



The Austrian Observer, of the 27th last, contains an account of the attack on Algiers, in a letter from an eye-witness in that city. It represents the Algerine loss at about 1200 men, but in other parts does not differ materially from the accounts already published. Our success it attributes principally to the following circumstances: The error of the Minister of Marine in allowing our fleet to take its position without molestation abreast of the batteries, instead of opening their fire upon it the moment the ships had come within the reach of their shot; secondly, the advance of the Queen Charlotte into the mouth of the port, and close to the town, which enabled her to take the batteries in the rear, and sweep away the men from their guns; and, thirdly, the successful attempt of enveloping an Algerine frigate in a brimstone fire, and thus setting fire to the whole Algerine fleet.

The price of bread having advanced on Tuesday, at Guildford, to 1s. 2 1/4d. the quarter loaf, on Wednesday evening a tumultuous collection of persons assembled before the house of a baker, in High-street, who, it appears, was considered by the populace as the author of the rapid rise. Their disapprobation was for some time expressed by the discordant sounds of horns and tin kettles, till, emboldened by increased numbers, which in a short time amounted to about 400, they proceeded to acts of violence, demolishing the windows, and doing other damage; at length the Mayor, with other Magistrates, arrived; the Riot Act was read, and tranquillity restored. With a view to secure the continuance of good order, the Mayor and several respectable inhabitants met yesterday in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall, and afterwards circulated a hand-bill, stating, that if the bakers do not sell their bread at a reasonable price, they have resolved, individually and collectively, to support any baker that will do so; at the same time earnestly requesting the inhabitants, on all occasions, when they conceive themselves imposed on, to make complaint to the Magistrates, who will take the necessary measures for their redress.

A BILL FOR A NIGHT'S LODGING.

WINDMILL-STREET.—Yesterday Mrs. Hickinbottom, the wife of Mr. Hickinbottom, the keeper of the St. Peterburgh Hotel, in Dover-street, Piccadilly, appeared to a summons to answer the complaint of a gentleman, for unlawfully detaining his luggage under the following circumstances:—The complainant stated, that on Thursday evening last, on his arrival in town from Aberdeen, he went to the White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly; but the house being full, he was recommended to the St. Peterburgh Hotel, in Dover-street, where, having taken some refreshment, and written a letter, he went to bed; on the following morning, after breakfast, he desired the waiter to bring him his bill, which he did, and the first item that presented itself was the moderate charge of one pound ten shillings for his bed; and then followed, amongst many others, sixpence for a pen, a shilling for wax, a shilling for the light, and two and sixpence for other lights; so that the bill amounted in the whole to the sum of £2 1s. for his night's lodging. To this very exorbitant charge he had refused to submit, in consequence of which, he had been put to great inconvenience by the detention of his luggage. The Magistrate animadverted with much severity on such extravagant charges on the part of the tavern-keeper, and advised, that upon the gentleman paying 15s. the things might be immediately delivered up; to these terms, however, Mrs. H. refused to accede, adding, at the same time, that the gentleman had only been charged the regular prices of the house, and that she should insist upon the whole amount of the bill being paid, for that the persons who were in the habit of coming to their house never objected to such, the regular price of their lodgings being 10 guineas per week. The Magistrate lamented that he had no power to enforce the things being given up, but he recommended the complainant to bring an action against the tavern-keeper for the detention.

Several.—Thursday afternoon, about three or four o'clock, a gentleman, 35 years of age, who is related to a Nobleman, put a period to his existence, at his house in town, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol; he put the muzzle into his mouth, and shattered his head to atoms. The deceased had been for some time on a visit at the country seat of his noble relative for the benefit of his health, and returned to town on Thursday morning to his house. He came to the door in a coach, which caused the servant to conjecture that he was worse; he said he was fatigued, and told his servant he wished to take a little rest; he retired to a chamber, and in a short time came out again, and gave her a letter which he had written to a gentleman in the country, and told her that the gentleman's servant would call for it, and she must deliver it to him. He went into his chamber, having previously ordered the servant not to disturb him, when she opened his chamber door, supposing he was in want of refreshment, and found him lying upon the floor, with the pistol in his hand, and blood about the carpet. He was quite dead, and nearly cold, so that he must have lain near two hours before she found him, after he had committed the act. The deceased had been in a very despondent

ing and low state of mind previous to his going into the country, and appeared no better when he returned.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About nine o'clock yesterday morning, Francis Duval, a French Gentleman, residing in Leicester-square, attempted to put a period to his existence, by cutting his throat with a razor, which, however, he did not do effectually before he was discovered. A medical man was instantly called in, who, on examining the wound inflicted, could not pronounce him out of danger, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

