CORN-EXCHANGE, SEPT. 23.—We had a good supply of new Wheat at market this morning from Essex, the quality of which was rather better than what appeared last Monday, but very far from fine, and being very rough, it met heavy sale, at a reduction of full 2s. per quarter. Fine old Wheat supports last week's prices, but went off slowly. Barley is 1s. per quarter cheaper. Peas are 2s. per quarter lower. In Beans and other articles there is no alteration.

Wheat (English)	70s. 82s. 90s.	Small Beans	42s. to 44s.
Ditto (Foreign)	40s. 60s. 78s.	Tick Beans	38s. to 41s.
Rye	40s. to 42s.	New Ditto	00s. to 00s.
Barley (old)	34s. to 37s.	Oats (Potatoe)	31s. to 33s.
Ditto fine	00s. to 00s.	(Poland)	26s. to 29s.
Malt	51s. to 64s.	(Feed)	19s. to 26s.
White Peas	40s. to 42s.	Fine Flour	70s. to 75s.
Ditto Boilers	44s. to 48s.	Seconds	00s. to 00s.
Grey Peas	44s. to 48s.	Rapeseed	36l. to 38l.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

The London Journals of Monday conveyed very little intelligence worthy of notice.

Despatches have been received from Viscount EXMOUTH, which shew, that the Treaty was concluded in that spirit of unchangeable firmness which has peculiarly distinguished the Expedition.

The French General BRAYER has been condemned *to be shot in his absence.*

On the Indictment against TUCK, charging him with robbing DRAPER of a one-pound note, there was no prosecution, and he was acquitted. The mail of Tuesday was due when we went to Press.

NEWRY, SEPT. 24.—The passengers who have this morning arrived in Newry in the Dublin mail coach report, that the noted highwayman, Collier, was taken yesterday evening by a party of yeomen, beside the cross roads near Gormanstown. He was found lying asleep and intoxicated, in a haystack, in the garden of one Patrick Burns, in whose house, it is said, his arms were also got. Collier has been lodged, and well secured with bolts, in Drogheda gaol.—*Newry Telegraph.*

TRAMORE RACES.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

The Union Hunt Cup, with a Sweepstakes of Five Guineas each, and £30 added by the Stewards.

Mr. Power's b. m. Corncreak	1	1
Mr. Gumbleton's b. g. Major	2	2
Mr. O'Shea's b. g. Challenger	dist.	

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

£30 for County or City of Waterford bred Horses.—Two Mile Heats.

Mr. Hassard's b. f. by Babylon	4	1	1
Mr. Power's b. f. by Champion	1	2	2
Captain Fleming's b. m. Emma	2	3	3
Mr. O'Shee's b. g. Challenger	3	4	4

BIRTHS.—In Dublin, the Lady of Thomas Archdeacon, jun. of a son.—Near Ipswich, a soldier's wife of the name of Goy, of three boys, who, with the mother, were likely to do well.—In London, the Lady of Robert Wigram, Esq. M. P. of a daughter.—The Lady of Colonel the Hon. W. G. Harris, of a son.

MARRIAGES.—Michael Sweetman Caulfield, Esq. Major in the army, to Sophia Matilda, youngest daughter of the late Mervyn Archdall, Esq. of Dublin.—At Glanmire Church, John Davies, Esq. of Mendowfield, to Louisa, eldest daughter of the Rev. Boyle Davies, of Cork.—At Templemore, County of Tipperary, Robert Roe, of Kidelling, in the Queen's County, Esq. to Ann, daughter of Theophilus Bennett, of Oldtown, in the County of Tipperary, Esq.—In London, Lieut.-General the Hon. Charles Fitzroy, to Mrs. Clavering Savage, of Gloucester Place.

DEATHS.—In Dublin, James Bell, Esq. of Newry, a very eminent Attorney.—Ernest, son of Mr. Milliken, of the General Post-Office, London.—Mrs. Peters, wife of H. Peters, Esq. of Betchworth Castle, Surrey.—Mrs. Milward, of the South Mall, Cork.—At Glenburne, near Glanmire, Mrs. Townsend, the Lady of Horace Townsend, Esq.—In Enniscorthy, in consequence of his horse falling, in his 20th year, Davys Tuckey, Esq. Sovereign of that Town, and son of the Rev. Charles Tuckey, of Parson's-Green, in the County of Tipperary, a Gentleman universally beloved and esteemed, and who, as a Magistrate, tempered justice with lenity. He has left a wife and two interesting children to lament his early dissolution.—At Athlone, Mrs. Lyster, wife of Captain Lyster, of the Galway Militia, and daughter of Col. Caulfield.—At Mallow, Miss Frances Doyne, daughter of Charles Powlet Doyne, Esq. of Portarlington.

PORT-NEWS—PASSAGE, SEPTEMBER 27.

ARRIVED,

25th—Gower Packet; Alfred, Maine, Swansea, coals.

26th—Ann and Mar[illegible], Evans, Liverpool, m. goods; Venus, Prospect, Newport, coals; Stranger, Evans, Plymouth, ballast; Speedwell, Hannington, Chichester, ditto; Princess Royal, James, Cardigan, slates, a market; Nelson, Hurley, Gibraltar, ballast, under quarantine.

SAILED,

2[illegible]—Martin, Lyon, Glasgow, oats; Three Sisters, Kelly, Liverpool, oats and flour; Earl Leicester Packet.

26th—Ellen, Bevan, Swansea—and Thomas, Walters, Cardiff, ballast; Selina, Williams, Liverpool, oats and butter; Auckland Packet; Prosperity, Peters, from Dublin, Chepstow, ballast; Concord, Limbery, Bristol, live pigs; Sally, James, from Falmouth, Youghal, ballast.

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MISS WALKER respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has removed from Bridge-Street to the Parade, next door to Mr. McDOUGALL'S, where she intends to instruct a few young Ladies in ENGLISH, FRENCH, HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL NEEDLE-WORK, &c. TERMS are mentioned in her CARDS. September 28, 1816.

FASHIONABLE TAYLORING.

MAURICE FITZGIBBON,

Within Three Doors of the Chronicle-Office, Quay,

BEGS leave respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has been enabled to reduce his Charges for making Clothes to the following Rates, which he trusts will be deemed universally moderate:—

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, made up in the most fashionable London style	19s. 6d.
TRADESMEN'S Do. Do.	[illegible]

** No Charge for small Repairs.

FITZGIBBON hopes, from his Experience in Business, and the general Approbation bestowed on his Mode of Cutting, to merit a continuance of that Share of Public Support which he has hitherto experienced, and which it shall be his constant Study to deserve.

Waterford, Sept. 2[illegible], 1816.

DANIEL DUNFORD

BEGS Leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has for Sale, at his Stores in Georges-Street, a Quantity of Prime old PORT, SHERRY, & TENERIFFE WINES, of superior quality, in Wood and Bottle.

Waterford, Sept. 28, 1816.

N. B. He is, as usual, well supplied with good old CORK WHISKEY.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE.

JOHN PROCTOR will sell by Auction, at his House on the Quay, on Fourth-Day next, 2d of 10th Month, the FURNITURE of said House, comprising Mahogany Chairs, Tables, and Nobbles; Bedsteads and Hangings; Feather Beds and Bedding; Table Linen; Carpets, Stair Carpeting, and Brass Rods; Glass, China, and Delft Wares; Kitchen Furniture; a good Saddle and Briddle, &c. &c. &c.

Waterford, 9th Mo. 28, 1816.

PEARSON, Auctioneer.

TO BE SET FOR EVER,

AND THE RENT FINED DOWN TO FIVE POUNDS A YEAR,

THE FARM OF BALLYLINCH,

NEAR CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

Apply to Sir THOMAS OSBORNE, Bart.

Sept. 27, 1816.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE TWENTY-NINTH INSTANT, FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED UPON,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

THE CORN-STORE, SALT-HOUSE, OFFICES, and YARD, in the Town of CARRICK-ON-SUIR, adjoining the River, lately in the Possession of Mr. JOSEPH POWER, and whereon are two SALT PANS, two VATS, and a PUMP. This Concern is now in good Repair, and its contiguity to the River makes it a desirable Situation for any Mercantile Business.

Application to be made to ROGER CASHIN, Esq. Waterford, or to PATRICK DUCKETT, Esq. Tramore.

Waterford, September 28, 1816.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HOUSE,

GEORGE'S-STREET,

ON TUESDAY, THE 22D OF OCTOBER NEXT,

AT THE HOUR OF ONE,

For the payment of Debts and Legacies under the Will of the late Mrs. MARY NEWPORT,

THE LANDS of PRIEST-HAGGARD, BALLYNEBARNEY, ARDINE, BALLYEDOCK, & FISHER'S TOWN, in the County of Wexford, situated on the High Road from Ballinlaw Ferry to Wexford, within Three Miles of Waterford and Six of Ross, bounded by the River Barrow, and containing about 530 Acres. These Lands were let in the year 1784, for ever, to SAMUEL KING, Esq. at the yearly Rent of £316 10s. and he then paid a considerable Fine.

