

POLICE REPORTS RESPECTING THE RIOTS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

Bow-street.—Yesterday Patrick Sullivan, a boy about 12 years of age, was brought to the office, and underwent an examination before Mr. Birnie, charged with being concerned with a mob in riotously assembling round a baker's shop in Great Earl-street, Seven Dials, breaking open and entering the shop, and stealing bread therefrom.

Wilson, the patrol, belonging to the office, stated, that, on Monday evening, between six and seven o'clock, he went into Great Earl-street just as the mob were dispersing, and apprehended the Prisoner upon the counter, with a quarter-loaf under each arm. It was much lamented, that, in this case, as well as in most others, the most guilty escape; none of the men in the mob were apprehended: Wilson accounted for that, by saying all the rioters were armed with sticks or bludgeons, and he had no person to assist him.

The Prisoner in his defence said, he went into the shop with the mob, and the loaves were given him, as well as to the rioters.

This was denied by the foreman of the shop, who said his master was from home when the mob attacked the shop, and no person but himself was in it when the rioters entered it by force, and asked him for bread, to which he replied, it did not belong to him, and he could not give it away. They then helped themselves.

The mother of the Prisoner attended and went on her knees, entreating the Magistrate to send him to the Marine Society, or some other receptacle for boys; she said he had till lately gone to St. Patrick's school, in St. Giles's; she had endeavoured to get him employed in Covent-garden.

He was committed for trial, and the parties bound over to prosecute.

A respectable dressed man, who appeared as if he had been up all night, and although not much after twelve o'clock, was in a state of intoxication, applied to Mr. Birnie for a pair of pistols, which, he stated, had been taken from him by officers belonging to the office; he averred that he was not going to do any harm with them, as they were not loaded. The Magistrate tried in the most patient manner, but in vain, to ascertain the circumstances, but it is supposed some police-officers had deprived him of them on Monday, on his presenting them in a dangerous way; but the man could not tell where it took place, only that it was at a public-house near the Pence, and there being no court but he went to Smithfield, which is in the City of London, he was referred to the Lord Mayor.

William Astell was charged by Clarke, an active constable belonging to the parish of St. Clement, with exciting a mob to tumult and riot.

Clarke stated, that on Monday evening, between six and seven o'clock, he was out on his duty, as directed by the High Constable, in pursuit of riotous and disorderly persons, when he met a mob in Holywell-street, near the Strand; the Prisoner and another man appeared the foremost among them. He heard the Prisoner exclaim, "bread or blood!" He reproved him for making use of such an expression; and asked him if he was not ashamed of himself, particularly at that time; this had no effect upon the Prisoner, as he repeated it again several times, and addressing himself to the mob, said, "You souldiers, follow me!" which induced him, with the assistance of another constable, to secure and lodge him in the watch house.

Clarke's statement was confirmed by the other constable.

The Prisoner, in his defence, solicited forgiveness. He is about 30 years of age, a single man, strong and apparently healthy. He said he had worked at the Docks, but was now in the employment of a Mrs. Sillitoe. He denied having been at the execution in the morning at the Old Bailey, or that he had been to Spa-fields. He was committed for trial, and the constables bound over to prosecute.

Mansion-house.—A great degree of anxiety was manifested yesterday morning at the Mansion-house, in expectation that a public examination would take place upon the cases of Hooper, Cashman, and Carter, who were seized on Monday at the Royal Exchange, as rioters. It appeared that one was a shoemaker, and the other two sailors. Hooper, who was the person seized with the colours in his hand, confessed that he was the Treasurer, in whose hands the subscriptions for the Spa-fields Meeting were deposited.

The Lord Mayor being of opinion that some clue might be discovered into the whole system by adopting proper means, determined on a private examination, as the most likely to accomplish such an object. The Prisoners were accordingly removed from the Justice-room into another apartment, but we understand nothing of importance has transpired. They have all acknowledged that they were concerned in the disturbance, and bore arms, which were given to them by persons of whom they knew nothing; but denied that they had any intention of doing mischief. The officer in whose custody the Prisoners were detained, from one o'clock in the day till seven o'clock in the evening, states that he put a question to Hooper, intended to ascertain why he went into the city, and why he carried the two pistols which were seized upon his person, as the pistols were loaded with shot, and did not appear to have been discharged at any time in the course of yesterday. The Prisoner stated, in reply,

that his object, and he believed that of the rioters generally, was to compel the Lord Mayor to accompany them, for the purpose of ascertaining why no answer was returned to their Petition. The pistols, he stated, were given to him by some person at Spa-fields, and he took them in the expectation that the soldiers might be called out, and might possibly fire at them, in which case he acknowledged it was his intention to have returned the fire in self defence.

We understand that the further examination is postponed till to-morrow. It is supposed, from Hooper's connection with the Spa-fields Meeting, that something may be got from him of importance towards developing the secrets of the system, as well as bringing forward those characters who took the most leading part in the late proceedings. This at least is the object to which the attention of the Magistrates is now directed. Mr. Beckwith, and some other individuals whose evidence is calculated to throw a light on the subject, were in attendance.

Mansion-house.—On Thursday, while the Lord Mayor was engaged in the private examination of Hooper, a woman applied to Mr. Wootton, to see Hooper. After some inquiries, she turned out to be his sweetheart, and wished an interview with him. She denied any knowledge of his occupying any room in Newcastle-street; and, though she confessed she lived in Soho, affected an ignorance of the situation of the Strand, where she was told Newcastle-street was. After she was informed that she could not have a private interview with Hooper, she was admitted to see him before the Lord Mayor; but the subject or result of that meeting we have been unable to ascertain.

At about a quarter after three his Lordship entered the Justice-room, and proceeded in the public examination of Cashman and Carter.

John Cashman was first put to the bar, when Samuel Forde, the Marshalman, deposed, that he was at the eastern side of the Royal Exchange on Monday last at the time of the riots, when he saw the Prisoner close to a man who carried a flag, and who was taken into custody by Sir Jas. Shaw. The Prisoner had a fowling-piece in his hand, and the witness struck him on the arm, upon which he dropped the gun, but whether he threw it away through fear, or laid it down in submission, he could not say; the witness, however, took him into custody.

Cashman, who said he was anxious to speak in justification of himself, declared, that the gun had been given to him at the corner of St. Paul's, while he was talking to the street-sweepers. There were, he said, two other men present and a woman, all of whom saw the transaction. The person who put the arms into his possession was not known to him, and he should find it difficult to recognize him amongst the great variety of persons who were furnished with weapons of the same description.

The fowling-piece, which had the name of "Twig" upon it, was produced. The Marshalman deposed, that it was primed and loaded with powder and shot; and at the time the Prisoner was apprehended.

