Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,916. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1822. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

EXECUTION OF THE ROCHELLE CONSPIRATORS.

PARIS, SEPT. 22.—About eleven o'clock the walls of the different public buildings were covered with the "Arret de la Cour Royale de Paris," announcing the condemnation of Bories, Pomier, Goubin, and Raoulx, four sub-officers (serjeants and serjeant-majors) of the 45th Regiment of the Line, for conspiracy, treason, &c. Almost at the same moment, and simultaneously through the entire city of Paris, the same *Arret*, adding, "that it would be carried into execution on that day at the Place de Greve," was in the hands of the hawkers, who cried it about the streets precisely as "last speeches" are announced in London.

Immediately I repaired to the Place de Greve, where the executioner's assistants had already arrived, although it was not yet twelve o'clock.—The Place de Greve is a parallelogram, at right angles with the river Seine, its breadth about that of Covent Garden, but running nearly twice as long. You are aware that in Paris, spacious quays run parallel with the river. In the centre of the end of the Place de Greve, and also of the quays which traverse it, I found a rough frame of a scaffold erected: It was raised about five feet from the ground, and within two yards of the foot way which runs along the quay wall. Near this stood two waggons, to each of which two horses were harnessed. From these the executioner's assistants took in succession a number of rough planks, with which they formed a temporary floor; next a basket about six feet long, three feet broad, and as many in depth (in this the bodies of the executed were to be placed), another basket containing sand or saw-dust; the frame of the guillotine, with its wooden box to receive the heads of the sufferers, and lastly the guillotine itself was placed on the scaffold, and erected within a few minutes. This being done, several buckets of water were placed under the scaffold, with which to wash away the blood of the execution. Thus I saw everything prepared for the tragedy which was to follow. The sight of that horrible machine; the object for which it was erected; the purposes it had served (for I was assured it is the same which has been used from the commencement of the Revolution); the recollection that by it perished Louis XVI. and Philip Egalite, Marie Antoinette, and Madame Roland; Brissot and Fabre d'Eglantine; the thousands of Christian and Infidel victims to the cruelty of Robespierre, Danton, Herbert, Collot d'Herbois, Fanquier, Jonville, and afterwards those monsters themselves—the place itself which had been the scene of a hundred thousand executions; all these reflections crowded on me at once. My heart sickened; but knowing that the transactions of the day would be scarcely noticed in the French Journals, I roused myself, and determined, if possible, to view the whole affair, and acquaint you with the particulars.

Having secured a place at a window, on the first floor of a house in the Place de Greve, nearly at the corner of le Quai Pelletier, I resolved to ascertain what was going on in the neighbourhood. Up to two o'clock half a dozen mounted gensdarmes were the only military on duty in the Place de Greve; but strong detachments of the same description of force, horse and foot, were posted at all the commanding points in that quarter. In the Place du Chatelet particularly, a numerous body was drawn up. I proceeded towards the Conciergerie. The people were crowding towards the place of execution. No symptoms of sympathy for the "miserables" struck my eye.—In a cafe, within 20 yards of the guillotine, officers were playing at billiards, the shops were open—the passengers laughing—enjoying themselves—showmen were exhibiting—and low gaming going on even where I passed. A great crowd had assembled round the prison of the Conciergerie, to which the condemned had been removed, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning, under a guard of fifty mounted gens d'armes. On their reaching that, their last human living abode, they were placed in a chamber very different from the condemned cells attached to English gaols. It is well furnished and contains a clock that strikes the quarters, which consequently intimates incessantly to the unhappy sojourners in that melancholy apartment, that their moments, already numbered, are fast expiring; but neither that circumstance, nor the presence and unwearied exertions and exhortations of the clergymen by whom they were attended, produced any effect upon the condemned men. They are said to have been all of good families; more particularly Bories and Raoulx. In the course of the morning, one of the Judges of the Criminal Court of Paris had an interview with them, which lasted nearly two hours; doubtless he endeavoured to procure from them some information respecting the plot for which they were to suffer, or that to favour their escape from the *Bicetre*, which had been detected. No one believes that they gave the slightest information respecting either, although the Journals may probably assert the contrary. From the moment of their conviction, up to that of their quitting the Conciergerie for the place of execution, they manifested constantly the same levity, or rather volatility, accompanied by allusions to their unhappy fate. Some doubts existing as to the precise moment of the intended execution, I turned my steps once more towards the Place de Greve, which I reached with difficulty, so considerably had the multitude increased, even at that time—two o'clock. Just at that moment about 500 soldiers of different regiments marched into the place, preceded by drums, and formed a square. Numbers of mounted gens-d'armes issued from under the porch of the Hotel du Ville (or Mansion-house), which is in the centre of the eastern side of the place. The only persons allowed to remain near the guillotine, except the executioner and his assistants, were the people who crowded the footway by the front of it; on the edge of which, and within two yards of the scaffold, sat a number of women, although made aware that they would be deluged with the blood of the condemned at the moment of execution! About half-past two o'clock the two waggons left the Place de Greve for the Conciergerie, under an escort of gendarmerie. The executioner (a tall, elderly, decent looking man, wearing a fashionable blue silk handkerchief on his neck, and a black straw hat) followed, leaving behind him a small, rough, white dog, called a *barbe*, who took his post on the scaffold at the top of the ladder. The animal appeared as watchful as those dogs which you see on waggons in London. The crowd continued incessantly to increase—new bodies of the gens-d'armerie traversed the place. About fifty of the gens-d'armes d'elite finally marched in, and remained stationed near the scaffold. The usual amusements of a mob went on. Four o'clock at length arrived, and there being no appearance of the sad cavalcade, the hopes and doubts of the spectators were excited. This continued until within five minutes of five o'clock, when a hackney-coach, attended by some gensdarmes, drove rapidly across the Place, stopped at a tavern exactly opposite to me, and a person dressed in some sort like a clergyman descended from it, and entered the tavern. "Ah! there is no hope!" said a French gentleman near me; "that is a *Greffier* of the Court, or *Rapporteur*, whose office is to see the sentence executed, and to make a report of it (*Proces verbal*) In another quarter of an hour you will see the '*miserables*' themselves." Five o'clock struck, and yet they had not arrived. At that moment the *coup d'œil* was strikingly awful. The whole area of the Place de Greve, and as much of the *Quai de Greve* as I could see, were filled by a dense crowd, now incapable of increase. So irresistible was the force produced by the slightest motion, that the soldiers were momentarily compelled to give way, and the hollow square became gradually contracted. The windows and tops of all the houses within view—the quays opposite—the *Ponts* (Bridges) *d'Elite* and de Marie, even the towers of the Church of Notra Dame, in the distance, were crowded to overflow. A great deal of amusement was just then excited by a sweep, who kept his position on a shed against all the efforts of the owner and some gens-d'armes. A movement amongst those who had a view of the Quay Pelletier announced the approach of the fatal cortege, but the spectators continued encouraging the Savoyards, by shouts, plaudits, and clapping of hands.

