BONAPARTE.

[EXTRACTS FROM MR. WARDEN'S BOOK.]

In a few days after, the arrival of a ship from England induced me to take a ride to the valley; and on my return in the evening, I was informed that Napoleon desired to see me in General Gourgond's apartment as soon as I returned; and there I found him waiting for me. On my entrance, the first question related to the progress of the General's disorder: when he suddenly changed the subject. "You have been at the town; and is the ship just arrived from England? If so, I suppose she brings letters and newspapers." "Certainly; and I have looked over a file of the *Courier.*" "Is there no *Morning Chronicle?*" "I have not yet seen it. The other papers, which I had just a glimpse of, were the *Times*, and a provincial paper." "What is the news from France?" "I did but slightly glance over the French news." "Be that as it may, you remember, I suppose, something of what you read; so let me hear it." "I saw some articles respecting you; but the principal part of the French news which I had the opportunity of examining related to the trial and sentence of Marshal Ney."

Napoleon now advanced a step nearer to me, but without the least change of countenance:--- "What (said he), Marshal Ney has been sentenced to be shot."---I replied it was even so: he addressed the Ministers of the allied Sovereigns, but in vain: he urged, in his defence, the Twelfth Article of the Convention: he pleaded on his trial that he was deceived by you: that the proclamation of which he was accused, and made a part of the charges against him, was written by Major-General Bertrand; and that he was deceived by your report of Austria and England." Count Bertrand, who was in the room, quietly observed, that Marshal Ney had a right to save himself if he could; and if fabricated stories would answer his purpose, he could not be blamed for employing them. "But," he added, "respecting the proclamation, it was an assertion equally false and ridiculous: Marshal Ney could write himself, and wanted not my assistance." Napoleon made no comments on the account which had been given him. One solitary expression, indeed, broke from him, and that was, "Marshal Ney was a brave man." I mentioned a report, as stated in one of the London Papers, that an apprehension was entertained of an insurrection at Paris, on the event of Marshal Ney's sentence being carried into execution. "An insurrection," said Napoleon, with a kind of contemptuous calmness, "Pugh! get the troops under arms. Has the Duke of Wellington left Paris?" "I really do not know." "Are the English and Allied forces still in the vicinity of the capital?" "The English, I believe, are still in its neighbourhood; but it appears, from the papers, that the Russians and Prussians have retired on the Rhine." "That disposition of them," he replied, "is altogether the most proper. But how is it," he continued, "that, among the papers which are sent for my perusal, I so seldom see the *Morning Chronicle?*" That was a question which I did not pretend to answer. I thought proper, however, to inform him, with some little curiosity to see how he would receive the intelligence, trifling as it may appear, that, according to the papers, a Parisian had been sentenced to pay a fine for publishing a caricature in which he was represented. He permitted me to describe it, which I did in the language of the paragraph. "On one side of the print appeared the figure of Louis XVIII. surrounded by his family, with the inscription--- 'This is well;' and on the other side, that of Napoleon attended by his family, with the motto --- 'This is better.'" "Pugh!" said he, "what nonsense! but such trash will be propagated, from some idle motive or other;" and with this observation he retired to his apartment. General Gourgond's disorder assumed a very dangerous appearance, and the symptoms seemed to announce a fatal termination. His spirits, indeed, were so weak, that he refused to take the only medicine that promised the least chance of relief; and even though it continued to be administered by contrivance and subterfuge, he must have become the prey of his melancholy apprehensions, if that voice, which he dared not disobey, had not urged a sharp, and, as it proved, a saving remonstrance. "What ridiculous behaviour is this," said Napoleon to him; "and what are these only fears of your own creation, and which you appear to be fond of indulging, by refusing the means of dissipating them? How often have you faced death in the field of battle, without the least sensation of fear; and now you are resolved to yield to his power, as if you were afraid to resist him. What a childish obstinacy! Play the fool no longer, I beg of you, but submit to the remedies with cheerfulness, which can alone promote your restoration to health." This reproach softened the patient's obstinacy; he became submissive to the regimen prescribed, and recovered. Some short time after, Napoleon said to me, "Well, you Doctors have performed wonders with Gourgond; if, however, there had been a priest on the island, he would have discharged you both, and trusted alone to his treatment; fortunately for him, such a thing as a confessor was not to be found."

I am about to vary the scene, but I follow the track of the distinguished exile, whenever I have an opportunity; and I now call you to attend him among the Arcadians of St. Helena. When he takes his exercise on horseback, he generally winds his way through a deep ravine, luxuriantly covered with vegetation, and used for pasture.--- The road is narrow, the place lonely; and he, in a sentimental or poetical moment, had named it "The Valley of Silence." On ascending this contracted pass, the eye is greeted, and, on the first occasion, might probably be surprised, by the residence of a farmer. Here the confined tourist, on his first excursion, determined to snatch a probable amusement, by paying a visit. Fortunately for him the family were taken by surprise; for the apprehension of such a guest would have emptied the house of its inhabitants. Master Legg, the tenant of the mansion, a plain honest countryman, met him at the door, when the extraordinary visitor, on the invitation which he received, dismounted from his horse, and, accompanied by the Count de la Cases, entered the house, familiarly took his seat, and, as usual, began his interrogatories.

Have you a wife? Yes, and please you, Sir Emperor. Have you any children? Six. How much land have you got? A hundred acres. All capable of being cultivated? No, not one half.--- What profit does it bring you? Not a great deal: but it is much improved since you, Mr. Emperor, came amongst us. Aye, how do you make that out? Why, you must know, Sir Emperor, we do not grow corn on this here Island; and our green vegetables require a ready market. We have generally had to wait for the arrival of a fleet; and then, rat 'em, they would sometimes all spoil: but now, Sir General, we have a prime sale for every article. Where is your wife? Dang it, and please you, I believe she is scared; for I see my children have all run out. Send for them, and let me be introduced. Pray have you any good water? Yes, Sir, and wine too, such as is to be had from the Cape.---The good woman's alarm had by this time subsided, and she was persuaded by her husband to make her appearance, and entered with every mark of respect, and some astonishment. Napoleon, De las Cases, the farmer and his wife, forming a "partie quarrée," for your philosophic and profound contemplation, sat down to four glasses of Cape wine; and, when they were emptied, the visit concluded. The good man and his family had been placed so much at their ease by the courteous demeanour of their unexpected guests, that the subsequent visits laid them under no restraint; and even the little children used frequently to express their wishes by inquiring of their mother, "when will Boney come and see us again?"---But there is another farmer, whose name is Robinson, who, like his neighbour Legg, occupies his acres of garden ground, which are divided into enclosures by fences of earth enlivened by the aloe and the prickly pear. Here, as in the former humble habitation, the honest simplicity of rural life appears in all its native colours: but there is a flower of no common beauty that adorns the spot; a very pretty girl of about seventeen, the daughter of the owners of it. She is what we should call in Scotland, "a very bonny Lassie." Whether it was the primitive sincerity and innocent manners of these honest people, or the native charms of the rustic nymph, or the picture of contentment that they presented to their visitor, which attracted him, I shall not pretend to determine; but his visits became so frequent, that the relations of these good people in the town recommended precautions respecting their daughter, who was then forbidden to make her appearance whenever the great man favoured the farm with his visits.--- This circumstance he soon observed, and accordingly ceased to continue them.

