LONDON.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16.

STOCKS THIS DAY AT ONE.

3 per Ct. Cons. shut.	4 per Cents. 78⅝
Do. for Acct. 63⅝	5 per Cents. shut.
3 per Cent. Red. 62⅞	India Stock ——

The younger Watson had not been apprehended at a late hour this morning. Several letters have been received by the Lord Mayor, pretending to trace his progress, and point out the means of his apprehension. One of these states his having been seen in a lane on the Deptford road by a man who attempted to collar him, when he presented a pistol at him, and threatened to shoot him. Another letter asserted him to have been at Hull, upon which the Hull Paper we received this morning says: " A report was prevalent in the early part of the week, that Watson, jun. had been in this place, and had succeeded in getting on board a ship, which has since sailed for the Continent. We cannot learn there is any foundation for this report. It is certain, however, that he has several relatives in this part of the country, and we believe he sailed from this port in 1814, as surgeon on board the Sisters, Greenland ship." We begin ourselves to suspect, that he may have made his escape to Holland, or France; but we have no positive grounds for this suspicion.

Mr. Wontner, the City Marshal, returned to town this morning, after a fruitless pursuit of the supposed young Watson. At the time he wrote his last letter, he was within two miles of the person described in the letter to the Lord Mayor. He was unable afterwards to obtain a trace, and, after spending some time in search, came back as he went. At Bow-street, no intelligence has been received.

Among other devices of the seditious, is the impressing on penny-pieces the following words—" *No Landlords!—You fools!—Spence's Plan for ever!*"

Under the present circumstances it would, we think, be a most beneficial measure for the Archbishops and Bishops to send circulars to the Clergy of their respective Dioceses, calling upon them to enforce from their pulpits the necessity of the most active and immediate benevolence on the part of the affluent; and the duty on the part of the poorer classes of obedience, patience, and quiet. Associations ought also to be entered into in the great towns for the protection of the well disposed against the ill disposed; of the loyal against the seditious.—*Courier.*

We do not recollect to have ever witnessed a storm of more fury and of longer duration than the storm on Saturday night. It has been severely felt all along the coast, and we fear we shall hear distressing accounts to-morrow.

By land it was so severe, that the horses in stage-coaches could not, in some instances, be made to continue their journey. Some persons were actually blown off the roofs of coaches.

Letters are in town from Demerara to the 21st October; at that date all was quiet there, and make no mention of disturbances at any of the other Islands.

By the Iilam, arrived at Liverpool from Barbadoes, letters have been received in town of the 21st October, which mention that all was then quiet in that Island.

We received yesterday Paris Papers and Private Letters of Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Commission of the Budget has unanimously, it is said, agreed to the proposal of the Minister of Finance, to place 30 millions of Inscriptions at the disposal of Government. These 30 millions will be sold to raise the sums necessary for the extraordinary service of the year—about eight millions sterling. The Law upon Elections is also said to have received the unanimous approbation of the Commission to which it was referred.

The King of France is nearly recovered from his indisposition, which appears to have been more serious than was at first imagined. The *Gazette de France* of Thursday says, " his Majesty continues to have good nights, and his indisposition is less apparent every day. His Majesty heard Mass in his apartments yesterday."

Our Private Letter from Paris contains one day's later account (Thursday) of the proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies than the Paris Papers. Government on that day proposed a Law to authorize the provisional collection of one-third of the landed and personal contributions.

A Petition from the Knights of Malta, to obtain the restoration of the property belonging to their Order, was referred to Government. The Knights entitled themselves a Sovereign Order, and, " as they so describe themselves," said a Member, " let them treat as equals with Government."

The French Funds are rather higher, 55f. 30c. The Exchange on this country lower, 25f. 10c. at 30 days, and 24f. 90c. at three months.

A Morning Paper says, " We have reason to believe that the agent sent to this country by the French Government, for the purpose of negociating a loan, has failed entirely in his object. He required altogether nine millions sterling; but in the failure of procuring so large a sum, he was authorised to bargain for so small a sum as one million sterling or upwards. This sum he might have obtained from some mercantile houses of respectability; but as the French Government would not preclude itself from negociating other loans in this country, and perhaps at a rate more advantageous to the contractors, the merchants, on due consideration, and after several meetings on the subject, declined the business altogether."

CORN-EXCHANGE, DEC. 16.—We had a good supply of Wheat this morning, consisting of land carriage samples from Essex, but there were no arrivals from any other quarter, and the best qualities sold 2s. per quarter higher than on this day week: but there is no advance on any other description. Fine Barley fully supports last Monday's prices; but stained and black samples were dull at 1s. per quarter cheaper. In consequence of a report, that the exportation of all grain will be soon prohibited from Holland, old Oats are from 1s. to 2s. per quarter dearer. Beans and Peas were dull sale at last Monday's prices, having a large quantity of each at market, but little demand.

Wheat (Eng.)	90s. 100s. 112s.	Tick Beans (old)	66s. to 72s.
Ditto (*old*)	—s. to —s.	New Ditto	—s. to —s.
Ditto (For.)	106s. 118s. 130s.	Oats, Potatoe	30s. to 35s.
Rye	68s. to 70s.	Ditto (old)	48s. to 54s.
Barley (old)	30s. to 66s.	Poland	20s. to 34s.
Malt	90s. to 95s.	Ditto (old)	42s. to 46s.
White Peas	70s. to 78s.	Feed	15s. to 33s.
Ditto Boilers	80s. to 84s.	Ditto (old)	33s. to 40s.
Grey Peas	56s. to 62s.	Fine Flour	100s. to 105s.
Small Beans	72s. to 76s.	Rapeseed	52*l.* to 55*l.*

THE RIOTS.

Saturday being the day appointed for the second examination of the persons in custody on charges of being concerned in the late riots, the Mansion House was crowded with the curious at an early hour.

Friday evening the Lord Mayor received many communications of supposed traces of young Watson, some of which were evidently idle inventions. That which had the greatest appearance of authenticity, but which is believed to partake of the like character, is as follows:—

" My Lord—I have just returned to town, after leaving my cousin, young Watson, for the present, in a place of safety, where he must elude the utmost vigilance of his pursuers. However, my Lord, it is his wish to surrender himself into the hands of your Lordship, or those of his Majesty's Secretary of State, provided your Lordship, on the part of the Government, or in an ostensible manner, will undertake to put into the hands of Mrs. Watson, the mother, or any branch of the family, the reward offered for his apprehension; and also that you will liberate from custody his innocent father. At the same time, he wishes your Lordship to be informed, that he will be able to prove that he is not deserving of the imputation of shooting Mr. Platt; but having fully considered his errors, he will make discoveries worth the attention of his Majesty's Government. Should your Lordship think proper to attend to this letter (the truth of which your Lordship may rely on), you will notice it in *The Morning Post* of to-morrow morning, when further communication will be made to your Lordship."—The signature was J. W. A notice of this letter was sent by the Lord Mayor to *The Morning Post*, but it was not attended to.

Other letters were received by his Lordship, among which was one from the Mayor of Hull, which describes two men who had been watched endeavouring to get a passage for Hamburgh; but who, ascertaining the fact of their being noticed, went elsewhere, and got on board a vessel bound for Bremen, from whence they were to go to Hamburgh. There was also a letter in a feigned hand, in French, signed by a " Voyageur" at Winchester, stating, that the fugitive had gone in a packet to Guernsey. This, however, came the three-penny post, and was evidently the production of some sapient youth in the outskirts of the town. The others, which were numerous, are unworthy of notice, except to remark that that the writers would shew their good sense by devoting their time more profitably.

Thomas Preston, the Secretary, was then put to the bar.

Mr. Thomas Greaves, of No. 43, Cow-cross, deposed as follows:—I know Mr. Preston, and have known him for 16 years. I keep a broker's shop at Cow-cross. On Monday, the 2d December, I was at work up stairs, but was called down by my wife, who was in great alarm, and wanted me to assist in removing the things which were at the door, lest they should be broken. I heard a crowd coming, and endeavoured to get in the things. This was about 12 o'clock. I received no injury from the crowd which then passed. When the mob went by a little way, I saw Mr. Preston, the Prisoner at the bar; he was among the mob. He said, " For God's sake take in your things, there will be dreadful or bloody work." I am not certain as to the words; it was a dreadful, or bloody work. He did not come into the shop, but went by; he was about the middle of the mob. He is a lame man, and was not able to walk as fast as those that were before him.—The flag had at this time passed on. Could not say the colour of the flag; there was some white in it. The colour produced might be it, but could not say with certainty; it was some yards from him before he saw it. Mr. Preston was on the pavement, but the mob was there also.

The Lord Mayor now addressed Mr. Preston, and asked him if he had any thing more to say, or ask this witness.

The Prisoner.—Yes, my Lord, I shall beg leave to ask him a few questions, but I shall first take the liberty of saying a few words. My motive in doing it, is this—when I was indulged at my last examination with permission to address you, my mind was not collected on that occasion; I was not myself; I now claim a further indulgence, being disposed to give all the information in my power, which will set at rest a great many of the doubts which seem to have floated abroad. If there are any reporters in the room, I hope they will do justice to the remarks I have to submit.

The Lord Mayor.—I shall allow you to put any questions you like as to the facts which have been proved against yourself.

The Prisoner.—I thank you, my Lord; I find that when we are afflicted with any malady, the best course to take is to apply for the assistance of a skilful physician; unless this is done we must despair of recovery; the same doctrine is applicable to the political state of the kingdom. Three months since our country was groaning under the weight of a fatal malady, and was afflicted with a disease which threatened the most dreadful consequences. I had the ambition to step forward as the physician of my country to the best of my humble abilities. But I beg you to understand that I am connected with no King-killer. I am not a man who is a friend to cutting throats in order to relieve the People. I am no revolutionist. I am standing forward as a determined reformist, in consequence of the afflicted state of my country; and every thinking man must follow my example when he sees his fellow creatures perishing by thousands and ten thousands in all parts of the country.

