[Concluded from First Page.]

to pull up his stocking, and then witness d round him. Can't say he could swear to e, but thinks Dannelly very like him, from it in walking, and from having seen him ince. He then had a brown great coat, but fterwards in a different dress. His figure ly resembles the man who was there. His s shabby, and it was slouched quite over e.

s-examined.---Took particular notice of the an, as it was rather odd that the officers d not have taken him. Witness might be or eight minutes in the street. Dannelly be two or three seconds between the Pri-. Told Vaughan some time after about this an being with him in the street.

eph Saunders, gold watch-case maker, lives 5, Broadway-Court. Knows both Prison-Dannelly for the last two years, and Vaugh-out one year. Knew Batts and the other ho were convicted here last January Sessi-On the 13th December, John Dannelly the Falcon public-house, at Portpool-lane, ay's-inn-lane. He was then in company the three men afterwards convicted, about or five. They left witness in the house, ent out in company. About nine at night, elly came to the window of the house in ool-lane, and witness went out to him, he asked, "Is Junica within?" (This is han's common name among the gang.) Wit-aid, "No, but come in." Prisoner replied, are not, for I have committed a robbery the three men I was here with to-day." He aid that they were all in custody. Witness epeatedly seen Vaughan and Dannelly drink-ogether at the Falcon public-house. Being ined by the Jury, he declared Dannelly had at night a dark brown great coat.

m. Barrett (the accomplice) was examined e Attorney-General. In November last he constable in the City, but his time having ed, he was not re-appointed in December.---known Dannelly the last two years, and has h Vaughan above a twelvemonth. In No-er witness saw Dannelly going through Hol-with two men, and he instantly followed , as he suspected them from being with nelly, whose character was suspicious. The he did not know, but he knew Dannelly well, who was taken up for stealing gloves, discharged. The apprehension of Dannelly o Vaughan and the witness having some inter-e, and Vaughan said, "I don't wonder but is *come it*." (This word, "*come it*," in the eology of the gang, means, he will give infor-on.) Two days after a meeting took place een witness and the two Prisoners in the Fal-public-house, and Dannelly was then asked Vaughan if he would give any information. s means, if he would employ any persons to mit a robbery, and then inform Vaughan to get n apprehended.) Dannelly said, "O, I dare for the thieves will kill me." Vaughan re-d, "Damn it, we'll make all that right."---r drinking about half an hour, the party se-ted. On the 14th December, in the forenoon, again met, and Dannelly said, he was that t to go out on the *sneak* (another word for king into a house without making any noise), he was to have two men, Batts and Rawley, him, but, "if I go," he said, "I must have hare of the reward." This Vaughan assured he should get; and witness was then ap-ted to go with Vaughan in catching the ves. The party broke up, and agreed to meet our or five in the afternoon, in a house oppo-the Falcon, for the purpose of watching Dan-y and his two companions. The hour was d for Dannelly issuing from the Falcon, and as agreed that Vaughan and witness should al-ssue at the same hour from their hiding place. the 15th they again met, when Dannelly said, Damn it, where did you lose us last night?" ghan said, "Where did ye go, we lost you a minute." Dannelly described the place, ch Vaughan said he knew, but which witness not, from his then ignorance of that quarter of town. Dannelly said they had got a piece of th by a *screw* (this means by simply opening a n of a door without noise), and had *sneaked* a very good piece of *broading* (meaning broad th), which was as good as bread; but since t, Long Tom's wife (Mrs. Batts) had pledged but he did not know where it was; witness n said to him, he had better get the cloth, as was sufficient to convict the thieves, if the Pro-ator could only swear to it. Dannelly then med the two men, Rawley and Batts, as those o had perpetrated the crime. (Witness here ing desired by the Attorney-General to state the th, said he was confident the Prisoner Dannelly d the two men were in company that night, the 14th.) Dannelly said his getting the cloth s of no moment, as he and his two friends re going the same night on the *sneak* from the me house, at the same hour, and therefore he sired Vaughan and witness to attend, and be dy to follow them. Vaughan proposed to go d inform the owner of the house (Mr. Poole) t his house would be entered, but witness ob-ted to this. Vaughan then said, "No doubt o heads are better than one, but I'll follow my n mind, as I doubt your judgment." The house as then fixed, when Dannelly said, "Now, eorge, mind how you act, and don't throw any spicions on me of giving information, or else I all be *chipt* (murdered)." "Leave that to me," id Vaughan, "I'll take care of that." "Well, ," said Dannelly, "mind be punctual to your of coming." "O," said Vaughan, "I'll forget that." The whole party met at three or four in the afternoon, and had some beefsteaks in the parlour, and witness saw the two victims (Batts and Rawley) in the parlour. Vaughan and witness went to V.'s mother-in-law, where they got two aprons, and then Vaughan went to Poole's house and disclosed the matter to Poole. [Here the witness most fully detailed the circumstances of the robbery, and in every point agreed with Poole and Anderson's testimony.] Seeing all was done, witness bade V. come out of Anderson's house; but V. declined, saying the job was not finished. Witness then went out, followed Rawley, who had a roll of cloth, and who gave it to Batts, and Batts ran off with it towards Brunswick-square. Saw Dannelly and Rawley again return to Poole's shop, and Vaughan then came to witness on the opposite side of the road. Saw Rawley enter the shop a second time, and bring out a second piece of cloth, when he ran off, and was pursued by witness and Vaughan, who in their pursuit were met by Dannelly, who said to them, "George, Tom has gone that way, and Bob this way." Dannelly then ran off, and Rawley was soon after stopped by Mr. Poole, and Farthing and Rawley were taken to St. Giles's watch-house. Went to Mr. Poole's that night, and bade him next morning come to Bow-street office. Dannelly could easily have been taken, but the plan was for him to escape. The evidence of Vaughan and witness made the three men be committed the very first day of examination (he forgot to have said, in the former part of his evidence, that Batts was taken at [illegible] o'clock on the morning of the 16th). Witness and Vaughan saw D. next day, and said, "We have got Jack (meaning Farthing), but Jack was not there, as, tho' he set out, he stopped on the road." Vaughan said, "I have sworn to Jack being an old thief, and that he went for the purpose of robbing and house-breaking; but it can't be helped, let it stand as it is." They all went into the sign of the Goat, in Cloth Fair, and dined there, and conversed about the three poor men in custody. Dannelly said, that he threw the first piece of cloth taken that night into Brunswick-square, and had afterwards brought a rattler (another cant word for a hackney coach), from their watering house, in Holborn, and he had fenced it (that is, given it to a receiver of stolen goods). Dannelly then said, he should go over the water (across the river), and live there till all was quiet, for, said he, "I am suspected of having given you the information." Vaughan gave him ten shillings, and an agreement was made to meet again in eight days, in the same place, that Dannelly might give further information of fresh plots. Vaughan at the second meeting gave him ten shillings more, and in all he might get about fifty or sixty shillings. After the men were convicted, witness met Dannelly, who regretted the conviction, and that they had got nothing by it. Went with Vaughan to see Dannelly across the river, and was promised by him to have further information, but this promise was never realized. Witness soon after, hearing that Vaughan and himself were suspected, went and surrendered himself to Mr. Harmer, the solicitor, to whom he gave a full and impartial detail of all the above facts. He now solemnly declares, he has repeatedly seen Vaughan and Dannelly in company together, and seen them drink.

Cross-examined by Mr. Arabin.---Was a constable in the city. Knew that it was frequently the case that the police officers have some persons of bad character in their confidence, to give them information. Thought he was acting for the good of the Public in assisting Vaughan to find such a person. Did not think any thing so serious would happen from letting an accomplice go. Invited Dannelly to give such information, in conjunction with Vaughan. It was no planning of Vaughan or witness, that the house of Mr. Poole was to be robbed. When Farthing was convicted, witness swore upon his trial, that he, Farthing, was concerned in the robbery, because he understood he was. Cannot swear now whether Farthing was there or not.

