

The Lord Mayor therefore thinks it his duty respectfully, but firmly, to protest on the part of himself, the City of London, and the Sheriffs of London, and the Sheriff of Middlesex, against the claim assumed by the High Steward of the City and Liberties of Westminster, the Collegiate Church of St. Peter's, Westminster, its Court and Officers, of dictating to the Lord Mayor, the City of London, the Sheriffs of London, and Sheriff of Middlesex, the particular course in which they are to approach or return from his Majesty's Chief Baron and Barons of the Exchequer, lest by his silence the Lord Mayor should be considered as having acquiesced in such pretensions.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient and very humble servant," M. Wood, Mayor.

"Viscount Sidmouth, &c. &c."

We are sorry to learn, that seven frames, standing in the shop of one Richard Gumley, of this town, were wilfully damaged on Thursday night. The Magistrates were engaged on Thursday morning in the investigation of the transaction, and we find that a youth of the name of James Lodge, who worked and slept at Gumley's, has been fully committed for trial. It is clear, from various circumstances, that no other person was concerned with him in this outrage, and there appears to have been no possible motive for it but a pure spirit of mischief, or a wish to do something that should be talked about. The shop is a detached building, and situate about eight or ten yards from the house. Two other men, who lodge at Gumley's, were at work in it until about ten o'clock on Thursday night, and they then went into the house to get their supper and go to bed. Lodge remained in the shop about half an hour after them, without any assignable motives, and he should have locked the door when he left it. They all went to bed, two of them in one room, and Lodge in a separate one, about a quarter before eleven; and in the morning, when they got up to go to work, Slaney, who went first to the shop, found that the door was latched, but had not been locked at all, and there were no appearances of force used either at the windows or door; no footsteps were discoverable in any of the adjoining gardens, nor in any other direction, but from Gumley's house to the shop. And this was the more observable, from the circumstance of snow having fallen during the early part of the night. The mischief was effected by a piece of iron, called a roller, belonging to a frame in the shop which was not in work, and the violence was so slight as to have occasioned little or no noise. The damage is estimated at about £12. We are glad that this prompt and successful investigation is likely to relieve the town from what would otherwise have been a very unpleasant state of feeling.—*Leicester Paper.*

Execution.—On the morning of the 21st, at half-past eight o'clock, Mr. Sheriff Kirby and the Under Sheriff, together with the Under Marshal of the Admiralty, attended at Newgate, preparatory to the removal of Robert Smith and Charles Farney, who were on Monday sentenced to death for the wilful murder of Thos. Johnston, Captain of the Croire schooner, about 30 leagues from Algiers, to Execution Dock, the place appointed to carry into effect the last awful mandate of the law. Almost immediately after the commission of the horrid act, the deluded malefactors became repentant, and continued so to the last moment. Some time previous to their trial, Farney had so firmly made up his mind to die, that he manifested a wish to be placed with the condemned, and he wrote to Mr. Newman for that purpose; but Mr. Newman could not acquiesce in the request. One of the most singular circumstances that has attended any person hung lately is the following: Both the Prisoners, being quite composed, and resigned to their fate, lay down to sleep between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, and slept very soundly until 4 o'clock, when Farney awoke in much perturbation, and the noise with which it was accompanied awoke his comrade (Smith). On the cause being inquired into, he said, that he dreamed that Brock and Gillman (who were some time since executed for the murder of two of the crew of the Fox revenue cutter) were to have their heads cut off in his (Farney's) presence; he saw the executioner lift the axe, the fatal blow was given, and he heard the expression of agony that followed it—and the bloody consequence produced the hideous shriek he uttered. They were attended by the Ordinary of Newgate, the Rev. Mr. Baker, and the Rev. Mr. Vassay, the latter of whom accompanied them in the cart. A little before nine o'clock they were ushered to the scaffold. Farney had a prayer-book in his hand, over which Smith looked with great attention. The cavalcade arrived at Execution Dock about half-past ten, and before eleven, the awful ceremonies being completed, the unhappy men were launched into eternity.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

We received this morning American Papers to the 16th October. The misunderstanding between the United States and Spain assumes, by every new arrival, the appearance of immediate hostility. The following is extracted from the *Gazette of New Orleans*, Sept. 13:

"There is little doubt, that in consequence of an unexampled outrage upon the National Flag, and the measures of retaliation adopted by the Navy Commander on the New Orleans station, our country is on the eve of a war."

