PARIS PAPERS.

Paris, Sept. 20.—Many of the Evening Journals of yesterday mentioned that the appeal of the six individuals, condemned to death at Poitiers, had been lodged since Tuesday with the Clerk of the Court of Appeal. There has been manifestly a confusion between this affair and that of Rochelle. The courier, who arrived on Tuesday in the capital, had set out from Poitiers on Sunday, before the expiration of the fatal delay which was granted to those who were condemned only to imprisonment, and who had till then declined appealing against their sentence. Besides, according to the regulations prescribed by the Criminal Code, the appeal must be lodged at least ten days with the Clerk of the Court before it can be sent to the Minister of Justice, who then transmits it to the Court of Appeal. Thus the Supreme Court cannot hear the appeal of Berton, Caffe, and his accomplices, before the 3d of October.—*Journal des Debats.*

The Court of Appeal rejected to-day the appeal of Bories, Goubin, and Raoulx, who were condemned to death by the Assizes of Paris.—*Constitutionnel.*

To-day the courier from Bayonne usually arrives. At Bayonne, at the principal places on the frontiers, and at Madrid, we have correspondents, whose exactness is long established, and who never allow a single courier to depart without writing to us.

We have not received a single letter by the courier of this morning, and we have also learnt, with certainty, that for several commercial houses who have frequent and habitual communications from Bayonne and Spain, there has not arrived a single despatch.

L'Etoil announces, that the Madrid Journals have not arrived. Since a considerable period they have not arrived in France, for their entrance is prohibited at the frontiers, and it is not possible to receive any but by employing indirect means.—*Constitutionnel.*

The Editor of the *Constitutionnel* underwent to-day, before the Judge of Instruction, an interrogatory on the subject of the seizure of the number of our Journal of the 15th, which contained M. Benjamin Constant's letter. M. Benjamin Constant, who had been in the country, arrived to-day in Paris. Scarcely had he alighted from his coach, when a Commissary of Police, accompanied by several agents, came to his house to seize what copies he might have of his letter to the Procureur-General of Poitiers. It is said that M. Benjamin Constant protested against this measure.—*Ibid.*

DESTRUCTION OF THE MAGNIFICENT LUTHERAN CHURCH AT AMSTERDAM, BY FIRE.

(Extracted from Dutch Journals to the 20th inst., which arrived last night.)

Amsterdam, Sept. 18.—To-day, at noon, one of the most dreadful fires broke out here that has happened in this city for many years. The new Lutheran Church, on the north-east side of the Singel, is burnt down, together with some of the adjacent buildings. The church was observed to be on fire about half past one, and a little after two it was all in flames. The heat was so great, that all efforts to save the nearest houses were necessarily renounced. It was felt at the distance of two streets on the Torensluis, and opposite the church it was insupportable, notwithstanding the breadth of the Singel. The sight of the lofty cupola in flames was dreadful, but sublime. The copper which covered it, and which flew in large sheets through the air, coloured the flames with varying tints of blue and green, which were speedily mingled with the brighter flames of the ardent spirit, and the dark yellow smoke of the oil with which the adjacent warehouses were filled. It seems certain (at least this is the general report) that the fire commenced in the church itself, and not in one of the neighbouring warehouses: but with respect to the real cause of the misfortune we have little more than conjectures.—On account of the violence of the fire, and the falling sparks, the vessels nearest the Singel, over which a very strong east wind fortunately drove the thick smoke, had to remove to another place; it does not appear that any of them have received much damage. The fine church thus destroyed, and of which little will remain but the wall round it, which is 10 feet thick, was erected in the years 1678, 1681, chiefly by voluntary donations.

The fine dome was built on the model of that of St. Peter's at Rome, and, as well as a semicircular building adjoining, covered with plates of copper, which were brought from Sweden duty free, by permission of King Charles XI. On the platform of the adjoining back building there was a large cistern of rain water, to be used in case of fire. We do not know whether it has been of any service on this occasion.

Four o'Clock.—Four of the adjoining dwelling-houses and magazines are burnt, and a fifth is in flames.

September 19.—The fire yesterday seems to have broken out in the loft where the plumbers had been at work, and so rapidly spread that the church was all in flames in half an hour, and soon communicated to the neighbouring houses and warehouses, some of which being full of spirits of wine, and other inflammable substances, added to the fury of the conflagration. The greatest praise is due to the firemen for their extraordinary exertions, and we are happy in not having heard of many accident of great consequence, only that one of the firemen received some severe bruises on the neck and hands, another on the hands only. The whole inside of the church is destroyed, the walls only remaining. Happily the books and papers were saved, as well as some valuable articles from the Consistorial Chamber. Six dwelling-houses and nine warehouses are entirely, or nearly destroyed; some others are damaged, but not to any extent.

ROUEN CATHEDRAL.

The following description of this once magnificent edifice, but now a mass of unsightly ruin, is from Mrs. Stothard's "*Tour in Normandy*":

"The Cathedral Church, said to be erected by the English, of all the Gothic structures I have yet seen, is the most costly and magnificent; the building, of the florid Gothic kind, is literally, frosted with ornaments. This Cathedral was founded A. D. 990, by Robert, Archbishop of Rouen, brother of Richard the Second, Duke of Normandy; but it was not finished till the year 1062, when, in the presence of William the Conqueror, it was dedicated to the Holy Virgin. Immediately over the large door, at the western entrance, carved in stone, the root of Jesse is represented, from whose several branches were figures, terminating in the centre with one of our Saviour, as the last of the line. Above and around this subject, in several compartments, appear various histories from the Bible, carved likewise in stone. Above another door-way, in the west front, the story of the daughter of Herodias dancing before Herod, is represented in a most singular manner. She appears like one of those dancers, or tumblers, who were employed for the amusement of Courts in the thirteenth century, and is literally tumbling before Herod with her head on the ground, and her heels in the air. On the same front are ranged above 80 figures, of a colossal size, representing saints and apostles. There is not the smallest piece of stone, not the back of a niche, nor the base of a figure, but is covered with the finest Gothic work. Above the north doorway the subject of the Last Judgment is admirably carved; and on each side the walls, without the entrance, stand two female figures, their heads broken off, but their draperies are of tasteful and exquisite workmanship.

"The interior of the Cathedral is so imposingly beautiful that on entering the aisles, the mind is struck with an involuntary awe.

"In the choir we saw the spot where once were placed the tombs of John Duke of Bedford, Regent of France; Henry, brother of Richard the First; and Cœur-de-Lion's heart. A flat stone now alone marks each spot; the monuments, with the effigies of Henry and Richard, having been destroyed for some comparatively trivial purpose, a considerable time before the Revolution. A. D. 1199, the heart of Richard the First, enclosed in a silver box, was interred near the high altar of Rouen Cathedral, according to that Princes injunction before his decease. A magnificent tomb was erected to the memory of Richard, his effigy lay extended upon it, and represented him attired in his royal robes. A balustrade of silver once encompassed the monument; but in 1250, the Dean and Chapter of Rouen ordered that it should be melted, and applied as a contribution towards the ransom of the famous St. Louis, then a prisoner amongst the Pagans. Henry the younger, second son of Henry II. King of England, who was crowned both at Westminster and Winchester, during the lifetime of his father, was buried first in the church of St. Julien, at Mans, near his grandfather Geoffrey Plantagenet, but his body was afterwards removed to this Cathedral, by the solicitation of the citizens of Rouen, to whom Henry had bequeathed it. In the chapel of St. Romain lie the remains of the celebrated Rollo, third Duke of Normandy. On the tomb of Rollo there is an effigy representing him.—There is also a monument and effigy of William Longespee, fourth Duke of Normandy, and son of Rollo."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We regret to find that the accounts from the new colony at the Cape of Good Hope continue to be of an unfavourable nature. The incursions of the Caffres are now added to the other distresses of the colonists, and they are obliged to arm themselves against an enemy whose depredations are the more difficult to check, as they are committed, not with the open bravery of warriors, but with the cunning skill and activity of Barbarians. Emboldened by the success which has attended their enterprizes, the Caffres are no longer satisfied with carrying off the cattle, but have begun to attack the lives of the Europeans.

The following letter, whilst it details some of their atrocities, mentions the most effectual mode of putting an end to them. That mode is the *civilization* of the savage hordes by whom the colony is infested, and we are rather surprised to learn that an object of so much importance both to the Europeans and to the natives, and apparently far from impracticable, should have been discouraged by the regulations which the Government of the Cape has established.

Extract of a letter from the Cape of Good Hope, dated March 23.