Application, as to Title, &c. to be made to the acting Executor, Sir JOHN NEWPORT, Bart.—or to Messrs. IVIE and BURKE, Attornies, Waterford.

Sept. 28, 1816.

ALEX. POPE, JUN. AND CO.

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they still continue to sell every Article in the GROCERY, WINE, and SPIRIT LINE at the same *reduced Prices as formerly advertised, for ready Money.*

Rear of the Exchange, Quay, Waterford, Sept. 28, 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.

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

AT BALLYTRUCKLE,

Adjoining the Domain of A. ALCOCK, Esq.

ABOUT THREE ACRES of choice LAND, with or without a excellent CROP of WHEAT, HAY, and POTATOES. The Ground is highly manured and very productive, and, from it's Situation, highly entitled to the public attention. There are TWO CABINS on the Road Side, and a COW-HOUSE immediately on the place, with a large HEAP of MOLD.

Application to be made to Mr. JOHN NOWLAN, Peter-street, who will close with a Purchaser or Tenant, and give immediate possession.

ALSO TO BE LET, AT THE MANOR,

A Good COACH-HOUSE and STABLE, and a GARDEN, inclosed, well adapted for Building Ground.

Sept. 20, 1816.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,

For such Term as may be agreed on,

GREEN BANK COTTAGE, and any number of Acres, from Three to Fifteen. There are two walled GARDENS attached to the Cottage.

Also, ROCK VIEW, adjoining same, now in possession of Mr. ALEXANDER POPE, containing near Four Acres, and a walled GARDEN.

Also, several walled in YARDS along the New Streets from Hanover-street to Ballybricken, in such Portions as may be required;—immediate Possession will be given of any Lots agreed for.

Apply to the RECORDER—or to WILLIAM HASSARD, Esq. William-street.

July 29, 1816.

GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that the SURPRISE Packet, Captain JOHN MAXSEY, will sail for *Bristol* on THURSDAY next.

The Public are respectfully informed, that the GOVERNMENT VESSELS from *Waterford* to *Bristol* sail EVERY THURSDAY. They are fitted up with elegant Accommodations for Passengers.

** Inquire, *or by Letter, post paid*, of the Captain, at the Commercial Hotel, Mall, or of Mr. WILLIAM PALMER, Agent, Quay, Waterford.

N. B. Similar Vessels sail from Bristol to Waterford the same days.

** The Cork and Bristol GOVERNMENT VESSELS sail from Cork and Bristol every Tuesday and Saturday.

Waterford, Sept. 28, 1816.

FOR SALE,

AT MR. WILLIAM GRANT'S, MALL,

AN elegant, new MONTE-VIDEO GIG, with Brass-mounted HARNESS, the Property of a Gentleman obliged unexpectedly to leave this Country.

TERMS CASH.

Waterford, Sept. 28, 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.

In which will be introduced,

A distant VIEW of the CITY of TOURS, in France, Painted (from a Sketch taken on the spot by a Gentleman of the first rank in this City) by an Amateur.

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. DIBOIN; 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.

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.

AN ESTABLISHMENT TO BE SOLD.

THOMAS BINNS wishes to dispose of his well established Business on the Quay, in the SILK MERCERY, MUSLIN, and HABERDASHERY Line, together with the present STOCK in TRADE.—By applying to him, farther Particulars may be known.

The GOODS will be sold at REDUCED PRICES, for READY MONEY, until the Concern is disposed of.

Waterford, 9th Month 21st, 1816.

TO BE LET,

IN THE COUNTY KILKENNY,

For such Term as may be agreed on,

ABOUT 100 ACRES OF

THE LANDS OF PHYSICIANTOWN,

SITUATED NEAR CALLAN.

Apply (by letter, post-paid) to R. OSBORNE, Esq. or JOHN HUMBY, 25, Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.

September 20, 1816.

SUBSCRIPTION SALE

OF ELEGANT & USEFUL FURNITURE,

Consisting of 250 Tickets, at £1 per Ticket.

GALWEY, grateful to his Friends and the Public for the Encouragement he received in his late Sale, is again inclined, by the desire of several Gentlemen, to have another on the following Plan, which he trusts will meet with general Approbation.

	£	s.	d.
No. 1—A Cylinder Desk and Book-Case	20	0	0
2—One Dozen of Mahogany Parlour Chairs, Grecian Pattern	18	0	0
3—One Sympathetic Table, that will dine from 6 to 12, made on the newest and most approved Plan	17	1	3
4—One large Side-Board	13	13	0
5—One Dozen of Drawing-Room Chairs	13	0	0
6—One Grecian Sofa	12	10	0
7—One Secretary	9	2	0
8—One Wardrobe	9	0	0
9—One Mahogany Bedstead, with Foot-board	5	13	9
10—One Tea and Sugar Store, on pillar and claw, complete	3	19	7½
11—One Botany Bay Wood Desk	3	8	3
12—One Sweep-fronted Bason-Stand	2	5	6

The above are some of the principal Prizes, and are rated at the lowest selling Prices. There will be no Prize under *Ten Shillings*, for which will be given a Dressing-Glass—or the Choice of three or four other useful Articles, of equal value—or the amount will be allowed in the Price of any other Article of Furniture, whichsoever the Holder of the Ticket may choose. As a farther Encouragement, any Person gaining any of the principal Prizes, and not wanting the same, may take, in lieu thereof, any other Article he may want, at a fair Price, and be allowed the full amount of such Prize in exchange.

The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are sold.

Tickets to be had at the *Mirror* and *Chronicle Offices*, and at GALWEY'S Cabinet and Upholstery Warehouse, Bailey's New-Street.

Waterford, Aug. 31, 1816.

☞ From the smart Demand for Tickets, he begs leave to recommend to his Friends, who have frequently, since the last Sale, been inquiring for them, to lose no time in purchasing.

County of Waterford. — CATHERINE O'BRIEN, *Plaintiff*; DENIS O'BRIEN, Esq. *Defendant.* — Same v. Same. — RICHARD RONAYNE, v. Same. — TIMOTHY DALY, v. Same.

BY Virtue of four Writs of *Fieri Facias* in these Causes to me directed, I will, on TUESDAY, the thirteenth day of August instant, proceed to sell by Public Cant, at the Court-House of Dungarvan, in said County, at the Hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Defendant's INTEREST in all that and those the LANDS of FOUNTAIN, in said County, to satisfy the Plaintiffs their Debt and Costs.—Dated this third Day of August, 1816.

WRAY PALLISER, *Sheriff.*

The above Sale is ADJOURNED to the 11th of October, 1816.

WRAY PALLISER, *Sheriff.*

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR,

BY the Efficacy of BOERHAAVE's infallible RED PILL, (4s. 6d. British per box,) assisted by the invaluable Copious Directions therewith given. For Bilious Complaints, Scurvy, Impurity of Blood, Indigestion, habitual Costiveness, and Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, this Medicine is particularly adapted; it promotes Digestion, prevents an accumulation of Bile, and will remove a train of Disorders that result from a confined state of the Bowels; Sickness and Head-ache, produced from Bile on the Stomach, are removed by its use; and it is particularly recommended to those who live freely, to Persons going abroad, and should never be omitted after any excess.

Another Supply is just received from London, and for sale at ARTHUR BIRNIE'S, *Chronicle-Office*, Quay, Waterford.

ANTI IMPETIGINES.

The celebrated ANTI IMPETIGINES, or SOLOMON'S DROPS (without Mercury, or any deleterious preparation), stand in the highest estimation for the cure of the Scurvy, Scrofula, Leprosy, and all disorders originating in an impure state of the Blood; being gradual, gentle, and almost imperceptible, in their operation—the best substitute that has ever been discovered for that dangerous mineral, Mercury, sweetening the Blood, and stimulating it to expel all noxious and impure juices, giving strength and tone to the Nerves, enlivening and invigorating both Body and Mind.

Sold by ARTHUR BIRNIE, *Chronicle-Office*, price 11s. 4½d. each, or four in one Family Bottle for 33s. British, by which one 11s. Bottle is saved, with the words *"Samuel Solomon, Liverpool,"* engraved on the Stamp.

WHERE MAY BE HAD,

THE CELEBRATED

ABSTERGENT LOTION,

For removing all Kinds of Pimples, Tetters, Ring-Worms, Carbuncles, &c. from the FACE and SKIN.

" Beauty ———
" That steals so softly to the stripling's heart,
" And gives it a NEW PULSE unknown before."

Price 3s. 8¼d. a bottle, Duty included. Be careful to observe the words *"Samuel Solomon, Liverpool,"* engraved in the Stamp, without which none are genuine.

☞ Dr. SOLOMON expects, when consulted by Letter, the usual compliment of a One-pound Note to be enclosed, addressed, *"Money Letter. Dr. Solomon, Gilead-House, near Liverpool. Paid double postage."*

SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

WM. DUNN,

CABINET MAKER, &c. &c.