Mary Hembling was next examined---She formerly lived with Thomas Batts; lived with him at the time he was taken up, on the 16th December last. Remembered that, on the night of the 14th, John Dannelly and Robert Rawley came home with him, and brought a piece of cloth, which witness pledged for £1. They shared the money. On the 15th, Dannelly came again to her lodging, about eight o'clock in the evening. Told here, if Batts came home, to tell him to keep out of the way, or else he would be taken. He said that Rawley and Farthing were taken up. In the course of an hour or two after Batts came home, and Barrett and Vaughan came and took him next morning between six and seven.

Joseph Frith was examined.---Keeps the George public-house, in Middle-row, Holborn, facing the end of Gray's Inn-lane. Knows Vaughan and Barrett; has seen them frequently at his house. Cannot say that he ever saw them together.---Knows Dannelly also. Has not seen him in company with either of the others.

Charles Palding examined.---He is a plumber, living in Portpool-lane; remembers when Farthing and Rawley were apprehended; knows Vaughan for 5 or 6 years; Dannelly he has known about a twelvemonth. About a week before Farthing and Rawley were apprehended, saw Vaughan and Dannelly together near Wyatt's brew-house yard, in Portpool-lane. They remained together about half an hour, and he saw them afterwards go to the Marquis of Granby's.

John Limbrick examined.---He is an officer at Hatton-garden; apprehended the Prisoners at the bar with the assistance of others; apprehended Vaughan first; had been searching a week before he found him; found him at Whitechapel; used to reside before in Gray's-inn-lane; found him at his aunt's; told him they wanted him---they had a warrant against him. They searched him, and found upon him some papers. Nothing passed between him and Vaughan upon the robbery.---Afterwards apprehended Dannelly on the 29th July; as he was conveying him in a coach, he said, "d---n his eyes, he never knew a bigger rogue than Vaughan was."

Here the prosecution ended.

John Dannelly was called upon for his defence. He merely said Barrett enticed him into the crime, and then swore his life away.

George Vaughan was next put upon his defence. He said he was innocent of the crime charged to him, and left his case to his Counsel.

Edward Christian, Esq. Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely, spoke to the character of Vaughan, and declared he never knew any thing of dishonesty or impropriety in his general character. In consequence of that uniform good behaviour, he recommended him to Sir N. Conant and Mr. Nares.

Sir N. Conant was next sworn.---Had known the Prisoner Vaughan about two years and a half. Up to this period, there had been some misconduct mixed with his character, independently of the present charge; yet he had not so bad an opinion of him as to dismiss him.

Mr. Stafford, the Chief Clerk at Bow-street.---Knew nothing of Vaughan but as a person employed in the office. He was extremely active and diligent, and detected many offenders.

Here the evidence for the defence closed, and Mr. Curwood addressed the Court in behalf of Vaughan, advancing a claim to be heard upon a particular point of law, according to what might be the verdict of the Jury. We understood the Learned Counsel's argument to be, that if the Jury should acquit Dannelly of the burglary, then Vaughan must necessarily be acquitted as an accomplice in that burglary.

The Attorney-General observed, that as the Learned Counsel's objection would not apply till after the verdict, it would be time enough to make it when that verdict was given.

Mr. Baron Graham then delivered his charge to the Jury, and recapitulated the whole of the evidence. He observed, that the charge of burglary had been abandoned by the Counsel for the prosecution, because it appeared, from the testimony of one of the witnesses, that, at the time of committing the robbery, there was light enough to distinguish a person's face. In the eye of the law, therefore, the offence would not constitute a burglary. With regard to the evidence of Barrett, he knew it was customary, when a witness of that description came before a Court, for the Judge to warn the Jury against a too implicit reliance upon it. But, at the same time, it was to be remembered, that where the testimony of an accomplice was supported in all its material features by the depositions of other respectable witnesses, and where the said accomplice was consistent in the whole of his evidence, there was then sufficient ground for allowing a due weight to such evidence. He confessed there was a novelty in the present case, which considerably perplexed him. The Prisoner Dannelly was accused of feloniously aiding and assisting in the robbery. Now the ordinary interpretation of robbing with a felonious intention was, where a person or persons committed a larceny with a view afterwards to share the value of the things so stolen. It was evident, however, that no such intention existed on the part of Dannelly; for it was a specific part of the plan, that the property to be stolen should be afterwards restored to the owner; and the only profit calculated upon by Dannelly was that which was to arise from the conviction of the offenders. Certainly it was impossible to conceive a more enormous crime than that of instigating others to the commission of felony, for the sake of gaining a reward upon their subsequent conviction. In that view of the case, also, there was something which it was material for the Jury to consider as affecting Vaughan. It was clear he did not urge Dannelly to commit the offence from any intention of afterwards prosecuting him; for it was previously agreed that he should escape; and, in fact, he remained at liberty till last July. So far, therefore, as Dannelly was concerned, the cruelty and wickedness of the plot had no application whatever. Then, in respect to Vaughan's employment of Dannelly, it appeared from the cross-examination of Barrett, that it was usual for police officers to make use of a known thief in order to detect other thieves. Such a practice was customary; and though it might be an act of indiscretion on the part of Vaughan to take such a responsibility upon himself, yet, in so doing, it did not appear that he acted without a precedent. These were the points which suggested themselves to his mind, and which he wished to submit to the attention of the Jury. With regard to the facts themselves, that Dannelly did aid and assist in the robbery, and that Vaughan instigated him to that aiding and assisting, he thought there could not be a question.

The Jury then consulted for about ten minutes without retiring from the box. They found Dannelly Guilty of stealing, in concert with others, to the value laid in the indictment.

Before the Jury returned their verdict with regard to Vaughan,

Mr. Curwood rose to put in his objection, and contended that no verdict but that of acquittal could be given in respect to Vaughan, who was in fact already acquitted by the verdict already given.

The Attorney-General maintained that nothing could be allowed to intervene between the Court and the Jury. The Court were now waiting to receive the verdict of the Jury, and if there was any objection to be made, it must be put in when the verdict was recorded.

Mr. Curwood insisted, that the Jury having found Dannelly not guilty of the burglary, Vaughan must be acquitted as a matter of course, being charged as an accessary to that offence. The Jury, in fact, could give no verdict upon Vaughan.

The Attorney-General contended that the objection could not then be urged. As to the Jury not giving any verdict upon Vaughan, he would ask how the Jury could stir from their place without giving a verdict? They were charged to find a verdict of Guilty or Not Guilty, and without such a verdict it was impossible even that the Prisoner could obtain his deliverance.

Mr. Curwood was about to reply, when the Judge over-ruled his objection, as inapplicable at that particular moment.

The Jury then returned their verdict upon Vaughan, that he was *Guilty*, in as much as he had aided and fostered one of the robbers.

Mr. Curwood repeated his objection, that Dannelly being charged with a burglary, and Vaughan as his accessary to that crime, the latter was necessarily acquitted, in consequence of the negative upon the crime of burglary by the Jury.

Mr. Baron Graham observed, that the Prisoner was charged not only with burglary, but with felony. Upon the latter, it was true, he had been acquitted, but upon the former he had been found guilty.

It was then understood, that the objection taken up by the Learned Counsel would be moved in arrest of judgment.