The Lord Mayor.—These remarks are not connected with your case at all.

The Prisoner.—I thank your Lordship for your indulgence. I shall come home to the subject.

The Lord Mayor.—You are telling me that of which you yourself can form no judgment.

The Prisoner.—I will prove to demonstration what I say, if I am heard.

The Lord Mayor.—You have no person who can prove these facts.

The Prisoner.—I will give two or three cases in point, which I beg to submit to the consideration of the Court. A woman named Howard, whose husband was a coppersmith by trade, and worked with Mr. Pontifex, in Shoe-lane, but was discharged, in consequence of that gentleman having failed, was obliged to sell all her little property to support her numerous family. At last, however, this was exhausted: she then made application to St. George's parish.

The Lord Mayor.—This can have nothing to do with your case. I am quite aware that great distresses have existed, but there are none of those cases without a remedy.

The Prisoner.—I will come then to the point. I wish to submit to your consideration that I am willing to take upon myself the blame of all the injury and all the mischief that have been committed. I am as independent as any man; I ask no particular favour; I wish to exhibit the most generous sentiments upon the present occasion.—There are no plots of which I have a knowledge; there are no conspiracies, except among them who have contributed to the distresses which we deplore. I rest my case on its own basis, and seek comfort alone from that great God, who is alike the father of all. Those only fear who have plundered the People. There is no conspiracy except among that oligarchy by whom the country has been oppressed. I have no enmity to the Government, neither have I any hostility towards the House of Brunswick; on the contrary, I say, they ought to be supported by every friend to England. I thought this a proper opportunity to make these remarks. I thank your Lordship for the patience with which you have heard me; and when your Lordship is disrobed from the robes of office which you now wear, I hope you will be robed in the everlasting mantle of justice hereafter.

The Lord Mayor.—You do not deny, of course, being in St. John-street. This fact appears from the evidence before us.

The Prisoner.—My Lord, that evidence has not proved that I conducted myself otherwise than in a peaceable manner, and like a good citizen.—No man can say I advised my countrymen to do acts of violence: I went to entreat them to return to their duty; that was not the way to get reformation. That I had not the power to persuade them I have to lament.

Francis Kinnersley examined.—I can positively declare I saw the Prisoner at Mr. Barnfield's door, at the corner of Aldgate, in the Minories. It was about a quarter before three.

The Prisoner.—I wish you to be correct as to the time.

Witness.—I am sure it was at a quarter before three.

The Prisoner.—I wish to ask this man some questions, because he prevaricates.

The Lord Mayor.—You shall have an opportunity when he has given all his testimony.

Witness, in continuation.—The Prisoner was standing among the mob, by the door-way of the house; not in the door-way. He was doing nothing particular at the time. The mob was hissing and hooting the soldiers. He did not do so.

Cross-examined by the Prisoner—Q. I was going to ask whether you recollect seeing me address the people? A. I did not notice. The mob was so great that I begged of the Life Guards to move them. They then threw away their arms, and ran up the courts and bye streets.

Q. What motive had you for particularly noticing me?—A. Because I saw you moving about in different places.

Q. Did you see that I was lame?—A. I had no room to see; I did not see you after the mob had dispersed.

The Prisoner.—I will admit I was down in the Minories after the Guards had dispersed the mob, but I did not go among them to join in their misconduct.

The Lord Mayor.—This is one of the cases which must stand over for the present for further advice. The only charge against him, except from his own admission, is simply being with the mob. He is not proved to have had any arms, or to have taken any direct part in the riots. I must remand you, Preston, till I have some further time to consider your case. You are at liberty, however, to send for whom you like to the Compter.

The Prisoner.—I have acted to the best of my ability, and I seek only the approbation of my countrymen. You may take a mouth to come to impeach my character if you like, but you will find no more than what I have stated, namely, that I stood forward in defence of my starving country. My agents are now out taking signatures in all parts of the country, for the specific purpose of reformation. There is nothing of plots, nothing of plunder, in my plans. I call upon any body else present to accuse me with other sentiments.

The Lord Mayor.—I would advise you not to commit yourself. But you recollect you admitted the fact of your being in the waggon in Spa-fields.

The Prisoner.—I admit it; I admitted it to your Lordship before. I was in the waggon, but I went for the specific purpose of calling my countrymen not to be misled.

The Lord Mayor.—You know that persons went from your house to be present in the waggon.

The Prisoner.—As to myself, I know I did; but I knew nothing of any other man; as to such I cannot say any thing. You might as well attempt to know the people in the planet Jupiter, as to know who were my friends. I was with my Committee, and no one else.

The Lord Mayor.—I wish you to say nothing which does not regard yourself. You were in the waggon when young Watson called on the people to follow him to the commission of the outrages which afterwards took place, and in consequence of that inflammatory speech you were seen getting down from the waggon with others; that waggon was hired by a person who went from your house. I think we had better take the evidence of Mr. Preston being in the waggon.

The Prisoner.—You may save yourself the trouble, for I admit it; but I repeat I did not go there to join in the riot, but to protest against the rashness which took place.

Mr. Dowling examined.—I was in the crowd in Spa-fields; I heard the speeches delivered by the Watsons. At the conclusion of young Watson's speech, I saw the Prisoner on or in the waggon. All the persons who were there jumped down with Watson. Witness having spoken in rather a low tone,

The Prisoner said—If he is an Englishman, let him speak up. This is our Court of Justice.

The Lord Mayor.—He says he saw you in the waggon while young Watson was speaking.

The Prisoner.—I was not in the waggon; it was too full for me to get in; but I got up to address the people, to do away the impression of the speeches they had heard. He may have my blood if he likes.

Mr. Dowling.—I do not mean to say he was in the waggon during the whole of the two Watsons' speeches. I did not see him till the conclusion of the last speech; he then jumped down with the rest of the crowd. I saw no more of him. I remained a little behind the thickest part of the crowd, and did not see him return towards the waggon. The Prisoner was remanded.

Hooper, the Treasurer, was next examined.—I have nothing new to add to what I told your Lordship. If powder and bullets were put in the waggon, it was without my knowledge.

The Lord Mayor.—You do not deny hiring the waggon? A. No; I do not.

Q. Who went with you to hire it? A. It was a stranger, whose name I did not know.

Q. Describe the dress of that person. A. He was rather tall, about my own size. He wore a brown great coat, pantaloons, and Hessian boots; rather stouter than me; about 28 years of age.

Q. How was his hair in front? A. I don't know, for I did not see him with his hat off.

Q. Did he wear his own hair? Yes, I have no doubt he did.

A Gentleman present said, " that is the description of the man I saw particularly active in the city."

There being no other evidence against the Prisoner, he was remanded till Wednesday.

J. Carter, whose case has already been fully reported, was then brought up. Mr. Harmer attended as his Solicitor, and asked if he could not be admitted to bail. The Lord Mayor, however, said, he must take further time to consider of his case; and he was remanded till Wednesday.

R. Simmons was likewise brought up. The Lord Mayor observed, that little could be made of this man's case, as the sword which had been taken from him could not be identified; had the sword been identified, and sworn to by Mr. Potts, Mr. Rae, or Mr. Beckwith, he should have committed him for the felony. At present he was charged with being concerned in the riot. Remanded.

J. Cashman was also brought up: no fresh evidence was adduced against him.

The Lord Mayor said, he should certainly commit him for the felony in Mr. Beckwith's shop. The witness not being in attendance to be bound over, this Prisoner was also remanded.

Richard Gamble was lastly put to the Bar.—The Lord Mayor signified the same intention with regard to him as the last Prisoner; but for the same reason, namely, the absence of the witnesses, remanded him also.

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,009. *TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1816.* *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

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 Stakes, 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, KILTRA, & 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.

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.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF SAID CITY.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was last week £5. 2d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

	WHITE. lb. oz. dr.	RANGED. lb. oz. dr.	HOUSEHOLD. lb. oz. dr.
Penny Loaf,	0 2 1	0 3 2	0 4 2
Two-Penny,	0 4 2	0 6 4	0 8 4
Four-Penny,	0 8 5	0 12 7	1 1 0
Six-penny,	0 12 7	1 3 3	1 9 4

To commence Monday, Morning, the 23d December.

☞ All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proportion—and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Baker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R and the Household with an H—and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make their Weekly Returns, ON OATH, on every Saturday, before 12 o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Act of Parliament for regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law.

Bakers' Returns of Flour this Week.

	Cwt. qrs. lb.		£ s. d.
[illegible] Flour for Loaf Bread	384 0 0	cost	912 3 2
5[illegible] Flour for Ditto	12 0 0		12 10 4½
To form the Assize	364 0 0		924 13 6½
[illegible] Flour for Biscuit & Retail,	0 0 0		0 0 0
[illegible] Flour for Ditto & Ditto,	0 0 0		0 0 0

Dec. 21. CORNELIUS BOLTON, *Mayor.*

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES DEC. 23.

	s. d.	s. d.	
Butter, first quality,	84 0	00 0	per Cwt.
—— second,	00 0	00 0	
—— third,	00 0	00 0	
Tallow, rendered,	00 0	00 0	
Lard, flake,	00 0	00 0	
—— casks, rendered,	45 0	48 0	
Pork, singed,	38 0	41 0	
—— scalded,	32 0	40 0	
Beef,	20 0	25 0	
Pork Offal,	16 0	18 0	
Oatmeal,	22 0	24 0	
Flour, first quality,	00 0	00 0	per Bag.
—— second,	00 0	00 0	
—— ditto (new),	80 0	85 0	
—— third,	50 0	65 0	
—— fourth,	40 0	48 0	
Wheat (new),	[illegible] 0	65 0	per Barrel.
[illegible] (new)	[illegible] 0	20 0	
[illegible]	18 3	00 0	
[illegible]	17 3	00 0	
[illegible] Whitehaven,	[illegible]	0 0	
—— Newport,	4 0	[illegible]	
—— Swansea,	4 0	[illegible]	
[illegible] rough	7 0	7 6	
[illegible], by weight,	0 0	0 0	
—— by measure,	0 7	0 10	
[illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	
[illegible]	0 4	0 [illegible]	
[illegible]	0 0	0 0	
[illegible]	0 3	0 [illegible]	
[illegible] Butter,	1 6	1 8	

[illegible] Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.

