Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

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SHADWELL POLICE OFFICE.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO PREFER A CAPITAL CHARGE FROM INTERESTED MOTIVES.

Michael Cotter and John Geary, two simple-looking Hibernians, were brought up in the custody of Thomas Reynolds, the headborough of Stratford, on a charge of assaulting James Field, on the King's highway, in the most desperate manner, and robbing him of a pound note.---The Complainant, who is a tall, athletic fellow, from the same country as the Prisoners, exhibited the appearance of a man who had been dreadfully beaten---both his eyes were blackened, and his ear bore marks of a tremendous blow---his shin was also much bruised. In an apparently artless manner he deposed, on oath, that he was a porter employed by the market gardeners of Isleworth and Brentford to carry their vegetables from the water-side to the market; that, in consequence of the badness of the times, the candidates for employment in this way were so numerous, that work became slack, and he resolved to go down into Essex and seek employment in digging potatoes---"being desirous of earning an honest penny in any way;" that, on his way towards Mile-end, he was picked up by a carter, with whom he rode till he arrived at Stratford; that he there alighted at the Rising Sun, and called for a pint of porter to treat the carter; that, while there, the two Prisoners, whom he had before noticed walking the same road, came in and saluted him as a countryman; that he entered into conversation with them, and understood they were going on the same errand with himself; that he gave them some beer, understanding they had no money, and said as long as he had any they should not want; upon which they said they would get him work, and proposed he should go with them to look for lodgings in Irish-row (a row of small houses beyond Stratford, occupied entirely by Irish labourers); this he agreed to, and they went there; but being unable there to suit themselves, they went back to the Rising Sun and had several pots of beer; after this, between nine and ten o'clock, they again returned to Irish-row; on reaching the houses, Geary proposed they should have another pot of beer, and accordingly they walked away for that purpose; witness had not got far, however, when they kicked up his heels, and knocked him flat on his face, in which situation Geary took a pound note from his breeches pocket, after which he proposed in Irish to Cotter to murder him, but Cotter would not agree; they then suffered him to get up, and he walked with them through fear to the Three Pigeons public-house, where they called for a pot of beer, of which he drank; on that being finished, he called for another pot and some cold meat, and told them to wait till he came back; upon which he immediately went out, got an officer, and had them taken into custody. Thus far the charge seemed to bear the features of great ingratitude, as well as of atrocity, on the part of the Prisoners. The witness delivered his evidence in the most plausible and seemingly ingenuous manner, exhibiting all that blunt simplicity so characteristic of some of the lower order of Irishmen.---During the whole of this tale, the Prisoners were not passive listeners. Geary could speak little or no English, and applied to Cotter whenever he could not understand what Field had said, and, in fact, looked upon him as his interpreter. Cotter frequently attempted to speak; every word uttered by Field, which went to criminate him, excited in him strong emotions of surprise and indignation. Mr. Markland, however, desired him to be quiet till the charge was complete; he should then be heard.---His impatience, however, seemed to get the better of his prudence, and he still persisted in being allowed to interrupt the witness; and by the words "Murder! O Christ!" and such continued exclamations, expressed the astonishment which he felt at the charge made against him. At last Mr. Markland told him, if he did not be quiet and wait till the proper time for making his defence, he would send for a potato and stop his mouth: this seemed to have the desired effect: he crammed the leaf of his own hat into his mouth, turned his face to the wall, and was dumb: the tears rolled down his cheeks, however; and while his tongue was silent, every muscle of his frame seemed eloquent in the display of the mental anguish which he suffered. At last his jaws were unlocked, and he was asked what he had to say in answer to the charge exhibited against him. In an instant his tears were dried, his countenance became bright, and blessing his worship for allowing him to speak, he said he would tell him all about it. He then proceeded in an artless strain of eloquence, which we shall not attempt to repeat, to state, that he and Geary met the Complainant at the Rising Sun, as before stated, and that hearing him say he wanted work, he said he had been promised work the next day in a potato field, and he would speak to the said master for him. They then had some beer, and went to look for lodgings in Irish-row, which they could not get. After this they went back to the Rising Sun, and had some more beer. When this was finished, they resolved to go again to Irish-row, but in their way thither the Complainant got making fun of Geary, because he could not speak English, and called him names, because he would not toss for more beer. This continued till they got to the Pigeons public-house, when Field asked them to go in and have share of a pot. They all, in consequence, went in, and a pot was called for, for which Geary paid. This being drank, the Complainant called for another, and said he would go and look for lodgings, telling them to wait till he came back. They did wait, but finding him stop a long while, were going out, when he brought an officer, and said, "there are the villains, seize them." They did not know what this was all about, but suffered themselves to be searched, and went to the watch-house quietly. As for the black eyes, and other marks of violence, which Field had, he declared to God he had them before he got out of the cart at the Rising Sun. He and Geary never gave him an angry word.

T. Reynolds, the headborough, was now examined by Mr. Markland---and from his evidence it appeared, that the Prisoners made no resistance, and seemed greatly surprised at the charge which had been exhibited against them. He searched them, and found 3s. 6d. on Geary, but nothing on Cotter. The servant girl at the Rising Sun told him that Field had the black eyes before he came into their house in the evening, and the carter said, that his eyes were black and his face bruised before he came into his cart.

Field, on being questioned as to this, denied on his oath that he had a black eye, until he was knocked down by the Prisoners---and said he could bring proof of it.

Mr. Markland conceived there was a great degree of suspicion in the conduct of Field, and therefore desired him to go and bring any respectable person who could prove that he had not been beaten in the manner which he exhibited, before four o'clock. The Prisoners were then remanded till the evening. At six o'clock they were again brought up, but their accuser did not again appear, nor did he on any subsequent day, and from all that afterwards transpired, it turned out that the charge was altogether false---and that Field was actuated in his charge by the hope of reward; but, like most ruffians of his class, was too short-sighted to foresee the probability of detection in his infamous intention.

SUSPICION OF MURDER.

William Boyd, now chief mate of the Roebuck, a vessel just arrived from the Gold Coast of Africa, laden with gold dust and elephants' teeth, attended at this office to answer to a charge of assault preferred against him by one of the crew. In the course of the inquiry upon this subject, it incidentally appeared, that Defendant had, with his own hand, killed two of the seamen on board the Roebuck, while on her passage home. This discovery of course induced Mr. Markland, the Magistrate, to investigate the circumstances under which such violence had been committed, and immediately he proceeded to hear the evidence of one of the seamen who was on board at the time. From the testimony of this man, whose name is Thomas Howells, it appeared, that the Roebuck, having taken in her cargo of gold dust and elephants' teeth, was on her return to Europe. At this time the vessel was under the command of a Mr. John Thomas; Maurice Carew was the chief mate, and John Wilson was the second mate. The crew consisted of several Whites, among whom was witness, a man of the name of Thomas Short, and two others, named John Hastings and David Bruce. There were besides these some black men and passengers; among the latter was the Defendant, William Boyd. Nothing particular occurred in the course of their voyage till the evening of the 5th of May, in the present year, when Maurice Carew, Short, Hastings and Bruce entered into a plot to carry the ship to America, and dispose of both her and the cargo for their own advantage. They proposed that witness should join in the plan, and directed him to go below and fetch up some cutlasses. He obeyed this mandate, but at the same time expressed a hope that there would be no blood shed. Boyd was likewise asked to join, and he also said he hoped no blood would be spilt. Wilson, the 2d mate, was at this time asleep forward, and was not spoken to. There was a black man lying on the deck, a gold finder, whom Carew pricked to make him go below. The fellow roared out, which alarmed the Captain, and he came upon the deck, and asked what was the matter. He was answered, that a bull, which was on board, had trod upon Quasia. Being satisfied, he returned to his cabin. The black man and passengers, eleven in number, were then lashed under hatches, being all asleep, and Carew sent for a bible, on which he swore his confederates to carry the ship to America. After this he took the command of the ship, and ordered the witness, who was at the helm, to keep her south. This being done, by his desire, Bruce went down, and told the Captain there was a tornado rising. The Captain immediately came on deck, upon which Carew told him he was no longer the Captain of that ship; that he (Carew) had taken the command, and intended to carry her to America. The Captain was then ordered into the hold, and Bruce brought him his clothes; his cot was afterwards brought to him out of the cabin. Thus matters continued till Boyd proposed to the Captain to retake the ship, in which effort they were to be joined by Wilson, the second mate, and witness. The Captain, however, fearing that this proposal might be merely a plan to see what he would do, declined taking any active part in his then situation; but declared that if they would begin, he would immediately join them. On the subsequent day, Carew and Short, who were the ringleaders of the mutiny, lay down to sleep on the deck, upon which Boyd approached them softly with a large hatchet, and at one blow nearly chopped Carew's head from his body; he next aimed a similar blow at Short's neck, but did not hit him so effectually. At the second blow he gave him a deep wound on the shoulder. By this time the Captain being apprised of what was going forward, with others, assisted in throwing the bodies of Carew and Short into the waves, from whence they rose no more. Hastings then came up, but he was instantly knocked down and severely wounded, and, with his companion Bruce, was securely ironed. The Captain, having thus regained the property of his employers, appointed Boyd the chief mate, for his activity on the occasion, and took the necessary steps to prevent the recurrence of a similar accident. Having altered the course of the vessel, they sailed for Sierra Leone. In their way thither, they fell in with the Inconstant frigate, and announced the attempt which had been made to carry away the ship, and the fact of two of the mutineers being in confinement. The Inconstant, in consequence, kept them company till they reached Sierra Leone, where the two mutineers were landed, and underwent an examination. The result of this proceeding was, that they were put on board the Inconstant, in order to be conveyed to England, to take their trial for the offence.