KILKENNY, SEPTEMBER 26.---John Tynan, John Hearn, and Edward Butler, the three men charged with the highway robbery, an account of which appeared in our last, have been apprehended and lodged in the county gaol, but the horse and property have not been recovered. It would seem, that the party were lying in wait for Mr. Little. When he reached the spot where he was stopped, one of them seized the bridle, and inquired if he were a clergyman. He replied, he was not. The fellow then asked, if he was Mr. Little (meaning Mr. John Little, of Ballyspellan, who has long been an object of dislike to the lawless regulators of property in this county); he answered, he was not, but was one of his family---vainly imagining, that this would be an ample security, as he was on his brother's property, and even in the immediate neighbourhood of his house, "O ho, (said the fellow,) dismount instantly, by ——, we will have your blood. Your brother has hanged many good fellows, but there are as good in the country yet;" at the same time, drawing pistols from their bosoms, and pointing them at Mr. L. in a very significant manner. One of them said, "Mount, Colonel," upon which Hearn got into the saddle. The others, with threats and imprecations, rummaged Mr. Little's pockets, and took the money mentioned in our last, besides all his memorandums, some stamps, a case knife, the key of his secretary, and, in short, every loose article he had about him. Two of them now seemed bent on murdering him, but were prevented by Butler. They then held a consultation, after which they peremptorily ordered their Prisoner to accompany them up the hill. Convinced that they intended to kill him, and only meant to remove the scene of assassination to a more lonely spot, when he arrived at his brother's gate, he refused to proceed farther, saying they could have no business now with him, having taken every thing he had about him, and he was only a stranger going to visit his brother.---The two men on foot, with most menacing imprecations, and pointed pistols, compelled him to accompany them. Having proceeded about seven or eight yards beyond the gate, and aware it was the only chance he had of preserving his life, he suddenly turned and fled down the road. Two shots were fired after him without effect. He continued running, threw off his great coat on the road, and succeeded in getting into Johnstown. Here he procured assistance, and returned to search for the robbers. It was ascertained, that three men had been seen in the afternoon entering by the back way into the house of one P. M'Daniel, not far from where the outrage was committed. The police party having called at this house, and interrogated M'Daniel, he stated, with considerable trepidation, he would tell the truth as to who were there, naming the three prisoners, but declared, that these men had not left his house till some time after the shots were fired; that, in short, he did not know of the robbery until some time afterwards, when going down the road with Tynan they met one Houlihan coming up with the great coat on his arm which Mr. Little had abandoned, who informed them, that Mr. Little had been robbed, and that he had found that gentleman's great coat; but it does not appear how Houlihan could know that an olive-coloured great coat found on the high-way belonged to a certain stranger, or even that that stranger had been robbed. We do not mean, however, to implicate this man, who is not accused, and the robbers were only three in number. The police having set a guard on M'Daniel's house, to prevent communication, proceeded to the houses of the persons he had named, and they being severally identified by Mr. Little, were instantly arrested, and, on Monday, on Mr. L.'s information, they were transmitted to our county gaol, under a warrant from Robert St. George and Garrett Neville, Esqrs.---*Moderator*.

WATERFORD:
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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,975. *SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1816.* *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

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Waterford, Sept. 28, 1816.

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AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HOUSE,
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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, ARGINE, BALLYEOOCK, & FISH-ERS-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 1781, for ever, to SAMUEL KING, Esq. at the yearly Rent of £346 10s. and he then paid a considerable Fine.

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Sept. 28, 1816.

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ABOUT 100 ACRES OF
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Apply (by letter, post-paid) to R. OSBORNE, Esq. or JOHN HUMFREY, 25, Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.

September 20, 1816.

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BEGS to inform his Friends and the Customers of the House, that he means to continue the Business, in all its Branches; and, in soliciting the Continuance of their Favours, assures them that the utmost Attention shall be paid to their Orders.

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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, and immediate Possession will be given of Lots taken [illegible].

Apply to the RECORDER or to WILLIAM HASSARD, Esq. William-street. July 29, 1816.

County of Waterford.	
ROBERT CHERRY, of the City of Waterford, John Cooper, *Plaintiff;* WILLIAM SULLIVAN, 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's Debt and Costs.—Dated this 10th Day of July, 1816.

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Sept. 26, 1816.

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Lot No. 1—A CORN STORE, KILN, and SMALL YARD, capable of storing and preparing at one time Ten Thousand Barrels of Grain.

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GEORGE IVIE, *Attorney.*

Waterford, August 3, 1816.

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No. 1—A Cylinder Desk and Book-Case..	20	0	0
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☞ 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.

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"Health is certainly the Riches of Life; and, if men were to derive their rank from that alone, it would, in all probability, make them more careful to preserve it." 1816.

LET those who are afflicted in the following manner reflect on the cause that produced such havoc upon the "wholesome appetites and powers of life:"—disordered stomach, dry cough, weakness in the voice, hoarseness, shortness of breath upon the least exercise, and relaxation of the whole system. Those afflicted with paleness, languor of the eyes, weakness of sight or memory, should take time to consider Linnæus's advice, that "youth is the important period for framing a robust constitution," and that "nothing is to be dreaded so much as premature excess." The foundation of a happy old age is a good constitution in youth; temperance and moderation at that age are passports to happy gray hairs.

The CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD, prepared by Dr. SOLOMON, Gilead-House, near Liverpool, is universally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, and consumptive habits.

Sold by ARTHUR BIRNIE, price 11s. 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.—British money.

WHERE MAY BE HAD,
(Price Three Shillings British,)

That scarce, interesting, and useful Family Work, (with which is given an elegant Portrait of the Author, and a View of Gilead-House,) entitled,

A GUIDE TO HEALTH,
BY S. SOLOMON, M. D.

Containing a Treatise on Female Diseases, Nervous and Hypochondriac Complaints, also General Remarks on those Diseases with which the human body is most frequently afflicted.

☞ 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.

☞ *The above SALE of FURNITURE is postponed to the 1st of November next.*

Sept. 30, 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.

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.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

TO BE SOLD, the FEE and INHERITANCE of the TOWN and LANDS of KERLIGHT 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 1s. 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.

MILLS TO LET.

TO BE LET FOR EVER,
And immediate Possession can be given,

THE BOLTING MILLS of MILLGROVE, near CAHER, and a MILL adjoining, partly fitted up for making Oatmeal, with a new slated DWELLING-HOUSE and a FEW ACRES of choice LAND.

The MILLS have a constant Supply of Water, with a large Pond, and powers to manufacture 5000 Barrels of Wheat and 5000 Barrels of Oats yearly—and Storage for 4000 Barrels of Corn. They are situated in the Centre of a fine Corn Country, and convenient to Clonmel, Cashell, and Cork.

Proposals to be made to THOMAS JACKSON, Millgrove, Caher. 13th of 9th Mo. (September), 1816.

FREEHOLD ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD,
UNDER AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
FOR PAYMENT OF DEBTS AND INCUMBRANCES,
Either together, or in such Divisions as may be agreed on.

ABOUT 450 Acres of the LAND of FAITHLEGG, in the County of Waterford—330 Acres of which now produce about £1200 a year. The remainder of the Land is untenanted.

Application to be made to CORNELIUS BOLTON and CORNELIUS HENRY BOLTON, Esqrs. Faithlegg.

May 2, 1816.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—OCT. 4.

	s. d.	s. d.	
Butter, first quality,	90 0	00 0	
—— second,	00 0	00 0	
—— third,	00 0	00 0	
Tallow, rendered,	00 0	00 0	per Cwt.
Lard, flake,	00 0	00 0	
—— casks, rendered,	45 0	48 0	
Pigs, singed,	55 0	60 0	
—— scalded,	28 0	42 0	
Beef,	00 0	00 0	
Pork Offal,	00 0	00 0	
Oatmeal,	15 0	16 0	
Flour, first quality,	00 0	00 0	
—— second,	60 0	64 0	per Bag.
—— third,	32 0	42 0	
—— fourth,	26 0	30 0	
Wheat,	45 0	50 0	
Barley,	14 0	15 0	per Barrel.
Oats, potato,	14 0	00 0	
—— common,	13 0	00 0	
Coals, Whitehaven,	0 0	0 0	
—— Newport,	0 0	4 2	
—— Swansea,	3 6	3 9	
Tallow, rough,	7 0	8 6	
Potatoes, by weight,	0 0	0 0	
—— by measure,	0 6	0 7	
Beef,	0 3	0 5	
Mutton,	0 4	0 5½	
Veal,	0 4	0 5	
Pork,	0 3	0 4	
Fresh Butter,	1 6	1 10	

TO BE LET,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,
FOR SUCH TIME AND ON SUCH TERMS AS MAY BE AGREED UPON,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of CHRISTENDOM, a most desirable Residence, containing 23 Acres of choice Meadow Land, beautifully situated, commanding delightful Prospects, and not a Mile from the City of Waterford. Application to be made to Rev. J. C. REA.