PETER-STREET,

WILL dispose of upwards of £400 worth of FURNITURE, valued at Prime Cost, by 400 Tickets at £1 each. He trusts that he will give such satisfaction by a proportionate Value, as has not hitherto appeared in the way of any Subscription Sale.

The following are some of the CHIEF PRIZES:

	£	s.	d.
12 Drawing-Room caned Mahogany Chairs,	20	9	6
A Set of Imperial Patent Tables,	18	4	0
12 Parlour Chairs, 30s. per	18	0	0
12 Ditto Ditto,	13	13	0
12 Ditto Ditto,	12	0	0
A Standing Bedstead complete,	14	15	9
A Side Board,	12	10	3
Ditto Ditto,	7	0	0
Ditto Ditto,	6	16	6
Ditto Ditto,	5	0	0
A Chamber Organ (new tunes),	11	7	6
A Backgammon, Chess, and Work Table, &c. &c. &c.	5	0	0

The Plan will appear, in Hand-bills, at full length, with a complete List of all the Prizes.

The Drawing to take place on the First of October.

Tickets to be had at Mr. DUNN'S, *Peter-Street*, and at the *Mirror* and *Chronicle-Offices*.

Peter-street, August 24, 1816.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 29TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,

For such Term of Years as may be agreed on,

THE BACON and PROVISION CELLARS, at FERRY-BANK, lately in possession of Mr. JOHN BUTCHER. There is a RENDERING-HOUSE on the Concerns, in complete order, with a plentiful supply of good Water, together with a very neat DWELLING-HOUSE, in complete repair, and also a STABLE and COACH-HOUSE. There are a great many UTENSILS belonging to the BACON BUSINESS, which the Tenant may have at a reasonable Valuation. At very little expense, room could be made for the reception of Corn.

Apply to NICHOLAS KNOX, Bridge-street.

Waterford, Aug. 10, 1816.

County of Waterford. — ROBERT CURTIS, of the City of Waterford, Cooper, *Plaintiff*; WILLIAM SULLEVAN, Esq. *Defendant.*

BY Virtue of his Majesty's Writ of *Fieri Facias* in this Cause to me directed, I will, on the Sixth Day of August next, proceed to sell by Public Cant, at Saint Patrick's-Hall, in said County, the Defendant's Interest in all that and those CARRIGEEN A GALLOUGH & CAHEROWAN, to satisfy the Plaintiff his Debt and Costs.—Dated this 16th Day of July, 1816.

WRAY PALLISER, *Sheriff.*

☞ The above Sale is ADJOURNED to the 7th day of October, 1816, to be held at Saint Patrick's-Hall.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—SEPT. 27.

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Butter, first quality,	90	0	....	00	0	per Cwt.
—— second,	00	0	....	00	0	
—— third,	00	0	....	00	0	
Tallow, rendered,	00	0	....	00	0	
Lard, flake,	45	0	....	48	0	
—— casks, rendered,	00	0	....	00	0	
Pigs, singed,	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	0	....	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.	0	d.
25[illegible] —— Oats,		0	13s.	9¼	
0 —— Barley,		0	0s.	0	

WATERFORD:

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,973. *TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1816.* *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

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 CROBALL[illegible] the Town of Tramore, which will be le[illegible] Whole, or in such Divisions, and for su[illegible] be agreed on.

Apply to J. LYON, or to M. DOBBYN, Waterford.

Sept. 26, 1816.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOK WAREHOUSE,

15, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY, DUBLIN.

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.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

TO BE SOLD, the FEE and INHERITANCE of the TOWN and LANDS of KEREIGHT and GALBALLY, 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 abound with Marl. Proposals in Writing (post-paid) to Colonel HARVEY, Farnham, Knaresborough, Yorkshire—and Mr. WILLIAM HARVEY, Killiane Lodge, Wexford.

September 16, 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 52s. 3d. 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 2	0 4 7	0 6 4
Two-Penny,	0 6 5	0 9 7	0 13 0
Four-Penny,	0 13 2	1 3 7	1 10 0
Six-penny,	1 0 7	1 13 6	2 7 0

To commence Monday Morning, the 30th September.

☞ All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proportion—and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Baker'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.
2½ Flour for Loaf Bread	301	3	7	cost	453	17	8
3d Flour for Ditto	26	0	0	....	27	10	6
To form the Assize,	327	3	7		481	8	2
2d Flour for Biscuit,	0	0	0		1	0	0
3d Flour for Ditto	59	0	0		1	34	2	0

Sept. 28. HARRY ALCOCK, *Mayor.*

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—SEPT. 30.

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Butter, first quality,	90	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, singed,	35	0	....	00	0	
—— scalded,	28	0	....	32	0	
Beef,	00	0	....	00	0	
Pork Offal,	00	0	....	00	0	
Oatmeal,	15	0	....	16	0	
Flour, first quality,	00	0	....	00	0	per Bag.
—— second,	60	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	[illegible]	
Veal,	0	4	....	0	5	
Pork,	0	3	....	0	4	
Fresh Butter,	1	6	....	1	10	

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.

12 Barrels Wheat,	Averaging	£2	4s.	7¾
2[illegible] —— Oats,		0	13s.	8¾
0 —— Barley,		0	0s.	0

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

[illegible]

DANIEL DUNFORD

BEGS Leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has for Sale, at his Stores in Georges-Street, a Quantity of Prime old PORT, SHERRY, & TENE[illegible]NES, of superior quality, in Wood and Bottle.

Waterford, Sept. 28, 1816.

N. B. He is, as usual, well supplied with good old CORK WHISKEY.

TO BE SET FOR EVER,

AND THE RENT FINED DOWN TO FIVE POUNDS A YEAR,

THE FARM OF BALLYLINCH,

NEAR CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

Apply to Sir THOMAS OSBORNE, Bart.

Sept. 27, 1816.

AN ASTRACT of the RETURNS of the Quantities and Prices of CORN, GRAIN, MEAL, and FLOUR, sold in the City of Dublin and Liberties thereunto adjoining, for the Week ending Sept. 20, 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,	281	770 9 0	2 14 10	2 11 2
Flour,	2384	6017 4 0	2 10 9	
Bere,	31	18 0 0	0 11 7	0 0 0
Barley,	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Oats,	1474	1093 14 0	0 14 11	0 14 14
Oatmeal,	1737	1165 1 0	0 13 5	
G. Pease,	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Beans,				
Rye,				
W. Pease,				

LONDON.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

We received last night the Paris Papers of Friday, and this morning of Saturday last. The Paris Papers of Saturday contain our official account of the Expedition against Algiers—which probably may put an end to the practice, though not to the inclination, to fabricate accounts purporting to come from different parts of Europe, and attempting to diminish its importance and dim the glory of the enterprise. But on the very day before the insertion of our despatches in the French Papers, we find in one a pretended Letter from Genoa, imputing the success of the expedition to corruption rather than to courage. The Dey is said to have cut off with his own hand the heads of several whom he accused of treason—we had gained over by money partisans among the Algerine troops—some Chiefs attempted to get on board our ships, but failed, and fled to the mountains—two corps of Jundels did not do their duty—though the Dey has experienced a great check, he has lost nothing of his power—he still bears the most invincible hatred to the English, and remains always the idol of the People. Now, if there be any persons who can credit in a doubt of this article being of Paris manufacture, we are not of the number. Lord Exmouth's despatches pretty well set the question of corruption on our part, and treason on the part of the Dey's troops, at rest; and we may be pardoned perhaps if we think, that the implicit obedience paid by the Dey to the orders conveyed to him in Lord Exmouth's Letter must have somewhat humbled his pride. These fabricated articles produce in this country nothing but feelings of contempt for those who could have recourse to them at a time when British arms were fighting, not merely for British interests, but for French interests, for the interests of every nation in Europe, for the great cause of humanity. The two first articles of the terms dictated by Lord Exmouth are for the eternal abolition of the slavery of Christians, and for the delivering up to the British flag all slaves in the Dey's dominions, whatever be their nation. Upon these despatches from Lord Exmouth, we cannot find in any one Paris Paper a single comment or congratulation: not the slightest panegyric; not the least satisfaction at the brilliant termination of so arduous and great an enterprise!!

The seizure of M. de Chateaubriand's new work upon the Charter has been followed by an Ordinance which we cannot help considering as dictated by the most miserable policy. The Ordinance erases the eloquent writer from the list of Ministers of State. And is it thus the Constitutionalists, the ardent lovers of the Charter, the authors of the first article of the famous Ordinance of the 5th September, by which all revision of the Charter is interdicted—is it thus that they shew their love of constitutional freedom? *Profound respect for the Charter! No revision of it!* This is their cry and their language, whilst in their conduct they exhibit their most decided contempt for the Charter and the most daring violation of it.