[illegible] Barrels Wheat,	Average	42s. 10½d.
[illegible] —— Oats,		0 19s. 11½d.
[illegible] —— Barley,		1 4s. 6½d.

TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

For Six Months from the 15th Instant,

PART of the LANDS of MUNSBOROUGH, containing 55 Acres, 2 Roods, and 16 Perches, late in the possession of DANIEL and ELENOR SULLIVAN and their Under-Tenants. A longer Term will be given, if not redeemed within the Six Months.

Apply to VAL. and MAURICE O'DONNELL—or THOMAS WILSON, Esq. Attorney.

Carrick-on-Suir, Dec. 19, 1816.

TO BE LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

From the 25th of March next,

THE LANDS of KILCOHAN, as lately possessed by THOMAS FLAHAVAN, adjoining the [illegible]-Stone on the Tramore Road, containing 23A. 0R. 24P. and a FIELD at GRANGE-ROCK, opposite Mr. FITZSIMON's, containing 1A. 3R. 19P.

Proposals (post-paid) to be made to JOHN FITZ-GERALD, Esq. at Rumsey, Hants, England.

Waterford, Dec. 2, 1816.

AN ABSTRACT of the RETURNS of the Quantities and Price of CORN, GRAIN, MEAL, and FLOUR, sold in the City of Dublin and Liberties thereunto adjoining, for the Week ending December 13, 1816, allowing the following Quantities to be a Barrel of each Sort:

WHEAT, RYE, PEASE and BEANS, 20 Stone; BARLEY and BERE, 16 Stone; OATS, 14 Stone; and deeming 12½ Stone of FLOUR equal to a Barrel of WHEAT, & 7 Stone of OATMEAL to a Barrel of OATS.

Species.	Barrels.	Price. £ s. d.	Average. £ s. d.	[illegible] Price. £ s. d.
Wheat,	1400	4646 6 0	3 4 1½	3 13 7½
Flour,	4567	18108 14 0	3 19 3½	
Bere,	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Barley,	1123	1775 3 0	1 8 1½	
Oats,	4979	5108 7 0	1 0 6½	1 1 5
Oatmeal,	2050	2414 12 0	1 3 6½	
G. Pease,	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	
Beans,				
Rye,				
W. Pease,				

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 20.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1127 Wheat, per Bar. 20 Stone	24 0	95 0	47 1
6829 Flour	16 0	65 0	0 0
70 Bere	23 0	25 0	23 4½
1100 Barley	8 0	33 0	26 11½
5633 Oats	12 0	27 0	17 8½
1216 Oatmeal, per Cwt.	20 0	30 0	25 1
0 Peas	0 0	0 0	0 0
Sold to Bakers only.			
[illegible]24 Wheat	60 0	95 0	81 9
5250 Flour	55 0	65 0	61 6½

Average Price of Wheat and Flour 128s. [illegible]d. per Sack.

Sales of Flour ...... 7170 (1st, from 6[illegible]s. 0d. to [illegible]s. 0d.
Receipts ...... 8311 2d, from [illegible]s. 0d. to [illegible]s. 0d.
(3d, from 40s. 0d. to 45s. 0d.

PRICE OF BREAD.

Quartern Loaf ...... 1s. 9d.
Half Quartern Loaf ...... 0s. 10½d.

THE RIOTS.

MANSION-HOUSE.—It must be remembered, that amongst the crowd of rioters was seen a man in the dress of a brewer's drayman, who was remarkable for the ferocity of his appearance, and whose stature and activity rendered him particularly formidable to the police. The Lord Mayor having himself perceived at the Exchange a person of such description, who seemed to have a constant eye upon his movements, gave, amongst the first orders he issued to the officers, a direction for his apprehension.

No intelligence was received until yesterday, from which there appeared a probability of the execution of this order; notwithstanding which, the object, so far from having taken the trouble to conceal himself, frequented the places to which he had been accustomed, and upon one occasion boasted that he had been " in arms."

Mr. Foster, of the house of Calvert and Co. of Thames-street, was the gentleman who waited upon his Lordship with the intelligence, that a report was in circulation amongst the draymen of Calvert and Co. that a man formerly employed by that firm had declared his participation in the riots, and made some acknowledgments which would probably be borne out by evidence.

Brand, the Marshalman, was immediately ordered by the Lord Mayor to accompany Mr. Foster to the place where it was conjectured the drayman could be readily found. The Marshalman apprehended him in the neighbourhood of the brewery, and immediately conducted him to the Justice-room, at the bar of which, the moment the Lord Mayor saw him,

His Lordship said, " I know this man. I remember well that he was at the Exchange on the day of the riots, and was looking at me constantly while the disturbance was going forward. It is impossible that I should be mistaken as to his person."

The Prisoner having said that his name was William Gunnell, and that he was not a rioter, the Lord Mayor desired that the evidence against him should appear.

Joseph Page, upon whose information, in conjunction with the public report, and his own suspicions as to the character of Gunnell, Mr. Foster had grounded his supposition, then came forward and reluctantly gave the following evidence:

" I am employed by Calvert and Company, in Thames-street. The Prisoner formerly worked there, not as a jobber, but in the regular way. I heard of the riots as others did, but I don't know much about them, nor any of those concerned in them."

The Lord Mayor. You remember the day on which the riots took place, and what you heard from the Prisoner on that day.

Witness. I don't know on what day I heard any thing about the riots.

The Lord Mayor. What did you hear upon the subject on any day?

Witness. I heard the Prisoner say, but I do not remember what led to the observation, that he was handling a piece which was too heavy for him. That's all I heard.

The Lord Mayor. Where did you hear this, and was the observation directed to you?

Witness. It took place in the tap-room of the Horns public-house, in Thames-street, and the words were directed to nobody in particular.

The Lord Mayor. Did you not hear the Prisoner say that he had been handling pieces in Mr. Beckwith's shop, in Skinner-street, on the day of the riots?

Witness. I do not remember.

Gunnell, the Prisoner, here interrupted the examination by saying, " My Lord, I'll tell you all I know, and all I said. I was, I admit, amongst the rioters, but I did nothing in their company. I neither was in Mr. Beckwith's shop, nor in any other shop, on the day of the disturbance, and I never said that I was. I deny likewise having had any piece in my possession, except for a few moments."

The Lord Mayor. When I saw you at the Royal Exchange, you had no arms in your possession, at least that I could see. You certainly had no piece. Your appearance is as strong as possible in my remembrance. Where did you obtain possession of that piece?

Prisoner. I got it from a young chap who came up to me near Newgate-street. I took it from him, but kept possession of it for a very short time, having thought it the best way to get rid of it. I gave it to one of the mob, but I don't recollect the man. I was not at Spa-fields. I met the mob in Newgate-street; until I reached that street I did not see them.

The Lord Mayor. I apprehend, Gunnell, from what I have heard, that you were exceedingly active in Skinner-street, when Mr. Beckwith's shop was attacked; but to-morrow we shall know more about it. I shall have a number of persons here, who, I have no doubt, will identify you as an active fellow on that turbulent day. I have myself, I repeat to you, a most accurate recollection of you, and shall ask you one question—Did you not change the first gun you got hold of for one of lighter weight, observing, at the same time, that the first was a foreign gun, and devilish heavy, and you would take an English gun in the place of it?

The Prisoner. My Lord, I swear I did no such thing. I handled no gun except that which I took from the boy.

Mr. Foster having returned to the office at this moment, observed to his Lordship, that Joseph Page, the witness just examined, would contradict the assertion of the Prisoner.

Upon which his Lordship said, that witness had forgotten all the particulars, and censured his inclination to conceal what he knew. He mentioned, however, that Page's memory would probably improve before the next examination, which would take place to-morrow.

Mr. Foster said, that Page had stated the particulars related by him to his Lordship which had given rise to the questions put by his Lordship to the witness and the Prisoner.

The Lord Mayor said, that in all probability the evidence of Page would be rendered unnecessary, as there were many who could identify the Prisoner as one of the rioters. If he was one of the active persons in Mr. Beckwith's shop, there was little doubt but Mr. Griffin would recognise him. " As to the piece which he acknowledges to have had in his possession (said his Lordship), I am apprehensive that he stole it.

The Prisoner repeated the former relation with respect to the gun, and was proceeding to prove the impossibility of the truth of the charge, without a reference to any witness, when

His Lordship said, " You can't deny having seen me at the Exchange?"

The Prisoner.—I don't know whether I saw you or not, my Lord, there was so much confusion.

The Lord Mayor.—You were actually driven away from the Exchange by my means.

Mr. Foster.—He is a man who understands the business of breaking open, and could easily succeed in breaking open Mr. Beckwith's house.

The Lord Mayor ordered him to be brought up to-morrow, and directed that a communication should be made to Mr. Griffin and others, upon the subject of this new case. Gunnell was then conducted to the Compter.