LIVERY OF LONDON.—In a Meeting or Assembly of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Liverymen of the several Companies of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled, at the Guildhall of the said City, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1816:

Resolved.—That it appears from the Report of the Sheriffs of this City, that the Petition unanimously voted by the Common Hall to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the 21st of August last, has not been presented, Lord Sidmouth, Secretary of State for the Home department, having informed the Sheriffs, that the Petition will not be received by his Royal Highness but at the Levee, or through the medium of his Secretary of State.

Resolved.—That it is the right of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Liverymen of the City of London, to present their Petitions to the King seated on his Throne, by which mode only can they be assured of those Petitions being heard or answered; and that this right has been exercised from time immemorial; never, indeed, denied, during the reigns of the most arbitrary of our Princes, nor called in question, but by Administrations the disgrace of the present reign.

Resolved.—That to surrender the Right of presenting the Petitions of the Livery of London, in Common Hall assembled, to the Sovereign seated on his Throne, would not only be a base dereliction of their constitutional privileges, by them uniformly asserted, but a gross violation of duty towards the People throughout the British Empire, and ultimately prove subversive of our boasted Right of Petition, as successfully maintained by our ancestors, and confirmed by Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights.

Resolved.—That all complaints to the Throne, of National Distress, however great or complicated, of long protracted Wars, however unjust, unnecessary, or bloody, of increased National Expenditure, however wasteful, of Public Robbery, by venal Placemen and useless Sinecure-holders, however enormous, and of the state of our Representation, however corrupt, must be unavailing, if the only means of conveyance of such Complaints are the very Ministers personally interested in the continuance of these enormities.

Resolved.—That the Livery of London, disregarding the contemptible abuse heaped on them by corrupt hirelings, aided by a prostituted and licentious press, are determined to maintain their constitutional rights against all the varied means of power, majesty, misrepresentation and falsehood.

Resolved.—That the Sheriffs, attended by Mr. Remembrancer, do, at the next Levee, wait on the Prince Regent, and deliver into the hands of his Royal Highness, in the name of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of London, a fair copy of the foregoing Resolutions, signed by the Town Clerk.

(Copy of the Petition.) To his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, The Petitioners of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of London, in Common Hall assembled.

We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled, approach your Royal Highness in full confidence that your Royal Highness will graciously receive the representations of his Majesty's faithful Citizens on subjects the most interesting to their Country.

That it is with the deepest regret we state to your Royal Highness, that the distress which weighs down the agriculture, the commerce, foreign and domestic, and the manufactures of the Empire, is unparalleled in the history of the Country, and deeply alarming to all who have at heart its true greatness, real freedom, and lasting prosperity; that this distress is the natural result of a corrupt system of administration, and of a long and profligate waste of the public treasure during a period of twenty years warfare, which has occasioned an expenditure of one thousand millions, increased our debt, taxes, and poor-rates, to an insupportable and frightful extent, brought our liberties into imminent peril, and proved destructive to the prosperity of this Country, whilst also it has terminated disastrously with regard to the best interests of a considerable portion of civilized Europe; and that the oppressive weight of Taxation under which the People groan is producing a rapid depopulation, increasing and widely extended pauperism, threatening consequences the most ruinous to all classes and ranks of the community.

That your Petitioners further represent to your Royal Highness their firm persuasion, that all attempts to redress or arrest the progress of these overwhelming evils by Subscriptions, however laudable the motives of the Subscribers, must prove inefficient, and afford but a trifling and temporary relief even to the most distressed class of the People; That we therefore cannot but deplore, not only the magnitude, but the inadequate means of relief hitherto proposed, and are painfully apprehensive that the sufferings of many thousands of our countrymen will, in the event, be aggravated,

rather than alleviated, by holding out expectations which can never be realised; and that they feel it to be insulting to the understandings, as it is injurious to the independence of the People, to receive a miserable pittance in the shape of alms from the Placemen and Pensioners who derive their unmerited and exorbitant incomes from the very Taxes which constitute the grand cause of the People's sufferings.