The same Paper then states, that a meeting of the inhabitants of the town was held for Thurs-

day, to address the Executive, expressive of their indignation at the outrage committed on the American flag in the attack made upon the Firebrand, and to support the Government in order to obtain satisfaction for the same.

In the absence of the official accounts respecting this action, no decided opinion can be given: we have, however, a very long letter from a person on board; he does not give his name or business, and he is evidently not an Officer belonging to the American Navy; we may presume, therefore, he was a volunteer in the cause.

In his detail of the action he states, that the Firebrand fell in with the Spanish squadron, consisting of the Diana, 21 guns, and two vessels of 18; the latter fired several shots, and ordered a boat to come on board. Lieutenant Cunningham refused, but said they might send their boat on board the Firebrand. Much vulgar and coarse abuse passed. Lieut. Cunningham at last complied, and offered his sword as being taken.—This was refused by the Spanish Commander.—The account briefly states, that they imprisoned our officers, lodged our men, and stigmatised Porter as a pirate. No proper account of their quitting the Spanish squadron is given; indeed the whole account is written by a furious American; he talks of the star-spangled banner, and every epithet is heaped upon Spain, her government, and citizens. In the torrent of abuse, he mentions, that Spain has ordered a blockade of all the ports in the Gulf of Mexico: if this is the case, the flags of all nations are clearly liable to capture.

From the *New York Gazette of the 17th.*

FROM SURINAM.—We learn from Captain Taggett, arrived last evening, that there were daily disturbances among the Bush Negroes.—Murders were frequent, both in and on the skirts of the city. It was expected by the citizens that they would make a sudden attack, to prevent which the soldiery were kept constantly under arms.

SICKNESS AT GUADALOUPE.—Capt. Andrews, who arrived at Providence last week from Point Petre, Guadaloupe, states, that while there he saw in one day 100 funerals. The sickness continued with severity, when Captain A. sailed.—Two of his crew died while in port, and one on his passage home.

NEW YORK, OCT. 12.—We understand several of the persons concerned in building yesterday reduced the wages of mechanics and labourers one shilling per day. The resumption of specie change, and decline in our markets, fully warrant this reduction in labour; almost every article necessary to building having fallen in price.

OCT. 15.—The following we copy from the *Newburyport Herald of Tuesday last*:—

"A letter from Eastport states, 'That an English fleet has just arrived there, consisting of one 50-gun ship, two 38-gun frigates, one gun-brig, and a sloop of war; that American property of every description is seized, and that the people are talking of nothing but war.'

"Eastport, it will be remembered, was captured by the British during the late war. It remains still in their possession, agreeably to the provisions of the Treaty of Peace. It is, at present, a British port, and, very probably, is now visited by an English squadron. But the statement 'that American property of every description is seized, and the people are talking of nothing but war,' is doubtless an unfounded and idle rumour.

"The Eastport news, as related by the *Newburyport Herald*, made some noise here yesterday. The plain truth, according to our information from a Gentleman from the spot, is this:—In consequence of the extent to which smuggling had been carried on at Eastport, the Collector of St. John's sent his deputies down to seize a quantity of tobacco, pork, and other contraband articles, at that place, which was done, but it excited no apprehension or talk of war.

"The squadron spoken of had been lying some time at St. John's, and went to Eastport to try a Captain of a British sloop of war by a Court-martial, for having, some time since, thrown his guns overboard, while his vessel was ashore on that coast."

A letter from a Gardener, to his friend in Glasgow, dated New York, Sept. 9, says:—Within these six months, 12 or 14,000 people have arrived here, mostly Irish, who are going about, having nothing to do. The lowest board, per week, is three dollars; and every article is very dear. Although America is a fine country, a person would be better in having some money with him."

The French General Amiel, who took refuge in Germany, has been condemned to death by a Court-Martial *par contumace.*

Letters from Holland, received by the several Dutch mails which arrived yesterday, mention that the markets at Amsterdam and Rotterdam were very inactive for all articles except coffee and rice.

DOVER, Nov. 19.—The long-winded embargo is at length off, and fourteen vessels arrived in the course of the night and this morning, bringing an immense number of passengers and baggage; amongst it several carriages, belonging to the Archduke Nicholas, who arrived in the Downs, and landed from the Royal Sovereign yacht at Deal last evening. This morning the Archduke reached Dover Castle, about ten o'clock, under a salute from the Citadel, and attended by Count Lieven, the Ambassador to our Court, and suite, went over the whole of the formalities and subsequent passages at the castle and heights, conducted by Colonel Ford, Commanding Engineer,

and Colonel Marlay. His Highness came down the grand shaft, and walked through the town to Wright's Hotel, condescendingly bowing to all the ladies in passing, and left this place at five o'clock this evening. The Archduke appears about 22 years of age, of an uncommonly fine figure, nearly six feet high, and in countenance much like the Emperor Alexander. He was dressed in a dark green close coat, crossack trousers, and foraging cap.

