MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

On the 16th, these Sessions commenced before W. Watson, Esq. and a number of other Magistrates. After the Grand Jury were sworn in, the Chairman expressed his high satisfaction with the respectable Gentlemen now chosen to fill that important situation, as by their exalted rank they were above any undue influence, and by their education unmoved by any prejudice for or against the Prisoners. He felt more deeply the awful importance attached to the duties he was now called to discharge, when he reflected how ably the Chair of the Court had been filled by his worthy predecessor, when he considered the impartial attention that Gentleman had given to every case, and the anxiety he had always manifested to render to all their dues. As the necessity of government evidently arose from the corruption of human nature, so its glory consisted in the regular administration of justice, and in a Judge and Jury being totally deaf to every consideration but those of moral rectitude. In this respect he certainly should do his endeavour, as far as he possibly could, to discharge his duty; and he could assure the Jury and the Bar, that nothing should give him higher delight on this side the grave, than the consciousness of having honestly done what was entrusted to his charge.

RIDDEL v. LORD LANGFORD.

Mr. Adolphus stated this case to the Jury at very great length. He observed the present was certainly one of the most interesting cases which could come before a court of justice, and one particularly worthy of attention. It was the peculiar glory of our Constitution, that no distinction whatever was known between rich and poor, high and low, when offences were committed, our law very properly viewing men as all made of one blood, and consequently all entitled to the same privileges. A Lord, however high he might rank in his own circle, was but a man, and had no right to treat with brutality those whom precedent or Providence had made his inferiors. An Englishman was a creature sacred by the laws of his country, and rendered still more sacred by the late glorious deeds in arms; and Noblemen should reflect, that here the poor were free, and not allowed to be trod on as worms of the earth. Liberty was a Briton's birth-right, and there was no reason (thank God there could be none) to deprive him of that, while he did not use it as a cloak for licentiousness. The rich and the poor met together, for the Constitution viewed them equally as her sons, and as such equally and legally entitled to her protection.

John Riddel was butler for fourteen months and a half to Lord Langford, and left his service on the best terms with his Lordship, who assured him, on going away, he would certainly do every thing in his power for him. He heard of a vacancy in the Marquis of Winchester's family, and he went there for a short time to supply the absence of the Marquis's butler, who was sick, and he soon afterwards learned, that a lady of fashion wished a butler, on which he applied to his old master for a character. Lord Langford had given him one to the Marquis, in which he stated he had been his valet (without saying his butler) for ten months, whereas he was fourteen months butler, but never a valet. The lady seeing this character, refused to receive him, as she conceived him disqualified for the situation. On this he applied to Lord Langford for the purpose of having his character rectified. He found his Lordship was not at home, but he waited in the hall till he came in, and then told him the purpose of his calling, saying, at the same time, he was sorry to give his Lordship such trouble. His Lordship, however, seized him by the collar, tore his neck handkerchief and waistcoat, and pushed him back from the place he was standing, so violently, that he fell on a table and had his right arm very seriously hurt.

Cross-examined.---Was quite civil to his Lordship, but he afterwards walked up and down the street for 15 or 20 minutes, and did not deny having called his Lordship a villain after he had been so miserably abused. He never said to the Porter, "I have got my clothes torn, but I wish by G---d he had but struck me." In apprehending his Lordship by warrant of Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, he meant not to insult him, but only to have his right as an Englishman, and he even wished to accommodate matters with his Lordship. He admitted, however, having called to the tipstaff, who had his Lordship in custody, "Bailiff, do your duty; be sure and do your duty."

Robert Senior, porter to his Lordship, gave in many respects a similar account to the preceding. He heard Riddel say he was come to be "righted" in his character, and he saw Lord Langford push him back. Riddel said---"I wish he had but struck me." Riddel had not advanced to the stair of the house, nor had he interrupted his Lordship, as was alleged.

Mr. Alley then addressed the Jury, regretting that the state of society at present was such, that servants thought they might with impunity do any thing to their masters, and might act even in the most direct insubordination to their authority.--- The conduct of Riddel had been insolent in the extreme; and his reason for bringing this case before the Court, and not before a Magistrate, was, that he knew too well no Magistrate would receive it. His conduct had been fraught with every thing which marked a depravity of heart, and such as he (Mr. Alley) hoped would convince the Public he was a very unfit fellow to fill any situation in a family. The Learned Gentleman commented at much length on the evidence, and had no doubt whatever of the verdict of the Jury. They now had in their power to determine, whether it was consonant to the established order of things, that a servant should spurn at the authority of him whose bread he eat; whether a servant should be allowed to trample on all the sacred obligations under which his situation placed him; whether, finally, it was reasonable, natural, or just, that on every occasion such a servant should set his master at defiance, and insult him to his face.

The Chairman ably summed up the evidence, and observed, that the legal definition of an assault was "an attempt to do some bodily harm, or other serious injury, to a person against his will." No man felt more than himself the pride that Englishmen naturally should and must feel, that his laws knew no respect of persons; but let the Jury also remember, that an Englishman's house is his castle, and that he has liberty, full liberty, to expel from that house every wanton invader of his rights. He did not allude more immediately in this remark to the case before them; but it was a principle of our happy constitution he always wished them to remember. He had no doubt their verdict would be dictated by an honest and upright investigation of facts, and he cheerfully left the case in their hands.

After three minutes' consultation, the Jury found his Lordship---Guilty.

Mr. Watson.---The sentence of the Court on you, my Lord, is, that you pay a fine of five pounds.

POLICE, LONDON.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.---Saturday Ann Paxon, an elderly woman, was brought before Philip Neave, Esq. and examined on the following charge:

John Stephens, partner in the firm of Stephens and Gwyder, nurserymen, New-road, Mary-le-bone, about 5 o'clock on Friday evening, was standing at the door of his residence in the New Circular, Regent's Park, which is called the Serpentine; he saw a woman going towards the water, who appeared in great agitation; suspecting she wanted to drown herself, he was resolved to watch her, and accordingly placed himself in a situation to see her motions. She went to the edge of the water, and seemed to explore all the places adjacent with her looks. There were a number of boys standing about 50 yards off, whom she eyed with great caution, but they soon departed, when she again looked round for the last time, and observing no person near, she threw something into the water. Mr. S. imagined it seemed like a child; she threw it in by the legs. He was now joined by his nephew, John Edwards, who had been also watching her, and beheld the transaction, having communicated their suspicions to each other, they proceeded towards her. She then rushed up to a child about six years old, who was with her, but whom she had left at a distance during this proceeding, and now took it in her arms, after having cast a look back at the water, as if to some object, and immediately went away with great precipitation. Mr. S. and his Nephew came up to her, and began to question her respecting what she flung into the water; at first she seemed confused, but soon recovered her presence of mind, and replied it was a dog. Edwards then went home, and Mr. S. proceeded with her alone as far as Bunford-mews, where it beginning to rain, they got under the gateway for shelter. Here he plainly told her he believed it was a child she drowned; but she still persisted it was a dog which had gone mad. Edwards, his nephew, here joined them again, and both insisted on ascertaining her residence, which she said was at 45, Marylebone lane. Finding they would not go, and were determined in their resolution of seeing her home, she went on, and brought them to a court called Brunfort-court, Marylebone-street, and Paradise-row, where she went into a house. Mr. S. remained at the door, whilst Mr. Edwards went in to see the landlady, Mrs. Pitts, who said she had known the woman five years, and gave her a good character; that her name was Oridge, alias Mason. On this information they relinquished their doubts, and went home, but still thought proper to make further inquiry. At the first dawn of day next morning, they got up and proceed to the spot together, and after a great deal of trouble in raking, they dragged up the body of a newly-born infant child; a large heavy brick was tied to its left leg, and another to its wrist, so very tight that the cord cut thro' to the bone; the body was quite naked. They gave information to the proper officers, and went to the house of Mrs. Pitts, but Mrs. Oridge had absconded. A little child told them another woman had been with her on the preceding day, and during her stay Mrs. Oridge had her door locked. Mrs. Pitts told them, after their departure on the night before, Mrs. Oridge seemed very fearful, and trembled violently, telling her they had put her in a most terrible fright; when Mrs. Pitts replied to her, if she was right that she need not be frightened, as she could not be hurt. After this conversation she ate a hearty supper, and went to bed. About 7 o'clock next morning, Mrs. Pitts heard her coming down stairs and go out, and had not seen her since. The Prisoner is supposed to be the person who had been with her locked up in her room, as stated by the child. She was examined at the Coroner's Inquest, when a verdict of Wilful Murder was returned against Mrs. Oridge, the supposed unnatural mother; but she prevaricated to such a degree in her evidence, having gone so far as to offer to swear Mrs. Oridge had not been pregnant at all, that the Coroner ordered her to be apprehended. Combined with this suspicion, Mary Parsons, residing at the Old Lords' Cricket-ground, St. John's Wood, stated before the Coroner, she had been with Mrs. Oridge in the Regent's Park on the day of her supposed delivery. The proof against her, however, was not considered by the Magistrate sufficient to warrant her committal, and he directed her to be held to bail. Mrs. Oridge, the unnatural mother, is not yet heard of.