Extract of a Letter from the British Consulate Office, dated Cadiz, Sept. 5, received at Lloyd's this day, Sept. 21:—

"I regret to have to acquaint you for the information of the Committee, that on Saturday, the 1st instant, the British ship, Lady Warren, Wm. Williams, master, in sixty-four days from Buenos Ayres, with a cargo of hides, wool, &c. was sent into this port by the Spanish Mistico Privateer Feroz, Captain Baiza, and detained, without communication, until yesterday afternoon, when they took from on board, the passengers, Messrs. Lezica and Mr. John Facund Salas, owners of the cargo, and threw them into prison, exacting of the Captain and crew (of which one has been severely wounded by the Prize Master) their declarations, without our cognizance or intervention, taking from the Captain his register and Mediterranean pass, as well as other ship papers. Being still encharged with the affairs of this Consulate, I have omitted no pains to liberate the vessel, cargo and passengers, and to obtain adequate satisfaction, but I doubt much the complete success of my exertions."

A Dutch Mail arrived this morning, by which we have received the papers of Saturday last. The only thing remarkable in their contents is an account of a proceeding in the States-General relative to M. Simon, a French refugee, who was arrested in the Duchy of Luxemburg, and delivered up to the French Government. A M. Dotrence had moved an address to the King on this subject; the proposition was referred to the Sections, and in the sitting of the Second Chamber on the 18th, the Central Section reported that the majority of the Sections had declared against the Address. Upon the motion of the President, it was then resolved, to take the question into further consideration in the next sitting.

A Morning Paper says, "We lament to hear, that further disastrous intelligence has been received from Lord Selkirk's American colony.—After the dispersion of the settlers last Autumn, as has before been stated in this Paper, it would seem that his new Governor, Mr. Semple, whose name is familiar to our readers from his travels in Spain and his discussions with Lord Cathcart, relative to his imprisonment in Prussia, proceeded to re-establish the Colony on the Red River, with a number of emigrants who went into the Country from Hudson's Bay, in the last autumn, and remained there during the winter. Mr. Semple had instructions to establish the introduction of Lord Selkirk and the Hudson's Bay Company; and in consequence of some dispute which the Indians, as to procuring provisions, had with the Canadian traders, he directed a party of about twenty men, who were with him in the spring, to fire into an Indian canoe, carrying provisions for the traders. This was immediately returned, and, melancholy to relate, Mr. Semple and his whole party became the victims of the affray. Another expedition, fitted out by Lord Selkirk's agents in the remote countries of the north-west, has been equally unfortunate, nineteen of the party having perished with hunger. These accounts reached Lord Selkirk on Lake Superior, where he arrived with a reinforcement of about 200 men, principally foreigners, enlisted from Mearon's Regiment, who had been discharged in Canada. His Lordship's intentions as to further proceedings were not known.

MR. BETTY.—We have had Mr. Betty here for three nights. There are few who have not seen his performances, either in his early fame, or in his matured efforts. The *eclat* and the pathos of his juvenility are now only remembered as a dream; and whatever his present merits, they are destined to abide a severer scrutiny, more rigid, perhaps, from its necessary relation to the fame already rendered to his name. From what we have recently seen of him, we could almost conceive that the Public would now reimburse themselves for their former lavish rewards and encomiums; and that they refuse their suffrages to his real deserts, with a niggardliness which is *set off* against the exuberance of other times. His *Alexander the Great* is the same *identical performance* which a promiscuous populace, from all corners of the empire, rushed, mad, and headlong, to behold, at any distance and any price. There is no difference, except some inches in the height of the performer, and a more filled up and rounded figure of the man. The expression of his face, and the tones of his voice, have sustained the slightest possible change, and those certainly not for the worse. Upon the whole, we are not aware of any who can better play his original round of certain youthful characters, whether in conception of the part, grace of manner, adaption of figure, and firm, clear, and musical enunciation. He is altogether a beautiful picture of assembled qualifications for youth, love, and enterprise, which we shall look for in vain amid more prevailing popularity. The veterans are now revenged on him, for an oblivion of many seasons; and, though now moving in comparative insignificance, he has secured a niche in the Temple of Fame, which thousands of his cotemporaries shall toil for in vain. The beautiful lines of our Poetess (Miss Seward) were not less marked by their truth than their amiable enthusiasm; and she only anticipated matter of history when she said—

> *O'er wealth and rank while roll'st oblivion's stream,*
> *Thy memory o'er these, living waters shall beam.*

An interesting debutante from Cheltenham played *Statira* to Mr. Betty's *Alexander.* She has a slender and petit figure for the tragic muse; but gave considerable effect to the representation, and was deservedly applauded.—*Leicester Paper.*

It was said some time ago, that the Portuguese Government had resolved to present to the Duke of Wellington a superb service of plate: we have now to state, that the finishing hand has been set to this valuable present, and it may hourly be expected in London by a Portuguese [illegible], on board of which is Count Palmela, the Portuguese Ambassador. The best workmen [illegible] have been selected to make it [illegible] ble. The devices, as may be [illegible], are [illegible] martial of war, &c. In the [illegible] Duke of Wellington, it is to [illegible] of the Marquis, his brother.

We are favoured, says the *Jamaica Gazette*, by the last packet with the following [illegible] from the Minutes of the House of Assembly [illegible] St. Vincent, May 3d, 1816:—

The following message came from the Council:

"This Board further recommends, that [illegible] of the Legislature should be immediately [illegible] for the better regulation of the Methodist [illegible] in this Government; and that dissenting preachers, of every denomination, should in future not be allowed to preach within it, until they have entered into securities, themselves in £400 currency, and two freeholders in the like sum each, that no doctrine or opinions shall be inculcated or circulated by them, unfriendly to the system of Government established in this Colony, or inconsistent with the duty slaves owe to their masters; and that every such preacher shall also take a solemn oath, binding himself in the observance of this obligation, and further deposing, that he has no connection, and holds, nor will hold, any correspondence, directly or indirectly, with any self-created society, or any other unauthorised set of men in England, who, either directly or indirectly, have or shall attempt to interfere in the relations between master and slave in these Colonies.

"ANDREW ROSS, Clerk of the Council."

To which was returned the following answer:

"The recommendation suggested by your Honourable Board, for obviating as much as possible the baneful and pestilent doctrines of certain Methodist Missionaries within this Government, has long been a subject of most serious reflection in this House; and it pledges itself to lend its hearty aid and co-operation to carry into full force and efficiency any law or laws which may be framed by your Hon. Board for remedying the evil complained of. "ALEX. CRUIKSHANK, Speaker."

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

Rear-Admiral Milne arrived at Plymouth, in the Leander, on Saturday, and immediately set off for the Admiralty, where he arrived yesterday evening. The despatches of which he is the bearer are the counterpart of those brought by Captain Sir James Brisbane.

Two Hamburgh Mails, which arrived this morning, have brought us the news of the North of Europe.

The accounts from Dresden state, that the King of Saxony has, at the desire of the Emperor of Russia, acceded to the Christian Treaty. It is observed, that his Majesty the more readily complied with the Emperor's invitation, "as the principles announced in that treaty have been constantly his own."

It is stated, that the Court of Petersburgh has formally announced to the Courts of Vienna and London, that the Russian army is now reducing to the Peace Establishment.

The Ambassadors of four great Powers are said to have addressed energetic notes to the Magistrates of Frankfort, on the subject of their Proclamation of the 8th of July, forbidding the Jews to purchase houses.

Prince Constantine arrived at Warsaw on the last day of August. The Emperor Alexander had not then reached that place. He was at Moscow on the 27th. The Ukase, issued at Petersburgh on the Emperor's departure, states, that the object of his Majesty's journey is to examine in person the situation of the Provinces which have most suffered by the late war, and require effectual assistance. He also wishes to animate by his presence the measures of the new administration of Warsaw.

The Prefectures and Sub-Prefectures established by the French in Poland are abolished, and the Woywoodships restored. It is feared that the great rains which have prevailed [illegible] have done considerable injury to the harvest.

The Liberty of the Press is expected to be completely established in Saxony.

We inserted yesterday a letter from the English Consulate at Cadiz to Lloyd's [illegible] the seizure and detention of a British ship from Buenos Ayres by a Spanish privateer. There cannot, we understand, be the least reason to suppose, that this act will produce any coolness or misunderstanding between the two Governments. In the first place, we do not have Buenos Ayres

has been declared by the Spanish Government, on account of rebellion, to be in a state of blockade; all trade with it would be illegal. Buenos Ayres being a port belonging to Spain, no person will question the right of the latter to blockade it if she think fit---the ship in question had been trading in the River Plata, with persons and with a territory declared to be in rebellion against the mother country. The property of these persons must be taken to be the property of enemies, and Spain did, as we do, consider that the ship does not cover the cargo---that a British ship shall not make enemy's goods free goods. It is added, that two well-known Spanish subjects were on board the British vessel when captured, who were generally considered to be the owners of the cargo. These persons were immediately thrown into prison at Cadiz, and it is said they will be immediately brought to trial.