N. B. The HOUSE, OFFICES, and GARDEN, will be let, with any Quantity of the GROUND required.

August 5, 1815.

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

this third Day of August, 1816.

WRAY PALLISER, *Sheriff.*

The above Sale is ADJOURNED to the 11th of October, 1816. WRAY PALLISER, *Sheriff.*

LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 24, 1816.

Rear-Admiral Sir David Milne, K. C. B. has arrived at this Office with the original despatches of Admiral Lord Viscount Exmouth, relative to his attack on Algiers, the duplicates of which have already appeared in the *Gazette Extraordinary* of the 15th inst.

He is also the bearer of despatches from his Lordship, detailing his further proceedings, of which the following is the substance:---

On the 28th of August, Treaties of Peace were signed by the Dey with his Majesty, and with his Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

On the same day also was signed an additional Article or Declaration for the Abolition of Christian Slavery, to the following effect:---

Declaration of his Most Serene Highness Omar, Bashaw, Dey and Governor of the Warlike City and Kingdom of Algiers, made and concluded with the Right Honourable Edward Baron Exmouth, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Britannic Majesty's Fleet, and Commander-in-Chief of his said Majesty's Ships & Vessels employed in the Mediterranean.

In consideration of the deep interest manifested by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England for the termination of Christian Slavery, his Highness the Dey of Algiers, in token of his sincere desire to maintain inviolable his friendly relations with Great Britain, and to manifest his amicable disposition and high respect towards the Powers of Europe, declares, that in the event of future wars with any European Power, not any of the Prisoners shall be consigned to Slavery, but treated with all humanity, as Prisoners of War, till regularly exchanged, according to European practice in like cases; and that at the termination of hostilities they shall be restored to their respective countries without ransom; and the practice of condemning Christian Prisoners of War to Slavery is hereby formally and for ever renounced.

Done in duplicate, in the Warlike City of Algiers, in the presence of Almighty God, the 28th day of August, in the year of Jesus Christ 1816, and in the year of the Hegira 1231, and the 6th day of the moon Shaval.

(The Dey's seal.)

(Signed) EXMOUTH, (L. S.)
Admiral and Commander in Chief.
(Signed) H. M'DOUELL. (L. S.)

By command of the Admiral,
(Signed) JOS. GRIMES, Secretary.

The Dey also, in presence of his Divan, apologised to the British Consul for the personal restraint which had been imposed upon him during the late transactions; and he also paid to the Consul a sum of three thousand dollars, as a remuneration for depredations committed on his residence after his imprisonment.

After the Treaties and Article before mentioned had been negotiated, and that the Dey had refunded three hundred and eighty-two thousand five hundred dollars, which he had lately received from the Governments of Naples and Sardinia, and had released one thousand and eighty-three Christian slaves who were at Algiers, it came to the knowledge of Lord Exmouth, that two Spaniards, the one a merchant and the other the Vice-Consul of that nation, had not been released, but were still held by the Dey in very severe custody, on pretence that they were prisoners for debt.

The inquiries which his Lordship felt himself called upon to make into these cases satisfied him, that the confinement of the Vice-Consul was groundless and unjustifiable, and he, therefore, thought himself authorised to demand his release, under the articles of the agreement for the deliverance of all Christian prisoners.

It appeared that the merchant was confined for an alleged debt, on the score of a contract with the Algerine Government; but the circumstances under which the contract was stated to have been forced on the individual, and the great severity of the confinement which he suffered, determined his Lordship to make an effort in his favour also.

This his Lordship did, by requesting his release from the Dey, offering himself to guarantee to the Dey the payment of any sum of money which the merchant should be found to owe to his Highness.

The Dey having rejected this demand and offer, his Lordship, still unwilling to have recourse to extremities, and the renewal of hostilities, proposed that the Spaniards should be released from irons, and the miserable dungeons in which they were confined, and that they should be placed in the custody of the Spanish Consul; or, at least, that the Consul should be permitted to afford them such assistance and accommodation as was suitable to their rank in life.

These propositions the Dey also positively refused; and Lord Exmouth then felt that the private and pecuniary nature of the transactions for which these persons were confined must be considered as a pretence for the continuance of a cruel and oppressive system of slavery, the total and bona fide abolition of which his instructions directed him to insist upon.

He, therefore, acquainted the Dey, that his Highness having rejected all the fair and equitable conditions proposed to him on this point, his Lordship had determined to insist on the unconditional release of the two Spaniards. He therefore desired an answer, yes or no; and in the event of the latter, stated, that he would immediately recommence hostilities, and his Lordship made preparations for that purpose.

These measures had the desired effect; and the two persons were released from a long and severe captivity, so that no Christian prisoner remained at Algiers at his Lordship's departure, which took place on the evening of the 3d inst. with all the ships under his orders.

His Lordship states that Rear-Admiral Sir Chas. Penrose had joined in the Ister on the 28th, and that he had employed the Rear-Admiral in his discussions with the Dey relative to the Spaniards, and his Lordship gives the highest praise to the prudence, firmness, and ability with which Sir C. Penrose conducted himself on this occasion.

His Lordship's last letters are dated from Gibraltar, the 12th instant, and announce his intention very shortly to sail on his return to England.

The refunded ransoms have been sent to the Neapolitan and Sardinian Governments, and the slaves released have been forwarded in British transports to their respective countries.

ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Monthly Report for September.

Although the harvest commenced unfavourably from the late and wet season, its progress through the latter part of the month, and its termination in the principal districts, have proved propitious as the husbandman could desire. The speculative returns of probable produce of the Wheat crops differ materially; but the average drawn from them will justify our report of a fair general crop. The quality of grain will be found to vary considerably, arising in a great measure from the too hasty and improvident manner in which a large portion of the Wheat of England has been got in. Many stacks, in different counties, run up in a damp state, have been taken down, and the grain, when thrashed out, must probably, from the coldness, pass over the kiln before it can be in a state fit for the mill. The Markets are at present abundantly supplied with new Wheats, but the necessity of providing seed at so late a season may soon be expected to shorten the supply for some time to come. The Barley crops are large, but the quality in general much inferior to that of the last year. The Beans and Peas are very unequal; in the Eastern district, the produce will be great; in the Home Counties they have run too much to straw. The young Clovers are a genial plant, as are the Coleseeds for a crop. The Turnip crops are every where luxuriant. The Hop plantations have almost universally failed throughout Kent, Sussex, Farnham, and the Shires. Lean stock is still lower, except for Sheep and Lambs, which are in advance; Store Hogs and Pigs are likewise dearer. Smithfield and other meat markets sustain the last month's prices for Beef and Mutton; Veal and Lamb were rather lower. Working Horses are of more value, from the nearer approach of seed time. The Woolstaplers purchase reluctantly at last month's prices.

LONDON.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

Yesterday, we received the Paris Papers of Thursday and this morning of Friday. With the exception of articles and nominations connected with the elections, they contain nothing of much importance. The articles inserted in all the Papers (since the adoption of a measure which is represented to be for the preservation and establishment of the Charter entire, untouched and sacred, one of the fundamental principles of which Charter is, that every man shall be at liberty to print and publish his opinions) are in one sense. They chaunt the same air to the same tune. "The Charter and Moderation! Moderation! Send us men of no party, men without exaggeration---calm, disinterested, dispassionate, and judicious." These directions to the Prefects and the Electoral Assemblies have evidently the Ultra Royalists alone in view, and it is their rejection only that is desired; for we find that the candidates sent by the Colleges of the Seine districts (including of course Paris) are for the most part men who have been of the party of the Revolution, Bonapartists, exaggerated Bonapartists---men to whom any other epithets than those of being disinterested and dispassionate would be more applicable. Thus we find among the candidates from whom the Deputies for the Seine are to be chosen, the names of Pasquier, Tripier, Lafitte, Bellart, Jurieu, La Malle, Delessert, Louis, Chabrol, and Fontanes. Many of these, we believe, occupied posts under Bonaparte. At least it would be absurd to call them men of no party. In what manner the elections of candidates are proceeding in the more distant parts of France we know not.