D. Cartwright, the Marshalman, confirmed this testimony.

[Here a violent person, a Jew, exclaimed, "It is false, my Lord;—was I that seized the man by the collar and secured him?"—Very well," said his Lordship, "if you can make that appear, we will not refuse your evidence, but there is no occasion for violence!"]

The Prisoner again repeated his story of being at the corner of St. Paul's Church-yard, when the mob came by, and that a musket was put into his hand by a strange person, wearing a snuff-coloured coat. He asserted, that he was not in Spa-fields, or in any other fields, on the day of the disturbance; and denied, that he knew the direction in which Skinner-street was. In answer to a question from the Lord Mayor, he said he had not worn a cockade in his hat on Monday.

Parker, the street-sweeper, who was questioned the other day upon this subject, said, he could not recollect having been spoken to by Cashman on the day of the riots, and denied positively having seen any man put a gun into the hands of another.

Charles Griffin deposed, that, on Monday last, after the attack made upon Mr. Platte, in Skinner-street, he went to procure handbills for the detention of the assassin, who was then in custody. Upon his return to the house of Mr. Beckwith, he observed a number of persons about the door, and informed them, that the man who had been taken was just set at liberty. At this time, a boy was in the shop, the man who wounded Mr. Platt was up stairs, in custody of Worrall, the officer, and the wounded gentleman was also up stairs, attended by two females. Mrs. Beckwith was also in the house, but in a dying state. Witness opened one of the doors to speak to those outside, when the first person he saw was the Prisoner, Cashman. Witness told him and his companions, that the man (naming the person who shot Mr. Platt) was gone, but this was not believed, and the Prisoner, haranguing the mob, cried out, "Follow me!" They then entered the house. Cashman took the witness by the collar; the latter struggled to get loose, and at last succeeded in disengaging himself, upon which he saw a blunderbuss, with which he meant to defend himself. Cashman, upon seeing him so provided, drew out a pistol, and said, "I would play that at you!" At this period of the disturbance Mr. Platt was lying in bed by the bedside. The witness went to him, and remained with him

for some time. He wished to use the blunderbuss, but was besought by the females attending Mr. Platt to desist from such a purpose. He soon afterwards discovered, that the man who shot Mr. Platt had been rescued, and that the place of his detention had been discovered by his approaching a window to address the mob. Witness was positive as to the person and features of the Prisoner. He added, that Mr. Beckwith's boy and several other persons were present at the transaction.

Cashman having been asked by the Lord Mayor or what he had to say, answered by a general denial of the leading circumstances. He admitted, that he joined the mob, but not until they had passed the end of St. Paul's Churchyard; and declared that his conduct while he was in the crowd was inoffensive in every respect. The cause, he said, of his being in the streets on Monday was humanity, which compelled him to be the bearer of a letter from a messmate in the hospital to Admiral Martin, to whose house, in the Admiralty, he had called, from which he was directed to the Admiral's office in Somerset-house. He said he delivered the letter to a gentleman who wore spectacles, but could not tell at what hour he had done so.

Cartwright, the Marshalman, said, that Cashman told him as his reason for going out that day, that he had applied both to the Lord Mayor and the Admiralty for relief in vain, and was determined to kill or be killed.

It was here suggested by Mr. Middleton, a Gentleman who took particular notice of the proceeding in Skinner-street, as also Mr. Platt, the brother of the wounded gentleman, that a boy in the service of Mr. Beckwith could speak to the person of Cashman. In this idea the Lord Mayor coincided, and the Prisoner was remanded.

James Carter was next brought forward, charged with being found among the rioters at the Royal Exchange on Monday. Owing to the late-hour of the day, the other who took the Prisoner into custody, and the other witnesses against him, were absent. He was not recognized by any of the persons present who took an active part in suppressing the riot. A number of persons appeared in his behalf, stating that he was a shipwright residing in Deptford for many years, and had borne the most unimpeachable character. The Lord Mayor, however, said, that the Prisoner confessed to him, in his private examination, that he had taken a spell at holding the colours, and had then taken from him, because he held them too clumsily, and could not fasten them. He also owned, that he had been at the Spa-fields Meeting. Besides, as he had been found in the midst of the mob, he must be detained for further examination. Remanded.

After these public examinations, which lasted until five o'clock, the Lord Mayor retired to his private room, where, assisted by Sir James Shaw, and Mr. Holber, he entered into another private examination of Preston, after which the Prisoner was remanded, with orders that he should be kept separately confined.

Arms of all descriptions continue to be brought to the Mansion-house. A number were yesterday lodged there, which had been taken or found in the ward of Sir James Shaw, and the amount at present unclaimed may be estimated at nearly 1000 stand.

Bow-street.—Yesterday morning one of the loose patrols brought to the office a lad in custody, whom he apprehended on Wednesday night in the town of Whetstone, in consequence of a suspicion that he was one of the rioters in the city on Monday; he having a pistol in his possession, which on examination proved to be a new one, and which is supposed to have been stolen from one of the gun-makers' shops broken open on that day.

The Prisoner admits that he was in London on Monday at the time of the riots; but denies that he was an actor in them. He accounts for being possessed of the pistol by saying he found it.

He was conveyed to the Secretary of State's Office for the Home Department, where he underwent a very strict examination.

Holborn.—Patrick Keane, a boy, aged 17, was finally examined, charged by Michael Woulton with breaking the windows of the shop of Mr. George Cornish, baker, corner of Chancery-lane, Holborn, between seven and eight o'clock on Monday evening last, and taking out of the shop a quantity of biscuits. It appeared in evidence, that the Prisoner, in company with a mob of about 150, who had been at the Meeting in Spa-fields, was heard to say with an oath, facing the door of Mr. Cornish, "Go it, this is a baker's!" and immediately thrust his arm through the window, and took out some biscuits. The above statement being corroborated by other witnesses, the Prisoner was fully committed to Newgate for trial.

ACT OF INDEPENDENCE.

In the worthy City of San Miguel del Tucuman, this 19th day of July, 1816, the ordinary sitting being ended, the Congress of the United Provinces continued its former deliberations respecting the great and august subject of the Independence of the Towns and Districts constituting the same. The anxious wish of the whole Community for its solemn emancipation from the despotic power of the Kings of Spain, was evidently universal, constant and decided. The Representatives, nevertheless, concurred in the whole scope of their talents in this arduous affair, as well as the interests of their intentions, and the interest required by the sanction of their own laws, that of the re-

presented towns, and of posterity. At the close of the discussions they were asked, whether they wished that the Provinces of the Union should form a Nation, free and independent of the Kings of Spain and the Mother Country? Filled with the impulse of justice, they first exclaimed in the affirmative, and then each severally reiterated his unanimous, spontaneous, and decided vote for the Independence of the Country, by signing the following

DECLARATION.

