

ble Princesses, and be grateful to Heaven for being blessed with the happiness of supporting such an immense Royal Family. The Duke of Portland was next alluded to. The Prince of Wales was here down for £50,000, and the Princess Charlotte of Wales for £6000. We had now, however, a greater felicity than we had when this report was drawn up; for last session of Parliament that amiable Princess found her £6000 converted into £60,000 to support her own splendor and that of her husband. By the way, this liberality of Parliament to the Prince of Coburg seemed to him quite novel and uncommon. He had heard of a dowry settled upon a wife at the time of her marriage, but never before did he hear of one settled upon the husband. (Loud applause.) The general rule here, however, was reversed: for if the Prince of Coburg survived his amiable consort, he was to draw from our taxes £50,000 a year, and we were to have the pleasure of paying them. The orator then went on with his hook. Here was Lady Greyville down £1500, no doubt for her meritorious public services (a loud laugh); Lady Chatham, £3000; Lady Esther Stanhope, £1500, the daughter of that great patriot Lord Stanhope. All parties were pensioned, whether Whigs or Tories, whether the Pitt or the Fox faction, whether ins or outs; all fattened themselves on the spoils of the People; all were tarred with the same brush. (Loud applause.) Here the orator said he heard some one calling to him to be short, and the person must mean by such a call to remind him of the necessity of concluding. This would not shorten his harangue. He would not be deterred by such insignificant arts from performing his duty. (Loud applause.) He had been too long in public life to be so put down. If there were here any milk and water reformers—any of the wolves in sheep's clothing, let them come forward, and he would answer them. (Loud applause.) Here was for Lady Oxford £500. After mentioning the name of a foreign lady, and asking who the devil she was, the orator proceeded, as he called it, to the most precious page of his book. The meeting had all heard of an impudent fellow called George Canning, a man who had the audacity, the unparalleled insolence, to call the People of England swinish multitude, and all sorts of opprobrious epithets. Swinish multitude was the most delicate name they received. (Great commotion.) Here the orator paused, and wished he could make the whole crowd understand how they were used by these insolent men. (Loud applause.) But who was this Canning—what was his family—who were his ancestors—where was his nobility? He did not himself, the orator was sure, know if he had a grandfather. Mother Hunt, however, was well known, and he would stick by her. She was down here for £300, with the reversion to her daughter, and had already received, in the course of 20 years, £100,000 of the public money. Was it surprising the People were in distress, when their resources were thus squandered. What an insolent fellow he was, who said that the immorality of the People was the cause of their sufferings, when such obvious causes of another kind existed. In looking over the list, he found a pension of £10 to Thomas Austin, who assisted in saving the Royal Charlotte; and a little farther, one of £1000 to a person who did nothing. Was this justice? Would this happen if the People were properly represented? The poor sailors had to make their way to London from Bristol, from Portsmouth, and other places, begging, in order to obtain their small pittances. He had seen thousands passing his door in great distress. They talked of charity indeed! Look at the London Tavern Meeting—said the orator, using a term, which, by its libellous nature, we cannot introduce—look at the London Tavern Meeting, the members of which subscribed their mite in charity, while they drew their thousands from an oppressed People. This put him in mind of a story (which he had often repeated before) of a robber who stripped a traveller of a thousand pounds, and took a merit to himself for returning him a penny to pay the turnpike; or of a thief who stole a goose, and returned the giblets. When they gorged themselves with the public spoils, and subscribed a paltry sum for the relief of those who, without their oppressions, would be happy and affluent, they called their conduct benevolent, and vilified those who did not give them credit for disinterestedness and public spirit. The press had been employed to vilify him and the friends of liberty. It vilified him and called him all sorts of names. (Never mind that, said one of the audience.) No! he did not mind it. He was above the power of those hirings, who dealt in corruption. Others might be terrified; and there were some, he believed, who, from weakness of nerves, were induced to desert the popular cause when attacked by the press; but he was not one of them. He had been vilified for the last 20 years. The vile hirings said his discourses were made up of profane swearing and blasphemy, but he could solemnly declare that he had never sworn at a public Meeting in his life. [Notwithstanding this assertion of Mr. Hunt, it is an incontestible fact, that this very day he was repeatedly heard, by several persons, to swear in the room where the Committee and other gentlemen were.] These calumnies, however, would never be effect upon him. So long as he had a voice or lungs to make himself heard, he would defend the cause of the People—he would come forward at the call of the Public. (Loud and continued applause.) The Meeting which he now addressed had assembled manfully to express their indignation and complaints in a legal and constitu-