QUEEN-SQUARE.---Mr. Clupton, of China-walk, Chelsea, gave information of a robbery of the most extensive nature, committed at his house. He said he had a house let ready furnished, about one hundred yards from his own dwelling. The family who occupied it went, about a week ago, into the country, and since then his people were employed in cleaning it, previously to its being let again. On Friday night, about 5 o'clock, they left it locked; an hour afterwards six men came with a waggon, and moved every article of furniture into the waggon---even the beds and looking glasses, to the amount of several hundred pounds. After having loaded the waggon, they went into the public-house, sat down, and had several pots of porter, smoking their pipes withal, and continually praising and giving thanks to Mr. Clupton, who they repeatedly declared was a most liberal, kind-hearted man, and ought to have every attention paid to the careful removal of his goods, so that they might not suffer any damage. These declarations lulled all suspicions, the neighbours having no doubt that they were employed by Mr. Clupton to remove the furniture; they accordingly went off, singing and whistling, with their booty. No trace has yet been discovered of the property.

LANCASTER ASSIZES.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

Susannah Holroyd was put to the bar, charged with three murders---with the wilful murder of her husband, at Ashton-under-Line, by administering poison to him on the 15th of April, of which he died on the 18th; as also with the murder of her own son, a boy of eight years of age, by the same means; and of Ann Newton, an infant of about 15 weeks old, by the same means, and on the same occasion.

Mr. Cross, Counsel for the prosecution, stated the law applicable to this case to the Jury, and gave an outline of the evidence by which the charge was supported. The deceased, Matthew Holroyd, followed the trade of a weaver, and had the misfortune not to live on good terms with his wife, the Prisoner at the bar, by whom he had three children, the last of whom was mentioned in the present indictment. The Prisoner was in the habit of nursing illegitimate children, one of whom likewise she was now charged with murdering. About a month before she exercised this unrelenting cruelty, she had a very extraordinary conversation with the mother of this infant, who resided in the house with her. She told Mary Newton, that she had had her fortune read, and that, in the course of one week, and within six weeks from the period on which she was speaking, three funerals would go from her door. One of the destined victims was her husband, another her son, and the third the child of the person to whom she was addressing herself. She did not delay her purpose, however, till the six weeks of the fortune-teller had expired; for in about a month afterwards she went to a chymist's shop and purchased an ounce and a half of arsenic, to fulfil the prophecy. This happened on Saturday, the 13th of April, or Easter-eve.--- Next morning, her husband had some coffee for his breakfast, and soon after became ill. To restore him, she prepared him some water gruel, and in it she mixed the poison. The wretched man immediately felt, that the gruel had an uncommon taste, and refused at first to drink it; but she urged him so strongly, by telling him that "it was the last gruel ever she would prepare him," that he complied with her entreaties, not knowing the enigma hid under these expressions. As he grew worse, she called in medical assistance, the better to allay suspicion, and was entrusted by the medical man with the remedies to be administered; but she refused to administer them, saying, it was of no use, for "her husband would die." After the death of the deceased, the Prisoner was taken into custody, and before the Coroner made a full confession of the murder, which, as it was signed by her, would be given in evidence. There were two counts in the indictment respecting Matthew Holroyd; the first charged the Prisoner with petty treason, in making an attempt on the life of her husband; the second with administering poison, of which he died. It was necessary to have these two, as on one occasion, where the latter was omitted, and the former could not be proved, the Judge felt himself obliged to direct the party to be acquitted, though there was no doubt that the deceased died by poison.

John Taylor, a chymist at Ashton-under-Line, proved, that he sold an ounce and a half of arsenic (or mercury, as the common people call it) to the Prisoner, for destroying rats and mice.

Mary Newton had lodged with the Prisoner. She remembered Matthew Holroyd becoming ill on the 14th of April. His son sickened about the same time. When his wife gave him the gruel, the witness heard him say, "Susy, you have put pepper in this gruel;" which she denied, and he persisted in declaring. She threatened him with cooking no more for him while he lived, if he did not drink it. He died on the Friday morning at six o'clock, after a week of severe agony; and his son survived him only six hours. The child of the witness, which was under the care of the Prisoner when witness went out to work, died on the Tuesday. This witness recounted the story of the fortune-telling, as stated above. There were no rats or mice in the house to justify the purchase of arsenic.

John Swindels, who practises medicine at Ashton-under-Line, deposed, that he was sent for by the Prisoner to her husband; that he complained of violent pains in the stomach; that he gave him an emetic, which relieved him a little; but that he gave over his visits when the Prisoner refused to administer his prescriptions.

The confession of the Prisoner was read, in which she acknowledged the murder in the most unreserved manner.

Thomas Ogden, a surgeon at Ashton, was called at the inquisition taken on the body. He examined the stomach, which was inflamed nearly over its whole extent, and in one place the inflammation had amounted to gangrene. There was a quantity of fluid on the stomach, which he analyzed, and in the analysis detected arsenic. He had no doubt that inflammation was the cause of the death, and the arsenic the cause of the inflammation.

The Judge summed up this evidence, which seemed very clear, and the Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

The Judge immediately pronounced the awful sentence of the law, that Susannah Holroyd, being convicted of so atrocious a crime, should be hanged on Monday, and her body given for dissection.

The Prisoner, who had continued during the whole of her trial apparently insensible to her awful situation, and had even heard the word *guilty* without betraying any symptoms of emotion, seemed impressed with the solemn formalities and moving address that accompanied the delivery of her sentence. The sympathy of the numerous crowd that attended this trial was powerfully turned against the Prisoner, not only from the natural horror felt at the crime for which she was doomed to suffer, but from a very general belief, that, in her occupation of nursing illegitimate children (who are of course frequently neglected by their natural guardians), she had murdered at different times several infants, in the same manner as she had lately done her husband and the two other victims of her unprovoked malice.

John Murray, John Williams, Richard Houghton, Peter Cotterel, William Long, Patrick Mackall, and David Jenkins, were charged with a misdemeanour, in having, with other persons, to the number of one hundred and more, unlawfully and riotously assembled at Liverpool, on the 10th of June last, to disturb the public peace; and in having, when so assembled made a great noise, riot, and disturbance. This prosecution arose out of the scenes of tumult that attended and concluded Mr. Canning's late election for Liverpool. The Counsel for the prosecution disclaimed, on the part of the prosecutors, all party prejudice or political animosity in originating the present indictment. The public peace, he observed, although at all times a matter of paramount interest, should more particularly be consulted during a popular election, and the first attempts to disturb it repressed, both because the civil power is the only power which the jealousy of our constitution will then allow to be called in to restore it, and because the consequences of tumults, or the ascendancy of a lawless mob, might be fatal to the exercise of the first political rights of freemen in choosing their representatives.

