 9 3	0 12 3
Four-Penny,	0 12 4	1 2 6	1 8 6
Sixpenny,	1 2 6	1 12 2	2 5 0

To commence Monday Morning, the 16th September.

All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proportion, and to bear the two initial Letters of the Baker or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the Household with an H—and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make the Weekly Returns, ON OATH, on every Saturday, before 12 o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Act of Parliament for regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law.

Bakers' Returns of Flour this Week.

	Cwt.	qrs.	lb.		£	s.	d.
2d Flour for Loaf Bread	978	3	7	cost	1530	4	7½
3d Flour for Ditto	62	0	0	....	76	12	0
To form the Assize,	1040	3	7		1606	16	7½
2d Flour for Biscuit,	0	0	0		£ 0	0	0
3d Flour for Ditto	0	0	0		£ 0	0	0

Sept. 21. JOHN DENIS, *D. Mayor.*

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—SEPT. 23.

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Butter, first quality,	92	0	....	00	0	per Cwt.
—— second,	00	0	....	00	0	
—— third,	00	0	....	00	0	
Tallow, rendered,	00	0	....	00	0	
Lard, flake,	00	0	....	00	0	
—— casks, rendered,	45	0	....	48	0	
Pigs, singe'd,	35	0	....	00	0	
—— scalded,	28	0	....	32	0	
Beef,	00	0	....	00	0	
Pork Offal,	00	0	....	00	0	
Oatmeal,	14	0	....	15	0	
Flour, first quality,	00	0	....	00	0	per Bag.
—— second,	62	0	....	64	0	
—— third,	32	0	....	42	0	
—— fourth,	26	0	....	30	0	
Wheat,	48	0	....	50	0	per Barrel.
Barley,	14	0	....	15	0	
Oats, potato,	14	0	....	00	0	
—— common,	13	0	....	00	0	
Coals, Whitehaven,	0	0	....	0	0	
—— Newport,	4	0	....	4	2	
—— Swansea,	3	6	....	3	9	
Tallow, rough,	7	0	....	8	6	per Stone.
Potatoes, by weight,	0	0	....	0	0	
—— by measure,	0	6	....	0	7	
Beef,	0	3	....	0	5	per Pound.
Mutton,	0	4	....	0	5½	
Veal,	0	4	....	0	5	
Pork,	0	3	....	0	4	
Fresh Butter,	1	4	....	1	8	

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.

0 Barrels Wheat,		Averaging	£0 0s. 0d.
235 —— Oats,			0 13s. 9¼d.
0 —— Barley,			0 0s. 0d.

HOPS, &c.

W. M. ARDAGH offers for Sale, 50 Bags and Pockets of Kent and Sussex HOPS. He is, as usual, well supplied with Prime WINES, in Wood and Bottle, and daily expects Two Cargoes of Prime Tralee KELP. Sept. 21, 1816.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

To BE SOLD, the FEE and INHERITANCE of the TOWN and LANDS of KEREIGHT and GALLY, containing 1300 Plantation Acres. The Lands were reasonably set to solvent Tenants in the year 1801, and produce an annual Rent of £1001 18s. 6d. They are situate between Enniscorthy and Wexford, Five Miles from Enniscorthy, Seven Miles from Wexford, and Three Miles from Taghmon, and about [illegible] Mart. Proposals in Writing (post-paid) to Colonel Harvey, Farnham, Knaresborough, Yorkshire—and Mr. William Harvey, Killjane Lodge, Wexford. September 16, 1816.

AN ABSTRACT of the RETURNS of the Quantities and Prices of Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour, sold in the City of Dublin and Liberties thereuntoadjoining, for the Week ending Sept. 13, 1816, allowing the following Quantities to be a Barrel of each Sort:—

Wheat, Rye, Pease and Beans, 20 Stone; Barley and Bere, 16 Stone; Oats, 14 Stone; and deeming 13½ Stone of Flour equal to a Barrel of Wheat, & 7 Stone of Oatmeal to a Barrel of Oats.

Species.	Barrels.	Price. £ s. d.	Average. £ s. d.	Medium Price. £ s. d.
Wheat,	862	2171 12 0	2 0 11½	2 12 11½
Flour,	3902	10438 0 0	2 13 6	
Bere,	13	9 15 0	0 15 0	0 13 11
Barley,	20	15 14 0	0 15 5	
Oats,	2210	1615 16 6	0 14 7½	0 15 5
Oatmeal,	1372	2062 11 0	0 13 5	
G. Pease,	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Beans,				
Rye,				
W. Pease.				

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 21.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
281 Wheat, per Bar. 20 Stone	39 0	60 0	54 10
3974 Flour	12 0	38 0	0 0
13 Bere	10 0	12 0	11 7
0 Barley	0 0	0 0	0 0
1471 Oats	11 0	18 6	14 11
1520 Oatmeal, per Cwt.	14 0	19 0	15 4
0 Peas	0 0	0 0	0 0
Sold to Bakers only,			
4 Wheat	58 0	00 0	00 0
2564 Flour	25 0	38 0	34 4½

Average Price of Wheat and Flour 68s. 8d. per Sack.

Sales of Flour .... 2974 — 1st, from 37s. 0d. to 38s. 0d.
Receipts .... 9282 — 2d, from 24s. 0d. to 36s. 0d.; 3d, from 12s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.

PRICE OF BREAD.

Quartern Loaf .... 1s. 2½d.
Half Quartern Loaf .... 0s. 7¼d.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHITWORTH.

Whereas the time limited by the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council, of the thirteenth day of April last, for prohibiting the Exportation out of Ireland, or carrying coastwise, 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 we, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, do therefore 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 date hereof and the thirteenth day of February next, presume to transport any Gunpowder or Salt-Petre, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition, to any Port 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 on the Continent of North America, or in the Territories of the United States of America,) or do ship or lade 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 such Ports or Places 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, and Privy Council of Ireland, upon pain of incurring and suffering the respective Forfeitures and Penalties inflicted by an Act passed in Great Britain in the thirty-third year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to enable his Majesty to restrain the Exportation of Naval Stores, and more effectually to prevent the Exportation of Salt-Petre, Arms, 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 them may respectively appertain.

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

MUSKERRY. CASTLE-COOTE. NORBURY. W. DOWNES. C. HEWETT. WM. VESEY FITZGERALD. ROBERT PEEL.

God save the King.

TO BE SOLD,

Sixty-eight ACRES of BALLINEGIOLAGH, at the Mouth of the Harbour of Bonmahon—together with CARNEGERRUFFE, near Cappoquin.

Apply (if by Letter, Post-paid) to Mr. William Hubbert, Dungarvan.

September 20, 1816.

ARTIFICERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF IRELAND.

[FROM THE DUBLIN GAZETTE.]

