

Chronicle.

PRICE FIVE PENCE.

similar to the present) of half a century ago, there were wretches, found, who sacrificed their insignificant reward, offering the awful example of a person guilty of the same crime as men at the bar, had a victim of popular fury, his punishment, rested that awful example had a stigma from a repetition of crimes. Yet, good that lawful alarm, must to find the same crimes in a worse shape. At Government was astonished and liberal age, ally insensible to all that just, came promptly forward in all its different is. The Secretary of Department did his duty. of so extraordinary a notice, discharge of his duty to himself in the inquiry strates of excellent legal under Secretary of State, its required no eulogium. the bottom, and every was gone into, for the public, that justice would and to public wrong, no stone was left un- ing for public justice. man entered into a de- unnecessary to repeat.) a right to demand, that, ered interests, this case a public tribunal. The all fully made out to Jury. He proposed to ollice of the Prisoner the Jury would, and to inquire, "is this wit- certainly he must be a seated them not to be accomplice would say, credited by other per- ber, that an accomplice tent witness, as had the punishment lately omitted a murder, and the murderous deed, and ed, while the contriver ed and hung in chains. Counsel stated the par- to discuss was, had or it was to give been con- It was not his wish to from that evidence more He should certainly ost godlike part of his Jury always to listen an accomplice might ase, he implored them all they had heard of feeling on the question s an equal balance of Prisoners, he implored urable ear to mercy. contemplated the re- ed, that in their ver- a such a manner as sciences, satisfy pub- ly satisfy all that anx- had naturally felt on quitous scenes as the aspect, had unhappily called. He resides in square. In Decem- his house along with afternoon, when wit- ghan said, "my name officer of Bow-street, e I know is marked m come to take the ay brother officer. I characters and noted on allow me to take r some of your family p." Vaughan desired as probably it would as right to mark it. witness's sheers and which he fixed to the out fifteen minutes ousness and the two of- use opposite; Vaugh- to put out his lamp, t see some person in . Witness did so. but he could easily ghan also had him and be sure it was

so fastened, and Vaughan shewed him how to do so. All of them then went over to a Mr. Anderson's opposite, where witness told the story, and Mr. Anderson's son instantly knew Vaughan, and gave him and Barrett leave to wait in his passage for the robbers. Witness was ordered by the two to go to mark some more rolls of cloth, although, as they said, he should not love them, and he did so; Vaughan again repeating, "be sure to fasten the door by the latch." Witness then went home, marked some cloth, told his wife to bade her sit in the parlour if she liked, placed a boy of his on a dark stair in the passage, fastened the door, and afterwards went out to wait, on one of his customers; went out about 7 or 8 minutes after five. The night was not so dark as to prevent him seeing any face in the street. (Here the Attorney-General gave up the burglary, and confined the charge to stealing to the value of 40s. in a dwelling-house.) On returning from his customer, witness met two men, who afterwards proved to be Batts and Rawley (tried and convicted last January Sessions). Batts had a roll of broad superfine cloth under his arm, and witness did not stop him on the road. Seeing no person else, witness soon returned, pursued him, and called out "stop thief." Batts threw away the cloth and ran, and witness followed him, and caught him nearly opposite the Foundling Hospital, and is sure of him, having never lost sight of him. Vaughan and Barrett soon came up, having taken Farthing, and witness having given them Batts in custody, returned home. He found three pieces of superfine cloth missing. Vaughan told witness he had found the piece dropped in the road, and he and Barrett coming afterwards to witness's house, said, (Vaughan said this) "you have spoiled the job by crying stop thief, for I could have taken you to a place where the thieves would be found dividing the cloth." One piece of cloth was brought back to witness, but it wanted two yards and a half of what it formerly had. Vaughan came to witness before the trial of the men, and said, "who is to be your Counsel?" Witness replied, he would employ none, as his statement of plain facts would speak for itself. The poor men were convicted of stealing, but not of the robbery, and Vaughan came after the trial to witness, and said, "you have leaned too much to the Prisoners' side, and deprived me thereby of the three £40 I should thereby have got, and of which, of course, you would have got a share, in consequence of your catching one of the men."

Cross-examined.--In doing as he did he followed the directions of Vaughan, as he believed that Vaughan, as a public officer, knew well enough how to protect whatever he knew to be in danger.

Sir Wm. Garrow here offered to produce as evidence the depositions of Vaughan before the Magistrates in Bow-street; and the depositions he had given here; this, however, the Court deemed not necessary, as it seemed an improper, or at least an uncalled-for, straining of evidence.