"We are suffering greatly here from the attacks of the Caffres. They drive our cattle off, and murder those who have the charge of them. A youth about 19 years of age, by the name of Isaac Williams, and who came out in the Northampton, as one of Mr. William Clarke's party, from the Refuge for the Destitute, was killed by a party of them, who took fifty-two head of cattle belonging to Mr. Smith. These were taken from him in the middle of the day; and within a mile of his master's house. His jacket and trowsers have been found since, but no vestige of his body. One Caffre, belonging to another Chief, was sent into Fort Wiltshire by King Kiken.—The Caffre when brought to the Rook in Graham's Town, did not hesitate to acknowledge the murder, and said there were three of them in company; that they had been in the Kraal the night before to steal the cattle, but were alarmed by the dogs. The Caffre had been sent back to King Kiken under an escort of military, and strangled in their presence. The cattle, however, has not been recovered. A party of military (horse and foot), was despatched under the command of Major Jones, into Caffreland, to find the other murderers, and oblige the Chief to give up the cattle, but it is supposed Lambo, the Chief, got intelligence of their coming, as, when they reached the Kraal, the whole of the Caffres were gone with all their cattle. Many other settlers have lost the whole of their cattle.—Sheep they never take, as they cannot drive them through the brushwood, and of course they never take the road. In consequence of the frequent alarm and murderous attempts of these savages we have had a market and 12 rounds of ball cartridge issued for every person capable of carrying arms. It is strange that Government does not allow of some method that might be devised to civilize this race of People, instead of which the whole colony are restricted from having any communication with them or trade; and should any person succeed in getting among them and bartering our goods for theirs, on the return of the waggon it would be searched by the first party of military, and if any article should be found in it, the whole, together with the waggon and horses would be forfeited, and the parties punished. Some time since, under the government of the late Governor Donkin, a proclamation was issued that a fair would be held for three days in Caffreland, and that it would be continued yearly. This would have tended to improve our condition and civilize the natives more than any thing; but since the present Governor has been here it has not been acted upon, and all the good prospects have vanished."

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

Coroner's Inquest.—It is our painful duty to record a most distressing event which occurred at Eton yesterday se'nnight. The melancholy particulars will be best collected from the following Report of the Coroner's Inquest:

An Inquisition was held on Monday last, at the Christopher Inn, Eton, before John Charsley, Esq one of the Coroners for the county of Bucks, in consequence of the lamentable death of the Rev. Edwin Halhed. The Jury was composed of respectable tradesmen of Eton.

Previous to the Jury viewing the body, the Coroner briefly addressed them. It was their duty to inquire whether the deceased came to his death by his own act, and if so, what was his state of mind previous to that act. It had been discovered that self-destruction was often the first overt-act of insanity. We were warranted in this belief by the scriptural expression—"no one hateth his own flesh." It was better, erring on the side of humanity, to assent to this opinion, even if there was any doubt of the predisposing cause of such an unhappy event. But, on the contrary, if there were no doubt—if the Jury believed that an act of suicide had been committed wilfully, and in a state of sanity, they would discharge that painful duty which the laws of their country imposed upon them.

The Coroner and Jury then proceeded to view the body, at the house of Mr. Binfield, High-street, Eton. The spectacle was one of the most affecting nature that can be described. We pass over the melancholy details, merely observing that the previous train of thinking of the unfortunate gentleman became to us an object of interest, and that we looked at the books which remained open upon his study table precisely as he had left them. They were "*Theocritus*," "*Anacharsis' Travels*," and "*Stillingfleet's Origines Sacræ*;" and no passage which the unhappy gentleman appeared to have been reading had the remotest reference to the feelings which might lead to a deliberate act of suicide.

The Jury having returned to the Christopher Inn, the examination of witnesses proceeded:—

John Lewis deposed that he was servant to Lord Craven, and was in attendance at Eton upon his Lordship's three sons, and upon the deceased. The young gentlemen only arrived, for the first time, at Eton, on Saturday, where they were placed under the care of the deceased, who came on Friday. On Sunday morning, about 7 o'clock, Mr. Halhed, accompanied by the three young gentlemen, went out. The deceased returned and breakfasted at his lodgings, and witness heard him say, that the young gentlemen were to breakfast with a master of Eton School, and then be examined. After breakfast, the deceased dressed himself, and went to Church. When he returned, about one o'clock, "he smiled in his own countenance," but witness "thought there was a change—he looked melancholy." About two the young gentlemen went to dinner, and the deceased went to his own room, saying he should dine out at six. Witness remained down stairs till six o'clock, expecting to be called, and surprised that Mr. Halhed did not ring. He then went up, and found the parlour and bed-room doors shut. He opened the bed-room door, and there saw the deceased lying, as seen by the Jury, quite dead and pale, and a razor in his right hand. Mr. Halhed had been tutor to the three young gentlemen about six or seven years. During the last month, witness has occasionally discovered a melancholy frown on his countenance, which he cannot attribute to any particular circumstance. He had not given less satisfaction to Lord Craven, and he was beloved by every body. On Sunday morning the deceased did not speak as usual to witness, looking very dull.—On the previous Saturday he looked as usual.

The Rev. Henry Michell Wagner deposed, that on Sunday last, about twenty minutes past ten, he accompanied the deceased to the house of the Rev. Mr. Green, to hear that Gentleman's report, as school tutor, of the examination of Lord Craven's sons. Mr. Green, without making any remark, shewed Mr. Halhed the exercises which they had written. The deceased observed that the productions were inferior to what he had been accustomed to see. He evinced an unusual degree of disappointment. It was suggested they should attend service at St. George's Chapel, and witness left, expecting Mr. Halhed to follow him. After waiting some little time, witness returned to Mr. Green's, when deceased said, "Indeed I should have forgotten church altogether. I was so absorbed in the interest of the boys." (Mr. Wagner here stated that three letters had been found at the lodgings of the deceased, evidently written by him on Sunday, under great depression of mind.)

The Coroner said this evidence could not be received, unless the letters were produced.

Mr. Wagner also stated, that a cousin of the deceased had lately told him the deceased was looking ill, which he believed was owing to his anxiety about the boys. Mr. Wagner has known the deceased about fifteen months; he was in correspondence with him, and thinks he manifested a remarkable and even unnecessary degree of anxiety about his pupils.

The Rev. George Romney Green deposed, that the three sons of Lord Craven were with him, on Sunday morning, from half-past seven to a quarter past ten, for the purpose of being examined preparatory to their entrance at Eton School. The boys were employed in writing each an exercise. About a quarter past ten, Mr. Halhed came to see what progress they had made. Upon looking at their exercises, the deceased expressed himself disappointed. He asked if that was all they had done; and said, "they had done better with him." Witness replied, "he thought the boys had done as well as could be expected, considering their situation; he was a stranger to them, and they were perhaps under the influence of alarm. They had been slow, but very correct." Witness walked to Eton with deceased, after morning service at St. George's Chapel. The deceased frequently expressed great anxiety about his pupils. After a pause, witness endeavoured to change the subject, asking deceased if he knew who would be the new Warden of New College? His answer was in an altered tone, and with an altered look, and his words were to this purport: "I don't trouble myself about these things now—my mind is solely occupied by my boys." Witness was surprised at the answer, and asked deceased another question, to which he replied in a very low and faltering voice. He was evidently much depressed. The deceased resumed the subject of his pupils before they parted in College.

Mr. John Stratford, surgeon, of Eton, was called to the deceased about six o'clock on Sunday evening, and on entering the chamber found him quite dead, the body lying as viewed by the Jury. The jugular vein and the carotid artery were divided, and a dreadful hæmorrhage had ensued, which was the cause of his death. Mr. Stratford, in answer to a question from the Coroner, stated, that it was very natural and probable that any serious disappointment or intense anxiety would produce a great depression of spirits, and so disturb the mind as to be a sufficient cause of temporary derangement.

The Jury having considered that it was unnecessary to examine any other witnesses, the Coroner shortly addressed them. They deliberated a few minutes, and then delivered their verdict—"That the deceased came by his death by his own hand, in a fit of temporary derangement."

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The Duke of Wellington left town last Monday, for the Congress. Several absurd statements have appeared last week respecting his Grace—one was, that Police Officers were stationed in his house as he was afraid of assassination; another, that a dangerous liquid had been thrown into his ear with the design to poison him; besides these, there were several other idle ridiculous tales in circulation. We think it our duty to state the true circumstances, which formed the grounds for these foolish and silly reports. It appears that a young man, a half-pay Lieutenant in the Navy, of the name of ——, related to a high legal character in India, was in the course of last winter at Paris, where he made use of many incoherent expressions, threatening the life of the Duke of Wellington, &c. On his return here, last March, his relations thought proper to confine him to a private mad house, from which he made his escape, and was at large about a month. During this period, he wrote many threatening letters to his Grace; and as it was well known that the madness of the unfortunate young man manifested itself in an intense desire to do violence to the person of the Duke of Wellington, some precautionary measures were deemed necessary. The unhappy maniac was however retaken about ten days ago; and is now safely lodged in his former abode.—*British Monitor.*

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,915. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1822. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL
OF
WOOLLEN DRAPERY,
AT THE
WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSE.

JAMES LENIHAN has just received a large Stock of WOOLLEN and MANCHESTER GOODS, from [illegible] Manufacturing Houses, comprising every Article in the trade, which will be found to be of a superior Quality, and sold at very reduced Prices.
Broad-Street, Waterford, Sept. 28, 1822.

In the Matter of Samuel Newport,
A BANKRUPT.