This was the substance of the evidence against Boyd; and other persons being present who were ready to make similar depositions,

Mr. Markland said, he was quite satisfied that there was no ground for detaining the mate, who, he observed, had done nothing which was not justifiable under the circumstances in which he was placed. He therefore ordered him to be discharged.

Boyd was taken to the Thames Police Office, under a similar charge, on Friday, but was again dismissed.

The following most extraordinary Resolutions have been agreed to at Paisley, in Scotland.---There is scarcely a tenable proposition contained in them from end to end:

1. Resolved, That the present distresses of the Agricultural, the Commercial, and Manufacturing Interests of the Country, are to be ascribed, not to a transition from War to Peace, but to an extensive Taxation, occasioned by an enormous Debt, useless Offices, exorbitant Salaries for nominal services, and a Standing Army, all of which are clearly deducible from that unequal and insulting Representation of the People in Parliament, which not only deprives them of those inestimable benefits which are natural fruits of a fair Representation, but condemns them to suffer all the evils which inseparably attend the mischievous Legislation of a House of Commons not representing the Nation; and these evils having been accumulating for many years, are now become too harassing and degrading to be longer endured, without being incessantly protested against, and as unceasingly resisted by all means warranted by the Constitution.

2. Resolved, That if any proof were wanting of the impolitic, partial, and unjust system of Legislation, produced by the present mockery of Representation, the additional Corn Bill, lately passed, affords ample evidence: it was passed in despite of the unanimous disapprobation of the People, ostensibly to support the Farmer; but whether we consider its objects to have been to support the Landed Interest, in order to have their support in the Property Tax, or to buoy up the price of all articles of taxation and consumption, in order to be able to pay the Fund-Holder with a high nominal currency, or to produce a steady price in the article of Corn, it appears to have been successful only in depressing the industrious Manufacturer and Mechanic, in first raising the price of the staple article of consumption at home, and next, in preventing our own, or Foreign Merchants, from bringing us the surplus produce of other Countries, in return for those articles, by the manufacture of which our Artisans used to earn a comfortable livelihood.

3. Resolved, That from the present corrupt Representation of the People in Parliament hath arisen that system of profusion, under the name of sinecures and rewards for public services, by which thousands are wrung from the hard earnings of the industrious mechanic and labourer, and have been squandered on men wholly unknown to the Public, or, if known at all, are remarkable for nothing so much as their hostility to the *imprescriptible rights of man*, and their execrable intrigues in support of that system which enables them to riot in luxury, at the expense of the best part of the Nation.

4. Resolved, That to the same cause, viz. a partial and corrupt Representation of the People in Parliament, are to be ascribed those ruinous wars which the Country hath lately been engaged in, by the expenses of which the resources of the Nation have been so far anticipated, that Forty-five Millions of Pounds sterling are but barely adequate to pay the interest of a Debt, erroneously said to be the Nation's, the great majority of the People having never given their sanction, either personally or by their Representatives, to the mad and wicked measures which created it.

5. Resolved, That the cause and character of the late wars, particularly that which commenced in 1793, are no small aggravation of the present distresses of the Country, it being now well understood to have been a war against Liberty, and the principles which seated the present Family upon the British Throne, notwithstanding the many Proclamations of the high Allies to the contrary.

6. Resolved, That a Standing Army of 150,000 men, in time of profound peace, besides being wholly unknown to the Constitution of our Country, and exposing our yet remaining liberties to the most imminent peril, contributes mightily to that excessive and grinding Taxation which has filled the land with pauperism and crimes, to an extent unparalleled in the history of our Country, and which no lover of the true greatness, happiness, and lasting freedom of the Nation, can contemplate but with horror, because of the depth and extent of the ravages which they have already made among the working and middling classes of society, together with the appalling consequences which they yet portend, if not speedily checked by an immediate abandonment of that profusion in the National Expenditure which hath so long and so deeply stamped the policy of the present system, and by the rights of the People being secured by annual Parliaments, freely chosen by the People.

7. Resolved, That, considering the number, power, and the experience of those interested in the continuation of the abuses of which we complain, it is the imperious duty of every lover of his Country to come forward constitutionally, in the cause of justice and humanity, that the disasters which the present evils threaten to bring upon the Country may be averted.

8. Resolved, That a Petition be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, beseeching him to take into his most serious consideration the sufferings of his industrious and patient People; and praying that he would be pleased forthwith to cause the Parliament to be assembled, and to recommend to them the absolute necessity of immediately undoing our heavy burdens, by reducing the Army, abolishing all Sinecures, Pensions, Grants and Emoluments, not merited by public services; to introduce into every department of the Public Expenditure the most rigid economy; and to listen to the repeated prayers of the People, for being restored to their undoubted right of choosing annually their own Representatives.

9. Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting are justly due to Sir Francis Burdett, Lord Cochrane, Major Cartwright, and Mr. Hunt; for their pre-eminent exertions in the cause of the People, particularly for their powerful (though as yet successless) efforts to obtain a Constitutional Reformation in the Commons House of Parliament.

IMOKILLY FARMING SOCIETY.

After nearly two years of heavy depression on Agricultural Interests, and the recent alarming weather, sufficient, when its probable consequences were considered, to cast gloom and despondency over the most robust spirits, it is cheering to perceive that neither has operated on the persevering exertions of the Imokilly Farming Society; for we had the satisfaction to see the Ploughing Match on Tuesday attended by all classes, and the ardour for agricultural improvement never more apparent. There were five premiums, which were adjudged as follow:---

1st, to Edward Keleher,
2d....John Ronayne,
3d....James Daly,
4th....John Davis,
5th....Thomas Brien.

Of these, the second and fourth were Gentlemen's ploughmen---the others working farmers.---They were all new men and boys; those who won prizes at former matches being disqualified, a regulation by which, it is supposed, Imokilly can now produce more finished artists in this branch of Husbandry, than perhaps any other District in Ireland.

To record the names of successful Candidates for Agricultural Premiums is the duty of a public print, and which we shall be always happy to discharge: but in this duty we should very coldly acquit ourselves, if we withheld our tribute of high admiration at the *uninterrupted* exertions of a Society, which no temporary depression could relax, or gloomy prospect can dismay. This Society appears to have looked beyond the surface of things, to have expected that the clouds will be dispersed in due time, and to have been aware, that in the produce of the soil (the sure foundation of national prosperity) the community must finally seek extrication from its difficulties. To hope that commerce or manufactures can flourish whilst agriculture is depressed, is against the science of political economy, and those who think not of the science have, unfortunately, the surer guide of experience. Let all hands then unite in upholding the landed interest. It is the stay of our political strength, and of our individual happiness. On this ground every thing connected with Farming Societies becomes interesting. Let them not be discouraged. Sundry causes may, for a time, sink the value of corn and cattle. A genial season may, for purposes unknown but to Providence, be denied; but no doubt can arise, that, in a series of years, taking one with another, the toils of the husbandman have been until lately, and will yet be, rewarded. The conviction of this seems to have operated on the sound judgment of the Imokilly Society, for we could perceive no abatement in the industry of that district, or relaxation in efforts at further improvement. So far from it, we learned, at this meeting, the most strenuous exertions are now making to combine Manufacture with Husbandry, by the introduction of some branch of the Linen Trade, with the view of providing useful and profitable employment for those not necessarily engaged in Agriculture. It appears the best calculated of any measure to relieve a numerous population.

May all the measures of a Society, comprising the rank, property, and intelligence of that district, be crowned with the success they deserve.

At dinner the Marquis of Thomond presided with his accustomed grace, where some useful discussion took place, when not interrupted by a quick succession of patriotic and appropriate toasts, and the consequent hilarity of warm hearted Farmers, when countenanced and upheld by liberal and benevolent Landlords.---*Cork Advertiser.*

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

AUCTION OF NEW NORWAY TIMBER AND DEALS.

M. P. & M. FARRELL

WILL offer for SALE BY AUCTION, at the Stores of Mr. THOMAS NEVINS, at *Ferry Bank*, on MONDAY, the 28th inst. the Cargo of the *Fredericka*, landed late in September---consisting of

300 Pieces Prime Red Dram Timber,
1000 14 a 20 Feet 3 Inch Red and White ditto Deals,
2200 12 Feet 3 Inch do. do. do.
900 6 a 8 Feet do. do. do.
500 10 a 18 do. Battins.

TERMS AT SALE.

CHAMBERS, Auctioneer.

Waterford, October 21, 1816.

County of Waterford, to wit.

