



NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Company's ship Thomas Grenville arrived off the Light on Saturday evening; she sailed from China the 15th July, and from St. Helena, a company with the Surrey and Union, on the 5th October, and separated from the former on the 12th and from the latter on the 7th instant, at lat. 43 N. long. 27 W. The Surrey left Java the 1st September, and arrived off Dover yesterday evening. The private ship Albion, from Bahia, arrived in the Downs the 13th instant.

Dover, Dec. 15.—A more perfect hurricane than last night has not perhaps been felt for a great length of time: it continued the whole of the night, and we are apprehensive we shall hear of a great deal of damage. The ship Lord Somers, Dickinson, master, from Quebec to London, with staves and deals, went ashore, about three this morning, on the rocks at the Kettle Jet, between this place and Folkstone, and such as the violence of the gale, that her bottom was not dashed in, and it was with a great deal of difficulty that the crew could save their lives. They lost all the ship's papers, money, clothes; a short, every thing. Great portions of the wreck and cargo have been seen floating past the harbour all day, and part of the cargo is lying on the beach, which will be saved, as will also part of the wreck. Another ship, it is said, is on shore at Dungeness, and it is feared the shipping must have sustained much injury. We are not without apprehensions for the safety of the Lady Castlereagh, which sailed last night, at seven o'clock, as an extra packet, with the mail for Ostend; but it is hoped, notwithstanding the gale which has so suddenly, she got into the Downs. The packet from Ostend, if sailed, has not yet arrived. Sailed, yesterday, the King George Cayton, with mails for Calais.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—We had last night a most tremendous gale, during which the Alfred, of Great, of London, John Davis, master, drove on her anchors in Yarmouth Roads; one of her boats has come on shore at Park, five miles eastward of this, with two men drowned. It is feared the master and two other men have met with a similar fate.

Margate, Dec. 16.—It has blown a very hard gale all night, but it is somewhat moderate this morning; the Pilgrim, Dion, the Elizabeth, White, and several other ships, are at anchor in this morning in Pan Sand Hole; two ships, supposed to have been blown out of the Downs, were seen this morning off the North Foreland, driving out to sea.

Plymouth, Dec. 14.—On Thursday it blew a tremendous hurricane; five Breakwater lighters sunk at their moorings.—Sailed, at 10 o'clock, Wind S.W. blowing hard. Arrived the Betsey, Dunham, from London, bound to the Cape of Good Hope.

Carlisle, Dec. 14.—The defendant of the period fixed for the payment of the Contributions (although entirely to be attributed to the calamities the unprecedented badness of the weather has produced) is the principal cause of the fall of the French Funds.

From the moderation of the Allied Powers, who, acknowledging the validity of the representations of the Court of Versailles, unanimously agreed to a prolongation of two months, this circumstance cannot long operate.

Advices have been received by Government from China to the end of July. Lord Amherst had arrived at Macao, after a tedious passage of nearly six months. On his arrival, he received the pleasing intelligence (as it was believed at the India House that he would not be very favourably received) that the Emperor had signified his pleasure that the embassy should be received with every possible distinction, and he had given directions that an escort should be ready to attend it from Tin Sing, a port in the Yellow Sea (where Lord Macartney landed), to Peking; every necessary accommodation had been prepared for the journey. Lord Amherst left Macao for the Yellow Sea on the 16th July, accompanied by Sir George Staunton, Mr. Davis, Mr. Toome, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Manning, gentlemen all well versed in the Chinese language and general literature.

Earl Sturton.—Died, at his seat at Chevening, in Kent, on Sunday night, Charles Sturton, Earl Stanhope. His Lordship was born August 3, 1738; succeeded his father, Philip, the late Earl, March 7, 1786; and married, in December, 1774, Hester Pitt, eldest daughter of William, first Earl of Chatham, sister of the present Earl, and of the late Right Hon. William Pitt, by whom he had issue—Hester Lady Griseld, married to John Falkner, Esq. of Hambleton, Hants; and Lucy Rachel, married to Thomas Taylor, Esq. of Sevenoaks, Kent, since dead. His Lordship married, secondly, in 1791, Louisa, only daughter of Henry Grenville, Esq. late Governor of Barbadoes, and uncle to George, first Marquis of Buckingham, by whom he had issue, Philip Henry, Viscount Mahon, now Earl Stanhope, and two other sons. His loss will, on many accounts, make a chasm in public life which will not be easily supplied. The great and useful work for which he was peculiarly qualified, and to which he had for a long time applied the most earnest attention, will, we fear, now fall to the ground; we allude to a Digest of all the Statutes—a work of such stupendous labour, as well as information, that few persons can be expected to set about it with vigour, unless, like Lord Stanhope, they had acquired a sort of parental fondness for the subject, by brooding over it for years. He was in his 63rd year.