Robert Imbleton Anderson lives in 23, Everett-street, almost opposite Mr. Poole's house. In December last, Poole and Barrett came with Vaughan. The time was about half past 4 in the afternoon, and Mr. Poole stated their object, when witness knew Vaughan, having seen him before. Vaughan said, the house of Mr. Poole was that night to be broken open by some person, and he requested permission to remain in the house of witness to watch the depredators, which was agreed to. He said there were to be four robbers. The candles were then not lighted, but the lad was bringing them up, when Vaughan requested that they might not be taken into the front shop, as the robbers might see him or his coadjutor at the moment. Vaughan and Barrett were then in the private passage of the house. Witness then remained in the front shop from curiosity, and he saw three individuals enter Poole's shop by the front door, which was open, but there was a second door within that. Two of them were in the passage, and one, a tall thin man, was leaning on the rails of Mr. Poole's house (as if in the act of watching), to see any person who might come from the parlour into the shop. That man had a dark brown great coat on, and he had high-heeled shoes. Saw the two men come out of the shop, one dressed as a sailor, with a bundle of cloth under his arm. The alarm was given, and the officers left the passage, and as they left the street door open, witness went to shut it. Witness followed them down the street, when he lost sight of the other two men, excepting the tall one, who went in the same direction of the officers, and in crossing the street ran between the officers, at least, so near as to converge together, when they all stopped a few seconds. Barrett then went one way and Vaughan another, when, a hackney coach coming up, witness lost sight of them, and saw no more of them for some time. The tall man went in the direction of Brunswick-square from Everett-street, and witness followed him, and came up with him at the corner of Wilmot-street, parallel with Everett-street. There the tall one stopped some time.

[For remainder see Last Page.]

LONDON.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

We received this morning a Paris Paper of Tuesday last, and Private Letters of Monday evening. The former assures us, that the Elections occupy every person's mind, and are the sole subject almost of conversation. It states, "that the enemies of the Throne are using every sort of influence to manage the Elections." It hopes, therefore, that the good citizens will unite to defeat their manœuvres, for if they absent themselves from the Assemblies, if the Deputies be elected as they were at so many disastrous epochs, the abyss will produce an abyss again. "It advises them against inconsiderate selections, which may compromise not only the happiness but the renown of the country." It insists, "that they should be well imbued with this truth, that honour, firmness, and good sense should reckon for every thing, and wit and eloquence for little or nothing, unless accompanied with those more essential qualities." Finally, it wishes them to bear the horrible conspiracy of the 20th March, 1814, always in mind, in order that they may place their confidence only in men whose loyalty is guaranteed by their past conduct.

The same paper contains an article, which is by no means in the most happy manner of the illustration, in a Paris Paper, and is not a little.

The same paper contains an account of the circumstances of the late elections, which were the same conditions as those of 1814, after the victory, which is the same.

The French stock is lower on Monday than they are on Saturday. They are at 57 1/2.

Our Private Letters from Paris say, that several thousand copies of Chateaubriand's Work had been sent off to the Emperor's camp before the second battle. We have seen a copy of the second impression (the one we have seen is of the first), in which the title "Mémorial de Paris" is erased with a pen in the title page; but in assurance given in the next page, that the second edition is strictly conformable to the original.

Accounts from Naples mention, that the American squadron is in the bay, but had made no hostile attempt; nor do we suppose it will, or that it really had any such intention.

The Bank of England has given notice it will receive the Dollars now in circulation at 5s. 6d. for that value until the 1st day of February next. By former arrangements the period did not extend beyond the 1st of November. The three additional months thus allowed will afford a great accommodation to the Public until the new coinage is issued in February.

MANION-HOUSE.—THE LATE CONSPIRACY.—

Quin, Reardon and Gussell, (the three Irishmen connected in the abominable system of conspiracy lately developed,) were brought to the Mansion-house, when the Lord Mayor proposed an arrangement how they should be disposed of. The poor men expressing a wish that they should be sent home to their own country, his Lordship ordered them to be placed under the care of proper persons, and to be well treated, until a sufficiency might be collected, in the way of public subscription, to provide them with clothes, and the means of travelling comfortably to Ireland. His Lordship added, that, towards forwarding this humane plan, a subscription of £5 had been received from Earl Grosvenor, and no had no doubt other persons would be induced to lend their assistance in the benevolent work. The statement which appeared in a Morning Paper of yesterday, of a sum of £200 having been collected, is untrue.