We, the Representatives of the United Provinces in South America, assembled in General Congress, invoking the Supreme Being who presides over the Universe, in the name and by virtue of the authority of the Districts we represent, protesting also to Heaven, and to the Nations and Men of the whole Globe, the justice by which our wishes are regulated, do solemnly declare, in the face of the World, that it is the unanimous and indubitable will of these Provinces to break the galling bonds which united them to the Kings of Spain, recover the rights of which they had been dispossessed, and take upon themselves the high character of a Nation, free and independent of King Ferdinand VII, of his successors, & of the Mother Country; and consequently to remain, in fact and right vested with full power to adopt the form of Government required by justice, and demanded by the urgency of circumstances. All and each one of the said Provinces do therefore hereby proclaim, declare, and ratify the same, binding themselves through us to the fulfilment and support of their will, under the assurance and guarantee of their lives, property and reputation. Let the same be communicated for publication, and from a motive of respect due to all Nations, let the weighty and impulsive motives which have led to this solemn Declaration be explained in a separate manifest. Done in Sessions Hall, signed with our names, and sealed with the seal of the Congress, &c. (Here followed the signatures.)

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, DEC. 5.

Sittings after Term, before Chief Justice Gifford, MRS. M. A. CLARKE v. DAVIS.

This was an action of replevin, brought by Mrs. Clarke, a lady well known in the Metropolis, against the Defendant, a broker, residing in Light-street, in order to recover certain goods, which she said he distrained without legal right.

Mr. Sergeant Pelly, Counsel for the Defendant, as usual in replevin cases, opened the cause. The case on the part of the Defendant, he said, was perfectly clear. The Jury would find, that in the early part of the last year Mrs. Clarke, describing herself as a single woman, applied to Mrs. Campbell, for the purpose of taking her house in Green-street, Grosvenor-square. The terms were 12 guineas a week, and to pay monthly. To those terms Mrs. Clarke assented. Mrs. Clarke occupied the house during eight weeks, in which time no rent was paid, and Mrs. Campbell had been under the necessity of distraining.

Mrs. Sarah Steady, a young lady of elegant appearance, sister to Mrs. Campbell, recollecting Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke coming to her sister's house, No. 16, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, she was to occupy the whole of the house, which was ready furnished, and to pay twelve guineas a week. The witness could not say whether Mrs. Clarke was to pay monthly or not.

Mr. George, a broker, took the lease for Mrs. Clarke, who was to pay twelve guineas a week.

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan asked him, whether Mrs. Clarke was to pay at the end of four months? He said the words "four months certain" were mentioned, but no agreement entered into. He paid Mrs. Campbell a month's rent in advance, and in all he advanced £20.

Mr. Sergeant Pelly observed, that the Defendant would give the Plaintiff credit for £30 received on account, as well as the value of the goods distrained, which would prevent the Plaintiff from being subject to any further distress.

The learned Judge was of opinion, that the proposition was fair. On the whole, there was no evidence to support the Plaintiff's case, and the Jury, under his Lordship's direction, found a verdict for the Defendant for the rent in arrears £20.

Mr. Comming intimated, after the verdict, that there was a demurrer on the record, and a plea of coverture.

The Judge said in answer, "The Defendant has failed to make good her plea, and you cannot avoid the damages."

The galleries were occupied by Ladies, and the cause excited considerable interest, though but of slight importance.

We (Dublin Correspondent) learn from respectable authority, that the India Company has unanimously voted the Government General their thanks for his eminent services in that quarter of the Globe; and that the Prince Regent, in consideration of the same, has created him Knight of the Bath, and Earl of Radnor, by which the ancient title of his mother's family, and that of a country, so renowned and so much endeared to his country, by his military and patriotic services, will be preserved to his posterity.

L. S. N. (Dublin, Dec. 11.)

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TO BE LET.

From the 25th day of March next, ABOUT 35 Acres of the LANDS of KNOCKHOUSE, in the Parish of St. Peter, near Waterford, being in the possession of PATRICK TOWN, and Partners.

Application to be made to JOHN POWER, Esq. Kilfinane, Town, and Partners, or to Mr. SAMUEL ROBERTS, Esq. Dublin, or to Mr. THOMAS CHRISTIAN, Esq. Dublin, on or before the 14th of December 1816.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD. THE ASSIZE OF BREAD, BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF SAID CITY.

The Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament from the Assize) was last week 80s. 6d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Range, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings to the House-hold.

Table with 3 columns: WHITE, RANGED, HOUSE-HOLD. Rows include Penny Loaf, Four-Penny, and Four-Penny (with receipt).

Notice to the Bakers, that the Assize of Bread, as taken by Act of Parliament from the Assize, was last week 80s. 6d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Range, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings to the House-hold.

Waterford Market Prices—DEC. 16. Butter, first quality, 88 0 00; second, 85 0 00; third, 82 0 00; fourth, 79 0 00; fifth, 76 0 00; sixth, 73 0 00; seventh, 70 0 00; eighth, 67 0 00; ninth, 64 0 00; tenth, 61 0 00; eleventh, 58 0 00; twelfth, 55 0 00; thirteenth, 52 0 00; fourteenth, 49 0 00; fifteenth, 46 0 00; sixteenth, 43 0 00; seventeenth, 40 0 00; eighteenth, 37 0 00; nineteenth, 34 0 00; twentieth, 31 0 00.

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last. 200 Barley (Wheat) 42 9s 7d; 1200 Oats 19s 11d; 675 Barley 13s 2d.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE. FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, DEC. 13. 1600 Wheat, per Bar. 20 Stone 120 0 00; 2400 Oats, per Bar. 20 Stone 120 0 00; 4800 Barley, per Bar. 20 Stone 120 0 00; 4800 Potatoes, per Bar. 20 Stone 120 0 00; 4800 Peas, per Bar. 20 Stone 120 0 00; 4800 Beans, per Bar. 20 Stone 120 0 00; 4800 Lentils, per Bar. 20 Stone 120 0 00; 4800 Chickens, per Bar. 20 Stone 120 0 00; 4800 Ducks, per Bar. 20 Stone 120 0 00; 4800 Geese, per Bar. 20 Stone 120 0 00; 4800 Turkeys, per Bar. 20 Stone 120 0 00; 4800 Pheasants, per Bar. 20 Stone 120 0 00; 4800 Partridges, per Bar. 20 Stone 120 0 00; 4800 Rabbits, per Bar. 20 Stone 120 0 00; 4800 Hares, per Bar. 20 Stone 120 0 00; 4800 Squirrels, per Bar. 20 Stone 120 0 00; 4800 Foxes, per Bar. 20 Stone 120 0 00; 4800 Badgers, per Bar. 20 Stone 120 0 00; 4800 Weasels, per Bar. 20 Stone 120 0 00; 4800 Minks, per Bar. 20 Stone 120 0 00; 4800 Otters, per Bar. 20 Stone 120 0 00; 4800 Martlets, per Bar. 20 Stone 120 0 00; 4800 Swifts, per Bar. 20 Stone 120 0 00; 4800 Swallows, per Bar. 20 Stone 120 0 00; 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partly felt, nor limited to one portion of the Empire... the Commercial, the Manufacturing, and the Agricultural Interests are equally sinking under its irresistible pressure; and it has become impossible to find employment for a large mass of the population, much less to bear up against our present enormous burdens.