There is in the *Moniteur* a long note signed by Sir Sidney Smith upon the subject of the Anti-piratical Institution. We had thought that Lord Exmouth had *pretty well* answered all the objects and desires of the Institution, at least he has very satisfactorily accomplished the wishes of the European Governments. However, this Institution is to have an eye upon the *prisoners of war* which the pirates may still make---to consider what steps are to be taken to recover slaves carried off by force or beyond the territory of the Dey of Algiers---and what measures are necessary to find out the rendezvous of the pirates, for the purpose of preventing the execution of their known plan, already reduced to practice, of not making slaves, by massacring the crews and passengers of the small vessels navigating the coasts of the Mediterranean and the Adriatic. We trust the information will prove to be unfounded upon which Sir Sidney Smith makes this latter assertion. It is however a most serious one.

In the *Courier* of September 21, we mentioned the receipt of a letter from India, announcing an irruption of Mahratta horse into the Guntoor Circar, one of our provinces dependent upon the Madras Government. This information has been confirmed by other private letters, which furnish further details. These Mahrattas, many thousands in number, and called Pindarrees, first burst into the territories of the Nizam, our ally, which they ravaged; from thence they entered into the Guntoor Circar, on the Coromandel coast, between Calcutta and Madras. This irruption is said to have equalled in cruelty, exceeded seems to be impossible, the dreadful irruption of Hyder Ally into the Carnatic, of which Mr. Burke, depicting it in such glowing and appalling colours, said, "that it was a scene of woe, the like of which no eye had seen, no heart conceived, and which no tongue can adequately tell. All the horrors of war before known or heard of were mercy to that new havock." It appears that the Mahrattas carried off a prodigious booty, after sweeping across the whole Peninsula from West to East, and back again, without being brought to action by any British corps.

Colonel Doveton, however, was at one time within two hours' march of them as they retreated. This irruption is said to have taken place soon after the termination of the Nepaul war.---The Guntoor Circar will not, it is said, be able to pay its quota of the revenue for two or three years. This insult to our territories renders a war with the Mahrattas unavoidable.

By the return of the Elizabeth packet, Captain Lind, on Friday, from Dieppe, with several passengers, we were not a little surprised to learn, that orders were given to the Captain not to bring over any English newspapers, with the exception of a certain London Morning Print, under a threat of seizure of the vessel. This sweeping clause was communicated by the Lieutenant of the Customs, and no doubt that he had his strict injunctions from higher authority, as it was communicated to other Captains of Packets. It will be remembered by our readers, that the late political dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies tended to agitate the public feelings to an alarming extent, and that the French began to form their opinions from the sentiments of the English journalists. The publication exempted from prohibition is supposed to be the only advocate for the late proceedings, and therefore it is favoured by the existing Government.---*Sussex Advertiser.*

The American Papers we have this morning received to the 30th ult. furnish very important details respecting a higher rate of duties imposed on British vessels than those of the United States, which his Britannic Majesty's Consul has inferred is contrary to the Commercial Treaty existing between the two countries. We shall give the exact copy of the American Paper, with, for the present, only this comment, that the Government of the United States appear to hesitate as to enforcing the local higher rate of duty, and that at the Custom-house no decisive answers have been received from the Treasury Department on this important subject.

"*New York, Aug. 23.*

"Custom-house Law.---We are informed that another Bulletin has been received at the Custom-house, from the Comptroller of the Treasury, in which that Officer informs the Collector, that he has reconsidered the opinion last expressed to him on the subject of debentures, and, on further reflection, inclines to think, that he mistook the meaning of the law. On the whole, therefore, he instructs the Collector to allow the double debentures, already issued, and to issue double debentures on future exportations. We presume that those merchants, who, for the last fortnight, during the interregnum of law, have been denied the benefit of the Statute of Drawbacks, as now expounded, and as heretofore maintained in the *Evening Post*, will be reimbursed their money.

"But we learn that the Comptroller of the Treasury, in his last circular, has promulgated a construction of the Law of Tonnage, which we venture to pronounce quite as extraordinary as that concerning drawbacks. The law, and, until to-day, the practice, has been to demand fifty cents for tonnage, and fifty cents light money, agreeably to the new tariff, which took place the 30th of June, 1816. But now this is increased to two dollars and fifty cents by a Treasury Circular."

The Bank of the United States, and the resumption of cash payments, continue to be the chief subject of discussion in America. The Boston paper of the 27th mentions, that it is now ascertained that about three millions of the capital stock of the Bank is yet unsubscribed for; it would, however, appear, that the Treasury are determined to put it in immediate operation.---Mr. Dallas, in a circular letter dated August 15, addressed to the Commissioners of the Bank, mentions, that he expects above eight millions of dollars will be collected in specie for the subscription to the Bank in the different States, and that he expects the establishment will be in active operation by the 20th of February, when all notes issued by Banks who do not pay in specie will be refused in payment of duties or taxes to Government.

An article from New Orleans, dated July 25, gives an interesting account of an American supercargo, who had been imprisoned in a dungeon by order of the Emperor Christophe. It would appear that despatches had been transmitted from the French Government in the same ship, of which his Sable Majesty had received accounts.---The whole crew were confined. The American being brought before the Governor of Cape Henry, denied all knowledge of the despatches stated to have been transmitted by Mr. Laroche from New Orleans; he was in consequence, at the intercession of the American Consul, put on board the United States' sloop of war Firebrand.

"Boston, Aug. 20.

"Incredible.---*From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.*---Banks.---The decision made by the Convention of Deputies of the Banks of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, lately assembled in Philadelphia, that they would recommend to the Banks of their respective Cities, to fix on the first Monday in July next, for the general and simultaneous resumption of specie payments, was communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury, by a Committee who waited on him for that purpose. Although the day fixed is not so early as the Secretary had contemplated, we have the satisfaction to learn, that he is disposed to acquiesce in the proposed arrangement, if adopted by all the Banks, as we have no doubt it will be.

"The searching by the British of our vessels on the Lakes ought to be resisted; and with notice of this determination should be sent a proposition for a mutual restoration of deserters, as far as it is practicable. A new British Commander is coming out for the Lakes; with him we hope the whole of this business will be amicably arranged. It is folly for the British to expect to find their deserters on board our Lake vessels, when the land is within a few rods, to which they can escape."

Corn-Exchange, Sept. 30.---Our market was well supplied with new Wheat this morning from Essex and Suffolk, the quality of which being ordinary, and the samples damp and rough, it met heavy sale, at a reduction of 4s. per quarter: but old Wheat was in brisk demand, and fully supported last Monday's prices. Barley, Beans, and Oats are 1s., and Peas 2s. per quarter cheaper.

Wheat (English)	70s. 82s. 90s.	Grey Peas	44s. to 46s.
Ditto (new)	60s. to 74s.	Small Beans	42s. to 44s.
Ditto (Foreign)	40s. 55s. 75s.	Tick Beans	38s. to 40s.
Rye	40s. to 42s.	New Ditto	00s. to 00s.
Barley (old)	34s. to 37s.	Oats (Potatoe)	31s. to 33s.
Ditto (new)	30s. to 33s.	(Poland)	26s. to 29s.
Malt	54s. to 64s.	(Feed)	19s. to 26s.
White Peas	40s. to 42s.	Fine Flour	70s. to 75s.
Ditto Boilers	44s. to 46s.	Rapeseed	36*l.* to 38*l.*

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.