tional manner, and not for rioting or disturbance. Their enemies wished a pretence for calling in the military; and some of the milk-top patriots had been deterred from attending, lest that should happen. He was not moved by any such terrors—at the risk of his life he would perform his duty. He cared not for any threats that might be used, nor had he any respect for those who pretended to befriend the People, while in fact they looked only at their own selfish ends; wherever he found a wolf with a lamb's coat he would pull it off. (Applause.) That hiring of the press, the Editor of *The Times*, said his statements were exaggerated, but he could not prove his assertion. Having mentioned a few other items on the pension list, the orator proceeded to an attack on the Hampden Club. Had any body heard of any good this Club had done? It had no merit but that of possessing Sir Francis Burdett and Major Cartwright as two of its members. It could do no harm while it was redeemed by two such great characters; but what good had it done? Government always took particular care to smuggle some of its agents into such assemblies. [Here there was considerable confusion in the room from which the orator addressed the Meeting.] He believed some fellows hired by Whigs had come here to-day to kick up a row. They were come to listen to the tale of their own infamy. After some contemptible personal allusions, the orator proceeded in his abuse of the Whigs. They were the wolves in sheep's clothing. They had attempted to put down the friends of freedom. There was an attempt of that kind made at Westminster, in which he was completely triumphant. The Whigs brought a gentleman, Mr. Brougham, to the hustings, to overpower him; but he sent him a packing neck and heels, when he offered himself to the notice of an audience in opposition to him. Now they would say, that he (Mr. Hunt) was quarrelling with all public men, and they would tell him of his danger in so doing; but he never would be deterred from his duty by personal considerations. Sir F. Burdett had the greatest abhorrence of the Whig party, and of all that faction whose object was to oppress the People; the Nation should place their confidence in him alone; he had been weighed, and had been found not wanting. It was the duty of every Englishman to petition for a reform in Parliament. There was Major Cartwright, a man who had spent his whole life in investigating the laws of the Country, and protecting the rights of the People. He was now 70 years of age, and had, during the whole of that time, been a staunch advocate for the Constitution, and an enemy to the Whigs. He had himself been attacked by the papers maintaining the Whig principles, because he had been the only man (and he was proud in saying so) who had most exposed that party in public. Sir F. Burdett had expured them in the House of Commons, Major Cartwright in his publications, but he took to himself the proud task of exposing them in public. There was one man more who had also contributed by his writings as much as any man—he meant Mr. Cobbett. (Hear!) It was quite enough, he considered, to be certain that Mr. Cobbett was correct, because he was abused by *The Times*. He particularly recommended to his hearers to read the document in Mr. Cobbett's paper, entitled "An Address to the Labourers and Journey-men of the United Kingdom." [Here Mr. Hunt indulged his peculiar taste with a most furious invective against the present and former Proprietors of *The Times*, and concluded with a most solemn sentence:] "The time is coming when you will ask, Where is the Proprietor of *The Times*? But, Gentlemen, you will know where to find him." A very numerous meeting of his fellow-countrymen was here assembled, which he was proud to see; he should not move that it be dissolved, until adjourned. He was about to propose that an Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, beseeching him, in the most humble language, to convene Parliament, in order that the public wrongs might be redressed; and he should further propose, that this Meeting be adjourned, to meet again in Palace-yard on the first day of the Meeting of the Legislative Body. He concluded with exhorting the advocates for reform to exert all their efforts to attain that most desirable object. Lord Milton had said, that he should like to meet some of these reformers; he hoped he would be confronted by them face to face; and that Noble Lord, the son of Lord Fitzwilliam, (and, as had been justly remarked, those great men altered their names so often, that like highway-men, they were difficult to be found out.) would know another time that it would have been his interest not to have interfered. He concluded with moving the Resolutions, which were to the following effect: "That the Country was in a state of the most fearful and unparalleled distress and misery, felt by all classes except those who derived their fortunes from the taxes levied upon the People; the farmer, the manufacturer, and the tradesman, were all involved in the most lamentable oppression. "That the causes of these intolerable burdens were, 1st, the immense amount of a debt contracted by the borough-municipals, for the purpose of carrying on a long, an unnecessary, and unjust war, the main object of which appeared to have been, by sate civil, political, and religious liberty, and to restore despotism throughout the Country; 2nd, the maintenance of an army in France against the unanimous wish of the French nation; 3rd, the keeping up of an enormous standing army, with a view to oppress the People, and to compel them to submit to pay war-taxes in times of peace; and, 4th, the laws, expenditures of the public money, by immoral, dissipated, and self-seeking men, who had perverted the aid of the Government, without performing the smallest service to their Country. "That the sole cause of these abominable practices was a want of Reform in Parliament, and the return of Members to the House of Commons by such means as were employed to be used by its Members as a means of their own aggrandizement. "That a Petition be presented to the Royal Highness the Prince Regent, beseeching him to take into consideration