The Newcastle and Orontes appeared from the heights of St. Helena on the morning of the 19th of June. My delight on the occasion is not easily to be expressed. I now bent my steps to Longwood, where I arrived about ten in the morning; and I was no sooner known to be there, than Napoleon sent to desire I would breakfast with him in the garden. On my appearing, he said, "You are come to take leave of us." "I am come up, General, with that intention." "You will breakfast, then," he added, pointing to a chair, which the attendant in waiting immediately placed for me. The following conversation then took place: Have you had letters from your friends? No, Sir, the ships cannot reach the Bay before evening. Is the Admiral known? Yes, he is Admiral Malcolm. Are you glad to return to England? Very glad indeed. I am not surprised at it; but have you heard any news? The last store ship which came from England brought some new publications: The Quarterly Review; a book styled Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk, &c.; and Boyce's Bonaparte. Have you read them? I have, indeed, and with more than common interest. And what occasioned this particular feeling of interest? There is more truth and candour displayed in these two particulars than any that I have hitherto read: and more particularly the work of Mr. Boyce, which I should wish you to see.--- Why, then, did you not buy it for me? There happened, General, to be but one copy on the Island, and it was purchased by a gentleman, on his way to China, who wished me to read it, that, by correcting any inaccuracies I might observe, the work would become doubly interesting to his friends in that part of the world. Is it like the work of Helen Maria Williams? Very superior, and much more authentic. Of what does it treat?--- Your motives for quitting Elba; your subsequent conduct, from your landing at Frejus till you embarked in the Bellerophon. They still, however, represent you as subject to violent fits of passion, taking hasty strides across your apartment, with other impetuous marks of anger and disappointment. There is also a pathetic story related of the introduction of General Saliguac, when he waited upon you from the Chamber of Deputies to urge your abdication. This author, as well as Paul, whose Letters are under a feigned name, give very interesting particulars of Waterloo. It will, I think, make you smile, General, when I tell you, that your guide, La Coste, is not forgotten. He is represented as having been dreadfully frightened. Frightened! at what? At the balls, Sir, that were flying about him. It is said, also, that you, at the time, rallied and consoled him with the assurance, that it was much more honourable to receive a ball in the breast than in the back. Besides, he is made to complain, that he was very inadequately recompensed for the labour and dangers of the day; that a single Napoleon was his only reward. Napoleon instantly replied, with an intelligent smile, "It might as well have been said five hundred." I continued: "Mr. Boyce appears to me to have been very attentive to accuracy in his report of the two contending armies." "What number (I was instantly asked) does he give to that of France?" "He quotes from an officer, and makes them to have been seventy thousand." The reply was---"I had seventy-one thousand: and how many English is it stated there were in the field?" "Including the German Legion, I understood there were thirty thousand British troops; which, united with the Belgians, Hanoverians, and Brunswickers, formed an whole of sixty-eight thousand men." "How many Prussians were there under Bulow?" "I cannot correctly say, perhaps fifteen thousand." "And how many on the arrival of Blucher in the evening?" "I really do not know: but it is said that the Duke of Wellington acknowledges how very happy he felt at the appearance of his old friend; and that the person did not exist who could have been more welcome to him in the course of the evening than Blucher." Ever since I had enjoyed an occasional communication with Napoleon, I never ceased to be animated with a strong and curious desire to learn his opinion of our renowned commander. I had repeatedly heard that he did not withhold it, but I could never ascertain the fact on any certain authority. The present moment appeared to afford me the opportunity which I had so anxiously sought; as he seemed to be in a temper of more than usual communication and courtesy, though I have never had reason to complain of either. At all hazards, I therefore resolved to make the trial; as it might be the only opportunity I should ever possess. "The People of England (I said) appear to feel an interest in knowing your sentiments respecting the military character of the Duke of Wellington. They have no doubt that you would be just; and perhaps they may indulge the expectation, that your justice would produce an eulogium of which the Duke of Wellington might be proud." Silence ensued: I began to think that I might have gone rather too far; for it is most true, that I had never before addressed him without looking full in his face for a reply, but my eyes dropped at the pause, and no reply was made. This, however, was the second question I had ever asked which remained for a moment unanswered. At the same time, he did not appear to be the least displeased, as, in a few minutes, he renewed the conversation with this inquiry---"You mentioned a Review; what does it contain?" "Criticisms on new publications as they appear; and this number observes on three publications that relate to you: one by a Lieutenant of the Bellerophon." "What could he find on my subject to work up into a book?" "I am almost ashamed, General, to repeat to you the trash these publications contain; indeed it surprised me, that so respectable a work as this Review should condescend to notice them, and quote such silly falsehoods; nor can it be accounted for in any other way, than a desire to gratify the public impatience to be informed of every thing and any thing that may relate to you. It contains, among other misinformations, accounts of your conduct and demeanour while you resided at the Briars. You will judge of the ingenuity of its inventions when I add, that he mentions your being angry with one of the little girls, because she was ignorant of your coin, the Napoleon. You are also represented, on the same authority, as having been in a great rage with one of her brothers, for having shewn you the picture of the Great Mogul on a pack of cards. Nay, Sir, Monsieur de las Cases does not escape: for he is sent to the side-board to play at Patience, until the new pack would deal with more facility." "Your editors (said Napoleon) are infinitely amusing; but is it to be supposed that they believe what they write." "At least, Sir, I presume, that they hope to amuse those who read. There is, however, another work, which, from its apparent authenticity, has been received with attention. It is written by a Frenchman, the Abbé Pradt." I was now perfectly confounded by a general, and, as it appeared, an involuntary laugh, with an exclamation of "Oh, the Abbe!" It appears that this personage was the very humblest adulator of Napoleon: he had been in a low situation in the Police, but possessed qualities that are favourable to advancement in such times as those in which he lived. "He had both cunning and humour (said Napoleon), and I took him with me when I went to Spain; and, as I had to wage war with monasteries, I found the Abbe a phalanx against the dominion of priests. De las Cases (he added) will give you fifty entertaining anecdotes of the Abbe. Can you tell me what has become of him?" "I really have not heard. He also gives a description of your return to Warsaw after the disasters in Russia; which, I doubt not, would amuse you. He describes a tall figure entering his hotel wrapped in furs, more resembling a being of the other world than any thing earthly. It was Cambacéres. He says, likewise, you were concealed at the English hotel, where he procured you some excellent wine. This Review, however, does not spare the Abbé, who declares that the subjugation of Russia was inevitable, had it not been for the sagacity of one man: "and pray," says the Reviewer, who is this man? Why, no less a personage than the Abbé Pradt, who would have it thought, that by his roguery he outwitted his master." Napoleon does not often laugh: but the story, or the idea of the Abbé, or perhaps both, brought his risible faculties into complete exertion.

Unroll your map of Flanders, my friend: display it in due form on your table, and follow me, if you can. I was this morning curiously gratified by a military description of the various movements of the French army, on Napoleon's Chart, from the day it passed the Sambre, to the eventful Battle of Waterloo. I naturally expected, as you may suppose, a detail of those various circumstances by which it was lost, or, which amounts to the same thing---the why and the wherefore it was not gained. My conjecture was not ill founded, for Gourgond proceeded to point out to me the errors which were committed by some of the principal commanders in the French army, and proved so fatal to the last great effort of their imperial master. These he traced with a readiness and perspicuity, which induced me to imagine, at the time, that I clearly comprehended the whole. Nevertheless, I have my doubts, whether I shall make the errors of these blundering captains as clear to you, as they were, in my fancy, made apparent to me.

Napoleon, it seems, was completely ignorant of the movement made from Frasnes, by Count Erelon (Drouet), on the 16th. For when he appeared near Ligny, Napoleon actually deployed a column of French to oppose him, mistaking his force at the time for a division of the Prussian army. Erelon was now made acquainted with the defeat of the Prussians; and, without thinking it necessary to have any communication with Napoleon, as to future operations, returned to his original position. That division of the army, therefore, became totally useless for that day both to the Emperor and Marshal Ney. Grouchy, losing sight of Blucher, and taking the circuitous route which he pursued, was represented as having committed a most fatal error---while the right wing of the French, in the battle of the 18th, was engaged in defeating the flank movement of Bulow, of which they were perfectly apprised, Marshal Ney had orders to engage the attention of the English during this part of the action; but by no means to hazard the loss of his troops, or to exhaust their strength. Ney, it appears, did not obey the order, or met with circumstances that rendered it impracticable for him to adhere to it. He was stated to have contended for the occupation of a height, and thus weakened his corps, so that when the imperial guards were brought to a charge, he was unable to assist them. I understood that Napoleon had crossed the Sambre with 111,000 men. In the battles of Ligny and Quatre Bras he lost 10,000. Grouchy's division consisted of 30,000, detached to follow Blucher, leaving an effective force, on the morning of the 18th of June, of 71,000. I hope you will comprehend my account, which I think was the purport of General Gourgond's statement to me; though I do not know any two characters more liable to a small share of perplexity, than a sailor describing a *terra firma* battle, and a soldier entering into the particulars of a naval engagement. But, by way of climax, I was assured that the report of Bonaparte's standing on an elevated wooden frame, to obtain a commanding view of the field of battle, is altogether a misrepresentation. It was, on the contrary, a raised mound of earth, where he placed himself with his staff; and the ground being sloppy and slippery, he ordered some trusses of straw to be placed under his feet to keep them dry and prevent his sliding. This was the last visit I paid to Napoleon; and when I took my leave of him, he rose from his chair, and said, "I wish you health and happiness, and a safe voyage to your country, where I hope you will find your friends in health and ready to receive you."

KILKENNY, DEC. 14.---A report, which could have its origin in no other than the most malignant motives, having been propagated in this city during the last fortnight, charging a gentleman (Mr. James Harris), whose extensive employment of capital in the provision trade has been a great blessing to the neighbourhood where he resides, as well as to the county generally, with having commenced the purchase of potatoes for exportation, we have authority to say, and we pledge ourselves for the truth of the statement, that the report is utterly false and unfounded, no such measure having ever been even in the contemplation of the gentleman whose name has been so maliciously traduced on the occasion; and that, so far from such interference in an article of prime necessity to the great bulk of the People, he has this year abandoned his usual extensive feeding, and reserved the potatoes of his own grounds for the supply of our market in the spring.---*Moderator.*

Irish Stocks---Dec. 13.

Gov. Deb. 3½ per cent.	77⅛
Gov. Deb. 4 per cent.	[illegible]
Do. Do. 5 per cent.	[illegible]
Do. Stock, 5 per cent	[illegible]

Exchange 9¾ per cent.