Robert Reilly, a police-officer at Liverpool, deposed, that he attended on Monday, the 10th of June, at Mr. Bolton's house in Duke-street; that there was in that street a great and disorderly crowd; and that he saw among them the Prisoner, John Murray, throw stones at Mr. Bolton's windows, which broke two panes of glass in the drawing-room window, second story; that upon this he secured him, and delivered him over to Pass, a constable. The police-officers were treated with great cruelty, and Millar, the principal officer, was so severely wounded, that his life was in danger. The Prisoner, Murray, was rescued.

William Millar was at the house of Mr. Bolton on Monday, the 10th of June, to preserve the public peace, which had been broken for several preceding days. The mob were throwing stones at the windows. A tumultuous crowd had followed Mr. Canning from the top of Church-street to Duke-street, throwing stones and bricks at him, and all those about him. A great number of respectable people, particularly females of respectability, had assembled in the latter place, to hear him address his supporters from Mr. Bolton's balcony; but they were quickly dispersed by the mob, who threw stones, sticks, bricks, and other missiles. The witness received a blow with a heavy brick, which stunned him, and confined him for a fortnight.

Several other witnesses identified the Prisoners, and proved that they had been actively engaged in the riot.

They were all found *Guilty*.

CORN-EXCHANGE, SEPT. 20.---As there were but few buyers of Wheat at market this morning, little business was done; and the weather continuing fine, occasioned almost a stagnation in the Wheat trade. Yet fine old remains nominally at Monday's prices, but the new is unsaleable, owing to its inferior quality and damp condition. Barley [illegible] per quarter cheaper; Oats were dull sale. [illegible] Peas, Beans, and other articles, no alteration.

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,971. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1816. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

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.

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.

TO BE SOLD,

SIXTY-EIGHT ACRES of BALLINEGIGLAGH, 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.

TO BE LET,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, in BRIDGE-STREET, West, in which ELIZABETH WALKER now resides.--- Apply to THOMAS JACOB.

Waterford, 11th of Ninth Month, 1816.

☞ A CORN-STORE and KILN TO BE LET; apply as above.

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.

THE BRILLIANT PORTABLE BLACKING.

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

A Pot of this Blacking, containing a Quarter of a Pound, is sold for *Ten Pence*, which, being blended in soft Water, makes a Pint of Liquid; or it may be mixed in small Quantities, occasionally, at the option of the User. Prepared and Sold, Wholesale, by

JOHN M'KENNY, NEWRY:

Sold also by the following respectable Persons, many of whom, being Boot-makers of the first note, not only use it for finishing their Work, but recommend it to their customers as a superior Article, viz.

Liverpool---Messrs. Gratty and Moss, Bootmakers to the Duke of Gloucester.

Waterford---Mr. Birnie, Quay; Mr. Bell, ditto; Mr. M'Gregor, ditto; Mr. Denny, ditto; Mr. B[illegible], Mall.

Limerick---Mr. M'Donnel, Georges-street; Mr. Tracy, ditto; Mr. Ryan, ditto.

Cork---Mr. Denneade, Patrick-street; Mr. Bolster, ditto; Mr. Coghlan, Georges-street; Mr. Byrne, ditto; Mr. O'Keefe, North Main-street; Mr. Ferguson, Grand Parade; Mr. Cox, Paul street.

Dublin---Mr. Dugdale, Dame-street; Mr. Keene, College-green; Mr. Williams, Parliament-street; Mr. Le Petit, ditto; Mr. Kempston, Sackville-street; Mr. Jones, Great Georges-street; Mr. Kelly, ditto; Mr. Parker, Stephens-street; Mr. Deal, ditto; Mr. Kelly, ditto; Messrs. Quigly and Healy, Grafton-street; Mr. Ellis, ditto; Mr. Nolan, Suffolk-street.

ALSO TO BE HAD,

At JOHN BULL'S, and ARTHUR BIRNIE'S, Chronicle-Office,

M'KENNY'S DURABLE MARKING INK (Price 1s. 3d. per Bottle), which on trial will be found far superior to any thing of the kind ever offered to the Public.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES---SEPT. 23.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Butter, first quality,	90	0	00	0	
—— 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	per Cwt.
Pork, singed,	35	0	00	0	
—— scalded,	28	0	32	0	
Beef,	00	0	00	0	
Pork (Old),	00	0	00	0	
Oatmeal,	00	0	08	0	
Flour, first quality,	14	0	15	0	
—— second,	00	0	00	0	
—— third,	62	0	64	0	per Bag.
—— fourth,	32	0	42	0	
Wheat,	26	0	30	0	
Barley,	18	0	30	0	
Oats, potato,	14	0	15	0	per Barrel.
—— common,	14	0	00	0	
Coals, Whitehaven,	13	0	00	0	
—— Newport,	0	0	0	0	
—— Swansea,	4	0	4	2	
Tallow, rough,	3	0	3	9	per stone.
Potatoes, by weight,	7	0	8	0	
—— by measure,	0	0	0	0	
Beef,	0	6	0	7	
Mutton,	0	8	0	5	per Pound.
Veal,	0	4	0	5½	
Pork,	0	4	0	5	
Fresh Butter,	0	3	0	4	
	1	4	1	8	

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. CASTLECOOTE. NORBURY. W. DOWNES. G. HEWITT. W. VESEY FITZGERALD. ROBERT PEEL.

God save the King.

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 seducing 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 26 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. 23.

"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 such 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.

FUNERAL OF RICHARD REYNOLDS.

[FROM THE BRISTOL JOURNAL OF SEPT. 21.]

In our last Journal it was our melancholy task to record the removal of the good, the illustrious Richard Reynolds from this vale of tears, to join "the spirits of the just made perfect." It is now our more pleasing duty to notice the spontaneous testimonies of respect to his memory, which all ranks of his fellow-citizens evinced on the occasion of his funeral. On Tuesday last, soon after eight o'clock in the morning, about five hundred boys from the Benevolent Schools of St. James and St. Paul, and the Royal Lancasterian School, formed in two open columns, extending from each side of the good man's late dwelling, across Saint James's square. On the appearance of the remains of the deceased, the boys pulled off their hats and stood uncovered till the procession had passed. Their youthful artlessness formed a pleasing contrast to the sorrowful countenances of the surrounding poor, who filled the area of the Square, and lined the streets, eager to testify their last tribute of respect to their common benefactor. Most of the shops in the streets through which the procession passed were shut up. In the characteristic and primitive simplicity of the funeral of a Friend, all is natural, solemn and impressive. About seventy relatives of the deceased followed in mournful procession, who were joined by many males and females of the Society of Friends, and also by above three hundred of the most respectable of our fellow-citizens of various religious denominations in mourning; among whom we noticed Aldermen Daniel, Fripp, and Birch, Mr. Sheriff Barrow, and other members of the Corporation; Benjamin Butterworth, Esq. M. P.; several of the resident Clergymen and Dissenting Ministers of different persuasions; the Gentlemen of the Committees of the Bible Society, the Infirmary, the Dispensary, the Samaritan, the Prudent Man's Friend, and the British and Foreign School Societies; the Orphan Asylum, the Blind Asylum, the Benevolent Schools of St. James and St. Paul, the Penitentiary, the Stranger's Friend, the Friend in Need, and of several other Charities; of many of which, till within a few months of his decease, Mr. Reynolds was an active member and liberal benefactor. To the credit of the attending thousands, the strictest decorum and silence were maintained. Amidst the tolling of several of our Church bells, the procession reached the grave-yard of the Friends' Meeting-House in the Friars, Rosemary-street; where, after placing the remains of the deceased over the grave, a solemn stillness, a silence that might be felt, ensued. Several male and female Friends, in orderly and timely succession, addressed the spectators, reminding the survivors of the vanity of all things below; warning them not to put their trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God--- after the example of their deceased friend, to evidence their faith by their works, disclaiming all merit in them; considering themselves but as stewards, who must soon render an account of their stewardship, and be accepted by the Father thro' the alone merits of the Son, and the sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit. These devotional services were closed with a very fervent and appropriate prayer---that our Heavenly Father, who had seen fit to remove this eminent almoner of his bounty, would, in his good providence, raise up many of kindred spirit among the rich to fill up the chasm occasioned by his removal, and that in his abundant care of the poor he would provide for their every want---teaching them how to bear the present trials of poverty without murmuring, and sanctify all his dispensations to their souls--- ascribing all the glory of the great example his servant had set them to the one God---Father, Son, and Spirit---who is worthy of all praise and adoration. Thus was the memory of the Just embalmed in the sighs, in the tears, in the prayers of his friends and fellow-citizens of every name; who, it is understood, mean to wear mourning for one month. It was in the faith and hope of the glorious truths of that Divine Revelation, to the circulation of which * he so zealously contributed, and which he was earnestly desirous that all might be able to read, that this great Christian Philanthropist lived and died. Thus adding another proof to those daily exhibited of the ennobling influence of faith in the Son of God.

