



placed on the same footing as the British West India Islands.

**HATFIELD, Aug. 30.**—Our Canada Papers received by the late mail are to the 10th instant. Major-General Wilson has gone to the Upper Province. There are frequent bickerings on the Lakes, occasioned by desertions and various other causes.

“The Commissioners from Great Britain were to meet the Deputies from the United States at St. Andrews (Pemaquod Bay), the end of August, to adjust the boundary line between British America and the United States.”

There is great briskness at the Stock Exchange this morning. The Funds have risen one-half per cent.

Our ship letters this morning contain accounts of the damage done by the late tremendous gales, but we have not heard of any lives having been lost.

It is gratifying to find that the Woollen Manufacture has lately much improved in Exeter, Ashburton, Crediton, and other parts of Devonshire. Besides the orders in hand for the East Indies, and the South of Europe, large orders have been received from Holland.

The Island of Lampedusa, which the Americans demand from the King of Naples, is the spot celebrated in Aristotle, as the scene of a fabulous combat between three Christian and three Pagan Knights, to decide the war between Europe and Africa. He calls it Lippadusa; it is no great distance from Tunis and Biserta, the great seat of Moorish empire. It was objected to the Poet, by Frederick Fulgosi, who had visited the island, that it was so rough, mountainous and uneven, that there was not a level foot of ground to be found, and that it was therefore improbable that six knights should fight on horseback in such a spot. The Poet humorously excused himself by saying, that an earthquake had overwhelmed a level plain which was there at the time of the battle.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following ships were thus timed, viz.:

Madras and Bengal—Marquis of Wellington and Minerva, to be afloat Jan. 3, 1817; sail to Gravesend Jan. 17, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs Feb. 23.

Madras and Bengal—Streatham, Rose, and Princess Charlotte of Wales, to be afloat Jan. 17, 1817; sail to Gravesend Feb. 1, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs March 9.

Madras and Bengal—Carnatic and William Pitt, to be afloat Feb. 15, 1817; sail to Gravesend March 3, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs April 9.

Bengal—Lord Castlereagh, to be afloat March 3, 1817; sail to Gravesend March 17, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs April 22.

Madra, Madras, and Bengal—Carmarthen, to be afloat Feb. 1, 1817.

Madra, Bengal, and Bencoolen—Northumberland, to be afloat March 3, 1817.

Bombay—Huddart and Union, to be afloat March 17, 1817.

Bengal—Thomas Grenville, to be afloat March 3, 1817; sail to Gravesend March 17, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs April 25.

A Gentleman in Bath, lately returned from the East Indies, says, that on his passage he touched at St. Helena, where he was introduced to Bonaparte. In the evening Bonaparte's visitors sat down to a supper of whist with him; and on asking him for what stakes they should play?—“Oh, said Napoleon, jocularly, for Crowns, Sir, for Crowns; you know I have all my life time played for Crowns!” Bonaparte lost four points.

They write from Smyrna, on the 12th August, that Saray lives very retired in the country, and that Lallemand had gone up to the desert with Ventimille.

The new Silver Coinage will not be ready for issuing till the first of February, and for this reason the Bank has prolonged the term for receiving dollars at 5s. 6d. The notice with regard to plain shillings and sixpences is, we suspect, wilfully equivocal. It is true that much inconvenience will be suffered by their refusing the plain pieces of silver, but on the other hand it is certain, that counterfeiters are pouring into the market, in great abundance—and that, tho' they are made of pure silver, gives a profit of twenty-five per cent. to the Birmingham manufacturers.

**FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4.**

Stocks this day at One.  
3 per Cent. Cons. 62 3/4 1/2 4 per Cent. Cons. 65 1/2 1/2  
Do. for Account 6 1/4 5 per Cent. Cons. 33 1/2 5/8  
3 per Cent. Red. Shut

Yesterday evening we received the *Montieur* of Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, and this morning all the other Paris papers of those dates, with the addition of the other Paris Papers of Tuesday. We see no difference between the degree of slavery to which the Press was kept by Bonaparte and that by which it is fettered at present. They are all in a livery. No our dates insert an article that has not received the inspection and approbation of that department so friendly to freedom of action and discussion, the Ministry of General Police. Oh! it is a curious face to hear respect and perfect obedience to the Charter recommended from an office whose chief business it is to do acts contrary to the Charter—*Courier*.