BOYLE TRAVERS, Assignee of SAMUEL AUSTIN, Gentleman Attorney, *Plaintiff;* DAVID FOLEY, Esq. *Defendant.*

BY Virtue of his Majesty's Writ of *Fieri Facias* in this Cause to me directed forth of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, I will, between the Hours of Ten and Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, on the 29th Day of October Instant, set up and sell by Public Auction, to the highest Bidder, for Ready Money, in the public Market-house in the Town of TALLOW, in said County---all the said Defendant's Term of Years, yet to come and unexpired, of, in, and to the TOWN and LANDS of CURRAGHROACH, and the Sub-Denominations thereof, situate in the Barony of Decies without Drum and County of Waterford: of which all Persons are desired to take Notice.---Dated this 19th Day of October, 1816.

ROGER DEVEREUX, *Coroner.*

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES.--OCT. 23.

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Butter, first quality,	86	0	....	00	0	per Cwt.
—— second,	00	0	....	00	0	
—— third,	00	0	....	00	0	
Tallow, rendered,	00	0	....	00	0	
Lard, flake,	00	0	....	00	0	
—— casks, rendered,	45	0	....	48	0	
Pigs, singed,	31	0	....	33	0	
—— scalded,	28	0	....	30	0	
Beef,	00	0	....	00	0	
Pork Offal,	00	0	....	00	0	
Oatmeal,	17	0	....	17	6	
Flour, first quality,	00	0	....	00	0	per Bag.
—— second,	68	0	....	74	0	
—— third,	40	0	....	50	0	
—— fourth,	30	0	....	40	0	
Wheat (new),	42	0	....	44	0	per Barrel.
Barley (new),	[illegible]	0	....	15	0	
Oats, potato (new),	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	00	0	
—— common (d),	14	[illegible]	....	00	0	
Coal, Whitehaven,	[illegible]	0	....	0	0	
—— Newport,	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	4	4	
—— Swansea,	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	3	9	
Tallow, rough,	7	0	....	8	0	
Potatoes, by weight,	0	0	....	0	0	
—— by measure,	0	6	....	0	9	
Beef,	0	3	....	0	5	per lb.
Mutton,	0	4	....	0	[illegible]	
Veal,	0	4	....	0	5	
Pork,	0	3	....	0	4	
Fresh Butter,	1	6	....	1	10	

ARTIFICERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF IRELAND.

(FROM THE DUBLIN GAZETTE.)

As several artificers and manufacturers of Ireland have from time to time, gone into foreign countries to exercise their several callings, contrary to the Laws, the following Abstracts of Acts of Parliament of his present Majesty, for preventing such practices, are published for the information of persons who may be ignorant of the penalties they may incur by disobedience to them; and it will be observed, that such penalties likewise extend to those who are any ways concerned or instrumental in the tempting, or enticing artificers or manufacturers out of Ireland, or in the exportation of the tools and utensils used by them, as well as to the artificers or manufacturers themselves.

Statute 26 Geo. III. Chap. 17.

"If at any time after the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, any person or persons shall contract with, or entice, persuade, endeavour to persuade, solicit or seduce, any manufacturer, workman, or artificer of or in linen, wool, mohair, cotton, or silk, or of or in manufactures made up of linen, wool, mohair, cotton or silk, or any of the said materials mixed one with another, or of or in iron, or any manufacturer, workman, or artificer, of or in any other of the manufactures of this kingdom, of what nature or kind soever, to go out of this kingdom into any foreign country, not within the dominions or belonging to the Crown of Great Britain, and shall be lawfully convicted thereof, upon any indictment or information to be preferred or brought against him, her, or them, in his Majesty's Court of King's Bench at Dublin, or by indictment at the Assizes for General Jail Delivery for the County wherein such offence shall be committed, the person or persons so convicted shall, for every artificer, workman, or manufacturer, so by him, her, or them respectively contracted with, enticed, persuaded, solicited, or seduced, severally forfeit the sum of Five Hundred Pounds of lawful money of this kingdom, and shall also suffer imprisonment in the common Jail of the County where such offender or offenders shall be respectively convicted, for the space of twelve calendar months, without bail or mainprize, and until such forfeiture shall be paid; and in case of a further conviction, in manner before prescribed by this Act, for or upon a second or other subsequent offence of the same kind, the person or persons so offending shall, upon every such second or other subsequent conviction, severally forfeit, for every person so by him, her, or them respectively contracted with, enticed, persuaded, solicited, or seduced, the sum of One Thousand Pounds of lawful money of this kingdom, and shall also suffer imprisonment in the common Jail of the County where such offender or offenders shall be respectively convicted, for the space of two years, without bail or mainprize, and until such forfeiture shall be paid.

"If any person or persons in this kingdom shall, upon any pretence whatsoever, load or put on board, or cause to be loaded or put on board of any ship, vessel, or boat, which shall not be bound directly to some port or place in Ireland or Great Britain, or to some other of the dominions of the Crown of Great Britain, any such tools or utensils as are commonly used in, or are proper for the preparing, working up, or finishing of the linen, woollen, or silk manufactures, or any or either of them, or any parts or parcels of such tools or utensils, by what name or names such tools or utensils shall or may be called or known, the person or persons so offending shall, for every such offence, not only forfeit and lose all such tools and utensils, or parts or parcels thereof, which shall be so loaded or put on board, as aforesaid, but also the sum of Two Hundred Pounds of lawful money of this kingdom; and in case such tools or utensils shall be loaded or put on board of any ship, vessel, or boat, which shall be bound to any port or place in Ireland or Great Britain, or to some other of the dominions of the Crown of Great Britain, then, and in every such case, the master or commander of every such ship, vessel, or boat, shall give security, by bond, in the penalty of One Thousand Pounds, conditioned for the landing of such tools and utensils at the port or place for which such ship, vessel, or boat, shall be bound as aforesaid.

"It shall and may be lawful to and for any officer of his Majesty's customs or excise in this kingdom, to seize and secure, in some or one of his Majesty's warehouses, all such tools or utensils, by this Act prohibited to be exported, as such officers shall find or discover to be laid or put on board of any ship, vessel, or boat, which shall not be bound directly to some port or place in Great Britain or this kingdom, or to some other of the dominions of the Crown of Great Britain.

"If the captain or master of any ship, vessel, or boat in this kingdom shall knowingly permit any of the said tools or utensils, by this Act prohibited to be exported as aforesaid, to be put on board his said ship, vessel, or boat, every such captain or master shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of £100 of lawful money of this kingdom; and if the said ship, vessel, or boat, belongs to his Majesty, his heirs, or successors, then the captain or master thereof shall not only forfeit the sum of £100, but shall also forfeit his employment, and be incapable of any office or employment under his Majesty, his heirs, or successors.

"And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that one moiety of the respective forfeitures, by this Act inflicted upon offenders against the same, shall, when recovered, go and be applied to the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the other moiety to the use of the person who shall sue and prosecute for the same respectively.

Statute 30 Geo. III. Chap. 23.

"If any person in this kingdom shall load or put on board, or cause to be loaded or put on board, of any ship, vessel, or boat, which shall not be bound directly to some port or place in this kingdom, or Great Britain, or to some one of the dominions of the Crown of Great Britain, any machine, engine, tool, press, paper, utensil, or implement whatever, commonly used in or proper for the preparing, working, or finishing of any manufacture of or in steel, iron, brass, or other metals, or of any manufacture in said Act mentioned, or any parts or parcels of any such machine, tool, or implement, by whatever name or names any such machine, tool, or implement shall or may be called or known, or any model, plan, or description of any machine, tool, or implement, used in or proper for the preparing, working up, or finishing of any of the said manufactures, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds, to be recovered in such a manner as by the said Act is prescribed in respect of any forfeiture for such similar offence against the said Act; and in case any such machine, tool, or implement, or any model, plan, or description thereof, shall be loaded or put on board of any ship, vessel, or boat, which shall be bound to any port or place in this kingdom, or Great Britain, or to some of the dominions of the Crown of Great Britain, the master or commander of every such ship, vessel, or boat, shall give the like security by bond with the like condition, as by the said Act is required, in respect of so putting on board any of the tools or utensils in the said Act mentioned; and such certificate thereof shall be given, as by the said Act is required; and every ship, boat, or vessel, which shall have on board any such machines, tools or implements, or any such model, plan, or description thereof as aforesaid, before such security and certificate shall be given, with all her guns, ammunition, and apparel, shall be forfeited; which forfeiture shall be recovered, and the produce thereof disposed of, in such manner as in the said Act is directed.

"And be it further enacted, that every officer of his Majesty's customs or excise in this kingdom be, and he is hereby empowered to seize and secure and machines, tools, or implements, or models, plans, or descriptions thereof, by this Act prohibited to be exported, as fully as by the said Act such officer is empowered to seize and secure any of the tools or implements thereby prohibited to be exported, and such machines, tools or implements, models or plans, shall be disposed of as in the said Act is mentioned; and every captain or master of any ship, vessel, or boat, who shall knowingly permit any such machines, tools or implements, models, plans, or descriptions thereof, as aforesaid, to be exported, which are by this Act prohibited, shall incur such forfeiture and incapacity as in the said Act is prescribed with respect to any such offence against the said Act committed by any captain or master of any ship, vessel, or boat; and every officer of the revenue who shall take, or knowingly or wittingly suffer to be taken, any entry [illegible] or shall sign any cocket, warrant or sufferance for the shipping or exporting of any of the machines, tools, implements, plans, or models, by this Act prohibited, shall incur such forfeiture and incapacity as is by the said Act inflicted for any similar offence, to be recovered and disposed of in the same manner as in the said Act is mentioned, respecting the same.