RIOT AT SUNDERLAND.—

In consequence of many of the shopkeepers in Sunderland refusing to take the plain shillings and sixpences now in circulation, a very serious riot took place there on Wednesday night last. A large body of the poorer inhabitants assembled together, and commenced an attack on the shops of Messrs. Caleb, Wilson, Nattras, Walton, Andrews, Hall, &c. whose windows they nearly demolished, while the shop of Mr. Middlebrook was completely gutted of all his large stock of hams, bacon, and groceries. About midnight the Riot Act was read, and the 33d regiment, who had been called out, were preparing to assist the civil power, when the disturbers of the public peace wisely thought proper to disperse. Tranquillity has since been restored.

CORN-EXCHANGE, SEPT. 27.—

A large quantity of Wheat remaining on hand, and having very little demand this morning, sales were exceedingly heavy, and purchases could have been made of new Wheat at 4s. per quarter under Monday's prices, and at full 2s. per quarter less for old. Oats and Beans are very dull sale, and rather cheaper. In other articles there is no alteration.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

Stocks this day at One.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes 3 per Cent. Cons. at 61 1/2, Do. for Account at 61 1/2, 3 per Ct. Red. at 100, 1 per Cent. at 100, 3 per Cent. at 92 1/2, and India Stock at 100.

We received last night the remainder of the Paris Papers of Tuesday, and this morning those of Wednesday. The elections continue still to occupy the public mind, and there appear to be much more anxiety and activity on the part of the electors than were at first expected. The two parties are using every influence; the Ministerial Party act through the medium of the Papers; the Ultra Royalists have circulated widely the pamphlet of M. de Chateaubriand. In the Paris Papers of Wednesday is a circular letter from the Minister of Police to the Prefects, which, whilst it directs them to promote the perfect freedom of vot-

ing and election, adds, "I exposed the measures and I whatever be the veil they neglect nothing to defeat the not suffer them above all to cabours against acts of Roy will know how to use again cessary, with moderation power his Majesty has confi that of affairs, applied to in the Police-dictionary an meaning and construction hend, be applied to all pe and writings that shall dar Ordonnances, or the mean If so moderate a work as I be deemed unfit to be circ language, short of the mos the acts of royal authorit deemed odious....Courie.

An article from Naples, us believe, that the Cour disposed to cede Lampedo such a cession were not certainly would be disagree the Court of Naples tak own accord?

Among the captives giers were 162 Spaniards. our victory has been sent ment, and created great

The French Funds wo below 57; but they left o

Our private Letters sta de Chateaubriand's Hotel visitors since the Ordonna The French Princes are o Compiègne than they use

We have received No 20th ult.

A correspondence of v tance has taken place be A. St. John Baker, his B

sub-General for America, rate of Customs, &c. imp entering the ports of Ame

ing to the United States: neral immediately applic redress the grievance.

dated Treasury Departm into a long detail explan cunstances that had cor

the Executive; he menti different States may imp

higher rates of pilotage, office, &c. which may ap pulations of the Comm

one instance of impositi British vessel had been rates of Custom-house du

had been investigated, a the person had been puni can Government were de

instance conforming to ex He concludes his letter v

that every communication punctually attended to (who had been consulted

Executive had no controver ties, who might impose purposes.

Late last night, Mr was sent off with despa rough's Office, to Mr. nister at Madrid. At left town with despatch Vienna.

Viscount Castlereagh day for Ireland.

CAPTAIN

TO THE EDITOR

SIR---It not being gallant Sir Sidney Smith Monument to the mem Paris; as an old broth nate Gentleman, I req Epitaph, which I copie

Captain Wright's re Cemetery of Pere La friend Sir Sidney has th to his memory, the up pyramidal or obelisk f are the letters D. O. in basso relievo, with t side, with torches rever function. The base h each side, with torches base, and the pedestal six compartments, int distributed in Latin, translation:

HERE L

JOHN WESLEY WRI Captain in the British his own Countrymen an rage, to whom, of thos of glory, nothing wa. v His Ancestors, whose V

Quick in apprehending In success modest; in adv ful ceteris

A while successful in his verse winds, and on a and being soon after t the Prison called the T ders, and placed und bonds, and suffering a multitude of mind, and undertaken. A short tim ing with his throat c the 28th October, 18 his Country---avenged

WILLIAM SIDNEY built erected this Monum 1818.

The Leander frigate, in which Admiral Sir David Milne left Lord Brougham, was found in such a crippled state, from the fire of the Algerine batteries, as to render it necessary to put into Gibraltar, for it was not fit to encounter the gales in crossing the Bay of Biscay. The Admiral, therefore, went on board the Glasgow frigate, Capt. Maitland, leaving the Leander at Gibraltar, to follow him when the repairs that were absolutely requisite should be effected.