As several artificers and manufacturers of Ireland have, from time to time, gone into foreign countries to exercise their several callings, contrary to the Laws, the following Abstracts of Acts of Parliament of his present Majesty, for preventing such practices, are published for the information of persons who may be ignorant of the penalties they may incur by disobedience to them; and it will be observed, that such penalties likewise extend to those who are any ways concerned or instrumental in the sending or enticing artificers or manufacturers out of Ireland, or in the exportation of the tools and instruments used by them, as well as to the artificers or manufacturers themselves.

Statute 25 Geo. III. Chap. 17.

"If at any time after the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, any person or persons shall contract with, or entice, persuade, endeavour to persuade, solicit or seduce, any manufacturer, workman, or artificer of or in linen, wool, mohair, cotton, or silk, or of or in manufactures made up of linen, wool, mohair, cotton or silk, or any of the said materials mixed one with another, or of or in iron, or any manufacturer, workman, or artificer, of or in any other of the manufactures of this kingdom, of what nature or kind soever, to go out of this kingdom into any foreign country, not within the dominions or belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, and shall be lawfully convicted thereof, upon any indictment or information to be preferred or brought against him, her, or them, in his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at Dublin, or by indictment at the Assizes for General Jail Delivery for the County wherein such offence shall be committed, the person or persons so convicted shall, for every artificer, workman, or manufacturer, so by him, her, or them respectively contracted with, enticed, persuaded, solicited, or seduced, severally forfeit the sum of Five Hundred Pounds of lawful money of this kingdom, and shall also suffer imprisonment in the common Jail of the County where such offender or offenders shall be respectively convicted, for the space of twelve calendar months, without bail or mainprize, and until such forfeiture shall be paid; and in case of a further conviction, in manner before prescribed by this Act, for or upon a second or other subsequent offence of the same kind, the person or persons so again offending shall, upon every second or other subsequent conviction, severally forfeit, for every person so by him, her, or them respectively contracted with, enticed, persuaded, solicited, or seduced, the sum of One Thousand Pounds of lawful money of this kingdom, and shall also suffer imprisonment in the common Jail of the County wherein such offender or offenders shall be respectively convicted, for the space of two years, without bail or mainprize, and until such forfeiture shall be paid.

"If any person or persons in this kingdom shall, upon any pretence whatsoever, load or put on board, or cause to be loaded or put on board of any ship, vessel, or boat, which shall not be bound directly to some port or place in Ireland or Great Britain, or to some other of the dominions of the Crown of Great Britain, any such tools or utensils as are commonly used in, or are proper for the preparing, working up, or finishing of the linen, woollen, or silk manufactures, or any or either of them, or any parts or parcels of such tools or utensils, by what name or names such tools or utensils shall or may be called or known, the person or persons so offending shall, for every such offence, not only forfeit and lose all such tools and utensils, or parts or parcels thereof, which shall be so loaded or put on board, as aforesaid, but also the sum of Two Hundred Pounds of lawful money of this kingdom; and in case such tools or utensils shall be loaded or put on board of any ship, vessel, or boat, which shall be bound to any port or place in Ireland or Great Britain, or to some other of the dominions of the Crown of Great Britain, then, and in every such case, the master or commander of every such ship, vessel, or boat, shall give security, by bond, in the penalty of One Thousand Pounds, conditioned for the landing of such tools and utensils at the port or place for which such ship, vessel, or boat, shall be bound as aforesaid.

"It shall and may be lawful to and for any officer of his Majesty's customs or excise in this kingdom, to seize and secure, in some or one of his Majesty's warehouses, all such tools or utensils, by this Act prohibited to be exported, as such officers shall find or discover to be laid or put on board of any ship, vessel, or boat, which shall not be bound directly to some port or place in Great Britain or this kingdom, or to some other of the dominions of the Crown of Great Britain.

"If the captain or master of any ship, vessel, or boat in this kingdom shall knowingly permit any of the said tools or utensils, by this Act prohibited to be exported as aforesaid, to be put on board his said ship, vessel, or boat, every such captain or master shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of £100 of lawful money of this kingdom; and if the said ship, vessel, or boat, belongs to his Majesty, his heirs, or successors, then the captain or master thereof shall not only forfeit the sum of £100, but shall also forfeit his employment, and be incapable of any office or employment under his Majesty, his heirs, or successors.

"And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that one moiety of the respective forfeitures, by this Act inflicted upon offenders against the same, shall, when recovered, go and be applied to the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the other moiety to the use of the person who shall sue and prosecute for the same respectively.

Statute 31 Geo. III. Chap. 28.

"If any person in this kingdom shall load or put on board, or cause to be loaded or put on board, of any ship, vessel, or boat, which shall not be bound directly to some port or place in this kingdom, or Great Britain, or to some of the dominions of the Crown of Great Britain, any machine, engine, tool, press, paper, utensil, or implement whatever, commonly used in or proper for the preparing, working, or finishing of any manufacture of or in steel, iron, brass or other metal, or of any manufactures in said Act mentioned, or any parts or parcels of any such machine, tool, or implement, by whatever name or names any such machine, tool, or implement shall or may be called or known, or any model, plan, or description of any machine, tool, or implement, used in, or proper for the preparing, working up, or finishing of any of the said manufactures; shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds, to be recovered in such a manner as by the said Act is prescribed in respect of any forfeiture for such similar offence against the said Act; and in case any such machine, tool, or implement, or any model, plan, or description thereof, shall be loaded or put on board of any ship, vessel, or boat, which shall be bound to any port or place in this kingdom, or Great Britain, or to some of the dominions of the Crown of Great Britain, the master or commander of every such ship, vessel, or boat, shall give the like security by bond, with the like condition, as by the said Act is required, in respect of so putting on board any of the tools or utensils in the said Act mentioned; and such certificate thereof shall be given, as by the said Act is required; and every ship, boat, or vessel, which shall have on board any such machines, tools, or implements, or any such model, plan, or description thereof as aforesaid, before such security and certificate shall be given, with all her guns, ammunition, and apparel, shall be forfeited; which forfeiture shall be recovered, and the produce thereof disposed of, in such manner as in the said Act is directed.