MEDICAL BOARD OFFICE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1816.

"The Army Medical Board, solicitous for the improvement of the Department in its various branches, and considering the present a favourable opportunity for the selection and encouragement of well educated persons, have thought it advisable to promulgate the courses of Instruction, and the Qualifications required from Gentlemen entering the Medical Department of the Army, and during the progress of advancement in the Service.

FOR HOSPITAL ASSISTANT.

"The Candidates for this first commissioned appointment in the Medical Department must produce Certificates of regular study, in the following branches of professional knowledge, at an established School of eminence, viz.

ANATOMY,
PRACTICAL ANATOMY,
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE,
CHEMISTRY,
} During the full period of Twelve Months.

MATERIA MEDICA,
BOTANY,
} During Six Months.

THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

In an Hospital or Infirmary at least one year, with a regular Apprenticeship; or three years without an Apprenticeship; in which case a certificate of having studied practical pharmacy will be required. Regimental Medical Officers should also be acquainted with Midwifery. It will be considered an additional recommendation to Gentlemen entering the service to have attended public establishments for the treatment of Diseases of the Eyes, and Mental Derangement.

"A liberal education is indispensably requisite, and the greater the attainments of the Candidate are in the various branches of Science, in addition to competent professional knowledge, the more eligible will he be deemed for promotion; as selections to fill vacancies will be guided more by reference to such acquirements than to seniority.

"By the established regulations, every gentleman must have served Five Years at least in the junior Appointments, before he can be promoted to the rank of Regimental Surgeon; and he who gives the best proofs of diligent exertion in the performance of his public Duty, and of attention in the acquirement of practical knowledge, will be noted as the most eligible Candidate for advancement.

"Gentlemen already in the Service are earnestly recommended to avail themselves of every opportunity of adding to their knowledge by attending Universities or Schools; for which purpose every facility will be afforded by the Director General. They are especially desired to transmit to this Office Certificates of such classes as they may have attended subsequently to their examinations before this Board, either on professional or other branches of Science, that the same may be duly registered; and every Gentleman must be prepared for a second Examination, if called upon, before he obtain further Promotion.

"Medical Officers are encouraged and recommended to look forward to the Appointments of Surgeon to the Forces, and of Physician to the Forces; and to endeavour especially to qualify themselves for either, according to the bent of their inclinations and to their previous study.

"For the Commission of *Surgeon to the Forces*, it will hereafter be expected, that the Candidate shall have attended a public Hospital three years, one of which must have been passed in London; and a Diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons of London will always be respected.

"The rank of *Physician to the Forces* requires, in addition to the knowledge and experience to be gained in the regular progress of study and of service, that the Candidate should be a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London, or a Graduate of the University of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Edinburgh, or Glasgow. The License of the London College of Physicians will always be considered a great recommendation to those who have the other requisite qualifications.

"Although the British Schools are specified, it is to be understood, that Candidates who have received regular education in foreign Universities, or other Schools of acknowledged celebrity, will be admitted to Examination."

GLASGOW, OCT. 11.---A shocking murder was perpetrated on Friday night, about eight o'clock, at Woodend, beyond Tollcross, near Glasgow. A man went into the house of Widow Duncan, innkeeper, and had some porter. The neighbours, alarmed by a noise, went to the house, and found the door fastened. A girl, through the chink of a window shutter, saw the man with a candle in his hand, going out of a closet. A number of people assembled in front of the house, but the man escaped by a back window into a field of oats. On the house being entered, the body of Mrs. Duncan was found completely lifeless, lying in the ash-pit, with four severe wounds on the head, inflicted with the sharp end of a mason's hammer. The murderer was a tall man, of slender make, and dark visage; and was dressed in a dark-coloured short coat, and white corded breeches. When information was brought to Glasgow, it had not been ascertained whether any thing was stolen. The woman, who was fully 80 years old, was generally considered to have money. Her house, on the north side of the Hamilton road, was conspicuous by a large signboard containing a poetical invitation to the passenger. Another account mentions, that the murderer was pursued by one of the villagers to a hedge, which he leaped over, but fell on the other side, where he lost about two pounds of silver coin, which, it is supposed, he had stolen from the old woman. The man was afraid to cross the hedge in pursuit; and so the assassin escaped. He had turned over all the woman's clothes in search of money, but missed £20 that she had in notes.

FRANCE AND ROME.

It appears to be certain that a Treaty has been signed between the Pope and the King of France, and that it proceeds upon the principle of annulling the Concordat concluded by his Holiness with Bonaparte, restoring affairs to the *status quo* in which they were settled by the Concordat between Leo X. and Francis I. That Concordat was signed on the 14th December, 1515, and was confirmed the next day by the Council of Lateran. It related to the collation of benefices, and, what is singular in it, it gave to the temporal power the spiritual, and to the spiritual power the temporal. It was hence observed, that the King and the Pope each gave what did not belong to them. Francis obtained the nomination of benefices, and Leo had, by a secret article, the revenue of the first year, renouncing the mandates, reservations, *expectatives et prevention*, rights which the See of Rome had attributed to itself. The Universities and the Parliaments of France did not accept the Concordat without much resistance. Yet the Universities had not so much reason to complain, for the third part of the benefices was reserved to them; and the Parliaments did not remark, that Francis I. by granting the *Annates*, moderated them; whereas they were before paid on an exorbitant state.

Letter from Constantinople, dated Aug. 28.

"General Lallemand had scarcely left this city, in company with an officer of the name of Vintimelle, who formerly served in Bonaparte's army, when Savary received peremptory orders to depart immediately. He has embarked on board an American ship for Salem. It is remarkable, that the sending away of those two Frenchmen was effected by a Firman of the Sultan, in which it is further announced, that his Highness will not in future allow any one of the adherents of the deposed Emperor to abide in the Turkish dominions."

PARLIAMENT.---The Prince Regent held a Council on the 14th at Carlton-house, at which a Proclamation received the royal sanction and signature for a further prorogation of Parliament till the 24 of January next.

Extract of a letter from St. Helena, dated the 30th of August:---"Bonaparte is sometimes very sulky, and seldom pleased. The furniture arrived from England gave him great satisfaction, but that will soon wear off. Latterly an ice-machine has occupied much of his time. He will soon cease to be interesting, except to the casual visitors, who make all possible exertions to get a sight of him; and he as curiously endeavours to find out all he can, but the rigid orders on people visiting him prevent his hearing much. The persons about him are the greatest annoyance: if alone, he would be much better, and eventually forget his former greatness in part, and associate more with those who are sent to watch over him. Sir Hudson Lowe and he are on very bad terms, and the foreign Commissioners have not yet seen him: he has no objection to receive them as individuals, but otherwise he refuses."

PRESENTS FROM THE POPE.

His Majesty's store-ship Abundance, Mr. Josiah Oake, Commander, which conveyed the Works of Art restored by the Allies to the Pope, from Antwerp to Civita Vecchia, arrived from thence at Portsmouth on Sunday week, bringing some fine specimens of marble statuary, presents from the Pope to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.--She has brought altogether 60 large cases, which contain as follow:

For his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.---Testa di Bacchante; Testa S[illegible]mele; a bust of Oceano; a bust of Ajax; Torso di Belvidere; Menandro Sedente; Posidippo Sedente; Antinoo [illegible] Mercurio; Apollo Citaredo; the nine Muses; Julius Cæsar; Discobolo; bust of Jupiter Serapide; Meleagro; Group of Laocoon; Apollo Belvidere; Dying Gladiator; Venus, Antinoo, Flora; Mars; Juno; Group of Love and Psyche; [illegible] Sedente, Concordia Sedente, Paris, and Venus, by Canova. Un Rocchio di Porado [illegible]

[illegible] Piantato del Monumento di Rosa Antico; four pillars to sustain the lower part, and Quartro erme and Quartro caneforne for the upper part of the Monument to be erected in commemoration of the Battle of Waterloo; with sundry ornaments for the same.

For Mr. Hamilton.---Una Fanicula, Sei Teste, and Petio della Testa, all by Canova; two Obelisks of Rosa Antico; Due Quadre un Libro delle opere di Canova; Testa di Pesso; Due Cassettine.

For Lord Castlereagh---Quattro casette che contengo no quattro faice con i Loro emblemi di metallo dorato, with the base for the same.

For Chevalier Clark.---One of the Muses, and marble pedestal.

For Marquis Camden.---Testa di Marmo; Stampe e Libri; a marble Statue.

For Lord Holland.---Quadro Moderno opere del Signor Wicar.

The Abundance took in at Leghorn twenty cases, containing moulds of a colossal group.---She left Civita Vecchia on the 5th of July, and Gibraltar on the 19th ult. three days after Lord Exmouth. She brought forty thousand dollars, for merchants, from thence. She sailed from Portsmouth on Friday for Woolwich, to land her cargo.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.---ZURICH, OCT. 2.---The last letters from Lugano announce the arrival of the Princess of Wales, with a brilliant and numerous Suite, in the delightful habitation on the Lake of Como, where she proposes to pass the winter. We are assured that Mr. Brougham, one of the Chiefs of the Opposition, is with her Royal Highness. The Archduke Reynier was expected at Como, upon a visit to the Princess.---*French Paper.*

FROM THE MADRID GAZETTE.

