



regard to the water having been thrown over him, it was clear, from the evidence of the surgeon, that it would not have acted powerfully in either way. The Prisoner had exercised that humanity which did him credit and honor, and he seemed greatly to have regretted that he was obliged to continue the fight in consequence of the determination of the deceased. The capital part of the charge, viz. that of murder, was entirely out of the question; but there was no doubt that the Prisoner was guilty of killing and slaying this young man, for the surgeon had told them that his death had been produced by the blows he had received.

The Jury, after two minutes consultation, found him Guilty of Manslaughter; but earnestly recommended him to mercy for his humanity in the contest, his sorrow for its issue, and his most excellent character.

Mr. Baron Graham.—“Gentlemen, the Court are actuated by the same feelings, and shall certainly not overlook the conduct of the young man at the bar when they give judgment.”

LONDON.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

Stocks this day at One.  
3 per Cent. Cons. 6 1/2 @ 2 | 4 per Cent. 7 1/2 @ 2  
Do. for Account 6 1/2 @ 2 | 5 per Cent. 9 1/2 @ 2  
3 per Cent. Red. 6 1/2 @ 2 | India Stocks

The Paris Journals of this morning contain nothing worthy of notice; but the following extract of a private letter, just received from our Correspondent, is of importance. The Chambers, it seems, will meet on Monday; and it is said the Ministry will have a majority of two to one in their favour. This assertion, however, comes from one evidently inclined to their cause; but should it be well founded, a thousand circumstances notwithstanding testify the strength of the Ultra-Royalists in France.

“Paris, Oct. 30.—Two things, I believe, are certain. The first, that the Chamber will meet on Monday, the 4th of November. The second, that M. Bellart will be chosen President. The result of the first propositions will prove to you how very erroneous are the calculations of some of our English newspapers on the majority and minority of the Assembly. The Committee of Ultras, established at Paris, have calculated all their forces, which, in the most favourable hypothesis, do not amount to more than seventy. The friends of the Ministry rate them only at sixty-seven. I mean pure, well-conditioned Ultras—*autant de têtes dans un bonnet*. The remainder of the Chamber, supposed to be Ministerial, is from a hundred and sixty to a hundred and seventy Members. This proportion will fully determine the principal question, by the fact of the majority of the French nation being really represented by the majority of the Chamber of Deputies. All the incongruities of the last session resulted from the false and opposite position of the represented and representative parties. Unpopularity and inconsistency were the natural and inevitable consequences.”

The British Ambassador gave last night a most splendid party, which all the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family honoured with their presence. If I am not mistaken, this is the first time that these august personages have accepted a similar invitation.

Not a word of disturbances this day, and all the Journals are disavowing intentions of inflaming them. Some Meetings are, however, spoken of; and as a difficulty has been expressed of knowing what would be proper language for sufferers to adopt at such Assemblies, we state, that on Tuesday last, at the Quarterly Assembly of the Corporation (says the Norwich Paper received this morning), an Address to the Prince Regent was voted, expressive of loyal affection to our revered Sovereign and his Royal Highness, and of firm adherence to the Constitutional Monarchy of these Realms; intimating a reliance on his paternal solicitude, to enforce the utmost economy in the public expenditure, and to countenance every possible financial retrenchment, compatible with the dignity, security, and welfare of the community; that with temper, patience, and perseverance, commercial and agricultural prosperity may be gradually restored; but which tumult, dissension, and disaffection, cannot fail to prostrate and circumvent.

The Paris Journals being entirely under the control of the Government, it may be understood that the latter indirectly avow the Expedition to St. Domingo, by an article in the papers, abusing the Haytian Chieftain Christophe, and representing his rival Petion as more tractable. This countenances the report which we mentioned a few days since, of a secret arrangement between the Court of France and the latter, for the restoration in some shape of the connexion of France with St. Domingo.