CORN-EXCHANGE, Nov. 20.—There was but little fine Wheat at market this morning, and the demand continuing brisk, rather more money was obtained than on Monday. Oats were heavy sale and 1s. per quarter cheaper, having a large quantity at market. White Peas are 2s. per quarter lower. In Barley and other articles there is no alteration.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

The Funds are considerably higher this morning: Consols, which were yesterday 62½, are this forenoon 63½. The immediate cause of the improvement is stated to be, the proposed alteration in the interest of the Exchequer Bills. Our readers are aware they are issued at 3½d. interest per diem per £100, or at the rate of about 5 per cent. interest per ann. It is stated on the Stock Exchange, that after to-day no Bills will be issued above 3d.; this, it is believed, will have a very favourable effect on the prices of Stock, and will throw very large sums of money into the Funds, in place of being invested in Exchequer Bills; the latter now offering a greater inducement as to interest. So plentiful has money been in the City, that on Government, or other unobscured securities, any money might be had at the rate of 2½, or 3 per cent. interest. Exchequer Bills and India Bonds were at a high premium: the former 13 and 14 for bills of £100; or at that rate for any larger amount.

We received this morning the Paris Papers of Sunday and Monday. The Chamber of Deputies had adjourned from Thursday to Monday.—The Chamber of Peers met on Saturday, and received the project of a Law authorising every ecclesiastical establishment to receive, by donation, or acquire by purchase, immovable property or annuities. The plan was ordered to be printed, and to be taken into consideration on Tuesday.

A statement of the amount of the forests in France has been published, from which it appears, that there are in all 12,600,000 acres; of these 10,200,000 belong to individuals and communes; the remainder 2,400,000 are public domain, but not above 600,000 are the domain of the secular and regular Clergy, or of the Order of Malta.

The King is better, but he has not yet sufficiently recovered from his attack of the gout to take his accustomed airing.

The Duke of Wellington was expected at Paris on the King of France's birth-day, but he would return immediately after to Mount St. Marston.

The Abbé Fleury, the author of a work entitled 'The Apology of the Conduct of the French Priests, Confessors of the Faith, for 25 years, addressed to his Majesty by one of them,' has been condemned by the Tribunal of Correctional Police to three months' imprisonment, a fine of 50 francs, and to a year's surveillance, the Tribunal having declared that the work contains propositions indirectly tending to alarm the citizens relative to the inviolability of the national property.

The ex-Empress Maria Louisa, the Grand Duchess of Parma and Placentia, had a very narrow escape lately. Her nose threw her into the Po, and she was with the greatest difficulty saved from being drowned by Count Neipperg.

The French Funds are rather higher, 56½.

Mr. Hunt did see Colonel McMahon on Tuesday, and, as we hear, not the Colonel only, but two or three other gentlemen, who, accidentally perhaps, came into the Colonel's room, as soon as Mr. H. had entered it. Having mentioned his business, he inquired how he could deliver a petition to the Prince Regent. It was told that there were two modes—one by bringing it to the Levee, the other by delivering it to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. He inquired if there was no other mode, and was answered—No.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

Stocks this day at Oct.

3 per Cent. Cons. 62½	4 per Cent. 77 78 84
Do. for Acc. 63½	5 per Cent. 90 113
3 per Cent. Red. 62½	India Stock

We have very great pleasure in laying the subsequent document before our readers.—It is honourable to the distressed poor of Kirby Kendal; and we trust the Magistrates and leading men of other places will follow the example set them by the Magistrates of the Kendal district, in publicly marking their reprobation of doctrines tending to inflame the poor against the rich, to unsettle all notions of right and wrong in the minds of the former, and to induce them to believe that there would be either freedom for themselves, security for their property, employment for their industry, or reward for their talents or their honesty, in that political crisis which is preached up by low-minded and evil-intentioned demagogues. That the latter have had any success in their efforts is in some measure to be attributed to the apathy of different classes of society. From that apathy they must soon rouse themselves, and whilst, by doing every thing in their power for the relief of the poor, they show that they are the best friends of the poor, let their manifest openy that they are the most decided enemies of those whose at-

tachment to the poor is shewn only in attempting to inflame them to acts of outrage, and in trying to prevent the hand of charity from being extended towards their relief.—*Courier.*

BURGH OF KIRKBY KENDAL, OCTOBER 25-1816.

