THE LATE RIOTS AT GUILDFORD.

At the Quarter Sessions for the town of Guildford, holden on Monday, the 14th instant, the Recorder, Mr. Serjeant Best, in his charge to the Grand Jury, delivered the following observations relative to a disturbance which took place there, in consequence of a sudden rise in the price of bread:

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury---I have learned with extreme sorrow, that since last we met in this place, the town has been the scene of a most disgraceful riot. The least thought will inform the weakest mind, that riot must always increase and can never remedy any evil---it has ever defeated its own purpose, and most commonly terminated in the ruin of those who have been concerned in it. I wish not to palliate the conduct of those who demand a higher price for the necessaries of life than the state of the market warrants; such persons are guilty of a great breach of duty, both to God and their fellow-creatures: they intercept the bounty of Providence, and convert to the gratification of avarice what was intended to supply the cravings of want. But how is this galling evil prevented by riot? A riot makes those objects of pity and protection, who would otherwise be justly subject to disgrace and punishment; for, under a well-regulated Government, a tumultuous assembly of the People can on no pretence be allowed: even the wicked must be protected against it, that the good may be secure. Whether the sudden rise of bread in this town was justifiable by any alteration in the corn-market, I am not prepared to say; if it was not, the steps taken by the worthy Magistrates who sit near me, and by other respectable inhabitants of the town, were the wisest that could be taken to prevent the extortion that was intended. Indeed I am certain that if the resolution that you came to be acted upon, as I trust it will be, not only in this town, but throughout the Country, the Poor will be completely protected against an unnecessary increase of prices. The exciting of competition will always prevent, and it is the only thing that can effectually prevent, the dearness of commodities.

"It is my duty, however, to state to you, that if any persons agree to raise the price of any necessary of life, or if any individual does, by means of a false report, or by any other artifice, raise the price of any necessary of life, such persons are guilty of a very high offence; and if you know of any persons that have been engaged in such transactions, I advise you, by your presentment, to bring them to justice. Your wise conduct has, I hope, saved this town from any more disturbances; and your example, if followed, will save other towns from the extortions of the retailers of provisions and the fury of the populace. But the time that is passing over us is most fearful---It particularly calls on every man to perform the duty that belongs to his station. We are severely pressed by the expenses of a long war; and it has pleased Heaven to chastise us, by giving us a most unfavourable season for the gathering of our harvest---high prices and distress are, under these circumstances, to be expected: but it is in our power to mitigate the severity of the evil that awaits us. Let those who possess property bestow it with a liberal hand on those who want; and let the Poor accept with gratitude the relief afforded them, and resolve, under every circumstance, to live in dutiful obedience to the law. Thus may we hope to deserve the favour of Providence, and our misfortunes will, instead of breeding discontent, which will aggravate the ills we are to suffer, bind more closely the whole community in bonds of affection and gratitude. We shall feel less our own calamity, when we know that in other countries they are suffering more than ourselves. In France, and in other parts of the Continent, the price is as high, if not higher, than in England; whilst the Poor cannot earn half so much as their wages in this country amount to.

"Should the peace of this town be again interrupted, to prevent the young and inexperienced from falling ignorantly into crime, you will permit me to state, in the hearing of many of them, that however innocent their intentions may be, it is unsafe for them to remain on the spot during a riot. Let those who are not employed in suppressing the riot quickly depart: their presence gives spirit to the tumult: and if they in any manner countenance those who are engaged in it, they become partakers of all their guilt, and are liable to punishment."

MORE CONSPIRACIES.

The Public will in a few days be informed of the particulars of some other transactions resembling those which have lately agitated their mind. The following is a statement, beyond which we are not at present authorised to go in detailing the circumstances which have come to our knowledge:---

A Jew forms one of the leading characters in the plot. This man was employed by several officers of the police to search for objects; he did not fix upon characters notoriously bad, because his own personal exertions and appearance were necessary, and as he had been more than once tried at the Old Bailey, those who have been under similar circumstances might have recognised an old acquaintance in him, and shunned or implicated him. He looked amongst the most wretched, but not the most abandoned, and selected his victims from amongst the Russians, the Maltese, the Germans, the Irish, as well as the English. His plan was to station himself somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Tower, and, when he saw a sailor who had spent all his money, or been robbed of it, he would, with pretended humanity, give him a shilling, or, in cases of extreme necessity, a 3s. token. The first place to which his necessities would lead the wretch to whom this bounty was extended would be the baker's shop, or the eating-house, or the publick-house; but as soon as the supposed value was tendered, a police officer started into his presence, seized the money, marked it, and handcuffed the poor creature that offered it. Upon being brought before a magistrate, the story was just such as is usually told, and no suspicion excited. In other instances, this ingenious Jew, without pretending to be influenced by any compassionate motives, would merely propose to poor tattered sailors to purchase certain articles at a slop-shop, or marine stores warehouse, with a promise to give them a drink for their trouble. Upon proceeding to execute their commission, they were scented by the officer, who was sure to let them go just as far as was necessary to make them guilty in the eye of the law upon his testimony.

The Lord Mayor, who has had for some time intelligence upon this subject, went, accompanied by Mr. Hobler, to Newgate on Sunday morning, and remained there till six o'clock in the afternoon, and took the depositions of 18 persons, all of whom were fixed in their present situations through the instrumentality of the Jew. The names of 15 of them are as follow:---

John James, John Hawkins, Thomas Hickson, Charles Green, Thomas Priest, Thomas Wilson, William Carson, Thomas Smith, Joseph Thomas, Philip Yuseph, Catherine Connor, Edw. Blakeney, Wm. Williamson, John Covey, G. F. Brown.

They were convicted of uttering bad money at the Old Bailey, some of them at the last April Session, others at the October Session of last year.

The Bank presented the officers with the sum of £10 for each conviction.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIMENT.---An order has come down for sinking, in some convenient part of the harbour, the Eden sloop of war, which has never been at sea, for the purpose of ascertaining whether salt water possesses any efficacy in checking the operations of fungus, or dry rot. A similar thing has been tried with success on merchant ships. The diving bell is to descend in Hamoaze and Barnpool, in order to explore a suitable spot to lay her in.---*Plymouth Paper.*

The steam-boat Eliza, which crossed some time back from London to Havre, and from thence ascended the Seine to Paris, is now repaired, and goes from Rouen to Elbeuf.

Letters from Hamburgh of the 11th state, that the negotiation with the French Government, relative to the restitution of the property of the Bank, has been brought to a close. The amount of the money and bullion seized by Davoust was 16,000,000f. The French Government would not consent to refund more than 10,000,000f. This offer has been accepted.

The differences between the King of Wirtemberg and his Diet seem to be arriving at their climax. It is stated, that his Majesty has peremptorily rejected a plan for the military organization of his kingdom, as not even admitting of discussion. Prince Paul, too, returning unexpectedly from France, has been ordered to a distance from public affairs.

Soult has lately embarked for Baltimore, in the Rolla, American ship. He assumed the name of M. Friar.

We understand that a new regulation has taken place in the granting of French Passports, which requires some notice and investigation. It has been heretofore the custom for persons to apply to his Excellency the French Minister, by whom they were *gratuitously* granted; but now, it seems, they are to be provided by the French Consulate, who charges *ten francs* for each passport.

After the battle at Algiers, the officers and men in general were so much fatigued that they were scarcely able to refrain from sleeping. Mr. Burney, a gunner, lay down in the gun-room of his ship, to take a little repose, and on waking he found himself incumbered by a dead body, which had been placed across him, under the idea that he was lying there as one of the dead also.

The Junior United Service Club.---It is with pleasure that we can announce to our naval and military readers, that there is a probability of their enjoying the benefit of the proposed establishment in the course of the ensuing winter. The Committee are at present actively employed in forwarding the requisite arrangements to be submitted at a General Meeting shortly to be held for the purpose of taking them (and also some appointments) into consideration.