The *Montieur* contains a long dull article upon the result of the operations of the College of Arrondissement (District Colleges). They are complained, and the *Montieur* asserts us, that the

of the seats, and because we have added to their chagrin by taking the potty Italian States under the protection of our Navy.

The *Montieur* contains a letter from a M. Bonne Carrere, who states, that in the year 1785 he was at Calcutta, when the celebrated Hugh Boyd (then on a visit to Sir John M'Pherson, in whose house M. Bonne Carrere lived) confessed to M. Bonne Carrere in confidence, that he (Boyd) was the author of the Letters of Junius.

The *Montieur* mentions, though not in an official shape, that three American vessels, all that were in the possession of the Neapolitan Government, had been restored to Mr. Pinckney—And “this probably,” adds the article, “is all the fruit the American Government will obtain by their tardy reclamations.” We hope it is; we are sure it is all they ought to obtain.

A marriage between the Duke of Kent and the Princess Amelia of Baden is talked of.

The French Funds are 57 3/8.

The Exchange with this country steady—25 1/2.

Letters from Naples, of the 21th of September, state, that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was at that time dangerously ill of a bilious fever.

It is said that Chateaubriand received an intimation to leave Paris, and declared his resolution to remain at his post. Also, that the Count de Blacas was on his way-home from Rome, when the news of the triumph of the Constitutionalists reached him, with an order to remain abroad until he received notice of the King's pleasure that he should return.

The *Mudril Gazette* announces the death of the Duchess Dowager of Infantado, at the age of 76. She was of the Salm-Salm family, and was born at Anhalt, in Germany. The present Duke, her son, continues to act as President of Castile, notwithstanding all the reports to the contrary that have been circulated.

At a Special Court of Proprietors of the East India Company, held on Wednesday last, the following Resolution of the Court of Directors was read, and unanimously confirmed:—

In consideration of the distinguished services rendered by Major-General the Honourable Arthur Sutherland, whilst in the command of a Detachment of the Troops serving in the Travancore in 1809, which attacked and carried the Lines of Aramboly, on the Frontier, subsequently attached and defeated the assembled Force of the Enemy at Nagrao and Cotar, captured the Forts of Woodagray and Poppanararam, and by these successes reduced the Rajah of Travancore to submission to the Madras Government, as appears by the Records hereto annexed—it be recommended to the General Court of Proprietors, as a mark of the high sense entertained of these services by the Company, to grant to Major-General the Hon. A. Sutherland a donation of five thousand pagodas, or two thousand pounds.

**Cons. Executive, Oct. 4.**—We have not had any arrivals of Grain since Monday, consequently our advance has taken place in our market; and if the present weather continues, in all probability there will be a further rise. Wheat this day is up from 3s. to 4s; Oats 2s; and Barley and Beans 2s.

In other articles no variation.

The Duke of Wellington on the 20th ult. reviewed, near Comery, 6000 Prussian troops, horse and foot, and was afterwards entertained with a magnificent banquet at the town-house.

The Grand Review of the Allied Troops in the environs of Cambrai, in France, will take place the instant the Duke of Wellington has terminated his inspection of the Austrian and Prussian Contingents. The English cavalry regiments which were at Gravelines and St. Omer, will proceed to Cambrai to be present at their Grand Review.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of General Officers, commanding Districts, granting Leave of Absence to Officers, and furloughs to Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, under the following limitations and restrictions:—

“The Leaves of Absence granted, under this order, may commence on the 15th instant, and are to terminate on the 10th March next, when, in conformity to His Majesty's Regulations, all Officers and Men are to be present with their respective Regiments. In the event of Regiments or Battalions being on stations not comprised in military districts, the Officers commanding are at liberty to use their discretion in granting the indulgence of Leave of Absence, under the same restrictions, to the Officers and Men under their command.

“One Field Officer, one-half of the Captains, and one-half of the Subaltern Officers, are always to be present with their Regiment.

“No Officer, except in the performance of duty, or for the purpose of joining his Regiment, is to quit the United Kingdom without having received special permission from the Prince Regent.