"At an adjourned Meeting of the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, who had been charged to make presentments of all offences within the Burgh, and who had found, notwithstanding the pressure of the times, that, to the great credit of the Town, they had no Presentments to make: "It was unanimously resolved, that, whilst the Grand Jury communicate the satisfaction they feel, in common with all the well-disposed inhabitants of Kendal, at the peaceable and orderly conduct of the Public in the most trying times, yet that they deem it incumbent upon them to express their decided disapprobation of all those dangerous doctrines which have of late been diligently selected and published in the *Kendal Chronicle*, and which, in their opinion, partake of the nature of a public nuisance, vilifying the highest ranks of society, and all men in office indiscriminately; and censuring all public measures, and magnifying every unavoidable public calamity; and this too at a season of distress, when such publication, injudicious and improper at all times, may have a peculiarly inflammatory tendency.

"And it was unanimously resolved, that these Resolutions be printed, in order to show to the Public that the dangerous sentiments expressed in the *Kendal Chronicle* are not in unison with the feelings of the inhabitants of Kendal.

(Signed) JAMES GANDY, Foreman.

"Oct. 17, 1816."

Two requisitions, we understand, have been sent to the Lord Mayor, one requesting his Lordship to convene a Common Hall at an early day, and the other a Common Council; both meetings have the same object, namely, to take into consideration the distresses of the country. With these requisitions the Lord Mayor has complied, and meetings of both those bodies will be held on an early day.

CONS-EXCHANGE, Nov. 22.—Having had no fresh supply of Wheat since Monday, and continuing to have a very brisk demand, sales were readily made this morning at an advance of full 3d. per quarter dealer on Monday's prices. Barley and Peas are 2s. dearer, and Oats sold freely and also 2s. per quarter dearer.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, NOV. 21.

LORD COCHRANE.

The King, on the Prosecution of William Jones, Esq. Marshal of the King's Bench Prison, v. Sir Thomas Cochrane, commonly called Lord Cochrane.

Mr. Marryat prayed the judgment of the Court against this Defendant, who it will be recollected was found guilty at the last Surrey Assizes, before Mr. Justice Burrough, for breaking from the King's Bench Prison before the expiration of the sentence under which he was in confinement for the Stock Exchange conspiracy.

With some difficulty the Defendant found his way to the floor of the Court, through the course of persons assembled in Westminster Hall. Having, however, gained admittance,

Mr. Justice Holroyd read the Learned Judge's report of the trial, the particulars of which are already fully before the Public.

Lord Cochrane was asked by Mr. Dealey, the Clerk of the Crown Office, whether he had any affidavits to produce in mitigation of punishment, and he replied in the negative.

Mr. Marryat then handed in the joint affidavit of Mr. Jones, the Marshal, and Mr. Boothoff, one of the officers of the King's Bench Prison, and also the affidavit of Mr. Saumarez, the surgeon, whose opinion had been taken by Mr. Jones respecting the state of the Defendant's health after his reception and confinement in the strong room. The object of Mr. Jones's deposition was, to traverse almost all the statements made by Lord Cochrane in his speech to the Jury upon the trial at Guildford, respecting the alleged cruelty of his treatment during his imprisonment, after he had been retaken in the House of Commons. After stating the circumstances under which the Defendant was committed to his custody, he went on to state, at very considerable length, the steps he had pursued to recover his Prisoner subsequently to the escape, and the manner in which he had been treated when brought back to the prison. The stress of the affidavit on this latter part of Mr. Jones's statement was to show, that after Lord Cochrane was retaken, the utmost tenderness and humanity were evinced towards him, consistently with his personal security within the walls of the prison. Deposition had no other object in the present prosecution than to do that which his duty to the Public imperatively demanded, and in the hope, that if any of his own subordinate officers had been instrumental to the Defendant's escape, he should have the opportunity of punishing them by legal process, and vindicating his own character and conduct in the transaction.

Throughout the whole of this proceeding, he had acted entirely upon his own advice and responsibility, and in the performance of so painful a duty, he had incurred an expense exceeding £300, the whole of which, besides the reward of 300 guineas, which he had paid for the apprehension of the Defendant, had been defrayed out of his own pocket.

Mr. Boothoff and Mr. Saumarez's depositions went to confirm Mr. Jones's statements of the transactions in the King's Bench Prison after the Defendant's reception.

