

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,815.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1822.

PRICE FIVE PENCE.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

Bank Stock	100
India Stock	100
3 per Cent. Red. St.	100
4 per Cent. Cons. St.	100
5 per Cent. Cons. St.	100
6 per Cent. Cons. St.	100
7 per Cent. Cons. St.	100
8 per Cent. Cons. St.	100
9 per Cent. Cons. St.	100
10 per Cent. Cons. St.	100

The Paris Journals of Wednesday last have arrived this morning. The adjourned debate on the Finance project was resumed in the Chamber of Deputies on the preceding day, in the course of which the Minister of Foreign Affairs replied to the censure passed by M. Lignon upon the foreign policy of the Government. His Excellency observed that negotiations were pending with the United States, which related solely to questions of commercial interests, and were confined to a man of whose loyalty and ability there could be no doubt. Nothing had been neglected by the Government, whose efforts, however, were more likely to be counteracted than aided by the remarks in which the Hon. Member had indulged. France found greater justice in America than at home; for there, she had never been reproached with a want of magnanimity. The conduct of France towards Italy had been attacked—“France,” continued his Excellency, “took that course which became her—that of a conciliator; and every effort was made to mitigate the terrible disasters which are the inevitable consequences of revolt, and especially of military revolt. The Ministry has been reproached with not being French. The Ministry (said the Minister, in an emphatic tone) is French! It will always be French—at least faithful to its duty, always penetrated with respect for established Governments; always invariably hostile to subversive doctrines, which disturb public tranquillity. In a word, the Government will always know how to maintain the existing order of things.” (Bracon from the right and centre.) With regard to what had been urged, that the Government ought to secure resources in South America, his Excellency observed, “that even the United States had not acknowledged the new Governments in that country, and that, as yet, no Power had sent agents thither.”

PARIS, MARCH 30.—There is a rumour in some circles of an approaching Congress of Sovereigns and Ministers at Paris. The arrival of the King of England is coincidentally announced, and it is said, that he will be met here by the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia. It might, they say, confer upon the affairs of Greece, and other important subjects. We give this rumour without guaranteeing its authenticity. **Continued.**

PARIS, MARCH 19.—The four strangers who were arrested the day before yesterday, and of whom we spoke in our paper of yesterday, were not set at liberty till this morning.

According to another account of the event which we mentioned yesterday, it took place at Coucy, near Lvon. It was to that little town that about fifty insurgents advanced, while others scouted the town at Coucy, and traversed the streets and markets sowing sedition. It is added, that three of them have been arrested by the National Guard, and that the others had taken flight, and disappeared in the woods.

As the official Journal gives no details of these events, we must wait for more exact information.

We learn by the Journal of Niort, that the search we mentioned yesterday to discover General Berton was made in the woods of La Motte-Ragay, situated on the road from Parthenay to St. Maximin, and some others. The search was in vain, and it is thought that Berton has quitted this country.

Letters quoted by the Oracle of Brussels say, that Berton has been seen, with some of his adherents, near Rennes. The Journal of that city does not mention the circumstance.

The Count de Balmat, Ambassador to the Emperor of Russia, arrived at Paris yesterday.

FRANKFORT, MARCH 14.—The Court Gazette of St. Petersburg, in its Numbers of 18th and 23d of January, published certain articles from Oleska, which first appeared in the Allgemeine Zeitung of Augsburg, and which were afterwards circumstantially related in the Vienna Journals. It is worthy of remark, that the Russian Gazette, while it publishes these news, has not inserted any of the articles of the Austrian Observer, which are always in favour of the Turks.

A corps of 8000 men, forming the van of the great Turkish army, which is on its march from Constantinople, has arrived at Braila. This news has been brought to Odessa by an extraordinary courier.

(Extract of a Private Letter.)

A report is so far to-day (the 14th) on change, that a communication of the highest importance has been made to the Austrian Cabinet by the Minister of Russia at Vienna. It was added, that the negotiation relative to the affairs of Turkey had been broken off, and that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg had definitively declared war against the Ottoman Porte.

The following is an extract of a private letter received this morning:

6 PARIS, MARCH 19.—The Gazette of St. Petersburg, which arrived in Paris this day, contains a very important order. It is formally enjoined, by the Emperor Alexander, to all Russian youths who are studying medicine and surgery in the different Academies of Europe, and particularly in Germany, to return to the interior of

Russia at Easter. This order, however, is only addressed to those of the subjects of the Russian Empire who are sufficiently advanced in their studies to be useful in active service. This order is in accordance with all other documents which seem to indicate a war.