Precisely as the clock of the Hotel de Ville struck a quarter past five, the first gens-d'armes, forming the escort of the condemned entered the Place de Greve, a universal cry of "Hats off," took place; all heads were uncovered. The two waggons in succession appeared:—in the first was the executioner, the Prisoners Bories, Goubin, and two clergymen; in the second, were Raoulx and Pomier, each also attended by a clergyman. The prisoners sat on boards placed across in the waggons, and beside each a priest with a crucifix in his hand, who seemed apparently most anxious to impress their unhappy charge with some sense of religion, but most certainly without a particle of success. During the whole line of march from the Conciergerie to the Place de Greve, the prisoners had never attended to the priests for an instant. They looked round them incessantly, acknowledged acquaintances in the crowd, made loud remarks to each other; and Bories and Goubin repeatedly addressed the people, notwithstanding the efforts of the priests and the gens d'armes to restrain them. Arrived at the scaffold, the same spirit continued to animate them up to their last breath. Bories sat next to the horses in the first waggon, having been first brought out of the Conciergerie. He alone wore a regimental jacket, or anything militaire. In common with his unfortunate associates, he had no hat nor cravat, and the collars of their shirts were loose and open. The waggons advanced at a smart walk; the priests straining every nerve—it was useless—they halted at the foot of the scaffold. I now perceived a gentleman on foot, in a brown surtout, near them. The instant the waggon reached the scaffold, the executioner descended, went up to the guillotine, and arranged a cord. All the prisoners rose—threw a hasty glance round them—made some remarks loudly to each other, and prepared in a hurried manner to quit the waggons. I then perceived that their hands were tied behind their backs. The confessor of Bories appeared to inform him that it was his unfortunate companion who was to have the fatal precedence, and to entreat him to be calm and resigned. Bories, with a gesture of impatient acquiescence, sat down, and Goubin sprang from the waggon. All were then permitted to descend. The gentleman in the brown coat now advanced to Goubin and Bories. He was connected with the Ministry of Justice.—He made a last appeal to the condemned. The priests redoubled their entreaties and exertions; they were lost—for those unfortunate young men appeared to have no other feeling than that they were brought there to suffer, and that to have it over suddenly and expeditiously was the only thing desirable. Goubin addressed his companions, and was either replied to, or addressed in the same tone, by Raoulx, who stood furthest from him; for the clergyman in attendance upon him appeared shocked, and remonstrated with him. Raoulx turned his back, and walked about with the air of contemptuous and constrained submission. They continued to talk loudly, always turning away with impatience from the clergyman, who, with the gentleman already mentioned, seemed, at length, to express despair. A little bustle occurred—Goubin flew on the steps of the scaffold—he was instantly seized by the executioner and his assistants—bound to the plank—shouted "*Vive la Liberte!*"—he was thrown down—I shut my eyes, closed my ears, but a general groan from 150,000 people announced that the bald and daring Goubin had ceased to live. The cool, intrepid, Raoulx exchanged a significant smile with Bories, a mixed expression of sympathy and congratulation, to which their fine dark eyes gave peculiar force.—Pomier ascended next, with a cheerfulness, although not so animated as Goubin; afterwards Raoulx, whose handsome face can never be forgotten by any one who has seen him. He wore very long whiskers, and had all the appearance of *esprit*, and was deemed a most intelligent respectable young man; he was the only one who seemed to possess *sang froid*—the others looked and acted as if nervously excited. Finally the brave, mercurial Bories ascended. I saw his last look of apparent triumph; he was seized like the others by the executioner. I ran into an inner apartment—a young Frenchman shrieked "Oh, Bories! Bories!"—rushed through the room, and fell lifeless in the passage!—it was all over.

From the moment of the arrival of the cavalcade at the entrance to the Place de Greve, seven minutes had only elapsed, and Bories, Goubin, Raoulx, and Pomier, were dead! The Priests were departing—the crowd separating—the women, unmoved to tears, were making observations on the bloody scene—the executioner and his men were busied in disposing of the mangled bodies, and in dismantling the guillotine—water was poured profusely on the bloodstained pavement—the soldiers prepared to march; in short, at 35 minutes past five o'clock, the troops defiled, with drums beating; and few remained near the scaffold, save the gens-d'armes.

ATTACK ON THE REVEREND JOHN BAGWELL CREAGH'S HOUSE, AND MURDER OF HIS SERVANT.

(From the Cork Constitution.)

It is with feelings of horror and indignation that we announce a most daring instance of Burglary and Murder which has been perpetrated in the Suburbs of this City, and one which has spread terror and alarm among the inhabitants of a peaceable and populous district. Yesterday morning, at one o'clock, an armed banditti entered the house of the Rev. J. B. Creagh, Hyde-park, in the north suburbs of this City, and having made a noise which awoke the butler, (a man of excellent character, of the name of M'Cormack) he he got up and went out, when, melancholy to relate, they shot him through the neck, and he expired in a few minutes. We feel it unnecessary to dwell at any length on the enormity of the deed, or the desperate daring that could have devised such an undertaking, as the stamp of general reprobation has been affixed to it in the feeling and zeal manifested since it became known by all classes of our fellow citizens, for the apprehension of the guilty perpetrators of so foul an outrage. We annex the particulars of the Coroner's Inquest, omitting a few passages for prudential reasons:

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Immediately on hearing of the outrage, the Mayor and Sheriffs, accompanied by Henry Hardy, Esq. one of the City Coroners, with a number of Gentlemen and the High Constables, repaired to residence of Mr. Creagh, to hold an inquest on the body, and shortly after a respectable Jury was sworn.

The Coroner briefly addressed the Jury. Dr. Sharp deposed to the deceased having come by his death in consequence of a pistol ball having entered the left part of his neck, above the collar bone, which entered his lungs in an oblique direction, passing the basis of the heart, and lodging a considerable quantity of blood in the stomach; the wound he described as being half an inch in breadth, and eight inches deep, and that he must have received it in a slanting position.

Charles Daly, a boy who slept with the deceased, deposed to his having heard the latch of the door raised, and his having asked who was there, and on receiving no answer, the other servant, William M'Cormick, arose and said he would soon know who was there—that he went out in his shirt, followed by a small dog which was in the room with them—that he got frightened, and covered himself with the clothes—that shortly after he heard a loud groan like one would give that fainted; and that he also arose and found all the doors in the passage open, and went up the back stairs to Mr. John Creagh's room, who he found was up, and told him what he heard; and believed William saw something in the hall and fainted—that Mr Creagh made witness dress in his younger brother's clothes, and as he was small put him through a window to call in assistance at the porter's lodge, which he did; that he went to the lodge and rapped, and that the lodge man's son got up and let him in; but the lodge man would not believe him when he said that William was dead—that when the lodge man saw him in the strange clothes he believed him, & got up to call the watchman who was near hand, and the gentlemen about, to assist.

Mr John Creagh is eldest son of the Rev. J. B. Creagh, who is from home. Was awoke by his mother making into the room where he and his brother slept, and informing him that some persons were in the house, as she heard a shot fired. He and his brother ran out of bed, and the boy Daly came up, and repeated what he stated in his evidence; he immediately got a light and a kitchen poker, and went down the front stairs to the hall, accompanied by his brother, and on reaching the foot, he heard a deep groan, and saw the servant man lying on his side, and a great quantity of blood gushing out of his mouth, and all the doors open, he then returned to get his mother, sisters and cousin together, and having done so, he sent the boy Daly out for assistance, but the boy delaying a considerable time, he got alarmed and jumped out of a window, and went down to get assistance himself—which being obtained, he returned as quick as possible to the house, and found strewed in the lawn some clothes, hats, boots, &c. &c. which the villains dropped. On coming up to the house, he found one of the drawing-room windows up, and the inside shutters forced open with a small iron bar, and which was found on the window frame, and about two yards from the window; he saw some blood, and the ground had the appearance of a scuffle; he found also the marks of blood on the window-shutters, and followed it into the hall, where M'Cormack was found on his back, quite dead. On examining the hats, one was missing, and a strange one left in the place of it, an English-made hat, with the name and description "WILLIAM and THOMAS TOWNSEND, (late R. TOWNSEND and SONS) *London Extra fine short Beaver.*" There was also taken a six-keyed flute, ———, maker, and some other articles.

Honora Daly, Cook maid in the house, sworn.—Went to bed the night before, at 11 o'clock, with the other maid servants, as all slept in the same room. Was awoke by a shot being fired, and a loud cry of murder; believes she heard the cry first, and also heard the dog barking; was much alarmed, and would not distinguish the voice; would not know it to be the man servant. Wm. M'Cormack was the last person in the drawing-room, and it was he fastened the shutters.

Denis Driman, Watchman, deposed to his having heard a bitter screech and a shot fired; was about three hundred yards from Mr. Creagh's house, and is sure the shot came in that direction.

Mr. George Foot deposed to his having come up to the house with Mr. Creagh, and his having found the iron bar (which he identified) on the window-frame.