We have received Jamaica Papers to the 28th July. A considerable sensation has been produced in the Bahama Islands by the wreck of a Spanish Guineaman, bound from Africa to the Havannah, with 300 slaves; the crew and slaves were landed at Green Turtle Key, Abaco, and an officer had proceeded to Cuba for vessels to carry the whole to their original port of destination. Captain Pakenham, of his Majesty's ship Bermuda, had proceeded to Green Turtle Key to seize the slaves and bring them to Nassau (New Providence), and that their emancipation would follow under the Act of the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and that they would in the mean time be distributed amongst the inhabitants under indentures. The inhabitants of the island of New Providence have [illegible] his Excellency C. Cameron, Governor of the Bahama Islands, to prevent their being [illegible] those Islands, as they greatly fear for the safety of the Colonies, if so many free Negroes were [illegible] at one time.

A P[illegible] Lancashire has been presented to Government [illegible] for a prohibitory duty [illegible] twist exported, in order [illegible] manufacturers on the Continent [illegible] great detriment of this country. [illegible] twist has been permitted to be sent abroad, and manufactured on the Continent, several thousands of hands have been thrown out of employ in Lancashire and the adjoining counties. It was intended to have waited until the meeting of Parliament, and to bring the matter forward before the Legislature; but, on more mature consideration, it was found, that before that period arrived the evil would have been remediless, as the Continent would have received a sufficient supply for its purposes, and the people employed in the manufactories of this kingdom totally ruined.

A French paper states, that M. Balguerie, an eminent merchant at Bourdeaux, is fitting out a vessel for a track hitherto unexplored by French commerce. It is called the Bordelais, of 200 tons. It is intended that this ship shall double Cape Horn, and put in for refreshment at one of the first ports of Chili; from thence it will proceed to California, and, after leaving these coasts, repair to Nootka Sound, where it will traffic with the natives for peltry. From Nootka the vessel will proceed to the Sandwich Isles, where it will fish for pearls, and procure sandal and eagle wood, and other articles. Thence it will proceed to China, and then return home to Bourdeaux.

Corn-Exchange, Sept. 25.---Having but few buyers of Wheat at market this morning, the trade was exceedingly heavy, even for the best old Wheat, and all the new that was left over from Monday is still undisposed of, on account of its inferior quality and bad condition. Barley is 1s. per quarter lower. Beans, Peas, and Oats, were dull sale at Monday's prices.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

Stocks this day at One.

3 per Cent. Cons. 6[illegible]	4 per Cents. shut
Do. for Account [illegible]	5 per Cents. 92½
5 per Ct. Red. shut	India Stock ——

We received last night the Paris Papers of Sunday last, and this morning of Monday. The former contain an official account of the verification of the payments made to the Allies, by which it appears, as indeed we have more than once stated from authority, that these payments have been made with the greatest fidelity and exactness.

The intelligence of our victory at Algiers has produced the greatest pleasure at Turin, Genoa, and every other part of Italy. Few Pirates are now at sea, and the navigation of the Mediterranean is already restored to a state of security.---The Mediterranean Powers may say to England, "These are thy glorious works!" But the Paris Papers abstain from all comment or panegyric upon the victory. They can no longer censure, and they will not praise it.

Some articles from the Neapolitan territories speak of an arrangement having been concluded with the Americans; but they do not inform us of the particulars of it. The American squadron is expected to quit the Bay of Naples, and proceed to Corfu.

The seizure of M. de Chateaubriand's work is mentioned, and the cause assigned is the want of compliance with the provisions of the law, by which no work is to be sold without a certain number of copies having first been deposited with the Secretary General of the Direction of the Library. A second edition was then worked off, and these provisions immediately complied with; but the second edition was also seized, upon the requisition of the *Juge d'Instruction* of the Department of the Seine. Ill advised! rash! unconstitutional Ministers! They will only give the work more weight and importance; for, Argus-eyed and Briareus-handed as the Police is, it has neither hands, nor eyes, nor activity enough to prevent its circulation. We have received a copy of it, and, as far as depends upon us, it shall have all possible publicity and circulation. It is written with all M. de Chateaubriand's vigour, and with more precision and clearness, if possible, than any of his former works. In the disposition of his matter, in the brevity and abruptness of his chapters, in the closeness and conciseness of his reasoning, he reminds us almost in every page of Montesquieu.---*Courier*.

The French Funds are 57f. 35c.

The Exchange with this country remains steady.

The Funds at home have lately experienced a decline, and the Opposition immediately impute it to some new and alarming plan of the Ministers "to meet the difficulties of our finance," to the fall of the revenue, to any cause which may tend to check confidence and produce distrust. The fact is, that nothing can be more false and unfounded than all these rumours and statements.---The revenue is gradually improving; orders from the Continent are increasing rapidly; the commerce of this great nation becomes more and more prosperous. But this result we were naturally led to expect, from the moment the Party resumed their old trade of prophecy!---*Ibid.*

OLD BAILEY, SEPT. 25.

HIGH TREASON.

Thomas Brock, *John Pelham*, and *Michael Power*, were put to the bar, being charged capitally, in the first count in the indictment, with traitorously, feloniously, and deceitfully counterfeiting and colouring base coin, so as to make it resemble the current coin of the realm; and, in the second, with having aided and abetted Denis Riordon, James Quin, and Thomas Connelly, who were convicted of the like crime at the Old Bailey Sessions, in the same.

Upon the motion of the Attorney-General, Denis Riordon, James Quin, and Thomas Connelly, were called to the bar to receive his Majesty's pardon for the crime of which they had been convicted, in order that they might be able to give their evidence against the Prisoners.

Brock, Pelham, and Power then retired, and Riordon, Quin, and Connelly, at the bar, delivered in the pardon of his Majesty, which was read by the Clerk of the Arraigns.

The Prisoners were then again put to the bar.

The Attorney-General addressed the Jury, and said he attended upon the present most serious and important occasion to state the outline of this very extraordinary case. The charge against the Prisoners at the bar was, for the heinous offence of high-treason, by colouring base coin so as to assimilate it to the current coin of the realm; but this was not the greatest part of their crime. The Prisoners now stood before a Jury of their Country, charged with an offence scarcely heard of, and, he might say, without example. They had almost sacrificed the lives of three poor Irishmen, comparatively innocent to themselves, to satisfy their own atrocious love of lucre. The evidence was so clear as to admit of no manner of doubt as to the guilt of the Prisoners, whether the first or second charge in the indictment were looked at; and he was happy to say, that, when the Chief Magistrate of this metropolis retired from his arduous and high duties to private life, there would be nothing that could afford him more satisfaction, than in considering the laborious part he had taken in sifting to the bottom this heinous and abominable offence. He then stated the principal facts of the case to the Jury.

Mr. Alley, as Counsel for the Prisoners, raised an objection, and contended, that accessaries being principals in cases of high treason did not hold good in the present case, and cited Lord Coke, Mr. Justice Foster, and Mr. Justice Blackstone, who had distinctly laid it down, that accessaries could in justice only be considered principals in major acts of high treason, as plotting against his Majesty's life, assisting a foreign enemy, &c. He therefore put it to the Court, whether the charge against the Prisoners ought not to be confined to one or other of the counts in the indictment, either making them actual traitors, or merely accessaries in the crime. The two counts in the indictment could not remain, as he had shown that they were contradictory to one another.

Mr. Justice Burrough observed, that no Act of Parliament had made the distinction just laid down.

Baron Graham remarked, that the substantial charge against the Prisoners was for high treason. The indictment contained two counts; but he did not see, that the Prisoners would be put to any inconvenience, because it was their object to prove, that there was no high treason at all.

The objection was over-ruled.