AN EXTENSIVE FRAUD ON THE CUSTOMS.—On Thursday, a vessel called the New Union, F. B. from Calais, was seized by Mr. J. Rice, one of his Majesty's Searchers in the Customs, for having on board near one hundred bottles of quicksilver, concealed under her ballast; the vessel and officer are considered to be worth upwards of £2000.

The Monitor of Tuesday last contains a comparative table of the number of suicides committed within the jurisdiction of the Prefect of Police. In 1820, they amounted to 325; and in 1821, to 348. It is time that the Parisians should expunge the well-known commencement of a French novel, “In the gloomy month of November, when the People of England bang and down themselves.” The suicides of 1821, in Paris, are only seven—below one for every day in the whole year!

THE SUPPOSED ATTEMPT TO POISON THE ELECTORAL PRINCE OF HESSE-CASSEL AT A MASQUERADE.—BERLIN, MARCH 12.—Our State Gazette has the following article:—“Private accounts from Cassel give the following explanation of the melancholy event which occurred at the Masquerade of the 31st of January. The Electoral Prince was at the masquerade in the strictest incognito, accompanied by his aid-de-camp, and the servant who died the following day. The Prince, however, neither exchanging dominions with the servant, nor did he wear a domino like his; on the contrary, the Prince had a sky-blue domino, and the lackey a black one. The suspicion, too, gradually subsided, that the sudden death of the servant next day, was the consequence of poison administered to him by a mask at the ball; on the other hand, many strong reasons concur to make it thought that the lackey destroyed himself. Nay, the circumstance that the lackey, after the appearance of the Prince at the ball, was no more seen either by him or by another; and that the lackey, when the prince left the ball, after stopping but a short time, was not to be found, make it very doubtful whether the act of taking or receiving poison, was committed at the ball itself, or in some other very different place, which has not yet been ascertained.”

MURDER OF MRS. DONATY.

Row street.—Yesterday, soon after 1 o'clock, Mr. Minshull, the Magistrate, resumed his examination of Robert Rigby, Ann (his wife), and Mary Wood, her sister, also Samuel Askew. Mr. Taylor, the vestry clerk of the parish in which the house of the deceased is situated, attended, as did the gentlemen of the Committee, who have so laudably exerted themselves to discover the perpetrators of this foul and horrid deed. It appeared from their statement that the house had not been so generally ransacked as was reported, but merely the two parlours and the back room on the first floor; and the violence that had been used upon the occasion, was done by instruments similar to those found in the apartments of Rigby, consisting of pincers, one end of which had been recently broken, a tursucor, and an awl, resembling those used by saddlers, at least so far as the opinion of Jeffries and other officers went.

Robert Rigby and Samuel Askew were brought to the office from Corent-garden watch-house, handcuffed together.

Mr. Minshull humanely observed, that he did not think that necessary, as he presumed every man innocent till he was found guilty.

Jones, the gaoler, said, it was only done as a matter of security, they being under suspicion of a very heinous offence. They were released from the handcuffs.

One of the Gentlemen of the Committee shewed the finger of Mrs. Donatty, which was preserved in spirits. He did not tell the Prisoners what it was that was in the spirits. After they had looked at it for some time they declared that they could not tell what it was. He then told them what it was, and watched their countenances very closely to see what effect it had on them, but no material change was observed.

The Gentlemen of the Committee are decidedly of opinion, from the particular circumstances they have ascertained respecting the conduct and manner of the deceased, that the murderer expected to find £500 in the house. The deceased had a very great and imprudent propensity to talking. It was generally known in the neighbourhood that she had sold the collection of Morland's paintings for £1000, which was paid by bills, the last was paid very lately; and she was in possession of £500 within a few days of her murder, which she did not conceal from any person; she was at length persuaded to invest it in the Long Annuities, the broker's receipt for which was found in the house.