We beg to impress upon your Royal Highness, that our present complicated evils have not arisen from a mere transition from war to peace, nor from any sudden or accidental causes... neither can they be removed by any partial or temporary expedients.

Our grievances are the natural effect of rash and ruinous Wars, unjustly commenced and pertinaciously persisted in, when no rational object was to be obtained... of immense Subsidies to Foreign Powers to defend their own territories, or to commit aggressions on those of their neighbours... of a delusive Paper Currency... of an unconstitutional and unprecedented Military Force in time of Peace... of the unexampled and increasing magnitude of the Civil List... of the enormous sums paid for unmerited Pensions and Sinecures... of a long course of the most lavish and impudent expenditure of the Public Money throughout every branch of the Government... all arising from the corrupt and inadequate state of the Representation of the People in Parliament, whereby all constitutional control over the servants of the Crown has been lost, and Parliaments have become subservient to the will of Ministers.

We cannot forbear expressing our grief and disappointment, that notwithstanding your Royal Highness's gracious recommendation of economy at the opening of the last Sessions of Parliament, your Ministers should have been found opposing every proposition for lessening the national expenditure, and that they should have been able to obtain majorities to support and sanction their conduct, in defiance of your Royal Highness's recommendation and the declared sense of the Nation... affording another melancholy proof of the corrupt state of the Representation, in addition to those facts so often stated and offered to be proved at the Bar of the House of Commons, in a Petition presented in 1793, by the Hon. Charles, now Lord Grey, whereby it appeared, that the great body of the People were excluded from all share in the election of Members, and that the majority of that Honourable House were returned by the Proprietors of rotten Boroughs, the influence of the Treasury, and a few powerful families.

We can, Sir, no longer support out of our dilapidated resources an overwhelming load of taxation, and we humbly submit to your Royal Highness, that nothing but a reformation of these abuses, and restoring to the People their just and constitutional right in the Election of Members of Parliament, can afford a security against their recurrence... calm the apprehensions of the People... allay their irritated feelings, and prevent those misfortunes in which the Nation must inevitably be involved by an obstinate and infatuated adherence to the present system of corruption and extravagance.

We, therefore, humbly pray your Royal Highness to assemble Parliament as early as possible; and that you will be graciously pleased to recommend to their immediate consideration these important matters, and the adoption of measures for abolishing all useless places, pensions, and sinecures; for the reduction of our present enormous Military Establishment; for making every practicable reduction in the Public Expenditure, and restoring to the People their just share and weight in the Legislature.

Signed by order of Court,  
HENRY WOODHOUSE,  
His Royal Highness was graciously pleased to return the following answer:  
It is with strong feelings of surprise and regret, that I receive this Address and Petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

As I deplore the prevailing distress and calamities of the Country, I derive consolation in the persuasion, that the great body of his Majesty's subjects, notwithstanding the various misfortunes which have been made to irritate and afflict them, are well convinced, that the severe measures which they sustain with such exemplary patience and fortitude are chiefly to be attributed to unavoidable causes; and I contemplate with the cordial satisfaction the efforts of that enlightened benevolence which is so usefully and laudably exerting itself throughout the Kingdom.

I shall resort with the utmost confidence to the wisdom of Parliament, at the time which I have thought most advisable, under the present circumstances of the Country; and I entertain a perfect conviction, that a firm and temperate administration of Government, assisted and supported by the sense, public spirit, and loyalty of the Nation, will effectually counteract those proceedings which, from whatever motives they may originate, calculated to render temporary difficulties permanent and irreparable calamities.

The Hon. H. Beauchamp Lygon has been elected a Representative for the County of Worcester, in the room of Earl Beauchamp, deceased. There was no other Candidate.

(COPY.)  
Mansion-House, Dec. 2, 1816.  
My Lord--Allow me to express my grateful acknowledgments for the able and very prompt assistance afforded by your Lordship in aid of the Civil Power within the City, which so happily conduced to the suppression of a most daring outrage, which, if not thus opportunely checked, might have led to consequences still more alarming.--I have, &c.  
MARRIOTT WOOD.  
The Right Hon. Lord Sidmouth, Secretary of State, &c. &c. &c.

(COPY.)  
Whitehall, Dec. 6, 1816.  
My Lord--I have to acknowledge, with many Thanks, the receipt of your Lordship's Letter of Monday last, in which your Lordship is pleased to express your Thanks for the assistance afforded on that day to the Civil Power in the City of London by your directions.  
Your Lordship may be assured, that I had the greatest satisfaction in giving every aid in my power to the Magistrates of the City of London, and particularly to the exemplary exertions of your Lordship in putting a stop to the tumultuous and flagitious proceedings which disgraced the Metropolis on that day, and in restoring order and tranquillity.--I have the honour to be, &c.  
SIDMOUTH.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor,  
The Lord Mayor has received letters from the Mayors of Sandwich and Lynn, to whom he had written, for the purpose of inquiring after the younger Watson, as the Watsons had relatives and connexions at both these places. His Lordship has also written to Sheerness; Thame, in Oxfordshire; Beverley, in Yorkshire; Kirby, near Barton, in Lincolnshire, in each of which towns, it seems, branches of the same family are resident. Mrs. Watson, the wife of the elder Watson, has resided with her children for some months at Lynn. Young Watson was formerly at school there for eight years. All his relatives, both at this place and at Sandwich, are represented as very respectable.

Two papers, it is now said, were found upon the elder Watson of the most important nature; and it is reported, that the plan adopted by the rioters, such as it was, had been fully decided on, and was to have been attempted in the middle of the day. This time was considered the most favourable to the view of the rioters, inasmuch as the meeting of Spa-fields was expected to have drawn numbers of individuals from their houses, and the gunmakers' shops, it was anticipated, would be unprotected. Letters, it is also said, were sent to the felons in the several prisons throughout the Metropolis, requiring their aid, when an attempt would be made for their liberty on Monday. These addresses, however, were intercepted, and all communications stopped with the prisoners in the different gaols for two days.