A vessel arrived last week from St. Helena, which was put under embargo for some time, and an officer brought despatches up to Government.---The nature of them has not transpired---but they seem important from the secrecy that has been observed.

It is said that the Duke of Cambridge intends travelling in France, under the name of Count de Dupholtz.

The Princess of Wales has given several important orders in the Arts at Rome. The Chevalier Communcini is charged with the execution of several historical pictures. Among the subjects is mentioned the famous *Oath of the Hungarians to Maria Theresa.* The others are drawn from the History of England.

It is not true, we believe, that the Queen of Wirtemberg will come to England before winter: the journey will, it is supposed, be postponed till spring.

The Prince of Schwertzenberg, it is said, is about to proceed to Warsaw on a mission extraordinary from the Court of Vienna to the Emperor of Russia.

The new organization of the Commissary in Chief's Office takes place on the 24th inst. when Mr. Herries ceases to hold the situation of Commissary in Chief.

Among the presents offered by the city of Amsterdam to the Princess Royal of the Low Countries, is a lace gown, valued at 225,000 fr.

From the Nottingham Paper the following is copied:---"We have been informed, that threatening letters have been sent to several different Gentlemen in the hosiery trade here, within the last ten days; and on Tuesday evening last some wicked person discharged a loaded gun, or pistol, through the warehouse window of Mr. George Gill, in this town, the ball from which broke two panes of glass, and was found in the ceiling."

It would seem that the differences between America and Algiers were by no means settled. One of the papers states, that the original treaty with Algiers having been lost on its way to the United States in the *Epervier*, the ratification of the President was affixed to an authenticated copy, which had been prepared and transmitted with a view to such contingency. On this document being transmitted to the Dey, he refused to acknowledge it, declaring that it was deficient in a very important point, inasmuch as his copy contained an article which was no where to be found in this. The article was a stipulation that all the prizes which had been captured from the Algerines during the war should be restored by the United States, and that a treaty should, hereafter, be concluded on the usual terms.

The American ship-building, of which we have heard so much to alarm us, seems to be somewhat paralysed: one of their Papers sarcastically observes, that the Government of the United States is doing nothing in this respect at all inconsistent with the expectation of a long peace.

Extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's, dated Gibraltar, 2d October:---"The States of Tunis being still at war, it will not be easy to prevent their vessels cruising; but Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Penrose, who is here, and will sail on his return to Malta on Friday, is, I am informed, fully assured that the British flag will not be insulted by any cruizers from Tunis."

The new coinage goes on with great rapidity. Each press produces per minute 60 pieces, that is 3600 per hour. The hours of work are ten daily, making the whole number of pieces from each press 36,000. There are eight presses at work, and of course the whole number daily finished is 288,000. The amount to be issued is to the value of £2,500,000 in shillings and sixpences, in the proportion of seven of the former to five of the latter.

By the *Gazette* report of the price of wheat, according to the returns received in the week ended the 12th instant, but which are the prices for the week ended the 5th instant, it appears that the average of all England and Wales was 87s. 9d.; the highest price was that of Durham, 115s.; the lowest, Norfolk, 71s. By the last Act, the Ports are to open or be kept shut, according as the average price *for the last six weeks preceding* the 15th November shall rise above or fall under 80s. Now, by the practice of publishing the returns in the Gazette, the returns for the *last six weeks* of the quarter cannot be ascertained till the publication of the Gazette of Saturday, the 30th of November, because the Gazette is always a fortnight behind the prices of the week. *Quere*---Will this be taken as the construction of the Act---or will the Ports open on the average of the last six weeks gazetted? If the latter be the test, then the present week's prices are the last but one to come into the average; and there is no chance of the present and next week's prices reducing the average below 80s.

SHOCKING AND FATAL ACCIDENT.---As Lieut. George M'Millan, of the Royal Navy, and late of the Signal Station at Harwich, was riding thro' a street in Colchester, his horse took fright and threw him with so much violence on the pavement as to fracture his skull in a dreadful manner, which caused his death in a few hours. He had lost a thumb and a leg in the action with the Dutch fleet off Camperdown. On Monday last an inquisition was held at the sign of the Blue Posts, in the parish of St. Botolph, Borough of Colechester, by Mr. W. P. Rolle, one of the Coroners of the said Borough, on view of the body of the above-named Gentleman.---Verdict, *Accidental Death.*

Saturday morning the Inconstant frigate, Commodore Sir James Lucas Yeo, arrived from the coast of Africa, where, during her cruise of several months, she captured five vessels, under Portuguese colours, with 280 slaves on board.---Many others were fallen in with, engaged in the inhuman traffic, but they were under Spanish and American colours; and much of the Treaties between the Governments upon the subject of this trade is so easily capable of a double meaning, that, to prevent litigation and unpleasant disputes, they were not detained; these vessels were crowded with unfortunate captives. The Inconstant left Acra (in the Bight of Benin) eight weeks since, and Barbadoes on the 19th ult.---The ships on the latter station had been somewhat sickly: they were proceeding to sea, to check its prevalence. The Seamander, Captain W. Elliott, had captured two American vessels, which he discovered trading with our Islands, in violation of treaty. She was about to proceed from Barbadoes to Jamaica, with specie. Sir James Yeo fired a salute, and struck his Broad Pendant upon anchoring, which was returned by the flag-ship.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.---On Saturday morning last, as a drover, who had some cattle in the pens at Islington, was walking across the hay field to go to a public-house to get some refreshment, he found a man, apparently not 30 years of age, lying near a hay-stack, quite dead and cold; he was a most emaciated, wretched looking fellow; and it is supposed he died for want of food: his apparel was not worth sixpence, and he had scarcely shoes to his feet. He was carried to the King's Head, Clerkenwell-close, where an inquisition will be held upon the body.

POACHING.---Richard Barnett was on Tuesday convicted before T. Clutterbuck, Esq. of keeping and using engines or wires for the destruction of game in the parish of Dunkerton, and fined £5. He was taken into custody by C. Coates, keeper to Sir Chas. Bamfylde, Bart. who found upon him 17 wire snares. The new Act that has just passed against these illegal practices seems only to have irritated the offenders, and made them more daring and desperate. The following is a copy of an anonymous circular letter, which has been received by several Magistrates and other eminent characters in this neighbourhood:---

"TAKE NOTICE:---We have lately heard and seen that there is an Act passed, that whatever Poacher is caught destroying Game is to be transported for seven years---*This is English Liberty!* ---Now, we do swear to each other, that the first of our company that this law is inflicted on, that there shall not one gentleman's seat in our country escape the rage of fire; we are nine in number, and we will burn every gentleman's house of note. The first that impeaches shall be shot. We have sworn not to impeach; you may think it a threat, but they will find it reality. The Game Laws were too severe before; the Lord of all men sent these animals for the Peasant as well as for the Prince. God will not let his People be oppressed; he will assist us in our undertaking, and we will execute it with caution; let every one of us that breathe praise the Lord!"---*Bath Paper.*

THE CHAMPION PEDESTRIAN!---An inhabitant of Chigwell Row, Essex, has offered to stake two thousand pounds upon his walking *four thousand miles* in two thousand hours, upon a mile of his own chusing, within twelve miles of London.