Stocks this day at One.

3 per Cent. Cons. 61½¼	4 per Cents. shut
Do. for Account 61½	5 per Cents. 92¾½
3 per Ct. Red. shut	India Stock —

We have received a Paris Paper, which informs us, that the Thuilleries is in a manner deserted; that is, all the persons attached to the Court and the Princes, even the usual Court frequenters, are gone to vote at the elections in the different Departments. The Princes themselves seem to absent themselves from Paris as much as possible, passing much of their time at Compiegne, Versailles, St. Cloud, and other places. Whether this is to shew that they do not mean to interfere in the elections, or that they are displeased with the dissolution, we know not.

There are accounts in town, which state, that the Ultra-Royalists have so far succeeded in many of the Departments, that they will form, if not the majority of the new Chamber, at least a very strong party.

This morning letters were received from Jamaica to the 29th July. They mention, that the sensation produced at New Providence, in consequence of a slave-ship being wrecked on the coast, and Capt. Pakenham, of his Majesty's ship Bermuda, seizing them under the Slave Act, and placing them for the present amongst the Planters under indentures, was likely to be attended with serious consequences. At a Meeting of the inhabitants of the Bahama Islands, they had come to the resolution of not receiving one Slave on any of their plantations.

The Boston and Norfolk Papers we have this morning received, the former to the 1st ult. the latter to the 25th August, state, that different rates of duty on British vessels are paid at both ports from what are demanded at New York; that the Collector had misunderstood the laws of the United States, and acted erroneously.

Lord and Lady Castlereagh, accompanied by Mr. and Lady Emily James, Mr. Planta, his Lordship's Secretary, and Mr. Conyngham, left town yesterday morning for the Earl of Londonderry's seat, in Ireland.

Extract of a Letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Buenos Ayres, dated July 13, 1816:---"We have accounts from Rio Janeiro, that the expedition against Monte Video sailed on the 12th ult. and would touch in at St. Catherine's, where, it is expected, they were to remain during the winter; although the inhabitants of that city are placing it in a state of defence, the Portuguese will have little difficulty in obtaining possession of it, but we doubt much of their succeeding on the Bank Oriental. The people here have an idea, that the views of the Portuguese Government are directed against this place, but we presume they will permit us to remain quiet, at least until they obtain a firm footing on the other side."

Commissioners have been sent down to Portsmouth to meet Lord Exmouth's fleet, to promote three Commanders to be Post-Captains, 14 Lieutenants to be Commanders, and 40 Midshipmen to be Lieutenants. This is a very liberal promotion.

We are struck with the coolness and dignity of principle with which Lord Exmouth (see the *Gazette* of Saturday) carried his point, with respect to the two Spaniards detained by the Dey of Algiers. No bluster, no insolent dictation---but the decided tone and demonstrations of one who was insisting upon an object not because he had the *power* to obtain it, but because he had a *right*, founded in justice and humanity, to have it.

The Portuguese frigate Perola, Captain Monteire, from Lisbon, having on board Comte Palmila, who is appointed Ambassador to this country, arrived at Portsmouth on Friday. His Excellency landed on Saturday afternoon, under a salute, and yesterday he set off for London. The Perola has brought 55 cases of silver plate, a present from the King of Portugal to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, in testimony of the exalted admiration he entertains of his great military talents, and of the eminent services he has rendered to the King, as well as to the cause of Europe. The present consists of a table service for 55 persons, with a variety of vases and temples for a banquet, bearing most rich and superb allegorical representations of his Grace's victories. The bullion alone cost £200,000, and the first artists in Europe have been these two years variously engaged in the workmanship of it. The Perola left Lisbon on the 4th instant.

The Leander, with Rear-Admiral Milne's flag, is arrived at Spithead. She returned home under jury masts, and one of her sides gives dreadful proof of her injuries in battle, being nearly stove in.

On Friday evening arrived at Plymouth the Granicus, Captain Wise, having left Gibraltar on the 13th instant. All the other ships were ready to sail, except the Impregnable, which, being in want of a new main-mast, had to wait for it a short time. In three days only after the action, 50 men died on board the Impregnable of their wounds. The other ships had suffered proportionably in a similar way.

A Letter was this morning received from the Agent to Lloyd's, at Genoa, dated September 15, containing the depositions of four Captains who had arrived at that port, respecting their vessels being boarded by pirates. Two of the cruisers were Spanish-built vessels, and shewed no colours.

An Algerine vessel had taken a ship belonging to Sardinia, off Civita Vecchia. The crew of the merchantman deserted their vessel on perceiving the cruiser bear down on them. The Algerine captain said he was embarrassed what to do, as he was then off the Roman States, and could not enter a port, as the Algerines were at war with the Pope.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5.

Electioneering violence in France is greatly on the increase, and it is difficult to say to what extent it may yet proceed. The declamatory production of Chateaubriand powerfully contributes to the existing evil, and it is carefully used by the *Ultra Royalists* as an engine highly favourable to their cause. This man, who stands on the very lowest grounds as a moral and political writer, once avowed and acted upon principles diametrically opposite to those which he would now force upon his distracted country. In a work of his, entitled, "An Historical, Political, and Moral Essay on Revolutions," he speaks in this manner: "And I, too, would wish to pass my days under such a *Democracy as I have often dreamt of as the most sublime of Governments;* and I, too, have lived a citizen of Italy and Greece; perhaps my present opinions are only the triumph of my reason over my inclination. Because the Jacobins have committed crimes, that does not hinder me from believing, that a *Republic* is the best of all Governments." In the same work, F. A. Chateaubriand reprobates the old French *Regime* as it deserved, but *Viscount* Chateaubriand is now the advocate of the *Regime* in all it's disgusting maxims. With him, the Monarch is all perfection, legitimacy is the sole foundation of national happiness, and the Royal Will ought to be the supreme law. "What a falling off," says a French publication, "that in the country of Montaigne and Descartes, of Voltaire and Rousseau, there should be found any set of men who could look up to Chateaubriand as an Essayist, Philosopher, Politician, and Moralist!" In a country, whose inhabitants are easily led astray by appearances, and especially captivated by the language of a glowing fancy, in which nothing like real information or solid judgment is to be found, even such a man is able to produce extensive mischief. The attempted suppression of his work was an act of extreme imprudence, as it has only created a more ardent avidity for it's perusal. Our readers will probably think the extracts which we have given from it as more than sufficient for the gratification of their curiosity.

The disputes between the King and the States of Wirtemberg still form a prominent topic in the Foreign Journals. The Count de Waldeck and Pigermont, one of the mediatised Princes, now a subject of Wirtemberg, has addressed a note to Austria, Prussia, England, and Denmark, the Powers who guaranteed the ancient institution of Wirtemberg, claiming their interference.

The mines of Peru have recently failed in their usual supply of silver, in consequence of the miners being prevented, by the overflowing of the waters, from the constant prosecution of their work; the Spanish Government has, with the sanction of Britain, engaged an English Engineer to take to South America several steam engines, in order to draw off the superfluous waters; an arrangement has also been entered into between the two Governments for dies to be sent over, in order that the silver may be converted into dollars, and, in that state, to be sent to England, agreeably to contract.

There is the strongest reason for believing, that a war with the Mahrattas has broken out in India. If we are not misinformed, measures have been taken by Government for sending out additional troops.

An important change is meditated in the military system of the West India Islands. The native regiments, it is said, are to be removed to other situations, where their services may be equally valuable, without the hazard resulting from their employment in the midst of a large Negro population. It is stated, that one regiment is destined for Gibraltar, and another for Corfu, and that Government have taken up between 4 and 5000 tons of shipping for their transport, which shipping is to rendezvous at Barbadoes. These vessels are engaged at 15s. per ton per month, about one-fourth less than in time of war.