Hooper, who had given such information as to cause the apprehension of Preston, expresses much contrition for the part he had taken in the disgraceful transactions which have taken place, and has offered to disclose all he knows of the plot in which he had been engaged. A publican, at whose house some of the party met, was examined before the Lord Mayor, and states that Preston had, previous to the Meeting at Spa-fields, harangued a Committee of which he was Chairman, for two hours, out-raising them not only to attend on Monday themselves, but to bring their friends. His language towards the close of his speech was so violent a nature, that the people of the house were thrown into the utmost alarm.

The identity of Cashman (the sailor), as being the person who assisted young Watson in plundering the shop of Mr. Beckwith, of arms, is established by all doubt. John Roberts, the boy of Mr. Beckwith, was introduced to the Giltspur-street Compter on Saturday last, by order of the Lord Mayor, where the Prisoner, being indiscriminately shown him, he instantly recognised him, by declaring "that is the man!"

John Antonio, a foreign seaman, has been examined before the Lord Mayor, charged with being most actively engaged in the riots, having been observed by numerous individuals, from his being a person of most remarkable appearance. John Brown, the officer, had received information of the Prisoner's having offered for sale a pair of valuable pistols, to get rid of which he was so anxious as to offer the one for six, the other for two shillings! The pistols were loaded when first seen with the Prisoner, who is still in custody. Another man of the name of Brazer is also in the Compter, having been found in Bishopsgate-street, with a loaded pistol, for which he has not yet given a proper account.

Preston, since his apprehension, has asserted, that his party had assurances from all parts of the country of the intended co-operation of the people, and that one place alone had professed the assistance of 20,000 persons. Preston constantly renews his former explanation, " 'Twas I that brought Hunt to the field; but that wretched young dog (Watson) spoiled all!'"

A letter which has been received by Lord Sidmouth's Under Secretary, and transmitted by him to the Lord Mayor, is said to be of the most diabolical nature. It threatens those who have given, or may yet give, evidence against the rioters, with certain destruction. Their families, also, or relations, are to become the objects of assassination. The Lord Mayor was first of opinion, that it would be more prudent to conceal than make known the fact, lest witnesses might be deterred from doing the ends of justice. It is now, however, deemed

advisable to publish the names of the new conspirators, and is consequently treated with contempt. As to Watson the elder, he still remains in Cold Bath-fields prison. The dirk, with which he wounded two of the constables who apprehended him at Highgate, is not, as he pretends, an old one, but appears to be almost new.

It will be recollected, that one of the ringleaders of the rioters in the Minorities was stated to be a person with the appearance of a countryman; he was very active, and was on horseback. This person is suspected to be connected with the Corn-market.

Inquiries indeed are now making in all directions, not only after the rioters themselves, but after all who are likely to know anything, or who in any way assisted them, either about their proceedings in their outrages or their escape. It is said young Watson escaped from the custody of two officers some months since, and used a dirk--he is a violent young man.

Tracing Watson.--Some progress has been made in tracing the history of the proceedings of the father and son during the last two months. Before they left their residence in Catherine-street, in the Strand, about a year ago, the father was so embarrassed in his circumstances, that he was obliged to press all his patients very closely for the payment of their bills. Having succeeded in procuring his money, he removed to Tottenham-court-road, and thence to the neighbourhood of Clarendon-square, Somers-town. He did not, however, inform his patients of the place of his residence; nor has the motive of his concealment been made known. There can be little doubt, however, that it arose from distress and poverty. Indeed, the doctor and his son decamped from their residence at Clarendon-square a few days previous to the Meeting at Spa-fields, without paying the rent that was due from them. What became of them in the interval has not transpired. It was conjectured that young Watson had been up all night previous to the Meeting, in company with Preston, as both of them appeared intoxicated on that day. Old Watson is said to have nine children, who, according to his account, are distributed in different parts of the country, among friends and relations, but he refuses to tell where. He professes not to have seen his wife since May last; she, also, is in the country, and living with a relation.

The Lord Mayor did not think it prudent to state all the particulars of the evidence against Preston, but told him that he had only one thing more to ask him, and he would hear his confession on that point, if he chose to make it voluntarily. It was in evidence before him, that he (the Prisoner) was in the wagon at Spa-fields, that he had been passing Chappide, that he joined the mob there, that he walked with it past the Mansion-house, and that he was with it when committing acts of violence in the Minorities. He would now ask what he had to say about the colours and the cockades used on the occasion? A tri-coloured cockade was found in his lodgings.

The Prisoner answered, that there were many of these colours made, that he conceived there was no harm in them, that they were made under the inspection of the Committee, that he had got several yards of riband in a present, which he had used for making cockades, thinking it quite innocent. With regard to his passing Chappide, he was not sure, but he might go that way from Newgate-street as well as by any other road.

The Lord Mayor said, he had evidence to prove that the colours were painted under his direction. Preston said they might have been painted under the direction of the Committee, which was very numerous.

The Lord Mayor remanded the Prisoner till Saturday, telling him that, in the mean time, he might prepare for his defence, or call his friends or advisers to his assistance.

The Prisoner replied, that he required no defence. He had already made up his mind; he had only to say, that he had acted conscientiously--he had no connexion with bad men. The crime that was perpetrated was done through intoxication. There was no plot--no conspiracy--no concealed scheme of treason or bloodshed. All was done openly, and all was already known.

LONDON.  
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10.  
It is with regret we have to state, that some disturbances have broken out at Dunderly, though they do not appear to have had any political colour or tendency.

Calcutta Mercury, Saturday, Dec. 7.  
Wednesday night, about 8 o'clock, in consequence of considerable shipments of grain, and a sudden rise on the price of meal, a mob, to the number of about 2000 persons, assembled on the streets of Dunderly, and proceeded in a riotous manner to attack every house which contained articles of food. Having plundered upwards of 100 shops, of various descriptions, they proceeded to the house of Mr. Lindsay, an extensive dealer, and after stripping it of every thing valuable, set it on fire. It appears, however, that this daring and outrageous act was not committed without some degree of remorse, as the house was twice set on fire, and as often extinguished by their own hands. For a considerable time the streets presented nothing but a lawless and disorderly mob of people running in all directions, with cheeses, sugar, hams, &c.; of course, the grocers must have suffered considerably.

Watson the younger had not been apprehended at a late hour this morning. The Lord Mayor has received a letter from a town about 140 miles from London, informing him, that, on Friday last, a

young man, in all respects answering the description of young Watson, and having the appearance of a person who had travelled a considerable distance on foot, called into a public-house there, and obtained refreshment. He expressed a great anxiety to see the London Papers, containing an account of the riots; and, when an old paper was handed him, seemed much excited. He slept at another house in the same town, where he appeared equally anxious about an account of the riots, and asked the servant whether there were two ways out of the house? A confidential officer has been sent in pursuit of him.