THE DIVIDENDS remaining unpaid on this Estate will be paid on every TUESDAY and SATURDAY until the Entire is discharged, at the Bank House, on the Quay, from One till Three o'Clock.
TANDYS, and LYLE and MORTIMER,
Agents to the Assignees.
Waterford, August 28th, 1822.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS
APPOINTED PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
FOR THE RELIEF OF TRADE,
On Tuesday, the 8th day of October next,
IN THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, DUBLIN,
LETTER G.,
At the Office lately occupied by Messrs. Molloy,

151	Ends of Superfine and Refine		Blue CLOTH.	
135	Do.	do.	Black	do.
73	Do.	do.	Olive	do.
17	Do.	do.	Brown	do.
20	Do.	do.	Drab	do.
20	Do.	do.	Mixture	do.
5	Do.	do.	Green	do.
73	Do. Kerseymere,		(Drab, Blue and Mixture)	

All being of the Manufacture of the Kilkenny Merino Factory.

The Goods may be viewed for one week previous to the Sale, between the hours of Twelve and Two o'Clock each day.

Catalogues to be had from the Broker, at his Office, Commercial Buildings, and from the Storekeeper, at the Richmond [illegible], No. 57, Sackville-street.

☞ Sale to begin each day at 12 o'Clock.
TERMS—CASH.
WILLIAM HONE, Broker.
September [illegible], 1822.

DR. JAMES'S POWDER, AND ANALEPTIC PILLS.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully reminded that the Sale of the above Medicines, invented by my grandfather, Dr. James, is removed *from the late Mr. Newbery's,* to the house of Messrs. Butlers, who [illegible] *had* [illegible] *the Sons of my late Agent are now vending* [illegible] *of their own manufacture, as Dr. James's* [illegible] and from the length of time Mr. Newbery [illegible] with Genuine Medicines from my family, purchasers may be led erroneously to suppose, that that supply is still continued. To guard against the ill effects of spurious medicines, purchasers are requested to observe carefully, that every Box of Pills and every Bottle and Packet of Powder, now bears a *Red Government Stamp and a Label signed with my name.*
R. G. G. JAMES.
39, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

Dr James's Fever-Powder is in Packets, 3s. 4d. each.
The Analeptic Pills, in Boxes, 5s.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Butlers, 34, Sackville-street, Dublin; 20, Waterloo-Place, Edinburgh; No. 4, Cheapside, and 220, Regent-street, London; and Messrs. Birnie, Bull, and Phelan, Waterford; Taylor, Wexford; Mullins, Ross; Reynolds, Kilkenny; Hackett, Clonmel; Quin, Dungarvan; [illegible], Lismore; Hamilton, Youghal; [illegible], Fermoy; Ferguson, Cork; Guerin, Limerick, &c.—of whom may be had every Genuine Patent Medicine.

LONDON ROYAL EXCHANGE,
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
IN THE REIGN OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
FOR ASSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZES, AND SHIPS FROM FIRE:
Also, for the Assurance of Lives.

THIS Corporation, established now almost a Century, insures all kinds of Manufactories, Buildings, and Stock, from Loss or Damage by Fire.

Assurances on Lives effected with the greatest facility and privacy, to the age of Seventy-five years. No Medical Certificate or needless Reference required, when the Life to be assured appears at this Office. No extra Charge now made for Militia or Volunteer Service, serving within the limits of the United Kingdom. Persons assured with this Corporation do not depend on an uncertain Fund or Contribution, nor are they subject to any covenants 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 £10,000.

Persons whose Annual Premiums on Fire Insurances fall due on the 29th September, are informed, that if the Premium is not paid on or before the 14th October, their Policies will be void, as the usual 15 days allowed for payment beyond the date of each Policy will then expire.
SAMUEL CROSTHWAIT,
SANDHAM ELLY,
Agents and Receivers to the said Corporation.
Waterford and Ross, Sept. 28, 1822.

WOOLLEN AND LINEN WARE-ROOMS,
QUAY, NEAR THE BRIDGE.

RICHARD JACOB has just received an extensive Assortment of WOOLLEN CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, CLOTH SHAWLS, Bee, Drab, and Grey Sept [illegible], LAMBSKINS, COATINGS, WAISTCOATINGS, CORDUROYS, &c. LINENS, SHEETINGS, MUSLINS, plain and printed CALICOES, of the newest prints, plain and figured STUFFS, &c. and a variety of English and Irish BLANKETS, which, having been carefully selected under his own particular inspection, he can recommend, both as respects quality and prices, to those who may favour him with their Custom.

He is as usual supplied with the "IMPROVED ELASTIC WATERPROOF HATS," which he sells at *the Manufacturers' Prices.*
Waterford, 9th Month 27th, 1822.

WANTED,
A PROPERLY QUALIFIED
SCHOOL MASTER,
FOR THE PARISH OF CARRICK-ON-SUIR.
Apply to Rev. S. GRADY, Carrick Vicarage.
Aug. 28, 1822.

AT CORK,
FOR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
VANDIEMAN'S LAND,
AND NEW SOUTH WALES,
The very fine fast sailing coppered and copper fastened British Ship,
WILLIAM PENN, A. 1,
BURTHEN 400 TONS.
OGDEN BROWNE, COMMANDER.

THIS Vessel will be found a most eligible conveyance for Goods and Passengers; her accommodations will be very spacious, and furnished with every thing calculated to contribute to the convenience and comfort of Passengers. Having considerable part of her Cargo engaged, immediate application is necessary.

For terms of Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, at Passage—to James B. [illegible], Warren's-Quay—or HAYES & GARRY, Brokers.
Cork, 21st Sept 1822.

James [illegible] and Thomas [illegible], Esqrs. Assignees of Samuel Newport, a Bankrupt, Plaintiffs; The Right Honourable Sir John Newport, Bart. and Others, Defendants.	PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in this Cause, bearing date the 25th Day of May last, I do hereby require the several Separate Creditors of Wm. Newport, Esq. late of the City of Waterford, Banker, deceased, to come in and prove their Debts before me at my chambers, on the King's Inns' Quay, Dublin, on or before the 1st Day of November next, otherwise they will be precluded the Benefit of the said Decree.—Dated this 16th day of September, 1822.

THOMAS ELLIS.
TANDYS and LYLE, [illegible],
No. 10, [illegible]-street, Dublin.

COURT MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN JEBB, OF THE ROYAL HORSE GUARDS, (BLUES.)

Hyde Park Barracks, Sept. 24.

As the case is now closed, we give the evidence on both sides.

Adjutant Hirst, the first witness, was called, to produce a regimental order of the 18th April 1821, dated at head-quarters, Cavalry Barracks, Windsor. It related to the 1st charge, and directed that the troop debts should be settled every three months, and that the clerks of troops should assemble on the 8th of January, 8th of April, 8th of July, and 8th October, for that purpose.

Quartermaster Speed was then sworn and examined. He had regularly presented the accounts to Captain Jebb, who had not settled them nor taken any steps, according to the order.

The troop book was then produced, and the Quarter master extracted out an account which had run from the 24th March, 1820, to the 8th of June, 1821, when it was settled by Captain Jebb.

Cross-examined for the Prisoner.—Captain Jebb saw the books every quarter, and he knew the regimental order for quarterly payment. He never pointedly asked Captain Jebb for payment, as he was his Captain, and witness only clerk of his troop. Captain Jebb had at times applied for his account, and when he did he got it; he did not pay at these times immediately; his last account was paid on the 19th of August. On being asked if he had suffered from non-payment, he answered, with much energy, yes, in his character; and then threw a letter upon the table, from Mr. Jennings, of Windsor, dated 4th June, who had not been paid a debt due at that time, till the 8th. It was the custom of the Lieutenants to pay him regularly.

Captain Jebb here vehemently demanded of the witness if he had not told him otherwise; and, as we understood him, also something about the officers having public money; but this was overruled.

Captain Jebb had asked him if he wanted money, and he had said not immediately, in no great hurry; believes Captain Jebb had said if he did he would give him some. Did never, to his knowledge, receive a bill from Captain Jebb that was not paid.

Examined by the Court.—Did not presume to ask for money; presenting the account was the same thing. He was only clerk, and Captain Jebb was his Captain.

On the second charge,

Corporal Bell, messman, proved that a check upon Greenwood and Co. had been given him, and was not paid. Captain Jebb was surprised, and gave him another for £32, with a letter, it was not paid.

After a tedious and uninteresting examination, the witness said that Captain Jebb had paid him, but not at the time ordered. Being asked how long after, he said *half an hour!* This answer provoked excessive laughter in the Court and auditory.

Corporal Mayor, mess-clerk, had presented the checks.

Mr. Pyle, clerk to Greenwood and Co. the same.

Cross-examined for Prisoner.—Captain Jebb had at the time he drew the check, two drafts payable to his order, deposited in the Agents' hands, amounting to more than £500.

On the third charge,

Adjutant Hirst (being recalled) proved that Captain Jebb had been absent four times this year.

Cross-examined for Prisoner.—Did not recollect him to have been ever absent without leave before, since he had been in the regiment, which was 10 years; nor that he had asked leave since the regiment came from Windsor.

The Prosecution here closed, and the Court adjourned to a future day.