The depositions here closed, and Mr. Hardy addressed a few words to the Jury, who brought in the following

VERDICT.

"We find and present, that on last night, some "person or persons broke into and entered the "dwelling-house of the Rev. John Bagwell Creagh, "situate at Hydepark, in the North Liberties of the "City of Cork, and feloniously stole several arti"cles thereout, and then and there feloniously and "wilfully killed and murdered William M'Cormack, "servant to the said Rev. John Bagwell Creagh, "who was in defence of his master's property, by "one of said persons unknown shooting him with a "ball discharged from a pistol, upon the upper "part of the neck, thereby inflicting a mortal "wound, of the breadth of half an inch, and depth "of eight inches, of which mortal wound the said "William M'Cormack languished for about five mi"nutes and then died of the same."

The Inquest was sitting for five hours, and the greatest solicitude was evinced by the worthy Coroner and the Jury, to ascertain the most minute particulars.

On hearing the circumstance, Mr. Sheriff Morgan, accompanied by Messrs. Rogers and Hewson, High Constables, repaired to the different houses in the neighbourhood of the Barracks, where the banditti is supposed to have come from, but all were more regular there than they were in the habit of being for some time before.

We also understand, that the house of Mr. Condon, on the Wellington road, was attacked on the same night by the same gang, before they went to Mr. Creagh's; and that one of the party was taken by a son of Mr. Condon's, but rescued by the others, and in consequence of the alarm they likewise made off.

MORE WHITEBOY ATROCITIES.

The following melancholy list of outrages which have occurred in the past week, immediately in the neighbourhood of Doneraile, have been received from a correspondent, on whose veracity we can rely, dated Saturday night:—

On Saturday night two horses were houghed and bled to death, the property of a poor man of this town. They had been employed drawing tithe corn.

Sunday night the haggard of Capt. Fennell, of Landscape, was set on fire and destroyed.

Monday night a haggard at Ballahoura, and another at Castle-pooka, were set on fire and destroyed.

Tuesday night a quantity of hay was burned on the lands of Mr. Hennessy, of Fort-William.

Wednesday night a large house, the property of a man of the name of M'Carthy, a respectable farmer, of Skahanagh, was burned.

Thursday night some tithe corn left by Mr. John Shinnor, on the lands of Sycamore, within a mile of this town, was destroyed by fire.

Friday night two Corn Stacks, the property of a man of the name of Foley, at Carrigeen, were also burned—Two Furze Brakes were fired the same night in different directions—the reason of which is obvious.

Whilst writing the above, the town has been in alarm, on the report of a Gentleman of veracity, who witnessed ten different fires in the neighbourhood of Castlepooka, and on the lands of Newtowe, &c. This has since been ascertained to be the fact.

All those occurrences have been invariably reported before nine o'clock at night, and many of them before eight.

At the hour of eight last night, three immense fires were seen from different situations in this town.

Dublin Castle, Sept. 27.—His Majesty has been pleased, by Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of Ireland, to appoint the Rev. Richard Boyle Bernard, D. D. to be Dean of St. Lazerian, alias St. Lazarin, in the Diocess of Leighlin, in the room of the Rev. George Maunsell, D. D. late Dean thereof, resigned.—*Gazette.*

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AGENTS FOR ENGLAND, Messrs. NEWTON & Co. Warwick-square, London. AGENTS FOR IRELAND J. K. Johnson, & Co. No. 1, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

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

RICHARD JACOB has just received an extensive Assortment of WOOLLEN CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, CLOTH SHAWLS, Blue, Drab, and Grey Napt RUGS, 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.

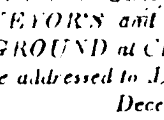
He is as usual supplied with the "IMPROVED ELASTIC WATERPROOF HATS," which he sells at *the Manufacturers' Prices.*

Waterford, 9th Month 27th, 1822.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD,

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE of ROSS, and the SURVEYOR'S and BOATMEN'S HOUSES and GROUND at CHEEKPOINT.

Proposals to be addressed to JAMES WALLACE, *Esq. Waterford. December* 7, 1821.



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,
BURDEN 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 o 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. CHURCH, Warren's-Quay—or HAYES & BARRY, Brokers.

Cork, 21st Sept. 1822.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

IN this Preparation are concentrated all the medicinal Properties of the Sarsaparilla Root, even to a perfect saturation of the Menstruum with which it is prepared. To such Persons, therefore, who, from various causes, would experience great inconvenience, or with whom it would be utterly impossible to prepare the Decoction, the Fluid Extract, which possesses the advantages of portability, and of keeping in any climate, will be found a most desirable mode of employing this much esteemed medicinel.

The Diseases in which it has proved most beneficial are those of the Skin, such as Scorbutic Affections, Eruptive Diseases, Secondary Symptoms, &c. arising from a diseased state of the System at large. It may be taken either alone, or combined with Water, rendering it of the same strength as the Decoction.

The Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla may be had either in a simple or compound state. For Simple, in Bottles at 6s. 8d.—the Compound 7s. 6d. each.

Be careful to ask for "BUTLERS FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA."

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

JOHN HARRIS and THOMAS MEAGHER, jun. 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 Wa-

terford, 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 from the Benefit of the said Decree.—Dated this 4th Day of September, 1822.

THOMAS ELLIS.

TANDYS and IVIE, Plaintiffs' Solicitors, No. 10, Talbot-street, Dublin.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL EDWARD WEEKES, ESQ. MAYOR OF SAID CITY.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize) was last week 21s. 0d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

	WHITE. lb. oz. dr.	RANGED. lb. oz. dr.	HOUSEHOLD lb. oz. dr.
Penny Loaf,	0 7 3	0 11 1	0 14 2
Two-Penny,	0 14 6	1 6 2	1 12 4
Four-Penny,	1 6 2	2 12 4	3 9 0
Six-penny,	2 12 4	4 2 6	5 5 4

☞ All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proportion—and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the Household with an H—and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each Loaf; otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly Returns, ON OATH, 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 levied according to Law.

Oct. 3. S. NEWPORT, *D. Mayor.*

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.

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,

181	Ends of Superfine and Refine		Blue CLOTH.
135	Do.	do.	Black do.
73	Do.	do.	Olive do.
17	Do.	do.	Brown do.
39	Do.	do.	Drab do.
30	Do.	do.	Mixture do.
5	Do.	do.	Green do.
71	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 Institution, No. 37, Sackville-street.

☞ *Sale to begin each day at* 12 *o'Clock.*

TERMS—CASH.

WILLIAM HONE, Broker.

September 22, 1822.

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS
TO BE LENT.
Apply to C. and C. S. TANDY.
Waterford, June 1, 1822.

REAL CHELTENHAM SALTS,
Made from the Waters of the Montpelier Spas, the Property of Mr. Thompson.

THE Public are respectfully informed that Mr. THOMPSON has appointed Messrs. BUTLER'S, 34, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin, his sole Agents, for the sale of the only Genuine CHELTENHAM SALTS, the production of his Chalybeate Spas at Cheltenham. The numerous imitations that are vended, in Ireland in particular, induce Mr. Thompson to state, that there are no real Cheltenham Salts made from the Spa Water, but by himself, a fact well known to every person who has visited Cheltenham, and to caution the Public from purchasing at any other Establishment in Dublin, than Messrs. BUTLER'S, and in the Provincial Towns, from any persons excepting their *appointed Sub-Agents.*

The Crystals of Cheltenham Salts contain all the Chalybeate and other properties for which the Waters at Cheltenham are so eminently esteemed.—Price 3s. 4d., 5s., and 12s. 6d. per bottle.

The *Effervescent* Alkaline Salts (or the Crystals in Powder) are in Bottles, at 5s. and 12s. 6d. each.

The *Effervescent* Magnesian Salts, a sub-sulphate from Nature, combining both a pure and sulphated Magnesia in its composition, is applicable in similar Disorders as the Crystals.—Price 5s. and 12s. 6d. per bottle.