Sir David Milne will shortly proceed to Halifax, to assume the command on that station, in the room of Admiral Griffiths.

The Waterford Chronicle,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3.

The mail of Sunday was due when we went to Press. In point of Foreign intelligence, the London Journals of the two foregoing days have conveyed little of importance. The Work of CHARLES BARRIAND, and the electioneering conflict, have thrown France into great agitation, and it would not be matter of surprise, if the interposition, in one way or another, of the Allied Powers should once more become necessary. The King and his Ministers appear to stand firm to their purpose, and their opponents are resorting to every measure, fair or foul, to secure for themselves a majority in the new Chamber. "The enemies of the Throne," says one of the Paris papers, "are working in all directions to influence the Elections." This is a bold paragraph than usually comes from such sources, but a general system of deception is pursued, and the Public can scarcely rely upon any thing which is submitted to their attention; it is at least clear, that much violence exists.

The London papers have the following statements. It will be gratifying to find that the Sun, although now at variance with its former assertions, has at last fallen into the ways of truth.

"A State Process, which has been for some time under consideration, is suspended, at least, if not relinquished, in consequence of the affectionate and strong remonstrances of an AMABLE YOUNG RELATIVE; but it is understood, that the obnoxious Party is to abstain from any mode of conduct which might seem to defy the other, especially from near residence."

The Sun Newspaper makes the following comment upon the same.

"Now we will venture to pledge the credit of The Sun for ever, that there is not one syllable of truth in this paragraph. We have made it our business anxiously to investigate the rumours in circulation on the subject of a Royal Divorce; and, speaking under the qualification, that no direct authority would be given to any public Journal, either to propagate or negative the assertion, we can most explicitly assure the Country, that no State Process, of the kind alluded to, was ever under consideration; that, consequently, it could neither be relinquished nor suspended; and that the deductions as to residence, drawn from these false premises, are as baseless as the premises themselves.

"We repeat this fact, and the pledge of our credit for its accuracy, on the very best information which it is possible for a Newspaper to procure, that there never was any foundation for the recent reports of a Divorce between the PRINCE REGENT AND HIS CONSORT BEING IN CONTEMPLATION."

HARRY ALCOCK, Esq. in retiring from the office of Chief Magistrate, has carried with him the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. It was his anxious desire to do justice between man and man, and he was zealously alive to the duties of his station, superintending the common welfare with ready and animated exertions, and declining no sacrifices by which he thought it could be best promoted. Every citizen had ready access to him, and their complaints were listened to with patience, and redressed according to their merits. In his occasional absence, his duties were assiduously discharged by Aldermen BENCHALL and DUNN. All these Gentlemen were ably and effectually supported by the Sheriffs.

On Tuesday, the new Mayor and Sheriffs entertained, at the Commercial Hotel, a large party of the inhabitants of the City and its vicinity. About 150 sat down to a dinner prepared in the best style, and which afforded universal satisfaction. The toasts usual upon such occasions were given, and the evening was passed in the cheerfulness of social intercourse.

On the same day, at a meeting of the Common Council, HENRY BOLTON, Esq. second son of CORNELIUS BOLTON, Esq. was elected a Common Council Man, in the room of Dr. BURKITT, recently nominated an Alderman; JOHN LYONS, Esq. having resigned the Office of Sheriff; CORNELIUS HENRY BOLTON, Esq. was appointed to fill his place; WILLIAM JOHNSON, Esq. was appointed Chief Constable in the room of Alderman SARGENT, who has resigned; and A. M. ALCOCK, Esq. was chosen Agent of the Loper Hospital, in the room of JAMES WALLACE, Esq. who has resigned.

Committed to the County Gaol, on Saturday last, by John N. Humble and Thomas McGwire, Esqrs. Patrick Walsh, who sometimes went by the name of Ryan the Gardener, charged on oath, before the Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford, with having gone, in company with Michael Roche and others, to the dwelling-house of John Ryan, a respectable Farmer in the neighbourhood of Dungarvan, on the night of the 30th of August last, with several others armed with guns, pistols, and blunderbusses, and with having sworn

the said John Ryan to give up the property lately taken, or they would burn the house and his family; they are also charged with attacking several houses on the same night, robbing them. Among these persons Patrick Walsh, also Ryan, Roche, and others, are charged with having conspired with Captain English, Captain Humble, and Usher, on the same night, but, by mutual consent, the execution of this plan was postponed until the Fair-night of Ballycarney, Wednesday, the 2d of October instant.