DEFENCE OF CAPTAIN JEBB.

Hyde-park Barracks, Sept. 26.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, the Court again assembled, pursuant to their adjournment from Tuesday, when Captain John Jebb entered the Court, accompanied by his Counsel, and several friends, and was about preparing for his address to the Court, when the Judge Advocate intimated that Col. Drake wished to address the Court upon a subject connected with the circumstances of the objection made to him as a member, on the former sitting, and a report of the proceedings which had appeared in some of the daily papers; he therefore submitted whether Col. Drake should not be called in for the purpose?

Colonel Drake was called in, and producing a respectable morning paper, distinctly disavowed his having ever expressed any opinion on the charges now before the Court; and with much earnestness asked if, after having taken a solemn oath, it could be supposed he would be affected by it?

The Judge-Advocate stated, that it was impossible any imputation could lie against the Colonel, but this was one of the inconveniences attending the publication of proceedings before they were ended.

Captain Jebb, with the very forcible manner remarked before, here asked Colonel Drake whether he had not made observations to him in the riding house on one of the charges, which shewed he had already decided his opinion on the whole?

Colonel Drake made no reply.

Colonel Hill then desired to be examined, and was so, as well as the Quartermaster and Adjutant, but nothing material occurred.

Captain Jebb then rose, and requested that his Counsel might be permitted to read his address, as, from some interlineations, it was inconvenient for him to do it.

A long discussion took place, when Capt. Jebb read it himself, as follows:—

Colonel, President, and Gentlemen of this Honourable Court, I shall not detain you by prefatory observations longer than is absolutely necessary to explain to your just sense of military discipline my actual position in the case before you. Having had the honour to serve in two of the best regiments in his Majesty's service, the 29th Foot and the Scots Greys, and nearly fifteen years in the Blues, with peculiar approbation, I am sure you will recognise the feelings with which I am, for the first time in my life, put on my trial; and on charges which, though in their full extent they individually imply not any thing derogatory to my character as a soldier, are yet, collectively, very repugnant to my spirit as a gentleman. Whence they have arisen, I shall not seek to discover; but of this, I trust, I shall be able to convince you, that either they must have been generated by an extraordinary misconception of *one mind* in *one year*, or the highly distinguished persons, whose testimonials I am unwillingly obliged to produce, must have most extraordinary mistaken my character for upwards of twenty years, and to the present moment. My first knowledge of these charges took place when having been, under circumstances hereafter to be described, absent for a part of four days, which came not under the designation of absence without leave. On the 10th of last month I was ordered to attend Sir Robert Hill, when he was pleased to propose arrangements which, however profitable to me in some points of view, I could not accede to, with that sense of honour which I hope ever has, and ever will, direct me. I am thus before you, Gentlemen, and am happy to leave to your discrimination and experience the decision of my case. You have heard the evidence, and have no doubt remarked the tone in which much of it was given; I shall now proceed to examine what it has proved.

In support of the first charge, there has been produced an order of Sir Robert Hill's, made last year in the country quarters, and, as far as I have been able to construe it, applied chiefly to the Clerks of Troops, and the adjustment of their accounts. This I know, that neither myself nor any other Officer ever considered it in the light of an imperative command that he should pay the Quartermaster of his troop any charge which may arise against him, often of the most trifling amount, precisely on the Quarterday; or rather, as would appear from the evidence on another charge, to the very moment the clock strikes twelve on Quarterday, whether he shall be present or not, on duty, or on leave. It is a matter, as you know, Gentlemen, entirely between his Quartermaster and himself; unless, indeed, the latter, or rather in his person the service, should sustain any injury, which is not even asserted in this case.—The witness called to prove a violation of this order did indeed, in answer to a question put to him by me, to ascertain that fact, say, in a manner that could not be lost upon the Court that it had injured his character; and when asked how, explained it by his having received notice of a bill which he had received in payment from Captain Jebb, and for which he had obtained cash from Mr. Jennings, of Windsor, being unpaid. That bill, Gentlemen, was the security for a valuable consideration, of a person (as you will hear proved) of West India property to the value of £6000 a year, and was payable at his merchant's, an eminent firm in London, where many thousands had been paid on his account, and where I could not but suppose so small an amount would be readily paid. And how long did it remain unpaid? The Quartermaster has informed you four days; why it was even thus long, I shall, I hope, satisfactorily explain. I was then at Salt Hill, where I heard, to my astonishment, of its nonpayment on one day; the following day I went to Mr. Jennings, to satisfy him on the subject, and relieve the Quartermaster from every responsibility. I had to go to London for the money, to return to Salt Hill, and then to go to Windsor with the money. Mr. Jennings was satisfied—he would have indulged me in any way; but I accepted no indulgence; I got the money as quickly as the three distances would allow, and I as promptly paid it. I know not what may be the refinement of my Quartermaster's idea upon his personal character; but this we all know, that the most opulent merchant in London, who should indorse a bill to the Bank of England, which was not paid when due, would consider the very delicate nature of his character injured by its passage through his hands; nor could he do more than pay it himself when returned to him.

To prove the breach of the order, Quartermaster Speed said that he had regularly presented the accounts every three months to me, and I had not settled them, nor taken any steps so to do, not, as he several times repeated, according to the order; that is to say, his new construction of it; and in corroboration pointed out in his book an instance where he said I had paid five quarters at once. In this it is evident he was, in common with other witnesses, in error. However, this payment, was made to him in June, 1821, just fifteen months ago, and that neither before nor during those fifteen months, had he, either from his legal precision in construing orders, or his extreme sensibility of character, discovered that I had done him wrong, the Regiment wrong, the service, or, in fact, any wrong at all, till the present occasion, when charges, for the first time in my long service, were to be framed against me, as he informed me, and he was peculiarly called upon to contribute to them. I say peculiarly, from the circumstance of his acquainting me of it a few days ago, that he had been even interrogated whether the last money which I paid him was really money. Gentlemen, this witness has been my Quartermaster and clerk of my troop for seven years. It is not my habit to indulge in familiarity with such persons, and therefore there was no propitiation on my part, if the order had even been by him construed, or others, to this nicety of payment of the current accounts. The account was settled and the order virtually obeyed, when it was submitted to me that sums, such as 1s. 8d. for the Veterinary Surgeon; 7½d. for barrack damages; 3s. for clerking; 1s. for nails for the stables; a few shillings for repair of arms, were admitted by me to be correctly charged, and he could have the money when he wanted it. He distinctly, in his evidence, said that he never asked me for money, though he afterwards, on interrogation, endeavours, rather singularly as a witness, to argue that the bare exhibition of his book to me four times a year was a demand of

own troops. It seems doubtful what course he subsequently took, but we think it more probable he would retire towards Catalonia, the strong hold of the Royalists, than upon Calatayud. The Regency of Urgel, at the head of which is the Marquis de Mataflorida, have published an energetic address to the Navarrese, calling upon them to unite with the firm friends of the Monarchy, in liberating their King and Country from the thraldom in which both are held by the Revolutionists.

The *Quotidienne* of Saturday states, under the date of Bayonne, Sept. 12th, that the news of the disasters which were said to have befallen the Royalists in Navarre was false. "We have this instant heard," observes the account, "that Quesada, the Trapiste, Santo Ladron, and Juanito, united, are in Upper Arragon." It must be remarked, however, that the intelligence which we have before alluded to, is of two days' later date from Bayonne, than this in the *Quotidienne*.

German Papers to the 13th inst. have arrived this morning. No farther news from Turkey appears in the *Austrian Observer* to the 10th inst. inclusive.

"NUREMBERG, SEPT. 13.—Greek Commissioners, men of good education, who have studied in German Universities, have lately passed through Frankfort, with the intention of visiting the various Societies established for the assistance of the Greeks, and suggesting to them the most suitable measures to be taken."

STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 14.—The marriage contract between his Royal Highness Prince Oscar and the eldest daughter of the Duke of Lichtenberg, was signed yesterday by the King in Council. The marriage is to be celebrated in June next.

The *Morning Chronicle*, of Saturday, informed its readers, with all the parade of its largest type, that "it is *industriously* rumoured" (by whom it omitted to say) "that the office of Secretary at War will be abolished, and that Lord Palmerston is to resign upon a Pension and a Peerage." Lord Palmerston ought to feel obliged to the *Chronicle* for providing so handsomely for him, but the Public may complain that it has made no provision for the future management of the business of the War-Office. Now we will supply this omission, and we can confidently assure our readers, upon authority just about as good as that of the *Chronicle*, that *when* the office of Secretary at War is abolished, one of two arrangements will certainly follow. Either the army will be entirely disbanded, in deference to the strong and repeated recommendations of Bonaparte, communicated to the world by Doctor O'Meara, and then of course no War-Office will be required: or, which we think the more likely, the office of Secretary at War will, as it were, be put into Commission, and its duties will be performed by Mr. Hume and Colonel Davies, who have stipulated for no other or higher reward for their labours, than so much stationary as may be necessary for writing out their speeches and motions. They will hold the office not jointly, but alternately: Mr. Hume will act during the recess, Colonel Davies during the session. This division of labour is suggested out of regard to the mutual convenience of the two. Colonel Davies is fond of grouse-shooting—Mr. Hume prefers desk work: the forte of Col. Davies is speaking—that of Mr. Hume, calculation. The Member for Aberdeen, therefore, will prepare the Estimates—the Member for Worcester will defend them, when his colleague attacks them. The Member for Aberdeen will thus have the advantage of knowing something about the Estimates. The Member for Worcester is confident of demolishing him, however, even giving him this advantage.—*Courier*.