* The Rev. John Owen, in his History of the British and Foreign Bible Society, says---"The author has no apprehension of offending those whom he is reluctantly compelled to pass over in silence, by mentioning the venerable name of Richard Reynolds, Esq. as one of those individuals to whose liberal, active, and persevering philanthropy, the Bristol Auxiliary Bible Society, of which he is so great an ornament and benefactor, owes its earliest and latest obligations."

A French valet, who had been upwards of 35 years in the service of Lord Melbourne, and who, by frugality, had realised £15,000, lately died, and left the whole of his property to be divided between his fellow-servants, according to their rank in his Lordship's family.

ALGIERS.

DUTCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

STAATS-COURANT EXTRAORDINARY.

The Hague, Sept. 16.

Lieutenant Arriens, of the naval service, this morning arrived from the Bay of Algiers, which he left on the 1st of September, at the office of the Marine Department, with despatches from Vice-Admiral Capellen, of the following contents:---

Hon. Sir---Lord Exmouth, during his short stay at Gibraltar, having increased his force with some gun-boats, and made all his arrangements, on the 14th of August the united squadrons put to sea, consisting of the vessels as per margin (1).

On the 10th, off Cape de Gate, the Prometheus corvette joined the fleet. Captain Dashwood reported, that he had succeeded in getting the family of the British Consul at Algiers on board by stratagem; but that their flight being too soon discovered, the Consul, together with two boats' crews of the Prometheus, had been arrested by the Dey, who, having already received a report of this second expedition, had made all preparations for an obstinate opposition, and summoning the inhabitants of the interior, had already assembled more than 50,000 men, both Moors and Arabs, under the walls of Algiers.

In consequence of a calm, and afterwards by strong easterly winds, we were not before the Bay of Algiers until the 27th of August in the morning. Lord Exmouth immediately sent, by a flag of truce, a written proposal to the Dey, containing, in substance, that the late atrocities at Bona having broken all former connexions, he demanded in the name of the Prince Regent---

1. The immediate delivering up of all Christian slaves without ransom.
2. The restitution of all the money which had already been received for the Sardinian and Neapolitan captives.
3. A solemn declaration from the Dey, that he bound himself, like those of Tripoli and Tunis, to respect the rights of humanity, and in future wars to treat all Prisoners according to the usages of European nations.
4. Peace with his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, on the like terms as with the Prince Regent.

On all these articles his Lordship expected an answer *yea* or *no*, or hostilities must immediately commence.

His Lordship, on whom I waited in the morning, was afraid, that he should that day be obliged to rest satisfied with coming to anchor, and confine himself for the night to an attack by bomb-vessels, gun and rocket-boats. Scarcely had I returned on board my vessel, when the sea-breeze sprung up, and the fleet bore into the bay with press of sail: the four bomb-vessels immediately took their station before the town, and every thing was prepared for the attack. Shortly afterwards, his Lordship communicated to me, by private signal, "*I shall attack immediately if the wind does not fail.*" Upon this, I immediately made signal to form line of battle in the order agreed upon, in the supposition, that all the officers must have been well acquainted with the position of the forts and batteries that fell to our share, before the attack was to begin; but as it appears that the signal was not well understood, I resolved to change the line, and to lead it myself in the Melampus.

At half-past one o'clock, the whole fleet bore up in succession, the Melampus closing in with the rearmost ship of the English line; and at 15 minutes past two o'clock, we saw Lord Exmouth with the Queen Charlotte before the wind, with sails standing, come to anchor with three anchors from the stern, with her broadside in the wished-for position, within pistol-shot of the batteries, just before the opening of the mole.

This daring and unexpected manœuvre of this vessel (a three-decker) appears to have so confounded the enemy, that a second ship of the line had already well nigh taken her position before the batteries opened their fire, which, how violent soever, was fully replied to.

Having told Captain de Man, that I wished, as speedily as possible, with the Melampus, and the other frigates in succession, to take our position on the larboard side of Lord Exmouth, and to draw upon our squadron all the fire of the southern batteries, the Captain brought his frigate in a masterly manner under the cross-fire of more than 100 guns, the bowsprit quite free of the Glasgow, with an anchor from the head and stern, in the required position, so as to open our larboard guns at the same minute. Captain Ziervogel, who was fully acquainted with the above plan, and with the batteries, brought his frigate, the Diana, nearly at the same moment, within a fathom's length of the place where I had wished it, for our directed position. The Dageraad, Captain Polders, also immediately opened her batteries in the best direction. The Captains Van der Straten and Van der Hart, by the thick smoke, and not being so fully acquainted with the localities, were not so fortunate in the first moments; but worked with the greatest coolness, and under the heaviest fire, so as to give their batteries a good direction. The Eendragt, Captain-Lieutenant Wardenberg, which I had placed in reserve, in order to be able to bring assistance, remained under the fire of the batteries close by.

Our ships had not fired for more than half an hour, when Lord Exmouth acquainted me that he was very much satisfied with the direction of the fire of our squadron on the southern batteries, because these giving now as little hindrance as possible, he commanded the whole of the mole, and all the enemy's ships.

His Majesty's squadron, as well as the British force, appeared to be inspired with the devotedness of our magnanimous chief to the cause of all mankind; and the coolness and order with which the terrible fire of the batteries was replied to, close under the massy walls of Algiers, will as little admit of description, as the heroism and self-devotion of each individual generally, and the greatness of Lord Exmouth in particular, in the attack of this memorable day.

The destruction of nearly half Algiers, and, at eight o'clock in the evening, the burning of the whole Algerine navy, have been the result of it. Till nine o'clock, Lord Exmouth remained with the Queen Charlotte in the same position, in the hottest of the fire, thereby encouraging every one not to give up the begun work until the whole was completed, and thus displaying such perseverance, that all were animated with the same spirit, and the fire of the ships against that of a brave and desperate enemy appeared to redouble.

Shortly afterwards, the Queen Charlotte, by the loosening of the burning wreck, being in the greatest danger, we were, under the heaviest fire, only anxious for the safety of our noble leader; but, upon offering him the assistance of all the boats of the squadron, his reply was---"that having calculated every thing, it behoved us by no means to be alarmed for his safety, but only to continue our fire with redoubled zeal, for the execution of his orders, and according to his example."

His Lordship, at last, about half an hour to ten o'clock, having completed the destruction of the mole, gave orders to retire without the reach of the enemy's fire; which I, as well as all the others, scrupled to obey, before the Queen Charlotte was in safety from the burning ships.

In this retreat, which, from the want of wind, and the damage suffered in the rigging, was very slow, the ships had still to suffer much from a new opened and redoubled fire of the enemy's batteries; at last, the land-breeze springing up, which Lord Exmouth had reckoned upon, the fleet, at 12 o'clock, came to anchor, in the middle of the bay.