That your Petitioners assure your Royal Highness, that they have seen with shame and indignation the poverty of Great Britain proclaimed to the whole world; and that this once prosperous and independent People are reduced to the necessity of accepting charity from a Prince of the House of Bourbon; and that, while lamenting this degradation of the national character, your Petitioners cannot refrain from intreating your Royal Highness to instruct his Majesty's Ministers to demand payment from Foreign Powers of the many millions borrowed from this Country under the faith of Treaties, in addition to the still larger Subsidies lavished on those Powers, to enable them to raise their own armies, fight their own battles, and promote their own interests and ambitious projects, to the manifest prejudice of the dearest interests of the Country.

That your Petitioners beg leave to impress it on the mind of your Royal Highness, that the Standing Army, at all times an object of jealousy to the British People, is of a magnitude in a time of peace unparalleled, and the more alarming to us, as a considerable portion of it has been employed, in union with the armies of Continental Despots, in violation of promises, solemnly repeated, to impose on the People of France a Government in opposition to the declared choice of her Representatives, and to prevent 25 millions of people from exercising that right without which a Nation cannot be free—a right repeatedly exercised by the People of this Country—a right, the assertion of which placed the House of Brunswick on the Throne of these Islands, viz. that of forming and reforming a Government for themselves; and the enormous expense of which army being one of the causes of our national poverty, we are impelled by a sense of duty to represent, to your Royal Highness, that the immediate and effectual reduction of this unconstitutional force is indispensably necessary to the freedom and prosperity of Britons, and of the People of Europe in general, with whose true welfare our own is vitally connected.

That your Petitioners further beg leave to state to your Royal Highness, that long experience has proved, that the only radical cure of our multitudinous evils is a Reform in the Commons House of Parliament, by which the People may be restored to their Constitutional Right of a full, free, and frequent Representation; as the possession of such a Representation will be the only tranquil, sure, and effectual mode of obtaining indemnity for the past, and security for the future.

We, your Petitioners, do therefore earnestly implore your Royal Highness, as the natural guardian of our rights, to assemble Parliament as speedily as possible, and that your Royal Highness would earnestly recommend to their most serious consideration the distressed state of the Country, the most prompt abolition of all useless Places and Pensions, an immediate and effectual reduction of the Standing Army, a system of the most rigid economy in every department of the public expenditure, and such a Reform of Parliament as shall restore and secure to the People their ancient, constitutional, and indelible rights; all of which measures your Petitioners are deeply convinced are indispensably necessary to the security of the Crown and to the freedom and prosperity of a loyal, patient, and suffering People.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray. Agreed to unanimously.

PAROCHIAL MEETINGS. To the Editor of the Irish Farmers' Journal. Sir.—Whenever the People feel themselves aggrieved, they have a clear right to remonstrate, and there is no denying that the window tax is a very heavy, and at the present juncture a very distressing tax, particularly when it is in every person's recollection that it was imposed and submitted to as a war tax merely. On the other hand, the exigencies of the Government are great; there is much to be paid, part of which I hope, in a very short period, retrenchment will diminish; but still there are heavy and inevitable demands, and it is a question whether, under all the circumstances, they could be answered satisfactorily to the numerous and fair claimants, if the window tax, or some other equivalent in productiveness, was not levied on the community. This, therefore, though a hardship, must, as it appears to me, be endured; but what I conceive the People have a right to complain of is the mode in which this tax has been recently levied. It should have been so contrived, in consideration of the feelings of householders, and indeed in respect to their constitutional rights, that their dwellings should not have been subjected to the scrutiny to which they have been lately exposed. It would have been more advisable to have rated houses by a criterion subject only to outward inspection, which would have saved the inhabitants from the domineering visits which have been, during the last two or three months, rather rudely paid by the tax-gatherers, who have been unusually on the alert to charge and to surcharge, and this at a time when pecuniary difficulties press very seriously indeed on the People, and when more rather than severity should have been the order of the day.

That evasion is very often resorted to, and by these frauds it has been found necessary, on the part of Government, to impose additional taxes, which fall heavy on the community, while a few individuals, who resort to these unwarrantable subterfuges, go free. It may be therefore urged, and with great reason, that a rigorous execution of an existing tax is a public benefit, inasmuch as it prevents the imposition of other taxes, and all suffer equally from but one pressure. In fact, every measure that goes to simplify taxation, and advocates an income tax, which, if properly modified, they assert is one of the fairest that can be imposed, and by raising, by one operation, an adequate supply, would relieve the Nation from many minor and vexatious impositions, which harass the People, and cost large sums in their collection; but this is a question foreign to the present consideration, and I must still contend for it, that the hardship of the window tax is, in a great measure, owing to the manner in which it has lately been collected. It would have been, in my opinion, much more consonant to that freedom which it is our privilege to enjoy, to have rated the windows at the front and at the rear of houses higher, so that, while an equal sum was raised, the inhabitants would have been saved from the necessity of having their apartments inspected—a measure which must be disagreeable to every man who considers his house as his castle, and that no person has a right to enter it on any account without his consent and approbation.