Mr. Canning has had one of the rooms in the Foreign Office fitted up as a bed-room, so that when the House sits late, the Right Hon. Gentleman will be able to retire earlier to rest, and with less fatigue than in going so far as Gloucester Lodge.

In the year 1776 a Bill was introduced into the House of Commons, for the better watching of the Metropolis; in order to effect which object, one of the clauses went to propose that watchmen should be *compelled* to sleep by day. Lord Nugent, with admirable humour, got up, and desired that "he might be *personally* included in the provisions of the Bill, being frequently so tormented with the gout as to be unable to sleep either by day or night."

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

The following is an extract of a private letter:

"VIENNA, SEPT. 10.—There is nothing very new here. The diplomatic movements between the various Ambassadors are rapid and frequent. The city is filling every day with Envoys from all quarters. Despatches were received yesterday from the King of Sardinia, and it is rumoured that the affairs of his kingdom will not be entrusted merely to his Ambassador here. Who is coming is not mentioned, nor whether he will join the Royal and Imperial party before it moves to Verona.

"There is nothing fresh from Greece; politicians here are involved in contradictions, and do not appear to see their way at all clearly. On one day it is said that the Greeks have triumphed, and on another that they have been annihilated."

We have no arrivals from Paris to-day, those which would have arrived in due course, having reached us yesterday by express.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Rio Janeiro, dated July 31:

"The Union, Portuguese frigate, Runo Unido, brig, Mascada Gloria, and Liberal, corvettes, sailed the 14th instant, it is said for the purpose of preventing assistance from Portugal entering Bahia, and to compel the European soldiers stationed there to return to Europe."

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* contains two letters, under the date of Trieste of the 6th and 7th insts, the authenticity of which, however, it does not guarantee. They claim for the Greeks successes in the Morea; but we believe they will prove unfounded. The writer of the first letter, indeed, expresses himself with great caution, and does not venture further than to say that the accounts from the Morea to the 29th of August "are *rather favourable* to the cause of the Greeks." The abandonment of Corinth by the Greeks is not denied, but it is "asserted" that they "voluntarily" resigned it. The letter then goes on to say, that "the Turks, commanded by Mahomed Ali Pashaw, advanced as far as Argolitza, but they were there repulsed by Colocotroni and Nicetas, on the 13th, 14th, and 17th of August, with the loss of 8000 men, 2000 horses, and 260 camels. They retreated towards Corinth, whither they were pursued by the Greeks."

With some variations, the above appears to be only another version of the triumphs announced in the two anonymous bulletins, which we published on Saturday. The same may be said of the second letter, purporting to be dated from Argos, August 20, in which the Turks are represented as having been thrice defeated, near Argolitza, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th. There must, consequently, have been five days' regular fighting, if these dates be correct.—*Courier*.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Last evening, about six o'clock, a most melancholy occurrence took place in the Broadway, Westminster, and two females, we are sorry to say, were killed. By inquiry on the spot, we learn the following particulars: The house of Mr Fox, a grocer in the Broadway, was about to undergo a repair in front, and for that purpose, scaffolds were yesterday erected.—There were two large scaffold poles more than were necessary, and Mr. Masters, jun., the builder, said, that they should not be sent home; but he would have them lashed to the poles already fixed. Mr. Masters ordered the men to place them by the side of the scaffolding, and himself went up to the top scaffold, to tie them with ropes; whilst so doing, the ropes slipped and he fell backwards, and narrowly escaped being precipitated to the ground and being dashed to pieces. The moment the ropes gave way, the poles fell, and Mrs. Bishop, a married woman far advanced in pregnancy, and Miss Aldridge, the daughter of Mr. A., a plumber in Dacre-street, Westminster, who were passing by, were both struck by the poles. They fell upon the ground in a state of insensibility, both sadly injured about the head and back. They were conveyed to the Westminster infirmary. One of them died the moment she arrived, and the other soon afterwards. Several persons passing at the moment very narrowly escaped. Miss Aldridge was a very interesting young woman, and the grief occasioned by the fatal circumstance to her family is scarcely to be conceived. Mrs. Bishop has left one child, and her husband on hearing of her death, was in a state of inconsolable grief. The inquest will sit on the bodies to-morrow.

SHOCKING ACCIDENTS.—Extract from a Private Letter, dated Boulogne, Friday, Sept. 20:—"As the *Dasher*, Post-office steam boat, from Dover, was near the port, the unfortunate engineer was caught in some of the steam apparatus, and came into the harbour with his arm dreadfully shattered and his leg miserably torn, lying on the deck. Soon after seeing this unpleasant sight, and passing through a street in the upper part of the lower town, I saw a crowd, and asking the cause, a French woman told me that the English Countess was rode over and killed. In a state of horrid anxiety I immediately went to her house, Rue de Vietlasd, where I saw breathing her last the beautiful daughter of my very old friend and acquaintance, Mrs. Charles Lock, the daughter of the Duchess of Leinster by her second husband Mr. Ogilvie. Her eldest daughter married a foreign Count of the name of Vizy, and had just recovered from her *accouchement*. As she was riding out yesterday for the first time on her donkey (*baudet*, as they call it here), and coming down the hill towards her own house, with her mother walking at her side, and her sister, Mrs. Murray Greville, in company, a cart came down from the top of the street, the horse running away with it at full speed, ran over and killed on the spot the boy in attendance, and ran over Comtesse de Vizy and her baudet, the wheel passing over the lower part of her body. In an almost lifeless state she was brought into her house close by, where I saw the melancholy scene above mentioned—her husband, frantic, leaning over her almost inanimate body. By force he was torn away, to give the surgeons liberty to examine the hurt; but, alas! to no purpose, she had breathed her last at the moment of separation from her husband. Mrs. Greville had a narrow escape, the wheel scraping her arm, and Mrs. C. Lock was thrown down in the confusion. I shall not attempt to describe the confusion, but God grant that I may never witness such a scene again!"

There are now four Noblemen in the field for the appointment to the Governor-Generalship of India—the Marquis of Anglesey, Lord Amherst, Lord Maryborough, and Lord William Bentinck. His Majesty is understood to interest himself warmly for the Marquis of Anglesey, but we understand the Noble Marquis has little prospect of success with the Court of Directors, Lord William Bentinck, the relation of Mr. Canning, is spoken of as most likely to receive the appointment. His Lordship has something more than his frank and manly character, and kind and conciliatory manners, to recommend him to the Court of Directors. His administration of Sicily, which was productive of so much benefit to the inhabitants of that country, and the high reputation he enjoyed throughout the Mediterranean (a reputation which the faithlessness of the Government at home never impaired, however embarrassing the dilemma in which he was placed by it), must naturally plead powerfully in his favour with those to whom the destinies of the millions of India are intrusted.

It must gratify every friend to the progress of human reason to learn, that notwithstanding the difficulties so long considered insuperable, a glorious change is effecting in British India. The free press of Calcutta has operated most powerfully in reforming the most inveterate and revolting abuses. The effect of seven native presses at work in that great city has been to triumph over Hindoo superstition in its strong hold. During the last festival of Jagginaut there were so few pilgrims present that they were unable to drag the car. The Brahims called in other aid, but no devotee could be persuaded to sacrifice himself to the Idol. They now talk of removing the Rath to a more central situation. The wily Priesthood have sagacity enough to perceive that they must remove the theatre of their sanguinary superstition beyond the sphere of a free press; or that the bigotry of thirty centuries will disappear. To the permanent glory of our Indian Administration, a large portion of the population of Bengal are receiving the rudiments of an improved system of education, while thousands of elementary works are circulating throughout our Empire. Even Hindoo women, against whom widowhood, and consequent burning alive, are denounced for learning the alphabet, and who must not read the Veda, under pain of death, have placed their daughters at the public schools. The celebrated Hindoo Reformer, Ram Mohun Roy, has held public monthly meetings at Calcutta, for the purpose of freely discussing the tenets of his religion, and exposing the cruelties practised under it. By the way, a Mr. Adam, a Baptist Missionary, awakened by the arguments of this Hindoo Reformer, has declared himself an Unitarian, and established an Unitarian press. This conversion gave great umbrage in a certain quarter, and the Attorney-General was applied to, to interpose the shield of some antiquated statute, to protect spiritual intolerance. As became his talents and his character, the enlightened Lawyer assured the ———, that these days were passed. Mr. Adam, consequently, remains at Calcutta, supported and encouraged by some of its most respectable inhabitants, who are about to erect an Unitarian Chapel for him. Such are the blessings of unfettered discussion.