N. B.—Be careful to ask for Mr. Thompson's Cheltenham Salts.

Agents—Messrs. Butler, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin—20, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh—4, Cheapside, and 220, Regent-street, London. Sub-Agents—Messrs. Birnie, Bull, and Phelan, Waterford; Taylor, Wexford; Mollin, Ross; Reynolds, Kilkenny; Hackett, Clonmel; Quin, Dungarvan; Finn, Lismore; Hamilton, Youghal; Macnamara, Fermoy; Fergusson, 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.

TO BE LET,
FROM 29TH SEPTEMBER NEXT,
THE HOUSE ON THE QUAY,
In which Mrs. DUDLEY *at present resides.*
Apply to JAMES KEATING.
Waterford, July 26, 1822.

WILLIAM WHITE
OFFERS FOR SALE,
209 *Chests Black and Green TEAS,*
80 *Hhds. Muscovada & Refined SUGARS,*
30 *Bags East India SUGARS,*
37 *Pockets &* 20 *Bags* } *Prime Kent HOPS,*
36 *Packs Cotton & Tow WICK-YARN,*
2000 *Russia MATS,*
64 *Casks Riga TALLOW,*
10,000 *White Oak Barrel STAVES,*
104 *Bags of SALTPETRE,*
13 *Tierces VINEGAR,*
191 *Pieces Quebec Yellow and Red Pine TIMBER,*
22 *Pieces American OAK,*
200 18, 20, *and* 40 *Feet* 3 *Inches Riga PLANK,*
MACE, NUTMEGS, CLOVES, CINNAMON, ORCHAL, WOAD &c.
Waterford, King-street, 21st of 9th Mo. 1822.

LONDON.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

"CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—This is the settling day in the Foreign Funds; no defaulters are declared. Sixty per Cent. on the Chilian Loan must be paid up to-day."

Letters were this morning received from Constantinople, dated the 26th ult. They confirm the previous accounts of the complete success of the Turks in the Morea. One letter which we have seen states—"The Greek insurrection may be now considered entirely at an end; the whole Peninsula is again under the sway of the Turks; the Greeks have acted like cowards and knaves."—*Courier.*

"CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 26.—Late intelligence has been received here, of Corinth (the seat of the Provisional Greek Government) being in the hands of the Turks, as also Napoli di Romania, being provisioned by the Greeks. It seems that a part of the principal Greeks, forming that august Assembly, could not resist the tempting offer of some thousands of piastres, to betray their friends, and deliver these places to the Turks, which, when entered by the latter, a general '*sauve qui peut,*' took place. The Senate disappeared, as also the "National Chest," containing an immense sum, and other property—every one securing what he could lay his hands upon—(no delicacy you know among Greeks.)—Several hundred families fled to Zea, and others to the Ionian Islands; but Sir Thomas Maitland instantly ordered them off, agreeable to a declaration in a Proclamation issued some months since, that these islands should not be the refuge for Greeks who continued in revolt. The Turks are in great force at Argos, and over-running the Morea like swarms of bees. This is a sad blow for the Greek cause, not only as Corinth was the most strongly fortified place, but the key to the Morea."

German Papers to the 22d inst. have arrived this morning.

"VIENNA, SEPT. 14.—The opening of the new Congress has been really delayed by the death of the Marquis of Londonderry. It was said at first that our Emperor and the Emperor of Russia, and all the Ministers who were to attend the Congress, would leave Vienna in the middle of September; but their departure seems to be deferred till the end of the month. There have been indeed some preliminary conferences, and Mr. Gordon, and afterwards Lord Stewart, had full powers for this purpose from the Cabinet of St. James's; but the conferences for the express purpose of preparing the subjects to be discussed in the Congress will not take place till the Ministers of all the five Powers are assembled here. It is said, that as soon as the death of the Marquis of Londonderry was known here, our Cabinet signified to the Court of London a wish that the late Marquis might be replaced by the Duke of Wellington, and it was therefore reported here from the first, that the Duke would come, as we know to be the case; but his Grace will first go to Paris, because he has to confer on some important points with the Court of the Thuilleries before he goes to the Congress. It is supposed the Sovereigns will set out at the end of September for Venice, where grand fetes are said to be prepared for their reception. From Venice they go to Verona, where, it is rumoured, that the three Sovereigns, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, will reside together in one great Palace, as they did in the Imperial Palace here at the time of the first Vienna Congress."—*Nuremburg Correspondent.*

The Paris Papers of Thursday and Friday have arrived since our last. The *Sanatory Cordon* has at length received its proper appellation, by virtue of a Royal Ordonnance, inserted in the *Moniteur.* It is henceforth to be called a "Corps of Observation." It has been such, in reality, and nothing else, from the first: nor are we disposed to question the propriety of maintaining a force of that description, upon the frontier of a State convulsed with civil war.

The *Moniteur* mentions that the King has been slightly indisposed.

The appeal made by the four opposition journals against the penalties decreed on the 13th inst. was pleaded on Thursday last before the Court of Assize. The Court declared their grounds of appeal not tenable, and ordered the original sentence to be affirmed.

"PARIS, SEPT. 25.—The Court of Cassation will be occupied to-morrow with the appeal made by General Berton, and the other persons condemned at Poictiers. The principal grounds of appeal are the violation of the right of freely defending a cause; and that one of the twelve Jurymen had not reached his thirtieth year on the day of trial, as required by the law. The cause will be pleaded by MM. Isambert, Advocate of the Court of Cassation, and Merilhou, Advocate of the *Cour Royale.*

"The Marquis de Clermont-Tonnerre, Minister of the Marine, set off yesterday evening to visit the out-ports. He goes first to Cherbourg, then to Brest, and returns by the way of Nantes.

"M. de Chateaubriand will proceed to Vienna in the beginning of next week.

"Letters from Vienna, dated the 13th, state that the Emperor Alexander had given private audiences to Prince Metternich, Lord Stewart, Viscount Montmorency, and Count Bernstoff. It was expected that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs would only continue at Vienna until the arrival of the Duke of Wellington, after which he would return to Paris.

"The Duke of Wellington has passed through Metz. His Grace travels slowly, on account of the state of his health. The departure for Verona will be postponed."

Yesterday the King attended divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

The Duke of York visited the King on Saturday.

DOVER, SEPT. 29.—Yesterday morning her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and suite, arrived here from Ramsgate. Her Royal Highness was accompanied by a relation, the Marchioness de Boaff, who soon after their arrival embarked on board his Majesty's steam-packet the Arrow, for Boulogne. Shortly after the sailing of the packet, her Royal Highness quitted Dover for Ramsgate. The guns at the heights fired royal salutes on the arrival and departure of the illustrious visitor.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE.—We are sorry to announce the death of her Grace the Duchess of Newcastle. The melancholy event took place at Clumber, the family seat, in Nottinghamshire, early on Friday morning. Her Grace was delivered of twins, a boy and a girl, the latter still born, on Tuesday last. She was considered better on Thursday, and in a favourable way, but a sudden change for the worst took place. Her Grace was Georgiana Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Miller Mundy, of Shipley, in Derbyshire, Esq. born 1st of June, 1789, and Married July 18, 1807. There was issue of this marriage sixteen children, viz. eleven sons and five daughters, of whom there are now living nine sons and three daughters; of these four were born at two births.—*Morning Paper.*

TOWN COUNCIL OF GLASGOW.—For the first time these sixty years, there is a division in our Corporation respecting the choice of a Chief Magistrate for the ensuing year.—*Glasgow Herald.*

The following is the number of tuns of oil boiled from the produce of the Greenland and Davis' Straits Whale Fishery, since 1814, viz:

1814... 19,408	1817... 10,871	1820.... 19,016
1815... 10,688	1818.... 14,482	1821.... 16,898
1816... 13,590	1819.... 11,401	

The produce of the fishery in the present year is estimated at about 7100 tuns.—*Hull Advertiser.*

In the Lothians, they have now had five heavy crops of Wheat in succession—a circumstance to which the oldest farmer living scarcely recollects a parallel.—*Edinburgh Paper.*

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Friday last (20th inst.), a young man, son of Mr. Cormack, of the Forse Inn, Caithness, was preparing to shoot a dog, when the trigger of his gun came in contact with something, and the shot went off. The scene of horror which followed cannot be described, for the ball passed through a younger brother's head, who fell dead in an instant at his feet. The grief into which his inconsolable parents and friends are plunged, is rendered doubly distressing by the present state of the elder brother, who awakes only for a moment to a consciousness of the dreadful fact, from a state of frenzy into which he immediately relapses.—*Inverness Courier.*

money, equally singularly and gratuitously swearing that I knew the order. On being cross-examined, he acknowledged, though very unwillingly, that so far from his former evidence of opinion that showing the book was an instantaneous demand of payment, I had had to apply to him for my account; that I had asked him at times if he wanted money; and that he had answered in the negative, or, as he afterwards desired to qualify it, that he did not want it immediately, that he was not in a great hurry.