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brethren to avoid holding a public meeting, as no benefit could be expected to result from it. Here the matter dwells for the present. Farther proceedings depend entirely upon the discretion of the weavers and their advisers.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17.

The Bow-street officers are still in the country on the search for young Watson; but no information has been received from them this morning. The City Marshal is returned. We incline to think, that the first account we shall receive of Watson will be, that he and his companion, supposed to be Thistleton, have got over to France! The Lord Mayor this morning received another Letter, lamenting the expense to which the Public had been put in a useless pursuit of this fugitive, and offering to give himself up, provided he received the £500 offered for his apprehension. The writer further adds, that he is not the murderer of Mr. Platt, and that, if he obtains a free pardon, he will prove who the real murderer is, with whom the Lord Mayor is well acquainted, and will disclose other facts of great importance to the public interests. There is the usual allusion to the publication of his Lordship's sentiments in the Morning Post. The Lord Mayor intends sending the letter for insertion to the paper in question, but without any comment: he has little confidence, however, in the authenticity of the communications. The letter is signed "James Watson."

Several persons concerned in the late riots, and supposed to be leaders, are ascertained to have quitted London on the night of the riots. Evidence has been offered at the Mansion-house for the identification of their persons should they be apprehended.

We received this morning two days' Paris Papers, Friday's and Saturday's. The King is sufficiently recovered to dine with the Members of his family, and to assist at Council with his Ministers; but he has not yet gone out.

Courtois, one of the Regicides, died at Brussels on the 7th. It was he that made the Report upon Robespierre's Papers, and it was in his house the Queen's will was found.

Some of the Paris Papers state, that "according to accounts received at Toulouse, from Bordeaux, Nantz, Marseilles, Lyons, Auxerre, and other towns, the price of corn begins to experience a considerable fall, and is about to undergo a still greater reduction. This favourable change, which augurs most happily for France, is due to the encouragement granted by Government to the importation of grain, as well as to a constant solicitude for maintaining a free circulation."

The French Funds are rather higher, 55 1/2.

The following Letter, by the French Mail this morning, is from our own Correspondent:—

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YORK, Dec. 13.—On Wednesday evening last this city was honoured by the arrival of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Nicholas, attended by Baron Nicolay, Sir Wm. Congreve, Gen. Kutusoff, Gen. Woronzoff, Monsieur Clinckar, Monsieur Mansell, Adjutant Perowsky, and Dr. Creighton. They arrived in four carriages at the George Inn, in Coney-street, about four o'clock, where preparations had previously been made, highly calculated for their comfortable entertainment, and gratifying to those illustrious characters. They were greeted on their entrance into the city by the ringing of bells, &c. &c.

On the following day, the Grand Duke proceeded to view our magnificent Cathedral, where he was attended by several of the Dignitaries of the Church. His Imperial Highness also went to the Assembly Rooms; and afterwards inspected the Castle or County Gaol, where he was pleased to signify the most entire approbation of the whole, particularly noticing the cleanliness of every apartment. He also very humanely left in the hands of Mr. Starvelly, the sum of £20, to be laid out in coals—£15 of which were for the Castle, and £5 for the prisoners in the City Gaol.

After visiting the Castle, the Grand Duke and his suite proceeded to the Quaker's Retreat, where they remained upwards of an hour, and inspected every part with the greatest attention.—The Duke made many inquiries and observations, frequently both intelligence and humanity, and frequently expressed his gratification and surprise at the degree of comfort, cleanliness, and order which prevailed. The Grand Duke was particularly pleased with observing the large proportion of patients who were engaged in amusing or useful employments, and testified his approbation by a very handsome donation to the Institution.—About four the same afternoon his Imperial Highness and suite left the city, and proceeded to the north, and not to Hull, as was first reported.

On Tuesday evening a meeting of the workmen was held at Calton; and yesterday a Deputation proceeded with a Petition to the Ministers of the barony parish, explaining their distress. A troop of cavalry arrived in the morning from Hamilton, which gave rise to a variety of unfounded rumours. Constables were also summoned, and some new ones sworn in.—Glasgow Chronicle.