The present Lord Mayor of London, Alderman Wood, is likely to be continued in the same office for another year. He was put in nomination without any desire on his part, but he declared, that, if re-elected, he should feel it to be his duty not to refuse the honourable station. On Monday, the votes stood in the following manner: For Alderman Wood, 923---for H. C. Combe, Esq. 848---for Alderman C. Smith, 465. There is no instance of a Chief Magistrate of London having been re-elected immediately after his first Mayoralty, but there is an example of the chair having been filled, at different intervals, twice by the same individual, within the memory of the present generation; it was the case with Alderman Beckford, the most popular Magistrate that ever sat in it. The great services rendered to the City by Alderman Wood have led to this departure from the usual mode of election.---No Mail due.

Among the numerous publications, relative to the battle of Waterloo and its consequences, which have issued from the Press, *Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk* may be regarded as one of the most interesting and important. It abounds with striking and deeply affecting anecdotes, and furnishes masterly descriptions of the tremendous conflicts, and of the scenes on which so many lives were lost, and so much solid and imperishable glory acquired. It unfolds the nature of many events which had not been before fully explained, and which are of the greatest magnitude in the history of that memorable period. To one of these we shall take the liberty of calling the attention of our readers. We allude to the plot formed at Paris for the return of Bonaparte from Elba. No man of common understanding ever believed, that this man, extraordinary in all things as he was, would have ever attempted the resumption of the Imperial Throne, without the regular formation of a plan in France, and without the assurance, that his progress would fall little short of a Roman triumph. At all events, *Paul's Letters* have set the matter to rest, even if it had not been previously fully ascertained by the statements which were occasionally made in Parliament. After a variety of solid observations, and the developement of many important facts, the able Author thus speaks:

"A plot was already on foot, and far advanced, to ensure, as it was supposed, the recovery of the national glory, by again placing on the Throne him under whose auspices, and by whose unparalleled military successes, it had been formerly raised to the highest pitch of military splendour. Such was the influence of the various causes I have endeavoured to detail, that the reception of the insinuations of the conspirators, particularly in the army, exceeded their wishes, and nearly broke out before the time proposed. It is, at least, pretty certain, *that their zeal outwent the direction of their prime agents, and that Napoleon more than once [illegible] recalled to return from Elba.* The co-operation of Murat was a point of extreme moment, and, until a Neapolitan army could approach the North of Italy, Bonaparte's situation must have been desperate, supposing him to have received a check in the South of France at the outset of his expedition. *A series of dark intrigues, therefore, commenced between the principal conspirators and King Joachim, which ended in his winding up his courage to the perilous achievement which they recommended.*"

This might be deemed more than enough as to the actual formation of a plot in France, but there is something even beyond this, and, although the information is not necessary to influence public opinion, it may yet afford amusement to public curiosity. *Paul's Letters* describe the *Sallon des Etrangers* in Paris, and adds---"It was here where the Preachers of the Revolution first found, amidst gamblers, money-jobbers, desperadoes, and prostitutes, ready auditors of their doctrines, and active hands to labour in their vineyards. In more recent times, it was here that the plots of the Bonapartists were adjusted, and the number of their partisans recruited and instructed concerning the progress of the conspiracy; and from hence the seduced soldiers, inflamed with many a bumper to the Exile of Elba, under the mystic names of *Jean de l'Epee* and *Corporal Violet*, were dismissed to spread the news of his approaching return, and prepare their comrades to desert their lawful Sovereign. In short, from this central point of Acheron, in which are openly assembled and mingled those characters and occupations, which, in all other capitals, are driven to shroud themselves in separate and retired recesses---from this focus of vice and treason have flowed those waters of bitterness of which France has drunk so deeply."---"Internally, the conspiracy proceeded with surprising secresy and success. The meetings of the chief leaders were held under the auspices of Madame Maret, Duchess of Bassano, but subordinate agents were to be found every where, and more especially among the coffee-houses and brothels of the Palais Royal, those assemblages of every thing that is desperate and profligate."

Paul's Letters contain many matters of amusement, of which we shall give the following examples:---

"If the French have no strong sense of religion, or its precepts, they are not without a share of superstition; and an impostor is at present (1815) practising among them, who, by all accounts, is as successful as Joanna Southcote herself. This lady, a woman, I am assured, of rank and information, pretends, like Baron Swedenborg, to an immediate intercourse with the Spiritual World, and takes her extatic transports for the astonishment of parties of good fashion, to whom, on her return to her senses, she recounts the particulars of her visit to the Spiritual World, and whom she treats with explanations of their past lives, and predictions of the future. It is said, her art has attracted the attention of some men of high rank in the armies of our Allies.

"If you disbelieve the powers of this lady, you may also distrust the apparition of *l'Homme Rouge*, or the red man, said to have haunted Napoleon as the dæmon did Ravaillac, and advised him in matters of importance. He was, saith the legend, a little muffled figure, to whom, whenever he appeared, access was instantly given, for the spectre was courteous enough to request to be announced. At Wilna, before advancing into Russia, while Bonaparte was employed in tracing the plan of his march, he was told this person requested to speak with him. He desired the attendant to inform the summoner, that the Emperor was engaged. When this reply was communicated to the unknown, he assumed an authoritative voice and accent, and, throwing open his cloak, discovered his dress under it, which was red, without mixture of any other colour. "Tell the Emperor," said he, "that *l'Homme Rouge must* speak with him." He was then admitted, and they were heard to talk loud together. As he left the apartment, he said publicly, "You have rejected my advice! You will not again see me, till you have bitterly repented your error." The visits of *l'Homme Rouge* were renewed on Bonaparte's return from Elba; but, before he set out on his last campaign, Napoleon again offended his familiar, who took leave of him for ever, giving him up to the *red men* of England, who became the real arbiters of his destiny.

"If you have not faith enough for this marvellous story, pray respect the prophecy which was made to Josephine, by one of the negro-soothsayers in the West Indies, that she should rise to the highest pinnacle of modern greatness, but without ever being a *queen*; that she should fall from thence before her death, and die in an *hospital*. I can myself vouch for the existence of this prophecy before the events which it was supposed to predict, for it was told me many years ago, when Bonaparte was only General of the Army of Italy, by a lady of rank who lived in the same convent with Josephine. The coincidence of the fortune-teller's presages with the fact would have been marred by the circumstance of the Ex-Empress's death, had not somebody's ingenuity discovered, that her house, as the name *Mal-maison* implies, had once been an *hospital.*"

We are indebted to the obliging attention of a friend for the following communication. A press of other articles prevented us from earlier noticing the occurrence:

The vessel driven into Tramore Bay, by stress of weather, on the morning of the 29th ult. was the sloop *New St. Patrick*, of Baltimore, John Finn, Master, bound from Cork for Dublin, laden with flour, paper, bales of wool, metal ware, furniture, &c. &c. There were sixteen passengers on board, men, women, and children, all of whom, with the Master and crew of the vessel, were most providentially saved through the aid of boats from the little harbour of Reinshark, within the Bay, and by the timely assistance of James Wallace, Esq. Collector of this Port, together with Mr. Michael Kennedy, of Ballydavid, and Messrs. Phelan and Ivie, Coast Officers. The cargo has been discharged, and put into stores at Summerville, belonging to Mr. Hearn. The sloop is got off, and brought into the harbour of Reinshark, where she is now repairing, having carried away her boom and sprung a leak when she struck the ground, which caused part of the cargo to be damaged.