By the death of Sir James Leith, the command of the forces on the Barbadoes station has devolved on Major-General Ramsay, Governor of Antigua.

In the General Assembly, on the 29th of August, several Messages from the Governor were delivered, containing copies of the Addresses of the Houses of Lords and Commons to the Prince Regent on the late insurrection, and a Despatch from Lord Bathurst, with a recommendation to the Legislative Council and General Assembly, by passing such Acts as may be beneficial to the true interests of Barbadoes.

Mr. Myers congratulated the House in having in a full under consideration anticipated the views of the British Government, by the adoption of measures to ascertain more particularly the Slave population.

COIN-EXCHANGE, Dec. 11.--We have had no fresh arrivals of any grain since Monday; but in consequence of the expectation of all grain being permitted in Holland, the Wheat trade was heavy this morning at Monday's prices. Barley is also dull sale, and Oats are 1s. per quarter cheaper. In Peas, Beans, and other grain, there is no alteration.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12.  
Stocks this day at 10 o'clock.

3 per Cent Cons. St. 104 1/2  
Do. for Opening 104 1/2  
5 per Cent Cons. St. 104 1/2  
Do. for Opening 104 1/2  
India Stock 104 1/2

We received this morning the Paris Papers of Sunday last, which contain the Report of the Sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, when the Minister of Police proposed the projects of three laws relative to Individual Liberty, the Press, and the Seizure of printed Works. The two first laws are proposed to be temporary, and to expire on the 1st of January, 1818. In the course of his speech, the Minister mentioned some facts which we allude to more particularly, because it was so frequently insisted upon by the Opposition, that the number of persons arrested amounted to many thousands. It appears, that the number never exceeded 419, the maximum which it reached in the month after the events at Grenoble. At the beginning of this year they amounted to 167 from the 1st of June to 31st; and on the 1st of this month to 31, including 17 for Paris. The numbers of those placed in solitary confinement, were 270 on the 1st of July of this year, and did not exceed 100 now. The numbers under special surveillance in their own Countries were amounting to more than 900 in the whole Kingdom, and the larger part were not aware of their being under surveillance. Those who have been removed from their places of residence are to be permitted to return successively.

We have received this morning New York Papers to the 16th of last month. Great shipments of grain are making for this country--four had risen from 2 to 3 dollars a barrel. These Papers repeat the assertion, that the Russian Ambassador is about to quit the United States, in consequence of the misunderstanding respecting the seizure of the Russian Consul at Philadelphia.

Letters have been received this morning from Akeley and Laverley, who were sent in pursuit of Watson jun. on Saturday last, on the road to London, stating, that they have not as yet been able to find any trace of him. They were about 100 miles from London, where the fugitive's mother resides with a person of the name of Burgess--the officers dispatched to Liverpool have as yet not been equally successful in their search. A sufficient time has not yet elapsed to warrant an apprehension of his having from the soldiers sent out by Lord Liverpool. The relatives of young Watson express a strong hope, that he has been taken in some friendly way, and that he is in an unfortunate situation, namely a state of mental derangement.

In the course of the examinations of the rioters on Monday, yesterday, at the Morning Post, we gave the following important statement, being made by the Lord Mayor:--That he had positive information, that it was the intention of those who left Spa-fields, and advanced to the City on Monday, to procure a person to lead the rioters, and supply those who were in the place of meeting with the greatest

despatch, in order to carry into execution plans of the most formidable nature."

### The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17.  
The London Papers are still chiefly occupied with proceedings against the rioters, of which the most interesting part of the details will be found in our columns. It now evidently appears, that the two WATSONS are men of most desperate fortune, and that PRISTON is a mere enthusiast in a cause of which he neither understands the nature, nor cares about the consequences.

Mr. Huxr, in a letter full of canting professions of benevolence, has requested the Lord Mayor of London to send him one of the poor & lodging during the winter stipulating, however, that they must be men who were impressed into the service, that they must conduct themselves with sobriety, the breach of which is never permitted among his own servants, and that he will not give them any wages for their labour. His Lordship replied, that all seamen, who have settlements in England, are, on application to the Magistrates, passed to their homes, where they are provided for, and that his Lordship has the promise of an immediate asylum for foreign seamen. The conclusion of the answer is somewhat sarcastic:-- "The Lord Mayor is of opinion, that, in this season of general distress, you may, without difficulty, select objects worthy of your philanthropic intentions in your own neighbourhood." Mr. Huxr states in his letter, that Taxation without Representation has driven him from his mansion to reside in a cottage, that it has compelled him to part with two out of three men servants, that it has forced him to dispose of four out of six riding horses, and that he has been obliged to dispose with almost all the luxuries and many of the necessaries of life. *Alas the unhappy!*

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday, and in consequence, a Messenger was ordered to be ready for some special mission. The mail of Friday was the one we went to Press. We have more readily inserted the Petition of the Journeyman Woollen Manufacturers of Dublin, and its Vicinity, addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, and a more interesting document of the kind has hardly ever been laid before the Public. It is simple in its style, and unassuming in its manner, but most forcible and impressive in the matter which it unfolds, and in the justice of those claims for relief which have evidently been extorted by overwhelming privations. There is here no angry invective, no vulgar clamour, and no daring menace. In the midst of poverty, all is calm and temperate, and the whole appeal is warranted by the soundest principles of the British Constitution. But there is one feature in it which will awaken in the bosom of every reader feelings of the warmest approbation. These deserving men, on whom the heaviest hand of distress has fallen, solicit not the gifts of charity--with a generosity peculiarly honourable to their reputation, they decline to draw upon the fund which has been provided to relieve the urgent necessities of the Poor. That fund they wish to be devoted to those who are unable to work, or who cannot procure employment. They ask not for the relief of idleness, but for the wages of honest and industrious labour. Better sentiments than these could not proceed even from minds of the highest cultivation, and they will be remembered to the honour of the Petitioners long after they shall have ceased to struggle with the afflictions of the world. They have presented a noble example to all who enter through the calamities of the times, and they are entitled to the general esteem of their Country. The circumstances in which they are involved, and the meritorious line of conduct they have pursued, will be duly appreciated by the Lord Lieutenant, and regarded with that wise & generous benevolence by which his Administration has been so uniformly and so eminently distinguished. There seems to exist no well founded objection to the Prayer of the Petitioners, or rather, the concession of it appears perfectly congenial with that active and liberal spirit of attachment to the interests of Ireland which has at all times been manifested by her present Rulers. It is to be concluded from the Petition, that extensive good would result from a compliance with its object, and so fervent are the Petitioners in their solicitation, that we are led to look upon it as their opinion, that the gratification of their desire would almost wholly remove from them the evils of which they complain. This is a point in the proceeding of the very utmost magnitude, and more than sufficient to justify an immediate experiment of the proposal. We believe, that those who are placed in the circumstances of the Petitioners amount to a vast number, who are now deprived of the means of supplying, not the comforts, but the necessities of their own lives, and of the lives of all who depend upon them. It is not even within the power of imagination to paint to itself the miseries which are thus to be encountered and endured. The Inhabitants of Dublin manifest dispositions of benevolence the most magnificent, and to embrace the plan recommended by the Petitioners to his Excellency would be but another mode of expressing that benevolence, and which we are confident, all will be most eager to adopt. The appeal is made by domestic industry to domestic patronage, and it is made upon grounds so fair, so affecting, so rational, and so energetic, as to carry with them something like an assurance of ultimate success. The Petitioners humbly pray their Country to give them employment, and they ask for nothing more. Their plan is