SINGULAR CASE IN THE FRENCH COURTS OF LAW.---The Criminal Section of the Court of Appeal at Paris was occupied on Saturday with a most extraordinary case, of which four bottles of wine were the origin; but the litigants (both Normans) have by their obstinacy involved their fortune, their liberty, and their honour. Quetel, passing through Troarn, in the department of the Calvados, stopped at the inn of one Valdempierre to sleep. After supper he laid a wager with the waiter of four bottles of wine, which he lost, and refused to pay. Valdempierre kept Quetel's horse as a pledge. The latter set out for Caen, and summoned Valdempierre to restore him his horse and portmanteau, containing 1220 francs in gold. Valdempierre then offered to give up the horse, but not the bag or portmanteau. The Civil Tribunal ordered restoration of the horse only. Quetel accused Valdempierre in public of having robbed him of 1220 francs; Valdempierre now complained of calumny before the police. Quetel answered this by a charge of robbery. The latter charge was declared unfounded, and Quetel was found guilty of calumny, condemned to a year's imprisonment, a fine of 3000 francs, and the interdiction of all civil rights for ten years, besides 15,000 francs damages and expenses.---Quetel appealed to the Cour Royale, which decided twice against him. Finally, he appealed en *Cassation* to the Court of last resort against both decisions, and both were confirmed against him. Those who are in the habit of going to law, may calculate the enormous expenses which this singular affair must have cost the obstinate Quetel---his fortune, which is considerable, will scarcely meet the charges. Eighteen witnesses were examined, voluminous memorials were printed, the most eminent Counsel employed, and all this for four bottles of wine.

A GHOST IN THE CITADEL OF HULL.

The credulous inhabitants of this town have been very much alarmed during the last week, by the report of a ghost having actually made its appearance on the ramparts of the citadel. Like most other spectres which have been said to have appeared in this and other places, the ghost above mentioned has assumed various shapes, cut many curious capers, appeared often in the night, and after alarming many of the stout-hearted residents in the garrison, vanished into---nothing---

Leaving no trace behind.

That it is a most mischievous and extravagant, though certainly not a dismal spectre, is certain, from a description given of it by a certain knight of the thimble, who spent a considerable portion of last night in most courageously watching for its appearance; though certainly without the anticipated (we are not permitted to say desired) effect. Our informant states, that there is one person now lying very alarmingly ill, in consequence of the fright which he has sustained, by the ghost having appeared to him in the shape (as he says) of a woman and a cat. The ghost (he affirms), appearing in the shape of a woman, was seen, by the alarmed spectators, burning a pound of candles at one time, in the twinkling of an eye!!!---*Hull Packet.*

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by the Proprietors, ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,986. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1816. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

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	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Butter, first quality	88	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	35	0	36	0	
—— scalded	28	0	33	0	
Beef	00	0	00	0	
Pork Offal	14	0	00	0	
Oatmeal	00	0	00	0	
Flour, first quality	00	0	00	0	per Bag.
—— second	76	0	80	0	
—— ditto (new)	60	0	65	0	
—— third	42	0	52	0	
—— fourth	32	0	40	0	
Wheat (new)	44	0	50	0	per Barrel.
Barley (new)	16	0	18	0	
Oats, potato (new)	17	6	00	0	
—— common (ditto)	16	6	00	0	
Coals, Whitehaven	0	0	0	0	
—— Newport	4	2	4	4	
—— Swansea	4	4	4	6	
Tallow, rough	7	0	8	6	pr Stone.
Potatoes, by weight	0	0	0	0	
—— by measure	0	7	0	9	
Beef	0	2½	0	4	per Pound.
Mutton	0	4	0	5½	
Veal	0	0	0	0	
Pork	0	3	0	4	
Fresh Butter	1	6	1	10	

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.

1738 Barrels Wheat,	Averaging	£2 2s. 6¼d.
1190 —— Oats,		0 14s. 11d.
636 —— Barley,		0 15s. 6 d.

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 sending or enticing artificers or manufacturers out of Ireland, or in the exportation of the tools and instruments 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, or 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 again offending shall, upon every 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 wherein 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 31 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 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 metal, or of any manufactures 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 all 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 willingly suffer to be taken, any entry outward, 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.

MERCANTILE SCHOOL,
LADY-LANE.

MR. MURPHY

INTENDS to open an EVENING SCHOOL from the 3d of November next, for a few YOUNG GENTLEMEN, whose other pursuits, preclude the possibility of attending at his Day School.

Hours of Attendance from *Four* until *Nine* o'Clock.

Terms of Instruction may be known by applying to Mr. MURPHY, at the School.

Mr. M. has just ready for the press, the YOUNG TRADER, or a new and universal System of ARITHMETIC and BOOK-KEEPING combined; designed for the Counting-House and Schools. This System will be found the most simple, concise and comprehensive ever published on these Sciences.---A Prospectus of the Work will shortly be printed.

Waterford, Oct. 25, 1816.

BALLYVOILE
TO BE LET,
AS HERETOFORE ADVERTISED.

Application to be made to EDWARD POWER, Esq.
Oct. 24, 1816.

HARVEST.

SEVERAL Applications having been lately made to the COMMISSIONERS of INLAND EXCISE and TAXES, by Persons keeping KILNS for drying Corn, for Permission to dry WHEAT and other RAW CORN---the Public are hereby informed, that they are at liberty to do so, whether the same be in the sheaf or thrashed, the Law not having made any provision to the contrary.

By order of the Commissioners,
GEORGE WALLER.

Excise Office, Dublin,
12th October, 1816.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,
THE FARM OF ISLAND KEAN,
SITUATE NEAR TRAMORE,
In four Divisions, as heretofore advertised.

Proposals to be made to Mr. HILL, at the Commercial Hotel, Waterford, on the 16th of next Month.
October 26th, 1816.

REDUCTION OF THE COMMISSARIAT.

One of the many and important reductions of the War Establishments, which are proceeding under the direction of the Lords of the Treasury, took place on Friday, by the transfer of the office and functions of the Commissary-in-Chief to the Treasury, whereby a considerable diminution of the Establishment for the management of the Department at home and abroad will be effected.---The nature of this change, and the principle upon which it proceeds, are explained in the Treasury Minute on the subject, in which, after strongly expressing their approbation of the manner in which the service of the Commissariat has been conducted under the existing system, and thanking Mr. Herries, their Lordships observe, that

"They consider it as of the greatest importance to the public interests, that the whole of the system for the government of the Commissariat abroad to which they relate, should be maintained and continue to be enforced in the strictest manner.

"Their Lordships are at the same time no less strongly impressed with the importance of carrying the reduction of the establishments, created or augmented during the war, to the greatest practicable extent; and they are of opinion, that, under the present circumstances of the return of peace, these desirable objects may both be attained, and that the preservation of all the beneficial effects of the existing system for the government of the Commissariat abroad, may be made consistent with a material reduction in the establishment of the office of the Commissariat at home.

"By taking the conduct of the services now under the management of the Commissary-in-Chief under the immediate direction of this Board, the appointment of a Commissary-in-Chief may be dispensed with, and the number of Clerks employed under him considerably reduced; the former, by the transfer of his functions to the Secretaries and Assistant Secretary of this Board, acting under its direction and authority; and the latter, by the cessation of the constant daily correspondence which now necessarily takes place between the Treasury and the Commissary-in-Chief, and of the labour of preparing voluminous copies and reports for this Board, which now occupies a considerable number of persons in his office, whose services may of course be dispensed with.

"To effect these purposes, my Lords are of opinion, that it will be proper to constitute a distinct and separate Department, under the immediate direction of this Board, but wholly independent of the ordinary business of the Treasury, to be denominated 'The Commissariat Department,' and to be placed under the superintendence of a person, to be called the Principal Clerk of the Commissariat Department."

Saturday was a Holiday at the Stock Exchange; but private bargains are making at rather an improved price.

In the Speech of the King of the Netherlands to his States General, his Majesty announces, that every thing authorises him to reckon upon the stability of his amicable relations with Foreign Powers. The peace of the Netherlands is so intimately connected with that of England, that we may view this part of his Speech with as much attention and pleasure, as if it were addressed to ourselves. Up to the date of that communication, it may be considered, that a new voucher has been given for the peace of Europe.

The Course of Exchange at Calais is now in favour of this country. More persons come to, than leave England. From the 1st to the 10th of this month, there have entered Calais 49 packet-boats from Dover, with 888 passengers. There have left Calais within the same time for Dover, 54 packet-boats, with 1025 passengers.