Our Lord the King has been pleased to issue the following Decree:---

"Wishing to signalise, by a mark of my royal mercy, the happy day in which, completing the peace and tranquillity of my dominions, I give to the Spaniards a tender mother in my dearly beloved and desired Queen; and being incapable of fully enjoying the felicity which is prepared for me on this day, rendered still further memorable by the happy union of my beloved and august brother, the Infante Don Carlos, with the Infanta Dona Maria Francesca, without alleviating, in as far as the laws and the state of the kingdom may permit, the fate of the unfortunate who groan under the weight of their crimes, I have conceded a general pardon to all delinquents capable of receiving it, in the Peninsula and the adjacent islands, and who may enjoy the same without prejudice to others, or to public justice; and I order, that, at the proper time, my Councils of the Admiralty, War, and the Indies, do immediately propose to me the time in which a similar grace ought to be extended to military and naval offenders throughout all my dominions, and also to those in the transmarine possessions who may have deviated from the path of duty; reserving to myself the right of giving to my bounty that amplitude which my feelings dictate, and which is due to that ardent zeal with which all my beloved subjects assemble around my throne: wherefore I have resolved---

1. That this pardon shall be enjoyed by all prisoners liable to receive it, who are now in the prisons of Madrid, or other prisons of the King, and who have not committed the crimes of *Lesæ Majestatis*, divine or human; treason, homicide of priests, fabricating false money, arson, exporting prohibited articles, blasphemy, sodomy, subornation and fraud, forgery, resistance to justice and malversation of my Royal Power, or of the supplies destined for the army, navy, or hospitals.

2. That this grace extend to the fugitive and absent criminals, who, within the term of six months, if in Spain, and one year, if out of these Kingdoms, shall present themselves before any Justices, in order that the said Justices, upon reporting to the Tribunals in which the causes depend, may proceed to declare the pardon.

3. That, under the exceptions contained in Art. 1, the crimes committed previously to the publication of this Decree are alone comprehended in the pardon, and by no means those which may be afterwards committed.

4. That offenders condemned to labour in garrisons and arsenals, who are not yet sent off, or who may be on the road for their destination, and who have not been convicted of the crimes excepted in Article 1, shall also be entitled to the said pardon.

5. That with regard to cases of offence in which there is a third party aggrieved, the pardon shall not be declared, unless there be a release from the said party; and that, with regard to those cases in which any pecuniary interest or penalty is involved, it shall also not be declared without satisfaction or acquittance of the same; but that when the interest or penalty falls to the Exchequer or informer, the pardon shall be valid.

Signed with his Majesty's Royal hand. Sept. 29.
To the Duke, President of the Council.

It is said that the son of Mungo Park, the traveller, who resides in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, a fine youth of about 14 years of age, is preparing (a second *Telemachus!*) to go abroad in search of his father, whom he still believes to be alive.

A bellows-maker, living in Fauxbourg St. Antoine, lately killed his wife with a sabre. The [illegible] at the end of a very noisy dispute that the event took place. The husband is arrested.

ITALIAN ROBBER.---REGGIO, SEPT. 25.---The armed force of our city, after many researches, at length discovered the retreat of Fradiavoletto.---This monster, during the first troubles of Calabria, affected to be a servant of the Royal cause, and commanded a corps of wretches under the English. Since the last revolution, which has replaced the legitimate King on his throne, Fradiavoletto, not being able to submit to the laws, sought an asylum in the mountains, whence he made incursions into the country, robbing private persons and breaking into churches. At last this monster was arrested; but his death has given new proofs of the ferociousness of his character. His confessor, two keepers, and the clerk who read the sentence to him, were found dead by his side. It was remarked he had a tobacco-box, which, it appears, had a false bottom, in which he concealed a most subtile poison, and which caused the death of the attendants. They were seized with an hemorrhage at the mouth and nose, attended with violent convulsions. All the breast was covered with livid spots, as from a malignant fever.

THE GANG OF ROBBERS IN ESSEX.

On Monday, the 30th ult. or on the morning of the 1st instant, Mr. James Dennis, of Tye-green, in the parish of Elsenham, Essex, was alarmed by some unusual noises, which he conceived proceeded from the yard of his house. On approaching the window of his bed-chamber, he thought he heard some persons breaking open the parlour window below. He accordingly hurried on a few garments, and proceeded with a man servant down stairs, when they discovered that a gang of robbers had broken into the parlour through the window. Mr. D. and his servant were preparing to defend themselves, when one of the desperadoes fired a gun, loaded with small shot, part of which perforated Mr. D.'s face, but the wounds received have not endangered his life. Mr. D. was, however, from the injury he had sustained, unable to persist in any mode of defence, and he was compelled to leave his trusty man to do the best he could with so formidable a gang. The servant vociferated menaces against the gang, and from his boldness induced the robbers to quit the house without obtaining any booty, although it was pretty well known that Mr. Dennis had a considerable sum of money in his house. A reward of forty guineas was the next day offered by the [illegible] for the apprehension of the [illegible], and on an application being made to Bow-street Office, Bishop, who has lately been made one of the principal officers, was sent to use his exertions in the discovery of the offenders, and on the 5th of the present month he succeeded in apprehending Monck, and Wm. and Henry Clarke (brothers). He had not long had them in custody before Monck *squeaked*, as it is technically termed (became an evidence against the rest), and disclosed such a scene of iniquity as has not perhaps been excelled on any former occasion. In consequence of the information he acquired from Monck, and the assistance of many of the first gentlemen in that neighbourhood, the whole gang were soon discovered, viz. Joseph Clark, the father of the two persons before mentioned, Joshua Clark, his son, and another brother, John Giffin, Moses Miller, and W. Haydon, all of whom he apprehended at Stortford, Elsingham, and Brixton, and on Saturday last brought them before Mr. Woolf, Mr. Collins, and Mr. Birch, the Magistrates, at Saffron Walden, who examined them at great length. The charges introduced against them were numerous. Mr. Stock, of Henshaw, in Essex, stated, that about six weeks since a party of villains fired three times at his windows; they finally broke into the house, but were strongly threatened and repulsed, notwithstanding which they stole some articles of wearing apparel, among which were a pair of shoes, which were found upon the feet of the elder Clark when he was apprehended, and Mr. Stock identified them to be those stolen from his dwelling-house. In the information of Monck, it turned out, that Elizabeth Clark, wife of the elder Prisoner, and the mother of the younger Prisoners (Clark), was the person who generally acted as *artist*, when any robberies were committed; that she painted all their likenesses in *black*, to disguise their countenances, and gave them a tolerable portion of gin preparatory to their midnight adventures. The Prisoners have long been the terror of the neighbourhood as poachers, sheep-stealers, &c. Mr. Barnard and Mr. Mumford have lost a great many sheep, and it is expected that something will come out on Saturday next respecting them, that being the day appointed for the final examination of the Prisoners. They were heavily ironed and conveyed to Newport jail, in Essex. Mr. Shotter, a gentleman in the neighbourhood, had nine gallons of wine stolen from him a few nights previous to the last-mentioned robbery.

CHILD-STEALING.---The following circumstance should operate as a caution to servants having the care of children in the streets. The daughter of Mr. Watkin (four years of age), a Gentleman residing at Walworth, was on Monday afternoon enticed away from the servant, who was walking with her and an infant in arms in Kennington-lane, by a respectable looking woman, apparently about 40, who pretended great fondness for the child, and said she nursed her when at the breast. She requested the servant would permit [illegible] some fruit, the girl was imprudent enough to consent, remaining herself in the street. The miscreant having thus obtained her object, watched her opportunity of quitting the shop with the child, unperceived; this she was the better able to do, a man having in the mean time come up and entered into conversation with the servant. The poor little infant was found about three hours afterwards, wandering about Walcot-place, deserted, and nearly stripped. Information having been given to the Police Officers, a part of the child's apparel was found at a pawnbroker's in the neighbourhood, where it had been pledged for ten shillings. This circumstance, it is hoped, may lead to a discovery of the offender.

LONDON.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17.

In our Paper of Tuesday, we stated, that the crops in Devonshire had proved to be good, and had been well got in. Equally favourable accounts, we have the pleasure to add, have been received from Dorsetshire, Hampshire, and Sussex.

We are sorry to say, that that detestable, as well as dastardly, practice of frame-breaking has increased in activity within a few days. We have heard of several frames having been broken near Nottingham. The wretches who perpetrate these atrocities cannot plead (a bad plea it would be if they could) that it is to procure employment they commit them, because by destroying the frames they destroy the means of employment.