"And be it further enacted, that every officer of his Majesty's customs or excise in this kingdom be, and he is hereby empowered to seize and secure and machines, tools, or implements, or models, plans, or descriptions thereof, by this Act prohibited to be exported, as fully as by the said Act such officer is empowered to seize and secure any of the tools or implements thereby prohibited to be exported, any such machines, tools or implements, models or plans, shall be disposed of as in the said Act is mentioned; and every captain or master of any ship, vessel, or boat, who shall knowingly permit any such machines, tools, or implements, models, plans, or descriptions thereof, as aforesaid, to be exported, which are by this Act prohibited, shall incur such forfeiture and incapacity as in the said Act is prescribed with respect to any such offence against the said Act committed by any captain or master of any ship, vessel, or boat; and every officer of the revenue who shall take, or knowingly or willingly suffer to be taken, any entry outward, or shall sign any cocket, warrant or sufferance, for the shipping or exporting of any of the machines tools, implements, plans, or models, by this Act prohibited, shall incur such forfeiture and incapacity as is by the said Act inflicted for any similar offence, to be recovered and disposed of in the same manner as in the said Act is mentioned, respecting the same.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

We received this morning a Paris Letter of Saturday night, from which we subjoin an extract. Lord Exmouth, it was understood at Paris, was, about the end of the first week in September, to proceed against Tunis, the Bey of which, as well as Tripoli, must feel the weight of our vengeance, as well as Algiers.---*Courier.*

"Paris, Saturday Evening, Sept. 14.---The contest between the contending parties in the approaching election is likely to be very severe. Addresses are understood to have been sent to the different Departments by the Ultra-Royalists. The following quotation is from one of them:

"What Royalist could doubt the word of a Monarch, whose glory is to 'say nothing in vain.' Is it possible that the personal enemies of the King should monopolize all honours and rewards? Is this the lustre which encircled the diadem of Henry IV. and Louis XIV.? In perdition itself our principles are inviolable---'*Vive le Roi quand meme!*'

"The Republicans are in paroxysms of joy. We have engaged Louis XVIII. to dismiss the Chamber of Deputies, whose errors (if such they were) at least leant on the side of Royalty. If the new Members are chosen out of our ranks, liberal ideas triumph ——; but should the majority of the Chamber be animated by the same feeling as that which has been just annihilated, then ——.

"Were not the Members of the last Chamber the landholders of the country? Their stake in the game was too great not to engage them to use every measure calculated to consolidate the Government and to tranquillize the People and the Princes! What part of their conduct can merit such severe marks of their reprobation? Can the Parisians forget the obliging expressions of his Majesty, who declared he could not give a more flattering proof of his affection for "*the good town*," than in the choice he had made of the person of his brother for President of the Electoral College of the Department of the Seine.

"The same gracious language was heard at Bourdeaux and Lisle, when the King was pleased to acquaint those cities with the nomination of his august nephews: and now M. Bellart, &c. are their substitutes."

...activity of the Police is indefatigable; it ...s, surprises, and confounds all the stra...s and resources of the Ultra-Royalists. It ...s them in their fast holds; it avails itself of ...mense advantages with the energy of talent, ...e approbation of the Sovereign crowns their ... in the popular estimation. A Committee ...carded Deputies held their meetings at the ... Soubise. It is rumoured, that a President ...Vice-President were named; their re-union ...ormidable, both for numbers and individual ...tance. Yesterday afternoon the Agents of ...olice seized all the papers and other docu...s containing the resolutions and secret pur... of this Society. Among other pieces, an ...f accusation, fully reasoned and detailed ...st ———, was discovered; the whole was ...itted to the King, who entirely approved of ...measure."

...rom the above Address, of which we have on...ven a part, though we have received the ...e, and from others which we have seen, the ...a-Royalist Party seem to treat the King with ...terness of censure not very congenial with ... favourite principle of *Vive le Roi, quand* ...*e*. They seem to hold him up, and not his ...isters, as responsible, and to wish to make ... the object of popular odium, by considering ... as the author of a measure which they de...be as essentially republican and revolutionary. ...s, to say the least of it, is injudicious. The ...olution should have taught them not to attempt ...weaken the respect due to the personal charac... of the King.

...he exaggerations and the language of both ...ties are equally violent. The King has dis...ed the Chamber---he has executed a constitu...al prerogative. The one party immediately ...mphs in this, as if it were the salvation of the ...te, while the other declaims against it, as if it ...e the destruction of the Monarchy. During ... last session of the Chamber of Deputies, we ...re very far from approving the conduct of the ...ra-Royalist Party. Yet, when they retired ...the Departments during the recess, they had ... opportunity of ascertaining on the spot how ... their measures were popular or otherwise.--- ...ence, returning to a second session with the be...fit of experience, more moderation, more pru...nce, might have been expected from them---and ...ere is another reason why it might have been ...litic to have suffered them to meet again. No...ing is more necessary to the repose of France, ...othing more likely to confirm her internal tran...uillity, than a stable, undeviating, unvacillating ...stem. Is such a system to be discovered in this ...te measure, which destroys this year the policy ...ursued the last, and changes the whole constitu...on and composition of the representative body? ...hat 420 Deputies were too large a representa...ive body for a kingdom containing a population ...f between 25 and 30 millions, cannot be con...ended. The reduction of this number to 260 ...which finds such favour with our reforming poli...ticians) is disapproved of much more than the dis...olution. If it be said, that a numerous repre...sentative body has always been detrimental in France, as the Revolution has proved, the reply to this is, that this was quite as apparent when the number was fixed at 420 as now. We speak still with some hesitation upon this subject, for we are yet without sufficient information to form a decisive opinion. The articles that have been published in the Paris Papers upon the subject are little better than mere declamation. The articles that have appeared in favour of it, in the English Opposition papers, cannot, we think convey much satisfaction to the authors or friends of the Dissolution in France.---*Courier*.

Extract of a Letter received yesterday from Naples:---"I gave you the first intelligence respecting the claims of America upon our Court: they are still in negotiation. Mr. Pinckney at first assumed a high tone; but when it was communicated to him that the whole would be submitted to the Allied Powers, he has somewhat receded. It is now confidently stated, that though Syracuse was in the first place demanded, that the Americans only wish a footing in the Mediterranean, and that the real object is to obtain possession of the Island of Lampedosa, which, though of little value to this Court, would yet afford America a safe port for her fleets, and an entrepot for her commerce; it would however materially affect the trade of England in this quarter."

We received this morning some more American Papers, from which we have extracted the following paragraph. The Americans seem inclined to magnify into an intended insult every transaction that occurs on the Lakes. They are always forbearing, forsooth, and we encroaching and offending!

"More Disturbances on Lake Erie.---An affidavit of Shadrach Penn, jun. commander of a schooner on Lake Erie, published in the *Pittsburg Mercury*, states, that, on the 17th of June, the American schooner Ranger was boarded and searched in Put-in-Bay, by the British brig Tecumseh, Lieutenant Kent, Commander. Several guns were fired on the point near the mouth of the bay, as the Ranger was passing within two hundred yards, on her way to Detroit. Taking the firing to be signals of distress, the Ranger tacked and stood in for the bay, when a boat left the Tecumseh, which was then discovered to be moored in the bay, and immediately approached and boarded the Ranger. The boarding officer interrogated, in an imperious style, the commander of the Ranger as to his place of destination, loading, hands, &c. wrote down the answers, and appeared to view some of the crew with considerable suspicion. When asked who fired from the Point, the British officer answered, "nobody but some Indians." The deponent however thinks the firing proceeded from some of the crew of the Tecumseh, and looks upon the conduct of Lieut. Kent as amounting to a complete search, and as an insult to the American character and flag."