simple, and they indulge the hope of effectual relief from a general concurrence in it. We own, that we have never contemplated a case of such peculiar interest, or of such pure integrity, and we may almost venture to say, that it has received from the Inhabitants of Dublin the most prompt and animated support. But it is not to Dublin alone, that a matter of such national concern ought to be confined, nor to any particular kind of manufacture. The Woollen Manufactures of Ireland, as we shall shew upon some future occasion, have, of late years, risen to great importance. Much capital has been embarked in them, and multitudes have resorted to them as the source of their support, and the profession of their lives. Between such and the Public there is a tacit compact, as sacred as if it had been written upon parchment. The hopes of the former parties ought to be realised by the voluntary and earnest countenance of the latter. This principle extends to every manufacture carried on in Ireland, and ought to be religiously maintained on grounds of public utility. It has to combat inevitable prejudice, but the ball-room would be better graced by dresses of Irish manufacture than by the ornaments of Foreign luxury, and the mind would feel a joy in the reflection, that work was thus given to the hands of industry, and bread to the hungry--a joy far beyond that which may be created by the tinsel show which France or Flanders may produce. We call upon the Public maturely to consider these matters. The interests of England and Ireland are identified, and it is far from our intention to excite any species of hostility towards the former; but they are so identified as to exclude a peculiar attention to the concerns of each. England is not indifferent to her own prosperity, and we cannot discover any public virtue in the Irishman who forgets that he has a Country, and who spends the money he draws from that Country in a way which she has good reason to condemn, because she cannot profit by it. On this subject we have much more to say, but we must leave it for the present.

The late number of the *Monster Farmer's Magazine* has presented to the Public a most seasonable and most important article relative to the making of bread from new flour. THOMAS WATKINS, of this City, Esq. ever anxious and laborious in his exertions to promote the common welfare, brought from Cook a detail of the discovery which had been made, and communicated it without delay to COUNSELLOR BALTON, Esq. Mayor, who entered into the subject with the most active and liberal zeal. The specimens which Doctor WATKINS produced were exhibited for several days at the Mayor's Office, and the success of the invention experienced universal and unreserved approbation. It was at first intended to give immediate circulation to a matter of so much consequence, but it was afterwards deemed right, in justice to the Author of the experiments, EDWARD DAVY, Esq. of the Cork Institution, to leave the honour of giving publicity to his labours to himself. This he has done in a perspicuous and masterly narrative, which we recommend to the most attentive consideration of the Public. The use of Soda has, also, been recommended; but Mr. DAVY, we understand, has found it to be unsatisfactory.

About nine o'clock, on the night of Saturday last, as WILLIAM ROSSNEY, Esq. of Ballinoddy, was returning home from this City, he was summoned to stop near Kilsahan, about two miles distant, on the Framore road. The party consisted of two or three armed men. Mr. ROSSNEY paid no attention to the demand, but proceeded at a rapid rate. One of the assistants fired, but without effect, and Mr. R. reached his home in safety. On the same night, the house of THOMAS FRANKLIN, near the above place, was robbed, and, on Sunday evening, a woman was robbed on the Portlaur road, about two miles distance from Waterford.

The irregular arrival of the mails, (we understand, that Government Expresses have been abandoned), and the pressure of matter, have compelled us to exclude various local articles; but we cannot deny saying, that the private communications, relative to the distress suffered in this City, shall, if necessary, have our earliest and most attentive attention; but we think it proper to intimate, that most liberal plans are silently going on, and to express our persuasion, that our feeble interposition will not be required. We have to request time till Thursday, from the respectable writers to whom we allude to consider the matter. Upon our labours, they may fully and confidently rely.

DIED--On Sunday morning, after a very short illness, Mr. Thomas BISHOP, of Highstreet, suddenly and unexpectedly departed by all his friends and acquaintance.

FORFEITED PASSAGE, DECEMBER 16.  
MARRIED.  
REV. HUGH STUART, Scotchman, job, oil, sugar, wine, &c. Mrs. MARRIOTT, London, and Newmarket, &c.  
REV. JOHN NICHOLSON, Scotchman, job, oil, sugar, wine, &c. Mrs. NICHOLSON, London, and Newmarket, &c.  
REV. JOHN NICHOLSON, Scotchman, job, oil, sugar, wine, &c. Mrs. NICHOLSON, London, and Newmarket, &c.

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REV. JOHN NICHOLSON, Scotchman, job, oil, sugar, wine, &c. Mrs. NICHOLSON, London, and Newmarket, &c.

GEORGE ROBERTS will sell his FREEHOLD INTERESTS in the LANDS of BALLYMONEY, LOUTH, situated within about 20 Miles of Waterford, and held by JOHN MITCHELL, Esq. and in those of BALLYMONEY, N.A. distant about 4 Miles from said City, now held by ROBERT NEEVEY and others.  
Application to be made to the said George Roberts, at Waterford, 10th of 12th Mo. 1816.

JOHN CASHIN, PARADE, WATERFORD,  
BEGS leave to inform the Ladies of Waterford and its Vicinity, that he has received his WINTER ASSORTMENT of FANCY GOODS, consisting of HATS, TABLES, BOMBAZENS, CHARLES and NETS, PELLSIE CLOTHS, CLOTH SHAWLS, and SILK, ENGLISH and IRISH SATINS, STRIPED & PLAIN SAFFRANS.  
Grand Parade, Waterford, Dec. 17, 1816.

TO BE SOLD,  
A HANDSOME INSIDE JAUNTING-CAR,  
WITH HARNESS,  
AND A WELL-TAINED BLACK MARE.  
APPLY TO THOMAS LICKY,  
WHO WILL LET,  
FOR ANY TERM OF YEARS,  
23 ACRES OF LAND,  
Adjoining the Demense of Rockshire.  
December 17, 1816.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,  
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,  
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH DEC. INSTANT,  
THE HULL of the BRIG MARY, of AYR, lately stranded, and now lying in the Dock, at DUBLIN--also, the ANCHORS, CABLES, MASTS, YARDS, and most part of her standing Rigging.  
N.B. The Hull may be viewed at Low Water, any day previous to the sale, and her Materials may also be inspected.  
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.  
PLARSON, Auctioneer,  
Dowry-street, Dec. 10, 1816.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,  
DUBLIN, DECEMBER 11, 1816.  
TO BE LET,  
FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT,  
THE ORDNANCE BARRACKS, with the BUILDINGS and GROUNDS thereunto annexed, at BALLYSHANON, LUSKORF, LUGHEB, ENNISKILLIN, ANRIGN, and WATERFORD, FOR YEARS, for Ever, or the Interest sold.