Will this evidence, Gentlemen, admit of the constructive disobedience with which only in the present month, September, I am charged to have been guilty in June, 1821? In the lapse of time, and with an utter unconsciousness of having ever been guilty of any act unbecoming the character of an officer or a gentleman, you must be aware there may have been many facts and incidents that I might have adduced in my favour, which are now lost to me; it was upon this wise principle that his Majesty has been pleased to signify his displeasure against, and the Duke of York to prohibit, in General Orders, charges being withheld till they should accumulate, for the purpose of being collectively brought forward at a distant period.

It will, I am sure, Gentlemen, be borne in mind by you, that Quartermaster *Speed* proved that I was not in debt to him in any way at the period of instituting these charges. He said my last payment was on the 19th of August. I think, I can prove it was even much earlier; so that, in fact, I am not charged with the evil, if any, till after I have evinced its entire remedy, and that without being conscious of any necessity for it.

On the second charge, Gentlemen, I shall trouble you but very shortly. The Messman, Corporal Bell, after a very incoherent testimony, proved, or rather I admitted, my having given him a draft upon the Agents for my mess account, amounting to £25; that the Agents declined paying it; and that, on my being informed of it, I gave him another for £32, (it was for £31 7s.) which included the £25 and what had occurred subsequently; and was not, therefore, as would appear from the charge, two separate bills for two separate sums and separate accounts; that I expressed my surprise, and accompanied the new draft by a letter to Messrs. Greenwood and Co. Corporal Mayor, the mess clerk, besides something he had heard from the messman, proved his having presented these at the Agent's, and that their clerk said he would see Mr. Cox upon it; so that my application appears evidently to have been grounded. He did so; when Mr. Cox desired him to present Messrs. Greenwood and Co.'s compliments to me, and that they regretted they could go no further. On being cross-examined, the Messman acknowledged that I had paid him, but with a legal precision of opinion, equal to that of the Quartermaster, had not done it in time, according to the order of the Mess Meeting.—Being pressed as to how long after, he answered at once, only about half an hour. Gentlemen, the spirit of such evidence will be too obvious to you to require that I should obtrude any observations upon it; you will, I dare say, be led to inquire, as I have done, whence such an extraordinary spirit could have risen against an officer, who has served in the Regiment little less than 15 years, and nearly arrived at the rank of a field-officer. I can only account for it by that strange misconception which, as was observed on my part on the commencement of these proceedings, would, it was hoped, be proved to have alone produced the charge against me; and which would naturally act and re-act in their production. Gentlemen, Mr. Pyle, a clerk from Messrs. Greenwood and Co.'s, was called, and has confirmed what I admitted; and told you also, on my interrogating him, that I had previously deposited with them two bills to the amount of nearly £550, which bills remain still in their possession, not having yet been paid, and that I had not received any money from the house on these two securities, and that my account with them was nearly balanced; at a rough guess, there probably might be against me £10 or £15.

In regard to the third and last charge, it is of a more important character in its military application. It has been proved by Adjutant Hirst, and admitted by me, that I was absent without leave on the 2d and 3d of March, from the 16 to the 19th of April, from the 30th of June to the 18th of July, and from the 6th to the 9th of August, all in the present year. On being cross-examined, though he could not recollect quite so clearly for the defence as he did for the prosecution, yet he did not know of my ever having been absent without leave before, during the whole time I have been in the regiment, and must have known it if I had, from the official situation he holds; nor in the same capacity, did he know of my having asked leave, from the time the regiment left Windsor to the time at which I wrote him, on the 29th of June, on an occasion which, it appears from the letter he produced, was one of the most important that can influence the human heart and mind.—Of these periods of absence, you will observe that on one only does the prosecutor (Sir R. Hill) lay any stress, viz. that on the 30th of June. Gentlemen, it is my duty to explain to you the whole. The first occurrence of two days' absence, arose simply from my having rode out to St. Albans, intending to return the same day, when I was unexpectedly detained to the amount of time stated.—But I have no doubt Sir Robert Hill will admit that I apologised for my having been so detained, that he admitted my apology, and was perfectly satisfied. This was the first occurrence of the kind that had taken place during my whole service. On the second occasion, under the circumstances as I have already stated, I, on account of my friend, was suddenly taken into the custody of the civil power; and as soon as I arranged matters, I immediately returned to my regiment.

Third occasion.—It will be proved to you that I received information of my father, who was in the eighty-fifth year of his age, having broken his leg, in consequence of which a mortification had ensued, and that he was in a most dangerous state. On this I immediately applied for leave of Sir Robert Hill, for the purpose of attending my father at Worcester. Sir Robert felt it necessary to refuse me; which, under the circumstances, and being the first time I had asked leave since the Regiment left Windsor, as you have heard, I am sure he could not have refused me without some reason. The reason as you have also heard given in evidence, was the absence of other officers. Understanding, after my first note, that an officer, then on pleasure at Ramsgate, was about to return, I deemed the cause of refusal done away; and, confident that Sir R. Hill's filial feelings would no longer detain me under the torturous anxiety which I suffered, I wrote to the Adjutant the letter which has been produced, and set off to attend my father. Gentlemen, If I have, in obeying such a call, erred as a soldier, I trust you will deem me right as a man—my place was supplied, and no injury arose to the regiment from my absence; it is the only instance of such a kind during my service in the regiment, and was, I had hoped, forgiven; and as no charge had arisen upon it till the last instance of which I am about to speak.

In the decision of your hearts upon this subject, Gentlemen, it is my duty to shew you that I do not impose upon you that in which you are not justified by the very letter of military law. The Articles of War, from their first regular institution to the present moment, as will be seen by the 5th and 8th Articles of the 14th Section, have even qualified the prohibition of absence without leave, by the exception of cases of evident and urgent necessity. A more evident or a more urgent necessity, I presume, can hardly be found, than that which I have just submitted, Gentlemen, to your feelings, any more than the uncontrolable arm of the civil power.

The last instance, from the 6th to the 9th of August, is also one of the latter description. As in the former one, I arranged it as quickly as could be done, losing not an instant, and immediately returned to the regiment. Sir Robert Hill was fully acquainted with the circumstance; and if a regimental return had taken place, would, in course, not have returned me absent without leave, but in the custody of the civil power.

Having necessarily spoken of being twice abstracted from my regiment by the civil power, it is now necessary, Gentlemen, that I should explain to you the cause of it; and shew you as I shall prove, that it did not arise from any pecuniary defect of my own means, such as to render me incapable of preserving the due credit of an officer in his Majesty's service. I entered that service with all the ardour of a young man of competent fortune, and always identified myself with my brother officers, and considered their happiness as my own. Among those of a former regiment was Mr. Ratcliffe, whose fortune is ample, but it is in Jamaica, and the deterioration of such property of late years is too well known to need description. Living up to his income, he was not prepared for this evil, and he found a temporary assistance necessary, which I was proud to afford him. Circumstances have grown worse, instead of better, as he expected; this assistance, at the present moment, as will be shewn to you, amounts to no less a sum than between five and six thousand pounds. Having come to an arrangement with the opulent firm of Boddington for the care of his estate, he contemplated the speedy payment of the sums I had progressively advanced to him, and I in consequence became his security for 1000 guineas. His merchants having to make a disbursement of many thousand pounds, were prevented for the present being so liberal as they probably might otherwise have been, and in consequence Mr. Ratcliffe was not able to liquidate the security for one thousand guineas. Soon after he retired to France, and this circumstance, for the first time distrustful, made them feel it necessary to proceed against me, which as you will learn from one of them, was the sole cause of my having been so placed in the hands of the Civil Power for the days mentioned in the second and fourth allegations of the charge.