The severity of the window tax, in another and a very striking respect, has been ably pointed out: "A house in the most wretched and decayed part of the city, long built, and which of course would bring no fine, and perhaps not twenty pounds of yearly rent, is charged, if having the same number of windows, with the same amount of tax as the most elegant new house in Merriam-square, or any of the fashionable streets in that neighbourhood, although such a house might be reasonably worth one hundred pounds a year rent and a thousand pounds fine, or, in other words, in rent only, two hundred pounds a year. Is this then the fair principle of taxation, that a crazy old fabric, worth twenty pounds a year, should be taxed as much as a substantial, new, and elegant mansion of two hundred pounds yearly value? In one case the tax is ten per cent. of the value; in the other only five per cent.; and when we consider the disproportion of means between the proprietors of each house, can we for a moment be astonished at the cry of oppression which every where resounds against this cruel and most unjust impost. Had the contrivers of this tax on the light of Heaven imposed according to the true value of the house, and not entirely as to the number of its windows, then indeed it might be defended on its merits, as being just, equal and impartial, and would have been submitted to with comparative cheerfulness."

It may also be observed, that this tax falls chiefly on the manufacturing interests, who are already so grievously distressed; and further, it presses most sorely upon the poor in great towns, upon whom the rent of their rooms is enhanced to a degree nearly intolerable, under the plea of the proprietor of the house, who must pay the window tax. In every point of view, in its present state, it must be allowed to be a most objectionable impost, and it is earnestly to be hoped, that our representatives will bring forward these grievances in the next session of Parliament, and have the tax modified, if not entirely done away with. Lam, Sir, &c. W. S.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17.

It is somewhat extraordinary, that the Foreign Journals hardly ever furnish any articles of interest, not to talk of importance. The freedom of the Press is overthrown, and, in its suppression, the human understanding itself appears as if it had received a death-blow. The Paris Papers are chiefly occupied with the Elections, which, if they are to be credited, have proceeded in favour of Ministers. Hitherto, the Ultra Royalists do not seem to have been successful, but it is said, that they mean to make their great effort in the South of France. The system of Election is totally inconsistent with the principles of liberty, on whatever side it is to be viewed. The Electoral Colleges are subject to that kind of influence which is incompatible with the expression of the public will, and their decision can hardly accord with the wishes of the Nation but by accident. In some places, the votes of the Electors have been equal, and there no nominations have taken place. In other quarters, the Electors go to the scene of contest sword in hand, and come to daily battles, as in the Department of Morbihan, which is said to be completely in arms. Ministers hope to secure 140 votes in the Chamber, which will give them a majority of 9. If they cannot reckon upon greater strength, they must hold their power by a very precarious tenure.

In France, there was an abundant promise of harvest, but incessant rains have prevented it from being brought home. Near Maauberge, and in other places, the whole country was under water. At Valenciennes, the necessities of war have been, during the last two or three months, rather rudely paid by the tax-gatherers, who have been unusually on the alert to charge and to surcharge, and this at a time when pecuniary difficulties press very seriously indeed on the People, and when more rather than severity should have been the order of the day.

Mr. CURRIE has been chosen Representative for the Borough of Portsmouth. Mr. CURRIE was at one time in opposition to him, but he never appeared in propria persona, and it is said, that any attempt on his part would have been totally useless. The clamour about an intended dissolution of Parliament is still kept up, but there does not appear to be even the slightest foundation for it.

The Archduke CONSTANTINE, the Emperor of Russia's brother, and General WITTEGENSTEIN, have arrived in London.—No mail due.