It gives us infinite pleasure to be able to contradict, from authority, the reported loss of the Cameleon brig of war, off Point Palmyras: she arrived in the Bengal River on the 15th of April last. The account of her loss was taken from the *Madras Courier* of the 30th of April.

In the *Morning Chronicle* to-day we find some dissatisfaction expressed against Lord Exmouth, because his Lordship, in his official despatches, ventured to bestow the tribute of his approbation upon the manner in which the Expedition had been fitted out. To indulge in encomium on the Government is "an innovation, a misconception of duty, which, in its operation, went to weaken the effect of his own triumph." That the triumph of a British officer can be weakened by the confession that his Government furnished him with adequate means, is an assertion too ridiculous to be treated seriously. But we are ready to allow that there is one effect which such a confession goes to weaken---and that is the effect of the Opposition attacks upon Government. Is there an expedition fitted out, a measure undertaken, a policy pursued, that is not invariably censured by the Party. But according to this system of theirs, no attempt must be made to repel these attacks, and the General or the Admiral, however they may know that they are unfounded, must not presume to say one word in justification of Ministers. "Muzzle the officer, in order that we may endeavour to deprive Government of the merit of planning any expedition, or of furnishing the necessary means for ensuring its triumph. Let them have all the blame of failure, but none of the praise of success." This is the doctrine of these self-styled Patriots---a convenient doctrine, truly!---Now that we are upon the subject of Lord Exmouth's victory, it may not be amiss to notice another paragraph in the *Chronicle*, in which an attempt is made to induce a belief that immediate publicity was not given to his Lordship's despatch. The *Chronicle* says, that that "despatch found all the officers of the Admiralty dispersed," and that Mr. Croker "was employed on an adventure personal to himself, on a canvass for the representation of Portsmouth." The fact is, that Mr. Croker was not at Portsmouth, nor canvassing; but both he and Mr. Barrow were in town, and within an hour after the officer arrived, the contents of the despatches were circulated to all his Majesty's Ministers, and the despatches sent to the Gazette-Office as early as the persons belonging to that establishment could be collected. The concluding part of the paragraph in the *Morning Chronicle* speaks our sentiments---"We have no doubt that Mr. Croker will find in that Borough, that his abilities and services are truly estimated."

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

It is not a Saxon Princess, it appears, whom the Emperor of Austria is to espouse in November, but the Princess Charlotte of Bavaria, born in 1792, and the divorced wife of the Prince Royal of Wurtemburg. She is highly praised for her virtues, and for the fortitude with which she bore the chagrin caused by her first marriage. It is further said, that the Hereditary Prince (son of the Emperor Francis) is to marry, some years hence, the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, the sister of his mother-in-law, and born in 1801.

This double alliance between Austria and Bavaria (says a private letter) is a very important event for Germany.

The marriage of the Austrian Archduchess Leopoldine (born in 1797) with the Prince Royal of Portugal (born in 1798) is also spoken of with so much precision, that it is said the written consent of the Emperor and his daughter was given on the 31st ult. and a courier despatched therewith to Rio Janeiro. To this it is added, that the Prince Royal will return from the Brazils to reside at Lisbon as Viceroy of Portugal, the Princess having evinced much aversion to a voyage across the ocean. A Portuguese Ambassador is expected at Vienna immediately, when the marriage will be solemnized by proxy.

The little island of Lampedosa, it is now said, would satisfy the Americans for their claims upon Naples. It is about 12 miles in circumference, with a fine harbour for ships to touch at for water, which is good and abundant. Lampedosa is fertile, but nearly uninhabited, which may be accounted for by its being on the coast of Tunis.---Two places of worship, a church and a mosque, are erected on the shore, that the crews of any vessels may perform their religious rites while at the island.

They are, according to report, preparing the Hotel at Ghent, in which Louis XVIII. resided last year, for the second reception of that Monarch, in case his Ministers should prevail in obtaining a new Chamber conformable to their own principles. We have not heard on which road relays of horses have been ordered, but hope that proper precautions will not be deferred to the last moment, as they were before.

Private letters reached town yesterday from Malta to the 17th August, when nothing of importance was known to have occurred.

A Correspondence between General Jomini and General Sarrazin, on the Campaign of 1813, has been published by the former, with the declaration, that, as General Sarrazin has permitted himself to make the most offensive reproaches, both towards him and many other Generals---and as he refuses to retract them---he must be brought before the tribunal of the Public.

It is mentioned, from Berlin, that in the hospital of Charitz, in that city, eleven persons had been under treatment for Hydrophobia, during the course of the last six years. Of these, five died---five others were cured---and one woman is now under a course of medicine for this disorder. They were all bitten by dogs, but one, who was bitten by a rabid cat.

PRINCE REGENT'S COUNCIL, &c.

Yesterday at two o'clock the Prince Regent arrived at Carlton-House. At three o'clock his Royal Highness held a Council, which was attended by Earl Bathurst, Viscounts Sidmouth, Castlereagh, and Melville, and Lord Ellenborough, to receive the Recorder's Report.

Previous to the Council, his Royal Highness gave audience to the Russian, French, and Dutch Ambassadors, and to the Wirtemberg and Sardinian Ministers.

General Bruce was introduced by Viscount Melville, and received the honour of knighthood, on being created a Knight Commander of the Bath. Dr. Marsh was introduced to the Prince Regent, and did homage on being created Bishop of Llandaff in the room of the late Dr. Watson.

FRENCH PAPERS.

Paris, Sept. 15.---M. Seguier, former Prefect of the Somme, is appointed Prefect of the Meurthe, in the room of Count Kersaint, allowed to retire.

The Count de Lezay-Marnesia, Prefect of the Lot, is appointed Prefect of the Somme, in the room of Count de la Vreuville.

Count de Germiny is appointed Prefect of the Lot, in the room of Count de Lezay-Marnesia, called to the Prefecture of the Somme.

The *Gazette of Dusseldorf* announces, that the interview of the Great Sovereigns of the North will take place at Warsaw, after the arrival of Alexander in the capital of Poland.

By a rescript, dated Aug. 22, the King of Bavaria has given his consent to the formation of a polytechnic society at Munich.

For three days the weather has been very fine. The Seine has fallen two feet.

A German Journal asserts, that Austria has offered at Frankfort to take upon herself, on certain conditions, the protectorate of the South of Germany, whilst Prussia will accept the protectorate of the North; but that Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and the Grand Duchy of Baden, will not consent to this arrangement.