After these affidavits were read, Lord Cochrane again resumed, but again called forth the interposition of Mr. Justice Bailey, Mr. Justice Abbott, and Mr. Justice Holroyd, who all agreed that his Lordship was so irregular, that they could not suffer him to proceed upon any thing but what bore upon the case before the Court.

Lord Cochrane then said that he had nothing more to state. The Court must pronounce its judgment, without giving him the opportunity of stating his case. They were at liberty to sentence him in any way they thought necessary. It was impossible he could disconnect his present observations from that part of his address, which the Court might think relevant. Overwhelmed as he was by the injustice done to him by the Bench, and by the servants of the Crown, he supposed he must submit to whatever punishment the Court might think proper to impose upon him, without a hearing.

Mr. Justice Abbott.—You are not entitled in this place to speak of the injustice of the Bench; nor are you entitled in this place to accuse persons who have no opportunity of repelling your accusation. That is not a course which you have a right to pursue. You have no right to allude to any case which has no connection with the point under the consideration of the Court. The Court is ready to attend and pay all respect to any remark you may address to it, relating to the charge which has been preferred against you, and upon which the Jury have pronounced a verdict.

Lord Cochrane.—Your Lordships are aware that I have used every endeavour to obtain an investigation into my case.

Mr. Justice Holroyd said, that the Court were ready to pay the utmost attention to whatever was relevant to the case before them; and if the Defendant could shew in what possible way the course now pursued bore upon the case, the Court would be most attentive to it; but unless he could shew how it bore upon the charge before them, they were bound to abide by the rule of Court applicable to this as to all other cases of the like nature.

Lord Cochrane.—Your Lordships must be quite aware that I have no other means of shewing the relevancy of the matter I am urging than by saying it;—by submitting it to your Lordships' attention. I shall trouble the Court no further.

Mr. Marryat then addressed the Court at considerable length in aggravation of punishment, dwelling principally upon the topics contained in the affidavits adduced in support of the Prosecution.

Mr. Gurney followed shortly on the same side. The Defendant's excuse for breaking prison was, his desire of having an opportunity of preferring a complaint of injustice done him to the House of Commons; but his escape took place on the 7th of March, and he did not make his appearance in the House of Commons until the 21st of that month. The Court, therefore, would judge of the motives of the Defendant by the manner in which they were elicited.

Mr. Adolphus was also on the same side, but added nothing to what was said by his learned Colleagues.

After the Court had deliberated for some minutes,

Mr. Justice Bailey, in passing sentence, recapitulated the circumstances of the case, upon which he commented at length. The Court, however, had taken into consideration the merciful recommendation of the Jury (which in all cases would have its due weight), and the heavy consequences which had been drawn upon him by the nature of the latter part of his imprisonment, by which his health had been impaired, and therefore they ordered and adjudged him to pay a fine to the King of £100; and that he should be committed to the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea of this Court until that time be paid.

His Lordship, whose countenance assumed a mournful aspect when he heard the sentence, was carried out of Court in custody, and upon reaching the hall he was greeted with clapping of hands and loud cheers, from the multitude of persons assembled in the purview of the Court. We have since learnt that the Defendant refused to pay the fine, and has consequently been removed to the King's Bench Prison.

The Waterford Chronicle.

HENDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

Symptoms of approaching war between the United States and Spain have been occasionally making their appearance for a long time past, and they have at last acquired such strength as seems to justify the persuasion, that hostilities are at no great distance. The outrage committed by the Spaniards on an American vessel was perpetrated by the fleet which conveyed Admiral Alvarez to the Havana which Vera Cruz. If this was the case, the outrage was committed in the presence of a Spanish Admiral, and the future Viceroy of Mexico. This injury is but one among many which the Americans have suffered at Cartagena, and elsewhere, and all parties are anxious for the war, rejoicing from one end of the Union to the other, that their Rulers have now obtained a fair plea for retaliation, or rather for enabling them openly to give that support to the South Columbian Patriots which many have been secretly affording, and which all are desirous to see avowedly tendered by the Executive Government.—No mad dog.

In the *Qua Harelda* case, for determining the right of appointment to the office of Clerk of the Pleas, we have not received the proceedings in full effect.