Daniel Barry lived in Ebenezer-place, Whitecross-street; he knew Power for 18 years, and Pelham for five months; he saw Pelham first in Power's company; they both came to witness's house, and asked if he had any work, and requested him to go out with them. He did not go, but soon after Pelham came again to his house, and he went with him to a public-house, where he had something to drink. He asked witness if he knew any houses where thieves resorted, and said he would put him in a good thing, as he had done Power. He said that if witness could get some men to break a window, he could obtain officers to take them up; and that if they were apprehended, a good reward would be the consequence. He then asked if witness knew any man who could pass bad 3s. pieces. After a good deal more conversation, Pelham asked witness if he could get some men to make bad shillings, for that, if he could, Michael Power would make stuff to colour a quart pot. Witness said, that if he wanted men he should go to market for them. The market was in Cheapside, where poor Irishmen stood at the corner of King-street waiting for work. A few days after, he saw Power and Pelham at his house. Power asked Pelham, "Did you tell Barry any thing?" Pelham said, "No." Power added, "Have you sworn him?" Pelham said, "No, he would not swear." Power said, "I have a deal to tell him, and Barry does not believe what I say to be true." Pelham then wanted to swear witness, saying, "You must swear to keep every thing secret, for Power has given a good character of you."---About four or five days after, Pelham came to witness's house, and said he wanted him to go along with Mike Power to market to get two men next morning at seven o'clock, and they would meet at Cripplegate. It was agreed to do it, and next morning Pelham came to his house, and when he went out found Brock and Power waiting in the alley by the house for them. They had some gin in a public-house, and afterwards went to market for two men, leaving Brock behind.---When they got a little way on the road, Pelham said, "Now, Mike, it won't do that I should go to market, for I must assist the officer in taking the men up." Pelham, therefore, was left behind. Having got to the market about a quarter past seven, witness saw Riordon and Quin, and asked them how work went on. They said, very badly, and were walking off with their tools, but Barry went with the men and talked to them in Irish. Power followed behind, and after they had got a little way, Power said to witness, "I dare say these men want work." Quin said, "Indeed we do." Power then replied, "Meet us at the sign of the Cat, in Whitecross-street, at nine o'clock, and I will ask my master if he wants workmen." They then parted; and as soon as witness and Power were left together, Pelham came up, and said, "Is all right?" Power said "Yes," and mentioned the place of appointment. Pelham said, "I must then go and get some money for them." They met the men according to appointment, at nine o'clock, at the Cat, and took them to the French Horn; there were then present, himself, Power, Quin, and Riordon: Pelham came into the tap, saw the men, turned round, and Power followed him. It was agreed among them not to observe Pelham when he came in. Power came in again with a paper, and said to witness, "Now you know our master will not take any men into his employ, unless they first take an oath of secrecy." Quin understanding English told this to Riordon. Upon this they took the oath. Power took a piece of paper off the floor, crossed himself, and kissed the paper. This was the common oath. Both Quin and Riordon took the same oath; after this they drank a pot of beer, and agreed to meet at one o'clock at the bottom of Whitecross-street. They met there, and Power said, "I have got a shilling, we will go into the Three Mariners and have a pot of beer." They went in and had a pot of beer, and while they were drinking the second pot, Pelham came in, gave a look at the men, beckoned witness's son, and went into the parlour. His son had not been in these parties, but had been in company with Brock, Pelham, and Power, when they talked about two men, whom they wanted, as they said, to set a copper. This was some days before the present meeting. Witness's son came back into the tap-room, and he saw Brock and Pelham go out of the parlour into the street; Power followed, but presently came back, and told his son, "Your master wants you." Power said afterwards, that he had sent young Barry to take a room: his son came back, and said he had taken a room in Cow-cross. An appointment was made to meet the two men at six o'clock next morning, at the Red Cow, Long-lane, from whence they were to go to the room which had been hired in Cow-cross. They did meet accordingly; and as witness was standing near the house, Pelham came, walked on the opposite side of the way, and beckoned Power to him. Witness went with him, and Pelham said, "I did a bad thing last night; I have taken a room at the bottom of Cow-cross, and gave the landlord a shilling, a pot of beer, and some gin. It was the worst thing I could do, for when I go to apprehend the men the landlord will know me." He added, "I must forfeit the earnest for it." Power then returned to the men, and soon after Brock came up with a cane in his hand, and desired witness to tell Power to be sure to get a room in the City. He then went back to the men who were in the house, and it was appointed to meet in Moorfields at one o'clock. Witness, his son, and Power, took a room in Angel-court, in the City, about ten o'clock; and at one met the men, and took them to the room which had been so taken. Witness, Power, Quin and Riordon went into the room, but did nothing then. In about an hour after, his son came in with a white basin and a brown pan. In the evening they went to a public-house, and had some beer.---Pelham saw Power in the street; and upon the latter asking for some beer, Pelham said he could not give it; for, added he, "I have to go for the tools." At nine o'clock next morning Pelham came into the Cooper's Arms, where Power and witness were, and brought in a hammer and two files. Power took up the hammer, and said it was a bad tool to work with. Next morning witness met Brock, his son, Power, Pelham, and the two men. Pelham was on the other side of the way, and called witness and Power over. He took the hammer and files from his bosom, and gave them to Power, as well as a pair of scissors which he said he had borrowed from his landlady, adding, "I suppose she will never see them again." Witness and Power then went to Moorfields, met the men, and carried them to the room. Power went out, & after some time, he came in again, accompanied by witness's son, who brought with him a bottle, a paper with something like flour in it, another with something hard in it, some salt, some matches, and a candle. Power then said, "Where is the brass?" and young Barry gave it to him. Power then took the brass, marked in it straight lines the size of a shilling, and then cut it with a scissors into strips. He gave it to the Irishmen, who cut the strips into squares, and Power rounded them like shillings with a file; he then gave them to the Irishmen to file and scower. Witness worked with them. When they were all done, Power rubbed all of them over with finer scowering-paper. There were about thirty pieces all together. Power then went down for a pipe, brought it up lighting, lighted the candle, put some of the liquid out of the bottle into the basin, and put a shilling out of his pocket into it. He then put a handkerchief over the basin, and put the basin over the candle, till a blue flame came up through the handkerchief; then he took the handkerchief off, and blew out the candle. He then stirred up the contents of the basin, put some of the white stuff out of the bag into it, scraped some of the hard stuff out of the other paper into it, and put in some sal ammoniac, whiting, and water. While he was doing this, he said nothing, but pulled a written direction out of his pocket every now and then, and looked at it. When done, he put the basin in a cupboard. Power then looked at the pieces of copper, and said, "I do not think they are round enough. There was not long since a good job lost from their not being round enough, for the Solicitor is very hard to please." They then had their breakfast, and afterwards washed their hands. Power told witness and the Irishmen to rub the pieces of copper with this stuff which he had already prepared in the basin, and above all to mind the edges. They were so rubbed, and afterwards were dropped into some water; the pieces were then put to dry, and after a little time they were wrapped up very carefully by Power, separately, in fine brown paper. At 6 o'clock, the men and witness, at his son's desire, went to a public-house to drink, and Power said, "I will take these shillings to Pelham and Brock, and ask if they will do." Next morning witness went to the room about eight o'clock, and found the men there; he had over slept himself; Power said that the shillings would not do at all, and Pelham & Brock said so. He added, "We must make some good ones." Then Riordon, in Power's presence, said, "I wonder whether our master will employ another poor fellow whom we left at home starving." Power at first hesitated, but at last consented and said, "But be sure you swear him before you bring him here." Riordon went away, and soon after brought the man; and being asked whether he had been sworn, he said, "O yes, yes, that he has." After breakfast, witness's son came in with some copper and a note to Power, and told him that his master had said, "be sure not to make an East Smithfield job of it." They then went to work again, and Power cut the copper this time more particularly. He did it, however, in the same way. As the men did their work, Power finished it, and made them to the similitude of a shilling he had in his hand. Connelly, who was the man who came in last, then said in Irish, "Barry, we are doing a job that will hang us all." Witness said, "Are we? If I thought so, I would not keep another day at it." Connelly and the other Irishmen then said, they would go away to get their dinner. The witness as an excuse for going to inform the Prisoners of the intention of the Irishmen, said, he would fetch them some beer. Having met the Prisoners, he accused them of having led him into a scrape. They told him to go back, that he had nothing to fear. He returned and told the men they were quite safe, and that they were to have some bacon and cabbage for dinner; witness again went out and said to Brock, "What a mess you left me in, for if Taylor or any strange officer had come, they would have taken me." Brock said, "Go back to the men, for Taylor is gone to get the warrant signed; all will be ready in an hour." Power and witness then went back to the room different ways, and set the men about colouring the old ones over again, to keep them employed. Witness then laid the parings of the brass cut off, and some of the brass pieces, and the implements of coining, near them, all at hand, for the officers to find when they came. The Irishmen did not know what was meant by it. Witness's son then came in, and said, "My master wants you and Power to come and fetch a table, and bring the dinner up." They then went down, as if for the dinner, and left the men at work. He saw Brock and Taylor in Moor-lane, going to the room to take up the men. He was then going to speak to Brock, but he made a private signal with his switch, and his foot, and he did not speak. Soon after he heard that the men were apprehended, and the whole discovered. They were apprehended on the 30th of May last.---When the men were tried, witness attended and saw Brock and Pelham in the Old Bailey yard. In the evening of the apprehension, they [illegible] at the George; and Brock said, that Taylor had mentioned to him that it was a good [illegible] and Brock added, that witness should [illegible] not to be together or near his house. He asked Brock if the Solicitor of the Mint would pay well? "By God," said B. "he does pay well, and I shall be the receiver of the money."