Owing to the high westerly wind, and being a neap-tide, high-water, expected at London bridge at a quarter before ten on Sunday, did not take place at all, and one of the Scotch vessels in the river could sail, there not being water sufficient to float them.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF EPPINGHAM.—Died, on Wednesday, in the 60th year of his age, at his seat, Grange-hall, near Rochester, the Right Hon. Richard Howard, Earl Eppingham, F. S. A.—His Lordship held the office of Treasurer to the Queen.

AGGREGATE CATHOLIC MEETING.

CLARENDON-STREET CHAPEL, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1816.

Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart. in the Chair.

Mr. O'Connor, of Belanagar, moved, that Counselor O'Gorman should report the proceedings since the former Meeting. Accordingly,

Mr. O'Gorman said that, as well as the state of his health would permit him, he would detail the proceedings of the Catholics since the dissolution of the Catholic Board. It was in the resolution of the Gentlemen present, what struggles were then unsuccessfully made in defence of the rights and privileges of the Catholic Body; but, as the dissolution of the Catholic Board took place in the year 1814, or thereabouts, it would be his duty, as shortly and as speedily as he could, to detail the proceedings which had since taken place. After the Catholic Board had been declared an illegal Association, the Catholic Board and the Catholic People of Ireland yielded to that opinion as became them, and implicitly submitted to the decision of a Court of Law.—On the 14th of June, 1814, at an Aggregate Meeting, the Honourable Martin French in the Chair, it was resolved, that the Thanks of the Meeting should be given to that Board for its unwearied diligence, its distinguished talents, and its inviolable fidelity. With this salutatory Resolution, the Catholics of Ireland took leave of their Friends, the late Catholic Board of Ireland. In consequence of this interruption, and the subsequent unsuccessful though forcible struggles of their friends in Parliament, it so happened, that a difference of opinion took place in the Catholic Body—a difference of opinion which should be lamented on any occasion, but more particularly when the Catholics had to struggle against a horde of enemies in England and Ireland. Some of the most honest men among the Body felt an apathy and torpor on public affairs, and since that time he never repressed his feelings of anguish at the difference of sentiments which had weakened the cause of so many millions; but he was happy that day to see the dawn of brighter prospects, in consequence of the reunion of Catholic rank and talent with the majority of the Catholic People. He would hail it as the auspicious day of concord which would lead them to the Temple of Freedom undivided by animosities, united-trampled by discord, and influenced only by the great principle of concord.

Overtures had been made to a Noble Lord, whom he (Mr. O'Gorman) did not see in his place, and those overtures had been attended with the good result of inducing that Noble Lord to take a part in the discussions, which were then pending, with several of his friends. It was with pain that he (Mr. O'Gorman) would advert to the second fatality in the Catholic Affairs. However, it was found that nothing but a relinquishment, nothing but the abandonment of what were then considered as the tenets of their ancestors, would conciliate the persons who had withdrawn from the majority of their Countrymen. The consequence was a second division, and a general apathy and torpor took place in the public mind. To such an excess had this feeling predominated, that scarce a man thought himself warranted to interfere in Catholic Affairs, as if he were conscious he could not guide them with success or ability.—For a considerable time the public mind remained unagitated with the question, till at last the old friends of the Body determined to lay before Parliament another Petition. After that Petition had been prepared, the Gentlemen, who till then had remained inactive, thought fit to meet, and determined to present a Petition of a different nature to both Houses of Parliament. Then, and not till then, did Ireland see the circumstance so degrading and humiliating to five millions of People endeavouring to obtain Emancipation, and praying for the unconditional, unrestricted blessings of the Constitution—then, and not till then, did they see another Petition praying for relief on different grounds. Then was the disgraceful and humiliating contrast. To see Grattan, on the one hand, holding the Petition of 700 of the People, and Sir Henry Parrell, on the other, holding the Petition of four millions of the People, must have been considered as a humiliating and degrading spectacle. It had its effect. Situated as the Catholics were, it was not a matter of surprise, that their Petition was rejected with disdain, and without even the formality of a debate, because their enemies saw the division in the Catholic Body. They treated the Catholics with that contempt which their Petitions entitled them to.—They (the Catholics) were met, however, at that moment with happy and auspicious prospects—they were then met together under a Resolution, which, he hoped, would have a healing and a blessed effect, as they had agreed to avoid agitating every topic on which a difference of opinion could prevail. We come before you with a Petition on which no difference of opinion can exist, as it is the same as was signed by all the Catholics of Ireland four years before. He would leave the development of the nature of that Petition to better hands, and would conclude by shortly repeating his former wish, that they would find the present auspicious re-union the germ of concord, which would lead to the happiest results.