A memorandum was found among a number of pawn broker's duplicates, in Rigby's apartments, at Mr. Evans's, John-street, Bedford-row. This being the neighbourhood where the murder was committed, it was suspected to be the place of appointment where to meet on the night of the murder. It was written in a good hand, and correctly spelt. Rigby having said he was desirous to write the same words without seeing the original, which he accordingly did. Mr. Minshull examined it, and declared it was not dissimilar, although not the same hand. Rigby accounted for the possession of the original by saying it was given to his sister when confined in Tutillfields

Goal, upon an execution from the Court of Requests, for a debt for rent, to go to Mr. Evans to get his children into a school, by a lady of Al-bemarle-street, which he objected to on account of the distance. When his sister was examined she explained the lady to be Mrs. Fry, who had paid the debt she was confined for.

Two females who lived near the deceased attended. One of them, who was intimately acquainted with the deceased, stated, that on the night of the murder she saw a man loitering about the house of the deceased for two hours in the course of that evening. She described him as a tall thin gentleman looking man. He had no resemblance of either of the Prisoners. He had something in his hand in a case; this there is every reason to believe contained the deadly weapon which was found in the house. It is of a most extraordinary description, as if intended to be carried about by an assassin or murderer, and has the appearance of an umbrella in a case. The bottom of the case, which is closed, is covered with something black, having the appearance of shoemaker's wax; in the inside is a sheath about eight inches long, firmly fixed in the inside, bound round strongly with wire and covered with paper. At the end of the instrument is attached a thick stick which will fill the case.

The other female stated that she saw a man at the door of Mrs. Donatty about nine o'clock on the night of the murder; his back was towards her, she therefore did not discern his face. He was very stout, and wide shoulders; he was such a remarkable figure that she had no doubt but that she should know him again.

A gentleman suggested that, as there was very little doubt that the sack which had been left in Mrs. Donatty's house had been used as a seed sack, inquiry should be made at all the seed shops in London, where it might be traced to whom it belonged, and offered to give a list of the seed shops. He said the Messrs. Heakins, in the Borough, to whom Rigby said he was related, are very respectable men.

Richard Waller, groom to T. R. Whitmore, of Portland's Inn, Esq.—On Saturday night, March 25th, between ten and eleven o'clock, was at the door of Mrs. Donatty's house with the mob. After the murder was made known, a Gentleman came in to the door, and wished some one to go with him the back way in Millman place; went into Great James-street, and saw five men running quite fast, as if from Millman-place, which is at the back of Mrs. Donatty's house. We pursued them and overtook the man we saw first, and seized hold of his arm; he struggled and got away; the other four ran after him into Bedford-row. He was tall; had on a brown or buff-coloured coat; he very much resembled Rigby in size. Amongst the other four was a short man, with a green coat, and a slouched hat; he appeared to be younger than Askew, but about his height; he has a Jewish countenance, a prominent nose, and resembled Askew in the face. The witness very minutely examined both the Prisoners.

A pawnbroker produced all the articles pledged since the night of the murder, for which duplicates were found on the Prisoners' premises, but no suspicion attached to them.

The waistcoat, which had spots of blood on it, belonging to Askew was again produced, but the officer could not say it was concealed.

On searching the premises of Rigby, there were found in a tea pot a small skeleton or picklock-key, and part of a country £1 note. It was taken to the Banker's in London where it was payable, who said it had been altered from the year 1810 to 1819.

Jeffries produced a brown surcoat coat, which he found at Askew's lodgings; it is a long one; one of the buttons behind was torn off, a long rent on the right side, which has been recently sewed with black thread. The importance attached to this coat is, that it answers the description of one worn by one of the men whom the witness Waller pursued. It is a very remarkable circumstance that the Gentleman who set Waller on to pursue the men has not come forward to give a description of the person who ran away, and was pursued on the night of the murder. The coat was put on by both the Prisoners, and neither could wear it.

The sack which was left in the house of the deceased had a number of small shavings in it. A gentleman of the Committee produced one of them from his pocket-book, and asked the Prisoner Askew if he knew what it was, and after examining it, he declared he did not. It was from light-coloured wood, supposed to be sycamore, and Askew being a violin and violoncello-maker, some of his shavings were sent for, and on their being brought, they were found to resemble those found in the sack.

Mr. Alexander Japp, landlord of the Prisoner Askew, stated that he had seen Askew take his work out in a canvas bag, but the bag was not now in his apartments. On being shown the bag which was left in the deceased's house, he declared it not to be the same, it being a much lighter colour. Askew denied that he had such a bag or sack, as his landlord described, but said the bag he took his violins out in was green baize, and he took violoncellos without any.

The landlord said Askew had lodged with him for twelve months. He was a man of regular habits; he had only been out twice late.