tion the burdens of this suffering, and patient, but suffering People; and imploring his Royal Highness to cause Parliament to be assembled, in order that measures might be adapted to redress these evils, to feed the hungry and to clothe the naked, so that the unhappy and starving People might be preserved from desperation; and, above all, to listen, before it was too late, to the earnest and repeated prayers of the Nation. "Mr. Watson, senior, in seconding the motion, dwelt upon the distresses which all descriptions of People, excepting those only connected with the Government, were at present condemned to endure. "Mr. Watson, junior, proposed an amendment, that, instead of adjourning the Meeting until the first day of the next Session of Parliament in Palace-yard, it should assemble again on Monday fortnight to receive the answer of the Prince Regent to the Petition to be presented by Sir Francis Burdett. For if the Meeting should be adjourned until the meeting of Parliament, who could answer when it was likely to assemble again? It was reported that Parliament would meet in February or at the close of January; but who could say that it might not be the will of the Regent, or the advice of his mischievous Ministers, to postpone that Meeting still longer, possibly till 1818, and waste the public distress till to continue without relief, or any Meeting to consider the means of obtaining it? On these grounds he thought that the Meeting should determine to assemble again on Monday fortnight, in order to receive the Regent's answer to the Petition, and to determine what further measures circumstances might appear to require. "Mr. Quin (a Student at Law) seconded the amendment. The object of the Meeting was, he observed, quite simple, and the necessity which called for it obviously necessary. That necessity had already been so fully detailed, that he did not think it necessary to brighten the picture. Every man who heard him must be a sufferer, and yet the assembly was patient, but firm, in considering the means of obtaining redress. No other country in Europe could exhibit such a noble spectacle (applause), for no other country possessed that right of petitioning which the British Constitution secured to those who lived under its auspices; and unless that right were impaired, either by violence on the one hand, or by an arbitrary stretch of power on the other, the People of England must always enjoy the means of obtaining redress of their grievances. Therefore he exhorted the People tenaciously to preserve this invaluable privilege. With this view he hoped the Meeting would demand itself with dignified propriety—that it would guard against every calumny, and vindicate its integrity by the temperance and regularity of its conduct. Therefore the People should be cautious not to lend themselves to any factious person or party. It was to be recollected that the liberty of the French People was the victim of faction. If that gallant People, who made such a noble struggle for freedom at the outset of the Revolution, had not allowed themselves to be imposed upon by the demagogues who in succession held forth such plausible professions of a solicitude for popular rights, while their only view was self elevation and arbitrary power, liberty would have been established in that great country, which had, through the delusions of faction, so unfortunately become a body of indiscriminate executioners. (Applause.) To avert from this Country such horrible calamity—to prevent the commission of crime, he trusted the People of England would be on their guard. Their distresses were no doubt such as ought to be relieved—but the People of this Country had a still higher object to look to, namely, the preservation of that Constitution under which their ancestors had flourished, and through which alone they could hope to relieve their wants and achieve their deliverance. "Mr. Hunt then stopped forward again to put his Resolutions previously proposed. He made another harangue, too similar to his former, both in substance and length, to be here repeated. They were carried unanimously; and a Petition conformable to them, except that it was still more irrevocable in its language, adopted with acclamations. Its great feature was a prayer for immediately assembling Parliament. "The unanimity of the Meeting was somewhat singularly testified in the reception given to one of Mr. Hunt's Resolutions. The amendment being moved, to the intent that they should adjourn till that day fortnight in Moorfields, in order there to learn what had been the fate of their Petition, it was, according to the forms of debate in other places, put first to the vote, and was unanimously carried. The original question, viz. Mr. Hunt's proposition for adjourning to the first day of the Meeting of Parliament, in Palace-yard, whenever it should be, was then also put, and carried with the same unanimity. It