For such Terms as may be agreed upon--subject to a Claim of Resumption on the part of the Board of Ordnance.  
For any further particulars that may be required, application to be made to Lieut.-Colonel J. WATSON, Ordnance Barrack Office, Dublin--to whom all Letters or Proposals (post-paid) are to be addressed.

ARTHUR BIRNIE  
HAS just received a few Copies of the only authentic REPORT of the TRIAL AT BAR, in the Case of the KING against WALLER (YORRARDY), Esq. respecting the Right of Appointment to the Office of the Clerk of the Peace in Ireland--Published by RICHARD MITCHELL, 34, Graffiti-street, Dublin--which, together with the following  
NEW PUBLICATIONS,  
ARE NOW FOR SALE  
At the Curzon-Office, Quay--  
Moor's *Annals*, for 1817.  
No. 23 of the Edinburgh Review.  
No. 3 of the Reviewer.  
Chalmers's Recollections of Italy, England and America.  
Latham's Narrative of the Russian Campaign.  
Barth's New History of Ireland.  
Hardy's Life of the Earl of Charlemont.  
Lloyd's Life of Wellington.  
Johnson's History of Hibernia, &c.  
Rosa's Memoirs of the War of the French in Spain.  
Humphrey's Irish Builder's Guide.  
Hampden's Sermons.  
Dean Rogers's Do.  
Stephens's Do.  
Owen's Discourse on Practical Subjects.  
The Antiquary, Guy Manning, Waverley, O'Donell, The Scottish Chiefs, Traditions of Warren, Rhoda, Alicia De Lacy, Temples, and every other approved Novel, with a large Assortment of CHILDREN'S BOOKS.  
Best Dublin Playing Cards, at 4s. 10s. per Pack--An inferior kind of Do. at 2s. 6d. A great Variety of Pocket-Books and Note-Cases, made of the best Morocco Leather, at reduced Prices--Tooth Brushes and Tooth Powders--Best Wax Tapers, of various Colours--Office Files--Fancy Papers and Ornaments for Ladies Work--Best Sealing Wax and Wafers--Patent Paper, and every other Article in the STATIONERY Line, and which he has received a fresh Supply of the following genuine PATENT MEDICINES--  
Ointment, and Astringent Lotion.  
Gold's Vegetable Balsam.  
White's's Essence of Mustard and Pills.  
Rosa's Embrocation for the Hooping Cough.  
Dugan's Balsam of Licorice.  
Candler's Balsam of Honey.  
Davidson's Corn Plaster.  
Prepared Jamaica Ginger.  
Hudson's Eucalypti.  
Hudson's Wagon Powder.  
Anderson's Pills.  
Hemlock Linctus, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT THE CURZON OFFICE, QUAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH INSTANT, THE LANDS of KILKOHAN, as fully possessed by EDWARD FERRELL, adjoining the site of the late Lunatic Hospital, containing 23A, 2B, 2C, and 2D, and 111A, 111B, 111C, 111D, 111E, 111F, 111G, 111H, 111I, 111J, 111K, 111L, 111M, 111N, 111O, 111P, 111Q, 111R, 111S, 111T, 111U, 111V, 111W, 111X, 111Y, 111Z, and 111AA, 111AB, 111AC, 111AD, 111AE, 111AF, 111AG, 111AH, 111AI, 111AJ, 111AK, 111AL, 111AM, 111AN, 111AO, 111AP, 111AQ, 111AR, 111AS, 111AT, 111AU, 111AV, 111AW, 111AX, 111AY, 111AZ, and 111BA, 111BB, 111BC, 111BD, 111BE, 111BF, 111BG, 111BH, 111BI, 111BJ, 111BK, 111BL, 111BM, 111BN, 111BO, 111BP, 111BQ, 111BR, 111BS, 111BT, 111BU, 111BV, 111BW, 111BX, 111BY, 111BZ, and 111CA, 111CB, 111CC, 111CD, 111CE, 111CF, 111CG, 111CH, 111CI, 111CJ, 111CK, 111CL, 111CM, 111CN, 111CO, 111CP, 111CQ, 111CR, 111CS, 111CT, 111CU, 111CV, 111CW, 111CX, 111CY, 111CZ, and 111DA, 111DB, 111DC, 111DD, 111DE, 111DF, 111DG, 111DH, 111DI, 111DJ, 111DK, 111DL, 111DM, 111DN, 111DO, 111DP, 111DQ, 111DR, 111DS, 111DT, 111DU, 111DV, 111DW, 111DX, 111DY, 111DZ, and 111EA, 111EB, 111EC, 111ED, 111EE, 111EF, 111EG, 111EH, 111EI, 111EJ, 111EK, 111EL, 111EM, 111EN, 111EO, 111EP, 111EQ, 111ER, 111ES, 111ET, 111EU, 111EV, 111EW, 111EX, 111EY, 111EZ, and 111FA, 111FB, 111FC, 111FD, 111FE, 111FF, 111FG, 111FH, 111FI, 111FJ, 111FK, 111FL, 111FM, 111FN, 111FO, 111FP, 111FQ, 111FR, 111FS, 111FT, 111FU, 111FV, 111FW, 111FX, 111FY, 111FZ, and 111GA, 111GB, 111GC, 111GD, 111GE, 111GF, 111GG, 111GH, 111GI, 111GJ, 111GK, 111GL, 111GM, 111GN, 111GO, 111GP, 111GQ, 111GR, 111GS, 111GT, 111GU, 111GV, 111GW, 111GX, 111GY, 111GZ, and 111HA, 111HB, 111HC, 111HD, 111HE, 111HF, 111HG, 111HH, 111HI, 111HJ, 111HK, 111HL, 111HM, 111HN, 111HO, 111HP, 111HQ, 111HR, 111HS, 111HT, 111HU, 111HV, 111HW, 111HX, 111HY, 111HZ, and 111IA, 111IB, 111IC, 111ID, 111IE, 111IF, 111IG, 111IH, 111II, 111IJ, 111IK, 111IL, 111IM, 111IN, 111IO, 111IP, 111IQ, 111IR, 111IS, 111IT, 111IU, 111IV, 111IW, 111IX, 11