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,007. *THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1816.* *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,
DUBLIN, DECEMBER 11, 1816.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT,

THE ORDNANCE BARRACKS, with the BUILDINGS and GROUNDS thereto annexed, at

BALLYSHANNON, LONGFORD, LOUGHREA, ENNISKILLEN, ARMAGH, and WATERFORD, — *For such Terms as may be agreed upon---subject to a Claim of Resumption on the part of the Board of Ordnance.*

FERMOY, *for Ever, or the Interest sold.*

For any further particulars that may be required, application to be made to Lieut.-Colonel ARMSTRONG, Ordnance Barrack Office, Dublin---to whom all Letters or Proposals (post-paid) are to be addressed.

TO BE SET,
From the 25th day of March next,

ABOUT 33 Acres of the LANDS of KNOCKHOUSE, adjoining the Turnpike, now possessed by PATRICK POWER, and Partners.

Application to be made to JOHN POWER, Esq. Kilfane---THOMAS CHRISTMAS, Esq. Dublin---or Mr. SAMUEL ROBERTS, Waterford. December 14, 1816.

BUILDING GROUND.

TO BE SOLD,
UNDER AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
Either Together or in Divisions,

ALL that CAPITAL MESSUAGE or SCHOOL-HOUSE, with the OUT BUILDINGS and APPURTENANCES thereto belonging, commonly called the BLUE-SCHOOL HOUSE and CONCERNS, situated in the Market Place of the City of Waterford, containing 66 feet in front, 67 feet in the rere, and in depth 67 feet. Application to be made to the Hon. and Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of Waterford, the MAYOR of Waterford, and the DEAN of Waterford, Trustees appointed to perpetuate and better regulate the Charitable Foundation of Doctor NATHANIEL FOY, late Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. A Map of the Premises can be seen, and further Information had, at the Office of Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, Attorney.

Waterford, Dec. 10, 1816.

In the Matter of PATRICK CUDDIHY, of New Ross, Dublin, and London, *a Bankrupt.* — NOTICE is hereby given to all Parties owing Money to, or holding Property or Securities belonging to the Estate of the said PATRICK CUDDIHY, nor to pay or hand over any such Money, Property, or Securities, to any Person or Persons but the ASSIGNEES of said Bankrupt, or to such Person or Persons as may by them be duly authorized and empowered to receive the same.---London, 26th November, 1816.

J. CUFFE,
Provisional Assignee.

ARCHIBALD HAMILTON,
Irish Agent to Assignee, 29, Dominick-street, Dublin.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES---DEC. 18.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Butter, first quality,	88	0	00	0	per Cwt.
——— second,	00	0	00	0	per Cwt.
——— third,	00	0	00	0	per Cwt.
Tallow, rendered,	00	0	00	0	per Cwt.
Lard, flake,	00	0	00	0	per Cwt.
——— casks, rendered,	45	0	45	0	per Cwt.
Pigs, singed,	35	0	41	0	per Cwt.
——— scalded,	32	0	40	0	per Cwt.
Beef,	20	0	25	0	per Cwt.
Pork Offal,	16	0	18	0	per Cwt.
Oatmeal,	22	0	24	0	per Cwt.
Flour, first quality,	00	0	00	0	per Bag.
——— second,	00	0	00	0	per Bag.
——— ditto (new),	80	0	95	0	per Bag.
——— third,	50	0	65	0	per Bag.
——— fourth,	40	0	48	0	per Bag.
Wheat (new),	30	0	65	0	per Barrel.
Barley (new),	22	0	26	6	per Barrel.
Oats, potato (new),	19	6	00	0	per Barrel.
——— common ditto,	18	6	00	0	per Barrel.
Coals, Whitehaven,	4	4	0	0	per Barrel.
——— Newport,	4	0	4	2	per Barrel.
——— Swansea,	4	0	4	2	per Barrel.
Tallow, rough,	7	0	7	6	pr Stone.
Potatoes, by weight,	0	0	0	0	pr Stone.
——— by measure,	0	7	0	10	pr Stone.
Beef,	0	2½	0	4	per Pound.
Mutton,	0	4	0	5½	per Pound.
Veal,	0	0	0	0	per Pound.
Pork,	0	3	0	4	per Pound.
Fresh Butter,	1	6	1	8	per Pound.

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.

895 Barrels Wheat,	Averaging	22s. 9d. 8¾d.
1820 ——— Oats,	Averaging	0 19s. 11¾d.
675 ——— Barley,	Averaging	1 3s. 2¾d.

LOCUSTS AND WILD HONEY.

"*And his meat was locusts and wild honey.*"
Matthew, iii. v. 4.

It has not been, till lately, that any of our travellers into Palestine have told what was meant by *locusts* in the preceding passage. Dr. Clarke first related that a tree grows there which is called the *locust tree*, and produces an eatable fruit. But the fact was well known to many who had been in the Mediterranean. The tree grows in several of the countries which border on that sea. It has been lately found in much greater abundance in some parts of the East Indies, whence it has now become an article of export. Many thousands of its pods are at present in the warehouses of the East-India Docks, and either because the fruit is richer in the more southern climates, or for some other reason, a great quantity of them has been shipped on board a vessel bound for Venice and Trieste, where, as we hear, they are intended to be distilled into a liquor, which is supposed to be an antidote to the plague, or at least useful in curing it. These pods are about 20 inches long, and from half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter. We call them pods for want of a term which should more accurately describe them, but they are not flat, neither have they that sort of hinge on one side and slight fastening on the other, which plainly shew how the shells of peas and beans are to be opened. On the contrary, these are round; but there are two opposite lines along them, where the colour alone would induce any one to suppose the skin to be, as it is, thinner than elsewhere. Having this fruit before us only in its dry state, we can describe it in no other; but at present a knife could scarcely be made to penetrate the thicker part, and does not easily make its way into the thinner. The fruit, which lies in little cells within, is a pulp or paste somewhat like that of Tamarinds, but smoother and not so sweet. There are pips in it, nearly as hard and about half as large as those of tamarinds, containing a kernel in each.

Such was a part of the food of John the Baptist, during his abode in the wilderness. It should be added, that, in the stems of this locust tree, the wild bees still deposit their honey.

The explanation of the sense, in which St. Matthew uses the word *locusts*, is the more worthy of notice, as it has escaped Whitby and several, if not all, of the other commentators.--- Nor do any of the lexicons remedy their deficiency by an additional synonym for the Greek word.

A GOOD STORY.

Translated from the French.

The Emperor of Persia being one day at a window in his palace which overlooked the city of Bagdad, observed two of his subjects who begged alms. One of them exclaimed, "happy is he to whom God has been good;" at the same time the other raising his voice cried, "happy is he whom the Calif notices with pity."

These remarks were made in the hearing of this great Monarch, who immediately ordered that a loaf of white bread should be given to him who had invoked the Calif's pity, and a brown loaf to him who had put his confidence in God. The white loaf was very small, and he to whom it was given could not see without envy the brown loaf of his comrade, which was four times as large.--- He proposed an exchange: and being mutually inclined to accommodate, they did so, and each returned to his own abode.

The possessor of the brown loaf laughed within himself at the folly of the other, but what was the astonishment of the latter, on breaking his white loaf, which he had received merely to please his companion, to find one hundred sequins of gold, which enabled him to continue in the love of God, and retire from his miserable occupation.

The next day, he who had received of the Emperor the white loaf found himself under the same window, and not being willing again to receive so small a portion of bread, cried with all his force, "happy is he to whom God has been good." The Calif, who was present, was very much surprised, and ordered him to be brought into his presence, and demanded of him the reason why he addressed himself this time to God in preference to him, as he had done the day before, and what he had done with his white loaf? "My Lord," said the beggar, "I have exchanged with my companion, to whom God had given more than myself." The Calif could not help raising his eyes to heaven, and blessing Divine Providence. "It is well to gain the friendship of princes and men of rank, but he who places his confidence in God alone, always makes the best choice." Then having given one hundred sequins of gold to this poor man, he sent him home contented.

THE HEMOROUS REVENGE.---A gentleman, somewhat too distinguished for scolding his huntsman in the field, was so incensed once, at a reply the fellow made, that he turned him off instantly on the spot. The huntsman, after delivering up his horse, got into a rabbit cart, and away he went. The next morning, when the gentleman was going out, and had got to the end of the town with his hounds, the voice of his huntsman saluted his ear, who began hallooing to the dogs till not one of them would leave a tree where the man had perched himself. What was to be done? The gentleman wished to hunt, but there was no hunting without hounds, and there was no stopping the man's mouth; so that he was at length compelled to make the best of a bad bargain, and take the fellow down from the tree into his service again.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13.

STOCKS THIS DAY AT ONE.

3 per Ct. Cons. shut.	4 per Cents. 78⅝¾
Do. for Opening 63⅞⅜	5 per Cents. shut.
3 per Cent. Red. 62⅝⅞⅝⅞	India Stock ——

A report was very generally circulated this morning, that young Watson had been taken, and had arrived in town by the Bath Coach, having been apprehended by the Bow-street Officers at Melksham. This report is without foundation. The fact is, that information was received at Bow-street some days back, that a young man, in some respects answering the description of young Watson, was at Melksham; Officers were in consequence despatched to fetch him up. It turns out, however, that he is not Watson. He will be examined before Sir N. Conant this day.