Elizabeth Rigby underwent another interrogation, but little more could be made of her than on Wednesday night.

The child's statements were very contradictory. In the additional search an apron belonging to Askew was found, which had marks of blood on

it. A box of surgeons' instruments was found. One of the Gentlemen said, he had put his finger into the wound in the neck of the deceased, and he had no doubt but that it was inflicted by a large instrument.

Ann Rigby and Mary Wood were put to the bar after the men were taken away, but nothing material transpired. Ann Rigby persisted that she never instructed the child not to say anything about the heurich.

Mr. Donatty, the nephew of the deceased, attended, and examined the brooch sold by the child to Mrs. Haines, but he could not say that they had belonged to his aunt.

The examination continued till nearly five o'clock, when it was adjourned.

HATTON GARDEN.—Last night about eight o'clock a man named William Moss Gregory, about 25 years of age, of very dark aspect, long visage, and prodigious large black whiskers, dressed in a black coat and waistcoat, dark-coloured trousers, and Wellington boots, rather of shabby appearance, and standing about five feet eight inches high, together with Elizabeth Brown and Mary Brown (no relation), were brought up in custody of John Lindrick and Galby, the officers, and underwent an examination, the former charged on suspicion of being concerned in the cruel and atrocious murder of the unfortunate Mrs. Donatty, and the two latter with having a knowledge of the husband deceased.

It appears that the above-named officers, who actively deserve the greatest credit, received private information that a man of very questionable character and habits had lived for several days with two females in a concealed and obscure manner, in a kitchen or cellar connected underground, at the house No. 22, Draper's-place, Burton-crescent, belonging to a woman named Dailison, who on the Wednesday after the murder of Mrs. Donatty, was applied to by the female Prisoner, Mary Brown, for the kitchen, which was then unoccupied. She stated herself to be a single woman; she subsequently led the kitchen to Mary Brown, and she took possession at night. Three or four days elapsed after she had entered, and she never saw the woman, and fearing something had befallen her, she went down stairs and knocked at the door, but received no answer. She then looked through the key-hole, but could see nothing, for the key was in the door. Mrs. Dailison became more alarmed, and tried to force the door, when a voice in a very hollow tone called out, “D—n your eyes! what are you st, do you want to break the door open?” Mrs. D. was very much alarmed and began to suspect all was not right. She communicated her suspicions to the rest of the family, whose fears were beyond description when they found the windows in front of the room in which the woman lived barricaded up to the top to prevent any one overlooking. From these extraordinary circumstances they were led to give information to the officers, thinking something was going on unlawfully, and that a man was concealed therein. A plan was then formed by Lindrick to find out by whom this place was tenanted, and to effect this (we ought to have said) that Mrs. Dailison, in order to facilitate the officers' plan, had given the woman Brown warning to quit on seeing her; a person was sent to look at the kitchen, when he found the Prisoner Gregory, and the two female Prisoners, sitting near the fire; on the person entering, he (the Prisoner Gregory) held down his head as if fearful of being seen; the place was strewn with bundles, containing all sorts of wearing apparel; one bed and bedding, tied up, was lying in one corner, in which they all three reposed themselves. The officers then entered and took the whole party into custody. On searching the place, they found a piece of canvas stained with blood, for the possession of which they could not account.

The Magistrate called on the Prisoners for any thing they had to say in their defence.

The Prisoner Gregory could not account for himself and his habits of living for the last eight months, but he has been brought up to the profession of a surgeon. The Prisoner Elizabeth Brown, previous to her taking the kitchen, resided in Robert street, where the murder was perpetrated.

The officer, on searching Gregory, found a knife of a very peculiar manufacture; one of the blades was about three inches and a half long and about half an inch wide, with a very sharp point. There was another instrument therein similar to a picklock. The traces of the footstep of blood in the house corresponded with the size of the Prisoner Gregory's foot.

The Magistrates said the suspicion against the whole of the Prisoners was sufficient to remand them for another examination, and they were remanded accordingly.

The Magistrate ordered the whole of the officers to inspect the Prisoners, in case, if they should not be concerned in this charge, they might in some other, for which they concealed themselves.

A very splendid ornament, describing the shield of Ashille, to hang over a side-board, of solid gold, and a platoon of the same precious metal, both of great weight, are nearly finished for his Majesty, to be displayed, it is presumed, on an expected approaching event of great interest and importance to the Country.