By the last accounts from Altona, it appears that the disputes between the King of Denmark and the States of the United Duchy of Schleswig and Holstein are not yet adjusted. A collection of documents on the subject have been published, by which we learn, that in answer to the Petition of the Permanent Committee of the Prelates and Knights, the King declared that the internal management of the Duchy must continue as it had been regulated by his Resolution of September, 1813; and that he would hereafter terminate more precisely the epoch at which any other Resolution, touching the matter in question, should be carried into effect. The Committee of Prelates, &c. replied in a representation, dated Kiel, May 21. They express their gratitude for the assu-

rance of his Majesty, but regret that the period for the accomplishment of that desirable object had been left undetermined, and dependent on the future will and decision of his Majesty. They add, that their regret is increased by having had daily opportunities of witnessing the anxiety of all ranks on the subject, & the anxious solicitude with which hopes and fears were directed towards the Royal Determination, upon which the happiness or misery of the country depends; and that they now feel greatly disappointed, after waiting patiently and respectfully to a protracted period for the confirmation of their privileges.

Several detachments of regiments in France have been disembarked within these few days at Dover, bring with them, and have been marched to the different depots; amongst these are men from the 1st, 2d, 5th, 9th, 21st, 57th, and 81st, in all five hundred men.

In an article from Copenhagen, it is stated, that the direction of quarantine there had notified that the yellow fever had manifested itself at Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Antigua.

Exchanges rose yesterday: Paris was done at 25. 35.; Amsterdam, 12. 3.; Hamburg, 36. 5.; Loughor, 40j. Considerable business was done. A magistrate at Philadelphia has declined to issue a writ for the apprehension of a deserter from a British merchant vessel, on the plea, that a foreign nation is not entitled to such a process, unless expressly stipulated by treaty.

The Marquis Wellesley, we are concerned to learn, still continues much indisposed at East Cliff Lodge. His Lordship's complaint is a rheumatic fever.

We are sorry to learn, that Lieutenant-General Sir H. Clinton is seriously indisposed with an asthmatic complaint; in consequence of which he has been obliged to relinquish his command in France.

We received German Papers last night, but they are nearly barren of information. There is a long article from Leipzig, complaining of the depression of trade in the countries of the European Continent. “Seldom,” says the writer, “has such a mass of goods been accumulated as at the annual fair, and seldom have so much freight and carriage been paid in vain.” Leipzig is represented as crowded with English merchants and English goods. The Flemish manufactures also fill the market, since the frontiers of France are closed against their admission. The intrigues of the Polish Jews contribute to depress the prices, and Russia and America are considered as the only countries likely to carry off the immense surplus of European manufactures produced by the excess of speculation and of machinery. English calicoes are sold so cheap, that they now supersede the use of linen, and the manufacturers of the last article did so for their goods. The article then laments, that so many Germans should engage in trade, to the ruin of the German industry, but which grows less and less profitable, an account of the continually fresh supplies of goods, each cheaper than the preceding. Notwithstanding the consoling hope, that the overburdened bow must soon break, yet on the whole the sale of our home manufactures stagnates. The Saxon manufacturers leave the fair, with the resolution of limiting their activity; the number of the distressed increases every moment beyond all belief; and in order wholly to destroy the defence of wholesome laws against their hostile invasion, we must find in all public prints the chimera of the freedom of commerce defended, and the order of nature, which places first agriculture, then manufactures, and lastly, commerce, so reversed by the theories of the day, that the interest of commerce is put above all the rest, manufactures subordinate to it, and agriculture to both, which last may be contended with the degree of liberty that the first chooses to allow it!”

It is remarkable, that the regiment to which the Prince of Coburg is appointed has, for several years, been entitled “The 5th, or Princess Charlotte's of Wales's Dragoon Guards.”

AS EMPLOYMENT.—The Bath Paper of this morning gives the following particulars: During the course of last Friday night, a young lady set off in a chaise and four upon a matrimonial expedition with her father's footman, from Pulteney-street, and they have not since been heard of. She is the eldest of three daughters of a Gentleman of Lancashire, exemplary for his affectionate attentions to his family, and who is, we are informed, inconsolably afflicted by this most imprudent and degrading deviation from the paths of duty, honour, and respectability.

A TOM CAT.