The Queen Charlotte, under the fire of the batteries, passing the Melampus under sail, his Lordship wished to be able to see me, in order to completely reward me by shaking my hand in the heartiest manner, and saying---"I have not lost sight of my Dutch friends: they have, as well as mine, done their best for the glory of the day."

This circumstance, and the general order of Lord Exmouth to the fleet, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, must make the squadron hope for his Majesty's satisfaction.

For our loss in killed and wounded, I have to refer you to the subjoined list: it is remarkably small for ships exposed to a fire of eight hours' duration, in comparison with that of the English ships. In the damage done to our rigging, &c. your Excellency will observe that we have been less fortunate.

The day after the action, Lord Exmouth sent a second summons to the Dey, of which his Lordship sent me a copy: it stated, that, by the destruction of half Algiers and of his whole navy, the Dey was now chastised for his faithless conduct at Bona, &c. and that he could only prevent the total destruction of the town by the acceptance of the conditions of the preceding day. The signal of the acceptance of the conditions was the firing of three shots, which, three hours afterwards, we had the satisfaction of hearing. In a conference with two persons empowered by the Dey, on board Lord Exmouth's ship, at which myself, together with Admiral Milne and Captain Brisbane, were present, all the points were regulated. The conclusion of the peace was for England and the Netherlands celebrated by the firing a salute of twice 21 cannon; and I have now the satisfaction of wishing you joy on the successful termination of the efforts of his Majesty in the cause of humanity. [Here follow praises bestowed by the Admiral on the different officers of his squadron.]

In proof of his adherence to the treaty, the Dey must this day, at 12 o'clock, deliver up 300,000 dollars; and all the slaves must be ready for embarkation at the wharf. Those of our country are in number 26 or 27, all well, besides many others driven into the interior of the country, and who cannot be here before two or three days.

I shall have the honour, on a future opportunity, to report farther to your Excellency; and am, with the highest respect, &c. &c.

T. Van De Capellen.

His Majesty's frigate Melampus,
Bay of Algiers, Aug. 30, 1816.

(1) Queen Charlotte, 110 guns; Impregnable, 98; Superb, 74; Minden, 74; Albion, 74; Leander, 50; Severn, 40; Glasgow, 40; Granicus, 36; Hebrus, 36; Heron, 18; Mutine, 18; Prometheus, 18; Cordelia, 10; Britomart, 10; Express, 8; Falmouth, 8; Beelzebub, bomb; Fury, idem; Hecla, idem; Infernal, idem; (Dutch) Melampus, 44; Frederica, 44; Dageraad, 30; Diana, 44; Amstel, 44; and Eendragt, 18.

The Netherlanders who were in captivity at Algiers were already, on the 21st of August, on board the flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Van de Capellen, who had appointed the Dageraad frigate to convey them to their native country. The corvette Eendragt has been sent to Marseilles, to bring the Consul Frassinet.

The joyful tidings of the victory over the Algerines was made known to the inhabitants of this residence by the firing of cannon.

A report, it is said, is current in England, that the Ex-Generals Savary and Lallemand were among the Europeans in the service of the Dey of Algiers.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

A Holiday at the Bank.

Considerable inconvenience has been experienced for a day or two, and particularly this morning, in the different shops and markets in the metropolis. For some time, it has been known, that French Shillings and Sixpences have been refused: but, on a sudden, the English Sixpences have been refused, and yesterday and this morning the smooth Shillings also. Many shopkeepers would not take any but the Shillings upon which the heads are visible. Now, the quantity of these is so very small, that not one perhaps in 30 of those in circulation have any head on them, or, indeed, any mark to shew, that they ever bore any impression. Yet the silver is good, and as they will be received at the Mint in exchange for the new Coinage when it comes out, it surprised us that they should be refused. But it proceeded from a report which we are able to contradict by the following Notice, which the Lord Mayor stuck up at the Mansion-house this morning, and which, of course, must produce the desired effect, of restoring circulation to the rejected Shillings and Sixpences.

"*SILVER COIN.*

"Take Notice, the Bank of England do not refuse any Shillings or Sixpences on account of being plain, provided they are English.

"By Order of the Lord Mayor,
"Francis Hobler."

In addition to the Lord Mayor's Notice, we have to insert the following Notice from Authority:---

"*SILVER COIN.*

"Take Notice---All Shillings and Sixpences of the Coin of the Realm, and whether plain or not, will continue to be exchanged at the Bank of England as heretofore, till the issue of the new Silver Coinage, which will not take place before the month of February next.

"N. B. Those who refuse to take the current Coin of the Realm are liable to be prosecuted.
"Sept. 21, 1816."

We received this morning another day's Paris Papers---those of Wednesday last. There is no news of importance in them. Some more of those articles are inserted in defence of the late Ordinance.

A letter to a Gentleman in Bath, from a Lieutenant-Colonel in the East India Company's service, dated Madras, April 17, says---"It is expected there will be a Mahratta war immediately; the Guntoor Circar having lately been plundered, by a body of 5000 horse from the Mahratta country, which has caused the greatest consternation, such a circumstance not having taken place since the days of old Hyder Ally."

We have had Madras Papers of a later date, the 30th April, which are totally silent upon the subject. But we are not prepared on that account to discredit the intelligence in the letter.---*Courier.*

The intelligence circulated for some time relative to the Insurgents in South America has either been wholly incorrect or grossly exaggerated. It has for the most part come in letters from the United States, which are anxious to represent the spirit of insurrection as decided and general throughout the whole of the Spanish Provinces. The fact is, as stated to us, that it is only the Banks of the Rio de la Plata that are in insurrection. Peru, Chili, Quito, Guyana, New Mexico, and a part of Old Mexico, including the chief town, have remained obedient to the Spanish Viceroys. The Chiefs of the Insurgents are in general Mulattoes, who get together a force composed of different nations, who were strong only till an army was led against them. Murillo deprived them of their principal fortress and seaport, Carthagena. There, and in Cumana, La Guyra, Santa Martha, and Guayaquil, tranquillity is established.---Morillo had advanced to Santa Fé, Antioquia, and Moxias, possessing nearly the whole Terra Firma, and able to detach a part of his army to act against Buenos Ayres. General Pezuela has obliged the Insurgents to retreat back to Rio de la Plata, where the Portuguese and Spanish troops united were to attack them. The submission of the Insurgents is confidently expected, notwithstanding the boasting accounts and proclamations of Bolivar and Brown, and the promised reinforcement of French ex-kings, ex-princes, ex-generals, and the *ex-scum* of Bonaparte's court and councils.

We have received intelligence, that the South American privateers swarm in the neighbourhood of the Canaries, to the utter destruction of the Spanish trade in that quarter, and to the west of those situations. Eight ships have been taken by them, and among these the Carlotta, of 500 tons, estimated at 50,000 dollars. The following is the information received, respecting that vessel, this evening at Lloyd's:

"Madeira, Aug. 6.---The Portuguese brig Sta Ritta, from Oporto bound to Rio Janeiro, has landed here thirty prisoners from the Spanish ship Carlotta, from the Havannah to Cadiz, taken off St. Vincent's by one of the insurgent privateers."

OLD BAILEY, LONDON, SEPT. 20.

TRIAL OF JAMES TUCK,

FOR THE MURDER OF MR. JOHN DRAPER.

The mysterious circumstances connected with this case have, for some time past, been the subject of general conversation, and the Court was, in consequence, crowded at a very early hour this morning, by persons who felt a strong desire to see the Prisoner, to hear the evidence (much of which had been previously disclosed in the depositions) from the mouth of the witnesses, and to learn, at the earliest moment, what decision an unprejudiced Jury would come to.

The Recorder entered the Court about nine o'clock, when several Prisoners, and amongst them Mr. Tuck, was placed at the entrance of the dock, preparatory to their being arraigned.