German Papers represent the attention of the Emperor of Russia as anxiously devoted to the creation of an immense marine. He certainly possesses all the facilities of coast and materials for carrying his purpose into effect.

Madame Condorcet, whose husband voted in the Convention to send Louis XVI. to the gallies, was present at the trial of her brother, General Grouchy. From the General's son every thing was pardonable in his defence. But it is lamentable to hear it now pleaded, that a General went to fight against the son of his Sovereign only *to hinder civil war;* and the last phrase of his speech, where he says, that "among the honourable remembrances his father carried with him into exile, the most cherished by his heart is the thought of having conducted from the banks of the Dyle, through 200,000 enemies, 40,000 Frenchmen, unconquered, even to the walls of Paris."

THE CONSPIRACIES, LONDON.

MANSION HOUSE.---On Friday last, the Lord Mayor held a first public examination relative to the conspiracies recently discovered, and which led to the conviction and incarceration of fifteen wretched individuals. Six of these, who had been convicted at the Old Bailey Sessions, in October, 1815, having completed the period of their punishment, were on the present occasion brought up and separately examined. Their evidence, it appeared, in every respect coincided with that given to the Lord Mayor some days since privately, in Newgate, upon these most abominable transactions.

The first person was Edward Blakeney, who stated that towards the latter end of last year he was destitute of employment, and was wandering in the neighbourhood of Tower-hill, expecting to obtain a place on board a ship, where he was met by a Jew boy named Solomons, and who is in custody. This person asked him if he did not want assistance and work, and being answered yes, he gave him a 3s. token, and advised him to buy something for himself. He subsequently gave him more, and while he was in the act of returning from a shop, after purchasing some small article, he was seized by an officer, who searched and conveyed him to the Compter.

In a conversation which the witness subsequently had with the Jew boy, the latter informed him, that it was the officer who had given him the money, but this statement was not borne out by the other persons, most of whom described a *third* person (a well known Jew), in concert in the street with the boy, beside the officer.

This witness presented an appearance of great wretchedness, and said his wife and two children, in consequence of his deplorable condition, had been long in a state of starvation and misery.---Witness was tried and convicted for passing the bad money.

Elizabeth Connor deposed, that she was a poor woman, endeavouring to obtain a livelihood by selling fish. In the course of last year she was in much distress, and was met near Tower-hill by a Jew, who, after some conversation, gave her several pieces of bad money. In her afterwards endeavouring to pass these in change for small articles, she was apprehended by an officer. The poor woman declared, in accents of grief, that she was entirely innocent as to any previous knowledge of guilt in passing the money, and had never to her knowledge circulated any before.---Witness notwithstanding was convicted of the offence.

Thomas Priest, a seaman, deposed, that he was walking along the river side, hoping to obtain employment, when he met two persons, a man and boy; the latter had turned feet, and they asked him whether he was not seeking employment? He answered yes; and they immediately invited him into to a house, where they drank two pints of beer, and for which they paid. He was then asked where he lodged, when he replied, Smithfield. The Jew boy (Solomon) accompanied him that way, and upon their arrival at London-wall gave him money to go into a baker's and purchase a loaf. He next asked him if he did not like tobacco, and gave him some more money to go into a shop and purchase it. He next went into a tripe shop, but at the latter place the money was refused, and his guide took him into a public-house, and treated him with a pint of beer, giving him at the same time two pence halfpenny, under pretence that he might want it for some trifling article.

[It may be necessary here to observe, that the real object of furnishing the victim of the conspirator in this way was, that the former, when subsequently presenting for change a bad piece of money, and being detected, it would appear by searching him, that there was no occasion to have so changed it. In such cases presumptive guilt seemed at once confirmed.]

The witness having at length gone into a tobacconist's shop, in Long-lane, for the usual purpose of changing a three-shilling token, was suddenly taken into custody by an officer, who, beside, the other money found upon him, had, it appeared, got some of the pieces marked which had been previously presented at other places. Witness was convicted at the Old Bailey for passing bad money.

W. Caurson deposed, that he was a Russian seaman. Last year, he was without money, and was inquiring for a ship about Tower-hill, when he was met by a Jew boy, whom he had seen about that place before. The boy was deformed, having his feet turned in. He asked witness, if he was not hungry? and having been answered in the affirmative, he said, "Then come with me to a public-house, and I will make you comfortable." He accordingly went, and the Jew treated him to some bread, cheese, and beer, for which he paid in good money. He then asked him to take a walk, and said, "Perhaps you would like some tobacco?" to which he also replied he would.

The Lord Mayor here inquired of the witness, how he could have expected, that such a miserable looking person as the Jew boy (Solomons being not only deformed, but habited wretchedly) could thus offer to relieve him?

Witness said, being a foreigner, he did not know much, and seeing the boy with plenty of money, while he himself was in great distress, he did not foresee any thing improper.

The Jew boy then pulled a piece of brown paper out of his pocket, and took from among others a 3s. token, and witness went into the tobacconist's, where the shopkeeper refused changing the piece, and kept it. An officer, whom he perceived about the door previously, then came in, and seized him. After detaining him but a short time, however, he let him go, and in a minute or so he again fell in with the Jew boy, who gave him another 3s. token to go buy stockings. This was also refused, and witness escaping from the shop, he hid it in the street. The Jew boy, who was in waiting outside, picked it up, and took him to a public-house. While there, the officer whom he had before seen came in and called out the Jew boy, who did not return. Soon after, the same officer came into the public-house, and handcuffed the witness, who, upon being searched, had money found upon him of which he was not aware. This witness also stated, he had been tried and convicted.

Charles Green stated, that he was, at the latter end of last year, waiting for some work upon the Custom-House Quay, when two Jews, a man and boy (both Solomons), asked him if he wished for a good job; saying they could give him one in the evening. He consented, and they went to the Minories, where they treated him to some gin, and then gave him some money. (Witness here confessed he thought it was bad.) The Jew boy gave him an additional 3s. piece, which having tendered in payment for liquor to a woman, she refused, and marked it. They then went to another public-house, where he offered a 3s. piece, which was also declared to be bad. The man and boy immediately went out, and soon after the officer came in and seized him. Five bad tokens, besides those refused and marked, were found in his shoes. The man and boy knew they were there. He was convicted for the offence.

William Williamson deposed, that he was a Scotchman, and was on the quays last year, looking out for a ship. While thus engaged, a Jew (he believed named Ben Solomon) came up and inquired if he wanted assistance? He answered yes, and the Jew gave him a 3s. piece, and bid him go to an adjoining shop and purchase a loaf. He then went and bought some cheese, for which he also changed a 3s. piece. Out of this the man gave him some small change for himself. During this time, witness saw another man watching on the opposite side of the way. The Jew next asked him to purchase another loaf, which he wanted for himself, and again gave him a 3s. piece to offer in payment. Witness complied, but just as he was coming out of the door of the shop, an officer came in, charged him with passing bad money, and took him into custody. This, it appeared, was not the officer connected in the other cases. The Jew man here fled and left him.—He was also convicted upon the foregoing case.

The foregoing unfortunate persons were discharged from prison in the usual way, entering into personal securities for their future good behaviour. Those who still remain confined, and who also fell victims to the snares of the conspirators, will, it is thought, be pardoned. The health of these poor creatures is much injured by confinement. One of them (W. Caurson), hitherto a stout, able-bodied man, exhibits in his countenance all the appearance of a settled consumption.

The Lord Mayor asked them what he should do for them? Whether they should like to be sent home to their several countries or parishes; or whether they would remain a short time, those who were seamen to procure ships, and the rest to gain employment?

The poor creatures all said, "they would leave it all to his Lordship."

After some deliberation, his Lordship advised them to put themselves under the care of Mr. Teague, at the Compter, where, until he could devise some plan for their benefit, he would order them to be taken extra care of.