The following article is in itself a curiosity, and, on other grounds, particularly interesting:

Inventories of the Goods and Chattels, recorded to a Gentleman of Modest, in the Westmeath, taken in the month of

18	Milch Cows, at £1 5s. 6d. per	
7	Three-year-old Bullocks, at 10s.	
1	Bull	
6	Two-year-old Heifers, at 12s. p	
4	Mares and Foals, at 30s. per	
2	Yearlings	
2	Grey Horses, at 25s. per	
1	Pyralis Horse	
2	Old Dun Ditto, at 10s.	
2	Colts, at £1 13s. 6d. per	
1	Bay Filly	
1	Old Bay Mare	
1	Fine Bay Horse, his riding Horse	
70	Sheep, at 2s. 6d. per	
30	Lambs, at 1s. 6d. per	
18	Acres Spring Corn, at 20s. per	
5	Ditto Winter ditto, at 32s. per	
6	Large Stacks Hay	
350	Barrels Malt, at 4s. 6d. per	
6	Swine, at 3s. per	
2	Harrow	
	A Malt Screw	
20	Sacks, at 15d. per	
12	Stone Wool, at 5s. 4d. per	
5	Old Iron-bound Cars, at 8s. p	
120	Cheese, at 9d. per	
	A Crow and Sledge	
11	Barrels Wheat, at 5s. per	
8	Barrels Oats, at 1s. 9d. per	
	A Quantity of Turf	
	A Plough and Gear	
	A Quantity of Timber	
	Debts supposed good	

The valuations of the above property in the year mentioned, the House, be worth about £800 sterling. were to have been let in the year would have brought near £2000 per

This evening, Mr. Cox, took his haught at the Little Theatre for the occasion are more than ordinary interest, and peculiar the talents of the Performers, who just and generous feelings, will exert to the utmost of their power. Under other considerations, Mr. Cox has reason to expect that support which long and arduous labours in his office. The circumstances connected with scene, exhibiting a distant view of Tours in France, are in themselves attractive greatly to increase the respectability of those whom theatrical curiosity alone would bring together.

COURT OF DOYER HU

CORR, SEPT. 30.—The novelty of in which it was known the Court placed, in consequence of the death of Mr. Knapp to relinquish the Office of Magistrate, and curiosity to learn, under circumstances, what measures would be collected a vast assemblage of persons yesterday, long before the doors were for general admission. At about the late Mayor and Sheriffs, with the attendant officers of the Court, and several Members of the Council, appeared on the hustings, and the proper Officer read the proceedings of the 1st of July, by which it was on that day, George Knapp, Esq. elected to the office of Mayor, and Charles Evanson, jun. Esqrs. to be Sheriffs for the year to commence after the 29th of September. The Mayor's approval of these persons, and the offices to which they had been next read, bearing date the 30th of September.

Mr. Knapp was then asked, whether he was ready to take the oath of a Magistrate, in order to enable him to discharge his duties in the situation?

Mr. Knapp then came forward himself to the Mayor and Sheriffs, and appeared there under very peculiar circumstances. When he stated that he was ready to take the oath, he hoped every fair allowance would be made him. It was considered by some that he ought not to appear there, and the relinquishment of the office to which he had been elected to the Court; but he was too proud to part with it, and so convinced that he had done nothing to forfeit the good-will to which he was so much entitled, which he had had a hereditary right to by a century, that he did not decline to appear, and explaining in particular which rendered it necessary for him to take the office of Mayor. When the Fr