was afterwards resolved, that the Petition should be presented to the Prince Regent by Sir F. Burdett, and that Mr. Hunt should accompany him. "Mr. Hunt assured them, that he never had been and never wished to go to Court; but as they had thought proper to depute him, he should not lose a day in finding out his Royal Highness, whether he were at Carlton-house, at Brighton, at the Stud-house, or any where else. "Some farther observations having been made, in the course of which Mr. Quin declined the invitation of Mr. Hunt to second his motion of Thanks to the Chairman, Mr. Hunt declared his resolution never to accept any place, pension, title, or honour of any kind from the present Government (a loud laugh and applause); but that he would always stand by and vindicate the cause of the People. "After about twenty more speeches from the same gentlemen, he challenged every Whig or indivi-

dual connected with the press who had heard him to come forward, and answer him if he could. If they did not, let them confess themselves to be a disgrace to their country, and the greatest curse which could befall them; and the greatest challenge, asking aloud if there was any Whig present. The mob, being at length wearied out, began to disperse as darkness fell, and Mr. Hunt then suffered himself to be carried off in a hackney-coach. "PARIS PAPERS OF THE 21st. "CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES. "SITTING OF NOV. 7. "The nine bureaux, formed by lot for the verification of powers, met and proceeded to business. Eight of these bureaux consist of 25 Members each, and the 9th of 25. The respective Reports will be heard this day. "After returning thanks to the National Council for the offer made through the medium of the Duke of Reggio, the President put the question on the order of the day, for examining the Minutes of Election Proceedings, and it was decided that the investigation should be public. "The irregularity attributed to the proceedings in the department of the Ain, relative to the election of M. Camille Jordan, being covered by an evident majority, his return is continued. "Several cases were postponed until the documents necessary for determining them should be presented. "M. Michelet, of La Creuse, having united to his qualifications the delegation which his father had made to him of his, had been nominated. On this case a difficulty arose, the consideration of which was also adjourned. "M. de Puy-Maurin, of the Dordogne, produced only the certificate of his last year's taxes. On his own request his confirmation was postponed until he produced the certificate for the present year. "In consequence of the want of a sufficient number of voters, no nomination has been made for the Cote d'Or. "The election of M. Castel-Bajac, of the Gen, is confirmed, notwithstanding some irregularities, in consequence of there being an absolute majority of voters. "M. de Villele addressed the Chamber on the subject of the election for the Pas-de-Calais. He stated that the proceedings had been strangely indicated by a Letter from the Prefect of the Department to an Elector, which he read as follows:—"Sir—Your duty as an Elector is highly important, at the moment when the Colleges hold in their hands the destinies of France. "Recollect, Sir, on the spirit which dictated the Ordinance of the 25th of September. Did the King dissolve the Chamber in order to recompose it of the same elements? Doubtless not. "I am desired to declare, to repeat, and to write, that the King will see with displeasure those Deputies who distinguished themselves in the late Session, by a marked attachment to the majority which was opposed to the Government, seated in the new Chamber. "On your arrival at Arras, do me the honour to call on me; I am the only person that can make you acquainted with the mind of the King, with his real intentions. "Above all, do not fail to perform so sacred a duty as that of giving your vote. The King, France, the Charter claim it. "I have the honour to be, with the most distinguished consideration, "M. MICHELET, "Master of Requests, and Prefect of the Department of the Pas-de-Calais." "M. de Villele inferred from the letter he had read, and which he laid on the bureau, that its object was the exclusion of men who possessed all the conditions of eligibility required by the Charter. This influence had for its principle the abuse of the name of the King, and the menace of his displeasure against every elector who did not agree to the exclusion commanded in his Majesty's name. He concluded by moving, conformably to the constitution of the Chamber, the examination of the proceedings on the election for the Pas-de-Calais. "M. Blanquart Baillet observed that the question on which the Chamber had to decide was the legal validity of the proceedings of the Electoral Body, and by no means considerations which were independent or rather foreign to that question. "The question on the adjournment was put to the vote. Two attempts to obtain a decision led the result uncertain, and a very animated debate followed. "The question being put to the vote a third time, the return from the Pas-de-Calais was confirmed down to that of the Sarthe inclusive. "Adjourned until to-morrow. "PARIS, Nov. 9.—Preliminary conferences have commenced at the Office for Foreign Affairs with the Ministers of Austria, Russia, France and Prussia, for the execution of the measures already agreed upon at Vienna, relative to the Abolition of the Slave Trade, including a General System of Defence against the Barbary Powers. "Five per Cent. Consols fell 60 c.