The principal delinquent in the conspiracies in question, as we before stated, is not yet in custody; the officers are, however, in strict search for him; and, as the officer charged by the boy Solomons with being concerned declares his innocence, we still forbear mentioning his name. He only desires to be confronted with the individual not yet found, and is therefore at liberty upon his own word to appear when called upon.

Many other circumstances, of a nature not less atrocious than those already discovered, are expected yet to be elicited through the determined and praise-worthy exertions of the Lord Mayor.

CELEBRATION OF THE LORD MAYOR'S RE-ELECTION.

London, Oct. 26.—For this purpose, a number of gentlemen dined yesterday at the City of London Tavern, and a more respectable Meeting we have never witnessed upon any public occasion whatever. The dinner was advertised for half after four o'clock, and by five not a vacant seat was to be found in the great room. About 400 persons sat down to dinner, and above 100 solicited admission in vain, the Stewards having so judiciously managed as to limit the tickets, in order to guard against inconvenience, or pressure.

The Duke of Sussex, who was among the party who accompanied the Lord Mayor into the room, was loudly and unanimously invited to take the chair, to which invitation his Royal Highness graciously acceded.

The dinner was peculiarly sumptuous, and well arranged, under the direction of the Stewards, who stood in different parts of the room to take care that the company should experience no inattention.

Upon the cloth being removed, the Chairman proposed the health of the King, which he requested might be drunk in solemn silence, observing, that, 29 days after this day, his Majesty would have reigned longer than any other Sovereign this Country had ever known. The toast was drunk accordingly.

Upon the proposition of the health of the Prince Regent, with three times three, it was drunk amidst a mixture of hisses and applauses.

The toast of the Queen, the Princess of Wales, and all the Royal Family, was next proposed; but the name of the Princess of Wales was scarcely pronounced, when the most enthusiastic applause became universal, and was for a considerable time repeated.

His Royal Highness then proposed the health of a Personage, who was, he observed, dear to all England, but peculiarly so to the city of London, as its conduct evinced in enrolling her husband among the number of its Freemen—he meant the Princess Charlotte of Wales *(applauses)*. Exalted as was the rank of her Royal Highness, and attached as he knew her to be to the best principles of the Constitution *(applauses)*, she was not, he hoped, the less dear to that Meeting, for being the wife of a brother Fishmonger.—*(Laughter and applause.)*

The toast of the Princess Charlotte and the Prince of Saxe Coburg was drunk with acclamations of applause.

The next toast, the Chairman said, referred to another brother Fishmonger, namely, the Duke of Gloucester, and the health of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester was drunk with every demonstration of respect and regard.

The Chairman then observed, that the period for compliment having terminated, he was now arrived at that which was the great object of the Meeting, and he could not forbear from expressing the high gratification which he felt in the distinguished honour conferred upon himself on such an interesting occasion. There were few, perhaps, more pleased, or, he would say, more proud of the testimony of respect and regard which the Citizens of London had afforded to their selected and re-elected Chief Magistrate. *(Applauses.)*—Never, he believed, were the feelings of the People more unequivocally or spontaneously expressed in favour of any individual. In the year 1769, the Livery had voted for the re-election of a Lord Mayor, but that re-election was resisted by the passion and party prejudice of the day, seconded by the opinion of the Counsel for the City, who held, truly, that no one was eligible more than once to the civic chair. But after some controversy, the City Counsellors were compelled to yield to the wish of the Livery, as well as to the opinion of one of their own body, and Alderman Beckford was accordingly re-appointed, as Sir John Barnard was in 1739. Upon the re-election, however, of the present Lord Mayor, no legal quibbles had been started—no unworthy jealousies had been exhibited; for the Aldermanic board had yielded in a becoming manner to the decision of the Livery, and thus gratified the universal wish of their fellow-citizens. Thus the contest which that Meeting was assembled to celebrate had satisfactorily terminated—thus a Magistrate had been re-elected who had uniformly manifested the most studious regard to the claims of justice, and to the appeals of charity, as the Nation at large as well as the City of London could so fully testify. *(Applause.)* Although so young a citizen of London, he (D. of S.) flattered himself, that he was as independent in his principles as any man. *(Applause.)* Whatever he thought upon any occasion, he never hesitated to express. As to his public conduct, he generally acted in what was called the Opposition, among whom there were many individuals whom he highly respected, and some for whom he entertained the warmest regard. But in his conduct he always adhered to the Law and the Constitution, and holding the parchments of Parliament in his hand, he was ready to contend with such weapons against any resistance that could be made to him. *(Applause.)* Those, indeed, were the weapons he should always recommend Englishmen to employ, as the most effectual for their object. The Country was at present placed in difficult and critical circumstances, partly from the visitation of Providence, and partly from political causes; but he trusted, that the People would meet their difficulties with firmness, while those who had the power would, he hoped, use every possible effort to mitigate the general distress. The People were entitled to look for such assistance, and it would be indeed most lamentable, if they should experience any disappointment. It was to be wished and expected, that every man, possessed of means or influence, would be found at such a crisis as the present rather forward to assist in relieving the wants of the People, than attempting to irritate their feelings. It was but too notorious, that many, who were heretofore in the habit of employing others, were now unable to find employment themselves—that the pressure of want had reached those who were not long since in the enjoyment of affluence; but to inflame the discontent of such afflicted beings, instead of endeavouring to assuage their woes, was not, he hoped, to be apprehended. All good citizens would, he had no doubt, be found to follow the advice and example of their worthy Chief Magistrate, that they would repose in him that confidence which it was evident he deserved. Indeed, the worthy Mayor had only to persevere, in the next year, in the conduct which he had pursued in that just now at a close, and his claim to confidence must be universally acknowledged. *(Applause.)* With regard to the politics of the Lord Mayor, he (the Duke of Sussex) believed, that they pretty much coincided with his own; but it was known, that, in the performance of his municipal duties, politics never warped the conduct of this excellent Magistrate, and that he was invariably impartial, whether with respect to Common Councils, Charitable Institutions, or Assemblies for any benevolent purpose whatever; while, with a sound constitution, he was indefatigably active for the maintenance of the police, and the administration of justice.—What had been the conduct of this meritorious Magistrate with regard to certain conspirators, he did not think it necessary to detail, because that conduct was well known. He was also unwilling to dwell upon the subject, because some of those conspirators were under the sentence of the law, while others were not yet brought to trial, and therefore he did not wish to say any thing likely to inflame the public mind respecting them; for, as to the latter, he admired that maxim of our law, that men should be presumed innocent until they were found guilty. But there was one remark which he could not forbear to make upon this affair: There was perhaps no other country in Europe in which such a conspiracy as that against the three Irishmen could have been brought to light and defeated; for it was of the very nature of an arbitrary Government to crush the investigation necessary to such a disclosure. An arbitrary Government was too closely interwoven with its agents to countenance the suspicions of—to encourage a scrutiny into their conduct. Where, but in England, would such a man as Randall Macdonnell, a poor illiterate man, ignorant even of the language of the country, be able to bring to condign punishment the men who had entrapped his innocent countrymen? Here, however, the poor Irishman, animated by that warmth of heart which was characteristic of his country, found ready access to him who was always accessible to every complainant of oppression, and to every appellant for justice; and in the Lord Mayor he found an auxiliary, through whose indefatigable exertions and skilful inquiry his three young countrymen were saved from the scaffold, for these poor innocents were under sentence of death. But the conduct of the Lord Mayor had been throughout his Mayoralty of the most praise-worthy character, benefiting the poor on every occasion by his munificence, while he sustained the dignity of his office by an unprecedented hospitality.—For himself, he declared that he was peculiarly happy in enjoying the friendship of such a man, and he had no doubt that the worthy Magistrate would deserve the continued friendship and approbation of his fellow-citizens, by following up in the next year the precedent which he had established in the past. Thus he would terminate his municipal career with additional honours, and would retire, he hoped, with good health, to enjoy the most flattering reflections; for what reflections could be more flattering than those which he had to indulge? Other Lord Mayors had had titles conferred upon them. They had been made Baronets, some had been made Knights of the Bath—nay, one had been the Grand-father of a Queen of England. He esteemed, as he ought, the honours to which he had alluded.—Such honours were no doubt great when properly granted. But the honours which the City of London had conferred upon the Lord Mayor, and which that Meeting was about to heighten by drinking the toast he was on the point of proposing, was such as must be deemed of a higher order, for this honour was the voluntary tribute of honest minds to universally admitted merit. *(Applause.)* His Royal Highness concluded with proposing "the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, and may his exemplary conduct serve as a stimulus to his successors."