Soon afterwards the Clerk of the Arraigns, Mr. Shelton, read the two indictments against the Prisoner. The first charged him, James Tuck, with having, of his malice aforethought, on the 8th of August, struck John Draper with both his hands, on the head, neck, and throat, thereby inflicting divers wounds and bruises, of which the said John Draper died. There was a second count in this indictment, which set forth, that he, the said James Tuck, with both his hands, did throw the said John Draper into a certain well, and, by suffocation and drowning, did cause his death.

The second indictment charged the Prisoner with feloniously taking from the person of the said John Draper two one-pound Bank of England notes.

To both indictments the Prisoner pleaded "*Not Guilty.*" He was then remanded back to Newgate, until the Judges arrived.

At ten o'clock, Mr. Baron Graham, Mr. Justice Holroyd, and Mr. Justice Burrough, entered the Court---immediately after which the Prisoner was placed at the bar, and Mr. Alley, his senior Counsel, having directed the witnesses on both sides to leave the Court, the trial commenced.

The Prisoner, in consequence of lameness, was, at a very early period of the proceedings, permitted to sit. He paid great attention to what was passing, and frequently made notes.

Mr. Walford opened the pleadings.

Mr. Andrews stated the case. He expressed his firm conviction, that the Jury, whom he had the honour of addressing, would pay that sedulous attention to the case he was about to bring before them, which its importance, in a public as well as a private point of view, demanded. In the course of the inquiry, it would be necessary to occupy a great portion of their time in stating the circumstances---which, to be properly understood, must be made known in very minute detail, and this undoubtedly required that a great number of witnesses should be called before them. The Prisoner at the bar was a publican, and kept a house called the Bald-faced Stag, in the neighbourhood of Enfield. The house was detached from all others. The Prisoner had lived there for some time---and, until the unfortunate circumstance happened, into which they were this day to inquire, he never bore any other character than that of a decent man. The individual with whose murder he was charged was employed as an officer in the Court of Requests at Enfield. He was, in consequence of his situation, accustomed to collect considerable sums of money, which were paid to him on account of the processes issued out of the Court with which he was connected---and they would find, from the evidence, that he was particularly fond of shewing and boasting of the sums thus received, as if he thought the money so displayed gave him a title to superiority amongst those with whom he associated. The day on which he was said to have been murdered was the 8th of August last, on which day he left home with a person of the name of Thomas, who was in the habit of assisting him in serving the processes. The Learned Gentleman here narrated Draper's journey from Enfield to Potter's-barn (where he arrested a person of the name of Chapel, for £2 18s. 9d. who, through his attorney, Mr. Reynolds, paid the debt with three £1 notes, receiving 1s. 3d. in change); from thence to Barnet, where he shewed considerable property in his possession; and, finally, to the Bald-faced Stag, at Enfield Chase, where he arrived between seven and eight in the evening, somewhat in liquor, but sober enough to know what he was about. He next touched on the circumstance of Draper's having, while at the Bald-faced Stag, wrestled with a haymaker and the ostler, in neither of which rencounters, it would be proved, had he received any injury.---The Learned Gentleman then proceeded to describe the situation of the well in which the deceased was found on the morning of the 9th of August, which, he said, was in such a direction, that no person who knew the situation of the stable, as, he contended, Mr. Draper did, could have possibly walked into it. (This position he illustrated by referring to a map of the premises.) In all cases of murder, one of two principles alone was likely to induce an individual to commit such a crime---revenge, or interest. It was probable, that the latter was the cause which led to the destruction of Mr. Draper, either by a blow on the neck, or by drowning, before he received that blow. The well was out of the way, and the deceased was found in a situation which made it very unlikely that he came there by accident. Then occurred the question, what became of his property? for it would be proved, that he had had property about him, but none was found on him when he was discovered. It was for the Jury to examine who was the person, or who were the persons, who gave him his death---and, in forming their judgment on this point, the following circumstance would be found most material. Draper was possessed of a sum of money on the 8th of August, and, so early as seven o'clock in the morning of the 9th, it would be proved, that probably *two* of the notes paid to him by Mr. Reynolds, but certainly *one* of them, was paid away by Mr. Tuck. This fact, Mr. Reynolds would prove beyond doubt. This would be conclusive evidence against the Prisoner, as had been declared over and over again by the Judges, unless he could shew how he became possessed of the property. It might be said, perhaps, Mr. Draper paid those notes away in the course of his night's entertainment. No such thing. He would prove, by *all* the witnesses, that the deceased did not pay any money---that he did not change any notes.---To substantiate these facts he should produce unexceptionable evidence.

Richard Thomas' examined by Mr. Walford.

Witness keeps a school at Barnet, and knew the deceased, John Draper, who was summoning officer of the Court of Requests at Enfield. It was his duty to serve summonses, and witness frequently accompanied him. On the 8th of August, he went out with the deceased to levy some executions. A person of the name of Chapple was arrested for the sum of £2 18s. 9d. He was taken to Potter's-barn, where the money was paid by Mr. Reynolds, who gave Draper three one-pound notes, and received 1s. 3d. in change. Draper put the notes into a small red pocket-book, in which there appeared to be a bundle of notes two or three fingers deep. He doubled up the book and put it in his pocket. This was about four in the afternoon. Witness and the deceased then went to the White Bear, at Barnet. Witness left him there about half-past seven o'clock. He paid no money there. He appeared to be neither drunk nor sober.

Q. By Baron Graham---"What do you mean by being neither drunk nor sober? I suppose he had been drinking a little." A. "Yes, my Lord; but he knew what he was about."

James Smith examined by Mr. Andrews.

Witness is a hair-dresser, and was at Barnet on the 8th of August, the night this accident happened. He saw a man of the name of Draper in the public-house where he was. Witness was in the house a quarter of an hour before the man came in. He did not know the sign of the house, but it was on the right-hand side. Draper was a total stranger to him when he came in; however, they joined company, and drank together. Witness could not tell whether the deceased had money at the time. He saw him take a pocket-book out of his pocket, but he did not observe whether it had bank-notes in it. Witness did not see the deceased pay any money there. They went from that house together, and stopped at another, on the left-hand side, in Barnet, where they had a pint of porter. The deceased did not produce any money there---witness paid for the porter. They then proceeded to the Bald-faced Stag, at Enfield. Deceased had a cart drawn by a single horse, in which they went. The Bald-faced Stag was kept by a man of the name of James Tuck. That is the man (pointing to the Prisoner at the bar).---They arrived there about eight o'clock, as near as he could guess. The Prisoner, Tuck, was there. Witness and Mr. Draper went into the parlour, and had two or three glasses of gin and water together. There were, he supposed, eight or ten persons in company in the room, but he did not know exactly. He did not know any of them.---The Prisoner, while he was in the room, came in and out on business, serving his customers. Witness paid for two glasses of gin and water, but he did not see the deceased pay for any. Deceased did not hold conversation with any one, in particular, in that room, while witness was there. He saw nothing particular in Mr. Draper's conduct till about ten o'clock. At that time he was rather insulting to Robinson, the Black, with whom he offered to lay a wager of ten or twenty pounds, but, when he did so, he shewed no notes, but merely presented his pocket-book. It was a small red book, wrapped round with a piece of string. Witness could not tell from its appearance what its contents were, but it seemed full. Robinson, the Black, told the deceased, he would not strike him, but, if Mr. Draper struck him (Robinson) he would take the law of him. The last the witness saw of the pocket-book was when the deceased put it in his breeches pocket. Nothing else particular passed while he was in that room, which he left a little after ten o'clock. Mr. Draper remained behind him. Witness was going to Hoddesden, and proceeded on the road for that purpose. Mr. Draper's horse and cart, without any driver, overtook him. He then went back to Tuck's house, drove the horse there, and he left both horse and cart at the Bald-faced Stag. He saw Draper in the parlour where he had previously left him, with Robinson, the Black, and two or three others, who were strangers to him, but who were part of the company he had before seen. This was about half-past ten o'clock. He told Draper, that the horse and cart had overtaken him on the road, and he endeavoured to persuade him to go home. He saw the Prisoner Tuck on this second visit. He was about his business, as usual. Draper said, after he had another glass or two he would go; and they went out together to look after the horse and cart. The deceased was then quite drunk---nearly drunk---unable to take care of himself. He appeared to know witness when he returned. On going out, the deceased collared the ostler, and asked where his horse and cart were? The ostler said, he did not know. They had a scuffle together, and the ostler threw the other down. He appeared to be a very powerful man, about fifty years of age. No blows were struck by the ostler, who appeared [illegible]. A hay-maker came to the door, with whom the deceased wanted to wrestle. The hay-maker said he would have nothing to do with him; on which Mr. Draper collared him. The hay-maker threw him twice or thrice by tripping him. He then wanted to fight with the hay-maker, who pushed him off with his fist. He put his fist in Draper's face; but no blows of consequence were struck. Draper fell on his back. Mrs. Tuck came out, and, with witness's assistance, got him into the house. Witness then bid him good night, and went away. Draper appeared to be insensibly drunk. When he and Mrs. Tuck took the deceased into the house, he did not see the Prisoner---neither did he see Draper after he left the house. About a mile before witness came to Enfield town, on his way to Hoddesden, he overtook Draper's horse and cart. He got in, and let the horse go where he pleased. The animal stopped at a house, which witness afterwards learned was the residence of Mr. Draper. He told the woman of the house, to whom he delivered up the horse and cart, that he had left Mr. Draper at the Bald-faced Stag. On the following day, he saw and examined the body of the deceased. The Prisoner was not present. Witness had no conversation with him on the subject of Mr. Draper's death.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alley.