The weather, till yesterday afternoon, when wind and rain commenced from the north-west, continued to be highly propitious to the harvest. Every inquiry which we have made since Saturday last tends to confirm the statements which we sent forth on that day. A vast deal of grain, which had been despaired of, has been recovered, and the anxious industry which has prevailed has removed much of that alarm, which, however well founded in some respects, was at least carried to an unwarrentable length. That the Irish Government has, in some shape or another, interfered with the Distillers, is, we believe, unquestionable. It is now said, that it has been merely recommended to them to abstain from brewing till the state of the harvest shall be fully ascertained, and that, in concurrence with the Government of England, the publication of an Order to this effect may be daily expected. It is added, that this plan was resolved upon at a Privy Council held at the Castle on Thursday last. The measure seems to be merely of a temporary nature, proceeding from a laudable precaution on the part of Government to secure the means of general subsistence. It is wholly improbable, that the Distilleries will be finally stopped, unless there should be, what does not seem at present to be the case, an absolute and unavoidable necessity for the plan. To stop distillation, would be most injurious to the interests of agriculture, while it would powerfully tend to augment those illicit practices which are so hurtful to the revenue and to the fair trader. A very important consideration has been suggested to us, in addition to the observations which we submitted to the Public on Saturday. The produce of these countries may be entirely confined to home consumption. During the war, the army in the Peninsula required vast quantities of grain, but there is now no army abroad to be supplied with provisions, and even a defective crop will be more than adequate to the supplies at home. While on this subject, if we had space and time, we might amuse our readers by instances of the profound sagacity and of the spirit of prophecy which the weather and the harvest have brought to light from obscurity. One foretold, that to-morrow would be a fine day, and the clouds, as if envious of his prescience, poured down torrents of rain; another, in gloomy despondency, predicted the perpetuation of bad weather, and the Sun shone forth, careless of his deep knowledge of natural philosophy; a third made the discovery, which is as old as the invention of Kites, that it would be wise to employ them in drying wheat and other raw corn; and a fourth was for erecting sheds all over Ireland against the next season, perfectly sure, of course, that the next season is to be a bad one. If the weather has been attended by calamity, it has, at least, had the happy and glorious effect of showing to Ireland, that she has those within her shores whose talents can manifest their splendor in the darkest day.

We have received a great number of letters on the subject of the Window Tax, enforcing, particularly, the propriety of a Petition from the Inhabitants of Waterford for its repeal. To publish all those letters, would be impossible, and to make a selection, would savour of partiality. Their merit is fair and legitimate, namely, to get rid of a tax whose pressure is deeply and universally felt, and whose termination was expected at the close of the war. Numerous meetings have been held on the subject in Dublin and Cork, Resolutions entered into, and Petitions agreed upon. There is in this City a very general desire to imitate these examples, & there exists a constitutional right to pray Parliament to abolish such burdens as the necessity of circumstances may have imposed. It is, we understand, intended to apply by requisition to the Mayor to call a general meeting, at which the propriety of the measure may be fully discussed, and such plans adopted as may be thought most advisable.

Extract of a Letter from San Lucas de Barañeda, near Seville, dated the 6th September:— "Respecting News of my kind, I have not such to communicate to you. You will, of course, have heard of the arrival of our Queen from the Bazois, the beginning of this week. This will raise great sport in this part of the country, as the King comes down to relieve her, and we are likely, if cash does not fail, to have wonderful things."

Every thing in this country is peaceable at present, although, perhaps, some of your Newspapers may be just now treating us to a second edition of the Sicilian vesper. Ferdinand is well liked by the great body of the Nation, notwithstanding what you may be told in Ireland to the contrary. His measures, though necessarily slow, tend to the chaos in which he found the country, are firm and popular, and it is a common practice with him, when in Madrid, to walk publicly with only a single attendant, and generally, not only dressed in the dress of a citizen, but to be found in the same common garb as his other articles are in the same exorbitant proportion.