The Superintendants of the County Gaol, with an attention for which we are grateful, and which is of moment to the Public, regularly send lists to this Office of such persons as are committed by the Magistrates. Without this useful intervention of publicity, many occurrences might, for a time at least, be almost wholly concealed, and the state of the County be rendered a matter of vague conjecture. Some of the more recent committals have taken place on charges of a very serious character, but as the persons are in custody for the crimes alleged against them, it is not for us to dwell on the subject; their guilt, or their innocence, will be brought fairly to the trial, and justice will, in either case, experience full satisfaction. The circumstance, however, connected with other matters, is of such a nature as to call from the Magistrates, Gentlemen, and all the inhabitants of the County, augmented vigilance and exertion.---If the evil spirit of insubordination be not yet wholly subdued, it will avail itself of the approaching winter to carry on its abandoned schemes, and there may be a repetition of those disorders which disgrace a country, and take away the security of the industrious and peaceable. We need not urge this point, however great its importance. The Gentlemen of the County of Waterford are not to be deterred by menace or danger from maintaining the common welfare, and their efforts will be proportioned to the necessity which may arise. Those schemes which are so injurious to society, and which so constantly terminate in the utter ruin of the contrivers, are very often hatched in houses of public resort of the lowest description. There, the evils of the times, many of them unhappily real, and others only imaginary, become the topics of conversation. Intoxication creates in the mind an unnatural fervour, every thing is exaggerated, and the desperate measure of unlawful redress is consecrated by the sanctity of oaths, whilst the commands of religion and the duties of society are trampled upon and scorned. Such dangerous instruments of vice should be most assiduously watched, and, where-ever detected, deprived of their power to inflict such dreadful mischief on the community. We would particularly address ourselves to parents among the Peasantry, and we would implore them to keep back their children from these fatal haunts. The fairest promise of an honest and reputable life has thus been often destroyed in a few short hours, and the son, who left the protecting roof of his father in the full possession of his innocence, has returned to it a conspirator on system, and, perhaps, a murderer in design, sworn to lawless deeds, and devoted to an untimely and ignominious death. Let parents prevent this, as they value their own happiness, and that of those who cannot but be dear to their hearts. The memorable shipwreck at Tramore was followed by one consequence which ought not for a long period of time to be neglected. The vessel had on board numerous stands of arms; many of them have been irretrievably buried in the deep, but many of them were recovered, and fell into the possession of those who retain them for no good or legal purpose. On a very recent occasion, J. D. Langley, of Ballyduff, Esq. received information, that some of these arms were concealed within his district. He did not sleep over the intelligence he had obtained, but, with that zeal which has long marked his life through personal privations and dangers, which he encountered for public utility and safety, he took those measures which he conceived to be best calculated to promote the end he had in view. He repaired to the Rev. Mr. Burke, the Roman Catholic Clergyman of Portlaw. In this Gentleman, the flock under his care have not only found a faithful Pastor, but an honest, able, and zealous instructor in their temporal obligations, while society is deeply indebted to him for his incessant labours in enforcing obedience to the laws, and in preserving the public peace. These Gentlemen respectively addressed the Congregation assembled at Portlaw, urging those amongst them who may have been led astray to withdraw from their pernicious courses, and, if they had arms of any kind, but particularly arms derived from the shipwreck, to surrender them without delay. On the succeeding day, Mr. Langley found some soldiers' muskets, and, what is not a little remarkable, a pistol which had been stolen from his grandfather, deposited near his house. Thus, with little trouble, a great deal of good has been attained, and consequences no less beneficial may be expected to result from similar efforts. It is above all things to be desired, that every endeavour should be made, especially in parts of the County adjacent to the sea coast, to recover the arms of the soldiers who unhappily perished. We would earnestly exhort those, in whose possession they may be, voluntarily to surrender them before it be too late. Let not Government be forced to have recourse to strong measures. Never again let us see amongst us a Special Commission, armed with it's terrible powers.

The New House of Recovery is about to be opened for the reception of Patients, and the conductors of the Building have solicited a Meeting of Subscribers for Wednesday next. It is their earnest desire, that those who have contributed to this most useful and important work should themselves examine the manner in which their money has been expended. We shall not anticipate the public opinion on this subject, but we take the liberty of expressing an ardent wish, that the attendance upon the occasion may be numerous. Every Citizen is deeply concerned in the Establishment, and it's utility will be powerfully promoted by the general countenance which may be shewn towards it, as this will be the gratifying evidence, that all are interested in it's prosperity.

A letter appeared on the *Dublin Evening Post* of Thursday from Randal Kernan, Esq. Barrister at Law, relative to the nomination of his brother, the Rev. Dr. Kernan, Parish Priest of Enniskillen, to be the Catholic Bishop of the Dioces of Clogher. Dr. Kernan had been postulated to the Propaganda, and had been approved of by the Sacred College. The postulation was made by the Dean and Chapter of Clogher, and corroborated by the majority of the Parish Priests; the Primate, the Most Rev. Drs. Reilly, Troy, and Murray, and the Bishops of the Province. Counsellor Kernan states, on the authority of a letter from Rome, that the Pope has demurred to the Decree of the Sacred Congregation for *reasons unknown;* he observes, that he has strong evidence for believing, that these *reasons unknown* have proceeded either from the suggestions of the British Minister in Rome, or from some Protestant Lay influence of great weight and authority in this Country. Dr. Kernan is spoken of as eminent for his piety, learning, and moral worth, and as every way qualified for the situation. The Grand Jury of the County, contrary to the recommendation of Mr. Justice Fletcher, refused to appoint him Chaplain to the Gaol of Enniskillen.

Irish Stocks---Oct. 2.

Gov. Deb. 3½ per cent.	78⅜
Do. Stock, 3½ per cent.	78½
Gov. Deb. 4 per cent.	—
Do. Do. 5 per cent.	2¼
Do. Stock 5 per cent.	2¼

Exchange, 10½ to 10¼ per cent.

PORT-NEWS---PASSAGE, OCTOBER 4.

ARRIVED,

2d---None.

3d---Herald, Hogg, Greenock, coals, &c. Boston; Jane, M'Grath, St. John's (New Brunswick), timber, plank, &c.; Prudent, Haskill, Lisbon, ballast; Auckland and Earl Leicester Packets.

SAILED,

2d---Dorchester, Hodge---and Blessing, Allen, London, butter, bacon, &c.; Pelican, Davis, London, oats; Valiant, Humphries, ditto, oats and barley; Prince of Wales, Cooter, Shoreham, oats, butter, &c.; William, Beer, Bristol, live pigs; Bridget, Kennedy, Milford, the mail; Pandora, Evans---and Fame, Lowther, before mentioned.

3d---None.

4th---Earl Leicester Packet. Put back, 3d---Pelican, Davis---and Valiant, Humphries.

4th---Wind S. W. at 8 morning.

HOUSE OF RECOVERY.

THE BUILDING COMMITTEE request a GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the Institution, to be held at the New Building, John's-Hill, on Wednesday next, the 9th of October instant, at One o'Clock, in order to inspect the House, preparatory to it's being opened for the Reception of Patients.

Waterford, October 5, 1816.

TREES AND SEEDS.

RICHARD FENNESSY

HAS now ready for Sale, on the most encouraging Terms, a very superior and extensive Supply of *transplanted Forest Trees,* from One Foot to Six in height---*Best Fruit Trees,* of every description---*White Thorn Quicks---Evergreen and Flowering Shrubs---Green-House Plants---Flower Roots---Asparagus, Sea-Kale, Cauliflower and Cabbage Plants---*Also, *Best Winter Vetches, Bird Seeds, Early Peas,* &c. &c.

Waterford, Oct. 5, 1816.

TO BE SOLD,

A WELL-SECURED PROFIT-RENT of £17 6s. per year, for Ever, and a PROFIT-RENT of £35 per year, for 60 years, out of Premises in the City of Waterford.---Apply to Peter Walsh, Attorney, Waterford.

October 5, 1816.

THE BUILDING GROUND near CLONMEL, and CONCERNS in JOHN-STREET, in this City, the Property of William Newport, Esq. still remain unset.

Waterford, July 5, 1815.

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 Burchell. 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.

GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that the *William and Mary* Packet, Captain Maudly, 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, *if 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, Oct. 5, 1816.