This toast was drunk with the highest marks of approbation.

The Lord Mayor expressed his gratitude in the warmest terms, assuring the Meeting that he would endeavour, by following the advice of the Illustrious Chairman, to deserve the continued esteem of his fellow-citizens. He also assured the Meeting, that he was induced to undertake the office of Lord Mayor for a second year solely from a regard to the motives which prompted his fellow-citizens to honour him by a re-election, namely, by a desire to promote the public good. *(Applauses.)* The office he held was, he could well say, by no means a place of ease. It was attended with great difficulty and trouble, and, from the unhappy state of the Country, that difficulty and trouble were not likely to be lessened. He had received many anonymous letters, and even threats, with respect to the future, but nothing should deter him from doing his duty, and he had no doubt, that, if any thing extraordinary should happen within the next year, he should be able to preserve the peace of the city, with the aid of his fellow-citizens, with the civil power alone, and without calling in any military force. Of this, indeed, he would be fully confident, if the new system of police which he had proposed should be adopted by the Corporation. *(Applause.)*

Here Mr. Miller sung the following

SONG.

Tune—"The Roast Beef of Old England."

Brother Liv'rymen, all, of our triumph I'll sing,
Since we're all loyal subjects, and true to our King,
By our virtuous exertions we've brought in brave Wood.

CHORUS.
For where can we find such another?
Where can such another be found?

O'er the Police he's active, courageous and just,
And our liberties safely with him we can trust;
So twice Mayor of London we've chose honest Wood.

All his life is devoted mankind to improve,
In the precepts of virtue and brotherly love:
So the fair meed of praise we accord Matthew Wood.

Base conspirators all he to justice consign,
And the innocent saves from their murd'rous designs;
Then exult in your choice of Chief Magistrate Wood.

By this time, I suppose, you will think is quite fit,
I should notice a little our old friend, poor Kit,
Whom you've sent off to Coventry ne'er to return.

This mock loyal junto have too long essay'd,
With their dark machinations, to make us afraid;
But with Wood we'll defeat them, however array'd.

But, avaunt, vile apostate, my song you disgrace,
And make way for great Wood to resume his chief place,
Twice Lord Mayor of London, we all merrily sing.

We have one honour more for our worthy try'd friend;
Should the Parliament come to an untimely end,
To St. Stephen's we'll send him their conduct to mend.

But I fear I've detain'd you too long from your glass,
So we'll fill up a bumper, and let the toast pass,
Here's a health, one and all, to the Lord Mayor elect,
For where can we, &c.

The line "Should Parliament come to an untimely end," produced bursts of laughter and applause.

The Lord Mayor, after some prefatory observations complimentary to his Royal Highness, proposed the health of "The Duke of Sussex," whom he described as an ardent friend of the City of London, and to the Constitution of the Country. That he agreed with the Royal Duke in politics he was proud to say, for his Royal Highness had nothing in view but the good of the People; therefore his Royal Highness's coincidence with him (the Lord Mayor) in political sentiments was, to his mind, peculiarly flattering. But he was peculiarly gratified by the connection which his Royal Highness enjoyed with the City of London. His Royal Highness was a fishmonger and a freeman, but he should be glad to see him a liveryman also, in order that he might have a vote for Lord Mayor, or become eligible for the civic chair himself. *(Applauses.)* The Lord Mayor concluded with proposing "His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the true friend of his Country, and the benevolent patron of every liberal institution."

This toast being drunk with acclamations—

The Duke of Sussex, in returning thanks, explained his political principles to be those which placed his family on the Throne of this Country, and that, although he generally acted with the Opposition in Parliament, he was an advocate rather for measures than for men. Therefore he would not yield his opinion on public questions to any person or party, holding himself bound to consult alone the rights and interests of the People. He indeed conceived himself to be peculiarly the servant of the People, discarding the absurd notion that the sou[illegible] the King was not eligible for a responsible office, and feeling that although, according to Parliamentary custom, the previous recommendation of the King was necessary to the pecuniary grant, he that possessed that grant was paid by the People. Therefore he considered his salary as a retaining fee from the People to watch over their interests. *(Loud Applauses.)* Having said so much as to his principles, it would be understood that he was a warm advocate for that Constitution to which he hoped the People of England would always look for redress in any exigency. As a freeman of London, as a fishmonger, but above all as an Englishman—*(applauses)*—yes, he repeated, as an Englishman, for he assured the Meeting that no one was less disposed than he was towards any foreign notions—*(loud applauses)*—he exhorted his fellow citizens and subjects always to look to the Law and the Constitution for the remedy of any public grievance, for that was the safe and the sure road to redress. *(Applause.)*

The following toasts were afterwards drunk with appropriate testimonies of regard—

The Wooden Walls of Old England.

The Army, and may its glorious achievements render its permanence unnecessary.

The Sheriffs of London and Sheriff of Middlesex.

Lord Holland and the Rights of the People.

Mr. White and the Independent Livery of London, and may their late exertions serve as an example to their countrymen.

Sir Samuel Romilly, and the sacred cause of Civil and Religious Liberty all over the world.

Lord Mountford and the Honourable Washington Shirley.

Messrs. Smith, G. Smith, Gibbon, and Pine, entertained the company with several songs, and the company broke up about 12 o'clock.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26.

A Holiday at the Bank.

The accounts from Monmouthshire and its neighbourhood, this day, are as favourable as can be desired. The men belonging to the iron works, who refused to work on account of wages, endeavoured to seduce the workmen at the Collieries, and other great places of employment. The Colliers hesitated; but we are happy to find they have returned to their duty, and that the Collieries are again at work. The vigilance, activity, and firmness of the Magistrates entitle them to the admiration and gratitude of their Country. The Duke of Beaufort's presence has produced the best effects.

A Morning Paper still insists, that one or two persons were killed at Merthyr, and quotes a Letter in the *Courier* yesterday to prove that fact against the *Courier's* assertions. The letter was copied from a Bristol newspaper; the contradiction was made on the authority of Government, and so we stated it. The Morning Paper is very much misinformed on this subject, and seems to derive its intelligence from a source badly disposed. The following have been received this morning:

"Merthyr, Oct. 24.

"Sir—Having seen in your Paper, copied, as I believe, from a Bristol newspaper, that the workmen at this place have been reduced to the wages of one shilling per day, I am desired to inform you, that it is entirely a mistake; that a Bench of Magistrates is now sitting, inquiring into the cases of those who apply for relief; that no person has applied for relief who did not earn 10s. per week, and the miners and colliers, who form the great body of workmen, at least 15s. per week. The wages of the fire-men, who also form a considerable body, average from 21s. to 25s. per week.

"A large body of the Magistrates of the County are now assembled at this place, and request you will contradict the statement.

"I am, Sir, your humble Servant,
"Wm. Meyrick, Solicitor."

From another Gentleman, who signs his name on the part of a Meeting in Newport, we have the following:

"Newport, Monmouthshire, Oct. 24.

"We are happy to be able to communicate to the Public, from undoubted authority, that the late differences which partially existed between the Coal-masters and Workmen, in Monmouthshire, have terminated; and the whole of the Collieries are now in full work."