The following curious examination took place yesterday, before the Sitting Magistrate at the Queens-square Police Office:—

Mrs. Elizabeth Germain, wife of a baker in Orchard-street, appeared to answer a summons issued against her on the charge of Joseph Chester, a Gentleman's servant at Chelsea, for an assault. He stated, that about three years ago, he had a fine tabby cat, which he had brought up from a kitten, and which he lent to a Mr. Chapman, who then kept the Bun-house in Chelsea. That person let the house to Mr. and Mrs. Germain, and left the cat in it. After some time, they again let the house to their present possessor, and took away with them three cats, among which was that he claimed. A few days ago he went to demand the cat of the person who now keeps the Bun-house, who informed him Mr. Germain's family had taken it, and also who they now lived. He accordingly went yesterday to their shop in Orchard-street, and asked for his cat, when Mrs.

Chapman told him it was lost; but he did not believe it, began to whistle, and called “Tom!” to which the cat came into the shop and ran up to his side and shoulder, as he had taught him to do, when a kitten. He was going to take the cat away, when Defendant flew at him, pulled the cat out of his hand, and struck him on the back of his neck and face.

Mrs. G., the Defendant, said, that Chapman came to her shop, as he had stated, and asked for a tabby-cat; she told him the cat he mentioned had been given to her by Mr. Chapman, but that it had since run away. He then told her to go and look for it, and she did so, but she could not find it. She then told him that she had a fine tabby cat, which she had brought up from a kitten, and which she lent to a Mr. Chapman, who then kept the Bun-house in Chelsea. That person let the house to Mr. and Mrs. Germain, and left the cat in it. After some time, they again let the house to their present possessor, and took away with them three cats, among which was that he claimed. A few days ago he went to demand the cat of the person who now keeps the Bun-house, who informed him Mr. Germain's family had taken it, and also who they now lived. He accordingly went yesterday to their shop in Orchard-street, and asked for his cat, when Mrs.

Fielding, the Magistrate, said, that upon possession of a cat for two years was certainly a good one, and as to the keep of the cat, Defendant certainly might make out her bill. It could not, therefore, be angry with her for not letting the cat go, but she came there to answer to a charge of an assault, and as Complainant had sworn that she struck him, he was bound to believe his oath, and therefore she must pay the expense of the summons, and they must settle their dispute about the cat in the best way they could.

PARTICULARS OF THE GRAND REVIEW OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, ON THE 22d ULT.

The previous notices of the intended Review had assembled numbers of English families from even the distances of Paris, Rouen, and Boulogne. The whole of the British army, with the Hanoverians, Saxon, and Danish contingents, had been assembled, either in camp or in cantonments, in the villages immediately surrounding the Plain of Denain. Early on Sunday morning, his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent arrived at Cambrai, accompanied by their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Duchess of Richmond, &c. &c. attended Divine Service in the English Chapel. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived in the evening. The following day Cambrai was crowded with arrivals, amongst which were many Russian and Prussian Generals and Officers of distinction. Every description of vehicle was put into requisition, and notwithstanding a tremendous storm, which continued throughout the Monday, the road to Denain was on Tuesday thronged by the dawn of day. The continual rattle of wheels and snaking of whips played an overture which raised the pulse of expectation high. At one moment the representation of the glorious battle of Waterloo flashed on the expectant vision; at the next that of the celebrated battle fought on the same ground by Marshal Villars, near a century had (1721). Both expectations were vain. It was chiefly intended to shew to the Royal visitors the rapid movements the troops were capable of, and the certain result of turning an enemy's flank, by a much larger field than can be often assembled for mere amusement or exercise. After a few minor interludes of ladies' screams, from the danger of upsetting, at length the field appeared; but the previous heavy rains and bad roads forced the greater part of the spectators to content themselves with a distant perspective.