“The Officers employed on the Recruiting Service, or upon the Staff of the Army, are not to be included in the number hereby fixed for the constant duty of the Regiment or Battalion.

“The applications for leave for regimental Paymasters and Medical Officers are to continue to be made in the mode prescribed in pages 22 and 53 of the General Regulations of the Army.”

In case of short Leaves of Absence being requested by Adjutants, Riding Masters, or Veterinary Surgeons of Regiments, it will be necessary that a special report be made as to the mode in which their duties are to be performed during their absence.

It is a service acceptable to Heaven, to make nine-tenths of the French nation outcasts in their country, and slaves of the other tenth? Yet such are the doctrines which are promulgated every day; and one would almost suspect, that they are done so experimentally, to see what effect the propagation of them might have upon the feelings of the British nation. One would really suspect these writers of the infamous and treasonable design of labouring, under the plea of legislating for France, to undermine here the cause of constitutional liberty. It is certainly strange, that they should so obstinately recommend doctrines for one country, which have been long rejected as pernicious in their own; and that they should so violently eulogise a political party, who, in England, would be prosecuted as incendiaries, or punished as traitors.

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to whom furloughs may be granted, are not to exceed ten per Troop or Company.

“This order does not apply to the Officers and Men doing duty at the Depots of Regiments on foreign service.”

By command of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief,  
(Signed) **H. CALVERT, Adj. Gen.**

The amount of the British Naval Force up to this day is—In Commission 207—Ships and Vessels ordinary and repairing for service 378—Total 585.

The remains of the Hon. Edward Howard, brother to the Duke of Norfolk, are to be removed on Friday, from his home in Nottingham-place, for interment at Pancras.

Mr. Croker has abandoned his intention to stand as candidate to represent Portsmouth in Parliament, in opposition to Mr. John Carter. Mr. C. will therefore be unanimously chosen.

Friday detachments of the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 21st, 38th, 40th, 52d, 67th, 81st, and 95th, regiments, together about 500 men, embarked at Dover, on board of three transport ships for Calais, to join their respective regiments, now in France.

Yesterday, between one and two o'clock, a gentlemanly dressed young man, apparently about twenty-seven, sunk down upon the pavement in Blackman-street, close to the church where he was taken to the first public-house. On being taken to length restored to sense, he said he had not eaten a dinner for nine days; that he subsisted by chance credit, on coffee and bread and butter, or bread and cheese, which had been entrusted to him by persons who knew him in better times, and that he dreaded to return at night to his lodgings, where he owed a month's rent, and expected to be shut out. Some relief was immediately afforded him.

**WESLEYAN METHODISTS.**—The seventy-third Annual Conference of the Preachers in the Colonies established by the late Rev. John Wesley was held in London, July 29, 1816, and following days. From the Minutes of the Conference lately published, we copy the following *General Recapitulation* of the number of Members in the Society, and of the number of regular travelling Preachers:—

In Great Britain.....	131,680
In Ireland.....	28,412
In France.....	43
At Brussels.....	10
At Gibraltar.....	63
At Sierra Leone.....	19
At the Cape of Good Hope.....	56
In Cayenne.....	36
In the West Indies.....	18,384
Nova Scotia, &c.....	1,624
Number of Members under the care of the Society.....	211,319
British and Irish Conference.....	167,978
Coloured.....	43,187—211,615

Total number of Members in the Methodist Societies throughout the world, 452,464

**PREACHERS.**—There are 725 regular Travelling Preachers now stationed in Great Britain, 132 in Ireland, 90 on Foreign Missions, and 704 in the American Methodist Connexion. Total of Travelling Preachers not included in the preceding article, 1657. The increase of Members in Great Britain, in the last year, is stated to be nearly 110,000, and in the West Indies 100.

**JE NE COUCHERAI PAS QU'AVEC DEUX MATÉLOIS.**

O, have ye not heard of the errors and blunders John Bull makes at Paris when viewing its wonders; How he tortures the language with full imposition of ornament and studding without intermission? O, if ye have not, now attend to my tale. And the name of a countryman bears witness to my truth. How a Lady was treated—(though unwilling to say) Through a trifling mistake—(twice an O and an A.)