"LONDON. "FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15. "There is not the slightest foundation for the reports of the intended resignation of the Earl of Liverpool, mentioned in the *Morning Chronicle* of yesterday; but it was necessary to give a reply to the Spa-fields squabble. "The aggregate averages for the twelve Maritime Counties, by which foreign importations are regulated, are at last definitively struck. Wheat, Barley, Rye and Oats are admitted: the particulars will be published in the *Gazette* of to-morrow evening. "We are requested to say, "that the Prince Paul of Wurtemberg has, on his return to Stuttgart, neither been arrested nor conducted to prison; but the Palace at Mergentheim, belonging formerly to the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, one of the finest seats in Germany, has been allotted to him for his residence." In other words, he has been ordered to reside at the palace at Mergentheim. The palace, therefore, being forced upon him for his residence, must be considered as his prison. "CORN-EXCHANGE, Nov. 15.—The wind having been contrary since Wednesday, has deprived us of a supply of most Grain, which was expected this morning; and although there was but little Wheat at market, there was no advance in prices, in consequence of our ports being now open for the importation of that grain as well as for Barley, Rye and Oats; the latter article is nearly unsalable, as the consumers are holding off till they see the extent of the foreign arrivals; what little Barley was left over on Wednesday met ready sale this morning, but at no amendment in price. "SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16. "Stocks this day at five. "3 per Cent. Cons. 82 1/4 "4 per Cent. 77 1/4 "5 per Cent. 92 1/4 "India Stock — "We (*The Courier*) have given a full account of the Meeting yesterday in Spa-fields. Never did greater trash proceed from the mouth of ignorance, never did more incoherent raving issue from the lips of madness. But the times have given a sort of importance to these assemblages, and however we may be disgusted with the diet and those who serve it up at them, it were unwise to pass them over with the silent contempt they would otherwise merit; because, the clear undoubted conviction is afforded by every one of them, that the distresses of the poor are the least of the care or consideration of the instigators and orators at these Meetings—that the last thing they think of or wish for is that the poor should be relieved or the labourer be employed. No, no—it is upon distress that they work to make it the tool of their designs. But if the tools become the victims! What care they? These hollow-hearted, middle-headed politicians never speak of the means of relieving distress. "But Mr. Parkes, or the Rev. Mr. Parkes, was only the avant-courier of the redoubtable Mr. Hunt; and he, conceiving himself to be the great orator of the day, kept the company waiting for him—rather, however, too long for the patience of his audience. And he came in procession and in triumph. What procession and what triumph? This Friend of Liberty was preceded by *The Three-coloured Flag and the Cap on a Pole*. "Tolerably significant symbols, these! Well—Mr. Hunt gets up, and has the effrontery to tell his hearers, that "the war had had for its object the destruction of the liberties of all countries." So it had—but on which or whose side? On the side of Bonaparte and his Three-coloured Flag, now exhibited to the insulted eye of a British assembly. Mr. Hunt then attacked every body, considering and characterising all public men as corrupt and profligate, the determined enemies of real freedom, and the abettors of every measure calculated to oppress and insult the People. Neither Whig nor Tory, neither Peace nor Minister, neither Religion nor Law, found favour in his sight. "Riots.—After the Meeting in Spa-fields broke up last evening, a considerable part met in the eastern end of the Strand, some of them returning by St. Giles's, and others down Fleet-street. At St. Giles's Church they formed, about seven o'clock, a numerous mob, chiefly boys and poor looking men, and without any mixture of females. Here one of them hoisted a loaf on the end of a stick, and the party proceeded down the Strand, shouting and yelling. They stopped opposite Norfolk-street, at a baker's shop, but, after some hesitation, passed on. On their arrival at Mr. Cross's, the baker, they seized some beef which was exposed for sale; and his next neighbour, Mr. Alexander, the baker, fearing a like visitation, gave them a loaf, with which they seemed satisfied, and passed on, shouting and yelling, but offering no violence. On reaching Mr. Ward's, the baker, opposite Beaufort-buildings, they did not demand any bread, but they broke with attacked the windows, in which they broke eight panes of glass. The next house that they visited their progress westward was that of Mr. Grogan, the fishmonger, No. 41. Opposite Buckingham-street they went into a stick-shop, from which they took four or five large sticks, and at the next door they provided themselves with half a dozen links. They mounted ladders upon the sticks they obtained, and continued their course. Each man who carried a stick and loaf had a man on each side, as supporters. On reaching No. 28 Northumberland House they turned up St. Martin's-lane, and broke some squares in the windows of Mr. Moys's, the baker. On their way to the house of one of them, turned into Henning's-lane, where they were greeted by the old women of St. Martin's Work-house. Groups of women of the streets seemed to share the spirit of the day at the work-house. Continuing their course, at the corner of Green-street, Leicester-square, they attacked a baker's shop, and broke the