The Duke of Wellington, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Cambridge, and a brilliant cortege of distinguished Officers of the Allied troops, and some noble civilians, arrived about noon, and passed in review along the lines, which presented a grand and imposing aspect. The army of defence, consisting of the staff corps, cavalry and infantry, and a strong body of artillery, formed an extended line, with their right resting upon Denain and the Scheldt, and their left towards the quarter of the plan, in three lines of columns of review, the quarter distance—the infantry in front, the cavalry and wagon train in the rear, and artillery lining the intervals. This body soon moved forward in three columns of attack, and threatened to outflank the enemy's left, who fell back and formed a new line upon the villages of Neuville, P'Orche, and Denain; these villages were held by the infantry, and covered by heavy brigades of artillery, in a commanding position on the high ground above them.

This first movement was a false attack, which was quickly converted into a rapid march and furious attack upon the right flank. A pointed bridge was thrown over the Scheldt, far to the right, over which the division of cavalry passed, and took the enemy in flank. The three above-named villages were storm'd by the infantry, and now the ideal havoc commenced. Happy to find their ideal—“Murder no longer harps her loud arm” over our fertile plains—and ladies, citizens, peasants, and children, could rally to see the thunder of the cannon and the rattle of the musketry—admire the plights of sabre flashing in numerous glances—the charging horse destroy nothing but the succumbent stubbles—and mingle pelting with conquerors and conquered, without a mingled limb or dying groan to unhallow the scene.

To such as had an opportunity of galloping from point to point, and could understand the movements of the whole machine, the advance of the army was a grand and interesting picture; but the greater part of the spectators, shut up in their carriages, or confined to one point of view, would, we believe, have thought it a much preferable sight to see a corps of small volunteers manoeuvring upon a new-mown lawn; but enveloped by bodies of soldiers, charging knee-deep through pools of mud and dirty roads, their attention was drawn to a display of the farcical into the grander scenes of the exhibition. The position here was pursued across the river, and completely put to rout. The cannon, however, continued to roar, and the musketry to flash, long after night had spread her gloom around. In the evening the Noble Dukes gave a grand dinner and ball to a splendid assemblage in the Freemasons' Hall, which was politely lent for the occasion.

The LIONESS AND THE EXETER MAIL.—The horse belonging to the Exeter Mail-coach, lately wounded by the Lioness near Salisbury, is now in the stables of his owner, Mr. Weeks, of that city, and from the injury he has received his recovery is deemed precarious; but should he survive, there is great reason to suppose that he will never regain his wonted strength and courage, which will not be wondered at, when it is considered that the Lioness was fastened on him for the space of full one minute, her long teeth (commonly called the hobbles) making very deep incisions in the muscular part of his neck, though happily missing the windpipe and jugular vein. It is worthy of notice, this much-injured horse has gained considerable celebrity on the turf; he is descended from the noted racer Sir Solomon, and was formerly in the possession of the Earl of Scarborough, bearing the name of Pomgranate. A pecuniary recompense has been made to Mr. Weeks for the injury received by this truly valuable horse. The Lioness is an uncommonly fine animal, only five years old; and the manner in which she was secured, after her attack on the horse, affords a remarkable proof of the extreme tameness to which such ferocious creatures are brought by the management of their keepers; when she had retired under the stable granary, her owner and his assistants, after a short deliberation, followed her upon their hands and knees, with lighted candles, and having placed a sack on the ground near her, they made her lie down upon it, then tied her four legs, and passed a cord round her mouth, which they secured—in this state they drew her out from under the granary upon the sack, and then she was lifted and carried by six men into her den in the caravan. To the astonishment of every one who beheld this part of the transaction (which lasted about a quarter of an hour), the Lioness lay as quietly as a lamb during her removal to the caravan; but when there she became sensible of the restraints she was under, and her rage was excessive till the cords which annoyed her were loosened.

New-York, Sept. 30, 1816.  
The very low state of commerce both here and abroad, has induced the expectation of any good business being practicable from either side for the present. In this country, we are entirely overstocked with every thing that Britain produces, and the sacrifices on sales are very great. Our crops of Grain will be good; those also of Cotton and Tobacco promise well; and it is undoubted Flaxseed will be plenty and good.”

BIRMINGHAM MAGISTRATES.

NOTICE.