CAPTAIN SCORESBY, JUN.—We are happy to announce the arrival of this gentleman at Liverpool, in the Baffin, from Davis' Straits, where he has had, for the season, more than the usual success, having got nine fish. Captain Scoresby landed on the west coast of Greenland, a part of that inhospitable region which has not, we understand, been visited or even seen, by any of the navigators of the Arctic Seas, for more than two centuries. He found no inhabitants, but saw several huts, with indications of recent fires in them. The country abounds with reindeer and game.—On her passage home the Baffin encountered rough weather, and in a tremendous gale off the Feroe Islands two of the crew were lost.

In consequence of the partial failure of the fisheries at Greenland and in Davis's Straits, fish oil has advanced in Hull to £28 a ton, being equal to from £29 to £30 a ton in London. From these two fisheries the quantity of oil expected to arrive this season is estimated at about 7000 tons, which, added to 2600 tons of South Sea oil on hand, will make the supply amount to about 9000 tons. Last season, Greenland and Baffin's Bay produced 17 000 tons, and there was also nearly the same quantity of South Sea oil remaining over as there is this year. The quantity for sale, therefore, is somewhere about a half of that of last season, and a farther advance ought naturally to be expected. This is however uncertain, for rapeseed is uncommonly low, and there is an over-bearing weight of home-grown tallow, which the present most seasonable rains must very much increase. The best St. Petersburgh Y. C Tallow is nominally quoted this day at 38 to 39; but the consumers make very few purchases of this description. Some from Odessa has been sold at 38. The future price of St. Petersburgh Tallow, however, does not now depend on consumption, but on the ability of the sellers for time to deliver their contracts. Hence the present easterly winds favour the bulls in this article, for they detain outward bound ships, and the chance of an early winter, added to this circumstance, render their return this winter a little doubtful. These matters are, however, only interesting to the speculators, for the home trade can be abundantly supplied from other sources.

NEGOCIATION.—During the late negociation for the return of the "*life, grace, and ornament*" of the House of Commons to Office, and when Lord E—n's *doubts* were so satisfied, that he was inclined to "on turn the key o' the Closet," a certain person, on being pressed very hard by his Lordship, is said, while pacing the room, to have muttered this Epigram from MARTIAL:

> *Non amo te, Sabidi, nec possum dicere quare,*
> *Hoc tantum possum dicere, non amo te.*
> I hate thee—ask not why—'tis quite uncivil;
> But this I'll own—I hate thee like the Devil.

Upon which Lord E. rejoined in an under tone—

> *Difficilis, facilis, jucundus, acerbus et idem,*
> *Nec tecum possum vivere, nec sine te.*
> Thou'rt bitter, yet facile, and e'en must be bad;
> There's no living with, or without thee, by Gad!

WESTMINSTER HALL.

The Hall is filled with workmen, and the works preparatory to the building of the new Law Courts, are rapidly proceeding.

Mr. Bankes, in the course of the last Session of Parliament, moved for an account of the probable expense of building the new Courts, which was presented by Mr. Arbuthnot. It has since been printed. The following is a copy of it:

An Estimate of the probable expense of erecting the New Courts of Justice in Westminster Hall.

Copy of a Letter from John Soane, Esq. the Architect, to Colonel Stephenson, Surveyor-General of the Board of Works.

13, *Lincoln's-inn-fields, Dec. 24, 1821.*

Sir—Referring to your letter, enclosing a copy of the Treasury Letter, dated the 18th instant, requiring information as to the probable expense of erecting the new Courts adjoining Westminster Hall, agreeably to the design submitted to the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, I have to state, that it is impossible (considering the nature of the work) to make out any precise or accurate Estimate of the expense which will attend it; but after the best consideration of the subject, I am of opinion, that the expense of the works contemplated in the design referred to, exclusive of warming the different Courts, and also the fittings to the different Courts, and the appendages thereto, will not exceed One Hundred Thousand Pounds.

From the commencement of the work to the completion thereof, will require three years, and the expenditure each year would, it is presumed, be nearly the same.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient and faithful Servant,
(Signed) JOHN SOANE.

To B. C. Stephenson, Esq. &c. &c. &c.
Treasury Chambers, July 31, 1822.

C. ARBUTHNOT.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

Hyde-Park Barracks, Tuesday Morning, Sept. 24.

A General Court-Martial commenced its sittings this morning for the trial of Captain John Jebb, of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), on the prosecution of Colonel Sir R. C. Hill, (brother of that distinguished General, Lord Hill) which was composed of the following Officers:—

PRESIDENT.
Col. Hon. H. B. Lygon, M. P., 1st Life Guards.

MEMBERS.

Lieut.-Col C. Hill, R. H. Gds.	Lieut.-Col. Drake, R. H. Gds.
Major Oakes, 1st Life Guards.	Col. Vyse, 2d Life Guards.
Capt. Wyatt, do.	Major Mac Neil, do.
—— Cox, do.	Visc. Barnard, M. P., do.
—— Bullock, do.	Capt. F. Evelyn, do.
Hon. A. C. Legge, do.	—— A. Chichester, do.
G. Lord Bingham, do.	—— T. Marten, do.

The Right Hon. J. Becket, Judge Advocate-General to the Forces. Deputy—J. A. Oldham, Esq.

The proceedings commenced, as usual, by promulging his Majesty's warrant, after which the Members and the Judge Advocate were sworn.

The Charges were then read, of which the following is a copy, verbatim:—

1. For neglecting to comply with a Regimental Order, dated 18th April, 1821, respecting the settlement of his regimental debts, due to the Clerk of his troop; though frequently applied to by the Clerk of the troop for that purpose.

2. For disgraceful conduct, in giving two drafts to the mess-man of the regiment, on the Agents, which drafts were dishonoured, about the 24th June and 7th July, 1822.

3. For being repeatedly absent from his regiment without leave, in the year 1822: all such conduct being highly prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

The London Journals of Monday and Tuesday have arrived.—No Mail due.

The situation of France is such as to lead to the expectation of some political convulsion. In addition to the statements elsewhere published, we here subjoin some private accounts, extracted from the *Morning Chronicle*, which still further manifest the distracted situation of that Country:—

"PARIS, SEPT. 18, 1822.—The British Public, and even the political part of that Public, has not the slightest impression of the horrid state of this unhappy country. It is frightful and disgusting. Law, justice, honour, morality, and religion, are all equally and entirely contemned by a sanguinary, canting, corrupt Government.—Pure despotism in its internal authority, and abject servility before the Holy Alliance. Priests and spies are the terror and the execration of the Nation.

"In the worst periods of NAPOLEON's absolute reign, there was never half the danger to individuals, nor half the vexation and degradation of the mass of the Nation, which exist at this moment, and increase every day. In a word, terror is organised.

"A young man came to me a short time since in the greatest alarm; he is a foreigner, prosecuting his studies, without any acquaintance in Paris, and utterly inattentive to French politics; he lodges in a house where there are six or seven students like himself. He was awoke about two o'clock in the morning by a violent knocking at his door, which he was obliged to open to an agent of police, two gendarmes, & six mouchards (spies). His papers were demanded, his bed and secretaire examined, and when the banditti, for they merit no other name, had satisfied their curiosity, they left the terrified youth, to proceed to the chambers of the other inmates of the same house. You will observe that all such frightful nocturnal visits are absolutely illegal; but that they take place every night in different quarters of the city, and the sufferers dare not complain either to the Government or the Public.

"I will mention to you another fact, which I had from one who took cognizance of the affair.—The Journals have not alluded to it; it is probable they do not know it; and if they were informed, they would fear to give it publicity.

"A tailor, who had gone out of the barriers to one of the *guingettes* to take his wine, was followed by an individual whom he did not know, and at length arrested. He was then handed to a *gendarme*, who took him immediately into custody, on being shewn a medal or card by the *mouchard*. The *gendarme* conducted his prisoner to the first *corps de garde*, and charged two soldiers to conduct him to the *Prefecture de Police*. On his passage, the poor fellow, arrested he knew not why, nor by whom, took advantage of a favourable spot, and endeavoured to escape—the soldiers pursued him, and he was killed in the street. The soldiers made their report, and, as they were the only witnesses, they took care not to criminate themselves. However, there was the fact of homicide, and it was necessary to have the formality of a Council of War. The men made their statement, and were acquitted. The officers desired to have further information, and solicited the attendance of the *Mouchard* who first arrested the deceased; but they solicited in vain—the Prefect said that was his business, and he should attend to it; but that the *Mouchard* could not be produced. Here was a father of a family, of good reputation, murdered, in consequence of an arrestation, made nobody knows why, nor by whom. There are multitudes of these wretches let loose on the Public—gendarmes out of uniform—agents furnished with medals, or small grenades, or other articles of recognizance, and men dressed in all sorts of characters, who exercise the tremendous power of arresting at any hour, in any place, and of ordering the military as directly as their officers.