We received this morning New York Papers to the 17th ult. inclusive. The weather, in many parts of America, has been extremely wet. In other parts, the inhabitants had to complain of almost unexampled drought. A letter from Tappahannock, of the 5th Sept. says, "The chief object of my writing at this time is to apprize you of the alarming prospects which surround us; scarcely less than starvation seems to threaten us on all sides. We have not had a rain here since harvest (or about 1st July), sufficient to benefit vegetation in any degree, nor had we *any* for two months and a half previous to that time. This section of the State has always been remarkable for its abundant crops; indeed, it has heretofore been considered its staple. But this year, even if the fall should prove favourable, we shall scarcely make a sufficiency of grain for our own consumption. Many fields are so completely parched by the drought, that the blades will crumble from the ground to the tassel; and it is reported here, that some of the farmers have cut up whole fields of corn, and stacked it for fodder."

"After a tedious and distressing period of drought," says the *Norfolk Herald*, "which had nearly blasted the best hopes of the agriculturist, it has pleased Providence to refresh the parched earth with abundant showers of rain. On Friday evening we experienced the commencement of this much wished for dispensation, which has continued at intervals ever since. May we not hope that the crops of Indian corn will still be retrieved from ruin?"

In addition to violent rains, New York had been visited by a tremendous storm, which lasted for a long time, and by an earthquake. The latter was felt at nine o'clock at night on the 11th of September. But it is said not to have done any damage.

The subject of specie payment by the different banks occupies much discussion in the American Papers. July next is the time fixed.

There were very large purchases of sugar yesterday in the City, in consequence of the report that the Irish Government had on Saturday last stopped the distillation from grain. There is no truth in the report.

The Brewers, we understand, gave notice generally yesterday to the Publicans of an intended rise in the price of Porter of 5s. a barrel, which will produce an increase of one halfpenny in the pot---from 5½d. to 6d. The reason given in the circular letter is the great rise in the price of Malt and Hops.

We received this morning the Paris papers of Monday last, which are extremely barren. Two or three departments, la Manche, la Cote d'Or, and la Mayenne, have not made any returns: of course, they will not be represented in the new Chamber. The whole number will be incomplete by 17.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, when the following Officers were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.: Captains A. Hamilton, Bombay; H. Scott, Charles Grant; Bombay and China.

It is said to be stated in accounts from Gibraltar, that in the case of the Lady Warren, the British ship captured from Buenos Ayres, and carried into Cadiz, the detention has been pronounced warranted, the ship given up on paying expenses, but the cargo totally condemned. The two Spanish merchants found on board remain in prison. Several other British vessels were also expected soon after from Buenos Ayres at Gibraltar.

Mr. Nicholas Harris, of Retroth, near Exeter, on Thursday last invited five *juvenile* friends to celebrate the eightieth return of his natal day, whose united ages amounted to *four hundred and [illegible] years*, viz. Charles Terrill, aged 84; William Hambly, aged 82; Robert Falkner, aged 81; Edward Nicoll, aged 80; and Thomas Thomas, aged 80. One of the party of old boys, who is clerk and undertaker of the parish, being called on for a toast, gave, "May you all live 100 years longer, and I live to bury you all!"

[illegible], who is engaged in a series of analytical experiments, with a newly constructed blow pipe, which produces a degree of heat greater than that of the most powerful galvanic battery, has already succeeded in the decomposition of the earths, having obtained metals from barytes and strontian, which do not become oxydated by exposure to atmospheric air. The metal of barytes is ductile, and shines like silver.

The King of Saxony has decided that the city of Leipsic is to have a representative Constitution, and that the Senate will no longer retain the privilege which they have had till now, of rendering no account of their operations.

Baron Muller, who lately mortally wounded, in an affair of honour, Count Lowenhaupt, was arrested on the 27th last at Copenhagen, it is said, at the request of the Swedish Minister at that Court. The Count was not then dead, but the Physicians despaired of his life.

The Negotiations between America and Naples still continue.

The legacies of the late Duke of Queensberry are at length to be paid, by an order of the Court of Chancery, from the funds paid into Court, subject to the claims of the tenants, who had paid large sums for the renewal of their leases, some of which have been reduced; but the great cause, in which the Countess of Yarmouth and two of her children are Plaintiffs, and Lord Yarmouth and others are Defendants, is still in dependence. The accumulations of interest on the money bequeathed by the Duke are immense. They will make a handsome addition to those legatees who may survive the proceedings in Chancery.

AFRICA.---The Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on the state of the British Forts on the Western Coast of Africa, contains the following account of the mode of trial for offences among the natives.

"Trial proceeds, for the most part, upon evidence, but in particular cases the ordeal of doom is resorted to. Doom is a poisonous bark, and is thus administered with great ceremony. The accused person, or a proxy, is stripped quite naked, and seated on the ground in a public place; a certain quantity is given, which he or she must eat; immediately afterwards a large calabash of water is placed before the person, who drinks as much as the stomach will contain, when vomiting consequently takes place. If the doom is thrown up, the person is considered innocent; if it remain on the stomach, it is an indication of guilt: the latter seldom occurs; however, there have been some instances which have proved fatal. The idea of doom strikes such a terror in the minds of the natives, that I am of opinion very few submit to the trial who are not perfectly innocent."

Father G. a Jesuit, expresses himself as follows respecting the treasures of art, &c. which have been brought back from Paris to the monastery of St. Peter at Erfurt.---*Dutch Paper.*

"Among the relics are many highly valuable, which may be regarded as diamonds of the finest water; as, for example, 9 of the skulls of the 11,000 virgins, a piece of a gown of the Virgin Mary, the tuning hammer belonging to David's harp, and many other similar treasures, in comparison of which the French contributions appear as nothing."

It was laughable to see the anxiety with which the men of every profession, who constitute that heterogeneous mass called the Guild of Merchants, disclaimed every kind of political connexion with Lord Mayor Wood, of London. They abjured his politics nearly as vehemently as the Catechumens among the Primitive Christians renounced "the Devil and all his works!" They have thus registered themselves as proper subjects for promotion; but the Gentlemen unfortunately forgot, that the Government cannot spend money in the same profuse manner as formerly, and that they may be likely to obtain only the poor reward of their own consciences!

The King of Wirtemberg has cited the Count Waldeck and Pyrmont before a Tribunal, in consequence of the note he delivered in to several Foreign Ambassadors, to invoke their intervention in favour of the ancient Wirtemberg Constitution, of which their Sovereigns are the guarantees.---This is a curious circumstance, as the Count Waldeck and Pyrmont is a Sovereign Prince, though as Count Limburgh he is a subject of the King of Wirtemberg; and the public curiosity is excited to know whether he will answer to this citation.---*Frankfort Paper.*

PUNISHMENT OF COMBINATION.---At the Chester assizes, ten journeymen hatters were indicted for an unlawful combination against their masters. The indictment stated, that the Defendants did unlawfully and unjustly assemble, combine, confederate, and agree together, that they, the said Defendants, should not work for any master or person whatever, carrying on the business of hat making, at Stockport, unless William Acton and George Pickford should first pay the sum of five guineas, to [illegible] for the use of them, &c. to the encouragement of unlawful, wicked, and dishonest practices, in contempt of our Lord the King and his laws, and to the evil example of all others, &c. It appeared that, on the 10th of July, 1815, George Pickford, a journeyman hatter, working for Messrs. T. and J. Worsley, gave information before the Rev. C. Prescott, a respectable Magistrate of the county, that one James Green, employed under Mr. Jackson, about thirteen months antecedent, had taken from Jackson's warehouse six hats, which were offered for sale to Pickford, but that he (Pickford) refused to purchase them. On the same day William Acton, another journeyman hatter, gave information that Thomas Bell (one of the Defendants), who had worked in the same shop, had declared, in his hearing, that he had bought more than once for his then master, Arden, from the said James Green, quantities of monkey-wool (a material used in the manufacture of hats), which belonged to Mr. Jackson, the employer of Green, and for which Arden then owed him from £3 to £4.---Green was taken into custody on the same day, but he denied the charge altogether. He was, however, committed, and convicted of the offence. In consequence of the information given by Pickford and Acton, the hatters, or rather the Congress, by which name the meetings of the journeymen were dignified, called a general meeting, at which they resolved, that neither of the informants should work for any master, until they had paid for their offence against the rulers of the congress five guineas each! At this iniquitous meeting upwards of one hundred journeymen assembled. The Defendants were all found guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the county jail for the period of two years; and, at the expiration thereof, to give security for their good behaviour for two years afterwards, in £50 each. After the sentence, the Defendants were immediately taken into custody by the chief Turnkey, Mr. Hunt, and conducted to their several places of confinement in the Castle.

ASSASSINATION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, OCT. 12.---The Countess of ——, on her journey from the Netherlands to Paris, in a post-chaise, has been murdered on the high road by the conductor of the vehicle, who plundered his victim, and threw her into a river. The Police, informed of this by telegraph, immediately took its measures. Gosselet, the driver, being arrested in the Rue St. Martin, cut his throat with a razor, and has been conveyed to the hotel Dieu.

[FURTHER PARTICULARS.]

Madame Coste Beaumont, returning from the North, had agreed with a man named Colet to take her from Strasburg to Marseilles for a considerable sum of money. At some leagues from Besancon, and near the river Doubs, the wretch [illegible] this respectable lady with a key of the carriage, and then strangled her. He then directed his course to the river, and threw in the body of his victim, after having entirely stripped her of her dress and money, of which she had three hundred ducats in gold, besides other money and jewels. This horrid crime was perpetrated in the presence of two girls, sisters, of the ages of 17 and 19, and who knew the assassin. Hence Justice has not permitted the researches of the police to be fruitless. He has been arrested, with his accomplices, at Paris, and answered some interrogatories which leave no doubt of his crime.