In being thus compelled, by the institution of these charges, to mention the name and circumstances of a brother Officer, for whom I ever entertained the highest regard, I trust it will not be deemed to imply any imputation against him, convinced that he would not for worlds have subjected me to the incurrence of one of these charges on his account, which he well knew would never have been incurred on my own. Confiding, then, to your honourable minds, Gentlemen, both the points which, as well as all others of a similar nature, that some who probably hear me know I have ever preserved as a sacred trust, I shall not detain you longer than to shew that I have not hitherto been deemed a character unworthy your attention. Nothing can be more repugnant to any well-constituted mind than to speak of one's self on any occasion, but in such a case as this it is unavoidably necessary. From a multiplicity of communications which I have been urged to examine, I therefore select a few, from which delicacy will only permit a small extract of facts, which extract shall, if desired, be marked for the inspection of the Court in the originals.

It will thus be seen, as regards the 1st Regiment, in which I served, that in October, 1804, Colonel Creagh, then of the 29th, and now of the 81st Foot, an officer not prodigal of compliment, had the goodness to write to me from America, hoping that they might see me there shortly; obligingly adding, on the subject of my probably rejoining that Regiment, that nothing could give him, or the officers, more sincere pleasure!

In December of the same year, General Dugald Campbell announced to me that the Earl of Hardwicke, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, had been pleased to recommend me to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and had written again to urge it, previously to my return to America. Nor has the condescending kindness of this exalted person ceased up to this moment, nor, I trust, been forfeited by me in the slightest degree, since so recently as January 1st, his Lordship was pleased to interpose his kind offices to endeavour to obtain for me a Majority by Brevet. In March, 1805, Major General Sir J. W. Gordon announced the recommendation of me to the Duke of York by the late General Sir David Dundas, for an appointment in his own Regiment, the Greys. Another letter shews merely the consideration in which I was held by Lieutenant-General Sir George Cooke. In the year 1807, Lord W. G. Somerset did me the honour to announce, in the most obliging terms, that his brother, Lord Edward Somerset, would be glad to receive me in the 4th Dragoon Guards. The succeeding period, to the present time, will be seen to have been passed in my present Regiment, and therefore to forbid a similar selection; but while I must thus abstain from an obvious propriety, I must not omit to state that my communications have not been less satisfactory; and that I am sure my prosecutor will admit, that up to the moment of instituting these charges, I have ever been on good terms with all my brother Officers. One name I cannot forbear to mention, from the lasting honour which it confers on our Regiment, and the high estimation in which it is holden every where; it is that of Major-General Sir John Elley, K.C.B. lately in command of the Corps; and I trust he will forgive me for desiring to put the seal of his most worthily distinguished name to those of the eminent persons whom I have before mentioned. I shall only presume to say, that he always did me the honour of his most condescending kindness while my Commanding Officer, and up to the last week continued the same conduct, heartily wishing, in common with Lord Hardwicke, that I could obtain a Majority. Since I have been placed in this unhappy reverse of condition, I addressed rather too late, a formal letter to each of my three Commanding Officers, and though in England, Scotland, and Ireland, have received the answers which I lay before you. I cannot but feel gratified, in mentioning Sir John Byng (a name associated with England's glory), who, though employed with his usual activity in the command of the most extensive district in England, lost not a post in answering according to its terms. Nor can my gratitude be less to Major-General Balfour. Sir John Elley is the third. I shall now, Gentlemen, proceed to call only two witnesses to prove the facts I have stated in this address, and then leave my case in your hands; only returning my most grateful thanks for the attention which you have afforded to it throughout, and the desire which you have manifested to aid the search after truth, so honourable to the character of a British Court-Martial.

Captain Jebb then observed, that something was said about the Duke of Wellington having reprimanded him; if his Grace were pleased to do so, on any one of the charges before the Court, such a reprimand being a punishment, the charge would not be maintained here.

Lieutenant-Colonel Clement Hill was then called, who proved that he was in command of the Regiment on the 2d and 3d of March; that Captain Jebb was absent; that when he returned he apologised for having been detained by his friend, but that it was the first time, and he readily excused it.

Mr. George Whitehead proved that Captain Jebb had, in consequence of becoming security for Mr. Radcliffe for £1050, been, on the departure of Mr. Radcliffe, taken into the custody of the Sheriff by his clients in April and August last; that Mr. Radcliffe was a man of £5000 a year, as he knew from good authority, and that his bill would have been discounted by witness's bankers, Chambers and Co., but for some difference between parties who had considered Captain Jebb as hardly used in the business, and would not have taken any proceedings against him but for the departure of Mr. Radcliffe.

S. Buxton, Esq. being called, stated his knowledge of those arrests of Captain Jebb, in April and August; his having reason to expect liberation immediately, as he had sent to witness, who had paid the money in one instance, and Captain Jebb's brother the other.

Mr. Scott then tendered the documents to be delivered in as evidence of what had been stated in the address, among which were securities for between 5 and £6000 due to Capt. Jebb.

These letters were then produced as the answers to a letter of Captain Jebb to each of the Commanding Officers of the regiments in which he had served, the 29th Foot, Scotch Greys, and the Blues, being from Sir J. Byng, General Balfour, and Sir John Elley, who all testified to his character as an officer and a gentleman; and the latter, that there was no duty which he would not perform with energy.

The defence here closed. Colonel Hill required half an hour to reply, which was granted.

On the Court being opened, he read it. It was in substance, that his charges were chiefly proved; knew nothing of Captain Jebb's being confined till he heard it in the Court; and he trusted it would be believed he had only brought forward these charges for the good of the service, and not any other motive. The Court then closed for deliberation of sentence, when the proceedings will be laid before his Majesty for his approval.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

Stocks This Day at One.

3 per Cent. Red. shut.	Bank Stock shut.
3 per Cent. Cons 81¾	India Stock — —
Imperial 3 per Cents. 81	Long Ann. shut.
3½ per Cent. shut.	India Bonds 40
4 per Cents. shut.	Ex. Bills £1000) 4 5 pm
4 per Cts. (New) 101¾	Cons. for Acct. 81⅞

A Lisbon Mail, bringing papers to the 16th inst. has arrived this morning. The schism between the Prince Royal and the Cortes is approaching its crisis. The latter have decreed, that the delegated authority of the former shall immediately cease, and that he shall return to Portugal in the course of four months. This mandate he assuredly will not obey, and no alternative will then be left, but for him to disclaim the authority of the Cortes, and declare himself the Independent Sovereign of the Brazils.—*Courier.*

"Lisbon, Sept. 13.—It is affirmed, and the *Astro* repeats it, that the house of D[illegible] received a letter by the English packet, dated Rio Janeiro, July 3, in which it is said that the Governor of St. Paulo, ordered his Procuradores to inform his Royal Highness that that Province recognised no other authorities than that of the Cortes, and of the King, and that his Royal Highness ordered the Procuradores to be arrested.

"In the Sitting of the Cortes to-day, a letter was read from the Minister of Justice, containing a statement of what had been done relative to the individuals who (in consequence of an application to the Cortes on the 29th of April) were ordered to be removed from their places of abode, to different parts of the kingdom, because they were declared by public opinion to be the most disaffected and inimical to the new system, and the term of whose exile was afterwards prolonged upon a second application to the Cortes. By great exertion, the preliminary investigations respecting the conspiracy, have been brought to a conclusion in a shorter time than was expected. The Government was enabled to allow some of these persons to return home, who it appeared were not implicated in this affair; to the latter are added lists of those who were allowed to return previously to the 17th of August, six in number; two of those who are to remain prisoners (*Prezos pronunciados*) seven in number; and three of those who have now received permission to return home, twelve in number.