YOUNG WATSON.—The Lord Mayor yesterday received the following letter, to which his Lordship did not think it proper to give so little attention as to those which had been transmitted to him in such quantities since the disappearance of young Watson:—

" MY LORD—Many attempts have been made to mislead your Lordship. To put an end to them, and to the waste of the public money, now spending so uselessly, I have to inform you, that although I reckon myself entirely out of the reach of all attempts to discover me, and as I am not the person who shot Mr. Platt, I am willing to surrender myself, if the £500 offered for my apprehension be paid to me on my surrendering.—The person who really shot Mr. Platt is well known to your Lordship; but as it is possible he may not be known to you as a murderer, I am willing, on being assured of the £500 and a free pardon, to discover him, and many others little suspected.

" I am, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient servant, " J. WATSON.

" P. S. Your Lordship's answer will be most likely to meet me by insertion in the *Morning Post.*"

The above was brought to the Mansion-house as a two-penny unpaid letter from the Post-Office in Fleet-street.

The Lord Mayor mentioned, that he would receive any communication calculated to add to the intelligence already received upon the subject, if directed to the City Marshal's Office, Mansion-house, where personal communications would also be attended to. The letters hourly opened by his Lordship since the riots took place have been so numerous, that, after the Justice-room business has ended, he has been often, with little intermission, employed until one o'clock in the morning in examining the contents.

It is supposed that numbers will appear to-morrow at the Mansion-house, the drayman having been a subject of general conversation amongst the great body of inoffensive spectators in the different parts of the city. He is a person of apparently great strength.

On the 18th, a third public examination of the Prisoners took place, and, as might be expected, another speech was made by Preston, who described the tranquillity of his feelings under the hardships of confinement, and made a philosophical comparison between his composed sleep upon a bed of straw, and the perturbed slumbers of a guilty conscience.

The Prisoners were brought up in the order mentioned below.

William Gunnell and Thomas Tyrrell, two draymen, were called, and first put to the Bar.

The Lord Mayor inquired of John Roberts, the boy of Mr. Beckwith, whether he recollected seeing either of them in or about the shop of his master, on the day of the riots?—The witness replied in the negative.

Mr. Griffin called.—The first man that broke the windows of Mr. Beckwith's shop was certainly a drayman; but I fear it is not possible for me to recollect either of the parties now at the Bar.

[Here the Lord Mayor ordered the Prisoners each to put on his hat, when the last witness continued]—

The man who broke the windows had, I think, smaller features than the Prisoners; but the shortest Prisoner of the two (Gunnell) I certainly saw in Skinner-street.

John Wilson.—I am a private in the 1st regiment of Life Guards, and was in the Minories on the day of the riots, where I saw a man very active in the mob. I cannot say it was a drayman, but he wielded a weapon like an axe very dexterously, and made a cut at my arm.

The Lord Mayor.—The shorter man (Gunnell) I saw myself, but who can speak to Tyrrell?

Mr. Griffin and the boy Roberts were recalled, but could not identify him.

Brand, the Marshalman.—The Prisoner, my Lord, was pointed out to me as one of the rioters, and when I went to take him into custody, he said he knew he was wanted.

The Lord Mayor.—What account do you give of yourself, Tyrrell?

Prisoner.—My Lord, I deny being in the mob.

Joseph Page.—I am a drayman, and heard Tyrrell say he was at the Meeting in Spa-fields, but he said no more. Gunnell said he carried a very heavy piece, and was obliged to obtain a lighter.

The Lord Mayor.—How have you, Tyrrell, been lately employed?

Prisoner.—My Lord, I have been out of employment for some weeks; I used to work with the witness, Page.

A Mr. Henchin, who has given information respecting the activity of some draymen in the riot in Newgate-street, was amongst those who attended the office. He did not recognize either of the Prisoners as a person who had so distinguished himself.

Tyrrell was remanded, and Gunnell was ordered to be brought up on Monday.

Before any further examination was proceeded in, Mr. Harmer, Solicitor for the Prisoner Carter, asked whether bail would be accepted for his client.

The Lord Mayor.---The fullest consideration up to the present time has been given to the different cases, and the best opinion taken which could be obtained. The result of these is, that the Prisoners should all be indicted for the felony in breaking the house of Mr. Beckwith, and plundering it of arms, &c. The City Solicitor does not wish to decide too rapidly, and though all may be committed for the offence stated, there are of course shades of distinction in the guilt of the parties.

Mr. Hobler.---Independent of the breaking and entering, there are two merchants' clerks who can prove that Carter was engaged with the mob, and that he uttered certain violent expressions.---He confessed himself, too, having "had a spell at (carried) the colours."

The City Solicitor.---Besides this confession, he was seen with an outrageous mob, and heard to exclaim to them, "Now is the time."

Mr. Harmer.---The Prisoner was in a state of intoxication.

The City Solicitor.---That cannot excuse his guilt; the throats of people are not to be cut by a drunken rabble; neither is it necessary to shew, that a man is himself actually committing a bad act, in order to make him an accessary.

Mr. Prince.---When I saw the Prisoner near the Exchange, the mob had passed by, and he appeared to be left as a straggler behind.

The Lord Mayor.---It can do no injury to the party to adjourn the consideration of his case, in order to take the best possible view of it; let the Prisoner, therefore, be remanded for Monday next.

Preston having been put to the bar,

The Lord Mayor said, he had not yet determined upon the proceedings to be adopted in his case, although much consideration had been given to the circumstances in evidence against him. "You are charged," said his Lordship, "with aiding and abetting others in stealing muskets from the house of Mr. Beckwith, in Skinner-street, and from several houses in the Minories; I shall remand you, for the purpose of giving myself time for deliberation, and you time for defence."

Preston.---I beg to know upon what information this charge is grounded. The evidence that I have heard does not approach to any thing like it.

The Lord Mayor.---It is, you know, in evidence, that you were seen with a body of people in St. John-street, from which you were traced to Skinner-street, where Mr. Beckwith's house was plundered, and to the Minories, where other robberies were committed, to which you are in the character of a party.

Preston.---Nothing has been said by which such charges can be established. There are two individuals who have appeared, as it were, against me, but their testimony fixes upon me the character of a peaceable man; one having said, that I was not rioting where riot was going forward; the other having gone even farther, and attributed to me a humane disposition, by saying, that I advised him, like a friend, to take care of his property when it seemed to be in danger.

The Lord Mayor.---The next evidence against you is that which states that you were in the cart in Spa-fields on the day of the riots.

Preston.---The gentleman who says so has but repeated what I have not attempted to deny: he says that I was in the cart when the speech to the crowd was ended, but does not assert that I was there before that time. Again I declare, that I ascended the cart for the purpose of pacifying the irritated feelings of the multitude. In St. John's-street, my object was the same, after effecting which, it was my intention to go back and rally the crowd in the fields. I defy any one to prove that I misconducted myself; so far from which, it is a fact that public men are more indebted to me than I am to them, for I cautioned many from taking arms, and am myself persecuted: I exerted myself to prevent the effects of infuriated feelings, and am myself visited with punishment instead of approbation. All the evidence before your Lordship establishes this beyond a doubt, and I submit to your Lordship the impropriety of subjecting me to such an imputation as that of robbery.

The Lord Mayor advised the Prisoner to consider the most effectual way of benefiting himself by advice.

Preston said it was, under such circumstances as his were, in his opinion, cowardly to consult the law or its agents. His innocence was so clear to himself, that he would disdain to resort to any other means than those which nature and integrity gave him to prove himself free from the charge. "My innocence is such," said he, "my mind is so free from the stings which visit the multitude whose station is above mine, that I sleep on a bed of straw more sweetly than those who lie down under canopies: mine is the repose of peace, and theirs the feverish slumber which gives no rest."

Preston was remanded till Monday.

Cashman being put to the bar,

The Lord Mayor also told him that his case required some further consideration before his commitment, and ordered him to be remanded, when new evidence appeared---

Thomas Dynan, of No. 5, George-yard, Snow-hill, deposed, that he lived close to Mr. Beckwith's shop, and saw the mob in a state of confusion, and colours flying. After the windows were broken, he saw Cashman go into the shop and bring out arms, which he immediately after distributed amongst the crowd at the door.

The Lord Mayor observed, that this evidence rendered it unnecessary to bring up Cashman again; but, upon second consideration, ordered that he should be brought up with the rest.

W. Hooper, the Treasurer, was next placed at the bar, and the following new evidence adduced against him:

John Limbrick. I am a police officer of Hatton-Garden, and was in Spa-fields on the day of the riots: the Prisoner was in a waggon there about twelve o'clock: he wore a tri-coloured cockade in his hat. Mr. Stafford, the Chief Clerk of Bow-street, was there, and tore down a flag which had been erected by the mob; he was surrounded by the latter; I tore another flag down, and seized a board, on which were inscribed the words, "the soldiers are our brothers ---treat them kindly." Hooper was in the centre of this mob, and, with others, tried several times to take the board from me; the mob afterwards separated in three divisions.

Edward Goodspeed. I am a parish officer of St. Andrew's, and was with Limbrick at Spa-fields, on the day of the riots. I am confident that Hooper was in the mob, and wore a tri-coloured cockade. I carried a flag taken from them to the House of Correction. The Prisoner was struggling at one time with the officer, and I saw him in the waggon.

The Prisoner. There is, I believe, no particular charge against me, except what I myself before acknowledged. If there is any thing new, I should like to hear it.

Limbrick and Goodspeed being desired to repeat their evidence, the Prisoner replied, I deny the whole, and shall be able to prove that I was not of the party where the banner was.

Limbrick, in answer to a question from the Lord Mayor, who said it was well known that Hooper had pistols in his possession on the day of the riots, stated, that he did not see any arms in the hands of that Prisoner. The witness observed, that, upon being attacked, he (witness) struck one of those who assailed him with his staff, and knocked him down. Hooper was certainly in the waggon on the day of the disturbance.

The Lord Mayor observed, that it was a circumstance in favour of Hooper, that he was not seen upon that occasion with pistols in his hand, as little doubt existed of his being at the time possessed of them.

Hooper was remanded until Monday, as was also Gamble, who had been brought up along with him.