This morning arrived Paris Journals to the 24th. The *Moniteur* gives a table of the late elections, of which the following is the result, viz.:—New Deputies, 60; Members of the late Chamber, 171; Deputies returned for two different places, 2[illegible]. The names of the two Deputies from Corsica are still unknown. The number of the Deputies to the last Chamber not returned to the present, is 215; of whom 41 are under the required age of forty. Forty-six of the Presidents of the Electoral Colleges have been returned Deputies.

Again we are under the necessity of differing from our Paris Correspondent. The announced mildness of the Ministry is of a very questionable character. To reconcile the Public to their liberal principles and mild Government, they propose, it is said, abolishing the Prevotal Courts, where petty sedition is punished in a summary way, to repeal the laws against suspected persons, seditious cries, &c. Why: these are all measures which were taken to protect the Bourbons against the Bonapartists, and the repeal of them must consequently strengthen the Jacobins, weaken the Royalists. This may conciliate to the Ministry the inveterate enemies of the Bourbons, but not the friends of that illustrious Family, the Ultra-Royalists.

This morning arrived a Mail from Hamburgh, and the following are the most important articles in the Papers:—

"St. Petersburgh, Sept. 28.—His Imperial Majesty has issued from the quarters of the regiment of Betzki an Ordinance, dated 16th Sept. which says, that, on account of the general peace now prevailing in Europe, the annual recruiting in the whole Empire shall cease, and the sixth corps of the army, which is to be wholly broken up, employed for completing the army and the fleet.

"Hamburgh, Oct. 18.—The third confidential meeting of the Ministers to the Diet was to take place on the 15th of this month.

"Accounts from St. Petersburgh say, that the Emperor is expected back in that city on the 25th Oct."

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31.

Foreign intelligence is of so very poor a character as scarcely to merit even the slightest notice. It is obvious, that a very great change has taken place in the principles of the French Government, but neither the causes nor the real nature of that change can be ascertained. One object clearly appears to be the conciliation of the Leaders of the Army, and of the heads of what is called the Constitutional Party. Marmont has been raised to new honours, and approaches have been made to a reconciliation with the Duke of Orleans. Thus, the *Ultra Royalists* are losing ground, and the interests of France would be essentially advanced by their total exclusion from power. A violent struggle, however, may be expected on the meeting of the Chambers.

A French Priest of the name of Vinson, who had been tried and found guilty of a libellous publication, in which he attacked the purchasers of the national domains, appealed to the Royal Court against the conviction, but his appeal was rejected, and he was sentenced to three months imprisonment, and fined in a considerable sum of money. It is thence to be inferred, that it is not the design of the French Government to disturb the settlement of property.

The London Journals of Sunday conveyed nothing worth extracting. No mail due.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

"*Phoenix Park, Sunday, Half-past Four P. M.*

"The Lord Lieutenant has passed the day favourably."

"*Monday, Four o'Clock, P. M.*

"The Lord Lieutenant continues well as he was yesterday."

No Bulletins are now issued in the morning, and the *Patriot* says, that all apprehension has ceased upon the part of his Excellency's Medical Attendants.

We have recently heard with deep regret of very strong appearances of disorder in some parts of the County of Kilkenny. The following Requisition has been addressed to N. Aylward, Esq. High Sheriff, by several most respectable Magistrates:

"In consequence of an attempt being made, on the night of Tuesday last, to murder Mr. Simon Blackmore, by firing a shot at him through his window, on the lands of Low-Grange, in the Barony of Gowran—this being the second attempt lately made on that Gentleman—and in consequence of several other outrages committed in different parts of the County, we request you may, at the earliest convenient period, assemble the Magistrates of the County, to take their sense on the present state of it."

In pursuance of the foregoing requisition, the High Sheriff has appointed Saturday next for the Meeting, to be held in Kilkenny at 12 o'clock.

The *Dublin Correspondent* has furnished farther details relative to the murder of Mr. Frizell, and they are as horrible in their nature as any that have been presented to the Public.

The *Shamrock*, of Waterford, has arrived at New York, after a safe and quick passage of 33 days.

We have been obliged to postpone some local circumstances. It has been judged, that it will be more conducive to the object in view to delay the afflicting details of the shipwreck till Saturday.

The order for the insertion of the *Advertisement* from the Commissioners of the Waterford Harbour came too late for this day's publication, although it appeared yesterday morning. The Public shall, probably, hear more from us upon this subject. In the mean time, we have to say, that, although we may experience ingratitude, we know how to defend our rights.

Clonmel, Oct. 30.—On Sunday morning last, the body of John Buckley, of Windy-gap, County Waterford, was found between Kilnemack and the New Bridge, (near the House of Industry, Clonmel,) in a drain near the road side, the unfortunate man having been murdered on Saturday night, on his way from town. He had a deep contused wound near the right ear, which was the cause of his death. His hands were wounded and bruised, as if he had been defending himself from the brutal violence which caused his death. An Inquest was held on the body on Sunday, and a verdict of Wilful Murder delivered. The poor man was a Tythe-Collector, and has left a wife and seven children, in indigent circumstances, to deplore his loss. The crime cries aloud for vengeance on the head of the assassin.—*Advertiser.*

On Friday night, about ten o'clock, an armed party came to the house of Mr. George Shaw, at Rathronan, and, after firing some shots, attempted to force his door with blows of a sledge, demanding that Mr. Shaw would discharge from his employment a Miller, from the County of Cork. Being unable to force the door, or obtain compliance, the deluded beings decamped.—*Ibid.*

On Sunday night, a fellow went to the house of Mr. Keefe, at Holycross, demanding arms. Mr. Keefe seized him, and he has been committed to jail.—*Ibid.*

Dublin, Oct. 30.—The following dreadful particulars, concerning the murder of the late Mr. Frizell, of Broad Stairs, in the County of Wexford, have reached us from very respectable authority.—*Correspondent.*

On the evening of the 29th, Mr. Frizell was sitting quietly at his fire-side. Whilst his house-keeper was making tea, the room door was suddenly opened, and a man of very large stature, covered with a white sheet, and his face blackened, walked in—and, advancing towards Mr. Frizell, without saying one word, fired at him, and wounded him in the arm. Mr. Frizell immediately fell upon his knees, and implored the assassin to spare his life. Another man, disguised in the same manner, then entered the room, and fired with better effect. Mr. Frizell being shot through the body, fell upon the ground.—Both the murderers then retired from the house to load their muskets; after which, with several of their comrades, they returned, and the whole party fired a volley at the body—for by this time Mr. Frizell was a corpse. Not satisfied with taking his life, these horrid miscreants so ill-treated his remains, that it was almost impossible to recognise a human countenance. They took from the body a watch, which he was in the act of winding when they entered, and also £13 in money, which he had a few moments before received as rent. A man and a boy, who were the only male inhabitants in the house, fled; the former concealed himself in an out-house, from which he saw the whole of the above-mentioned proceedings, and heard the conversation of the assassins, who remained drinking upwards of an hour in the house after the murder. About two hours afterwards, several of Mr. Frizell's tenants came to the house, and remained there all night, drinking their landlord's liquor in the very room where lay his mutilated remains, without any attempt to pursue the murderers; and they never took the trouble of even conveying the slightest information of the murderous deed which had occurred to any of the neighbouring Gentry. The High Constable was accidentally passing next day by the house, and seeing many people collected together, inquired the cause, and was the means of making it first known. Several Magistrates and Gentlemen immediately visited the place; and although a very minute investigation into all the circumstances was instituted, we are sorry to hear that no satisfactory information was acquired. Mr. Frizell was a gentleman possessed of a property of about eight hundred pounds a-year, and had lately come to the country. He had determined upon making it his future residence; and, intending to build, had given warning to some of the tenants to give him up their land at Christmas, which is the supposed cause of his murder.

Belfast, Oct. 26.—An intelligent Gentleman, who has just passed through the counties of Louth and Meath, in the direction of Drogheda, Ardee, Kells, Navan, and Trim, in a letter to a friend of his, which has been communicated to us, states that the harvest in that part of the country appears to be all stacked; and that the result of his inquiries tended strongly to prove, that the produce was by no means so deficient as was to be feared.