We learn from the German Journals, that they despair of the Germanic diet ever being opened. It appears to be certain, that its labours will not commence during the present year. Several of the Envoys have quitted Frankfort.

The Court of Assizes at Besançon pronounced judgment on 26 individuals, making part of the free corps of Cote D'Or, who, during the interregnum, committed great excesses in the mountains. Fifteen were condemned to various imprisonments, and eleven acquitted. The last made the air resound with the cries of *Vive le Roi!*

Rome, August 28.---A Paris Journal of the 8th contains the following article:---"His Holiness has put into the hands of the Rev. Father Taylor a note addressed to the Prince of Wales, relative to a usage which authorises, in Great Britain, the *sale of married women;* a barbarous usage which the populace perpetrate." This news is entirely false.---*Diario di Roma.*

Berlin, August 31.---It is believed that the King, the Prince de Hardenberg, and all the Ministers, will assemble here in the middle of September, and that the Prime Chancellor will then submit to the King the result of his labours regarding the new Constitution.

Marseille, Sept. 7.---The following are some details respecting the expedition to Algiers:---It was the imprudence of Altareb Essaby, the Dey's Minister, which opened the entrance of the port, by not making use of the batteries which should have defended it. The most violent fire of the English, therefore, took effect on the rere of the Algerine batteries. They fought for six hours like true Mussulmen, and the Dey did not yield in courage to any soldier. It is believed that, had Lord Exmouth continued his fire for two hours longer, the place would have presented only a heap of ruins. The expedition was brilliant, and does credit to English valour; but it has this much embarrassing with it---that Lord Exmouth has consecrated, by a Treaty, the existence of a *Power*, which had been treated only as a dependant of the Sublime Porte:---370,000 dollars cannot indemnify England for the more than a million sterling which she expended on the expedition. It is asked, what *guarantee* the Pirates can give, that European prisoners of war will not be treated as slaves?

It is said the English lost three vessels, and that the Zealous could with difficulty be brought to Gibraltar. Time will discover whether our fears are groundless.

Paris, Sept. 16.---The German Papers contain the following Letter, dated Cairo, July 20.

"Babylon, formerly so famous, is perhaps about to acquire new celebrity in our time. This city and its environs, as far as Liban, are now the theatre of important events: A Jew, of the tribe of Dan, has assembled a prodigious number of discontented Jews, and is now at the head of about two hundred thousand fighting Israelites, whose progress nothing can stop. He styles himself King of the Jews. The people call him Hosannah-Massas. His successes are so decisive, that the people in general believe that the Eternal is with him. The mussulmen desert the standard of Mahomet, and join the legions fighting under the banners of the Lion of Judah. This event has been reported to the Porte. But the progress of the victor is so rapid, that it is feared nothing can stop him."

Vienna, Sept. 1.---Prince Trautmansdorff, the Grand Chamberlain, is making the necessary preparations for the Emperor's marriage; they will be completed by the end of October.

Strasburgh, Sept. 9.---The Duke of Wellington will arrive on Friday next in the Arondissement of Wissemburgh, to review the corps of the Army of Wurtemburgh. On Sunday his Lordship will go to Hagenau, to review in the Plain of Marienthal the regiments of Giulay, Colloredo Reuss, and Maximilien Joseph. The Baron de Frimont will be present at this review. The Duke of Wellington will then go to the department of the Upper Rhine, to review the remainder of the Austrian army.

Vienna, Sept. 5.---Lord Stewart, Ambassador of England, set out the day before yesterday to Kittsee.

It is said here that Generals Savary and Lallemand have arrived in Hungary from Turkey.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

Stocks this day at One.

3 per Cent. Cons. 61⅞ 62 61⅞	4 per Cents. shut
Do. for Account 62⅛ 2 1⅞ 62	5 per Cents. 92⅞ 93
3 per Ct. Red. shut	India Stock ——

We stated yesterday, that Lord Exmouth was coming home, and that the report of his being about to proceed against Tunis and Tripoli was erroneous. It is necessary to dwell more at large upon the subject, because the propagating the rumour of an intended bombardment of those cities may do much mischief. Early this Spring, Lord Exmouth received instructions to negotiate with the Barbary Powers for treating the Ionian Isles as British possessions, and also for negotiating the Peace between the Barbary Powers and the kingdoms of Sardinia and Naples, and, if possible, to procure a general Abolition of Christian Slavery.

The Dey of Algiers was first applied to, and readily consented to consider the Ionian Islands as entitled to the privilege of the British Flag, and to make Peace with Naples and Sardinia, but declined any proposition for the Abolition of Slavery. Lord Exmouth then proceeded to Tunis and Tripoli, where he concluded an arrangement with the two Beys, similar to that he had made with Algiers; but with the important addition, that they signed a Declaration, promising in future not to make Slaves of Prisoners of War, but to conform to the practices of civilised European Nations.---Lord Exmouth returned to Algiers, with the view of inducing the Dey to sign a similar Declaration, which, after much altercation, he declined, on the ground, that, being a subject of the Porte, he could not consent to such a condition without the permission of the Sultan, but that he would send a Minister to Constantinople to ask leave; and in fact an Algerine Ambassador was sent on board the Tagus frigate to Constantinople for that purpose. In the mean time, the outrage against the British Flag at Bona took place, but Lord Exmouth left the coast without having received intelligence of it; and, in consequence of the news having reached England, the expedition was fitted out which has been so gloriously terminated.

The Beys of Tripoli and Tunis have taken no part in the contest, and appear disposed to carry their arrangement into effect with good faith, and therefore with them we have no cause whatever of dispute. It is indeed said, that the revolted Janissaries who escaped from Tunis have committed some piracies in the Levant, but they were so far from having any authority from the Bey, that they had actually attempted to murder him.

We received this morning the Paris Papers of Tuesday last. Two features are the most prominent in them---an inclination to detract from the splendour of our Expedition against Algiers, and a continuation of those articles by which the dissolution of the Chamber is endeavoured to be justified. Of the expedition the Paris Papers have not yet received the official details, but they insinuate, that it has not satisfied the expectation of the friends of humanity, and that it must be supposed to be part of a more vast plan, which shall embrace the States of Morocco, Tripoli and Tunis. And having executed this, then the French Editors will be ready to place Lord Exmouth by the side of the Duguay Trouins and the Nelsons. This is for the gratification of French vanity.---Duguay Trouin was an excellent officer, but who ever thought before of placing him in the same line with the greatest naval officer that this or any country produced, or perhaps ever will. But it may be asked, if the French are so discontented at the manner in which we have executed the enterprise, why they have not attempted to shew us how they could have done it better? However, we may be mistaken in considering these strictures as entirely the work of the French Editors. They may, says a private letter, be the production of some Chevalier of the Anti-Piratical Institution.