CORN-EXCHANGE, OCT. 18.---This morning we had a middling supply of all kinds of Grain, which has fully maintained Monday's prices. A few needy buyers purchased at a trifling advance, and prices in general were expected higher. In Beans, Peas, and other articles, there is no variation.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24.

The first account of the alarming indisposition of the LORD LIEUTENANT, an inflammation in the bowels, will be found in the last page. The malady is supposed to have been caused by cold, caught on Wednesday week, during the ceremony of laying the first stone of *Whitworth Bridge.*---The same melancholy sensations, which were manifested in Dublin, have been displayed throughout the Country, and they are at once a testimony of public discernment and gratitude, and of the merit which all are so eager to acknowledge. The following is the latest *Bulletin* that has reached us:

"*Phœnix Park, Tuesday morning, Nine o'Clock, A. M.*

"The Lord Lieutenant continues to be free from pain, and his state is in some respects improved since yesterday.

(Signed) "WM. HARVEY,
"G. RENNY,
"P. CRAMPTON,
"R. PERCEVAL."

Down to the latest hour on Tuesday, before the departure of the mail, the accounts which reached the Castle continued to be of a promising nature.

For some days past, the favourableness of the weather has been occasionally interrupted by strong frosts and subsequent showers. Yesterday evening a strong wind and heavy rain set in from the South, but not, there was reason to fear, for a continuance. On the subject of Distillation, we warned the Public not to be led [illegible], and circumstances have confirmed our view of the matter. Distillation was suspended for a short time, but the Reports received by Government, as to the state of the harvest, justified the withdrawing of that suspension. On the general state of the harvest throughout Ireland, very full statements may speedily be expected.

A very atrocious transaction, which was communicated to us at too late an hour for insertion in our last publication, has recently occurred in the County of Wexford. Whether the crime has been perpetrated by a new association, or by that faction which was some time ago met with prompt and determined bravery, we have not heard, but it will be gratifying to the Public to learn, that the occasion we are now to state has called forth the same resolute and active spirit on the part of the Magistrates and Military. These predatory and murderous ruffians seem to prefer Sunday as a day most suitable to their purposes, regardless, not merely of the spirit, but of every semblance of religion. About seven o'clock on Sunday last, eight of them, armed with pistols and blunderbusses, assaulted the house of HENRY LOFTUS FRIZELL, Esq. at Monymoling, and took possession of what money they could find, and of various other articles. This Gentleman has been peculiarly attentive to the interests of his neighbourhood, and what has been his reward? His property was taken from him, his domestic security was violated, and he was himself put to death with triumphant brutality! We understand he was deliberately shot. Dreadful as this case is, we would fain hope, that he did not lose his life by the hands of his neighbours, who enjoyed the fruits of his benevolence. It is well known, that GRANT's Gang had formed extensive plans of plunder for the County of Wexford, and this may have been the work of the survivors, undismayed by the punishments which have been inflicted, or by the anticipation of those which may await themselves. A woman is said to have been robbed in the *Liberties* of Ross of £25, and a Farmer, who lives near Scart, of property, in cash and notes, to the value of £700.---We have heard of another murder, but we forbear to enter into the subject, as the particulars have not come to our knowledge, and as there is ground to think, that the report is unfounded.

Our readers already know, that the Hon. Mr. WARD, of the Ordnance Department, has been going through Ireland on the duty of official inspection, with a view of making what retrenchments may be deemed expedient. The Military branch of the Ordnance Department in this City will be entirely abolished. Why Artillery Barracks were ever built here, has been a question of very difficult solution. Soon after they were vacated, it was proposed, that the stables should be appropriated to the reception of Cavalry, and some official correspondence took place upon the subject, but no final result was determined upon. This plan is likely to be again renewed, and may, probably, be put in practice. It is also probable, that the Staff of the Waterford Militia will be removed into the apartments of the Barracks.---Another idea has been started, namely, to employ the Staffs of the whole Irish Militia as a Police in their different Counties, which would in itself be a great saving of money. Mr. WARD, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY ROGERS, Principal Ordnance Store-Keeper for Ireland, has proceeded to Duncannon, whence they will go to Dublin.

The Waterford Bridge has, since the night of Saturday last, been lighted by Gas. With the exception of the two extremities, the globes are confined to one side, but the effect is much more than adequate to the [illegible], the whole bridge being fully illuminated. Each globe has three burners, and the Gas is conducted from the Kilkenny side in tubes, crossing the bridge at each end, for the purpose of supplying the additional lamp. One retort only has been found necessary, as a flood of light is sent forth which not merely accomplishes the immediate design, but extends a considerable way along the adjacent roads, and ascends the rising grounds with a most pleasing effect. The work has been executed by Messrs. R. and B. GRAVES, of this City, and has afforded that complete satisfaction with which all their undertakings have been successfully crowned. Their ingenuity, their exertions, and their integrity, have acquired for them that high and wide-spread reputation to which we should vainly endeavour to add; but we cannot help expressing those honest and just [illegible] feelings of pride which are entertained upon the occasion by all their Fellow-Citizens. They have not travelled for the purpose of servilely imitating what others have achieved before them, but have, by the strength of their own genius, carried a great discovery in philosophy to as much perfection as has been done in the Metropolis of the British Empire. Let not Ireland, then, look from home for the efforts of talents, or the productions of industry. In these, she is at least equal to her competitors, and the patriotism of her People is only required to do them justice, and to bring them forth to prosperous maturity. It has for some time been in contemplation to light the Quay with Gas, and also the shops of such inhabitants as may wish to join in the plan. An important idea on this subject has been suggested to us, namely, to place the Gas Lamps as near the river as possible. By this plan the houses will still be sufficiently illuminated, and the shipping will derive from it the most valuable advantages, especially in the preservation of life.

LITTLE THEATRE.---Mr. COOPER and Mr. DAVENPORT, the first from the New York Theatre, and the last from the Theatre Royal of Manchester, will this evening present the Public with a *Dramatic Olio*, consisting of *Comic Songs and Recitations.* The Exhibition will be comprised in Four Parts, and the Bills present one of the richest entertainments of the kind that can well be offered. The songs and recitations are numerous, and the former seem to have been particularly selected with a view to the gratification of an Audience in this Country, while *John Bull* will receive his full share of comic description. The novelty of the selections is peculiarly attractive, and even the general frequenters of a Theatre will meet with much that is wholly new to them. An occasional Address, written by Mr. DAVENPORT, and spoken by him at the Manchester Theatre with reiterated bursts of applause, will conclude the amusements of the evening.---Under such circumstances, these Candidates for public favour have good reason to expect a share of that liberality which Waterford uniformly evinces towards strangers who solicit support on the necessary but unpresuming ground of being able fully to accomplish the promises which they make.

At a late hour last night, the London mails of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, arrived. They did not bring any intelligence which required the alteration of our previous arrangements. Some disturbances, in which several lives were lost, have taken place in India, in consequence of an interference with the customs of the Natives.---No mail due.

KILKENNY, OCT. 22.---*Affair of Honour!*---Early on Sunday morning, a duel was fought at the Dinan Bridge, between J. K. jun. Esq. of this city, and Lieut. L. of the Queen's County Militia, attended by their friends. After exchanging shots without effect, the seconds interfered, and the parties were reconciled. The affair originated, we understand, in a dispute about a tenpenny bet at one of our numerous billiard-tables.---*Moderator.*

LIMERICK, OCT. 19.---Information having been received, by the Right Worshipful John Vereker, Esq. Mayor, of concealed arms being in several houses in the County of Clare, on the confines of the North Liberties, which certainly have been used in committing depredations, his Worship, last night, sent Mr. Murphy, High Constable, with a detachment of the 4th Dragoons, under the warrant of Alderman Watson, a Magistrate of the County of Clare, when Mr. Murphy was so fortunate as to obtain a new blunderbuss, a case of pistols, two muskets, loaded and primed, and a sword, which lie at the Mayor's Office for inspection. Upwards of twenty stand of fire-arms have lately been voluntarily surrendered to the Mayor, by persons in the Liberties.

POLICE, DUBLIN.

[*From the Freeman's Journal.*]

HEAD OFFICE.---James Lowry, brother to Owen Lowry, one of the culprits fully identified and committed to Kilmainham for the robbery of Mr. Heighway, near Naas, and Thomas Dunn, *alias* Denis Raleigh, were brought before the sitting Magistrates, charged with being accomplices in the said daring robbery.

Mr. Sims, Chief Police Officer of Montrath-street Division, with proper assistants, took Dunn on Sunday morning, between the hours of ten and eleven, at a house in Whitehall Court, North King-street; he was just sitting down to breakfast on steaks and tea---Mr. Sims hoped he would not spoil his breakfast by any unseasonable intrusion, and Dunn actually profited of the indulgence, and eat with a good appetite!