A Lady, resolving her purse-strings to harness, Took the pocket one tide, and sailed over for Paris. She landed at night, and enquired of the host (Of Louis the Sixteenth's) and she asked for a bed.

Oui, Oui (cried the waiter), we've one of the best. Pray any thing else I pray Madame, say ye please.

—“I'm not at all tired, now I'll have you to know, — Je ne coucherai pas qu'avec deux Matelots.”

The man started amazement, ‘get out of this place!’

“You impudent rascal! get out of this place!” (She cried in a rage!) “Madame, your obedient!”

“Say, Madam, how do you find your Matelots?”

—“I'm not at all tired, now I'll have you to know, — Je ne coucherai pas qu'avec deux Matelots.”

“But give me de Louis, and make be de care, — To get you dees Matelots for your own share?”

—“And that in all matters I may be prepared, (Said the Lady) take care that the bed-clothes are laid.”

The Lady took supper—by torch-light was led, By the waiter, happened on, looking at the bed. They entered the room—There, forgive me, ye rascal, It is not the bed-clothes there lay two sleeping Matelots!

“You impudent villain!”—“No, Madame, you know, — Je ne coucherai pas qu'avec deux Matelots.”

Were your very last words; and see I have cared That de sheets and de blankets be properly aired.

“Ailed! I not for dees Matelots speak—let me be ailed!”

—“Well! You, Madame, delect Matelots here!”

“Thought to speak much in French I had down at ye table!”

“Two de Matelots that I meant, you impudent fellow!”

Two Matelots, an’ ma foi!—Madame, look here—take de two Matelots in your tongue, be de dees Matelots. Match be de dees, say, Madame, for ye may I did think that you—wanted the Nations—believe me!

The Nations down stairs by the waiter were led, And Madame—went biting her napery to bed. And from this time de Louis, who was not a Matelot, Where she could get hold of it, to—never left French.

— An O and an A.

countrymen for smuggling goods into France, the following scheme, to elude the strict vigilance of the Custom-house officers at Dieppe, has come to light:—Several persons had procured large stone bottles, and by knocking out the bottoms, they were enabled to fill the vessel with cotton stockings and thread lace. A false bottom was then fixed on, and to avoid suspicion the mouth of the vessel was left open. In this manner, the bottles were frequently carried ashore, and if any inquiry was made by the searching Officers, the answer was, that they were only going to the spirit merchant to be filled with liquor. This practice was successfully pursued, until a short time past, when a young man from Brighton ventured on too heavy a speculation. He filled his bottle with ten dozen of stockings, and as he was proceeding ashore, the weight of the goods forced out the bottom, when the disclosure of the secret treasure astounded the officers, who were more cheered at the discovery from their being duped by the cunning artifices of John Bull. As a precaution, no stone bottles are now permitted to be landed without a scrupulous examination, which extends to the searching of every trunk or package, and in some instances to personal inspection.

**The Waterford Chronicle.**  
**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8.**

The London Journals of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, have arrived since our last publication.—No Mail due.

The Liberty of the Press is on the point of being extinguished in the Netherlands. The project for restraining that Liberty, or rather for abolishing it, passed in the Second Chamber of the States General at the Hague by a majority of 64 to 4. Nothing, says a London paper, can more clearly demonstrate the lamentable ignorance, or the melancholy perversion of intellect, that pervades this assembly, than such a decision. What an infatuation on the part of the majority, not to see, that, in trucking to Foreign Powers, they are undermining their own privileges, which can only be of any value when co-existent with the Liberty of the Press. What short-sighted Legislators, not to perceive, that, in preventing all freedom of comment upon the conduct of Foreign Powers, they, in effect, destroy that organ of public opinion on which alone they depend for any importance to be attached to their deliberations. Was there nobody present to tell these Legislators, that what they say in their assemblies is of little moment, unless it receives publicity; and of what avail will their speeches be, unless they are followed by the consequences of a free and candid discussion? If these considerations, as applicable to themselves, had no weight, it is, of course, not to be expected, that any larger view of the subject, involving, as it does, the Liberty of the Press, which cannot long exist without the freedom of comment upon the conduct of Foreign Powers, would have any effect. These Dutch Representatives seem to be stiff in their prejudice of Legislation; they do not know what a free Constitution is, and are thus, without perhaps being aware of the consequences of their own acts, aiding the Continental system of making a general attack upon the rights and privileges of Nations.