Letters have been received from all the Bow-street Officers sent in pursuit of Watson this morning, but still his retreat remains undiscovered.

The Lord Mayor has received a letter from Mr. Wantener, the City Marshal, who has been despatched in pursuit of Watson, this morning, stating that he is within two miles of the person described in the communication to his Lordship, and has every reason to believe it is the Spa-fields fugitive.

A vessel is arrived from Boston, which she left on the 14th of last month, at which time an account was in circulation, said to have been received from Barbadoes in 21 days, of a second insurrection having broken out in that Island, to which is added a report of a revolt in Demerara. We disbelieve both reports. We received the day before yesterday Barbadoes Papers to the 19th October, inclusive, at which time every thing remained peaceable, and the whole military force was 3000 strong.

If the account from Barbadoes reached Boston on the 14th of November, it might be four days later than the date of our Papers. But we have intelligence from Antigua of the 28th of October, which makes no mention of any insurrection at Barbadoes; though such an event might easily have been known there by that time. The Demerara rumour refers, in all probability, to a former account from Surinam, of some trifling disturbances among the Bush Negroes.

We received this morning the Paris Papers of Monday and Tuesday.

The Dutch expedition, for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction from the Emperor of Morocco, has been completely successful without bloodshed. The Emperor of Morocco has entered into a Treaty with the Dutch, and has agreed to pay 200,000 piastres to the Dutch Government.

All the Christian Slaves have been given up. The last convoy, 83 in number, have arrived at Civita Vecchia.

A marriage is talked of between the fourth daughter of the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Frederick of Saxony, the presumptive Heir to the Crown of Saxony.

A Flanders and two Hamburgh Mails arrived this morning.

Accounts from Constantinople to the 26th of October state, that an Algerine Envoy, who had arrived there to make an official report on the result of Lord Exmouth's Expedition, had experienced a very indifferent reception from the Divan.

The *Ghent Journal* states, that Vandamme's wife having obtained an audience of the King of the Netherlands, his Majesty granted permission to her husband to reside in one of the towns of the northern provinces, to be chosen at his own option.

Letters from Warsaw state, that the Emperor of Russia has issued a decree, establishing a military conscription for the Kingdom of Poland, according to which every person, without distinction of rank, origin, or religion, is to perform military service during ten years, from the age of 20 to 30. Two corps of reserve are to be formed for the conscripts; the first corps is destined to complete the troops of the line, and the second to supply the places of those removed to the first corps. Exceptions from the conscription are granted to certain professions, to foreigners or their sons, to persons married before the promulgation of the decree, or before the age of 20, to only sons, and to one son out of each family, &c.; substitutes are allowed.

We are happy to learn, that Government has taken into consideration the forlorn state of the foreign seamen who have been begging about the streets of the metropolis, and passing the nights under the miserable shelter of the bridges. The Helder frigate, of 32 guns, is to be sent immediately from Deptford, to lie off the Tower, for the reception of these destitute men. She is commanded by Lieutenant Collitt, of the Navy; and is placed under the special directions of the Lord Mayor of London, with respect to the reception of proper objects. The statement communicated to us adds, that provisions are to be sent from the Victualling Department at Deptford, to be issued to the men on board, according to the practice of the naval service, under the management of a purser.

M. Kosloff, a Russian Consul in America, had committed some offence against the laws of that country, for which he was proceeded against in the Criminal Courts there. He protested against their jurisdiction, and put himself under the protection of his Ambassador, M. Daschkoff, who, it is said was directed by the Emperor to demand redress; but the American Executive, conceiving that nothing had been done against the law of nations in trying M. Kosloff, refused to accede to the demand of M. Daschkoff, who thereupon notified that he should withdraw from the United States. The account goes on to state, that the Americans, not wishing to break off their friendly intercourse with Russia, had sent an explanation, which they were in hopes would soothe the irritation of the Emperor.

Letters from New York to the 17th ult. contain an account of a similar misunderstanding with M. Hyde de Neuville, the French Ambassador.--- Shortly after that gentleman reached Baltimore, it seems, a public dinner was given to the Regicides and other French fugitives, and toasts extremely insulting to the French Government were drunk on the occasion, particularly one proposed by the Postmaster of Baltimore. It would seem, that M. de Neuville considered that the conduct of the Postmaster, as being a person in office under the Government, was a fit subject for remonstrance; but, so far as we can collect from the different statements, he obtained little satisfaction, it being replied to him, that if the President himself had been exposed to a similar insult, the laws of America would have given him no remedy.

The Corporation of Bristol have given directions for the immediate excavation of the ground, on which the New Gaol is to be erected; it is thought that this extensive building will find employment for all the labouring poor of that city and its vicinity.

While the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold were walking through the streets of Brighton, on Wednesday last, the crowd that collected round them, consisting chiefly of boys and girls, became so great, that Townsend, who was in attendance, struck several of the boys with his cane, in order to clear the way; the Prince, with his wonted benevolence, desired the officer to desist from that kind of chastisement. The populace immediately cried out, "God bless you both, long live the Princess and Prince."

Mr. Platt was much better yesterday than he has been since he was shot; the ball is not yet extracted; there is a great lump gathered in his groin, which the surgeons expect to bring to a suppuration, after which it is intended to cut for the ball.

A troop of the 15th Light Dragoons have arrived at Abergavenny, where they are to be quartered during the winter.

The 95th Regiment have marched into Nottingham---one division is quartered in the town, and the other in the barracks.

Letters from Quebec mention, that "His Excellency the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief had despatched two Gentlemen of great respectability to Fort William, to take possession of that Settlement in the name of his Britannic Majesty, to retain the possession until the disputes between the Hudson's Bay and North-West Companies were adjusted. The arrangement by his Excellency had given great satisfaction. The business of the Company would proceed without interruption, and would not at all affect the dispute as to territory, &c. between the two extensive Establishments. It was believed the disputes would ultimately be referred to the Courts of Great Britain."

GAZETTE, OCT. 24.---The fires in the woods extended to Gilmonton, Guilford, Alton, Barnstead, New Durham, Falmington, Rochester, Plymouth, Rumney, Wentworth, and Warren: further east there are extensive fires along the towns on the Kenebec river. At Gilmonton an explosion took place last week, which threw up timber to the height of 60 feet, and a column of fire rose as high as the eye could reach, to the extent of above five roods square. It was attended with a noise similar to an earthquake, and lasted between one and two minutes.

THE WATSONS.---The search after young Watson is unremitted. Every hour communications are made to the Lord Mayor, pointing out places of concealment to which the fugitive might have retired. Messengers arrive in a breathless state at the Mansion-house, with news of young men who are seen in a melancholy way, anxious for the London newspapers, and intent upon no information contained in them but that which describes the effects of the late incendiary proceedings. Hitherto the intelligence received by the agents of justice has proved abortive.

Lord Mayor, is the following extraordinary letter received by his Lordship yesterday morning, and purporting to come from young Watson himself. The document has been shewn to several of the Magistrates, and a copy sent to the Secretary of State, but it is not deemed authentic:---

"My Lord---Seeing I cannot escape the vigilance of the law, or any longer trust to my friends, I presume to make this proposition to your Lordship: I will voluntarily come forward, if you will give me the reward offered for my apprehension, I not being the person who actually shot Mr. Platt. Money only in the hands of Counsel at present will avail me any thing in order to substantiate my innocence.

"J. Watson.

"*London, December* 10, 1816.
"To Matthew Wood, Esq. Lord Mayor.

"P. S. On being offered a free pardon, I will discover a plot now going on, more dangerous than the Gunpowder Plot."

[Here followed a long and totally uninteresting detail, relative to persons pursued and taken into custody, as young Watson, but without any so- d grounds.]

Corn-Exchange, Dec. 13.---Although there have been no fresh arrivals of any Grain since Monday, what remained over from Wednesday's market was dull sale this morning, and Wheat and Beans are 2s. per quarter lower. Oats are 1s. per quarter cheaper. Fine Barley supports Monday's prices, but the inferior sorts are 2s. per quarter lower. In other articles no alteration.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.

The *Royal Gazette* of the 19th of November, published at St. John's, Newfoundland, announces the melancholy loss on that coast of the transport ship Harpooner, Joseph Briant, master, with more than half of the unfortunate people with whom she was freighted. The Harpooner left Quebec on the 27th of October, bound for London, with invalids, and detachments from the 4th Royal Veteran Battalion, and other corps stationed in Canada, and a number of women and children, in all 380. The ship struck on a reef of rocks off Cape Pine, the 10th ult. and shortly filled with water, when a number of people between decks were drowned. The vessel kept together until three o'clock of the morning of the 11th, when the wreck was hailed by the mate and four others, who had ventured on shore in a boat, at the hazard of their lives, and informed the sufferers of their situation. For the boat to return was impossible; a line was therefore fastened round a dog, which fortunately happened to be on board, and being thrown over, he swam with it on shore, which was the means of saving the lives of the master, crew, and about 160 passengers. When the vessel some time afterwards went to pieces, upwards of 100 persons were precipitated into the ocean and perished.