Some persons from Kerry, with whom we have conversed, also state, that though the crops in that country are by no means equal to those of either of the two last years, they are not such as to excite any well-grounded apprehension of scarcity, or, to use the strong though quaint expression of one of them, "is still such a harvest as we have reason to thank God for."

We have heard that Mr. Malcomb M'Neill, of the Curran, near Larne, had between 140 and 150 acres of wheat and oats cut down the latter end of last week, the greatest part of which he has got safe into his farm yards. His oats he considers as a fair average crop, and very little injured by the weather; but his wheat he thinks will be very deficient.

Drogheda, Oct. 26.—There has been very heavy rain on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights. This day a constant pour accompanied with hail.

Enniskillen, Oct. 24.—The potatoe crop in this county has seldom been more abundant. As one proof of the prolific promise afforded by this important article of our agriculture, we may mention even potatoes, obligingly sent to us for inspection, weighing nearly 9lbs. which, together with 32 more, of inferior and middling size, were produced from one plant, dug last week out of a ridge on the land of Mr. Whitaker, of this town. In our market provisions have fallen accordingly.

Cork, Oct. 29.—Any part of the Harvest produce that was exposed to the influence of the weather for the two days previous to the present, must have suffered severely. Saturday night, the day of Sunday, and Sunday night, the rain continued to fall without cessation, and as heavily as was perhaps ever remembered. All the low grounds above this City were completely inundated, of which the river yesterday furnished ample proofs, a considerable quantity of Corn, in sheaf, having floated down, as well as two Cows, which were fortunately taken up below St. Patrick's Bridge. The rain, it appears, was not partial, though we learn it set in farther to the west before it came down in this City. The following Letter is from an intelligent Clergyman of the Established Church, residing at, and dated from

Clonakilty, Oct. 27.

"There is a great quantity of Corn (even in the bad state it is) going to the Cork Market from the neighbouring Country, for as yet there is no Country Market open, or any Commission issued, and the grain is so very wet, that, even if thrashed, it would not bear water-carriage without kiln-drying, and it could not bear the expense of land-carriage. The wheat crop is in a most miserable state; the oats and barley much better saved. Of the latter there has been very little sown in comparison to other years, and it must bear a good price if not sent to market too soon. It is the distress of the people, who are obliged to send Corn to market in any state they can thrash it, that makes it bear so low a price, but whoever can hold it over till after Christmas, and keep it in good order, will be able to sell it at very great advantage. I am sorry to say the Potatoe Crop is very indifferent. God only knows how it will end, for every thing has a gloomy aspect at present. There seems to be a total change in the ways of Providence and in men's minds. We had one of the most dreadful days of rain yesterday I almost ever remember; the whole Country was inundated, and incalculable mischief done to the Potatoe Gardens—in the low grounds all was swept away!"—*Southern Reporter.*

The following statement has been communicated to us by a Correspondent:

PROVINCIAL SYNOD.

"On Wednesday last, a Meeting of the Roman Catholic Bishops of the Province of Ulster, at which the Primate, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, presided, was held at Drogheda, to take into consideration the demurrer of his Holiness the Pope to the Decree of the Sacred Congregation, appointing the Rev. Edward Kernan Coadjutor Bishop to the Diocess of Clogher.

"The proceedings were briefly as follow:

'An Address to his Holiness, most humbly praying him to confirm the Appointment, for strong reasons therein stated, was proposed and *unanimously adopted.*

'It was also resolved, that this Address, accompanied by certain Resolutions from a majority of the Second Order of the Clergy of the Diocess of Clogher, (which were read and approved of by the Meeting of the Synod,) should immediately be transmitted to Rome and presented to the Pope.

"The Resolutions of the Second Order of the Clergy, approving of the Appointment of the Rev. Edward Kernan, were signed by *twenty-two* Parish Priests and *thirteen* Curates. Thus, it appears, that the Postulation for the Rev. Gentleman is corroborated—first, by the Primate and every Bishop in the Province—secondly, by a majority of the Second Order of the Clergy of the Diocess; and we have it from undoubted authority, that to these may be added the Catholic Archbishops of Ireland."—*Dublin Evening Post.*

Fatal Duel.—A Duel took place yesterday at Inch, on the borders of the Counties of Cork and Kerry, between Alexander M'Carthy, Esq. of Inch, and —— Raymond, Esq. of Miltown, in the County of Kerry, in which the former received the ball of his adversary's pistol, and expired in a few minutes after.—*Ibid.*

PORT-NEWS—PASSAGE, OCTOBER 30.

ARRIVED,

28th—Catherine, Francis, Swansea, coals; Kitty, Gibbons—and Diana, Williams, Liverpool, ditto; William, Beer—Fortitude, Griffith—and Speedwell, Hannington, Swansea, ditto; New Speedwell, Patrick, Llanelly, ditto; Supply, Moody, Swansea, ditto; Mary, Davis, Glasgow, ditto; Susanna, Evans, Southampton and Swansea, furniture, luggage, coals, &c.; Lamb, [illegible], dates; Schofield, Evans, Liverpool, m. goods and coals; Hercules, Harris, Newport, coals.

29th—Trafalgar, Lewis, Neath, coals; Prince of Wales, Gaitskill, Whitehaven, ditto; Brothers, Propert, Newport, ditto; Providence, Darby, Liverpool, rock-salt; Sandwich Packet; Fortune, Evans, Newport, coals, Rosa; Dispatch, Walsh, Newport, coals, a market; Hope, Harris, Swansea, coals; Venerable, George, Glasgow, ditto; Rose, Jefery—Susan and Mary, Evans—and Zephyr, Nicholls, Swansea, ditto; Tom Pipes, Beale, Neath, ditto; Active, Penborwood, Swansea, ditto; Swiftsure, Williams, Chester, bricks, tiles, and earthenware; New Bee, Jones, Liverpool, m. goods; William Skypp, Freham, Glasgow, coals.

30th—Success, Crinfil, Whitehaven, coals, a market.

SAILED,

28th—Nancy, Deasy, from Liverpool, Kinsale, rock-salt; Œconomist, Innis, from Ayr, Cork, coals; Freeling Packet.

29th—Echo, Samuel, Youghal and Cork, m. goods; Earl Leicester Packet.

30th—Wind N. E. at 8 a. m.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
OPPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, MALL,
On Thursday (this day), 31st Instant,
AN EXCELLENT JAUNTING CAR,
WITH A WELL-TRAINED FAMILY MARE.
TERMS, CASH.
FIELDING, Auctioneer.
Waterford, Oct. 31, 1816.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS,
The 31st Instant, at One o'Clock,
AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
ABOUT Three Hundred and Eighty Barrels of BARLEY, partly damaged by *Salt Water.*
PAYMENT—CASH.
Waterford, Oct. 31, 1816.

HOUSE TO LET.
MR. JAMES ALCOCK will LET his HOUSE in Lady-Lane, for Six Months, *furnished*, with or without a STABLE and COACH-HOUSE.
Apply to him, at Elysium—or to Henry Alcock, Esq. Quay. Oct. 31, 1816.

TO BE LET,
And immediate Possession given,
PART of the LANDS of CURRAGHDUFF, lately held by Patrick Baldwin, situated in the Barony of Upperthird and County of Waterford, and within One Mile of Carrick-on-Suir.
Application to be made to the Rev. Henry Bolton, Newtown, Waterford.
Waterford, Oct. 31, 1816.

PRIME SCOTCH HERRINGS.
JUST ARRIVED,
BY THE FLORA, SWANSON,
AND FOR SALE, A SMALL CARGO OF
NEW PRIME SCOTCH HERRINGS.
Apply to the Captain on board; or to John Kirk, Custom-house Quay. Waterford, October 29, 1816.