The Colleges of Arrondissement in France return a certain number of Candidates to the Electoral College, out of whom the latter are to elect the Deputies to the Chamber. It is stated by the *Chronique*, that the operations of the first of these bodies are finished, and that the elections have been, in general, favourable to the Constitutional interests. This does not look like what the *Chronique* calls a retrograde movement on the part of the French Ministry. It would thus seem pretty certain, that the *Ultra Royalists* have not prevailed, except in comparatively few instances, in those instances in which the Government, through the medium of the *Montieur*, has abundantly charged them. It remains, of course, for the Electoral Colleges of Departments to determine who are to be the Deputies to the Chamber, and this will, no doubt, give rise to another scene of intrigue; but the tone adopted in the official Journal bespeaks a firm determination on the part of Government to adhere to Constitutional measures.

The Paris Papers, as is justly remarked by the *Chronique*, continue to depreciate the lustre and advantages of Lord Exmouth's Expedition. This unpunctuated design is not executed in an open and avowed manner, but by the scandalous fabrication of paragraphs purporting to be derived from other quarters. Thus, in an article from Cagliari, it is insinuated, that a great number of the Corsicans Savages at Algiers were sent into the interior. The same effect, however, contains the 54th relation, for it states the number of Savages in slavery at nearly 7000. This insinuation is obviously untrue, and the whole statement becomes totally unworthy of credit. As little reliance is to be placed in the assertion which appeared in our columns a few days ago, that the Prussians, as they are now prohibited from making Slaves of Christians, have resolved to put them to death. They know well, that even one instance of such a atrocity would bring down redoubtable vengeance upon their heads, and whatever their determination may be they will not dare to do that which Power which can again spread death and ruin among them.

On Thursday, in the London contest for a Lord Mayor, the numbers stood thus:—For Alderman

Alderman SHUTE, 950; for Alderman ATKINS, 81; for Alderman GOODRIDGE, 5. The election has called forth great exertions, many speeches, and considerable tumult. Numerous placards have been stuck upon the walls of houses, amongst which there was one in the following words:—“BURNETTE in the Cabinet—Wool-pellet Mayor.” Alderman Wool has conducted himself as Mayor with great propriety, but to give perpetuity to his power is an absurdity, and might, if established, convert him into a tyrant. Mr. Smur's political conduct has been brought in charge against him, particularly his late votes in Parliament. He voted against the reduction of the immense military establishment—against the abolition of useless offices in time of Peace—against the application of the Droits of the Crown in aid of the Civil List—against the abolition of the Leather Tax—in favour of a Vice-Treasurer and Deputy Vice-Treasurer for Ireland—in favour of £3500 for the former, and of £1000 for the latter. He is entitled to hold the office of Mayor according to the usual routine of nomination, but his political principles have rendered him unpopular, and, as matters now stand, he is not likely to succeed, and Alderman Wool will most probably once more occupy the chair.

A contested Election for a Representative in Parliament is going on at Gloucester, and, on Tuesday week, a considerable tumult took place in the Town Hall between the parties in the interest of R. B. COOPER, Esq. and the Corporation. Eight persons were carried off to the Infirmary in a most frightful state. Mr. Cooper in this manner got three a-head, after the parties had agreed to poll by tallies. The *true blues* were left in possession of the Hall. At the close of the second day's poll, on Wednesday last, the numbers stood thus:—For Mr. COOPER, 100; for Colonel WEAVER, 150. Appearances, it is stated, indicated a protracted contest. A *Whig Club* has been established at Gloucester, of which Col. BARRY is elected President. Sir H. PAUNTON, Colonel KINGSFORD, and five other Gentlemen, form the Committee of management.