CABIN PASSENGERS SAVED.

Captain Prime, 4th Royal Veteran Battalion, and Lady.
Lieut. Milrea, ditto, eldest daughter and son.
Paymaster Scott, ditto.
Mrs. Wilson and eldest daughter.
Miss Armstrong.
Captain Wilcock, 103d Regiment.
Ensign Gleeson, ditto.

CABIN PASSENGERS LOST.

Surgeon Armstrong, 4th Veteran Battalion, his lady, son, two youngest daughters.
Lieut. Wilson, ditto, son and two daughters.
Mrs. Milrea, and two youngest daughters.
Miss Pilmore, and three sons of Captain Prime.

Another Account.---A letter from Portsmouth gives the following account of the above loss:---"The Tiber, which has arrived with Admiral ...more's flag, brings the melancholy intelligence of the total loss of the Harpooner transport, with a detachment of 400 troops on board, some of the royal artillery, a detachment of the 103d regiment, and the 4th royal veteran battalion---the latter on their way home to be disbanded. She went ashore (precisely on the same spot where the Comus was lost a short time before) on the night of the 10th November, at half past nine at night. In about half an hour after she struck, the sea, running over her, washed all but one small boat overboard. A great many of the passengers were drowned before they could get on deck. At daylight the next morning, the mate and four men volunteered to go on shore to endeavour to procure assistance. Immediately on their reaching the rocks, the boat was dashed to pieces---the mate and men succeeded in gaining the shore; but not being able to procure any assistance, they went opposite the ship, and hailed them to send a line on shore. After trying many ineffectual attempts, Providence at last induced them to tie a small rope round the body of a Newfoundland dog, which they threw overboard. The dog immediately made for the shore, but was prevented from landing by the surf drawing him back five different times; at last the sailors, by lowering each other down, and by their feet succeeded in getting the dog on shore, just on the point of drowning. The master of the ship, on board, made a large rope fast to the small one, which was hauled on shore by the mate and men: they then rigged a sling with a block to sit in, by which means all those saved were hauled on shore. Out of the hundred and ten who were saved, is a Mrs. Wilson and daughter. Her husband, Lieutenant Wilson, of the 4th Veterans, and his three children, were drowned. A most melancholy event, as she has not a friend or relation left in the world. Captain and Mrs. Prime, of the same regiment, were saved, but lost all their children. Miss Armstrong lost her father, mother, brother, and two sisters. Mr. Armstrong was a surgeon to the regiment. The Paymaster is also saved, and had fortunately left his money at Quebec. Miss Milrea is among the number saved; also Captain Wilcock, of the 103d, to whom great praise is due for his exertions in conducting the men, and to whom the ladies are all indebted for their safety. Mr. Gleeson, of the same regiment, was also fortunate in gaining the shore. The ship went to pieces the following day, when every one that was left on board perished. The rest had all arrived at St. John's, previous to the Tiber's leaving, and were to have embarked in another transport for England on the 3d inst. The greatest praise is due to the cool, deliberate conduct of the master and crew of the vessel, in saving the lives of the soldiers. Nothing could exceed the hospitality and kindness of the inhabitants of the island to the crews of these two ships. The cause of both these ships being wrecked is from the very great indraft into the different bays of the island---they both went on shore in a thick fog. This is mentioned as a caution to all ships going on that dangerous coast.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19.

The London Journals have not conveyed any intelligence to which it is necessary for us particularly to call the public attention. The scrutiny into the conduct of the rioters was still going on with unabating vigour. A letter in the name of young Watson has made it's appearance, but even the *Courier*, in the midst of all its zeal for plots, rejects it's authenticity. The search after the fugitive has, by this time, embraced the greatest part of England.

Muller, a German Prophet, has foretold, that the tranquillity of Europe will not last longer than till the summer of 1817, when, thro' the instigation of the French, the war will again break out, but that the French will be overpowered by the Allies, and that the Monarchy will be divided among different branches. This prophecy, not like other oracles, has the merit of being pretty plain, and the seer has fixed upon an unequivocal period as the criterion of his inspiration.

The mails of Saturday and Sunday were due when we went to Press.

The case of the legal contest relative to the Corporation of Limerick is variously stated. Our readers are already acquainted with one view of the proceedings, and we have now to present them with another, sent forth under the authority of John Tuthill, Esq. who is the Plaintiff, against the Corporation and Lord Gort. On the 11th of July last, the Lord Chancellor confirmed the Decree of the Master of the Rolls, thereby ordering the Corporation to answer Mr. Tuthill's Bill, and therein to account for the rents and revenues of the Citizens of Limerick. Mr. Tuthill, finding the last term closed, and that Lord Gort and the Corporation did not obey the Chancellor's Decree, instructed his Agent instantly to apply to the Chancellor to have the rents and revenues paid into the House of William and George Russell, Esqrs. as Receivers, and for a sequestration against the paraphernalia, &c. of the Corporation. On the 5th of this month, an application was made on the part of Lord Gort and the Corporation, grounded on an affidavit of their Agent, Mr. Furlong, stating, that an appeal to the House of Lords was lodged against the decision of the Master of the Rolls and Lord Chancellor, on which the Lord Chancellor ordered, that no sequestration should issue, and that no Receiver should be appointed, until the decision of the Lords should take place. This order is stated to proceed upon the following conditions, viz. Lord Gort and the Corporation giving security for all the costs incurred in the cause, as well as for prosecuting the appeal, which Mr. Furlong undertook to do. Here rests, for the present, this important question.

The Lord Bishop of Waterford has bestowed the Prebend of Clashmore upon the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Bourke, and the Vicarage of Clashmore upon the Rev. Mr. Averill, both vacant by the death of the late Dr. Jessop.

We understand, that Roger Edward Green, of Youghal, Esq. has been appointed Collector of the Customs for Kinsale, in the room of John Meade, Esq. deceased.

Through the humanity of Government, Mr. H. Tracy, late Printer of the *Cork Mercantile Chronicle*, has been liberated from Newgate.

On the evening of Monday last, as John Kane, of Leperstown, and John Walsh, of Kilmacomb, two respectable Farmers, residing near Dunmore, in the County of Waterford, were proceeding from this City towards their homes, they were stopped at Ballyloughmore, about five miles distant, by two men with pistols, who demanded their money from them. Farmers and others, who have to travel at night, have prudently very much given up the practice of running the risk of being robbed of any sum of consequence, by depositing it before hand in a place of safety, and those who reside in the country are beginning to see the folly of keeping money in their possession. The Farmers to whom we allude were without money, but Walsh was stripped of his great coat, and a promise was exacted, that they would not excite any alarm on account of what had happened.---Promises, and even oaths, when extorted by compulsion, are in no respect binding. Acting upon this principle, anxious to preserve that reputation for honesty and tranquillity which the district where they reside has so long and so honourably maintained, and desirous, too, of expelling from it such unwelcome intruders, Kane and Walsh immediately repaired to the house of Gregory and Denis Lymbery, Esqrs. and informed them of the transaction which had taken place. These Gentlemen, accompanied by Mr. Power, jun. of Ballylough, and by the two Farmers, took the road for Waterford with the utmost expedition, and in a very little time fell in with the objects of their pursuit. On ordering them to surrender, one of them snapped a pistol at the breast of Mr. G. Lymbery, which happily missed fire. Mr. Lymbery then fired his gun at the assailant; some of the large shot with which it was charged lodged in the collar of the great coat, and grazed the neck of Guirey, as it afterwards appeared.---The robbers then precipitately fled, and one completely escaped, but the other, Guirey, was entangled with the coat, overtaken, thrown down by Mr. Power, and taken into custody. In his endeavour to get off, he threw the pistol from him, but it was soon found, snapped, with a bad flint, but otherwise in good order, and contained a full charge of powder, and three slugs. It is a horse pistol, with the name "*Kennedy*" marked on the lock. The great coat was that which belonged to Walsh. On Tuesday, the Prisoner, Patrick Guirey, who appears to have come from Cappagh, near Cappoquin, was examined by Cornelius Bolton, Esq. Mayor of this City, and afterwards committed to Gaol.

This is one of those occurrences which will forcibly strike the Public in a light the most honourable to the reputation of those who acted so promptly and so resolutely in defence of the common safety. We have already noticed the conduct of the two Farmers in those terms of approbation in which every reader will warmly concur. It is conduct like this which we have so repeatedly and so earnestly enforced upon the Peasantry, as the best means of securing their own safety, and that of the community of which they are members. Were the example to be every where manfully followed, we should soon cease to hear of those attempts at plunder and assassination which have now become so prevalent. The Messrs. Lymberys and Power engaged in the dangerous undertaking with distinguished promptitude and fearless boldness, and carried it on to an almost completely successful issue with the same spirit. With such resolute defenders of it's peace, the Barony of Gaultier has little to apprehend from nocturnal aggression, and the more especially so, as the Peasantry, highly creditable to their character and best interests, seem determined to act in unison with those who are ready to afford them every protection within the compass of their power.