It being stated that additional evidence could be given against Cashman, that Prisoner was again brought forward, and

John Huggin deposed, that on the day of the riots he saw Cashman in Spa-fields, struggling for the flag, with which he attempted to strike Limbrick; after which he attempted to strike the witness, but in the endeavour broke a lamp with the pole of it. This witness said his recollection of Cashman was very strong, and that he struck the Prisoner on the hand with his stick when he held part of the colours.

Cashman said he had received a blow from nobody except Fagg, the Marshalman, by whom he had been struck at the Exchange, and that he had not been at Spa-fields at all during that day.

Charles Cook, formerly an officer of Hatton-garden, also deposed, that Cashman had been in Spa-fields, and had held the pole of the flag.

Simmons, the man of colour, was next brought up, but the Lord Mayor stated that the principal witness against him was not in attendance, and he must be remanded.

The case of Carter, his Lordship said, was not yet fully determined upon, and must also stand over.

The Lord Mayor ordered all the witnesses to be in attendance on Monday next, to hear and sign the depositions, when a final examination will take place.

At the conclusion of the investigation, Goff, the officer of Union Hall, arrived at the Mansion-House, having in custody a man charged with being extremely active in the riots. In consequence of a letter from the Magistrates, the Lord Mayor held a private examination.

Previously to the Lord Mayor entering into the public investigation, he stated that he had again received a variety of communications, some of which were important. As usual, there were a number of additional letters relative to young Watson, from which the following is selected, as appearing to possess most curiosity, if not interest:---

"My Lord---You have failed in every search that has hitherto been made for the younger Watson; I beg leave to submit to your Lordship's notice the following statement:---After Mr. Watson left the mob in the Minories, and it was found that so much atrocity was attached to the shooting of Mr. Platt, (who, by the bye, certainly provoked his own fate,) Mr. Watson proceeded to the house of a friend in Catherine-street in the Strand, where finding that a very strict search was making for him, his friend passed him to a Gentleman of well-known integrity, where an oath was immediately proposed and taken, not to divulge the place of his concealment. Now, my Lord, if you will undertake to give me a private audience, and keep my name a secret, I will deliver Mr. Watson into your hands on Friday next. If your Lordship should think this worthy your attention, you will please to notice it in the public prints; if not, rest assured, my Lord, it will be impossible ever to discover the retreat of this young man.

"My Lord, I have the honour to be,

"Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

"J. K.

"P. S. The reason for not giving your Lordship my right address is, the loss of my situation I now hold under a private Gentleman.

"J. K.

"*London, Dec. 16, 1816.*"

The Lord Mayor stated, that although he had complied with the desire expressed by the pretended Watson, in his letters, he had not yet received a communication; but the circumstance did not disappoint him, as he never considered the documents genuine. He added his fears that the description given of young Watson was not so accurate as it ought to be, and said, he would take means to correct it.

IMPORTANT CONVICTION.

SHEFFIELD, DEC. 17.

Rhodes and others v. Wm. Rayney and others.

On Tuesday last, at the Town-hall in this place, before J. A. S. Wortley and H. Parker, Esqrs. the Rev. Stuart Cobbett, D. D. and the Rev. George Chandler, Clerk,

The Prosecutors, Messrs. Rhodes, Champion, and Son, manufacturers of scissars, exhibited their complaint against Wm. Rayney, Thomas Dyson, John Gillott, G. Rodgers, Joseph Pryor, J. Sykes, and ——— Callon, the Defendants, journeymen scissar-grinders, charging the Defendants with having, within three calendar months last past, attended an illegal meeting at the house of Jos. Holland, publican in Sheffield, held and convened for the purpose of affecting or controlling the Complainants in the conduct and management of their said trade, and also for having enticed, solicited, or intimidated one Matt. Fisher, a journeyman grinder, to attend such meeting, in order to prevent the said Matthew Fisher from working for or serving the said Complainants.

Mr. Rhodes stated, for some time past their manufactory of scissars had been entirely suspended by reason of the grinders having laid them upon the *shelf*, or, in other words, no grinder would work for them.

Mr. Joseph Skidmore, another scissar manufacturer, in Sheffield, also stated that he had been *struck at* for some time, the grinders altogether having refused to work for him: and that he had been told by a grinder, that he was *shelved* for having delivered out a few pair of scissars of or belonging to Messrs. Rhodes and Co. to one of his (Skidmore's) grinders, which had been discovered at the wheel.

Matthew Fisher, a scissar grinder, stated, that about seven weeks ago he was at work at the wheel. William Rayney called upon him and said to the witness, "You must attend a meeting at Joseph Holland's to-night." Witness said, "Very well," and accordingly he attended about seven o'clock in the evening. The Defendants were all there, and others, about 17 in number.---Rayney, who was chairman, said, "I understand you have been to fetch work from Mr. Rhodes." The witness said, "I have not, nor dare I go to Mr. Rhodes. I have offended him; the last job I had, he fetched it home unfinished." He was then told one Thomas Whitaker was the informant against him, and he must fetch him before the committee. The witness refused, and one Joshua Barnsley, and another grinder, were sent for Whitaker, but they afterwards returned without him, and they said Whitaker thought he had been mistaken, as what Fisher said about his work being fetched away unfinished was true.---The witness then asked whether he was at liberty, and being answered that he was, he said, "I am under a warning from Messrs. Barlows, my employers---when my mouth is out what am I to do?" The Chairman answered, that he did not know, he did not think that he would get any thing, (relief from the fund he meant,) and added, "although it has not been proved against you, I believe you have violated the law." Here some unpleasant observations passed, and the witness was desired to recollect, that the room was too near the street for conversation like that.

Mr. Wortley and Mr. Parker animadverted in very severe terms upon the conduct of the Defendants, and the members of such dangerous associations, which had already done such enormous injury to the trade of Sheffield, and having for their end the abrogation of all subordination and respect for legal authority, and remarked, that such a system of tyranny never did exist in this or any other country, and was highly disgraceful to the town.

Several other scissar grinders entered into recognizances for their appearance at the Hall, to answer the complaint of Mr. Skidmore.

We understand that another warrant was taken out on Friday, against persons in the same trade. On the witness being asked what this society of scissar-grinders was called, he said he had heard it called *The Misfortune Club*; but being asked for what purpose they associated, he said, "For the purpose of keeping up the price of wages, and for stopping the manufactory of any master who should oppose them, by *shelving him*; and for punishing any journeyman who should work at a less price or do contrary to their rules by *rattening him*; that is, taking or destroying his tools, &c. &c. He had himself been twice rattened.---That the members paid sixpence a piece weekly towards the fund of the society, and that he paid four shillings to be admitted a member.

All the Defendants were convicted, and they afterwards entered into recognizances to appear against the convictions at the next Doncaster Sessions, and also for their keeping the peace.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18.

Several new communications have been received this morning by the Lord Mayor. One from Guernsey states, that a young man has been apprehended there, in whose possession a razor marked with the name of Watson has been found, also some linen marked P. W.

The Lord Mayor has entered upon the examination of the rioters in custody. Those found with arms in their hands are to be committed on suspicion of felony, and the others, if committed finally, will be committed for the riot.

The Bow-street Magistrates have received a letter from a sea-port town, stating that a person answering the description of young Watson is confined at an inn there by illness. Two officers have accordingly been despatched.

In consequence of expected disturbances at Glasgow on the 14th, the Sheriff ordered out a part of the Lanarkshire Militia, under Colonel Hunter, who obeyed the summons with the utmost alacrity. As we have heard nothing more, we conclude that no disturbance took place.

We received this morning the New York Papers to a very late date, the 25th of last month inclusive.

There is an account from Charleston, which is stated to be of the highest importance: the merchantman Sterling had arrived at Charleston from Teneriffe; the Captain states, that he spoke a Spanish schooner from Cadiz, bound to the Havannah with despatches, and that Spain had declared war against America. We do not believe this.

A Loan of 10 Millions of Dollars, by some London merchants, is announced with confidence.

At a late hour last night a Flanders Mail arrived. Accounts from Leghorn, by this conveyance, dated the 5th ult., state, that the plague had appeared in the Lazaretto, at Tripoli; that five persons had already died, and seven others were infected with the disease.

An important communication was received by letters from Rotterdam of the 8th instant. They state that the Dutch Government have finally determined that all sorts of grain may be exported *duty free*. The consequence was, that all the best sorts of wheat were immediately bought up at an advanced price; but the probable quantity from Rotterdam, for exportation, would not exceed 1000 lasts.

The latest intelligence from Bengal announces the intended departure of the Governor-General for the Upper Provinces, for the purpose of affording the necessary protection to the Rajah of Jeypore, whose country was in a state of continual alarm, from the predatory incursions of those barbarous freebooters the Pindarries, and subject to demands of large sums of money from other Powers, which he was not equal in strength to oppose.

Corn-Exchange, Dec. 18.---We are still without any arrivals of Grain from the Suffolk coast, but our prices continue the same as on Monday, having but few buyers at market to-day.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19.

We have received the Paris Papers of Saturday. The negociation with the Pope seems to have experienced some serious obstacles. The *Ami de la Religion* says, "For some days past alarming reports have been spread respecting a rupture of the negociations with the Holy See. We can positively state that these reports are without foundation. The delay that has occurred in this business is certainly unfortunate; but so far from despairing of success, we still flatter ourselves that the moment is not far distant when the wishes of those who are friends to the Church shall be accomplished. The delays relate in all probability to some particular incidents independent of the basis of the principal Convention, upon which there does not appear to be any change of opinion."

The Commission to which was referred the Project of a Law for collecting four-twelfths of the land and personal contributions, are said to have agreed to report in favour of it. The Commission on the Elections have come to the same determination.

Last Saturday night there was as violent a storm at Paris as was experienced at London; and the damage done by it is supposed to have been very considerable.