windows. If we posse of Bow-street officers and patrol made an attack upon them, and took several into custody. An immediate cry of "Have them out! have them out!" was raised; and a sharp conflict ensued, in which Ashley, one of the patrols, and several officers were hurt. The officers were only able to retain one of their prisoners, whom they lodged in St. Martin's watch-house. This attack, which was the first interruption they met with, greatly disconcerted them. A report that the Guards were out increased their dismay, and caused a great many to desert and disperse. In King-street, Seven Dials, they broke the windows of Mr. Brooksbank, baker, at the corner, and took some bread away with them. A baker's shop in Cranbourne-street had some panes broken, but on perceiving "cheap bread" posted in large letters on the window, they went off without doing further mischief. They soon after divided: One part traversed the neighbourhood of St. Giles's, and the other went in the direction of Drury-lane, clearing in their way several butchers' stalls of their meat for Newport market. A party huzared at Lord Castlereagh's, but committed no outrage, and they paraded most of the squares, without any excess, besides that of noise and uproar. The police kept them in check. About nine o'clock they had entirely dispersed without doing further mischief. Many of the inhabitants in the Strand, and other streets through which the mob passed, shut up their shops on their approach. The bakers and butchers, however, appeared to be the only persons who had reason to fear their visits. "From the box of the chariot in which Mr. Hunt came to the Meeting, a tri-coloured flag (green, white, and red) was displayed, which bore the following inscriptions: "Broad to feed the hungry!—Tyrants to crush the Oppressors!—Justice to punish crimes! This flag Mr. Hunt frequently waved from the window of the public-house from which he spoke. "The *Waterford Chronicle*. "THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21. "The mail of Sunday was due when we went to Press. "A great extent of matter has prevented us from touching on any of the articles which we publish, and rendered some postponements unavoidable. "The Editor of the *Dublin Evening Post* has, with candour and promptitude, and in the most unequivocal and manly manner, acknowledged the error of his statements relative to the proceedings of the Friends of the Sick Poor in this City. What he said upon that occasion proceeded solely from inadvertence, and not in even the slightest degree from design. He has now done ample justice to the Bazaar and Inhabitants of Waterford, and here, of course, the matter will sink into oblivion. "We learn from the *Cork Intelligencer*, that Col. NEWMAN, of Newberry, near Mallow, has been strangled in his bed by a person or persons whose intention was to rob him of a sum of money, which, it was said, he had received a few days before. The robbery, as far as was known, extended only to his clothes and watch. There was no appearance of the house having been broken into; the back window of his bedroom was found open, and his servants, on suspicion, have been secured by the Magistrates. An Inquest was to have been held on Tuesday. "The Magistrates of the County of Kilkenny met on Saturday last, and adjourned to Saturday, the 23rd inst. "CASTLEBAR, Nov. 11.—We have had many communications, since Thursday, on the subject of the robbery of the Rev. Mr. Gorge's (not Gorge, as we called him)—but we have little to correct in our statement of the transaction, or even to add to it. There was not, we hear now, much money taken from him—but his losses and sufferings, in other respects, were as extensive as we mentioned. The correct information received, and promptly acted upon, by Messrs. Neal and James Horcan, led to the knowledge of almost the whole gang of robbers, and to the apprehension of five of them. The principal appearance to have been a fellow of the name of Anthony Gallagher, one of the fourteen men found guilty of *theft*, at the March Assizes, 1815, at Ballymore, before Mr. Sergeant Johnson, who received pardon, and was liberated from prison last Summer; he has not yet been taken, but there is a quick pursuit after him and others of the party. A considerable share of the property of Mr. Gorge's (amongst it the watch he so much valued) has, we are informed, been recovered by means of the active exertions of several members of the Sainfeild Corps of Yeomanry, whose zeal and fidelity, throughout the whole transaction, deserve great credit.—*Mag. Constitution*. "On Saturday, Patrick Kelly, Esq. committed to the County Jail, in this town, John Kavanaugh, Martin Walsh, Denis McNulty and Eneas Gallagher, all charged, on oath, with having committed the burglary and robbery. And on the same day, the said Magistrate committed Bridget Gallagher and Ann Gallagher, charged, on oath, with having in their house, at Curran, where three of the robbers were taken, several articles of which the Rev. John Gorge's had been feloniously robbed; and also Eleanor Gallagher and Mary Gallagher, daughters of Bridget, and sisters to the before-mentioned Eneas Gallagher, charged with having in their possession, crossing the mountains and escaping out of the County,