Distress of the Poor.---After mature deliberation, it was our intention, on the present occasion, to have entered fully into this melancholy subject, but various matters have prevented us from discussing it in that ample manner it requires, and which we feel it to be our imperative duty to bestow upon it. We have made much inquiry, and we have received still more information than we have ourselves been able to attain.

The result of all must be openly avowed, and it must be expressed in the most emphatic language. Generous and immediate exertions are absolutely necessary for the preservation of the lives of numbers, who are on the verge of perishing through cold and hunger. We do not say here, as has been said in some other places, that the peace of the City depends upon the adoption of instantaneous and effectual measures. The Poor of Waterford have no thoughts of disturbing that peace. They suffer, but they suffer with a patient hope, that the hour of relief will come. That relief, at former times, they have amply experienced, and now they trust to it with confident reliance. We shall this day give the first of a multitude of communications which we have received, and if it's simple but forcible narrative shall be read with apathy, it would be in vain for us to expect to be heard. We shall follow up that document with others in succession, either by the full insertion of letters, or by abridged views of them, and we pledge ourselves to the proof of whatever we may assert, as our *Correspondents* are neither deceived themselves, nor capable of deceiving others. A name is mentioned in the letter we are now to give which is held in veneration by every Citizen of Waterford. The oldest records of our charities bear upon them the name of Counsellor Paul, and he has pursued his benevolent course with those stedfast energies which seem to gather strength as he approaches near the verge of life. It has been a peculiar feature of his exertions, that he wisely and anxiously anticipated the time of need, and that, in the midst of his laborious employments, he had always time to attend to the first duties of a Christian. The persons alluded to in the subjoined letter are his weekly pensioners. Independent as his fortune is, he cannot give them all they want, and, but for him, we know not what their condition might have been. We have said, that we shall revert to the subject, as most certainly we shall, if necessity shall require this at our hands; but most fervently do we hope, that, before we shall send forth another publication, our silence may become the evidence, that all farther discussion is unnecessary.

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

"Sir---Your exertions, so often exercised in favour of the Poor, will, I trust, be a sufficient apology for troubling you with this letter. Many of the Citizens of Waterford have lately subscribed to a most useful Charity, that of relieving the Sick Poor. No money could be better applied; nor is there any Charity more faithfully executed. The Visitors deserve the grateful thanks of the Public for their disinterested benevolence. But there is a class of the Poor not comprehended in that Charity, which, by their wretched situation at this time, when the prices of oatmeal and potatoes are so high, requires the generous aid of the Public. In this class are comprehended miserably poor widows, and those whose husbands are infirm, with numbers of young children clinging to those who, though in health themselves, are unable, from the burden that presses upon them, to earn any thing for the subsistence of their families. The Writer of this letter (let the reader mark this) has seen a list of seventy of those poor women, who have *one hundred and sixty children and grand-children*, and who are, for the most part, actually starving!! If, Sir, you could, by your efforts, rouse the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Waterford to encourage a subscription for the purchase of potatoes, oatmeal, and clothing, for these poor children, it would be the means of preserving the lives of many.

"Mr. Paul, of John's Hill, to whom the lamentable state of these poor people has been communicated, has desired his name to be put down for Ten Pounds in the subscription list.

"Civis."

The Arts.---The following communication has been handed to us, and we give it a place with pleasure:---

"On Thursday last, the Picture Gallery, lately erected in the beautiful Demesne of Belline, in the County of Kilkenny, was opened for the first time. In consists of a basement and a principal story, containing two beautifully proportioned salloons, each consisting of an area of forty by twenty feet, and twenty feet of elevation to the springing of a vaulted ceiling, top-lighted, both connected by a smaller apartment, opposite to the grand stair-case. The Paintings, historic, landscape, and portrait, of the best ancient and modern Masters, ornament this splendid collection. The circumstance which seemed most to excite an interest in a patriotic spectator was to behold a numerous group of native artists, who contributed to enrich this fine collection, and who, after a short eulogium from their generous Patron, were invited to partake of a splendid repast. The day was spent with the utmost hilarity.

"A short sketch of this wonderful little colony of artists may not be uninteresting. They belong to a variety of trades, and have, for a few years, devoted those leisure hours, too frequently spent in riot and ebriety, to the science of Painting, in it's various branches, and have been furnished with models, and every assistance requisite, by their Patron; and, although the state of our country has, hitherto, been unpropitious to the growth of the Arts, though unknown to Royal Ear, tho' untouched by Parliamentary bounty, yet, from the specimens we have seen (and we, the *Chronicle*, most cordially join in this eulogium), we are warranted in auguring the future eminence of this School of Arts. There are some of the finest paintings in the Bessborough Collection copied, and they excited admiration for execution and colouring. Amongst these artists there are those who design. We saw in this collection a picture designed from a highly interesting story, brought to public view by the appeal of Mr. Norcrop to the Duke of Wellington, to be informed of the most deserving and gallant non-commissioned Officer, at the battle of Waterloo; his Grace answered, recommending a Serjeant of the Guards, who saved a wounded brother from perishing in a barn, firing at the enemy, while carrying him off on his shoulders to a place of safety, and then returning to his post.

"We trust the deserved patronage shewn to these artists by the Bishop of Ossory, who has ordered a large painting for St. John's Church, Kilkenny, will be followed by others. A well delineated picture of moral tendency makes the same impression on the understanding as a fine piece of oratory, and should, we think, form a chief ornament in every Church and Chapel in the Kingdom.

"May we be permitted here to suggest to our countrymen the great importance of this art in a political view? Have we not seen the immense importation of engravings from the Continent, which, by the patriotic exertions of an individual, Mr. Boydell, have been reversed, and now the exports in that article are in the ratio of a thousand to one. The transition from canvas to copper is so easy, that we anticipate the result in this part of the United Kingdom.

"Curiosity tempted us to visit the romantic environs of Pilltown, about which a number of these ingenious artists reside. We observed the appearance of comfort, industry, cleanliness, and order, every where, and bearing more traits of civilization than any thing we have seen south of Dublin. (We wish that the author of these ingenious remarks had visited the Kilkenny Manufactory, where he would have found industry, order, virtue, religion, cleanliness, and happiness, combined together in no ordinary degree; he is enthusiastic on a particular subject, and we are satisfied, that he might have forgotten, but that he is incapable of depreciating any thing that can promote the good of his Country. He goes on with the same liberality which has guided every impulse of his feeling.) However mankind may disagree on the tendency of Bible Societies, there never was but one opinion respecting the Arts. If we have reported with as much truth as enthusiasm, may it not appear to that enlightened Statesman, the efficient friend to the peace, and the sedulous inquirer into the wants of this part of the United Kingdom, the Right Hon. Robert Peel, that this little nursery of the Arts may deserve some of that bounty so liberally bestowed upon Dublin, Cork, and Belfast."

Committed to the County Gaol, on Tuesday last, by Richard English, Esq. John Curreen, charged on oath with having, in company with others, unlawfully assembled in arms on the morning of the next Sunday after Easter, in the year 1814, his face being blackened and disguised, and his person dressed in woman's clothes, and with feloniously attacking the dwelling-house of Nicholas Power, of Ballintaylor, and robbing it of one blunderbuss, two guns, and three pistols. An authenticated letter from Dungarvan informs us, that Curreen was taken by Mr. O'Connell, Chief Constable of the Barony of Decies within Drum.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has given £2000 to the Poor of Dublin---the following is a copy of Mr. Peel's Letter on the subject:---

Dublin Castle, Dec. 13, 1816.

My Lord and Gentlemen---It is with great satisfaction that I have to acquaint you, by command of the Lord Lieutenant, that it having been represented to the Prince Regent, that the labouring classes, and the Poor of this City, and its immediate neighbourhood, will be exposed to considerable distress during the winter, from want of employment and the dearness of provisions, and that Funds are to be raised by voluntary subscription for the relief of their wants, his Royal Highness has been most graciously pleased to direct, that the sum of Two Thousand Pounds be placed at the disposal of the Committee appointed to superintend the application of those Funds.

I have the honour to be, My Lord and Gentlemen, your obedient humble servant.

Robert Peel.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, &c.

Wednesday, a large quantity of illicit spirits was spilled and destroyed in the public streets, near the Excise Office, Limerick, agreeable to the late Act, in presence of the Collector and Inspector-General of Excise; it had been lately seized and brought from an unlicensed distillery detected in the mills of Edmond Dondon, in that county, a distance of thirteen miles from thence, by Mr. Walplate and others, by the direction of the Inspector-General.