"Every day, the faction that has the power commits some fresh outrage on the liberties and interests of the People. The KING has entered a road, out of which he cannot turn without overturning, and if he goes on, as he must, before he gets to the end he will break down. The whole of the public instruction is in the hands of the Priests, and these in general Jesuits. The school *normale*, in which *professeurs* were formed for the Colleges, is suppressed—and many students, who had passed two or three years in preparatory labours for the prizes which entitle them to chairs, and other honours and employments, are turned adrift in despair. This celebrated school was too enlightened, and is to be merged into some of the Colleges superintended by Priests. In the School of Law, *Ecole du Droit*, three Professorships, which taught the general principles, philosophy, and history of law, are also suppressed—all henceforth to be taught will be the Roman Law, the present Civil Law, and the Practice of the Courts. The Government is endeavouring by every means to intimidate and enfeeble the Bar; the advocates are in general liberal, and the Ministry is anxious to circumscribe their privileges, and break their spirit.

"The arbitrary treatment of the Journals, for reporting the conduct of the four young men condemned to death at Paris, to the surprise of every body, you have seen by the papers. The facts recorded were seen by all the persons in the Court. The Foreman of that Jury, M. Trouvé, was formerly one of the sanguinary jacobins—he is a shocking wretch. The whole of the judicial proceedings of the Government is lawless and oppressive—the treatment of prisoners worse than jacobinical. As for the conspiracies, the Nation is one vast conspiracy; 99 out of every 100 detest the faction that degrades the Country, and only wait a favourable moment to throw themselves in a mass on their incorrigible enemies.—This conspiracy, however, is the union of sentiment, the force of conviction, and the harmony of public opinion; how soon it may be absolutely necessary to put this universal feeling in motion, God only knows, but it is probable this period may not be distant. The best men in France are daily attacked by the Government, and their friends tremble for their lives. The Court appears literally to thirst for the blood of the virtuous LAFAYETTE and his connections; he is, in fact, a prisoner, tracked, surrounded, twenty watches on his steps; he feels like the Gironde formerly, perhaps too secure in his own virtue and the public opinion, and forgets that bloodthirsty factions hate the one and brave the others. I have much more to say another time."

The yellow fever still existed in New York, but the cases reported were not numerous, and were confined to Rector-street and its vicinity, the district where the infection first appeared.—The Board of Health held daily sittings in New York, Sundays not excepted, and exercised the strictest vigilance to prevent the spreading of the fever into other quarters. Some doubts were expressed at one of the meetings of the Board, whether the physicians scrupulously fulfilled their duty in reporting all the cases of fever that came under their cognizance, to which course it was insinuated they might be prompted by the anxiety of many families to prevent their situation being publicly known; but this charge, which, if true, would tend to keep the inhabitants in ignorance of the real extent of their danger, was by no means substantiated.

MORE SEIZURES.—On Wednesday night last, on the lands of Kulalton, County Waterford, 20 bales of tobacco were discovered and seized by the exertions of that very active and vigilant officer, Mr. John Carroll, Coast Surveyor of Stradbally, who, in consequence of having seen a suspicious vessel hovering off the coast, and having received information that she had landed part of her cargo in the neighbourhood of Tramore, had been for several nights watching the various roads from the coast to the interior. On Thursday, this tobacco was lodged in the King's stores, in this city.

On Thursday morning, 34 bales (or rather half bales) of tobacco were discovered and seized on the lands of Garrentortin, near Stradbally, Co. Waterford, after a search of more than sixteen hours, by Luke Barron, Esq. late Surveyor of Bonmahon, and Mr. A. Morris, Chief Officer of the Preventive Service at that place, who likewise discovered and destroyed two artificial caves, ingeniously formed for the reception of contraband goods. This tobacco is supposed to have been landed on the night of the 3d instant, at Ballyvoile. It was yesterday lodged in the King's stores, in this City.

The crew of the *Ivy* smuggling cutter still remain in custody, there further examination being deferred until the opinion of Counsel in Dublin can be had on certain legal difficulties that have occurred. One of them (as will be seen below), has been committed for trial at the Assizes.

The *Harlequin* gun brig has this week captured, off Westport Co. Mayo, a fine vessel, French built, and with a French crew, having on board 600 half bales of tobacco.

On Thursday last, Harry Vanderstaiss, one of the crew of the smuggling cutter *Ivy*, was committed to the County Gaol by Thomas Alcock, Esq. charged with aiding and assisting in removing a quantity of contraband Tobacco, at Cross Core, near the strand of Garryross, being armed with a carbine or short musket, in company with several others—same day, by Morgan Kennedy, Esq. William Sheehan, a vagrant—on the 16th inst. by John Keily, Esq. Thomas Neill, charged with having robbed Edmond Collins, of Deers, violently beaten said Collins, and, armed with a hatchet, compelled him to swear that he would never again execute the like, or lodge informations against him. On Saturday last, by Robert Longan, Esq. William Farrell, charged with having burglariously entered and robbed the dwelling-house of Callaghan M'Carthy, at Hacketstown, on the night of the 12th July.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.—A very interesting private match is to take place at Carrick, we understand, on Thursday, the 31 October, the day after the Races, between two mares, one belonging to Mr. Ryan, the other to Mr. Dalton, of that Town—both to be rode by Gentlemen.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From the Limerick Chronicle.)

LIMERICK, SEPT. 25.—On Friday night last, Messrs. Keily and Smith, of Captain Wilcock's Police, succeeded in apprehending the noted James Fitzgibbon, Patrick Carty, John Molony, and Thomas Collins, all of whom are charged with the wilful murder of Ulick Burke, Esq. in February last, near Cappa; they are lodged in Rathkeale bridewell.

On the next morning, at ten o'clock, a female, who had been seen the day *before* at Rathkeale, and who was conceived to have given information which led to the apprehension of the above four fellows, proceeding to the well of Cappa, near where she resided, for a can of water, was seized upon by a man with his face blackened, who instantly dragged her into the Grove, and, in the most savage manner, attempted to cut her throat. The approach of some persons prevented the miscreant from carrying his intention into effect, as he only gave her some scars under the chin, and by the humane directions of Mr. Keily, of Captain Wilcock's Police, she is placed under surgical care in Rathkeale, and hopes are entertained of a speedy recovery. The most prompt exertions were made by the Police, accompanied by Robert Peppard, Esq. and his son, to apprehend the perpetrator, who has for the present escaped.

Since writing the above we received the following from a respectable Magistrate:—

"SIR—I have to acquaint you with one of the most daring attempts at assassination which perhaps has ever been recorded in the late, I fear I may add *present* Rebellion.

"As a Girl, of the name of Catherine Hickie, was walking on the avenue leading to Cappa house, on Saturday last, about the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, a man, whose face was blackened, seized her, and dragged her into a grove that stands by the avenue, and there with a razor cut her throat across, but providentially the design of the ruffian is frustrated, as there are sanguine hopes of the girl's recovery.

"This scene took place within from 20 to 60 yards of a cluster of houses, one of them a forge, the door of which opened towards the spot to which the assassin drew her, and in that forge were four men at the moment. I must state that no suspicion of collusion rests against those four men, as the noise in the forge prevented the girl's cries from being heard. There are two Policemen stationed at Cappa, and Mr. Peppard was walking within sight of, and not more than two or three hundred yards from, the girl at the time the transaction occurred. One of the most public roads in the County runs beside the place where she was attacked.

"This outrageous attempt on the life of an innocent young woman, caused by a suspicion of her having given information against murderers, is a clear evidence that the spirit of desolation has only lain smothered during the few months of doubtful tranquillity that has reigned in this Country, and the man's face being blackened is a well-known symptom of rebellion."

P. S.—"I have opened my Letter to inform you, that one of Mr. Raymond's Offices, at Hollywood, lately occupied as a barrack, was burned last night (Monday) by Whiteboys."

Within the last few nights, parties of ruffians visited several houses between Clarina and Adare, in this County; they flogged a farmer named Lynch, at Briskee—and the dwelling of Mr. Craven Parker was attacked by an armed party, who beat him for not sending out his servant to be flogged by them.

Monday night, John Fraley received a flogging, near Rathkeale from a party of ruffians; he was suspected of giving information.

On Friday night, the Rev. Sir Wm. Reade, Bt. returning to his Glebe, at Tomgrany, County Clare, was attempted to be assassinated by a fellow who darted from behind a wall, and discharged a musket at him, the contents of which, two balls, struck the opposite wall, and Sir William escaped by the fleetness of his horse; this active Magistrate was after apprehending two men, on information, and had given them in charge to be conveyed to Tomgrany bridewell. Every exertion to apprehend the delinquent who fired was promptly made, but without effect.

On Saturday night, some villains threw stones at Captain Middleton, 42d, when visiting the guards, near the Square.

(From our Newcastle Correspondent.)

"From private information which had been received, indicating that a meeting of those infatuated insurgents who have hitherto disturbed this part of the County was to take place on Saturday night last, Lieut. Milligan, of the Rifle Brigade, quartered at Newcastle, attended by a patrol of his men and a few of Captain Wilcock's Police, marched from Newcastle to the mountain of Glendoff, where they were joined by other patrols of the Rifles, from their respective outposts. Lieut. Milligan having judiciously arranged his plans, and formed his men into subdivisions, they cautiously proceeded along the different bye-roads, and the extensive chain of mountains of Morristown, Dromcar, Glenmore, and Rathcahill, by which manœuvre they succeeded in apprehending fourteen men. After a fatiguing march of upwards of thirty miles, through mountains and bogs, they arrived next day at Newcastle, where the Prisoners were lodged in the Bridewell."