...to that distinguished situa-
...the opposition which he
...or the result with which
...attended; and he could not
...In both, he had been deeply in-
...it was known, that in Eng-
...objection to holding the office
...a man was in the Revenue, as
...other persons who were in the
...with himself had been suffered
...office without the loss of their si-
...ete was an honourable instance
...man Harding), that the duties of
...discharged with dignity and zeal,
...ic advantage; by a Revenue Offi-
...e (Mr. Knapp) had experienced
...there was nothing left upon his
...not offer to avert it, but nothing
...such a sacrifice as, in justice to
...not make. His regret was now
...sion did not come down in suffi-
...ble his to adopt such measures
...viated the present difficulty and
...Had he been suffered to accept
...would have endeavoured to have
...uch dignity as any of his prede-
...ach for the public advantage; at
...ave gone into it with that deter-
...been the fashion, he said, to
...riquent party man, and the only
...y, which condescended to notice
...dividual as himself, represented
...; but they who did so did not
...longed to no party, or faction,
...ed, or entertained opinions upon
...fferent from those of others, they
...gment, proceedings, however,
...In requesting, that his resigna-
...accepted, he said he looked for-
...d when no authority could inter-
...m from filling that high situation
...ow obliged to relinquish, if the
...again do him the honour of elect-
...e and said, that the Hon. Gen-
...voured to explain his reasons for
...office of Mayor. He (Mr. F.)
...that, on the 1st of July, he had
...put on election with that Hon.
...rose to order. Mr. Fitton was
...the question which was proper-
...rt, whether Mr. Knapp's resigna-
...accepted, or not; it was quite
...be heard; but he submitted the
...former day had no connexion
...u.
...vered, and said they had. He
...id, to take a review of the pro-
...led to the present situation of
...and the injury which had been
...P.'s) property and family, in con-
...sult of the Mayor to transmit
...ment.
...nell rose to order. The Gentle-
...to a question not before the
...eemed to be a particular pri-
...me persons to be noisy and de-
...rectious. (Cries of "Order!"
...clamour.)
...sumed.—The question before the
...ther Mr. Knapp's resignation
...d, not the injury which Mr. Fit-
...had sustained.
...lett rose to order. He agreed
...Gentleman as to the question
...but he denied, that Mr. Fitton
...is being about to give a history
...s which led to the present pre-
...ould confine himself to that.
...ain rose.—He said he would not
...any man—be, was no hired advo-
...order, order! and such a clamour
...heriff to declare, that any man
...or spoke, that was not a Free-
...out. After order was in some
...ling formally proposed, that Mr.
...ion should be accepted. This
...lderman Evanson, and, being
...ously carried.
...quired a written resignation from
...said it was unnecessary: a re-
...Court was sufficient, but a no-
...d be entered in the books. The
...on, or, as was substituted, *releu-*
...men agreed on, and entered.
...intimated, that it would now be
...t the next step which was about
...to swear in the new Sheriffs.
...sented from the act they were
...he was satisfied was illegal; and
...Mayor and the two Gentlemen
...sfortunes. He entered into a
...word Corporation, and cited
...in which it may become extinct,
...when it had no head, upon
...h situation they were about to
...b. He quoted passages from the
...es I. and James, relating to the
...and swearing in Sheriffs, which
...t be according to usage, and he
...their books there was any pre-
...they were about to do? 'Twas
...d; there was no such thing; and
...Mayor not to swear in the new
...ntitled; namely, the new Mayor.
...into an argument to prove, that
...n being would in many cases be

liable for the acts of those who were about to assume those situations, without any authority for their doing so. The present Officers would be, at all events, in office till 12 o'clock at night, and they could not till then transfer their authority.

Mr. Vincent replied to this argument, and relied on the 19th of Geo. II. that the Sheriffs could be sworn in, and as a Freeman he called upon the Mayor to have them sworn.

Counsellor Connell said, that at present the question was one of "Expediency." Mr. Daltera's argument would go to disfranchise the whole Corporation; adopt his advice, not to swear in the Sheriffs, and every thing will be at an end. He says, that the late Mayor and Sheriffs, must be said to continue in office until 12 o'clock (this night, the effect of which, the Court would perceive, must be, that the morning's light would not find a Freeman in the city. Now he (Mr. Connell) did not look upon the overthrow of the Corporation with such complacency as other Gentlemen did; and as he was attached to the Corporation, and wished to preserve its existence, he would advise the swearing in of the Sheriffs.

Mr. Daltera said, he had no objection to see the present Corporation at an end, for if that was the case, the Citizens could apply to the King for a new Charter, and then they would get rid of that illegal body by whose acts the City has been placed in the melancholy situation in which it was that day to be found.

The Recorder, after having invited the opinions of any other legal Gentlemen present (which invitation, however, was not accepted), delivered as his serious and solemn opinion, that the Mayor now in existence was empowered to swear in the new Sheriffs; even this was conceded in Mr. Daltera's argument, which went to shew, that the present Mayor was then in existence, and would be till 12 o'clock at night. Mr. Daltera had not proved, by any case, that it was necessary to swear the new Sheriffs before the new Mayor. He the (Recorder) admitted it was a case of difficulty, but he agreed with Mr. Connell, that it was one of expediency, and though it may be very desirable in the opinion of some persons to disfranchise the Corporation, there was no good reason why the City should be disfranchised. That Office had not been introduced for the pleasure or advantage of Corporations, but for the King's service, the persons holding it being often entrusted with the King's writs. In conclusion, he advised the Mayor immediately to swear in the Sheriffs for the next year.