WATERFOOD.

Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, Chronicle-Office, Quay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a further DIVIDEND is to be paid to the Joint Simple Contract CREDITORS of the late Firm of HENRY HAYDEN and BARTHOLOMEW RIVERS, late of the City of Waterford, bankers, and the Creditors who have not already received notice, that in case they do not apply for same, an Application will be made to the Court to have the Money now retained and pending in Bank produced, divided among the other Creditors on the next business day, or for such other order as the Court shall please to make. Dated this 28th of March, 1822.

PETER WARREN, Solicitor for the Plaintiff, and others, the undersigned Creditors of HENRY HAYDEN and BARTHOLOMEW RIVERS, Henrietta-street, Dublin.

POWER of Attorney may be granted to Creditors residing abroad, or to the Country, to receive their respective Dividends.



LONDON ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER, IN THE REIGN OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. INSURING FIRE, LIFE, AND SHIPPING FROM FIRE. Also, for the Insurance of Lives.

This Corporation, established now almost a Century, insures all kinds of Manufactures, Buildings, and Goods, from Loss or Damage by Fire, and also insures Lives of every description, with the greatest facility and advantage, and at the lowest rates. No Medical Certificate or medical reference required, when the life to be insured is of the above description. No extra Charge is made for Milners or Widowers, or for other persons, or for the United Kingdom. Persons assured with this Corporation do not depend on an uncertain Fund or Contribution, nor are they subject to any constraints or calls, to make good losses that may happen to themselves or others, the Capital Stock of this Corporation being an unquestionable security to the Assured in case of Loss.

Insurances effected on single Lives to the extent of £10000. Persons whose Annual Premiums on Fire Insurances fall due on the 25th of March, are informed, that if the Premium is not paid on or before the 5th of April, their Policies will be void, as the usual 15 days allowed for payment beyond the date of each Policy will then expire. SAMUEL CROFT, SANDHAM LANE, Agents and Trustees for the said Corporation Waterford and Linn, March 27, 1822.

FOR QUEBEC, IN CANADA, THE WELL-KNOWN, EAST-SAILING BRIG, **PENROSE,** MICHAEL FOLLEY, MASTER, BUNDLES 200 TONS. Has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will be ready for Sea on or about the FIRST OF APRIL. Application at the Office of JOHN PIM PENROSE & Co. Waterford, March 11, 1822.

TO BE LET, For any Term not exceeding Sixteen Years, OR THE INTEREST SOLD, A NEW BACON STORE, with suitable OFFICES, and a DWELLING HOUSE adjoining, situated at SUMMER HILL, in this City, lately occupied by P. and F. NEWMAN. For Particulars, apply to CHAS. and CHAS. SAWYER, Tenant, Waterford, or G. Talbot-street, Dublin, November 19, 1821.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD, THE CUSTOM HOUSE OF ROSS, and the SURVINGONS' and BOATMEN'S HOUSES and GROUND at CHERKPOINT. Proposals to be addressed to JAMES WALLACE, Esq. Waterford, December 7, 1821.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFOOD, THE ISSUE OF BREAD, BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL WILLIAM MURPHY, ESQ. MAYOR OF SAID CITY.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by the 42d of March, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Refined, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household,

	WHITE,	BROWN,	HOUSEHOLD
Do. or dr.	Do. or dr.	Do. or dr.	Do. or dr.
Penny Loaf,	0 5 7	0 8 6	0 11 3
Two-Penny,	0 11 0	1 4 1	1 6 6
Four-Penny,	1 7 4	2 3 2	2 12 1
Six-penny,	2 4 2	3 4 2	3 8 2

(*) All other Sorts of Loaves, to weigh in proportion, and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Miller's Name, the White Bread must be marked with W. the Brown with B., and the Household with an H, and the Weight must likewise be inscribed upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make the Weekly Returns, ON TUESDAY, on every Wednesday, before 12 o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Acts of Parliament for regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be exacted according to Law.

M. MURPHY, Mayor, March 27.

THE COMMITTEE of the LEPER HOSPITAL, will receive sealed PROPOSALS for supplying the Hospital with SWEET MILK, for THREE YEARS, to commence on the 1st of May next. Security will be required for the due performance of the Contract before the Contractor commences supplying the Hospital. Proposals to be left at the Hospital, on or before the 4th of April, in care of the Steward, March 20, 1822.