We, the Magistrates acting for the Town and Neighbourhood of Birmingham, were much concerned to find, that on Monday Evening some of the inhabitants, roused by sedition and ill-disposed persons, and especially by some recent publications, mischievously circulated, showed an inclination to riot and disturbance, and proceeded to acts of violence on the shop and house of Mr. J. J. a very loyal and respectable Printer, who, with the most laudable views, had published a Letter written by a Gentleman in Lancashire, the sole tendency of which was to preserve peace and order in the Kingdom. We indeed had hoped, that we should have to boast of the peaceable and orderly conduct of all the inhabitants of this Town; and having by prompt exertions quelled the Disturbances, still flatter ourselves, that we shall not have again to lament similar Outrages. We are, however, determined on all occasions to put the Law strictly in force against every Breach of the Public Peace, and intend to have a larger body of Special Constables (who composed of the principal inhabitants, who have declared their readiness to act) always at hand to assist us; neither will we neglect the aid of the Military, who, under the control of the Civil Power, are strictly legal preservers of the peace.

W. HICKS. B. SERRAN.  
W. VICKERS. THOS. PHOENIX.  
W. B. JOHNSON. W. WILKINSON.  
W. B. HAYWARD.

SUSSEX, DORSETSHIRE AND DEVONSHIRE RIFLES.

On Friday evening last, about eleven o'clock, a fair, cow-house, stable, five cows, and a pig, were discovered to be on fire at Stone Hall, Ramsey, the property of Anthony Cox, Esq. of Harwich; the whole of which were completely destroyed. The barn contained one hundred combs of wheat, ready to be delivered the next day, besides a quantity of other grain. There being no doubt as to the premises, &c. being wilfully set on fire, suspicion fell on a farmer, at Ramsey, who had been heard to declare he would be revenged on Mr. Cox, for having hired a farm which he could no longer hold himself. He was accordingly taken into custody, as were also his two sons; and, after a long and strict investigation before the Magistrates at Harwich, sufficient evidence was made out to commit them, the elder (who is seventy years of age), to our goal, to take his trial at the ensuing Assizes. The loss is estimated at £2000.

From the Morning Chronicle of Tuesday. The Courier of Saturday last, the Public were informed that the death of the King of France had held out another example that Kings may be cashiered for misconduct.

Dr. Price died two years before the death of the King of France. Mr. Fox was the first conspicuous Statesman who, in Parliament and from the Press, condemned the execution of Louis the XVI. after having publicly proposed a national measure to avert it. He never either publicly or privately spoke of it in any other terms than those of the strongest blame.

It is for the Editor of the Courier to consider whether his own character does not require an immediate retraction of charges, of the absolute falsehood of which, considering all circumstances, it is somewhat strange that he of all men should apparently be ignorant.

But if he should decline this act of bare justice, we call upon every party of every party in the Kingdom, which makes the least pretensions to equity and veracity, to give a place to this short paragraph, founded on undeniable and notorious facts, unconnected with our present political differences, and being a mere homage due to historical truth.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

The London Journals of Sunday were due when we went to Press.

There are, happily, no new accounts of disturbances in England, but privation and distress appear to be greatly on the increase, and more tumults are seriously to be apprehended.

The intelligence derived from the Paris Papers is, as usual, scarcely entitled to notice. From a Press completely fettered, and which dares not utter one sentiment of freedom, nothing can be expected. Even the liberty of conversation is borne down by a system of Police which prevades the whole country, and through whose activity and zeal every man, who should venture to speak against the ruling Powers, would be exposed to severe and unrelenting punishment. If we were to credit the courtly adulation which generally occupies the columns of the French Journals, we should regard the Bonaposs as most humane in the exercise of his authority, and as the objects of universal adoration. It is, however, certain, that they have not acquired the affections of the People whom they govern, and, as has often been said, the departure of the Allied Army would be the signal for convulsion. The policy of their hierarchy in France, even for the sake of France herself, has been more than a doubtful question with many able Statesmen. It may be the source of tranquillity while they remain, or while the views of the Allies continue undivided; but, in the latter case, the arrangement is not impossible, and the removal of the armies must take place in the course of time. The French will avail themselves of either occurrence. It is evident, that resolution on account of the situation in which they have been placed has sunk deep into their minds, and it will be the ruling passion of generations yet to come to recover their lost glory, and to avenge the wrongs they deem themselves to have sustained.