Nathaniel Barry was the son of the last witness. Power came to his father's house, and asked if he had any thing to do. Witness said, "If I had I should not be here." His father, Power, and he, went to the corner of Fell-street, in Wood-street, where Power went up to Brock's room, and left witness in the street. Power and Brock stopped up, but Pelham came down and said to his father, that they wanted some men to set a copper, and that witness and his father must go to the market for them. They went to the market after they had had some gin with Brock and Pelham. Pelham went first, and said there were no men at market. They then went to the Mariners all together. The sessions of the Old Bailey were then sitting. They all agreed to meet in the evening, and Brock said he would bring a man of the name of Jefferson with him to do the job. By the job witness thought was meant setting the copper.---They did meet, and they had some drink. Power and his father were always talking Irish; but he heard Brock say, "It is a very good job, if I can get the men to do it." Next day they met in Cripple-gate-street, and he heard Brock say to Power, "Mind you pick out a strong one."---Brock and Power were before, and Quin and his father behind. Some time after, the day Quin and Riordon were hired, Brock asked witness to take a light room, together with Pelham, in the City. They could not find a room in the City, but took a room in Cow-cross, and paid 1s. or 6d. as earnest money. Pelham said to the woman of the house, that he was a coach-painter, and lived in Holborn; but it was not true. Pelham then asked witness if he understood making clasps.---Witness said he would try. Pelham then sent him to a brass-founder, and he got some sheet brass.---Pelham said it would not do, and was for sending him back, but Brock, having cut it with some scissors, said, "It will do nicely." Pelham said afterwards, "The room we have taken won't do, we must take another. Witness then went, according to appointment, to the Red Cow, Long-lane. An apartment was afterwards taken by witness, his father, and Power, in Angel-court, and the other room was given up. Next morning Brock gave witness a white basin and a brown bag filled with something, to take to the house in Angel-court. He did take it, and saw there Quin, Riordon, and his father. The day after he was desired to take a quartern loaf into the room; and then for the first time he saw Connelly and the others making shillings. As soon as he perceived it, he said, "If I had known this work was going on, I would have nothing to do with it." He said the same to Brock, who replied, "Hold your tongue, you fool, there is money enough to be made of it;" and added, in Pelham's hearing, "If I had a hundred of these, I have a customer who would take them." Witness forgot to mention, when he brought the brass, Brock took a bottle from the closet. Pelham said, "I do not think it strong enough," and poured it out. Brock then told witness, "Go and get three penny-worth of aqua-fortis in this bottle, and two penny-worth of sal-ammoniac. Brock put them into his side pocket, together with some cream of tartar, stuff like flour, which he afterwards bought. All this happened at Brock's house. Pelham then wrote a note to Power, put a shilling in it, told witness to tell Power to make the shilling like that, and not to make an East Smithfield job of it. He objected to take the note, but Pelham said, "Oh, nonsense, take it, there is no harm in it." He saw Pelham afterwards, and upon witness complaining of the job, Pelham said, "If you or your father say any thing more about it, I will hang you both as high as ever Haman was." After the men were apprehended, witness saw Brock and Pelham, and Brock said, "I wish I knew any one who knew Connelly, as he could go to him, make him turn King's evidence, and he would be sure to make them swing, or else go fishing for life."

Wm. Taylor was a constable belonging to the ward of Aldersgate. He knew Brock and Pelham. Brock on the 30th of May last came to witness, and asked him to go and apprehend some coiners in Angel-alley, Moor-lane. He asked how he knew it, and Brock said, "I have it from good authority." Witness then obtained a search-warrant, and in going down Little Britain with Brock, he saw a man leaning on a post. Brock said, "Pelham, how are they going on?" Pelham said, "It is all right." Brock made an affidavit before Alderman Cox, that he knew of the coiners, and by that means the warrant was obtained. As witness was going with Brock to the room, he met Pelham again, and upon Brock asking if they were ready, Pelham said, "There is one missing." In passing Angel-court, witness saw a man going into the house; they then followed, went up two pair of stairs, and found Quin, Riordon, and Connelly, sitting on the floor, rubbing pieces of metal resembling shillings; there was no furniture in the room. All the men were handcuffed, and, upon being searched, he found upon Riordon bad shillings wrapped very carefully up in paper for fear they should rub; their hands were black with colouring; they seemed very much alarmed. Quin jumped round the room, and one of them said, "If you will wait, one of them has gone out for our dinners." He waited a minute or two, but thought it most prudent not to wait longer. In searching the room, he found a hammer, two files, a pair of scissors, and a bottle of aqua-fortis, which last was found by Brock in a closet. He found also 27 pieces of money altogether in the room.

Andrew Harrison produced the hammer and files, and which Taylor identified to be those he had found in the room. (It is but justice to Taylor to state here, that his conduct in the whole transaction was blameless, and that the Attorney-General expressed his decided opinion, that he had acted from the most upright intentions.)

Mr. Powell, Solicitor to the Mint, produced five of the base pieces, which Mr. Taylor also identified as part of the 27 found in the premises.

James Coonan deposed, that Susan Field borrowed the scissors now produced in Court. He believed those were the scissors. They were broken at the point.

Susan Field.---Power and Pelham lodged at her house. Pelham said he wanted a pair of scissors to cut his hair, and witness borrowed them for that purpose of the last witness.

Ellen Burgess proved that she sold the hammer and two files to Brock and Pelham, which were now exhibited in Court. She sold them about the end of May last.

John Bradley kept the Three Mariners public-house. He had seen Brock and Pelham at his house. Quin and Riordon were at his house two days before they were apprehended. They all came about five o'clock in the evening. Brock asked for an ink-stand, but made no use of it. He obtruded himself into the bar, and witness told him to keep his own company. Young Barry was also there, and soon after they all went out together.

Randal M'Donald was a labourer; remembered the morning Riordon and Quin were hired at the market. Two men came up and asked them, did they want a job? to which they replied in the affirmative, and went away with the two men. [Here witness identified the Prisoner Power as one of the men.] Remembered the day the three Irishmen were tried; was in the Old Bailey yard on that day. Saw the Prisoner at the bar (Power) and Barry in conversation together. He then went and informed Mr. Burgess, who was then Solicitor for the three Irishmen, but on his return Power and Barry were gone. [Witness was then asked to look round the Court, to try whether he could perceive any person who was with Power at the market. He did so, and identified the first witness, Barry.] In the course of the same day witness again saw Power and Barry, and told this to a man named Griffiths; but they appeared not to hear what he said to Griffiths, and they went away. He followed them into the street, and expecting that Griffiths would come up with assistance, he stopped them, and catching each by the breast, he charged them with being the men who hired the Irishmen at Cheapside Market. They denied it, and one of them (Power) knocked him down, and they both ran off. Witness pursued them, crying out "stop coiners," but no one stopped them, the people not understanding what he said. Witness again came up with Barry, and laid hold of him by the collar. A man came up, and asked witness what he had to say to Barry? He repeated his charge, and requested the man to assist him in detaining him; the man refused; but another man came up, who spoke Irish, and understanding from witness what his object was, he explained it to the other person, who then helped him to detain Barry. Witness said, that he was certain Barry was the man who hired the Irishmen at the market. He requested the persons who had come up to him to keep him (Barry), while he (witness) pursued the other; but this not being consented to, he requested they would bring him up to the Old Bailey, where the three Irishmen were, and if they (the Irishmen) did not recognize him to be the man who hired them, he (witness) would stand in his (Barry's) place (that was, he would consent to be a prisoner). Barry was brought up, and being seen by the Irishmen, was instantly recognized. Barry was then detained in custody.

John Langen lived in Cow-cross, and remembered seeing Pelham and young Barry at his house in May last. They asked for a room, and they hired it for a week, and gave 6d. earnest. They never took possession of the room.

Esther Pritchard lived at Angel-alley, Moorfields, and proved that about five months ago a young man of the name of Barry hired lodgings there.

Francis Hobler, clerk to the Lord Mayor, had the first examinations before his Lordship. On the 15th of July, Barry and M'Donnell were examined: Pelham was present, and was detained as well as Barry. On the second examination, 16th of July, Taylor, Worrell, and Pritchard were examined: Pelham and old Barry were remanded. On Friday, the 19th of July, another examination occurred, and on the 8th of August the final examination took place: Brock and Pelham were then finally committed.

Quin, one of the three Irishmen, was then examined. Was about 14 months in England. Was in the habit of going to the city-market, to look for work. Remembered the morning on which Barry hired him. Barry asked him, did he want a job? He said, yes; and Barry said, if you want a job, I will meet you at one o'clock. (Here the witness, being unable to proceed in English, was examined by an Irish interpreter, and in his evidence fully corroborated the evidence of the first witness, Barry.) Witness and the other Irishmen were in the act of rubbing pieces of copper, when they were taken into custody. Witness then identified the Prisoner Power, who, he said, was colouring the pieces of copper, which young Barry brought in while they were in the room.

Here the Attorney-General stated, that he did not wish to take up the time of the Court and the Jury by examining the other two Irishmen.

Mr. H. W. Raven was next sworn, and produced a copy of the record of the conviction of the Irishmen, which was read.

——— White proved that Angel-alley, where the crime charged in the Indictment was said to have been committed, was in the city of London.

Here the case closed on the part of the Crown.