Mr. O'Connor, of Belanagar, rose to propose two Resolutions. He would only say, that he supposed it to be only necessary to remind the Meeting, that the Catholics were bound by solemn Resolutions to seek by Petition for Emancipation as long as their rights should be withheld from them. They were that day assembled for the purpose of redeeming the pledge they had just given. He felt it to be his duty to apologise for not entering fully into the nature of the Resolutions, but he must say in excuse, that those Resolutions had been only put into his hands at that moment. He would mention, however, that there were several persons, for whose opinions he had the greatest respect, who believed the present period to be particularly favourable for petitioning. Whatever others might think of the fit period for granting Emancipation, he never knew a better time. They were then at peace with the whole world; and if his own feelings only were to be consulted, he would be better pleased to receive Emancipation now than at any other period, because England is strong, and whatever should be granted would be considered as a favour—whereas, at any other time, any concession might be supposed to proceed, not from a sense of justice, but from the pressure of distress.

Mr. O'Connor concluded by moving the first and second Resolutions:—

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.

Resolved, That we have seen with heartfelt pleasure the Resolution of the Catholic Prelates assembled at Kilkenny, on the 20th day of April last, declaring their readiness to consent to Domestic Nominations, and we most ardently 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 Nominations.

Mr. N. Mahon seconded the Motion. He said he took that occasion of expressing his high admiration of the admirable conduct of the venerable Prelates who so ably and so effectually guarded the religion of the Catholics of Ireland. He was persuaded, that unanimity would be good to their Body, and he was convinced that no man, however high either in rank, wealth, or talent, would differ from such an authority. He would not trespass longer on the time of the Meeting, but leave the subject to be discussed by his friends around him, who had so ably and so constantly discussed Catholic affairs.

Mr. O'Connell rose to order, and said, listen to Hay; if he be wrong, Sir Thomas will correct him.

Mr. Hay continued his explanation, which was admitted by Mr. O'Connell to be correct.

Mr. O'Connor said, that when the Catholic Causes were last discussed in the House of Lords, a suggestion had been started, because, as it was said, that some of the Noble Lords did not understand what was meant by Domestic Nominations. He would urge that circumstance as an argument to show the propriety of then declaring what the People meant by Domestic Nominations, a thing which would be done by the adoption of the Resolution.

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Mr. John Hughes said, that the Gentlemen opposed the Resolution when it had been discussed at the previous Meeting, but they were not satisfied though there was a vast majority against them; they will stand alone.

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The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21.

The London Journals to Tuesday inclusive, leaving no mail due, have been received, but their communications have conveyed nothing of importance. They still continue occupied with proceedings relative to the rioters, and WATSON the younger is likely to become as famous as he of old who set fire to the Temple of Ephesus. The escape of BONAPARTE, soon after the battle of Waterloo, did not make half so much noise. All England is in an uproar about this lean and slippery pantaloon, as if her destiny were suspended upon his fate. It is proper, that he should be taken, and brought to justice, but the matter has really degenerated into a mere farce.

The price of grain has fallen almost every where on the Continent. Speculation is staggering in its attempts to keep up the home markets, which have generally sustained a depreciation, and, if we be not very much mistaken, speculation will meet with a salutary retribution. We learn from the Dublin Evening Post, that the Harlequin, which was despatched for New York from Liverpool on the 14th of October, to announce the probable opening of the Ports, returned on the 16th inst. after an absence of two months—the most extraordinary passage ever known. She returned laden with 1700 barrels of flour, which were immediately disposed of by auction at a profit of twenty per cent. In most parts of America, particularly about Boston, the harvest has been abundant, with the exception of Indian Corn, and large supplies for Britain are on their way. Supplies are also coming from many parts of the Continent, and these sources of support will have no considerable influence upon prices.

The Empire has been deprived by death of EARL STURTON, one of the ablest and most enlightened men of the present age. He had his eccentricities, but they were all upon the side of what is estimable, and his name will stand eminent on the most illustrious pages of British History.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from India, which indicates the commencement of a new war. Subsequent accounts, which we have also seen, lead us to believe, that Lord Mornay had actually marched at the head of his forces.