DELICIOUS FLAVOURED COGNAC BRANDY, IMPORTED OCTOBER, 1818. JOHN CARIGAN OFFERS FOR SALE, TWO PIPES of the above Article, which he will dispose of (if possible) on very low Terms, at his WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WINE STORES, BROAD STREET, corner of PATERNOSTER.

Waterford, March 23, 1822.

OWEN CARROLL & CO. HAVE FOR SALE, At their Stores in Francis-street, Thomas's-hill, THIRTY TO FORTY BASKETS PRIME DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE, Which they sell de quise of on reasonable Terms. Waterford, March 7, 1822.

THE SUM OF £3,000 TO BE LAID OUT IN THE PURCHASE OF LAND, OR TO BE LENT ON MORTGAGE, OR APPROVED SECURITY. Application to be made to his Letter, Post-paid to ANDREW KIRWAN, Attorney, Carraig-kish, Waterford, March 5, 1822.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 25th OF MARCH INST., For such Term as may be agreed upon, THREE ACRES, GARDENS, OFFICES, and DWELLING HOUSE, situated in the County of Waterford, adjoining between GREEN and CROSS streets, containing by Survey, about 120 Acres. Proposals will be received by J. CARROLL, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, Waterford, until the 25th of March, 1822. (To be inserted on Saturday only.)

TO BE LET, FROM THE 25th OF MARCH INST., In such Lots and for such Term as may be agreed upon. MR. LATTIN'S PART OF BALLYVORIN, in the County of Cork, formerly the City of Waterford, containing about 23 Acres. Application to be made to THOMAS BOWEN, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, Waterford. (To be inserted on Saturday only.)

COUNTY KILKENNY.—To be Let, from the 25th of March instant, unless sooner, by the late Proprietor, for such Term of Years as may be agreed upon, GAULS' HILL, with 3 or 40 Acres of Ground, Ballyvaughan, containing by Survey, about 120 Acres, has been lately expended in erecting a PAPER MILL. Its being a good Supply of Water, and being distant but Two Miles from Waterford, makes it a convenient and eligible Situation for Business. Proposals will be received by Dr. HAYDEN, Waterford, Dec. 3, 1821. (To be inserted on Saturday.)

NEW CLOVER SEED. JUST ARRIVED TO JOHNATHAN GATCHELL, 30 BVGS NEW CLOVER SEED, Which he will sell on Reasonable Terms for Ready Money. Waterford, 24th March (Feb 15th, 1822).

GREENFALE BLEACH, FORMERLY SMITHVALE. WILLIAM SHEARMAN RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Establishment to the above Place, which has been rebuilt by him with the best Stone on an improved Plan, that will enable him to have his LINES finished to such a manner as the trade will ensure him a Continuance of that Support he has hitherto received.

LINENS ARE NOW RECEIVING BY THE PARAGON, the super-fine 2 Waterford. Mr. PETER RICE, Esq., of Waterford. Mr. WILLIAM PIERCE, of Carraig. Mr. JOHN DOWDY, of Kilkenny. Mr. PETER THOMAS, of Dungannon. Mr. GIBSON, of Drogheda. Mr. THOMAS, and Mrs. ALLEN, of Ban.

LONDON TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

Stocks this day at One.	
Bank Stock	100
3 per Cent. Red. St.	100
4 per Cent. Cons. St.	100
5 per Cent. Cons. St.	100
6 per Cent. Cons. St.	100
7 per Cent. Cons. St.	100
8 per Cent. Cons. St.	100
9 per Cent. Cons. St.	100
10 per Cent. Cons. St.	100
India Stock	100
India Bonds	46 43
3 per Cent. Cons. St.	8 12 40
4 per Cent. Cons. St.	100
5 per Cent. Cons. St.	100
6 per Cent. Cons. St.	100
7 per Cent. Cons. St.	100
8 per Cent. Cons. St.	100
9 per Cent. Cons. St.	100
10 per Cent. Cons. St.	100

In all the negotiations, the chances will always fluctuate, and the probabilities will at one time be strongly for peace as they will be at another for war. Hence the contradictory reports that are spread, for the secret of no one can be perfectly preserved; and hence, he who last week

might be justified in expecting war, may, from a sudden turn in the discussions, be equally justified this week in expecting peace.

In no negotiation has there been so much uncertainty, so much delay, so many contradictory rumours, as during the negotiation between Russia and Turkey. Affairs, however, have reached that point when all uncertainty must cease.