Mr. Fitton then reverted to the proceedings of the 1st of July, and complained, that his name was not forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant, and that the votes he received were not registered; in consequence of which he did himself forward a memorial to his Excellency, but as his name was not returned by the Officer of the Court, the Privy Council could not entertain the question upon his memorial. Upon this he rested, till he heard the situation in which it was likely the City would be placed, in consequence of the declared ineligibility of Mr. Knapp, and then, for the preservation of the existence of the Corporation, he offered to do any act that would prevent it from becoming extinct; but his offer was not accepted, and thus the City was now reduced to its present situation. The question, however, would soon come before the Court of King's Bench, and he hoped it would be fairly met, and not protracted by any quibble or cavil.

Mr. Connell said, the Freeman, on the 1st of July, proceeded, as their predecessors did, for nearly a century back, to elect the Mayor and Sheriffs, and the question raised by the Gentlemen who differed with the majority of the Corporation was, whether the bye-law which directed, that the Mayor should be one of the Burgesses, and elected in a particular way, was valid or not.

The Recorder said, that he had examined the documents of the Corporation, and in mercy to that body, recollecting the actions and the law with which they were threatened, he would beg to observe, that for 40 or 50 years before the Charter of Charles the First, he found the practice was to elect the Mayor out of those who had filled the office of Sheriff, and that Charter confirmed all the usages which theretofore belonged to the Corporation: and surely, if that were the usage before the Charter, that usage was made a law by the Charter.

The new Sheriffs were then sworn in amidst the congratulations of their Friends.

Mr. McClure then rose and moved the thanks of the Court to the late Sheriffs Deane and Lucas, for their conduct while in office, and their meritorious exertions in every way, for the advantage of the City. This motion was carried by acclamation, almost as soon as it was uttered.

Mr. John Cotter here requested, that the vote of thanks should be extended to the Mayor.

Mr. McClure said, he understood the Mayor was yet to continue in office, and therefore it was, that he did not include his name in the motion he made.

It was upon this intimated, that the Mayor could not keep the office an instant longer, and that he was about to give up his situation, and it was, therefore, instantly moved by Mr. Cotter, and seconded by Mr. McClure, that the thanks of the Court be given the Mayor for his good and upright conduct during his Mayoralty; which motion was accordingly passed.

The new Sheriffs then gave notice, that they would hold a Court on Monday next for the purpose of electing a Mayor for the ensuing year, and for no other purpose.

The Recorder said, tho' the situation of the Corporation was certainly awkward, yet the case was not entirely without precedent, and he mentioned two instances, one so far back as the year 1662, in which gentlemen who had been elected Sheriffs refused to accept the office, one on the ground that he filled an office in the Revenue, and the other without offering any reason whatever for his refusal, and in which cases the Court proceeded to elect new officers. Mr. Recorder further said, in reference to the situation in which the Corporation were at present placed, that a case had been forwarded to the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals, for their opinion, and if these Gentlemen conceived, that the Corporation could proceed to a new election, and appoint a Gentleman to fill the office of Mayor for the ensuing year, the Court would meet for that purpose; but if the opinion was contrary to that, an application would be made to the Court of King's Bench in the next Term, for a Writ of Mandamus to enable the Court to elect and swear in a Chief Magistrate.

Mr. Daltera proposed, that the opinions of the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals of England and Ireland should be taken upon the entire matter at issue, and he pledged himself, if they were unfavourable to those with whom he acted, that they would give up further opposition, and would never speak in Court again.

The Recorder objected to this mode of trying the rights of the Corporation.

The inferior Officers of the Courts and Corporation were then sworn, and the Court adjourned. *Southern Reporter.*

CAHER RACES.

On Wednesday week, the Races of Caher commenced; on which day Lord Lisimore's Alexander walked over the course for the Gold Cup, there having been some informality in the entry of other horses. But the Sweepstakes of Twenty Guineas each (connected with the Cup) were run for by Mr. Hughes's Nabocklish (late Mr. Smithwick's), Alexander, and Mr. V. Lane's mare, and won with ease by Nabocklish.

The closest running that has been witnessed for many years in this Country was for the Earl of Llandaff's Plate, for which seven horses started. There were three heats, each won by the neck—the last two by Mr. Vere Lane's Superior, who, of course, took the Plate.

Of the twelve Subscribers for the Great Stakes on Thursday, but six horses started; and though they made good running both heats, each was won by Mr. Prendergast's Cossack.

On Friday, three horses started for the Butler Stakes—Mr. Maher's colt Billy Battersby; Mr. J. Lane's colt Slug; and Mr. Bennett's horse Superior. The first was a dead heat between Mr. Lane's colt and Superior. The second heat was won by Superior, beating the Slug colt, by half a neck. The third, Superior walked over.