PORT-NEWS.—PASSAGE, DECEMBER 20.

ARRIVED.

18th—Vane, with—Munroe, Camden, and Fleetwing Packet, 20th—Napier, Maitney—and Commodore, Slings, Bristol, &c.

SAILING.

19th—Richard Revenue Cutter, A. Bolton, on a cruise; 20th—Montague, Poole, fish; Elizabeth, Jones, Longhall, 21st—Lester, Jones, London, butter, 22nd—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 23rd—Sally, Jones, salt; 24th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 25th—Sally, Jones, salt; 26th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 27th—Sally, Jones, salt; 28th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 29th—Sally, Jones, salt; 30th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 31st—Sally, Jones, salt; 1st—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 2nd—Sally, Jones, salt; 3rd—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 4th—Sally, Jones, salt; 5th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 6th—Sally, Jones, salt; 7th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 8th—Sally, Jones, salt; 9th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 10th—Sally, Jones, salt; 11th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 12th—Sally, Jones, salt; 13th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 14th—Sally, Jones, salt; 15th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 16th—Sally, Jones, salt; 17th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 18th—Sally, Jones, salt; 19th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 20th—Sally, Jones, salt; 21st—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 22nd—Sally, Jones, salt; 23rd—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 24th—Sally, Jones, salt; 25th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 26th—Sally, Jones, salt; 27th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 28th—Sally, Jones, salt; 29th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 30th—Sally, Jones, salt; 31st—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 1st—Sally, Jones, salt; 2nd—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 3rd—Sally, Jones, salt; 4th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 5th—Sally, Jones, salt; 6th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 7th—Sally, Jones, salt; 8th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 9th—Sally, Jones, salt; 10th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 11th—Sally, Jones, salt; 12th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 13th—Sally, Jones, salt; 14th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 15th—Sally, Jones, salt; 16th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 17th—Sally, Jones, salt; 18th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 19th—Sally, Jones, salt; 20th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 21st—Sally, Jones, salt; 22nd—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 23rd—Sally, Jones, salt; 24th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 25th—Sally, Jones, salt; 26th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 27th—Sally, Jones, salt; 28th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 29th—Sally, Jones, salt; 30th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 31st—Sally, Jones, salt; 1st—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 2nd—Sally, Jones, salt; 3rd—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 4th—Sally, Jones, salt; 5th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 6th—Sally, Jones, salt; 7th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 8th—Sally, Jones, salt; 9th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 10th—Sally, Jones, salt; 11th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 12th—Sally, Jones, salt; 13th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 14th—Sally, Jones, salt; 15th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 16th—Sally, Jones, salt; 17th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 18th—Sally, Jones, salt; 19th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 20th—Sally, Jones, salt; 21st—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 22nd—Sally, Jones, salt; 23rd—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 24th—Sally, Jones, salt; 25th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 26th—Sally, Jones, salt; 27th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 28th—Sally, Jones, salt; 29th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 30th—Sally, Jones, salt; 31st—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 1st—Sally, Jones, salt; 2nd—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 3rd—Sally, Jones, salt; 4th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 5th—Sally, Jones, salt; 6th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 7th—Sally, Jones, salt; 8th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 9th—Sally, Jones, salt; 10th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 11th—Sally, Jones, salt; 12th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 13th—Sally, Jones, salt; 14th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 15th—Sally, Jones, salt; 16th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 17th—Sally, Jones, salt; 18th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 19th—Sally, Jones, salt; 20th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 21st—Sally, Jones, salt; 22nd—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 23rd—Sally, Jones, salt; 24th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 25th—Sally, Jones, salt; 26th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 27th—Sally, Jones, salt; 28th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 29th—Sally, Jones, salt; 30th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 31st—Sally, Jones, salt; 1st—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 2nd—Sally, Jones, salt; 3rd—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 4th—Sally, Jones, salt; 5th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 6th—Sally, Jones, salt; 7th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 8th—Sally, Jones, salt; 9th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 10th—Sally, Jones, salt; 11th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 12th—Sally, Jones, salt; 13th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 14th—Sally, Jones, salt; 15th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 16th—Sally, Jones, salt; 17th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 18th—Sally, Jones, salt; 19th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 20th—Sally, Jones, salt; 21st—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 22nd—Sally, Jones, salt; 23rd—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 24th—Sally, Jones, salt; 25th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 26th—Sally, Jones, salt; 27th—Mary Ann, Rogers, London, salt; 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