Two Powers have been earnestly endeavoring to produce an amicable adjustment—Austria and Great Britain—and whilst we give all possible credit to the zeal and talents of the Austrian Minister, we must be permitted to say that Lord Stanford has largely added to his own reputation, whilst he has acquired for his Country an additional claim to the gratitude of mankind. It is due, also, to the character of the Emperor Alexander, to say, that from the beginning he has been anxious to preserve peace, and has exhibited little eagerness to compromise the ambitious views of Catharine, at the moment when every circumstance conspired to render that compromise easy and immediate. But Turkey was irritable and jealous, and, without being deemed prone to suspicion, might have conceived that the Greeks were not solely sustained by the consciousness of their own energy, or the sense of their own wrongs.—To remove or diminish those suspicions—to soften that irritability—to render her more tangible, more accessible, to rational and prudent councils—was no easy task. It was less easy, from the frequent changes in the Turkish Ministry. Within the last two months there have been extraordinary alterations of power and public resolutions. At one time, a disposition to concede—if not, an unwillingness to entertain any proposition. At the beginning, and down to the middle of last month, everything seemed to announce war. Orders were sent off from Petersburg, for the arms to be ready for immediate action; and the Turks were reported to be marching to those points that were likely to be the first objects of attack. But the D. was, according to the latest accounts, has shown a disposition to listen to more prudent councils.—Russia has not increased in her demands, and the Greek cause no longer presents insuperable obstacles. It is at Vienna, we hear, that the business will be, or has been, finally terminated; and we are now taught to believe that war will be avoided, and the differences between the two Powers speedily and amicably adjusted.—*Continued.*

The Paris Papers of Saturday have arrived, but their contents are not of much importance. In the Chamber of Deputies, on the preceding day, the discussion on the Budget was continued, and some violent altercation, as usual, ensued between the Members.

Private accounts from Paris state, that a rumour prevailed there of the capture of Boston. We have received a National Intelligence of a late date, which, in addition to the accounts from Mexico, by way of Natchitoches, give us the Proclamation of General Don Augustin de Iturbide on the subject of the form of government proper for Mexico, which it seems has begun to be a subject of discussion there. The Proclamation announces a limited Monarchy as the form best suited to that country, and as in fact already adopted and sworn to, when the Independence of Mexico was proclaimed at Iguala, and afterwards ratified at the city of Cordova. It proclaims the dynasty of Ferdinand as preferable to that of the station of Monarch; the Cortes to determine the coming of that person, and in default to select whom they shall think fit. It notices in a singular style, that in various publications, Iturbide himself had been invited to take the Crown; but he declines himself above all spirit of ambition, and aspiring to no other glory than the liberty of his Country. He intimates, however, that should the Mexican nation offer it to him, nothing less than a miracle would induce him to accept it, and that he would answer like Numa, that if any recommendable qualities were to be discovered in his person, they would be absolutely such as ought to disqualify him—the lack of respect and a retired life. It would seem from this that the General might be persuaded to accept it, notwithstanding his want of ambition and love of liberty.

The Governor of Vera Cruz continues in the fort to which he withdrew with his troops some time since; but he gets daily supplies from the town, and has even prevailed upon the N. A. Government to establish a store, to pay him monthly contributions of 16,000 dollars for the maintenance of his garrison, by threatening to prevent any vessels going into the harbour, and to open his batteries upon the town if his demands were resisted.

Gibraltar Papers to the 5th instant have reached town, from which the following is an extract:—

VIENNA, MARCH 9.—Among the reports in circulation, is one stating, that the King of England will come here this summer, and be present at the Congress of Sovereigns, which will be held at Florence.

STOCKHOLM, MARCH 8.—The official Gazette publishes a letter from the Emperor of Morocco to his Majesty our King, thinking him to be the most friendly manner for the 20 brass cannon which he presents him.

HANNOVER, MARCH 15.—We learn that an Ordinance is expected shortly to appear, allowing the use of Torture in the Kingdom of Hanover.

COPENHAGEN, MARCH 12.—His Majesty the King has had a pretty good night. The St. A.—King's fire is diminishing, and his Majesty's health continues to improve.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 27.—Our Embassy sent in 1820 to Barbary, after crossing in 73 days the Kerguelen Desert (Stopp), where it suffered many hardships, especially for want of water, reached Barbary