After maturely considering various suggestions for accomplishing the benevolent object of the Meeting, the following Resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That a subscription be immediately commenced for purchasing food for the Poor of the town and neighbourhood of Belfast, to be sold out free of profit. That twenty-five per cent be immediately paid. That the Proprietors of the three Banks be requested to advance such sums of Money as may be deemed necessary, by the subscribers, holding themselves accountable to them for any loss that may occur more than the twenty-five per cent. deposited, either in carrying the purposes of the Meeting into effect, or which may hereafter arise in collecting the subscriptions, in proportion, and not exceeding the several and respective sums annexed to our names; and said Banks to receive interest on their advances until paid.

A Committee of eighteen Gentlemen, and one proprietor from each of the three Banks, were appointed to carry these Resolutions into effect.

A subscription paper was immediately prepared, and a number of Gentlemen subscribed considerable sums.

Dr. TILLERIES.—It was also moved and unanimously adopted, that a memorial be presented to the Lord Lieutenant, recommending that the Distillation from Grain should be discontinued. A Committee was immediately appointed to prepare the memorial, and transmit it to his Excellency.

CLOSURE, Nov. 23.—On Monday evening, about eight o'clock, four men knocked at the door of Michael Carry, keeper of the Turnpike Gate at Greenais, at the County Waterford side of the Suir, and nearly opposite Marlfield, under pretence of lighting their pipes: on being admitted, they at once proceeded to the place where Carry kept his blunderbuss and pistol, and took them away. On leaving the house, one of them, after trying the lock of the blunderbuss, observed that it would answer the purpose very well.—*Advertiser.*

MARRIED.—Yesterday morning, Mr. Thomas Prendergast, to the Widow Holan, both of this City.

PORT-NEWS—PASSAGE, NOVEMBER 25.

ARRIVED.

22d.—Prince Regent, Richmond, Grenada, dry goods, &c. Jamaica's Luck, Fitzgerald, Elmes, Bristol, dry goods, Navy, Evans, Newport, calls; Expedition, M. Carthy, ditto, ditto.

23d.—Earl Leicester Packet: Abona, Bidder—Svens, Grigoras—Aur, Boman—Eskelash, Jansen—Fortitude, Smith—and James, Power, Seanes, calls; Gratitudo, Jenkins—New Hisinger, Tubbani—and Herwick Packet, Fry, Newport, ditto; Hope, Artie, Liverpool, ditto; Olive, Williams, Liverpool, ditto; Surprise, Mares, British, Liverpool, ditto; Hope, Beale, Chester, ballast; Nottingham, Elliot, Weymouth, ditto; Isabella, Kelly, Newport, ditto; Weymouth, William, Langrais, Swansea, calls.

24th.—Penny, Evans—and Ekinow, Liverpool, M. goods; Isabella, Patrick, Llanilly, ditto; Despatch, Walsh, Newport, ditto; Constantia, Mays, Swansea, ditto; Auckland Packet: Flower, Patey, Salamanca, ballast; Devonshire, Day—Finnas, Turner—Mans, Key—S. Taylor, Nichols, Swansea, ditto; Felicity, Brynon—S. Vallant, Evans, Newport, ditto; Providence, Roberts, Llanelli, ditto; Francis, Dunan, Liverpool, M. goods; Philippus, Meigs, Swansea, calls; Elizabeth, Copley, Newport, calls; Amelia's Frigate, Newport, calls; Fama, Gwynne, Bristol, M. goods.

25th.—William, Beer, Swansea, calls; Gower Packet, SAILED.

26d.—None.

28th.—Sawick and Camden Packets.

29th.—Manfield Packet.

25th.—Wind S. W. at 8 morning.

THE WATERFORD SUBSCRIPTION BILLS WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, THE SECOND OF DECEMBER, INSTEAD OF TUESDAY, THE THIRD OF DECEMBER, AS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED. November 26, 1816.

TO BE LET, OR THE INTEREST SOLD, A STABLE and COACH-HOUSE in excellent repair, in BARRACK-LANE, near the Mall. There is an unexpired Term of upwards of Seventy Years of the above Premises. Application to P. G. BARROW, Carrick Barron, or at the Office of this Paper. November 26, 1816.

GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

THE following Observations are respectfully addressed to the PUBLIC in general, and particularly to the INHABITANTS of WATERFORD and its Vicinity:—

On my arrival here from BRISTOL, on SATURDAY last, I heard, with feelings of surprise and deep concern, of the news in circulation, that the Vessel *St. Columba* had met with some heavy Calamity at Sea, on her last passage from this Port to BRISTOL, and that it had even been wrecked, that she was lost, and that all on board had perished.