For Lord Glengall's Plate of Fifty Pounds, six horses started, and made very close running both heats, which were won by Olympus, pressed hard the first heat by Mr. Hunter's Seaview, and the second by Mr. Falkener's Spartacus.

BIRTHS.—At Clapham, the Lady of Isaac L. Gold-
mid, Esq. of a daughter.—In Edinburgh, the Lady of Major-Gen. Hope, of a son.—At Island Bridge, the Lady of Major Cator, Royal Artillery, of a son.—At Ballinrudery, the Lady of the Right Hon. the Knight of Kerry, M. P. of a son.—In Cork, the Lady of Thomas Haynes, Esq. of a son and heir.—At Crangleigh, in the County of Clare, the Lady of Mathias Stackpole, Esq. of a son and heir.—The Lady of Col. the Hon. W. G. Harris, of a son.

MARRIAGES.—At Coolree, Richard Danovan, Esq. of Phale, in the County of Cork, to Miss Swiney, of the former place.—At Ballymore, Mr. Wm. Kemp, of Cork, to Catherine, daughter of the late Wm. O'Flaherty, Esq.—Chas. O'Neill, Esq. of Graigue, in the County of Antrim, to Miss Porter, daughter of William Porter, Esq. of Rathmore, in the County of Wexford.—In Dublin, Thos. Purcell, Esq. to Amelia, daughter of the late Andrew Gibson, Esq.—At Rabonnish Church, in the County of Sligo, Thomas Edwards, Esq. Lieut. in the 20th Regt. to Alicia, eldest daughter of the late Robt. Walspole, Esq. of Thurley.—Holland Lecky, Esq. son and heir to Averal Lecky, of Castle Lecky, in the County of Londonderry, Esq. to Miss Diana M'Mullin, daughter of John M'Mullin, Esq. of Richmond-place, Mountjoy-square, Dublin.

DEATHS.—In Dublin, Catherine, wife of Lewis Desmond, Esq. of North Summer-street, Mountjoy-square.—At Sullington, Yorkshire, aged 15, Louisa, youngest daughter of John Lowther, Esq. M. P.—At Bath, Mrs. Maxwell, daughter of the late Hon. Edward Bouverie, and wife of William Maxwell, Esq.—Mrs. Snow, formerly Miss Kennell, of Covent-garden Theatre.—In Kilkenny, Mrs. Catherine Harri, wife of Mr. Simon Hart, Tanner.—In Hardwicke-street, Dublin, to the deep regret of his numerous acquaintances of all Persuasions, and the irreparable loss of the Parishioners of St. George's, the Rev. Dr. Bernard M'Mahon, in the 80th year of his age. Identified with the various works of piety and devotion which issued from the Dublin Press, during the last 40 years, for the use of the Catholics of Ireland, as Editor and Author, he was eminently distinguished as a profound Scholar, an amiable Gentleman, and an agreeable Companion—cheerful, benevolent, and of a temper enlarged and philanthropic; he united the virtuous qualities of a Christian, and Catholic Priest to the fine and most conciliatory dispositions of the heart. He was for many years Compiler of the Tide Tables for the Bay of Dublin, and also of the Calendar for the several Archbishops of that City.—The Rev. David Griffith, for forty years the respected and venerated Master of the College Grantham School in Brecon.—At Booterstown-avenue, near Dublin, the Dowager Countess D'Alton, relict of the late Col. Count D'Alton, of Greenanstown, in the County of Dublin.—Phillip D'Auvergne, Prince de Bouillon, Vice-Admiral of the Red, and many years Commander-in-Chief on the Guernsey and Jersey station; he died in his 81st year.—Near Harold's Cross, Mrs. Palmer, of Bride-street, Dublin.—At Newbliss, in the County of Monaghan, Sarah, wife of the Rev. George Harpman, Rector of Blackball, in the County of Meath.—In the Isle of Wight, Samuel Osborne, Esq. Admiral of the Blue Squadron.—In Limerick, Mr. Lant Ryan.—At Frankville, Scotland, Lieut. Col. Francis Cunningham, late of the Coldstream Guards, and Deputy Governor of Hull.—At Ealing, Sir James Wright, Bart. aged 70.—At Serlogapatnam, Surgeon William Dodd Graves, of the Medical Establishment.—At the Deaury House, the Hon. Mrs. Preston, wife of the Dean of Limerick, daughter of the Archbishop of Tuam, and niece of the late Earl of Clare and the Marquis of Waterford.—In Limerick, Nicholas Doolan, Esq. Captain in the 16th Foot.—At Mallow, Samuel Maxwell, Esq. Attorney.

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