About eight o'clock on Thursday morning, a soldier of the Royal Scots attempted to shoot himself in the barrack-room, Belfast, by placing the muzzle of his piece to his breast; but when putting his foot to the trigger, it appears that the muzzle of the gun changed its position, and its contents went through his shoulder, which was so severely shattered thereby, that amputation at the shoulder joint was absolutely necessary, and immediately performed by Surgeon Wilson of the regiment, and Surgeons Purdon and Letham.---No cause is yet accurately known for his committing this dreadful act.

Cork, Dec. 14.---Yesterday, during the gale, the ship William, of Liverpool, Captain Payne, from the coast of Africa, laden with a valuable cargo of Palm Oil, Ivory, &c. &c. parted from her anchors, and was driven with great violence on the Spit Bank, from which, by very great exertion, she was got off; but the increased violence of the wind and sea prevented the anchors holding her, and she was forced down to the quarantine ground, where, at length, she brought up in safety. The agents of the owners in Liverpool, and the Captain, feel it their duty to return their grateful thanks to Sir Benjamin Hallowell, for the very prompt and timely assistance rendered on the occasion, by the boats of his Majesty's ship Comant. The vessel is now at anchor in perfect safety.

Clonmel, Dec. 14.---Last Tuesday night, Mr. Kelly, Chief Constable of the Establishment under Captain Wilcocks, with a party of the Middlethird Police, succeeded in apprehending Richard Daniel, alias *Dick Nurse*, who is charged as a principal in the murder of the late Mr. Baker, and has since that event been an object of close and diligent pursuit. He seems, however, to have felt no apprehension on that account for his safety, having exposed himself to apprehension by a new act of outrage, so near to the scenes of his former misdoings, that his person must have been, as it immediately was, easily recognized. He had confederated himself with an associate, whose name we have not been able to learn, and, in company with this fellow, on Tuesday last, about twelve o'clock at noon, attacked and attempted to rob Mr. Walter Meade, who was then on his road to Cashel from Clonmel, where, the day before, he was known to have received a considerable sum of money. Though both the robbers were armed with pistols, Mr. Meade, who had one pocket pistol also, made battle. The fire-arms on both sides were all in bad order---the robbers having snapped at him, and he at them, without effect. The place of attack was not, it should seem, unluckily chosen for the business, it being immediately about the spot where Cowrew, the pig bayliff, was robbed, for which the robbers were hanged. Mr. Meade, after missing fire, assailed his antagonists with stones, in the application of which the whole party immediately joined, while Mr. Meade called often, and loudly, but in vain, for help, to the people of the neighbouring cabins, of whom several were at their doors, indifferently witnessing the transaction. Mr. Meade was fortunate enough to stun Daniel by a blow of a stone, and maintaining a kind of running fight, reached the nearest cabin, into which he forced, and instantly fastened the door against his pursuers.---After a very little time, the villians decamped, Daniel leaving behind him the ramrod of his pistol, which Mr. Meade seized and kept in the conflict. Mr. Fennessy, of Ballynattin, followed by some of his workmen, made a very rapid and judicious search through the immediate neighbourhood, and deserves not the less credit for his manly exertions in pursuit of these miscreants, because they proved ineffectual.

Mr. Meade resumed his way to Cashel, from whence Mr. Kelly, Capt. Wilcocks's Chief Constable, on Tuesday night, took out a party of the mounted Police to Roe's-Green station, and being there joined by additional Police and Military, he commenced his search, the result of which was the seizure of Daniel at the house of one Sullivan, near Railstown.

Daniel was not taken quietly: his game was desperate, and he made strong battle, but was overpowered; his accomplice has, for the present, escaped. Daniel had on his person, when taken, a case of pistols and some ammunition. One of the pistols wanted a ramrod, and the ramrod which Mr. Meade got exactly fitted it. But as to the fact of the attempt to shoot and commit a highway robbery, this piece of evidence is quite superfluous, as Mr. Meade, without hesitation, instantly identified Daniel.

If the finger of Providence had not, in so many thousands of instances, manifested its interposition in the detection of the murderer, it would be worth observation, how this abandoned man, flying, as he has been, so long from the pursuit of Justice, should have wantonly thrown himself into her arms at last, by a new transgression.

Clonmel, Dec. 18.---On Monday, a Special Sessions of the Peace, under the Insurrection Act, was held here, before Mr. Serjeant Jebb, Mr. Barrister Moore, and a Bench of Magistrates---when Thomas Shinnock, Michael Henebery, and Wm. Magrath, were tried as idle and disorderly persons, being found absent from their places of abode on the night of the 1st of Nov. last. It appeared in evidence, that, about half-past ten on the above night, as William Dobbyn, accompanied by his sister Mary and another female, were on their way home through the streets of Carrick, they were met by a party of six or eight disorderly fellows; that Shinnock, one of the party, seized Mary Dobbyn, while two others pursued the other female; that on Wm. Dobbyn's asking why they laid hold of his sister, he was knocked down by others of the party, and beaten---but immediately rose, and, with his sister, ran off, pursued by Shinnock and some of the party with him. Shinnock, being foremost in the pursuit, however, was knocked down by Wm. Dobbyn, who secured him with the assistance of a Gentleman. The above is the substance of the evidence of Wm. and Mary Dobbyn.

Mr. Patrick O'Rorke---Saw the party pursuing Dobbyn and his sister, and like a good and honest man went to their assistance; he identified Henebery as one of the party pursuing Dobbyn---and Henebery attempted to strike O'Rorke for interfering.

Mr. Samuel Fitzhenry proved, that he saw several persons in a riotous manner in the street at the time of this transaction; that he was attacked by some of them; and that, with the assistance of Mr. Wilson, of Carrick, he seized two of the rioters, Henebery and Magrath, and lodged them in the guard-house. He also proved, that, for a long time back, Carrick has been much disturbed at night by ruffians in the streets; that he has heard several shots fired at night; and that it was considered unsafe for any inhabitant to venture into the streets after ten o'clock, for fear of robbery or abuse.

Mr. Thomas O'Farrell proved the riotous conduct that appeared that night; came out to assist the peaceable inhabitants in it's suppression.---While acting with Fitzhenry in seizing some of the disturbers, Magrath threatened him, and said, "Farrell, you'll be sorry for your conduct to-night."

Shinnock was a stranger, and had no one to give testimony in his favour: he was in Carrick looking for work; he said he was drunk, and knew not what he was doing; and that though he caught the girl in his arms, he had no intention to offend her, and immediately let her go. Henebery was a smith, and lived in Carrick---Magrath lived near it; they had no witnesses in their behalf, and neither could account for their business in the streets at that hour, or palliate their riotous conduct. The whole three were unanimously declared guilty, and Henebery and Magrath sent off for transportation forthwith; but Shinnock (the unfortunate stranger) was sent to jail. Serjeant Jebb, in passing sentence on the three, very justly stated, that the violation of the public peace in Carrick required that an example should be made; he said he hoped this example would have its due effect---but in case it had not, it would be necessary to place an establishment of Police under the Insurrection Act in that town. He was, however, happy to see, that the sensible inhabitants had acted with great firmness, and were determined to suppress the disorders, as far as in them lay; but if their laudable conduct and those examples fail, recourse must be had to the remedy he had mentioned.---*Advertiser.*

Newry, Dec. 14.---A dreadful typhus fever is now prevalent amongst the lower classes of people in Newry. The humidity of the atmosphere---the difficulty of obtaining food, even of an unwholesome kind---and the almost total want of fuel, to preserve the necessary degree of warmth in their cabins, have produced putrid diseases amongst the more indigent inhabitants of the town, and the fever has extended to nearly a hundred families. The vile custom of assembling in crowds at wakes, to make sport over the deceased, as if misery and death were subjects of jest and amusement, which is still so obstinately and so scandalously adhered to in Ireland, tends greatly to the dissemination of infectious fevers from house to house. We call upon the clergy of the country to admonish their respective flocks against assembling and acting these odious scenes of indecent merriment, in the house of mourning. We call also upon the heads of families, as they regard the welfare and the lives of their children, and their wives, to prohibit their servants from attending those wakes, where the air is so loaded with infectious miasmata, that every time they breathe, they are liable to inhale the seeds of pestilence and death.---*Telegraph.*

Dublin, Dec. 17.---There were Meetings of Catholic Gentlemen at the Globe Tavern on Saturday and yesterday. The Resolutions and Petition which are to be submitted to the Aggregate Meeting, this day, were the subject of debate. It appears, that the principle of Parliamentary Reform, which there was originally an intention of enforcing, will be passed by as a matter irrelevant to the direct pursuits of the friends of Emancipation. The Petition, which appears generally approved of, is the one that was presented in 1812, signed by Lord Fingal, and upon which the House of Commons went into a Committee. But even this, which is considered a Petition calculated to meet the scruples of Seceders, is not to be adopted without modification. It claimed Emancipation without offering any concession, but in temperate, and, it appears, unexceptionable language; now, the Petition which is to be offered for the approval of the Meeting, this day, will tender to the Minister the security of Domestic Nomination. An appeal to the justice and liberality of Parliament, so modelled, must be admitted to be one having high pretensions to its most serious consideration.---*Freeman's Journal.*

SECOND EDITION.