Upon the dissolution of the Chamber, the *Moniteur* has another long and mortally dull article; and this censure we have a right to pronounce, because, alas! we have travelled through it. The writer plunges into the history of this country at the accession of George the First, in order to fortify his case with Bolingbroke's invectives against the spirit of party. Now a more unfortunate associate than Bolingbroke, the French writer could not have found; for Bolingbroke had been of two parties, as distinct from each other as the party of the Bourbons and the party of Bonaparte, the Legitimates and the Illegitimates. He had been Secretary of State to Queen Anne, and, after having returned to France, had accepted the place of Secretary of State to the Pretender. To draw any comparison between the Parties that have prevailed in this country, and those that have ravaged France, is absurd. But lest our readers should think that we have the intention of going into any great length of comment upon this article, worthy of the lengthy pages of the *National Intelligencer* of America, we shall only notice one more sentence in it---"Thanks to the wisdom of the King," says the writer, "who would reign alone, and reign for France." Now, though Louis XVIII. is the King, yet by the Charter he is a Constitutional King, and he reigns with the advice and assistance of the Legislative Body, the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Deputies. But this sentence may be levelled against the French Princes. In short, all the articles we have read in the French Papers lately, upon the subject of the late measure, are so feeble in point of argument, that persons who might at first have been inclined to approve of it may well exclaim with a character in a play---"I was very much inclined to be of your opinion, but since you have explained your reasons for entertaining it, I see I should have been perfectly in the wrong."

From the affairs of France, and the disgrace of the Ultra-Royalists, we turn to the affairs of another country, and the vengeance that has befallen an officer of great note in the Ottoman Court.---The Berbar-Bachi, *Anglice*, the great Barber of the Grand Seignior, who was in high favour with his Sovereign, has been disgraced on a sudden, and "fallen from his high estate." He had been meddling, it seems, with affairs that did not belong to him. What, or whose? Now from the beginning of the world Barbers have been so privileged to meddle with every body's affairs, that this disgrace of the Ottoman Barber is the subject of wonderful speculation at Constantinople. But we are glad to find that the displeasure of the Grand Seignior has not extended to the Barber's Pole. Though it has deprived him of his place, it has not made him shorter by the head.

A mail from Holland and Hamburgh arrived this morning: the former has brought the project of a law proposed by the King of the Netherlands to the Legislature upon the subject of the Press. Now it has been known for some time, that many of the persons expelled from France fixed themselves in the Netherlands, and published papers reflecting in the severest and grossest manner upon the French Government. Complaint is said to have been made to the Netherland Government, and a law has been proposed, which, if passed, will place the Netherland and French Press pretty much upon a par in point of *freedom*. The King says, that as truth and error can easily be distinguished in articles written upon the internal government of the kingdom, he sees no reason for any alteration in the law in that respect. But the offences of the Press in speaking of Foreign Powers and Potentates are to be visited heavily---For the first offence, a fine upon the Editor of 500 florins, or six months' imprisonment; for the second, imprisonment from one to three years.---Printers to have the same punishment, unless they give up the Author; they are besides to be deprived of their license for a certain term---for the first offence for three, and for the second for six years. Now this law as proposed may be applied in such a manner as to interdict all freedom of comment upon the affairs of other nations; for it is not only an attempt to question the legality of a government that is to be a crime under the new law, but all articles tending to throw odium upon the acts of a foreign government are to be liable to punishment. Now what comment can be made against any measure which may not be characterised as an attempt to throw odium upon it? Some such demand was once made by Bonaparte of our Government under the administration of Lord Sidmouth, when the Earl of Liverpool was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; but, to the immortal honour of that Administration, the demand was rejected with the utmost promptitude, firmness and indignation. The language of our Ministers entitles them to the eternal gratitude of their country. "I am sure," says Lord Liverpool, in his despatch of the 28th August, 1802, "you must be aware, that his Majesty cannot, and never will, in consequence of any representation or any measure from a foreign Power, make any concession which can be in the smallest degree dangerous to the Liberty of the Press as secured by the Constitution of this Country."---Noble!---British! Patriotic expressions!

The People of the Netherlands may surely complain that this restriction upon the Press owes its origin to the conduct not of themselves, but of Frenchmen expelled from their own country.

It is in contemplation to fix an early day for a Common Council to be held, to consider of an Address to the Prince Regent on the late glorious victory over the Algerines.

The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex have recently had an interview with Lord Sidmouth, on the subject of presenting the late petition voted by the Common Hall to the Prince Regent on the Throne. The Sheriffs, we learn, were politely informed, that his Lordship could only forward the petition in question in the usual way. This answer will be made known to the first Common Hall which may be assembled for business, which will take place on Michaelmas-day next, when the Sheriffs will take upon them their new office.

The police conspirators, *Brock, Pelham,* and others of their gang, charged with enticing the three Irishmen to commit an offence on which they were convicted, merely to receive the rewards, will be tried to-morrow for the capital offence of coining; and *Vaughan, Donnelly,* and *Johnson,* will be tried to-morrow at Clerkenwell Sessions, on charges of high misdemeanors, and afterwards indicted and tried on charges of a capital nature at the bar of the Old Bailey.

The trial of James Tuck, landlord of the Bald-faced Stag public-house, at Enfield Chase, for the wilful murder of John Draper, came on this morning, at the Old Bailey, and excited an interest almost as great as that which was manifested when Bellingham was tried for the assassination of Mr. Perceval. The Court was crowded, in every part, soon after eight o'clock. On the Bench we observed the Duke of Sussex, Lord Montfort, Lord Yarmouth, and several other distinguished characters. The galleries and the body of the Court were thronged with elegantly-dressed women.---Indeed, so strongly was female curiosity excited on this occasion, that several ladies were content, rather than forego the gratification of their ruling passion, to stand in the dock, within two or three feet of the Prisoner. The yard, in front of the Justice Hall, was filled with an anxious multitude. So great was the inconvenience, when the trial commenced, in consequence of the steps being choked up, which prevented the witnesses, who had previously been ordered out of Court, from gaining admission, when called on, without much difficulty, that it was found necessary to employ a posse of constables to clear a passage, which, after a hard struggle, they effected. Each side of the Old Bailey, almost to the end of the street, was choked up by crowds of persons, some canvassing the general merits of the case---others expatiating on the peculiar mystery which hangs over it---whilst a third groupe was occupied in listening attentively to such information, relative to the progress of the trial, as they could collect from the Peace Officers, who were marching about in considerable numbers.