Now, in contradiction of such wanton and vile Reports, which may have originated in prejudice against this Establishment, I feel myself called upon to declare, in the most unequivocal manner, that, although generally fortunate, I have hardly ever experienced a letter of quarter Passage, having performed it in less than Twenty-Six Hours, as can be fully testified by ROBERT HEW, Esq. of the Bank of Meath, HEW and Co. who lose his passage with me on the occasion, and by several other Persons who are present in this City. These FACTS, thus openly and unequivocally avowed, will, it is hoped, completely undeceive the Public, and remove every feeling of anxiety which may have been created by fabricated and groundless Rumours.

I embrace this opportunity to assure the Public, that it is the primary and paramount Duty of the Proprietors of this Establishment, and of the respective Masters of every Vessel belonging to it, to afford every possible Satisfaction to PASSENGERS, not only with respect to the position, but to every point as to Comfort, convenience, and Accommodation.

JOHN MANNING, Master of the *St. Mary's*, Government Packet. Waterford, Nov. 25, 1816.

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Mr. Marryat then addressed the Court at considerable length in aggravation of punishment, dwelling principally upon the topics contained in the affidavits adduced in support of the Prosecution.

Mr. Gurney followed shortly on the same side. The Defendant's excuse for breaking prison was, his desire of having an opportunity of preferring a complaint of injustice done him to the House of Commons; but his escape took place on the 7th of March, and he did not make his appearance in the House of Commons until the 21st of that month. The Court, therefore, would judge of the motives of the Defendant by the manner in which they were elicited.

Mr. Adolphus was also on the same side, but added nothing to what was said by his learned Colleagues.

After the Court had deliberated for some minutes,

Mr. Justice Bailey, in passing sentence, recapitulated the circumstances of the case, upon which he commented at length. The Court, however, had taken into consideration the merciful recommendation of the Jury (which in all cases would have its due weight), and the heavy consequences which had been drawn upon him by the nature of the latter part of his imprisonment, by which his health had been impaired, and therefore they ordered and adjudged him to pay a fine to the King of £100; and that he should be committed to the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea of this Court until that time be paid.

His Lordship, whose countenance assumed a mournful aspect when he heard the sentence, was carried out of Court in custody, and upon reaching the hall he was greeted with clapping of hands and loud cheers, from the multitude of persons assembled in the purview of the Court. We have since learnt that the Defendant refused to pay the fine, and has consequently been removed to the King's Bench Prison.

The Waterford Chronicle.

HENDAY, NOVEMBER 28.

Symptoms of approaching war between the United States and Spain have been occasionally making their appearance for a long time past, and they have at last acquired such strength as seems to justify the persuasion, that hostilities are at no great distance. The outrage committed by the Spaniards on an American vessel was perpetrated by the fleet which conveyed Admiral Alvarez to the Havana which Vera Cruz. If this was the case, the outrage was committed in the presence of a Spanish Admiral, and the future Viceroy of Mexico. This injury is but one among many which the Americans have suffered at Cartagena, and elsewhere, and all parties are anxious for the war, rejoicing from one end of the Union to the other, that their Rulers have now obtained a fair plea for retaliation, or rather for enabling them openly to give that support to the South Columbian Patriots which many have been secretly affording, and which all are desirous to see avowedly tendered by the Executive Government.—No mad dog.

In the *Qua Harelda* case, for determining the right of appointment to the office of Clerk of the Pleas, we have not received the proceedings in full effect.

After maturely considering various suggestions for accomplishing the benevolent object of the Meeting, the following Resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That a subscription be immediately commenced for purchasing food for the Poor of the town and neighbourhood of Belfast, to be sold out free of profit. That twenty-five per cent be immediately paid. That the Proprietors of the three Banks be requested to advance such sums of Money as may be deemed necessary, by the subscribers, holding themselves accountable to them for any loss that may occur more than the twenty-five per cent. deposited, either in carrying the purposes of the Meeting into effect, or which may hereafter arise in collecting the subscriptions, in proportion, and not exceeding the several and respective sums annexed to our names; and said Banks to receive interest on their advances until paid.

A Committee of eighteen Gentlemen, and one proprietor from each of the three Banks, were appointed to carry these Resolutions into effect.

A subscription paper was immediately prepared, and a number of Gentlemen subscribed considerable sums.

Dr. TILLERIES.—It was also moved and unanimously adopted, that a memorial be presented to the Lord Lieutenant, recommending that the Distillation from Grain should be discontinued. A Committee was immediately appointed to prepare the memorial, and transmit it to his Excellency.