The Aggregate Meeting was held in Clarendon-street; Sir Thomas Esmonde in the Chair.

The following are the most material Resolutions which have been passed:

1. Resolved, That we do renew our most earnest and respectful Petitions to the Legislature, for the Total and Unqualified Emancipation of the Catholics of Ireland.

2. Resolved, That we have seen with heartfelt pleasure the Resolution of the Catholic Prelates assembled at Kilkenny, on the 26th day of April last, declaring their readiness to concur in Domestic Nomination; and we most strongly and emphatically recommend to all classes of the Catholic Community, the adoption of such Canonical Proceedings as are most likely to produce the establishment of Domestic Nomination.

The speakers were, Messrs. O'Gorman, Shiel, Woulfe, Buckley, Behan, Howley, O'Connell, and M'Donnell.---*Ibid.*

MAP OF THE ENVIRONS OF DUBLIN.

[FROM CARRICK'S MORNING POST.]

We have seen the new map of the environs of Dublin, by Mr. Taylor; a work which does honour to his talents as a man of science, and whose least merit is the beautiful and accurate manner in which the mechanical part of it is executed. The survey, which extends fourteen miles from Dublin Castle on every side, was undertaken by Mr. Taylor, and completed by himself and assistants, after five years almost constant labour. It was all laid down and even engraved by himself. The whole is, therefore, the work of a single individual, and is completely Irish, both matter and execution. It certainly afforded us much satisfaction to see so fine a specimen of the improvement of the Arts in this country; and we derive further gratification from learning, that the work receives the most distinguished patronage.

BIRTHS.---The Viscountess Torrington, of a son.---In London, the Lady of Ottywell Robinson, Esq. of a daughter. In London, the Lady of George Henry Freeling, Esq. of the General Post-Office, of a son.---At St. Helena, Lady Hudson Lowe, of a son.

MARRIAGES.---At the Friends' Meeting-House, Dublin, Alexander Saelly, Esq. to Sarah, daughter of Henry Harding, Esq. of Dumville. At Passage, County of Cork, Fitzwilliam Wentworth, Esq. Lieutenant R. N. to Anne, eldest daughter of Richard Roberts, of Ardmore, Esq.

DEATHS.---In Little George's-street, the wife of Mr. Edward Murphy.---Robert S. Constable, of Beaverstown, in the County of Tipperary, Esq. At Bandon, Mr. Francis Hutcans.---At Kinsale, John Meade, Esq. Collector of that Port.

PORT-NEWS---PASSAGE, DECEMBER 17.

ARRIVED,

16th---Britannia, Gibbs, St. John's, passengers and baggage.
17th---Commerce, Armstrong, Quebec, timber, plank, staves, and ashes.

SAILED,

16th Friends, White Success, Crnell---and Sophia, Merikin, before mentioned, William, Boadle, Liverpool, wheat and oats; Brothers, Burden, Dublin, barley; Fabiant, Evans, Milford, ballast and 2 mails.
Put back Friends, White---Success, Crnell---and William, Boadle.
17th---None.
18th---Wind W. S. W. past 7 morning.

Irish Stocks---Dec. 16.

Bank Stock	
Gov. Deb. 3½ per cent	77[illegible]
Gov. Deb. 4 per cent	
Do. Do. 5 per cent	11[illegible]
Do. Stock, 5 per cent	11[illegible]
Treasury Bills, 5 per cent	[illegible]
Grand Canal Loan, 4 per cent	
Do. 6 per cent	50

Exchange 9[illegible] per cent.

GALWEY'S SUBSCRIPTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

THE above SALE, in consequence of several Tickets not having as yet been disposed of, and on account of other Circumstances, is unavoidably POSTPONED till the 10th day of January, 1817.

December 19, 1816.

TO BE LET,
Or the Interest Sold;

THE following valuable CONCERNS in NEW ROSS, Co. Wexford:---

No. 1---The large, new-built HOUSE in South-street, adjoining the Court-House---the best Situation in the Town for any Shop Business or Retail Trade.

2---A good, new-built HOUSE, large and convenient, in Cross-lane, with Plenty of good Water on the Premises.

3---Two large CORN-STORES adjoining the Quay, with sufficient Room for carrying on the Butter and Provision Trade.

Application to Peter Begley, Ross---and immediate Possession can be had.

New Ross, Dec. 17, 1816.

CHANCERY.

John Claud. Beresford, and Others, *Plaintiffs*; The Executors & Devizees of the late Edmond Stevenson, and Others, *Defendants*.

PURSUANT to the final Decree of His Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, made in this Cause, and bearing date the 13th day of July, 1816, I will, on Monday, the 18th day of November next, at the Hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon of said Day, at my Chambers on the Inns Quay, Dublin, set up and sell by Public Cant, to the highest and fairest Bidder, the several Properties hereafter mentioned, Parts of the Estate of the late Edmond Stevenson, of Three Sakes, in the County of Wexford, Esq. deceased, or a competent Part thereof, for the Purposes in said Decree mentioned---that is to say,

OF THE CHATTEL PROPERTY.

A PROFIT RENT of £8 per Annum, arising out of a House in the Square in the City of Waterford, held under the Dean and Chapter, with a *toties quoties* Clause of Renewal.

OF THE FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

The TOWN and LANDS of BALLYVOILE, situate in the County of Waterford, and the several TOWNS and LANDS of COOLBEG, DUNCORMICK, KILFRA, & HOLDMORE, situate in the County of Wexford.---Dated this 26th day of Oct. 1816.

WILLIAM HENN.

For Rental and further Information apply to Ball and Wilson, Plaintiffs' Solicitors, No. 7, Frederick-street South, Dublin---or to Ivie and Burke, Solicitors, No. 5, Holles-street, Dublin, and in the City of Waterford.

☞ The above Sale is ADJOURNED to Monday, the 27th day of January next, at the Hour of Two o'Clock in the Afternoon and the Same will then *peremptorily take place*, at the Place above mentioned.---Dated the 16th December, 1816.

WILLIAM HENN.

JOHN CASHIN,
PARADE, WATERFORD,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies of Waterford and it's Vicinity, that he has received his WINTER ASSORTMENT of FANCY GOODS, consisting of IRISH TABINETS, BOMBAZEENS, CRAPES and NETS, PELISSE CLOTHS, CLOTH SHAWLS, and SCARFS, ENGLISH and IRISH SATINS, STRIPED & PLAIN SARSNETS.

Grand Parade, Waterford, Dec. 17, 1816.

CAPITAL CONCERNS TO BE LET.

Lot No. 1---A CORN STORE, KILN, and SMALL YARD, capable of storing and preparing at one time Ten Thousand Barrels of Grain.

Lot No. 2---CORN STORE, KILN, and YARD, capable of storing and preparing at one time Twelve or Fourteen Thousand Barrels of Grain.

Lot No. 3 A LARGE YARD, and a CELLAR, flagged for a BACON-CELLAR. This Lot would make a most suitable Bonding Timber-Yard, having a good quay in front, and will be let with the Corn Store, or separately.

These Premises are situate at FERRYBANK; the whole are in thorough repair; the Stores and Cellars slated with Ton Slates, and fit for immediate occupation.

Application to be made to

GEORGE IVIE, *Attorney.*

Waterford, August 3, 1816.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHITWORTH.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation of the 22d Day of November, 1814, the Town of Templemore, *in the County of* Tipperary, *was nominated as one of the Towns in the Division or District of* Nenagh, *for the purposes mentioned in an Act made in Ireland, in the Thirty-sixth Year of his Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for the better and more convenient Administration of Justice, and for recovering of Small Debts in a summary way, at the Sessions of the Peace of the several Counties at large, within this Kingdom, (except the County of Dublin,) and for continuing and amending an Act, intituled, An Act for the better Execution of the Laws and Preservation of the Peace within Counties at large."*

And whereas, by an Act passed in the Fifty-fourth Year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for the better Execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing Superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in Counties in certain cases," power is given to the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, by and with the Advice of the Privy Council, to change or annul the Appointment of any Town or Towns, in any County or Division, for the Purposes mentioned in the said recited Act of the Thirty-sixth Year of his Majesty, and to appoint such other Town or Towns, in Lieu thereof, as to him and them shall seem proper.

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the Powers vested in us for that Purpose, do, by and with the Advice of the Privy Council, hereby annul the Appointment made, as aforesaid, of the Town of Templemore, *to be one of the Towns for the Purposes of the said first-recited Act, and, in Lieu thereof, do substitute and appoint the Town of* Thurles, *in the said County of* Tipperary, *to be one of the Towns in the said District of* Nenagh, *for the Purposes of the said Act---of which all Persons concerned are to take Notice accordingly.*

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 14th day of December, 1816.

Manners, C. Norbury. W. Downes. Wm. Saurin. Wm. Vesey Fitzgerald.

Robert Peel.

God save the King.