some of the clothes feloniously taken from the Rev. J. Gorge's. "Committed also, by Charles O'Malley, Esq. and the Rev. J. Ashe, John Dougherty, charged with being one of the party concerned in the before-mentioned burglary and robbery. This man was arrested in Newport, on Thursday night, by Mr. James Horcan (who, as well as his brother Neal, has been particularly active upon the occasion, in consequence of information received, and a plan formed by Charles O'Malley, Esq. "Mr. Gorge's son is now Hamilton Gorge, Esq. many years Representative in Parliament for the County of Meath. "Mr. Neal Horcan, who has been so useful upon the occasion, is not a yeoman, as we were informed. "A disagreement amongst the robbers saved the house and property, and, perhaps, the life of the Rev. James Neilgan. It is admitted by some of those who are apprehended, that the first visit, on the night of Sunday, the 31st instant, was intended for him, and that the party had arrived near his house, when some of them refused to break it open.—*Id.* "COURTSTOWN, Nov. 4, 1816.—The Synod of Ulster are just assembled here, and an universal astonishment seems to pervade the whole assembly, on hearing, from undoubted authority, that the chief object of their meeting, the appointment of a Professor of Divinity, to be supported at their own expense, and attached to the Academical Institution of Belfast, was likely to be frustrated by the following intelligence. On Friday last, Lord Castlereagh sent for the Secretary of the Institution, who attended him, accompanied by one of the Managers, to whom his Lordship expressed his surprise at the Synod of Ulster connecting itself with the Belfast Academical Institution, and appointing a Professor of Divinity, without consulting Government, by whom he thought the Professor should have been selected, and not by the Synod. His Lordship added something to call to the recollection of the Members of the Synod, that the *Regium Donum* was a voluntary gift which might be withdrawn.—How this will end we do not yet know. "Yours, &c." "CARTON AND VALTUBA LOCK.—A respectable and ingenious citizen of Dublin, Thomas Ruxton, Esq. has invented a lock on a new principle, which is a most important improvement in this branch of mechanics. Mr. Ruxton has obtained a patent for his invention, and the specification is published in the *Repository of Arts*, for August last. The Lock and Key require no knock or detraction, they cause no trouble, and are not apt to get out of order; any attempt to violate the Lock must fail, and must be detected. It is as little violable by the maker of it as by any other person. It is applicable to every purpose for which the fastening by a lock may be required. It may be so constructed as that an attempt to violate it must produce an alarming noise, or that the person making the attempt be caught and detained without sustaining personal injury, or that the false instrument used in making the attempt be detected. If the key be lost or carelessly kept, a person finding or possessing it shall not be able to perform the operation of unlocking; or if the key be forgotten in the key-hole, after the operation of locking, a person finding it shall not be able to unlock it. This is a degree of perfection in a lock which would seem to be almost impossible, yet it is nevertheless true. The lock invented by Mr. Ruxton possesses all these properties and more. He has named it, "the inviolable, perfect Lock," a name which it well merits. "From the *Neary Telegraph*. "CROCODILE.—Natural philosophers may now be gratified by the sight of a very curious animal exhibited in this town. It is a young male crocodile, reared by its owner from the egg. Although our climate is not congenial to the habits and constitution of this species of animal, yet the young creature seems to be in perfect health, and is very rapidly increasing in bulk. "It is curious to contemplate, in this singular animal, the original formation and incipient state of those immense scales which will hereafter furnish it, when it shall have attained the length of 25 or 30 feet, with an almost impenetrable armour. "The eye of this young crocodile is bright, and the pupil possesses a prodigious power of contraction and expansion. Exposed to a strong light, it resembles a fine line of bright silk. In a fainter light it assumes an oval form. In the obscurity of twilight, and at night, it becomes completely circular, and is then able to admit the greatest number of rays to strike on the retina. "This young crocodile is kept in a uniform degree of heat. Thrice in the day it is placed in water, in which it takes peculiar delight. Here it receives its food (oysters and fish). It breathes slowly, apparently making about one respiration in a minute. Its upper jaw moves freely, and it is already armed with formidable teeth. "BIRTH.—The lady of the Rev. James McClean, of a daughter.—In Dublin, Mrs. Stevenson, a widow, at 80, at Boscawen, Stafford, the Lady of Edward Peel, Esq. of a son. "MARRIAGES.—In London, George Swney, Captain in the Royal Artillery, to Julia Anne Catherine, only daughter of the Rev. H. Walker, A. M. of Longleas, in the County of Wiltshire. Robert Hastings, Esq. 5th son of a Churchward, Oxford, and son of the Bishop of Norwich, to Miss Jane Norton, daughter of the Rev. Robert Norton, Bishop of Exeter, in the County of Norfolk. At Kenmare, Laurence Redmond and Maria Montagu, R. N. son of the late Admiral Montagu, to Dorcas and Anne, daughters of Edward O'Brien, of Ballymore, Esq. Captain Siriven, of the Marine Forces, to Jane, second daughter of Joseph McNeill, Esq. of Dublin. At the Broadway Meeting House, Bathington, Mr. John Ashurst, of Kentish, to the daughter of Mr. Cross, Esq. of Cork. "G. D. save the King.