Mr. Alley raised an objection, that the indictment had been framed too late, according to the rules of law; but it was given up, upon its being found that it had been held, that the examinations before the Magistrates might be considered as the commencement of the trial of the Prisoners.

The Prisoners being called upon for their defence,

Brock said, that Pelham came to him one morning, and said, that he had found out some men of bad character. He told him to watch them; he did so, and came next day to his house, and then Pelham said, that he had watched them from Fore-street to Angel-alley. He was not certain, but he had reason to believe that they were coining money. Soon after, the Prisoner continued, he went to Taylor upon Pelham's Information, and told him he had found some coiners, gave his oath before Mr. Alderman Cox, and obtained a warrant. He gave his word to Taylor that he had the information from very good authority. In consequence of this, the men were taken up, tried, and convicted, but he knew no more about it.

Pelham stated, that he had much the same defence to make as Brock. He had observed the three men who were arrested in the act of passing base money, watched them, and having discovered their abode, he gave the information which led to their detection. He further added, that two persons who had given evidence had sworn falsely. The one the woman who had sworn about the file, and the other the publican. As to the Barrys, they were notoriously bad characters; they had both perjured themselves in the evidence they gave.

Power also declared that he never went to market at all for the men, and that he had never seen the face of M'Donnell, who had sworn against him, before.

Elizabeth Mee swore that she had known the Prisoner Brock about two years, during which time he bore a good character. Another witness whom Brock called had known him some time, but knew nothing of him for the last few years. No witnesses were called on the part of Pelham and Power.

Mr. Justice Burrough summed up at considerable length, and commented upon the various branches of the evidence. He detailed the various circumstances which came out in the evidence of the two Barrys. If their testimony was to be believed, then all the three Prisoners, Brock, Pelham, and Power, were implicated in procuring the three Irishmen, getting them the implements, and setting them to work for the purpose of coining. It was not necessary to show them all three together in any one transaction: it was sufficient if we found them participating in all the main facts, and so connected in all the parts of the transaction, as that what they severally did contributed to the effect intended to be produced. The evidence of William Taylor, the constable, was the next that deserved the consideration of the Jury. This witness proved that it was Brock who told him of the coiners being at work; and after this witness had got a warrant for their apprehension, and was proceeding with Brock to the place, he saw Pelham lounging near a post in Little Britain, who, upon being asked by Brock, how they were going on, replied, "All very well." Accordingly, the three Irishmen were all found literally at work in the act of counterfeiting. The tools also with which they were found at work were identified as having been procured by the Prisoners; one female witness identifying the scissors as having been borrowed from her by Power, and another female proving that she had sold the two files and a hammer to Brock and Pelham. All this afforded strong confirmation of the evidence of the two Barrys. The Learned Judge then commented on the evidence of Randal M'Donnell, who, he remarked, had conducted himself extremely well, and had been the first instrument of discovering the conspiracy against his countrymen. The Jury had also heard to-day the evidence of Quin, who was one of the three convicted of coining, but had since received a free pardon. The consideration of his being possibly actuated by a spirit of vengeance might weigh somewhat against his evidence; this the Jury would, no doubt, take into their consideration; but it evidently went to attach all the three Prisoners to the same transaction. Quin's evidence, if believed, proved that they were all engaged in it. If, then, the Jury, from all the evidence they had heard, believed that the three Irishmen were set to work by the Prisoners in the way that had been described, they would find all of them guilty of the offence imputed. He did not think it necessary to point out any distinction or shade of guilt in the conduct of the different Prisoners, as it was quite enough for the Jury to be convinced that they were all engaged in one common concern. He, therefore, abstained from marking the conduct of any one of the Prisoners in particular, as the whole was a joint charge; and it would be for the Jury to consider, whether any doubt could be entertained as to its being established. A point of law had, however, been raised in favour of the Prisoners, on the ground, that it did not appear that they meant to utter the counterfeits which they employed the three Irishmen to make. He should take care that this point should come under the consideration of the [illegible], and if this necessarily entered into the consideration of the crime with which the Prisoners were charged, of course they would have the benefit of it. But in the mean time the Jury would look merely to the facts proved in the course of the trial, and deliver their verdict upon these facts. As to the witnesses who had been called in favour of the Prisoners' characters, their evidence amounted to very little; and indeed this was a case which did not turn upon character, for no evidence on that head could alter the facts.

The Jury consulted together for about a minute, and returned a verdict of *Guilty* against all the Prisoners.

The trial lasted from ten in the morning till six in the afternoon; and the immense crowds which were in the Court, and in all the avenues leading to it, shewed the great public interest which it excited.

The Prisoner, Brock, is a very dark-looking, stout man, rather above the middle size, and about 37 years of age. Pelham and Power are about the middle size; the former about thirty years of age, and the latter forty.

Immediately after the trial, the Lord Mayor ordered the three Irishmen to be taken care of for the night. There was some money for them which they should receive. They will of course be discharged this day.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.

The trials of the London Conspirators, with some other articles, have almost closed our space. The trial for high treason, which involved in it the fate of the unfortunate Irishmen, is peculiarly interesting and important, but the details have compelled us to postpone till Thursday several local matters. The mail of Friday was due when we went to press.

On Sunday last, Cornelius Bolton, Esq. was sworn into office as Mayor of this City, and James Hackett and John Lyon, Esqrs. as Sheriffs, for the ensuing year.

Newry, Sept. 24.---The passengers who have this morning arrived in Newry in the Dublin mail coach report, that the noted highwayman, Collier, was taken yesterday evening by a party of yeomen, beside the cross roads near Gormanstown. He was found lying asleep and intoxicated, in a haystack, in the garden of one Patrick Barns, in whose house, it is said, his arms were also got. Collier has been lodged, and well secured with bolts, in Drogheda gaol.---*Newry Telegraph*.

TRAMORE RACES.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

£50 for Hunters that never won a Racing Plate or Sweepstakes, and that were fairly and regularly hunted last Season. To be rode by Gentlemen. Three Mile Heats.

Mr. Power's b. m. Cornacreak, rode by Mr. Meock	1	1
Mr. Crosby's b. g. rode by Mr. Waring	2	2
Mr. Fielding's b. g. rode by Mr. Sinnott	dist.	

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

Sweepstakes of Two Guineas each, Thirty Guineas added, for all Horses. Second Horse to save Stakes.

Mr. Villiers's ch. m. Dora	1	1
Mr. Power's b. m. Cornacreak	2	2

MARRIAGES.—On the 24th inst. at Kilbiny Church, Anthony Irwin, Esq. to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Irwin, of the East India Company's Service.—At Calcutta, Philip Yorke Lindsay, Esq. of the East India Company's Service, second son of the Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Kildare, to Helen Elizabeth, only daughter of Charles Blaney, Esq.—At Wimbledon, the Rev. P. Pownell Bastard, third son of the late Edmund Bastard, of Sharpham, in the County of Devon, Esq. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Park.—At Seaforde Church, Francis Richard Hoey, only son of William Hoey, of Dunganstown, in the County of Wicklow, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late Matthew Forde, of Seaforde, in the County of Down, Esq.

PORT-NEWS—PASSAGE, SEPTEMBER 28.

ARRIVED,

27th—Camden and Mansfield Packets; Princess Royal, Owens, Dungarvan, ballast, a seeker; Echo, Samuel, Liverpool, tin plates, iron, and coals, Youghal.

SAILED,

27th—Hibernia, Elmes, Dublin, malt; Jane, Greenlees, Ayr, ballast; Ann, Diamond, Bristol, live pigs; Gower Packet; Cornwallis, Stacy, Bristol, passengers.

28th—W and W. at 8 morning.

MISSED OR LOST,

IN OR NEAR PATRICK-STREET,

ON SATURDAY LAST,

A POCKET-BOOK, containing *One Bank of Ireland Note for Forty Pounds*, with some small Bank Notes and other Papers of no use except to the Owner. Whoever brings them to the *Chronicle* or *Mirror Office* shall receive TWENTY GUINEAS REWARD, and no Questions asked.

N. B. Payment of the Bank-Notes is stopped.

Waterford, Sept. 30, 1816.

DUNN'S

SUBCRIPTION SALE OF FURNITURE

IS POSTPONED

TO THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER NEXT.

Peter-street, Waterford, Sept. 30, 1816.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

AT THE EXCHANGE,

ON FRIDAY, THE 4TH INSTANT,

300 BOXES OF NEW LEMONS,

AND FORTY JARS OF GRAPES,

Now arrived by the *Shillela*, from Lisbon, to Wyse and Quan. October 1, 1816.

FITZPATRICK, *Auctioneer.*

NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS of EDWARD SHANNAHAN BARON, late of Shandon, in this County, are requested to meet him at the House of Myles Walsh, in Kilmacthomas, on Sunday, the 13th of October next, when a Statement of his Affairs will be laid before them, and which he hopes will lead to an amicable Arrangement.

Sept. 30, 1816.