The account from Mr. Platt, yesterday, stated, that he was rather better—the surgeons have discovered the actual seat of the ball, and they are in expectation of being able to extract it as soon as the swelling and inflammation are abated.

EXTRAORDINARY AND IMPORTANT CASE.

Mr. James Bate, of Cheapside, appeared before the Lord Mayor, to answer to a charge exhibited against him by the Bank of England, for having unlawfully put away a false and counterfeit note for £5, well knowing the same to be forged.

Mr. Westwood, of the house of Kaye, Freshfield, and Co. attended on the part of the Bank. He stated that he had applied to the Lord Mayor on a former day, to obtain a summons for the appearance of Mr. Bate, and to call upon that gentleman to shew cause why, after he had presented a £5 note for payment at the Bank, and that the proper officer of that establishment had informed him it was a forgery, he had unlawfully carried such note away, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the clerk against such conduct.

Mr. Westwood now stated, that the case had, since his first application, assumed a much more serious aspect. He had discovered that not only Mr. Bate seized and unduly withheld what had been the property of the Bank of England, but that he had violated the Act of Parliament, which says, that whosoever shall knowingly put away, & cause to be circulated, any forged or counterfeit note, purporting to be of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, knowing the same to be forged, shall be guilty of felony.

Mr. Bate. "Sir, I am a respectable tradesman, and will suffer no man to impeach my integrity---the property was mine, and I kept it---I gave value for it, and neither the Bank nor any other body shall ever rob me of my own property, unless they effect the dispossession by violence."

Here Mr. Bate was about to enter into a defence of his conduct, as it regarded the presentation and repossession of the note, when

The Lord Mayor said, nothing had been proved against him, and inquired whether Mr. Westwood was prepared with witnesses. The latter replied in the affirmative.

Henry Hogben deposed, that he was one of the inspectors of notes in the Bank of England. On Monday, the 9th instant, a note was handed to him from one of the cashiers for inspection. He immediately discovered it to be a forgery. Upon hearing this, Mr. Bate asked witness to let him look at the note; he did so, and that Gentleman appearing to recognise an endorsement upon it, he immediately put it into his pocket and was about to walk away. Witness, however, ran to the door, stopped him, and said, that he must not take away the note; that it was a forgery, and the Bank insisted upon its being placed in their hands. Mr. Bate replied---"The note is mine, I gave value for it, and do not attempt to stop me; I am known very well, my name is Bate, and I live in Cheapside." Witness did not persevere, and Mr. Bate carried away the note. The next day the note was again presented at the Bank by another person, when it was finally stopped. He had not, upon its being first shewn him, marked it, as was usual, with the word "*forgery*."

Mr. Bate, in reply, now addressed the Lord Mayor, and stated, that on Monday morning last he had occasion to pass the Bank of England, and being in want of small notes, he had gone in for the purpose of changing a five pound note, but which, upon being presented, was declared to be a *forgery*. He in consequence desired that it might be shewn him, in order to his seeing from whom he had received it, which being done, he instantly recognised the name and address of the party. He, therefore, instantly put it in his pocket, and proceeded towards the door, whither he was followed by the witness, Hogben, who said he must leave the note, and peremptorily demanded its return. Witness replied it was his property; he had given value for it, and would return it to those who gave it him, in order to the security of his property. "If I have done an illegal act," said Mr. Bate, "charge me with a constable, and bring me before a Magistrate---but my property shall not be forced from me by violence, nor my person be attacked with impunity by any set of men whatever. I am well known, my name is Bate, and I live at 15, Cheapside."

Mr. Westwood.---"Had I been there, Mr. Bate, I would have charged you with a constable."

"I dare say you would be capable of attempting it," replied Mr. Bate, "but you should have answered for it. My property to me is as sacred, as that which is considered to belong to the Bank of England, and of the integrity of my conduct in the present case, as well as my duty, I will, I have no doubt, fully satisfy every honest man, as well as the Lord Mayor."

Mr. Bate then continued to state, that, after he had succeeded in bringing away the five pound note, he remembered having taken it from a lady calling herself Scrivens, to whom he had given nearly its full amount in change, viz. £4 12s. 6d. The Lady had put her address upon it, as from the house of Mr. Crouch, High Holborn, and thither witness immediately went. The note was instantly recognized there also, and Mr. Crouch returned to witness in lieu another five pound note. He learned immediately that the note which had been refused at the Bank was next forwarded by Mr. Crouch to a Mr. Jennings, and of this circumstance he (Mr. Bate) gave information at the Bank. He, therefore, conceived that his conduct would be considered very different from that of a felon, and that, on the contrary, he had acted with that spirit which should characterise a man determined to protect his own property.

Mr. Westwood left the case in the hands of the Lord Mayor, and remarked, that it was not until after Mr. Bate had received the summons that he had given the information he mentioned to the Bank.

Mr. Bate replied, that this was false. He had been out the whole of the day, and had not seen the summons until his return, about two o'clock in the morning.

The Lord Mayor said, he was not a little surprised at the new feature which had been on the present occasion added to the complaint, namely, a charge of felony! He called to Mr. Westwood's mind the circumstance of his saying, that when the latter had applied to him for a summons, he threw out a hint that, equipped even to its fullest extent, it would prove of little use. His Lordship did not, therefore, see a case of felony was at all maintainable. Here a respectable tradesman gives value for a note, which being declared to be a forgery, he endeavours to regain his property by returning it to those who had given it to him. Nor does he do this privately, but, being publicly known, in the most public way, and after tracing the note as far as he could trace it, he gives notice to the Bank of the whole proceeding. The uttering of the note, therefore, could not, in his opinion, be a guilty uttering, as constructively put by Mr. Westwood, who should have recollected, that the words of the Act of Parliament were not only, that the putting away a forged note must be proved to be felony, but that it must also be proved to have been done "with intent to defraud the Governor and Company," &c.

His Lordship therefore dismissed the charge.

Mr. Bate, subsequent to the decision, attended by Mr. Jennings, a gentleman of great respectability, stated that the imputation thrown upon him by Mr. Westwood was of such a nature, that he felt himself bound to remove it, if it were possible it could have been established. Mr. Westwood had asserted that he, Mr. Bate, had, by his conduct, given circulation to the note, which, having passed through two different hands, was again presented to the Bank for payment.

Mr. Jennings now came forward to deny this assertion, and declared, that when the note had been returned to him, through the medium of Mr. Crouch, he took it to the Bank, not for the purpose of receiving payment, but for the sole object of ascertaining the fact, "whether the note was or was not a forgery."

The Lord Mayor approved very much the conduct of Mr. Bate, and said that he would have so acted himself under similar circumstances. His judgment might appear to one Court or to another Court to be wrong, but he would try the question in every Court which gave laws to the Country.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24.

The mail of Friday was due when we went to Press. The communications of the foregoing Journals are fully extracted, but there is nothing in them which requires particular attention.

The Board of Customs have been instructed by the Lords of the Treasury to allow, under the peculiar circumstances of the Country, the importation of American flour into all the ports of Ireland.

The Recent Murder.---Our last number conveyed to the Public a substantially correct account of the murder of Mrs. Cosker and her child. The mother was the first victim of the outrage, but the child survived only for a short time. This fatal transaction took place on Wednesday last. On Thursday, or Friday, following, we are not quite sure as to the particular day, a man came to the house of Mr. Fleming, a highly respectable and much-esteemed Farmer, who resides within about three miles of Carrick-on-Suir. The visitor was recognised as a person who had formerly been in Mr. Fleming's employment. He said, he had returned from the ways in which he had realised some money, that he had also received a pension, that he came to make restitution for a robbery which he had committed at Mr. Fleming's about six years before, (on a fellow-servant, from whom he had stolen some articles of clothes,) and that his wish was, with a view to it's safety, to entrust some of his money to his former Master. The sum he tendered was £14, but Mr. Fleming declined taking charge of it, saying he would accompany him to his son, the Rev. Mr. Fleming, of Carrick. They went accordingly, and the money was left with Mr. Fleming, jun. Here the matter rested till the night of Saturday last. When the Rev. Mr. Fleming returned home from the performance of some official duties, he met with the description of the person who was alleged to have murdered the Coskers, and it forcibly struck his mind, that the man who left the money in his hands was the criminal. Not, however, being absolutely certain, he retired to rest, but the impression of the truth of his suspicions gradually became so strong, that he rose from bed, and immediately repaired to the house of Richard Power, Esq. a Magistrate as distinguished for sound judgment as for his ardent desire to promote the common welfare.---Invested with authority from Mr. Power, Mr. Fleming took out a party of Dragoons, and proceeded to his father's house, where, about midnight, he arrested the visitor in his bed, who calls himself James Kavanagh. The unhappy man acknowledged the crime of which he was accused, and made professions of the deepest repentance, asserting, in the most solemn manner, that he had no intention to injure the child, that the blow it received was accidental, and that he had no farther design against Mrs. Cosker than to disable her from obstructing him in the robbery he meditated. He asserted, too, that he carried off from the house no more than £15. He was brought to this City yesterday, escorted by a party of dismounted Dragoons, on his way to the Gaol of Wexford. He abandons himself to his fate, and appears to feel a genuine remorse for what he has done. On his way to Carrick, he made a remarkable declaration to the Rev. Mr. Fleming. "The same devil," said he, "that tempted me before, would have caused me to rob and murder your father before I left the house."