He (Sims) afterwards, with the same assistants, apprehended Lowry in his cabin, at the Cross Guns. No property of Mr. Heighway's being found about the house, although, from his information, Mr. Sims had every reason to expect finding some, he had the earthen floor of the cabin dug up, and, towards the centre of it, a green bag was found, containing some shirts, and various other articles of wearing apparel, which have been fully identified by Mrs. Heighway, as part of the property taken from her on the night of the robbery. Mrs. H. on viewing these things pleasantly said, that one of the fellows on packing up the goods told her jestingly, that it was more than probable they were but borrowing them from her; as the Police would, very likely, make free to return them to her to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Heighway, and the servant maid, identified Dunn, who is a very remarkable person, as one of the gang: no property of any kind was found on his person or in his place. Thus the property being found on the one, and the person of the other being identified, they were both, consequently, fully committed for trial at the next Assizes.

A poor man, of the name of Monks, a basket-maker, living in Phibsborough, attended at the examination of these men, and positively swore to the person of Dunn, as one of the gang who had robbed him a short time ago.

We published a statement, a few days ago, of a serious burglary and robbery in the house of Mrs. Medlicott, at Rathmines, and the apprehension and committal of the whole, or principal part, of the robbers. The whole of the silver articles taken on that occasion were found buried in Mrs. M.'s garden, back of her house, where the thieves in their alarm had concealed them, and brought to this Office.

Mr. Farrell, Chief Police Officer of this Division, returned from the Queen's County, where he had been on business of the highest importance to the Public. Francis Gannon, a publican at Tullamore, who, during the period of the indiscriminate circulation of base silver in this country, had been noted for dealing in that article, had lately gone to England for the express purpose of procuring apparatus of the most perfect kind, for striking off different tokens now in circulation. Informations to this effect were given in at this Office, and to the Magistrate at Tullamore, Mr. Slator. Mr. Farrell was despatched, accordingly, to aid that Gentleman in detecting and bringing to justice the conspirators.---Up to Sunday, the Magistrate and his assistants could receive no intimation, with all their vigilance, where the conspirators designed to commence their operations. At length, on Sunday morning, it was ascertained, that they had fixed upon a certain house at the village of Ballinagar, about five miles from Tullamore and two from Philipstown; and that they intended to work very hard all that day, to be prepared for the Fair of Tullamore the next day. The Magistrate, with Mr. Farrell and their assistants, having arranged every thing for surprising the offenders, arrived all together at the same moment on the spot, and found the house firmly barricadoed; this they were prepared for, and when they found their summons to open it disregarded, they instantly applied their sledges to the door, which the conspirators suddenly opened, finding concealment ineffectual. Here they found Gannon and his three journeymen, James Morrison, [illegible] Hackett, and James Hackett; and, on searching the house, found all the necessary implements for coining---dies of the most perfect sort, for impressing tenpenny tokens & Charleville shillings; the latter a copper token, with a very handsome impression, (from the great scarcity of silver in that part of the country,) issued by Lord Charleville, Lord of the soil at Tullamore, and current for a number of miles round. Every thing necessary in the various processes were found ready on the spot. The whole gang were taken into custody, and safely lodged in Philipstown jail, to take their trials at the next Assizes.

Farrell brought the two parts of the die for impressing the tenpenny tokens to the Head Office; the remaining apparatus was consigned to the keeping of Mr. Slator, to be produced on the trials of the conspirators.

BIRTHS.—In London, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel James Allan, of a son.—In Clonmel, the Lady of Robert Constable, Esq. M. D. of a son.—In Kilkenny, the Lady of John Kinsheia, Esq. Alderman and Deputy Recorder of that City, of a son.—The Lady of Augustus Kidd, Esq. of Cloverhill, in the County of Wexford, of a son.

MARRIAGES.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Erroll, to Harriet, third sister of the Right Hon. Lord Somerville.—At Trim Church, John Mockler, Esq. of Gennetts, in the County of Meath, to Eliza, second daughter of the Rev. Mr. Elliott, of Trim.—At Exminster, Devonshire, Captain Fuller, R. N. son of the late T. T. Fuller, Esq. of Ashdown House, Sussex, and nephew of the late Lord Heathfield, to Eliza, only daughter of W. [illegible], Esq. of Exminster Villa.—At Carrygrohan Church, Lieutenant Thomas Lapp Butler, of the 97th Regt. to Margaret, eldest daughter of Joseph Dennis, Esq. Barrister at Law, and niece of Colonel Rogers, of the Ordnance Department.—Andrew Lane, Esq. of Cloyne, to Margaret, third daughter of John Scott, Esq. of Cork.—In Cork, Thomas Wilson Newsom, Esq. to Miss Parvin, daughter of Benjamin Parvin, Esq.—In the same City, William Radcliffe, Esq. to Ann Wilson.—Richard Donovan, of Ballymore, in the County of Wexford, Esq. to Frances, eldest daughter of Edward Westby, of High-Park, in the Co. of Wicklow, Esq.—In Dublin, Mr. Edward Madden, to Miss Jane Roe.—In Carlow, Mr. Edward [illegible], of Castlecomer, in the County of Kilkenny, to Ann, only daughter of Wentworth Alexander, of Carlow, Esq.—In Dublin, Howard Moore, Esq. R. N. to Mrs. Prosser, widow of the late James Prosser, Esq. M. D. of Carlow.—At St. Clement Danes, Mr. W. S. Miller, Solicitor, of Liverpool, to Miss [illegible], niece of John Courtenay, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Waterford.

DEATHS.—On the 20th inst. at Larchgrove, Thomas Prendergast, Esq. Major of the Tipperary Regt of Militia, a Gentleman highly esteemed through life, and deeply and deservedly lamented in death.—In Limerick, Mrs. Gladwin, wife of Captain Gladwin, Adjutant of the Cork Recruiting District.—In the same City, Mr. Cornelius Carmody, Master Builder.—In Charlemont, at an advanced age, Michael Walshe, Esq.—Suddenly, at his house in Littlefield, in the Queen's County, Francis Reeves Jackson, Esq. His death was occasioned by an accidental fall from his horse on his way home from Kilkenny.—At Cashel, after an illness of a few days, in his 22d year, John C. Lockwood, Esq. third son of Hamilton Lockwood, Esq. late of Castle Lake, in the County of Tipperary.—In Clonmel, the Rev. Mr. Quinn, of the Franciscan Order.—In Cork, Mrs. J. Coleman.—Near Cork, Miss Ann Graham, daughter of the late Peter Graham, of Kilmore, in the County of Cork, Esq.—At Milborough, Mrs. Fitton, wife of Terence Fitton, Esq. daughter of the late Ulick Browne, Esq. of Rahcahill, in the County of Limerick, and niece of Field-Marshal Browne and Lacy, of the Russian and Austrian Service.—In Tralee, Thomas C. Hammond, Esq. Surveyor of Excise, aged 40 years.—In Bride-street, Dublin, Mr. John M'Cormick.—At Isleworth, Mrs. Elizabeth Bland, widow of the late Lieut.-Gen. Humphry Bland.

PORT-NEWS—PASSAGE, OCTOBER 23.

ARRIVED,

21st—*None.*

22d—*Matchless, Kirk, Glasgow, coals; Grape, Armstrong, Memel, timber, deals, &c. a market.*

SAILED,

21st—*Richmond Revenue Cruiser, A. Bolton, on a cruise; Passage Revenue Barge, Rogers, on a cruise; Gower Packet; Beresford Packet, Hyde, from Bristol, Cork, luggage.*

22d—*Devonshire, Irwine, Workington, ballast; Fanny, Pearson, from Miramichi, Caermarthen, timber, plank, &c.; [illegible], Herniman—Concord, [illegible]—and Margaret, Lewis, Swansea, ballast; Aurora, Harvey, London, butter, bacon, &c.; Hero, Foran, Milford, the mail; New Blessing, Tidball, Bristol, live pigs.*

23d—*Wind W. S. W. at 8 A. M.*

BALLYVOILE
TO BE LET,
AS HERETOFORE ADVERTISED.
Application to be made to EDWARD POWER, Esq.
Oct. 24, 1816.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At the House of Mr. ALLEN, Lady-lane,
ON TUESDAY, THE TWENTY-NINTH INSTANT,
A QUANTITY of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, some PLATE, WINE, CHINA, and GLASS, a JAUNTING-CAR, HORSE, and other Articles.
Sale to commence at Twelve o'Clock.
Waterford, Oct. 24, 1816.
FIELDING, *Auctioneer.*

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
This Day (THURSDAY), at One o'Clock,
AT THE EXCHANGE,
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
22 BAGS PRIME SECOND FLOUR,
SLIGHTLY DAMAGED,
Part of the Cargo of the *New St. Patrick*, from Cork to Dublin, stranded the 29th ult. at Tramore.
Waterford, Oct. 24, 1816.

HORSE AND DOG MEDICINES.
A FRESH SUPPLY of BLAIN'S HORSE & DOG MEDICINES is just arrived at the Chronicle Office, [illegible] Worm Powders, Alterative Cordial Powders, Mild [illegible] Purging Balls, [illegible] Wash for Canker, Mild Diuretic Powders, [illegible]
Waterford, Oct. 24, 1816.