CLOSURE, Nov. 23.—On Monday evening, about eight o'clock, four men knocked at the door of Michael Carry, keeper of the Turnpike Gate at Greenais, at the County Waterford side of the Suir, and nearly opposite Marlfield, under pretence of lighting their pipes: on being admitted, they at once proceeded to the place where Carry kept his blunderbuss and pistol, and took them away. On leaving the house, one of them, after trying the lock of the blunderbuss, observed that it would answer the purpose very well.—*Advertiser.*

MARRIED.—Yesterday morning, Mr. Thomas Prendergast, to the Widow Holan, both of this City.

PORT-NEWS—PASSAGE, NOVEMBER 25.

ARRIVED.

22d.—Prince Regent, Richmond, Grenada, dry goods, &c. Jamaica's Luck, Fitzgerald, Elmes, Bristol, dry goods, Navy, Evans, Newport, calls; Expedition, M. Carthy, ditto, ditto.

23d.—Earl Leicester Packet: Abona, Bidder—Svens, Grigoras—Aur, Boman—Eskelash, Jansen—Fortitude, Smith—and James, Power, Seanes, calls; Gratitudo, Jenkins—New Hisinger, Tubbani—and Herwick Packet, Fry, Newport, ditto; Hope, Artie, Liverpool, ditto; Olive, Williams, Liverpool, ditto; Surprise, Mares, British, Liverpool, ditto; Hope, Beale, Chester, ballast; Nottingham, Elliot, Weymouth, ditto; Isabella, Kelly, Newport, ditto; Weymouth, William, Langrais, Swansea, calls.

24th.—Penny, Evans—and Ekinow, Liverpool, M. goods; Isabella, Patrick, Llanilly, ditto; Despatch, Walsh, Newport, ditto; Constantia, Mays, Swansea, ditto; Auckland Packet: Flower, Patey, Salamanca, ballast; Devonshire, Day—Finnas, Turner—Mans, Key—S. Taylor, Nichols, Swansea, ditto; Felicity, Brynon—S. Vallant, Evans, Newport, ditto; Providence, Roberts, Llanelli, ditto; Francis, Dunan, Liverpool, M. goods; Philippus, Meigs, Swansea, calls; Elizabeth, Copley, Newport, calls; Amelia's Frigate, Newport, calls; Fama, Gwynne, Bristol, M. goods.

25th.—William, Beer, Swansea, calls; Gower Packet, SAILED.

26d.—None.

28th.—Sawick and Camden Packets.

29th.—Manfield Packet.

25th.—Wind S. W. at 8 morning.

THE WATERFORD SUBSCRIPTION BILLS WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, THE SECOND OF DECEMBER, INSTEAD OF TUESDAY, THE THIRD OF DECEMBER, AS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED. November 26, 1816.

TO BE LET, OR THE INTEREST SOLD, A STABLE and COACH-HOUSE in excellent repair, in BARRACK-LANE, near the Mall. There is an unexpired Term of upwards of Seventy Years of the above Premises. Application to P. G. BARROW, Carrick Barron, or at the Office of this Paper. November 26, 1816.

GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

THE following Observations are respectfully addressed to the PUBLIC in general, and particularly to the INHABITANTS of WATERFORD and its Vicinity:—

On my arrival here from BRISTOL, on SATURDAY last, I heard, with feelings of surprise and deep concern, of the news in circulation, that the Vessel *St. Columba* had met with some heavy Calamity at Sea, on her last passage from this Port to BRISTOL, and that it had even been wrecked, that she was lost, and that all on board had perished.

Now, in contradiction of such wanton and vile Reports, which may have originated in prejudice against this Establishment, I feel myself called upon to declare, in the most unequivocal manner, that, although generally fortunate, I have hardly ever experienced a letter of quarter Passage, having performed it in less than Twenty-Six Hours, as can be fully testified by ROBERT HEW, Esq. of the Bank of Meath, HEW and Co. who lose his passage with me on the occasion, and by several other Persons who are present in this City. These FACTS, thus openly and unequivocally avowed, will, it is hoped, completely undeceive the Public, and remove every feeling of anxiety which may have been created by fabricated and groundless Rumours.

I embrace this opportunity to assure the Public, that it is the primary and paramount Duty of the Proprietors of this Establishment, and of the respective Masters of every Vessel belonging to it, to afford every possible Satisfaction to PASSENGERS, not only with respect to the position, but to every point as to Comfort, convenience, and Accommodation.

JOHN MANNING, Master of the *St. Mary's*, Government Packet. Waterford, Nov. 25, 1816.

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