Mr. CURRIE has been chosen Representative for the Borough of Portsmouth. Mr. CURRIE was at one time in opposition to him, but he never appeared in propria persona, and it is said, that any attempt on his part would have been totally useless. The clamour about an intended dissolution of Parliament is still kept up, but there does not appear to be even the slightest foundation for it. The Archduke CONSTANTINE, the Emperor of Russia's brother, and General WITTEGENSTEIN, have arrived in London.—No mail due. The weather, till yesterday afternoon, when wind and rain commenced from the north-west, continued to be highly propitious to the harvest. Every inquiry which we have made since Saturday last tends to confirm the statements which we sent forth on that day. A vast deal of grain, which had been despaired of, has been recovered, and the anxious industry which has prevailed has removed much of that alarm, which, however well founded in some respects, was at least carried to an unwarrentable length. That the Irish Government has, in some shape or another, interfered with the Distillers, is, we believe, unquestionable. It is now said, that it has been merely recommended to them to abstain from brewing till the state of the harvest shall be fully ascertained, and that, in concurrence with the Government of England, the publication of an Order to this effect may be daily expected. It is added, that this plan was resolved upon at a Privy Council held at the Castle on Thursday last. The measure seems to be merely of a temporary nature, proceeding from a laudable precaution on the part of Government to secure the means of general subsistence. It is wholly improbable, that the Distilleries will be finally stopped, unless there should be, what does not seem at present to be the case, an absolute and unavoidable necessity for the plan. To stop distillation, would be most injurious to the interests of agriculture, while it would powerfully tend to augment those illicit practices which are so hurtful to the revenue and to the fair trader. A very important consideration has been suggested to us, in addition to the observations which we submitted to the Public on Saturday. The produce of these countries may be entirely confined to home consumption. During the war, the army in the Peninsula required vast quantities of grain, but there is now no army abroad to be supplied with provisions, and even a defective crop will be more than adequate to the supplies at home. While on this subject, if we had space and time, we might amuse our readers by instances of the profound sagacity and of the spirit of prophecy which the weather and the harvest have brought to light from obscurity. One foretold, that to-morrow would be a fine day, and the clouds, as if envious of his prescience, poured down torrents of rain; another, in gloomy despondency, predicted the perpetuation of bad weather, and the Sun shone forth, careless of his deep knowledge of natural philosophy; a third made the discovery, which is as old as the invention of Kites, that it would be wise to employ them in drying wheat and other raw corn; and a fourth was for erecting sheds all over Ireland against the next season, perfectly sure, of course, that the next season is to be a bad one. If the weather has been attended by calamity, it has, at least, had the happy and glorious effect of showing to Ireland, that she has those within her shores whose talents can manifest their splendor in the darkest day. We have received a great number of letters on the subject of the Window Tax, enforcing, particularly, the propriety of a Petition from the Inhabitants of Waterford for its repeal. To publish all those letters, would be impossible, and to make a selection, would savour of partiality. Their merit is fair and legitimate, namely, to get rid of a tax whose pressure is deeply and universally felt, and whose termination was expected at the close of the war. Numerous meetings have been held on the subject in Dublin and Cork, Resolutions entered into, and Petitions agreed upon. There is in this City a very general desire to imitate these examples, & there exists a constitutional right to pray Parliament to abolish such burdens as the necessity of circumstances may have imposed. It is, we understand, intended to apply by requisition to the Mayor to call a general meeting, at which the propriety of the measure may be fully discussed, and such plans adopted as may be thought most advisable. Extract of a Letter from San Lucas de Barañeda, near Seville, dated the 6th September:— "Respecting News of my kind, I have not such to communicate to you. You will, of course, have heard of the arrival of our Queen from the Bazois, the beginning of this week. This will raise great sport in this part of the country, as the King comes down to relieve her, and we are likely, if cash does not fail, to have wonderful things." Every thing in this country is peaceable at present, although, perhaps, some of your Newspapers may be just now treating us to a second edition of the Sicilian vesper. Ferdinand is well liked by the great body of the Nation, notwithstanding what you may be told in Ireland to the contrary. His measures, though necessarily slow, tend to the chaos in which he found the country, are firm and popular, and it is a common practice with him, when in Madrid, to walk publicly with only a single attendant, and generally, not only dressed in the dress of a citizen, but to be found in the same common garb as his other articles are in the same exorbitant proportion.

late French revolutionary Societies and Philosophers. They are not much regretted here in general. Do not believe what you may hear from Cadiz about Ferdinand, as he is not liked there."

DISTILLATION.

CONG. OCT. 15.—We cannot too much thank the Government of the Country for having adopted this resolution, which they did on Saturday, after a deliberation of the Privy Council. Orders were immediately forwarded to this City, to the Distillers themselves, to cease brewing on Thursday next, and to the Excise Department, to see that the order of the Privy Council was carried into effect.—Southern Reporter.