Soon after nine o'clock, the Recorder having arrived in Court, Tuck was placed at the entrance of the dock, the situation in which the accused are usually placed when about to be arraigned.---He is a tall, athletic man, with nothing remarkable in his features, which are rather good than otherwise. His hair displays the *milling cut*, and indeed he has a good deal of the appearance of one of the *fancy*. He was dressed in a drab-coloured frock coat, buff waistcoat, white cord small-clothes, and drab gaiters. Being extremely lame, he was indulged with a chair during his trial.

Mr. Shelton, the Clerk of the Arraigns, read the two indictments against the Prisoner. The first, which charged him with the wilful murder of John Draper, contained two counts. One set forth, that the Prisoner had beaten the deceased about the head and neck with his two hands, thereby inflicting wounds and bruises, which had occasioned death. The other stated, that the Prisoner with his two hands had thrown the deceased into a certain well, and caused his death by suffocation and drowning. The second indictment charged the Prisoner with feloniously taking from the person of John Draper two one-pound Bank of England notes, his property. To both indictments the Prisoner, in an audible voice, pleaded "*Not Guilty*;" and the customary question, of "How will you be tried?" having been asked, he uttered the usual response, "By God and my Country!" in a very bold and firm manner.

Mr. Baron Graham, Mr. Justice Holroyd, and Mr. Justice Burrough arrived at ten o'clock, when the Prisoner was immediately put to the bar, and the trial proceeded.

The pleadings were opened by Mr. Walford, and the case stated by Mr. Andrews.

When our Paper was put to Press, the following witnesses had been examined:---Richard Thomas, James Smith, William Roberts, William Webb, John Walpole, John Holmes, Jas. Peat, Samuel Robinson, and Richard Crouch. We have already published the depositions of these persons, and no perceptible difference appeared in their evidence this morning.

A great number of witnesses still remain to be examined---and the trial is not expected to finish until late in the evening.

EXTRAORDINARY INCREASE OF VENTRILOQUISM.

The possession of this faculty was formerly of very rare occurrence, and they who were endowed with it were considered to be gifted in a very peculiar manner. Since the peace, however, it has lost much of its singularity, as *hunger* has given *tongues* to near *four millions of Bellies*, which now speak most intelligibly all over the face of the country. In fact, wherever you go, it is all *Ventriloquism*. I want bread!---I want work!---Pray Mr. Taxgatherer do not take the bed from under my wife and children! These and other such exclamations are wrung from *the pinching of the entrails*, which are now become absolutely *eloquent*, and speak volumes to the deaf ears of plethoric sinecurists and stall-fed placemen. *Complaints of the bowels* are, however, it must be confessed, of all others the most *dangerous*, and must be treated by the State Physicians with peculiar attention. Neither *soup* nor *fish* are suited to their cure; *bleeding* has been tried, but much to the injury of the patient; a little *solid and substantial food* is the remedy on which the greatest reliance is to be placed; but the *placemen, sinecurists,* and *pensioners*, seem to have "stomach for it all;" and *mortification*, if it has not already, is very likely to ensue. What then it may be asked is *the resource of the People?* BARK!

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

The communications by the London Journals of three days, together with other articles, have nearly closed our space, but our columns do not present any thing to which it would be our duty particularly to call the attention of our readers.

The French *Ultra Royalists* are pursuing every means which they think likely to enable them to overthrow the measures of the King, and especially to obtain for themselves a majority in the Chamber of Deputies. Many of them are dispersed throughout France, soliciting support, while others hold secret cabals in Paris, having their Committees and their Presidents for the management of their affairs. The Police is not less active; some of these Committees and their papers have been seized, and it is more than insinuated, that an Act of Accusation against the King, regularly drawn up, had been discovered. It is reported, that Louis had made preparations to repair to Ghent, in case of convulsions. It is fully understood, that the Allies are favourable to his cause. Men of moderation expect important and beneficial consequences from the labours of the new Deputies, provided the *Ultra Royalists* shall not prevail in the elections. If they should triumph, a convulsion will be almost unavoidable.

The two Portuguese Princesses arrived at Cadiz on the 4th of this month, and the ceremony of the double marriage was performed on board the *Saint Sebastian* by the Bishop of that city. The arrival of Marshal Beresford, although it was said that he had sailed from Rio Janeiro in a sloop of war, is not mentioned. His Lordship was offered the command of the Portuguese army destined to act against Monte Video, but he declined it, and it was given to General Labour. The British Officers, who were attached to that army, had all retired, and it seems to be certain, that the British Government will not acquiesce in the support which the Government of the Brazils might be disposed to give to Ferdinand against the South American Patriots.

The Paris papers contain a new and entertaining story from Babylon, where, it seems, no less than 200,000 Jews have been collected under a Leader of the Tribe of Dan, who calls himself King of the Jews, and who is regarded by his followers as the Messiah. The Mussulmen desert from the standard of Mahomet, and fight under the banner of the Lion of Juda, and the new King is said to bear down all opposition. This is probably some fiction of the day.

The report, conveyed by the Madras papers, that the brig of war *Cameleon*, Captain Low, had been lost, and that the Captain and more than one-half of the crew had been drowned, is wholly unfounded.

The Parisian Philosophers assert, that the spots on the Sun's disc have re-appeared, but they add, that his heat is not impaired by them.

On Tuesday last, the Prince Regent visited the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold at Claremont, and spent three hours in walking over the Park and grounds together.

At a meeting of the Commissioners for the construction of the Breakwater Pier, recently held at Brighton, the opposition was so strong, that the intended design was lost by a majority of ten.

On Friday morning, the Funds fell one-half per cent.---No mail due.

Kilkenny, September 19.---Yesterday, afternoon, two women, a mother and her daughter, of the names of Honor and Margaret Hoyne, were committed to our county gaol, on the Coroner's warrant, charged with child-murder at Thomastown. The circumstances that led to the discovery of this crime, and the assiduity of a worthy magistrate in investigating the case, require more space than we can devote to the subject in this publication.---*Moderator.*

Sept. 21.---We have not space to enter into the evidence at the Inquest at Thomastown, upon which the two women named in our last were committed to gaol; nor is it of material consequence. The magistrate to whom we alluded as having, with persevering industry, investigated the case, was the Rev. E. Hunt, of Jerpoint, and his character, as a valuable and efficient magistrate, is already well known and duly appreciated by the community which has benefited so largely by his eminent public services.---*Ibid.*

Limerick, Sept. 21.---We stated in our second edition on Wednesday, that, after the conviction of Henry Neill and Thomas Hehir, for Dillons' murder, the Crown Lawyers announced, that they should not at the *present* proceed in the trials of the remaining Prisoners who are charged with the same offence, and, in consequence, the Assizes then ended. Previous to the Court breaking up, the Judges were pleased to take off the fines from all persons who were called on the long panel; and on Thursday morning their Lordships proceeded for Dublin.