The foregoing statements have been conveyed to us from the most respectable sources of information, and we offer in return our warmest acknowledgments. The Meeting held at Carrick have done justice to the conduct of Mr. Fleming, and, after their tribute of prompt and well-deserved praise, it may appear presumptuous in us even to touch upon the subject; but we cannot pass over it in silence. In private life, and as a Roman Catholic Clergyman, Mr. Fleming is distinguished by integrity and benevolence of the highest order, and by the zeal and talents which he uniformly displays in the performance of his professional duties. On the present occasion, he is eminently entitled, not merely to the applause of those private friends who know and duly estimate his virtues, but to the unreserved approbation of the community at large. The man whom he seized appears, by his own admission, to have been led on by some inexplicable species of infatuation to the commission of crimes, and he, we understand, has expressed his thankfulness, that he has been arrested in his course. Thus, even he owes to Mr. Fleming the important obligation, that he has been prevented from loading his conscience with accumulated transgressions. What, then, is the debt of gratitude due to Mr. Fleming from the community? If he was the instrument of saving a parent's life, he preserved to society a valuable member, while he stopped a career which might have gone on to additional iniquity. He has performed towards his Country a most important service, and that Country will rank him in the list of her most faithful friends.

The Resolution entered into by the Principal Inhabitants of Carrick is not the only testimony borne to Mr. Fleming's worth, and we are not sure, that the evidence of that worth we have now to adduce may not exceed in strength the declaration even of a Meeting composed of most respectable men. On the morning of last Sunday, as Mr. Fleming was going to Chapel, a ruffian exclaimed---"Mr. Fleming is turned Policeman."---Now, in our apprehension, a more honourable eulogium could not have been bestowed upon him. It was the testimony of vice in favour of virtue. It was the curse of another Shimei, and if he did not throw stones, it was because he feared his own destruction. Was this miscreant present for the purpose of performing his religious duties? Was he about to offer himself before the altars of that God who readeth into the heart? Sympathising with guilt, and with guilt abhorred by it's perpetrator, had he the impiety to join in those prayers which deplore transgression, and inculcate benevolence? If so, we would ask him, if he be not ambitious of standing higher in the ranks of crime than even the ill-fated Kavanagh? If he met with approbation from a single individual, let that individual enjoy the notoriety which is the inheritance of infamy. To meet with obloquy from such foul sources is the fate of every good man, and in this case, as in every other, it is new honour conferred upon Mr. Fleming's name.

Kavanagh, we understand, says, that he was for three years in the employment of Mr. Heatley, and that he could receive from that Gentleman a most favourable character, adding, at the same time, with melancholy despondency, "character is now of no use to me." If he resided thus long with Mr. Heatley, Mr. Cosker was not so rash as we apprehended, in taking him into his service; but we still persevere in warning the Peasantry against the admission of strangers into their houses and confidence.

We had nearly forgotten a part of our duty, which is to confess, according to the conclusions to be drawn from a representation sent abroad, that there is no such paper in Waterford as the *Chronicle*---that there was no merit whatsoever in the conduct of the Gentleman who furnished the means of publicity of the description of Kavanagh's person, which we published---that there was no merit whatsoever in Mr. Fleming's conduct ---none of Mr. Power's---none in the inhabitants of Carrick. All the merit belongs to a shop in this City, whose vulgar arrogance and confidence are so notorious as to be the subjects of amusement to every reader of a newspaper. If this hint be not sufficient, a chastisement of unexampled severity shall follow. Self-praise is with us an object of continual avoidance. A sage of antiquity has said, that, where it is used, it is the evidence of the want of political probity, and of every species of talent.

The distresses of Waterford shall be taken up in our next publication.

MARRIED---On Wednesday last, at Fethard Church, in the County of Tipperary, by the Rev. Henry Woodward, Lieutenant-Colonel Kingsmill Pennefather, eldest son of Richard Pennefather, of Newpark, Esq. to Grace, second daughter of Thomas Barton, of Grove, Esq.

DIED Suddenly, on Thursday morning, Joseph R. Fisher, Esq. one of the Society of Friends, and a Merchant of Youghal. His death is an afflicting loss to his family and friends, and to the public Institutions of Charity.

PORT-NEWS---PASSAGE, DECEMBER 23.

ARRIVED,

20th---*Flora, Sawell, St John's, Newfoundland, fish, oil, &c.; Diligence, Griffith, Dublin, st goods; Symmetry, Jones [illegible], Maria and Ocean, Williams, Swansea, coals; Isabella, Wilmot, Workington, ditto; Scipio, Mulder. Pomona, Anderson [illegible] Fell and Experiment, Thompson, Whitehaven, ditto; [illegible] Lane, [illegible], ditto, Ross; Friends, Cummings, Whitehaven, ditto, ditto.*

21st---*Promptidao, Ignacio, Dublin, ballast, Cork; Trafalgar, [illegible], cider, a market; Betsey, Richards, Cardiff, iron; Prince Regent, Owen, Liverpool, coals; Minerva, Propert, [illegible], a market; Ceres, Russell, Glasgow, ditto; Venus, Jones, [illegible], ditto, Cork; [illegible], Geraldine and Mayfair, ballast; Auckland Packet; Brothers, Chapman, Cardiff, [illegible]; Mason, Harris, ditto, ditto; Venus, Lowther, Swansea, coals; Wilberforce, [illegible], Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, fish, oil, &c.; [illegible], Gibbons, Swansea, coals; Dungarvan; Mary and Betty, Richards, from Wexford, [illegible], ditto and cider; John and Mary, Roche, Kinsale, ballast, Newport.*

22d---*Grace Packet.*

23d---*Beresford, Neal, St John's, Newfoundland, fish, oil, &c.; William Penn, Hughes, Liverpool, sugar, goods; Aurora, Harvey, London, do.; Abraham, Connor, Weymouth, ballast.*

SAILED,

20th---*Marshall Packet.*

21st---*Frances, Dawson, Liverpool, wheat and oats, and [illegible].*

22d---*Freeling Packet; Frances, Dawson, Liverpool; Cumber, Belger, Bristol, butter, [illegible], oil, [illegible], &c.; Britannia, Gibbs, Falmouth, ballast; Brothers, Propert, Bristol, live pigs; Cornwallis, Steacy, Bristol, passengers; Earl Leicester Packet; John and Mary, Roche, from Kinsale, Newport, ballast; Promptidao, Ignacio, from Dublin, Cork, ballast. Put back, 21st---Susanna, Evans.*

23d---Wind W. S. W. past 7 morning.

AUCTION OF RAISINS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

AT THE EXCHANGE,

THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK,

318 *Boxes of Bloom and Muscatel* RAISINS,

Lately arrived per the *William*, from Malaga.

☞ To be put up in Lots agreeable to Purchasers.

TERMS AT SALE.

Waterford, Dec. 24, 1816.

TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE in Beau-Street, at present occupied by Maurice Farrell, with a GARDEN at the Rere. Inquire of him.

Waterford, Dec. 21, 1816.

TOBACCO.

CHARLES TROUTON

HAS ARRIVED,

TWENTY HOGSHEADS OF

PRIME OLD VIRGINIA TOBACCO,

Which are deserving of Attention from the Trade, being a choice Parcel.

☞ A BOTTLE DRAINER to be sold; apply as above. Waterford, Dec. 24, 1816.

TO BE RAFFLED FOR,

A BARBARY MARE,

SEVEN YEARS OLD, AND PERFECTLY SOUND,

Has been accustomed to carry a Lady.

FIFTY SUBSCRIBERS,

AT ONE POUND EACH.

The MARE may be seen at the Barracks, by application to Major Macalister's Groom.

☞ TICKETS to be had from Mr. John Bull, Quay—Mr. Jonathan Dillon, Parade—or at the *Mirror* or *Chronicle-Office*. Waterford, Dec. 24, 1816.

DAVID HUGHES

HAS FOR SALE,

Old Second FLOUR,

New Ditto, and

Thirds, of different Qualities, which, upon Trial, he expects will be approved of.

☞ A few Tons of prime OATMEAL also for Sale—and a few Barrels good Scotch HERRINGS.

Waterford, Dec. 24, 1816.

ENGLISH TWILLED SACKS,

From the old established Manufactory in Lancashire,

JUST ARRIVED, PER THE WILLIAM PENN,

AND FOR SALE, ON COMMISSION,

At the Stores of F. Smith, Quay.

Waterford, Dec. 21, 1816.

TURNPIKE ROAD,

SHANKIL TO WATERFORD.

A MEETING of the TRUSTEES will be held at the King's Arms, Thomastown, on Tuesday, the 14th January, to take into consideration whether Gowran Gate should be altered---to elect Trustees in place of those who have not attended---and to transact all other Business.

ABRAHAM ROTHE, *Treasurer.*

Dec. 21, 1816.

AT a MEETING of the Principal INHABITANTS of CARRICK-ON-SUIR, held this 22d day of December, 1816, Richard Power, Esq. in the Chair, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:---

Resolved---That the warmest Thanks of this Meeting be respectfully presented to the Rev. Mr. Michael Fleming, for his Activity in causing the Apprehension of James Kavanagh, charged with the Murder of Mrs. Cosker and her Infant Child.

RICHARD POWER, *Chairman.*

REWARD.

WHEREAS on the Night of Thursday, the 5th of the present Month, Three Men were discovered near the House of the Rev. Mr. Archdall, Vicar of Kilmeaden, in the County of Waterford, who remained several Hours in the same place, and who made repeated inquiries as to the return of Mr. Archdall from Waterford, one of them being armed with a Gun, and the others being suspected of also having Arms;---and whereas there are strong reasons for believing, that the said Men entertained a Design hostile to the Life of Mr. Archdall:

Now we, holding such atrocious Design in utter abhorrence, do hereby offer the Sums respectively annexed to our Names for such Information as may lead, within the space of Three Months from this date, to the Detection, and Prosecution to Conviction, of all, or any, of the above-mentioned Men.

Waterford, December 21, 1816.