DOUBTS, OCT. 11.—Several rumours have been circulated relative to the stopping of the Distilleries; but as it is a matter of some importance, we cannot leave our implicit concurrence to anything we have yet heard. There are at present no Distilleries at work in Dublin; but this circumstance is not conclusive that they are not to work. Applications were made on Saturday last to the Commissioners of Excise, for Licenses to permit Distillers to commence work. It is said, however, that the Commissioners hesitated to give a definitive answer to the applicants, possibly in consequence of the uncertain state of the harvest; and it is also reported that orders were sent to the country on Saturday night, to suspend Distillation throughout Ireland, until an accurate knowledge be acquired of the real state of the harvest, and the promise the weather may afford. The policy of stopping the Distilleries at present, we cannot help thinking, is a little doubtful. If any apprehension of scarcity exists, which there is no absolute reason at present perceptible, it would, of the two, be better to open the ports to foreign importation, than to stop the working of the Distilleries,—for, by the latter expedient, not only would the corn prices decline in the home market, which would rather enhance the prevailing agricultural distress, but a considerable source of revenue must be abandoned, which, under every circumstance, must cause vast inconvenience, and give new vigour and violence to the love of clamour which is so prevalent. It is generally understood, that there is a considerable quantity of last year's grain in the country, and in the hands of Distillers and Brewers. The holders of distilled spirits, in several parts of the country, encouraged to expectation that the Distilleries would not be allowed to work, and their prices accordingly, and not over conscientiously. Some of them are reported to have used their influence in the Provincial Papers, to procure exaggerated statements of the unfavourable appearance of the harvest. The accounts received in town to-day, from different parts of the country, are considerably improved. In the Southern districts the weather has been unusually fine since Tuesday night last, and the hopes of saving the Crop have revived again. The Potatoe crop is abundant, and yet unimpaired.—Correspondent.

CROSSMACH, OCT. 16.—On Monday the Ploughing Match for the Carri district took place, when six candidates appeared. The ploughing commenced at 12 o'clock, when three judges were sworn and attended, viz.—Messrs. Joshua William Fennot, Nicholas Doherty, and James Johnson, who placed the candidates in order of merit thus:— Edmund Lohan, best, entitled to £3. Laurence Doherty, second, £2. John Cahill, third, £1 10s. Philip Loughran, fourth. Samuel Barry, fifth. James Fennot, sixth.

There was some excellent work done. The Society dined together at Claver Inn in the evening. Earl Grouard in the Chair. Early on Saturday morning, as a farmer, of the name of Laffan, was on his way from Carrick, after receiving £37 for battery, he was stopped near Ballydune by three marauders, who, with a case of pistols and a knife, demanded his money. Laffan said he would give his life before they should take his money, and called out for help, keeping his right hand anxiously fixed on his breeches pocket, where the banknotes were—and in attempting to wrest the money from him by force, Michael Tobin, one of the robbers, scarred Laffan's right hand across. Some reapers, working in an adjoining field, having heard the cries, came up at this moment with their hooks, delivered Laffan from the robbers, pursued them with great spirit, and seized two out of the three, namely, Michael Tobin and Patrick Kehoe, the latter of whom was armed with a case of long pistols. In the mean time, William Neary, a very active Constable from Carrick-on-Suir, came upon hearing the noise; and while some silly persons were endeavouring to persuade the reapers to let the prisoners go, he took off his cravat, bound the robbers together with it, who were carried by him and the honest and sensible peasantry before Mr. Pierce O'Donnell, a Magistrate, at Linnelle. Laffan did not stay to see the issue of the matter, but ran off with his money as soon as set free from the fangs of the plunderers: Neary, however, despatched his horse and a man after him, and brought him to Linnelle, where his information against Tobin and Kehoe were lodged. On sending the prisoners to Clonmel Gaol, none of the peasantry were willing to leave their work to assist the Constable Neary in conveying them, except one Donavan, from Kilskeelan (one of the men lately sworn voluntarily to support the Laws against all improper combinations). They lodged their prisoners safely in gaol. The conduct of the peasantry, in thus pursuing and arresting two of these robbers, was highly commen-

dable, and worthy of more particular notice, as well as that of the Constable, who gave effect to their exertions. One of the reapers, who kept ahead of the others in the pursuit, knocked down the two robbers who were taken, as he came up with them, leaving them to be secured by the others who followed—and pursued the third, to serve him in like manner; but having been too far advanced, he escaped the pursuit of the brave fellow. Philip Landy, a man in the employ of the Earl of Clonmel, was one of the party engaged in this meritorious transaction, and took the case of pistols from the robber Kehoe.—Advertiser.