"The Minister of Justice will communicate the result of the proceedings, as soon as the guilty are condemned.

"September 4.—The Abbe de Menezes read a motion to the effect, that, 'it appearing that the Prince Royal was disposed to make treaties of amity and commerce with some Foreign Powers, which might be attended with the most injurious consequences to Portugal, the Government be called upon immediately to issue a Manifesto, addressed to all nations, disapproving and declaring to be null and void, all acts, treaties, and proceedings, of the Government of Rio de Janeiro, from the 16th of January this year, as arbitrary, illegal, and unjust, as originating in an illegitimate authority, beyond the jurisdiction delegated by the King when he left Rio.'

"Sept. 11.—The Committee of the Constitution proposed the following Decree:—

"1. That the Decree of the 3d of June last, convoking an assembly of Constituent Cortes in Brazil, is null.

"2. That the Secretaries of States at Rio de Janeiro are highly responsible for the illegality of so despotic a resolution, and shall be impeached.

"3. That the Government of Rio de Janeiro disobeying the Cortes, and constituting itself independent, contrary to the wishes of the people of Brazil, who are represented in this assembly, is a Government *de facto* and not *de jure*, and that the voluntary obedience of any authority will be criminal, unless when compelled by force.

"4. That the delegated authority of the Prince shall immediately cease, and that the King appoint a Regency, to exercise that authority in the manner already sanctioned.

"5. That the Prince Royal shall return to Portugal in the course of four months, reckoning from the day when the present Decree shall be notified to him; and if, contrary to expectation, he should not obey, the proceedings fixed by the Constitution shall be adopted."

We have received the Paris Papers of Wednesday, they supply only the following articles of intelligence:

Accounts from Berlin of the 15th mention the rumour of a marriage between the King of Prussia and the divorced Queen of Sweden, who was formerly the consort of Gustavus the Fourth; and it is added, in corroboration of this report, that his Prussian Majesty, in his way to Verona, will pass through Carlsruhe, the usual residence of the Ex Queen and her Son, and that he will be attended by M. de Witzleben and M. Albrecht.

The family of General Moreau are about to raise in the cemetery of Bourdeaux, a vault, where are to be deposited the mortal remains of his lady, who died in that town, and the heart of the General, which had been brought into France. The monument will be covered with garlands of ivy and cypress.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

Among the current rumours respecting the long-supposed appointment of a Governor-General for India, we may mention, as the best entitled to credit, that serious difficulties are started by the Directors to the nomination of Lord William Bentinck to that high office. Lord Melville is now pointed out as the Nobleman to whom it has been actually offered; but it is doubted whether his Lordship, on account of the precarious state of Lady Melville's health, will accept the appointment. Should that difficulty not be removed, the choice, it is said, will certainly fall on the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, the Speaker of the House of Commons.

FESTIVAL OF THE HEBREWS.

In addition to what has been stated respecting the customs of this ancient people, the following particulars may be interesting to many of our readers:

One of their grandest festivals, viz. the Tabernacle, commences on this evening, when will be a grand display of some of the first vocal performers in the Kingdom. Mr. Braham will assist, as will also Professor Detorz, First Reader, in the grand Hymn of Hallelujah, &c. &c. at their Synagogue in Duke's-place, and where the Rev. Dr. Herschell will assist, robed in the ancient costume, decorated with the ephod and breast-plate, as supposed to be worn by their High Priest Aaron, on grand festivals, in those days, and which now commence on the 29th, and continue to the 7th October. The Jews, in imitation of their forefathers, keep open house, each according to his means; this has been a very ancient custom with them, but has not been observed for the last three hundred years, according to the Talmud. The same exhibition will be on the day abovenamed at the Synagogue in Leadenhall-street, under the superintendence of the principal singer, Rabbi Leo, from Manheim. The following curious ceremony will also take place at the Synagogue, during the feast of the Tabernacle, called the Procession of the Palms:

During this feast they appear at the Synagogue with one branch of palm-tree, three of myrtle, and two of willow, all tied together, which they carry in their right hand, and in the left a branch of lemon tree with its fruit; these they bring so near as to touch each other, and as they run them round shake them first towards the east, then to the south; afterwards towards the west, and lastly, towards the north. There is a mystery contained under each of these branches. The palm, bearing an insipid fruit, is the emblem of the hypocrite; the myrtle, which, though barren, has a most agreeable smell, is that of such as perform good works without the law; the willow is the symbol of the wicked, and the lemon of the just. They go in procession round the desk with these branches in their hands, which was formerly performed round the altar at Jerusalem. The seventh is a grand day. They then lay aside all but the willow bough, and go seven times round the desk. The prayers are repeated faster than usual, for this reason, that, during their journey in the desert, they were obliged to be quick in every thing, even in divine service. Seven copies of the law are taken out of the Hechal, the desk set with flowers; and because this and the succeeding day, which is the eighth day of the festival, are days of rejoicing for the Synagogue, they abandon themselves to such excess of joy, as surprises those who do not penetrate into the mysteries of the Hebrew ceremonies. They move and toss themselves to and fro with great agitation, repeating their prayers with much noise and haste, and strike the benches with their willow branches. The seven turns round the altar are performed (as they say) in memory of Joshua's procession round the walls of Jericho. This festival begins at home with the blessings, succeeded by a supper, and they divert themselves at table in the best manner they are able. Private devotion must succeed the public. During the festival of the tents they ought to lodge in their tents.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3.

The London Journals of Saturday and Sunday have arrived.—No Mail due.

The proceedings of the Portuguese Cortes are very important. In the sitting of the 11th, the Committee of the Constitution proposed a decree, denouncing the existing Government of the Brazils as illegitimate, recalling the Prince Royal, and recommending that the King should appoint a new Regency. It is not likely that the People of Brazil, animated by the example of the Spanish Colonies of South America, will yield a passive obedience to this decree, and surrender their well-grounded hopes of independence without a struggle.

The *Cork Advertiser*, speaking of the perpetrators of outrage in that part of the Country, has the following paragraph:—

"It appears that those ruffians, who are thus setting the country in a flame, have been instigated by the suggestions of persons possessing much more knowledge than could be expected from the wretched instruments employed in those outrages. The incendiaries, being aware of the vigilance of the Magistracy, the Military, and the Police, have procured a chemical preparation, which, being placed in a stack of hay or corn, sets fire to it in some time after the preparation has been deposited; these miscreants then, by being at a distance from the fire, escape with impunity. This has been rendered manifest by an occurrence which took place on Tuesday night. Sir Hugh Gough, the Officer who commands the military in Buttevant, and the surrounding district, having received information of the intention of burning a haggard, on that night stationed a party of soldiers in ambush, hoping thereby, not only to prevent the mischief, but also to seize on those who intended to commit it. After waiting a considerable time, the party, to their inexpressible surprise, beheld the haggard burst out into flames, without the appearance of any agent to procure the conflagration."

Tithes.—We are authorised to contradict a statement which was copied from the *Southern Reporter* [illegible] "That the Resolutions adopted at Lismore, respecting Tithes, were signed by all the persons present"—and are desired to state, that those Resolutions were not signed by the Dean, Archdeacon, or Clergymen present.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY—DUBLIN.

On Monday, at half past [illegible] o'clock, the procession of the City [illegible] Castle-yard, preceded by [illegible] horse police. [illegible] the Right Hon. Sir John Kingston James, Bart., and on his left Alderman Fleming, the present Right Hon. Lord Mayor; then followed the Aldermen, Sheriffs and new Sheriffs, and the Common Councilmen in their robes. A little before three o'clock his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant arrived in full state at the Castle, and Alderman Fleming was sworn in Lord Mayor before his Excellency, and the Right Hon. Lord Norbury.