When the deceased shewed his pocket-book, there were several persons in the parlour. He was drunk, and was wrestling with different people, but in good humour. The well was about 20 or 30 yards from the place where they wrestled---and a drunken man might have staggered into it.---There was a fence about it, but part of it was down. The first time he saw the well was the morning after Draper's death. What remained of the fence was a very rotten, flimsy thing. Mr. Draper was a stout man, and able to make great resistance, and doubtless, in consequence of such resistance, many marks would be perceptible on his body. He had a bull-dog with him, which probably would have assisted him, if he were attacked. The bull-dog, he believed, was found on the spot the next morning.

Re-examined by Mr. Andrews.

The deceased had lost the dog while he was at Tuck's. Witness was never at the house before that night.

Question by Baron Graham---"When Draper was led into the house by you and Mrs. Tuck, did you observe any marks of blows on his face?"---A. "No, I did not, Sir."

William Roberts examined by Mr. Walford.

Witness was the ostler at the Bald-faced Stag, and recollected the deceased coming to the house the day before he was found in the well. He came before dark. Some young man was with him, but he could not swear to his person. It was a beautiful moonlight night. Mr. Draper took hold of witness by the collar, and tried to trip him up, but could not do it. In the scuffle, the deceased fell down. After that, witness went to the door, and left Mr. Draper wrestling with Mr. Parish's man. Witness did not give him any blow. Afterwards his master said to him, "Will, go look in the field for that poor man, he has lost his horse and cart." In consequence, he looked all over the field, but found nothing except the bitch, which was in the yard, close where the well was. He saw no more of his master after that, but he could not speak to the hour, as there was no clock in the house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dowling.

His master did not say, go and see is he lying down, but go and seek for him in the field.---Not in the field where the well was. There were two fields, two little enclosures. He went round the premises, into the new rick-yard, every where. There was a sort of a fence to the well. It was very large, like that of a brew-house. The opening from which they took the water was four feet across. It was a wonderful well. He should think it was eight feet across. In the morning, it was the same as on the preceeding night. The bank was not trampled down till afterwards.---Witness found the dog on the premises when sent to search by the Prisoner's order. The animal was a small brindled bitch. He should think she was not quite strong enough to defend her master, if attacked.

[We are here obliged to postpone the farther details of this trial. After a consultation of thirty-five minutes, the Jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty, on the Indictment for Murder.* The Prisoner, who, throughout the whole of the trial, behaved with coolness and fortitude, was detained on the Indictment charging him with feloniously stealing from the deceased two one-pound Bank of England Notes.]

At eleven o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the trial of Vaughan, Mackay, and Browne commenced at Hick's Hall, Clerkenwell, on a charge of conspiracy to procure certain persons to commit a burglary, and then to detect them and obtain the usual reward.

The case for the prosecution was opened by Mr. Gurney, who detailed, at considerable length, the various circumstances (already published) connected with the robbery in Gray's-inn-lane, and particularly that in Mrs. Macdonnell's house at Hoxton, committed by persons procured by the Prisoners for that purpose.

The first witness was Drake, who turned King's evidence. He detailed very fully the whole system of the prisoners in planning and procuring persons (chiefly boys) to commit offences, and subsequently to detect the offenders with a view to procure the reward.

This witness underwent a long cross-examination by Mr. Arabin as to his former situation in society, and his present means.

The trial was not likely to terminate until a late hour. The crowd in the Court and avenues was excessive. The [illegible] had arranged the distribution of a large extra number of constables in the different avenues of the Court, and, with a view to the protection of the Prisoners from outrage on the part of the Populace assembled, they had them removed from prison to the Sessions-House at six o'clock this morning.---The assemblage of the populace at nine o'clock was immense.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

The Despatch from the Dutch Admiral, relative to the attack upon Algiers, will be perused with peculiar pleasure. Lord Exmouth had previously done justice to his Allies, and his companion in command has been equally honourable. Admiral Capellen's statements are distinguished by unassuming modesty, and he seems more anxious to give the glory to the British, than to exhibit himself as a prominent and meritorious sharer in the fame of the achievement.

It is now said, that the Diet of Frankfort is to assemble on the 15th of next month.

The British army in France is to form an encampment under the walls of Cambray, and will not return to their former cantonments until the approach of winter. The Paris papers now extol the measure for dissolving the Chamber of Deputies, and hold forth the idea, that it is embraced with gratitude in almost every quarter. This may be merely the language dictated by the Court, but there is so much probability in the account, that it will be received with confidence.

The project of a law relative to the Press in the Netherlands, given in our last publication, is likely to create very warm discussions in the Legislature of that Country. To prevent attacks on the Bourbons, is evidently the chief design of the proposed law, and it can be viewed in no other light than as a most degrading compliance, on the part of the Government of the Netherlands, with the demands of a Foreign Power, which ought to have been rejected with the indignation of a bold and manly independence. A Commission of Learned men has been appointed to draw up regulations for the conduct of the Press in Germany. The plan is idle and visionary. Consistently with the Liberty of Nations, no preliminary restraints ought to be laid upon the Press; consistently with Justice, it's licentiousness ought to be rendered liable to punishment. These simple maxims seem to comprise the whole of this intricate and important question. Either Nations or Individuals must suffer by their violation, and nothing more than a conformity to them appears to be necessary for the security of both.

The London Papers of Sunday contained nothing additional to what had been furnished by those of Saturday, excepting the conclusion of the Trial of the Conspirators, Vaughan, Mackay, and Brown. They were all found *guilty*, and were sentenced to be imprisoned Five Years in the House of Correction; Vaughan, in addition, to pay a fine of £80.---No Mail due.

We have extracted from a Bristol paper as striking a description of a funeral as has, perhaps, ever been presented to the Public. The venerable person to whom it alludes died, we understand, at the age of 80 years. He enjoyed a fortune of ten thousand pounds per annum, *nine thousand* of which were *yearly* devoted to charitable purposes. This has hardly been ever equalled in the annals of human benevolence, and the generosity is the more memorable, as it did not proceed from the blind impulses of the heart, but from the noble sentiment of duty to God and to Society. The religious community to which this elevated character belonged may truly cherish his memory with the proudest feelings, and boast of the honour which he has conferred upon them. He has left a son and daughter, and the wealth which he has bequeathed to them is nothing compared with the lustre of his life.