It would now seem clear, that the Ultra Royalists have had nearly the better in the Elections for the Chamber of Deputies, and it may almost be anticipated, that their measures of policy will be carried into effect. They have been extremely interested and indefatigable in their efforts to obtain a majority, and they have had to contend with feeble and irresolute opponents.

By accounts from the two Canals, it fortunately appears, that the harvest has been abundant in that quarter.

SICK POOL.—The Meeting which was to be held to-morrow, for the relief of these objects of distress, is postponed till Monday next.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

It gives us heartfelt pleasure to communicate the gratifying intelligence of a progressive improvement in the state of his Excellency's health. The following Bulletins have been issued since our last:—  
“Paris, Park, Saturday, Nov. 2. The Lord Lieutenant's state continues to be favourable.”  
“Paris, Park, Sunday, Nov. 3. The Lord Lieutenant has had a better night than usual, and is going on well.”  
“Paris, Park, Monday, Nov. 4. The Lord Lieutenant has had a good night, and is better this day.”  
(Signed as usual.)

The Lords Commissioners have been pleased to grant to the Rev. Thomas HANCOCK, a Magistrate

and Deputy Governor of the County of Wexford, a *Writ of Habeas Corpus*, in compliance with his Petition, and in consideration of his active Services during the last twenty years.

Three persons, Keating, Daniel, and a man called the Tailor, charged with the robbery of the Commissary General Handfield, near Cloughern, the commission of which crime we stated at the Wednesday week, and lodged in the Bridewell of Caher.

A short time ago, as our readers may recollect, three Peasants, at a little distance from Ballydine, apprehended a man in the act of robbing a farmer of the produce of his butter; two of these men, named Lundy, are tenants of Lord Clonmel, and his Lordship has instructed his Agent, W. H. Bradshaw, Esq. to grant them a remission of one half-year's rent, as a reward to them for their active exertions and public spirit. This example of liberality ought to be imitated wherever occasion may require. It is well calculated to excite in the country people a disposition, which, if it should fortunately become general, would speedily put an end to those aggressions which are so injurious and disgraceful.

Committed to the County Gaol, on Monday last, by Michael Keane, Esq. John Corcoran, charged on oath with having, on the night of Sunday, the 20th, or on the morning of Monday, the 21st of October, conveyed away, from off the lands of Shanahilly, one horse, one mare, and one foal, the property of Patrick Bourke. Corcoran is also charged with other felonies and illegal acts.

Notices of a very dangerous tendency, and signed “Captain Slasher,” have within this week been posted near Glanmore, County Cork, cautioning the Farmers against the payment of Tithes, and threatening others, who had recently taken ground, with vengeance, if they continued to hold them.

We regret to observe, that at a meeting held on the 17th instant, at Boyle, in which Lord Lorton presided, it was found expedient to enter into strong resolutions for the maintenance of the public peace, in consequence of several outrages having been committed, which are specified in the resolutions, such as “nightly meetings, robbing houses of arms, pulling down houses, scattering hay,” &c. &c. and in consequence of “a spirit of outrage and insubordination having manifested itself in the parishes of Boyle, Kiltinan, Ardara, and Tanna, in the Barony of Boyle, that calls for the utmost exertions and vigilance.”

DUNN, Nov. 4.—We are extremely sorry to mention, that Mr. James Rafferty, Register of the Lying-in Hospital, put a period to his existence, at his house in North Earle-street, on Friday last, by shooting himself with a pistol through the head. Alderman Jenkin held an Inquest on the body on Saturday. Verdict—*Insanity*. Mr. Rafferty had been in a very ill state of health for several months past. Mr. Rafferty's father, who held a situation in the Irish Parliament, deprived himself of life in a similar manner.

On Saturday morning, Mr. John Callaghan, Attorney, suddenly expired, as he was attending some business at the Sheriff's Office.