MIXTON.—On Tuesday evening, a very brilliant Meteor was visible at Glasgow for several hours. Soon after sun-set the horizon towards the North became very luminous, seemingly with electric light, or Aurora borealis. About seven o'clock a band of light seemed to detach itself from the mass, and very soon formed nearly a semi-circular arch, or band, of brilliant white light, about three or four degrees broad, well defined, apparently tapering as its extremities to points in the horizon, on one side nearly E. N. E. and on the other W. S. W. or perhaps S. W. It rose on the East side, a few degrees East of the Pleiades in Taurus, and passing through Andromeda, nearly filled the space between the stars Epsilon and Zeta in the Swan, and, entering the milky way at a very acute angle, coincided with it for a great number of degrees.—Between the constellations Aquila and Lyra, it passed so as to be nearly equidistant from the bright stars Atair and Lyra, whence, continuing very much in coincidence with the milky way, it descended to the horizon on the West side. It continued nearly stationary and of almost equal brightness till near ten o'clock, when it began gradually to disappear. Its appearance during the whole time it was visible was very much the same that would have been produced by a cylinder of electric light at a great height in the atmosphere, stretching along a line of great and indefinite extent from the E. N. E. to the S. W. having its axis in a straight line, and being through-out of equal diameter.

Table with 4 columns: Quantity, Price per unit, Total value, and Stock and Money. Includes items like £20,000 3 per cent. Consols, £20,000, £2,000, £1,000, £500, £100, £50, £25, £12 1/2.

TICKETS AND SHARES ARE NOW SELLING BY FAIRRELL, BULL, PHELAN, & BIRNIE, Chronicle-Office.

DRAWING ACADEMY.

MR. ALPENNY respectfully informs his Friends, that his ACADEMY for the Instruction of LADIES in FIGURE and LANDSCAPE DRAWING will open on THURSDAY next, at his house in FACTORY-LANE, October 17, 1816.

AN EVENING ACADEMY for GENTLEMEN, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, FOR WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, ON WEDNESDAY next, the 18th Instant, at the Stores of Mr. MICHAEL POWERS, 400 Bridge of FLOURE, partly damaged, and saved out of the New St. Patrick, from Cork to Dublin. Sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

THE ABOVE SALE IS ADJOURNED TO FRIDAY next, precisely at Twelve o'Clock.

IN THE MATTER OF TAKE NOTICE, that my Petitioner ROBERT BUCKLEY, of the County of Waterford, in Ireland, in order to my being discharged out of Custody and from the Demands of my Creditors, pursuant to an Act of Parliament made in the 53d year of his present Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Ireland," and also of an Act made in the 5th year of his present Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to amend an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Ireland."—And I further give Notice and declare, that I am ready and willing to be fully examined, touching the Justice of my Conduct to each every of my Creditors. And I also declare, that pursuant to an Order made on my said Petition, the Matter of my said Petition will be taken into consideration on FRIDAY, the 8th day of November next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, in order to my being discharged from my present Imprisonment.

ROBERT BUCKLEY, Merchant of the County of the City of Waterford.

To WILLIAM KELLY, of the City of Waterford, detailing Creditor—MICHAEL MORTON, of said City—DAVID LYONS, of same—GEORGE GRANVILLE, of same—PETER CORWELL, of same—JEREMIAH O'HIGHER, of same—DAVID SULLIVAN, of same—TUBIAS BIRD, of same—JOHN COLLEMAN, Dungarvan, County of Waterford, and all other Creditors, or Persons claiming to be Creditors, of said County.

ROBERT BUCKLEY.

NOTICE.

THE CORPORATION TENANTS are requested to pay their respective Rents on or before the 21st Instant; if not, the Chamberlain must furnish the Law Agents with a List of those in Arrear, in order to enforce Payment. Oct. ber 15, 1816.

TO BE LET.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, in BAIDOE-STREET, Apply to THOMAS WALKER now residing, Waterford, 11th of Ninth Month, 1816.

A CORN-STOOL and KILN TO BE LET, Apply as above.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—OCT. 16.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price per unit, and other details. Includes Butter, first quality, second, third, Fallow, rendered, Lard, black, casks, rendered, Pigs, singed, swilled, Hereford, Pork, Olean, Oatmeal, Flour, first quality, second, third, fourth, Wheat (new), Harley (new), Oats, potato, common (ditto), Coals, Whitehaven, Newcastle, Swallow, Fallow, rough, Potatoes, by weight, by measure, Hereford, Wexford, Weald, Pork, Cream Butter, Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.