On Monday night, Miss Macauley received at the *Little Theatre* that tribute of public approbation which is due to eminent talents and to laborious industry. The House was completely crowded, and the only impatience manifested was for the appearance of the principal object of the scenes. Although Scott is not entitled to stand first among the Poets of the age, he has yet a claim to a high and imperishable distinction, and it was naturally to be expected, that the friends of genius would throng to an exhibition where the fancies of Romance were brought to something like real life, and where the pen of a female Writer, herself the chief Performer, had accommodated to the stage the interesting narrative. Miss Macauley was received throughout with the most enthusiastic applause, and in the most trying scenes she displayed talents which would have vied with some of the first Performers of the times. The *gratuitous* Actors exerted themselves to the utmost, and received the just meed of approbation. In the *Farce of Rugantino*, the wealthy and foolish Venetian was acted to the life, but we cannot concur in the privilege sometimes assumed by Performers, of changing the characters into a conformity with circumstances of which they ought to have no knowledge. It was only once in his life, that even Garrick durst venture on such a deviation from his assigned sphere, and he was then in danger of being thrown down from his promised lustre. This observation is at least worthy of reflection. We had supposed, that the Theatre was to have closed on Monday, but a Play, &c. were announced for the benefit of Mr. Cox, the Box-keeper, and the Public will more strongly esteem the Managers of the Theatre for the desire they have manifested to remunerate, as far as they can, a man who has been frequently ill repaid for his labours, but who, in a long succession of years, has given unreserved satisfaction by his ready and impartial attention. A Play for a Box-keeper may seem to hold an inferior rank in public amusements, but we shall not be deemed wrong, when we say, that Mr. Cox has a solid claim to public support. Yet, he is not always considered, and a Play for his benefit is sometimes regarded by the attendants on a Theatre as nothing. To him it may be of much moment, and those who frequent the Theatre on other occasions, and who absent themselves upon such a time as this, can have little to boast of their liberality. On these grounds, and upon others, we trust, that Mr. Cox will experience from the Public that attention to which he is so justly entitled.

TRAMORE RACES.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

£40—Weight for Age—Two mile Heats.

Mr. Villiers's ch. m. Dora............	1	1
Mr. Power's b. m. Corncreak	2	dr.
Mr. Neville's ch. h. Fitzpatrick.......	3	2

MARRIAGES.—At Brighton, William Law, Esq. to Letitia, second daughter of N. B. French, Esq.—At the Hotel of the American Minister at Paris, Samuel Wells, Esq. of Boston, in America, to Miss Fowle, of Philadelphia.—At Edinburgh, the Hon. Lieutenant-General Sir John Leslie, to Miss Cuming, daughter of the late Thomas Cuming, Esq. Banker, Edinburgh.

DIED.—In London, Mr. Robert Gamble, of Sloane-street.

PORT-NEWS—PASSAGE, SEPTEMBER 25.

ARRIVED,

21st—Resolution, Davis, Swansea, culm; Harmony, Browne, Irvine, coals; Dryades, Evans, London, hops, hoops, &c.

22d—Surprize, Maxsey, Bristol, luggage; Concord, Hollis, Cowes, paper-stuff, &c.

23d—Fly, Sever, Portsmouth, ballast; Earl Leicester and Sandwich Packets; Lucy, Hobart, Rochester, ballast; Sally, James, Falmouth, ditto; Eliza, Bevan, Swansea, coals; Ardent, Davis, Cardiffe, iron; Betsey, Evans, Newport, coals.

24th—Ursa Minor, Thane, Frederickstadt, deals; Mercury, Woel, Laurvig, ditto; Molly, Gilchrist, Workington, coals; Auckland Packet; Prosperity, Peters, Chepstow, ballast.

25th—Hope, Harris, Swansea, coals.

SAILED,

21st—Camden Packet.

22d—Happy Return, Kerridge—and Providence, Bolt, London, butter, bacon, &c.; William, Langrish—and Louisa, Evans, ditto, oats; Frederica, Ihlen, Holmstrand, ballast; Grace and Peggy, Nicholls, Milford, ballast; Hercules, Harris, Bristol, wheat and oats; Joyce, Power, Bristol, live pigs; Endeavour, Rees, from Guernsey, Fishguard, ballast; Mansfield Packet.

23d—Little Dudley, Moran, Newfoundland, tobacco, provisions, &c.; Freeling Packet.

24th—Diana, Williams, Liverpool, wheat, oats, flour, barley, &c.; John and Mary, Watson, from Cork, Greenock, butter, &c.; Elizabeth, Ellis, from Cork, Liverpool, provisions, &c.; Sandwich Packet.

25th—Wind None past 7 morning.

THOS. CLARKE'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

T. CLARKE *respectfully informs the Public, that he will receive into his School* THREE PUPILS, *in addition to his present Number.*

Stephen-street, Waterford, Sept. 26, 1816.

BOX-KEEPER'S NIGHT.

MR. COX, Box-keeper, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Waterford and its Vicinity, that his BENEFIT is fixed for

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 3,

When will be presented O'Keeffe's celebrated Comic Opera, called

THE CASTLE OF ANDALUSIA,

WITH NEW SCENERY, &c. &c.

The favourite comic INTERLUDE, taken from the Farce of "OF AGE TO-MORROW," having been received with such marked Approbation, by an overflowing and elegant Audience, on the Night of Miss Macauley's Benefit, will (*by particular Desire*), be performed on that Night.

The Gentleman Amateur, whose Singing is so universally admired, will sing the admired Songs of "*The Twins of Latona,*" and "*Flow, thou regal purple Stream.*" A variety of *Comic Singing*, by Mr. Dibdin; after which a laughable *Irish Song*, accompanied, on the Union Pipes, by a Gentleman riding on a Donkey.

To conclude with the New Farce of

PRIME BANG UP, HIT OR MISS.

Tickets to be had at the *Chronicle Office*, at the principal Shops, and of Mr. Cox, Mall, where places in the Stage Boxes may be taken.

☞ From the Desire expressed by several Ladies and Gentlemen to have the Performances begin early, the Doors will open at Six o'Clock, and the Curtain rise precisely at Seven.

Sept. 26, 1816.

PARTNER WANTED.

ANY GENTLEMAN, who can command ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, may have an Opportunity of putting it into a WHOLESALE and RETAIL CONCERN in this City, the certain Profits of which amount to *Twenty-Five Per Cent.* without the smallest Risk; he would not be required to take any part whatsoever in the Business. The Establishment is of the first Respectability, and an Offer of the kind may not again be presented.

Any Gentleman, disposed to engage in the above Concern, may communicate his Intention through the Post-Office of this City, addressing his Letter to Z. Z. signed by the Name of the Writer, as no other will meet with attention.

Waterford, September 26, 1816.

GARDENING AND PLANTING.

AN ACTIVE, MIDDLE-AGED MAN, who has made the Modern Departments of Gardening, Ornamental Planting, &c. his Study these *Thirty Years* past, wishes for Employment. He has no Objection to a small Stewardship, and can give undeniable References for Character and Abilities.

A Letter left at the Printer's, for M. N. D. will meet due Attention.

Sept. 26, 1816.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE at TRAMORE in which the late Alderman Lyon resided, with TEN ACRES of excellent MEADOW LAND.—Also, about 130 ACRES of the LANDS of UPPER CROBALLY, adjoining the Town of Tramore, which will be Let, either in the Whole, or in such Divisions, and for such Terms, as may be agreed on.

Apply to J. Lyon, or to M. Dobbyn, Waterford.

Sept. 26, 1816.

£300

TO BE LAID OUT in the Purchase of an ANNUITY, for the Lives of Two Persons—one a delicate Boy, the other a Man in his 55th year. It is particularly requested, that no Person will apply who is under Settlement. Applications to be addressed to F. F. at the Printer's.

September 26, 1816.