A writing-box was lately driven on shore near Westport. It has a brass plate on the lid, with “Israel Lakenan” engraved on it. The box contained a number of papers, some bills of exchange, &c. from which it is supposed that Mr. Lakenan is a merchant of Boston, and was on his passage thence, and that the vessel in which he was on board has foundered during the late gale on the west coast of Ireland.

IRISH BUTTER.  
Imported into London from Ireland:—  
Year ending 30th Jan. 1815, ..... 29043 3 9  
“ 30th Jan. 1816, ..... 25077 0 17  
“ 30th Jan. 1816, ..... 134921 0 26

FOREIGN BUTTER.  
Imported into London from Foreign Parts:—  
Year ending 30th Jan. 1815, ..... 29043 3 9  
“ 30th Jan. 1816, ..... 25077 0 17  
“ 30th Jan. 1816, ..... 134921 0 26

Since the last date to the 30th of Sept. 1816, we find that there were imported into London, 9044 CASKS, OF WHICH WERE DUTY FREE, 30000 DOZ.

Butter Trade is an essential branch of our commerce, in which the landholder is still more deeply interested than the merchant, and all should unite in endeavouring to procure a solid protection for it. The duty imposed by the Legislature for that purpose, but the act of the Dutch Government completely neutralized the regulation, as far as the Irish trade is concerned, and further measures of protection may be fairly looked for.

The following persons received sentence of death at the late commission of Oyer and Terminer in Dublin:—  
Bian Flynn, for a robbery in the house of William Jackson, Esq. on the Coumbe.  
Walter Archbold, for a highway robbery on the person of Michael Saunders.

Wm. Grady, for a robbery in the house of James Rattigan, of Stephenstreet.  
Thomas Johnson, alias Murphy, for a robbery in the house of Mrs. Medcott, of Rathmore.  
John Daly, for the robbery of May Mack, at the Phoenix-Parc.

Thomas Cruise, Richard Keenan, and Nicholas Savage, for the highway robbery of John Medcott, near Stillorgan.  
Thomas McShallan, for the robbery of John Kelly, between Donnybrook.  
James Lowry, for the robbery of James Munk, in Fossagh-lane.

Patrick Dunn, for a rape on the body of Margaret Dagherty.

The learned Judge (Mayne) held out no hope whatever, except to Grady and Daly, that the divine attribute of mercy would be extended to any of them.

The following are to be transported for seven years:—  
J. Gilshenan, for the robbery of Mr. E. Jackson.

Philip Browne and Eleanor McDaniel, for counterfeiting.  
Wm. Robinson, for bigamy.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has caused it to be notified to the Members of the Common Council, who had signed a Requisition which was lately presented to him, “that it was not his Lordship's intention to act on the Requisition.” The application had for its object the calling of a Meeting of Citizens, for the purpose of petitioning against the Window Tax.

BIRTHS.—At Bridepark, the Lady of Anthony Wadley, Esq. of a daughter.—Lally Fitz-Herbert, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.—At Harrington Hall, Lincolnshire, Capt. Barré, R. N. to Ann, fourth daughter of the late Sir John Ingley, Bart. of Ryley Park, in the County of York.—At Glanure Church, County of Cork, Robert Atkins, of Fribble, Esq. to Miss Catherine Ridley, sister of Doctor Ridley, of Rathfriland.—On Thursday last, Tom, the son of Mr. Kilkenny, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late George Hobbs, Esq. of Waterford.—Patrick Blandfield, jun. of Grogara, in the County of Kilkenny, Esq. to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Edward Coughlan, of Rathore, in the County of Galway, Esq.—John Maher, Esq. of Amerstown, in the County of Westmeath, to Catherine, daughter of Robert Prendergast, Esq. of Greencourt, in the County of Tipperary.—James Davis Howson, Esq. only son of the late James Howson, of Heilsdorf Place, in the County of Wexford, Esq. to Eliza, eldest daughter of Robert Johnson, of Goshan, in the County of Longford, Esq.—At Harwood Church, in the County of Down, William Dwyer, General, and in the Service of the Emperor of Russia, and Knight of several valuable Orders, to Miss Aiken, daughter of Mr. Aiken, of Harwood.