DEATHS.—At E. Moore, at an age bordering on the extreme, some 100 years, the Rev. Dr. Joseph, a Gentleman eminently distinguished by his great attainments in Literature, but still more so by his religious and moral qualities which are the brightest ornaments of human nature. He died at the most durable memorial of excellence.—At an advanced age, on last Sunday morning, at his Cottage in the County of Waterford Mountain, near Four-mile-Water, General Giles Blandy, Colonel of the Fourth Royal Veteran Battalion. The General lived in utter retirement in the above situation for many years past, mostly spending his time in fishing or fowling, to the humblest apparel. He was an eccentric character, but in all respects a just and honest man. He died possessed of a large landed property.—At Milltown, Hall, Warwickshire, a Gentleman of the name of Mr. J. Hyatt, eldest daughter of John Wilson, of Daines-street, Esq., and, on the same day, Mary Jane, her infant daughter.—At Paracel-place, aged 76, Captain Hamilton Kelly. "PORT-NEWS—PASSAGE, NOVEMBER 23. ARRIVED. "18th—Swallow, Flynn, New York, passengers and cargo; Ross; Earl Leicester Packet. "19th—Nancy, Elbert, Cork, timber and drab; Ross; Miron, Mills, Edmonson, ballast; Prospero, Mills, coal; Fate of Wight, ballast; Richmond Revenue Croaker, A. Bolton, from a cruise; Sandwich Packet. "20th—Bransly, Edmondson, Cardiff, coal and iron. SAILING. "18th—(Lower Packet) Hope, Fortuna, Liverpool, coal and wheat. "19th—Earl Leicester Packet. "20th—Wind S.S.W. at 8 morning. "FOR SALE, AT PRESENT, AT PEARSON'S WATERFORD MART, QUAYS, WATERFORD. "A SMALL CARGO of Prime ISLE OF MAN HERRINGS, amongst which are a few Half-Hundred weight for House-keepers—and a few Barrels of very nice RED HERRINGS. Also a great variety of WOOLLEN and COTTON GOODS, of different descriptions, which will be sold at the most reasonable rates, and are well worth the inspection and attention of the Public in general. Waterford, Nov. 20, 1816. "HINCINERY. "PURSUANT to the final Decree of His Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, made in this Cause, and bearing date the 13th day of July, 1816, I will, on Monday, the 18th day of November next, at the Hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon of said Day, at my Chambers on the Inns Quay, Dublin, sell by Public Auction, to the highest and fairest Bidder, the several Properties hereafter mentioned, Parts of the Estate of the late EDWARD STEVENSON, of Three Snares, in the County of Waterford, Esq. deceased, or a competent Part thereof, for the Purpose of said Decree mentioned—but it is to say, OF THE CHATEL PROPERTY. "A PROFIT RENT of 4s per Annum, arising out of a House in the Square in the City of Waterford, and kept by the Dean and Chapter, with a *locus quitus* Clause of Renewal. "OF THE FRIELD PROPERTY. "THE TOWN AND LANDS OF BALLYVOILE, situated in the County of Waterford, and the several TOWNS and LANDS OF COLLEGE, DUNCOMMUN, KILTRA, & HOLMOLLE, situated in the County of Wexford.—Dated this 26th day of Oct. 1816. WILLIAM HENN. "For Rental and further Information apply to BALL and WILSON, Auctioneers, Solicitors, No. 7, Frederick-street South, Dublin—or to the City of Waterford, Messrs. No. 8, H-lle-street, Dublin, and to the City of Waterford. "The above Sale is ADJOURNED to MONDAY, the 23rd day of December next, at the Hour of Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Place above mentioned. Nov. 18, 1816. WILLIAM HENN. "By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, A PROCLAMATION. "WHEREAS it appears to us, from an Inquiry taken and held before HENRY MUNRO BLACKBURN, Esq. one of the Coroners of the County of Louth, on the Bodies of EDWARD LINSCH, THOMAS ROONEY, MARGARET ROONEY, PETER ROONEY, JAMES RISPIN, MICHAEL LINSCH, BRIDGET RICHARDS, and ANN CASBIDY, then deceased, that the said Persons were hanged to death by some Person or Persons unknown, having wilfully, cruelly, and maliciously set on fire the House of said EDWARD LINSCH, at Wild-Goose Lodge, in the said County, on the Night of the twenty-ninth Day of October last. "Now we, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, being advised thereon, as far as us lies, to bring the Persons concerned in the said most barbarous and most inhuman Outrage to speedy and condign Punishment, do hereby publish and declare, that if any Person or Persons shall, within Six Calendar Months next after the Date hereof, discover any of the Person or Persons concerned therein, so as that he, she, or they be apprehended and prosecuted to Conviction for the said Offence, such Person or Persons, on discovering the said Persons, or ANY OF THEM, shall receive as a Reward the Sum of TWO HUNDRED POUNDS, for each and every of the Persons so apprehended and prosecuted to Conviction as aforesaid. "And we do hereby further publish and declare, that if any Person or Persons shall, within the Time aforesaid, discover his, her, or their Accomplices or Accessories in the aforesaid Outrage, so as that he, she, or they be apprehended and prosecuted thereof, such Person or Persons so discovering shall not only receive the said Reward, but shall also receive his Majesty's most gracious Pardon for the said Offence. "And we do hereby strictly charge and command all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and all other his Majesty's loving Subjects, to use their utmost diligence in apprehending the said Offenders and every of them. "Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 18th Day of November, 1816. MANASSEH C. BROGDHUGH, NORRIS. WM. SWINN. WM. VEAL FITZGERALD. ROBERT PELL. G. D. save the King.