About nine o'clock, on the night of Friday last, a robbery was attempted to be committed in this city of more than common boldness. A man, armed with a blunderbuss, and his companion carefully concealed by a great coat, entered the Counting-House of Mr. S. WATTS, in Hanover-street, Mr. WATTS himself and Mr. J. BARNES being in the Office at the time. The latter was at the desk, and the assailant presented the blunderbuss at him, and demanded the money and the keys. Resistance was totally impracticable, and Mr. BARNES offered the keys. The money, it seems, did not like trouble, or feared the consequences of delay, and peremptorily required that the desk should be opened, and the money delivered. While Mr. BARNES was about to comply, Mr. WATTS went out, and gave the alarm. On hearing the noise, Mr. T. FOSBERT, who was in his office on the opposite side of the street, left it with the greatest promptitude, and on his approach to Mr. WATTS's gateway, he saw two men making off with considerable expedition. He and Mr. W. immediately pursued them, and Mr. F. had nearly seized one of them, who was thrown on his knees, and lost his hat, but both unfortunately escaped. The pursuers then returned to the Counting-House in order to make sure of one of the culprits; but the moment the door was opened, he presented his blunderbuss, and uttered menaces, which, if he were interrupted in his escape. There was then no alternative, but to suffer him to depart. The transaction was communicated to CORNELIUS BORTON, Esq. Mayor, who, attended by several Constables, used every effort to discover and seize the criminals. Circumstances directed the search to a Carrick boat, in which two men, one of them without his hat, and a loaded blunderbuss, were found. The Police carefully watched the boat all night, and early in the morning, seized another of the boatmen. All the three were committed to prison, and the matter has undergone an investigation of two days in the Mayor's office, but the evidence against them was not such as to justify their detention, and they have been liberated.—They are the best judges of their guilt or innocence. In the latter, if the latter be the case, they have reason to rejoice; if the former be the truth, they have received a lesson, whose terrors, if a sense of religious and social obligation cannot produce the salutary effect, ought to lead them to reform their lives. Whoever the criminals were, it may be concluded upon with certainty, that they did not belong to this City, and this at least is a matter of congratulation. In another point of view, the occurrence affords an impressive warning to those who may be inclined to commit depredations on private property in this quarter. A Vigilant Police is ready to pursue them into every retreat, and punishment in proportion to their crimes will assuredly be their fate. The inhabitants are also taking measures to guard themselves against such visitors, and they may receive their death in the very commission of guilt.

The following abstract of the proceedings of the *Waterford Sacking Board* will be gratifying to the Public:

Deputy	Members	Wages	Expenses
From Aug. 1 to Sept. 1	153	341	9
From Sept. 1 to Oct. 1	153	341	9
From Oct. 1 to Nov. 1	153	341	9
From Nov. 1 to Dec. 1	153	341	9
From Dec. 1 to Jan. 1	153	341	9
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 1	153	341	9
From Feb. 1 to Mar. 1	153	341	9
From Mar. 1 to Apr. 1	153	341	9
From Apr. 1 to May 1	153	341	9

inspector-General of Stamp Duties seized a document warrant from the Commissioners. This procedure was conducted by Mr. Mahony, who was authorized by the Commissioners to relinquish it against Mr. O'Kelly, provided he would give up the person from whom he bought the cards, which he refused to do. By this decision the penalties against Mr. O'Kelly are £200, being £5 per pack. GRAND CANAL.—It was remanded on Friday, that Government had at length determined to purchase the Grand Canal Docks at the South side of the Liffey, and relinquish the project which they have had in contemplation at the North side. The manifest expediency of the resolution, considered with reference either to economy or to the necessities of a great national establishment, gave currency to the report. If it shall prove well founded, the recent purchasers of Grand Canal Stock will not be sorry for their bargain. —*Freeman's Journal*.

**Irish Stocks.—Oct. 4.**  
Gov. Deb. 3 1/2 per cent. 73 1/2  
Rex. Deb. 4 per cent. 73 1/2  
Gov. Deb. 4 per cent. 74 1/2  
Do. Do. 5 per cent. 74 1/2  
Do. Stock 5 per cent. 24  
Exchange, 10 1/2 per cent.