DEATHS.—On Sunday morning, at Lillville, County of Tipperary, deeply regretted by all who knew her, Mrs. O'Donnell, wife of Peter O'Donnell, Esq.—At Castlefadery, in the County of Wicklow, in her 71th year, Mrs. Frances McCormick.—In Dublin, Mr. James Ryan, of Louisa, a Gentleman distinguished throughout life by the practice of every religious and moral virtue.—In Limerick, Mrs. Lynch, wife of M. Lynch, Esq.—Near the Obelisk, in the County of Cork, Mr. Richard Bramish, of Louisa, a Gentleman of great talents, and in the Service of the Emperor of Russia, and Knight of several valuable Orders.—In London, General Bell, formerly of Jamaica.

PORT-NEWS.—PASSAGE, NOVEMBER 6.  
ARRIVED.  
4th—Gower Packet; Surprise, Manxey, Bristol, Liverpool, Newcastle, &c. Greenfield, Holms, Quiberon, timor and states, Dublin; Francis, Roberts, Llanely, tular, Ross; Berford Packet, Green, Bristol, passengers, &c. Cork.  
5th—Margaretta, Lewis, Swansea, coals; Friends, White, and Mary and Betty, McKnight, Whitehaven, ditto; Elizabeth, Rees, Llanely, ditto; Maria, Evans, Liverpool, ditto; Concord, Llanely—Symmetry, Jones, and Yeates, London, ditto; Lowly, Pegg, James, Cardigan, states; Sandwich Packet; Eliza, Bevan, Swansea, coals; Eune, Llanely, Llanely, ditto; William, Corkmark, Newport, ditto.  
6th—St. Patrick, Hermon, and Good Intent, Newport, coals; Hope, Currie, Ayr, ditto; Gaudie Castle, Cleaves, Swansea, ditto.  
SAILLED.  
4th—Freeing Packet.  
5th—Earl of Eborack Packet.  
6th—Wind S. S. W. past 8 morning.

THE LANDS OF PHILIST HAGGARD (before advertised in this Paper) have not been disposed of by Auction. Proposals will be received for their Purchase by Private Contract, addressed to Sir John Newports, Bart. of Mevra Park and Bexara, until the first of December next.  
Nov. 7, 1816.

S T A Y E S.  
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, the 11th Instant, at the Hotel de France, near the Theatre, near the Theatre, about Five Thousand of American White Oak HOGS-HEAD STAVES.  
Sales to commence at 12 o'clock.  
Waterford, 11th Month 6th, 1816.

£300  
TO BE LAID OUT IN THE PURCHASE OF AN ANNUITY,  
For the Lives of a Man Fifty-five Years old, and a Boy of Seven.  
For Particulars apply to Mr. A. Buxie, Chronicle Office, Nov. 7, 1816.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, THE 8TH INSTANT, AT ONE O'CLOCK, ON THE LANDS OF KILCOHAN, TRAMORE ROAD, Eight Stacks of BARLEY, Sixteen Stacks of OATS, and Some Stacks of HAY, THE WHOLE WELL SAVED.

As the above must be disposed of without reserve the Sale will be worth the Attention of Purchasers.  
Waterford, November 7, 1816.

TO BE SET, FOR EVER, THE LODGE QUARTER OF BALLYNENSUSLEIGH, BOMMAHON.  
November 8, 1816.

LIBERTIES OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.  
TO BE LET, from the 25th of March next, for Eight Years, the Part of the LANDS OF GALLIOW HILLS at present in Possession of Mr. WILLIAM JONES containing about 5 Acres, with DWELLING-HOUSE OFFICES, &c.  
Application to be made to WILLIAM CHRISTMAS, Esq. Lincolns Inn, near Wicklow.  
November 7, 1816.

BALLYVOILE  
TO BE LET, IN HERETOFORE ADVERTISED.  
Application to be made to EDWARD CHRISTMAS, Esq. Nov. 24, 1816.