	£	s.	d.
The Bishop of Waterford, ...	50	0	0
The Dean of Waterford, ...	10	0	0
Robert Backas, ...	50	0	0
Mrs Backas, ...	25	0	0
Mr. Archdall, ...	20	0	0
Captain Fleming, ...	20	0	0
Mr. Langley, ...	10	0	0
Major Cole, ...	10	0	0
Major Greene, ...	10	0	0
Rev. Mr. Monck, ...	5	13	9
Mr Thomas Gamble, ...	5	13	9
Mr R. Wilson, ...	5	13	9
Rev. Mr. Reynett, ...	5	13	9
Mr. H. Palmer, ...	5	13	9
Mr. J. O'Grady, ...	5	13	9
Thomas Thompson, ...	1	10	0
Rev. Wm. Frazer, ...	5	13	9
Francis Phair, ...	5	13	9
Jeremiah Hardain, ...	5	13	9
Robert Hardain, ...	5	13	9
Rev. Mr. Hughes, ...	10	0	0

N. B. The Original lies at the Chronicle-Office for Subscriptions.

[illegible] MEETING.

[illegible]

[illegible] in the Chair.

Mr. [illegible] Catholic [illegible] had [illegible] Rome— to the Court of R[illegible] advocating the [illegible] Bri-tish [illegible] had been so strong [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] that the Clergy wished for the [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] greeted. He said [illegible] short, [illegible] Catholic [illegible] then, should [illegible] different [illegible] the [illegible] on the [illegible] the [illegible] Meetings, [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. W[illegible] [illegible] and strong [illegible] Mr. S[illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] measures.

Mr. B[illegible]

[illegible]

a Meeting should be co[illegible] he would join most hea[illegible] He then read and move[illegible] tion:

"Resolved—That the [illegible] natures to that Petition, [illegible] sented to both Houses o[illegible] ly a period as possible in [illegible] committed to the indivi[illegible] Catholic Board and Catho[illegible]

Mr. Nicholas Mahon [illegible] ments, but his disinclina[illegible] ject did not arise from an[illegible] ciple, but from a wish [illegible] together. He would rat[illegible] put on a footing with [illegible] England, and, until that [illegible] not to interfere in any po[illegible]

Mr. O'Gorman thought [illegible] to Irishmen if they did [illegible] sentiment that had been [illegible] necessity of Political Refo[illegible]

Mr. Coile.—Do you ex[illegible] an unreformed Parliament [illegible] to come forward with an[illegible] their opinion, for without [illegible] ver expect Emancipation.

Mr. Eneas M'Donnell [illegible] right to express his opinion [illegible] ing a Resolution in favo[illegible] form, as the other Gentle[illegible] a measure. He considere[illegible] adopted would produce th[illegible] the Catholic Body. Any [illegible] put forth, ought to show [illegible] every Catholic to support [illegible] mentary Reform. It had b[illegible] to support such a measu[illegible] but not at that Meeting. [illegible] how can they do that, wh[illegible] knowledge that no oppor[illegible] en to the Catholics of exp[illegible] in a proper place? He [illegible] why they should not exp[illegible] matter so vitally affectin[illegible] equally endur[illegible] with Eng[illegible] ances and all the injuries [illegible] defective state of the Rep[illegible] was told of the benefits [illegible] not to forget the great fa[illegible] and again petitioned when [illegible] that they had addressed [illegible] when there was perfect U[illegible] as he would call it, of [illegible] were rejected.

Mr. Coile.—Not rejecte[illegible]

Mr. M'Donnell resume[illegible] Cause did not depend on [illegible] disposition of the Minister[illegible] er, on the justice of Pa[illegible] therefore strike at the root[illegible] Emancipation by securing [illegible]

Mr. Nicholas Mahon [illegible] order, as the Gentleman [illegible] conceived, speaking on [illegible] not under the considerat[illegible]

Mr. M'Donnell said, [illegible] that Mr. Mahon though[illegible] had a right to dilate on t[illegible] body else had such a right[illegible]

Mr. Nicholas Mahon [illegible] discussion was irregular. [illegible]

Mr. O'Gorman spoke [illegible]

A great clamour [illegible]

Mr. M'Donnell s[illegible] regularity by [illegible]

Mr. Nicho[illegible] Mahon [illegible] hear the R[illegible] pared on the previous [illegible] neous [illegible] should [illegible]

Mr. M'D[illegible] rupture which he exp[illegible] that those Gentlemen [illegible] posed that, by such [illegible] ed from the course which [illegible] pursue. He was not to be [illegible] (*Not* [illegible] hind him) but he would [illegible] posed to admire the chara[illegible] so kindly offered his advic[illegible] terrupted; and he hoped [illegible] perience any more interr[illegible] ther his suggestions were [illegible] be calmly considered. H[illegible] pic extraneous, for Par[illegible] deeply and vitally interes[illegible] connected with their pros[illegible] opinion on the glowing la[illegible] nant eloquence which he [illegible] Mr. Sheil had pointed out [illegible] and the decay of Patriot[illegible] pointed out the corruption [illegible] little should be expected [illegible] of the Court. When he [illegible] nuously supporting them [illegible] found them so warmly a[illegible] of the Meeting, he could [illegible] decorous or extraneous f[illegible] land to declare their sinc[illegible] forts which the People [illegible] for a full share of their [illegible] the Legislature. That [illegible] O'Connell, and if that [illegible] right to record his opini[illegible] contrary course to the M[illegible] nell) could not conceive [illegible] tained, that it was [illegible] every other person in [illegible]

He concluded [illegible] a Resolution, expre[illegible] Meeting, of the nece[illegible] form.

D[illegible], Dec. 21.—Thursday last, John [illegible], Esq. one of the Coroners of the county [illegible] held an inquest on a very fine boy, 12 [illegible] Patrick M'Gough, the son of a bla[illegible]smith at Bragganstown, who, in the absence of [illegible], on Monday last, hung himself in the [illegible], having secured the door, and fastened a [illegible] to the cupple. Although every pains were [illegible] to investigate the matter, no cause could [illegible] for the rash act. Verdict—Died by [illegible] own hand.

[illegible] In Dublin, on the 19th Inst. most sincerely and [illegible], Mrs. Raymond, wife to Anthony [illegible] of [illegible], County Kerry, Esq.

[illegible] NEWS—PASSAGE, DECEMBER 21.

ARRIVED,

[illegible], Murphy, St. John's, Newfoundland, [illegible] Cruise, A. Bolton, from a [illegible] St. John's, Newfoundland, [illegible]; [illegible] London sugar; Margaret, T[illegible], Ply[illegible] Weymouth, ditto; Alliance, [illegible]; Minerva, Cmell, Liverpool, [illegible] sugar, S[illegible] Limerick; Jane, Picks, Ports[illegible]

SAILED,

[illegible] and [illegible], M'Knight, Liverpool, wheat and [illegible] Cruell—and William, [illegible] Thomas, Matherson, from [illegible] Pat back—Promptitude, Ig-[illegible] past [illegible] morning.

TO BE LET,

[illegible] 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,

[illegible] of 31 Years,

T[illegible] of RAGGETSLAND, within a mile [illegible] City of Kilkenny, containing 60 [illegible] excellent Situation for Building on the [illegible] to be made by letter (post paid) to [illegible], Esq. [illegible], Sackvill-street, Dub-[illegible] Kilkenny.

December 24, 1816.

WATERFORD SCHOOL,

REV. WM. PRICE, A. M. MASTER.

AT [illegible] EXAMINATION held on the 23d [illegible] of December, the PREMIUMS [illegible] were adjudged to the [illegible]:

[illegible] 1st Prem. Hobson; 2d, Bolton.
[illegible] Prem. [illegible], cut with Wood.
[illegible] 1st Prem. Fleury; 2d, Paige.
[illegible] Prem. Hobson.
[illegible] Prem. Alcock, sen. cut with Burgess.
[illegible] Prem. Mackesey, cut with Fleury.
[illegible] Prem. Burgess.
[illegible] Prem. Alcock, jun.
[illegible] Perkins cut with Smart, jun.
[illegible] Prem. [illegible], cut with Burkitt, jun.
[illegible] Prem. Fleury; 2d, Burkitt, sen.; 3d, Alcock, sen.
[illegible] 1st Prem. Reynett, Jun.; 2d, Mackesey; 3d, Bolton.
[illegible] 1st Prem. Paige; 2d, Burkitt, sen.; 3d, Alcock, sen.
[illegible] Prem. [illegible].
[illegible] 1st Prem. Burkitt, sen.; 2d, Bur-[illegible] 3d, Alcock, sen.
[illegible] 1st Prem. [illegible]; 2d, Sprigg.
[illegible] Prem. Curry, jun.; 2d, Wall.
[illegible] Curry, sen.
[illegible] 1st Class—Prem. Roberts, sen.
2d Class—Prem. Burgess.
3d Class—Prem. Fleury, cut with Reynett, Jun.
[illegible] Prem. Reynett, Jun.
[illegible] Prem. Smart, jun.; 2d, Curry, jun. cut with Burkitt, jun. and Moore.
[illegible]
[illegible], cut with Smart, jun.
[illegible]
[illegible] jun.

[illegible]—Rev. John Graham, [illegible] Rev. John Power, A. B.

[illegible] entered the University [illegible] Under Graduate Course.

Waterford, Dec. 26, 1816.

[illegible]ERSAL APPROBATION

[illegible] WHICH

THE LOTTERY,

[illegible] APPROACHING,

[illegible] BY THE PUBLIC,

[illegible] to the Contractor,

MR. BISH,

[illegible] from the Scheme [illegible] which it exhi-[illegible] than could have [illegible] together by any one [illegible] acknowledged by a pe-[illegible]

SCHEME.

[illegible]	£12,000
[illegible]	10,000
[illegible]	5,200
[illegible]	3,150
[illegible]	3,300
[illegible]	3,150
[illegible]	2,100
[illegible]	1,050
[illegible]	2,310
[illegible]	21,000
[illegible]	[illegible]
	£[illegible]

[illegible]