**PORT-NEWS-PASSAGE, OCTOBER 7.**

ARRIVED.  
4th—William and Mary, Manly, Bristol, ballot, Yeagh, City, Gover Packet.  
5th—Sandwich Packet, Cornwallis Packet, Steacy, Bristol, lugger.  
6th—Marshall Boucher Packet, Cooke, Bristol, lugger; Camelin Packet; James, Power, Swansea, coals; Swan, Power, ditto; Dillon, Hero, Reno, Newport, coals; Betsy, Langrish, Wexmouth, ballast.  
7th—New Blessing, Trillick, Newport, coals.  
8th—Auckland Packet, and put back.  
9th—Auckland Packet; surprise, Mazey, Bristol, passenger.  
10th—Gover Packet.  
11th—Wind 8 E. at 8 morning.

**JOHN FITZPATRICK**  
HAS FOR SALE,  
ABOUT THIRTY JARS OF GRAPES,  
BEST QUALITY,  
Just arrived from Lisbon, which will be sold on moderate Terms.  
Mail, October 7, 1817.

**OAK TIMBER, POT ASH, &c.**  
JOHN PIM PENROSE  
HAS NOW FOR SALE,  
About Thirty Tons straight OAK TIMBER, and  
Twenty-two Barrels first and second Brand POT ASH,  
Lately imported direct from QUEBEC,  
And duly expected the arrival of  
*Esq. Dage, prime Sicily SHUMAC,*  
All of which will be disposed of on reasonable Terms.  
THE DWELLING-HOUSE in Queen-Street TO BE LET, for such Term as may be agreed on.  
Applications to be made to John Pim Penrose, Waterford, 10th Month 7th, 1816.

**PATRICK MURRAY**  
INTENDING to decline the IRON BUSINESS, he will SELL his IRON, 120 Feet in length by 6 1/2 in breadth, on which there is a NEW STORE-HOUSE built, 3 Stories high, 60 Feet in length by 24 in breadth, with a large OFFICE adjoining it, on the brink of the River-Suir, with 20 feet to Low-water-Mark. There are TWO TENDERS belonging to it, which pay 18 guineas per Annum. The entire is subject to 20 guineas yearly Rent. A Loss of 703 years can be given.  
Carroll-on-Suir, Oct. 7, 1816.

**£300**  
TO BE Laid out in the Purchase of an ANNUITY, to the Life of Two Persons—a delicate Boy, and a fair Girl. It is particularly requested, that no Person will apply who is under Settlement. Applications to be addressed to T. F. at the Printer's, September 29, 1816.

**NOTICE**

**THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS for Improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford, &c. having received the Obedience of SECRETARY and BOOKKEEPER, has appointed the 4th of November to elect a suitable Person to perform the Duties of both. Applications of Candidates may be left with the Acting Secretary until the 3d of November; after that Day none will be received. By order of the Commissioners, ROBERT JACOB, Acting Secretary, Waterford, Oct. 3, 1816.**

**NEW PUBLICATIONS.**

ARTHUR BERNIE has just received a Supply of A NEW WORKS, comprising—  
Puff-buff Letters to his Kindness,  
Athena's Sermons,  
Woolly Letters of Japan,  
Lugger's Modern Preceptor,  
Bishop's New History of Ireland,  
William's Story, Man his own Languer,  
Rocco's Wars of Spain,  
The President's New Guide thro' Ireland,  
The Post Office Companion thro' Dr. Grant's Speeches,  
Barnett's Life of Johnson,  
Judson's Elements of Science and Art,  
Watson's O'Donnell, Gay Manerine, The Antiquary, Rhode, Patagonian, Mrs. Edgeworth's Puckishness Tales, &c. &c. Together with many others too numerous for insertion. Also last received, a fresh Supply of Genuine PATENT MEDICINE, &c. among which are—  
Sedley's Balm of Gilead,  
—Anti Inflammation,  
—Antiseptic Tincture,  
—Diuretic Ointment,  
Borwick's Balm for the Itching Cough,  
Dugan's Balsam of Licorice,  
Richardson's,  
Steele's Ophthalmy,  
Barnett's Peppermint Pills,  
Anderson's Pills,  
Indian Arrow Root,  
Sole's Pen-Cellar, Capitan's Snuff, Fisher's Golden Saffron, Taylor's Balsam, &c. &c. &c. Best Wellington Playing Cards, Quills, Pens, Writing Ink, and every other article in the stationary Line.