We trust, indeed, that the awful examples made by the ignominious death of nine wretches, whose clear conviction is solely attributable to the interposition of Providence, who certainly suffers "not a murderer to go unpunished," will leave a lasting lesson on the minds of the peasantry, who, it is now hoped, will see the uselessness of joining in combinations or wicked conspiracies. Of the men who have thus justly suffered, some have in a becoming manner acknowledged their guilt; others have been sullen and silent. Sheehy, whose conduct in Court, on Tuesday, was so disgusting, mentioned, at the gallows, that *only* 12 persons and himself assisted at the murders, instead of 40, as is well known, and closed his earthly career, when in the act of being turned off, by calling out aloud not to give the *fellow* (meaning the hangman) his shoes. The apparent contriteness of Burns, the sailor, excited much interest---and tho' he persisted in his innocence to the crowd, yet it should not be forgotten, that he acknowledged in prison to a naval officer, whom he served under, that he was *present* at the murder, and was sentinel, as the child described, but *further* did not take any part in the affair.

Yesterday, Neill and Hehir were hanged in the Barony of Kenry, where they resided; the former at Newtown, the latter at Kilmacat: their bodies were last night deposited in the County Infirmary for dissection, where also the mutilated bodies of Scanlan, Burns, Sheehy and Evans lie, previous to removal for interment in Croppies' Hole.---*Limerick Chronicle.*

Thursday evening, the Rev. Francis Langford apprehended, in the Barony of Kenry, James Seeron, charged with Dillons' murder.---*Ibid.*

The Hon. the Clerk of the Ordnance, Robert Ward, Esq. M. P. Major-General Fyers, and Col. Rogers, are on an Ordnance Inspection Tour through Ireland. We understand, their arrival is momentarily expected here, from whence they will proceed to Cork by way of Tarbert.---*Ibid.*

On Sunday last, Lieut. Saunders, with a party of the Royal Artillery, proceeded to Killaloe, where he was joined by the military there, and from thence to Belkelly Castle, in the Shannon, the celebrated den for illicit distillers. On their arrival, the persons at work in the Castle threw all their apparatus, &c. into the Shannon, and escaped from thence in small boats. On Monday, Lieutenant Saunders, with his party, accompanied by several of the neighbouring gentlemen, returned to the Castle, and blew up that part of it where the whiskey was made for several years, the walls of which were immensely thick, being eight feet some inches. It is now rendered incapable of protection for those illegal distillers in future.---*Limerick Advertiser.*

BIRTHS.---Margaret Benbow, wife of James Benbow, in Shropshire, of a son, after being married 19 years without issue.---At Quinsborough, near Limerick, the Lady of Peter Low, Esq. of a son.---In Dublin, the Lady of Sir Compton Domville, Bart. of Santry House, of a daughter.---In London, Lady Hope, of a daughter.---At Battle Abbey, Sussex, the Lady of Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart. of a son.---In London, the Countess of Verulam, of a son.---Viscountess Templeton, of a son.---At Lyons, the seat of Lord Cloncurry, his Lady, of a son.

MARRIAGES.---The Right Hon. Lord Sinclair, to Isabella, youngest daughter of Alexander Chatto, Esq. late of Mainhouse, Roxburghshire.---In London, G. G. Babington, Esq. fourth son of Thomas Babington, Esq. M. P. to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of John Pearson, Esq. of Golden-square.

DEATHS.---In Clogheen, County of Tipperary, the relict of the late Edward Miller, Esq. and mother of Colonel Miles, 38th Regt.---In Tralee, Lieut. John Comerford, Quarter-master of the Kerry Militia.---At Clifton, Robert Hickson, Esq. late of College-green, Dublin.---At Corsham-house, Wilts, Paul Cobb Methuen, Esq.---In London, Mrs. Otway, relict of the late Vice-Admiral Otway.---In Dublin, Mrs. Mayne, wife of Mr. Mayne, of Messrs. Finlay's Bank, and third sister of the Hon. Judge Mayne.---In Kilkenny, of a consumption, aged 23, Margaret, second daughter of the late George Reade, of Saugboro', in the County of Kilkenny, Esq.---In the same City, Mr. Sandford Bibby.---Mrs. Bolger, wife of Mr. Bolger, Lighthouse.---On Thursday last, in Kilkenny, the Rev. Mr. Michael Butler, P. P. of Tullaher and Rosbercon, regretted by all who had the advantage of his acquaintance: in the discharge of his pastoral duties, he had always shewn the warmest zeal, and nicest feelings, in relieving the pangs of suffering humanity; whilst his unbounded benevolence had been most conspicuous in the various difficulties to which his duty called him.

PORT-NEWS---PASSAGE, SEPTEMBER 21.

ARRIVED,

20th---Hope, Wood, Milton---Margaret, Trevitt, Weymouth---William and Thomas, Batchelor, Portsmouth---Chichester, Saxton, Chichester---Endeavour, Lloyd, Antwerp---and Mary, Smith, Portsmouth, ballast; Hope, Beale, ditto, luggage; Mansfield Packet; Thomas, Walters, Cardiff, coals; John Thomas, Gordon, Portsmouth, staves and luggage; Flora, Julian, Swansea, culm, a market.

21st---Freeling Packet; Endeavour, Rees, Guernsey, ballast; Express, Griffith, Caernarvon, slates.

SAILED,

20th---Gower Packet.

21st---Penrose, Foley, Newfoundland, white salt, provisions, &c.

Wind S. E. by S. past 8 morning.

NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS of Messrs. Richard and Simon Blackmore are particularly requested to meet at the *Bridge Hotel*, Waterford, on Sunday, the 29th Instant, at Noon, for the purpose of having a final Arrangement made for the payment of their demands.

September 23, 1816.

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

THE HOUSE

OF DR. BRISCOLI, ON THE QUAY;

OTHERWISE,

FURNISHED LODGINGS,

BY THE WEEK, MONTH, OR YEAR.

DOCTOR BRISCOLI informs the Public, that, on account of the Encouragement he has met with in *Kilkenny* as well as *Waterford*, in Teaching, he finds, that keeping a *Public Music Shop* does not suit him; however, he intends to carry on the Business *privately*, and will continue to be supplied with NEW MUSIC, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c. He has at present some [illegible] SQUARE, and *Two* and *Three Stringed* GRAND CABINET PIANO FORTES, of the most eminent Makers in *London*, which he will dispose of on the most Reasonable Terms. He will also continue to *Hire* and *Sell* fine second-hand PIANO FORTES, with or without additional Keys. He informs his Friends, that in future his [illegible] will attend his Pupils in *Kilkenny*, and himself [illegible] in *Waterford*.

Dr. Briscoli teaches to play on every In[illegible] particularly the PIANO, HARP---and [illegible] instructs MILITARY BANDS.

MILITARY BANDS supplied [illegible] MENTS at the shortest Notice. [illegible]