The following has been sent us this morning for insertion:—

"Lord Clonbrock being now on a visit at Beaumount, on the days of Saturday and Monday last he rode through his extensive Estates in the neighbourhood of Shanagolden, and viewed each tenant's farm—to some he forgave large arrears, and reduced the rent to what it had been fifty years ago—to others he gave a second reduction of a fifth—forgiving arrears also. These acts so gladdened the drooping spirits of his attached tenantry, that they immediately got up a large bonfire, got a piper and fiddler, and accompanied his Lordship through the lands, with music and shouts of long life and success to Lord Clonbrock."

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.—Our Market continues in that state of dulness as when we last had occasion to report—an over supply, and a total absence of demand. For old Wheat there is no price whatever; the other descriptions were at the following prices, which may be considered nominal: New Wheat, 17s. to 21s. per barrel; New Oats, 7s. 8d. to 9s.; Old do., 12s. to 13s.; Barley, 11s to 13s.; Bere, 9s. to 10s.; Rapeseed, 15s. to 18s.; Second Flour, 13s. to 14s. per cwt. Oatmeal, 9s. to 12s.

Price of Butter at Cork on Thursday.

To the Merchants, 74s. 69s. 64s. 60s. 52s.
To the Country, 68s. 58s. 52s. 48s. 40s.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

There has been little alteration in the price of Butter since our last; 77s. 6d. was yesterday the general rate for first qualities of the neighbourhood, but 78s. was paid in some instances for prime lots. A few heavy casks brought higher prices, in consideration of the over-weight above 84 lbs. not being paid for, as we explained on Thursday. Weighed at the Crane on Thursday, 564 firkins, of which 218 were brokers' parcels, and 346 from farmers—yesterday, 440, all of the latter description.

The receipts of Wheat this week from farmers have been large, and the demand rather slack—yesterday this dulness was greatly increased, and the supply continuing abundant, the price suffered a further depression. In the morning, a few very prime samples obtained 18s.—but subsequently 17s. 6d. was the highest to be had for the best qualities, and these, in several instances, were purchased at 17s. Middling and inferior qualities were proportionably depressed, the former not exceeding 15s. to 16s.—and some of the latter, not of the worst, were bought at 13s. Oats, being scanty in quantity, and the quality generally poor, are in better demand, and slightly improved—inferior, 6s. to 7s.—good, 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. and in a few cases, 8s. was paid. Barley 8s. to 9s. 6d. for shipping qualities—10s. to 10s. 9d. for malting.

Flour has continued nearly stationary in price this week, but the sales to Bakers have been about 100 bags less than the preceding. New Seconds are from 25s. to 26s.—old do. 22s. to 27s. and very fine 28s.—Thirds, 16s. to 20s.—Fourths (nearly unsaleable), 12s. to 14s. per bag of 2 cwt. Oatmeal remains extremely dull—old, 10s.—new, 11s. to 11s. 6d. per cwt.—by retail, each about 6d. over. Potatoes, 1½d. to 2½d. per 14lbs.

Newport and Swansea Coal, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d. per barrel.

William Edwards, for William Hobbs, Esq., Treasurer to the Sick Poor, has received, by the hands of H. H. Hunt, Esq., Five Pounds, from Robert S. Carew, Esq., for the use of said Institution.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL.

The Treasurer acknowledges to have received the following Donations, in aid of the Building at Gaul's Rock:—

	£	s.	d.
Doctor Mackey	1	0	0
Wm. Kirby		5	0
Revd. Chambers		5	0
Wm. Scott	1	0	0
Jos. D. Lapham	1	0	0
Mrs. Lawson		10	0
Mrs. Ambrose		10	0
W. Mackesy, sen.		10	0
Mrs. J. Lloyd	1	0	0
Capt. Hessil	1	0	0
Lieut. Richardson, R. N.	1	0	0
J. B. Bradley		5	0
Robert Sharpe	1	0	0
Miss Walker	1	0	0
William Morris	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Henry Palmer		5	0
Charles Tandy	1	0	0
The Rev. R. Fleury	2	5	6
Benjamin Budd	1	0	0
John Kirby	1	0	0
John Waring	1	0	0
Rev. Dr. Devereux, per Miss R. Mortimer	1	0	0
Edmond Skottowe	1	2	0
Dowager Lady Paul	1	0	0
William Hobbs	1	0	0
S. M. Vicars	1	0	0
Henry Ivie	1	10	0
Wm. Poke		10	0

The Names of none but those *who have paid* are contained in the above List. The rest will be acknowledged as soon as they shall have been received. Further Donations will be thankfully received by the following Gentlemen, who compose the Building Committee:—

THE LORD BISHOP,	REV. R. RYLAND,
REV. WM. PRICE,	JOHN HARRIS, Esq. and
REV. H. BOLTON,	MICHAEL EVELYN, Esq.

BIRTH.

On the 26th, in Rutland-square, Dublin, the Countess of Longford, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, Mr. Philip Walsh, of John-street, to Miss Mary Power, of Kilcohan.

By special License, at the Palace, by the Lord Bishop of Norwich, Denis Mahon, Esq. Captain in the 9th regt., and nephew to the late Lord Hartland, to Henrietta Bathurst, eldest daughter of the Bishop of Norwich.

At Cork, on the 18th instant, Edward Barrett, of Corrigboy, Esq. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of James Barry, of Kilbarry, Esq.

DEATHS.

On Thursday morning, in Coffee-House-lane, Mary, relict of the late Mr. Michael Byrne, of this City.

On the morning of the 23d instant, at Talbot-street, Dublin, Geo. Joseph Taaffe, Esq. Attorney at Law.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, SEPT. 27.

ARRIVED,

25th—Queen Caroline, Eastaway—Ellen, Orr—and Brothers, Connolly, Galway, kelp.

26th—Four Brothers, Murphy, Liverpool, rock-salt, iron, mats, &c.; Triton, Hutchinson, Jamaica, m. goods, for Liverpool; John Thomas, Gordon, Cadiz, wines, for Liverpool, (6 weeks out) put into Dunmore Pier.

27th—San Domingo, Lewis, Prince Edward's Island, timber, for Ross; Ardent, Jones, Cork, m. goods, for Liverpool.

SAILED,

25th—Confidence, Thompson, Bristol, wheat, oats, and flour; Diligence, Griffiths—and Concord, Collins, Liverpool, wheat; Eclair, Morse—and Peace, Davis, do. wheat, flour, &c.; Goodwood, Smith, do. flour and rapeseed; John, Hiscocks, Bristol, flour and wheat; Blessing, Wallis, London, butter.

26th—Pyramus, Richards—and Salacia, Harris, Shoreham, oats.

27th—Severn, Waller, London, bacon and butter.

Put back—Thetis, Cripple—Ocean, Chaliacombe—and Goodwood, Smith—the latter with mainsail, foresail, and jib split and damaged, and leaky. The above, with several other of the outward-bound vessels, put back yesterday and last night, remained at anchor near the mouth of the harbour this morning (27th).

The *Hibernia*, Richards, sailed for Waterford, from London, 20th inst.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 29TH INSTANT,
THE HOUSE,
WITH A GOOD CONCERN IN THE REAR,
ADJOINING THE ENTRANCE TO THE
LITTLE CHAPEL, GEORGE'S STREET.
Apply to WM. USHER HOBBS, Esq. Newrath.
Sept. 28, 1822.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL
OF
WOOLLEN DRAPERY,
AT THE
WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSE.

JAMES LENIHAN has just received a large Stock of WOOLLEN and MANCHESTER GOODS, from the first Manufacturing Houses, comprising every Article in the Trade, which will be found to be of a superior Quality, and sold at very reduced Prices.
Broad-street, Waterford, Sept. 28, 1822.

ESTABLISHED BY CHARTER.

LONDON ROYAL EXCHANGE,
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
IN THE REIGN OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
FOR ASSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZES,
AND SHIPS FROM FIRE:
Also, for the Assurance of Lives.

THIS Corporation, established now almost a Century, insures all kinds of Manufactories, Buildings, and Stock, from Loss or Damage by Fire.

Assurances on Lives effected with the greatest facility and privacy, to the age of Seventy-five years. No Medical Certificate or needless Reference required, when the Life to be assured appears at this Office. No extra Charge now made for Militia or Volunteer Service, serving within the limits of the United Kingdom. Persons assured with this Corporation do not depend on an uncertain Fund or Contribution, nor are they subject to any covenants 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 £10,000.

Persons whose Annual Premiums on Fire Insurances fall due on the 29th September, are informed, that if the Premium is not paid on or before the 14th October, their Policies will be void, as the usual 15 days allowed for payment beyond the date of each Policy will then expire.

SAMUEL CROSTHWAIT
AND DANIEL [illegible],
Agents and Receivers to the said Corp.
Waterford and Ross, Sept. 26, 1822.