The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. then proceeded to Green-street, where Charles Thorp and Henry Cooper, Esqrs., the new High Sheriffs, were sworn into office. The late Lord Mayor (Sir J. K. James, Bart.) returned thanks to the late High Sheriffs, Sir Thomas Whelan and Sir William Smith, and to the Market Jury, for the [illegible] support received from them during his continuance in office.

The Carriages on this occasion were all built at Cooper's, Mary-street, [illegible] have we witnessed so tasteful [illegible] workmanship and fashion [illegible] a convincing proof of the abilities of [illegible].

The Lord Mayor's.—A beautiful landau, with rich Prince's metal mountings, [illegible] and wheels painted [illegible] crimson; the body lined [illegible] cloth; the squabbing, &c. of silk, to match [illegible] son hammer-cloth. His Lordship's [illegible] Armorial [illegible] painted [illegible] figures of Justice and Peace [illegible] the quarters and [illegible] *Urbis;*" also his Lordship's motto [illegible] &c.

Sheriff Thorp's—A landau [illegible] exquisite taste and [illegible] painted rich claret, picked out [illegible] large blue mantles on the door panels; his motto "*Mihi [illegible]*." The body lining and cushions, &c. of drab cloth; [illegible] hangings, drab hammer-cloth, richly trimmed with fringe, &c., with [illegible] of Prince's metal on the sides, &c.

Sheriff Cooper's—A [illegible] of beautiful symmetry [illegible] with judgment; the body [illegible] ed dark stone colour; the carriage and wheels [illegible] out light blue; the lining [illegible] with rich lace to correspond [illegible] leather, (Morocco) [illegible] with silver crests on the ends [illegible] arms painted with [illegible] crests in quarters and [illegible] motto—"*[illegible]que.*"

The new State Liveries were of sky-blue and deep silver lace, tastefully executed. The effect of this light and elegant livery, contrasted with the rich gilding and more sombre magnificence of the State Coach, is peculiarly happy. They were made by R. and J. Baker, Dawson-street.

The Lord Mayor's livery buttons have been manufactured by Mr. Wilson Jones, of Cork-hill, and executed from a die of exquisite workmanship; they bear an impression of his Lordship's coat of arms, crest, and Flemish motto of—

"Baron agin"
Anglice—" Deeds will tell."

The whole was finished with admirable taste and skill.

We are happy to pay this just tribute to native manufactures; the present occasion adds another to many former proofs of their superiority; and we wish that all the higher classes of society among us would imitate the sound judgment of the Lord Mayor and High Sheriffs, in causing their various appendages of Civic State to be manufactured by Irish houses.

THE DINNER.

In the evening the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor entertained at dinner his Excellency the Marquis Wellesley, the Earl of Meath, the Earl of Longford, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Dean of St. Patrick's, Mr. Secretary Goulburn, Lieut. Gen. Eyres, Mr. Johnson, the late Lord Mayor and High Sheriffs, the Corporation, &c.

After the cloth was removed and grace said, the Lord Mayor gave—

His Majesty George the Fourth.
The Duke of York and the Army.
The Duke of Clarence and the Navy.
The Lord Lieutenant, and Prosperity to Ireland.

His Excellency returned thanks in a most animated and graceful manner. He said that he should consider himself lost to every feeling of gratitude and public honour, if he were insensible to the kindness that urged the announcement of the toast. On his first arrival in this kingdom the People may not have known him—they knew him now; all had witnessed the progress, and, thank Heaven, the termination, he trusted he might say so, of calamities the most awful, and he was proud that he had steered the country through the danger. His Excellency felt gratified by the approbation of the company, which had now conferred the greatest of all obligations on him, namely, the deliberate approbation of this his native city. The Lord Lieutenant then gave—

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and Prosperity to the City of Dublin.

The Lord Mayor returned thanks, regretting that a severe cold prevented the adequate expression of his feelings, and pledged himself to imitate the admirable example of his predecessors in office.

His Lordship then proposed—

Lord Liverpool and his Majesty's Ministers.
The Hero of Waterloo, his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

The Noble Marquis rose. This toast he considered to be a public tribute of just feeling and honour towards a Noble individual, who had done more to save the Empire than any other man.—When to the toast is drank, it is given (said his Excellency) as an honour conferred not only on his Grace the Duke of Wellington, but also on the givers of the toast themselves. If any addition to the honours the distinguished character had received; if any increase to the glory of his achievements, could be bestowed, it proceeded from the gratifying circumstance that the toast now received with so much feeling was given in the native city of the Duke of Wellington. Ireland was proud of him—Dublin was proud of him—and his Excellency concluded by saying, in his name, that he was proud of both.

The Lord Primate and the Church of Ireland.
The Archbishop of Dublin.

His Grace expressed his gratitude.

Sir John Kingston James, Bart. the late Lord Mayor.

The worthy Baronet said that nothing could be more grateful to his feelings than such a mark of respect. Nothing, said he, can communicate more solid gratification to an upright mind than the consciousness of discharge of a great public trust; he was proud of the approbation of his fellow-citizens, and returned his warmest acknowledgments.

Mr. Secretary Goulburn.

That distinguished individual returned thanks, and expressed his anxious wish to promote the prosperity of this ancient and honourable city.

Lieutenant-General Eyres, and the Army serving in Ireland.

The Lieutenant General returned thanks in the name of the Army and on his own part.

Mr. Peel.

The Earl of Meath, and the Resident Nobility of Ireland.

Lord Meath said, that he felt great pride in expending his property in the country whence he received it. Amongst the citizens of Dublin he had drawn his first breath—amongst them he had lived—and amongst them he hoped that he would breathe his last.—(*Marked applause.*)

The Lord Chancellor and the Irish Bench.
The Attorney General and the Irish Bar.

The Attorney General returned thanks, but from the low tone in which the Honourable Gentleman spoke we regret that we could not collect his words.

The City Representatives.

Sir R. Shaw and F. Ellis, Esq. returned thanks.

Lord Maryborough and the Noble House of Wellesley.

The Lord Lieutenant expressed himself peculiarly flattered by this toast. Many of his family had been employed (he said) in the service of the King, and the Public, in which they had peculiarly distinguished themselves; with regard to the Noble Lord whose name was prefixed to the last toast, he begged to assure the company that he was a friend to Ireland and to the City of Dublin. The Noble Marquis considered this toast as a proof that the inhabitants of this kingdom considered the family of Wellesley useful to the Crown and to the People; they were sincere and attached friends to this country, and to the citizens of Dublin.—(*Loud cheering.*)

Mr. Blake and the English Bar.

Mr. Blake said, that he should not possess an Irish heart if he were incapable of expressing his feelings. He felt flattered by the association of his name with the English Bar; took occasion to pay a handsome compliment to the distinguished Members of the Irish Bar; instanced the reception which he had experienced in England as a proof of the attachment of the English nation to Ireland; and, in conclusion, adverted to the glorious liberality of England to distressed Ireland. His speech was highly applauded.

Mr. Johnson, his Excellency's confidential Secretary.

Mr. Johnson, in a few words, expressed his obligations.

At ten minutes past eleven his Excellency retired, after expressing the delight he had felt during the entertainment, and his most anxious desire for the prosperity of Ireland, and for the welfare of all present.

Alderman Archer took the chair after his Excellency's departure, when a variety of admirable and appropriate toasts was given. The utmost conviviality prevailed during the Meeting.

Among the company present we noticed Mr. Val. O'Connor, Mr. Cahill, Mr. Daniel O'Connor, Mr. Nicholas [illegible].

The Bishop of Wa[illegible] acknowledges to have received from Sir John Newport, Three Pounds, in aid of the Building of the Protestant Orphan School.

The Treasurer of the Trinitarian Orphan-House acknowledges the receipt of Ten Pounds, Annual Subscription, from the Corporation.

The Treasurer of the House of Industry has received £6 6 9½, one half the amount of Fines on Butter for the Quarter ending the 30th Sept., directed by the Mayor to be levied on Firkins fraudulently packed, and illegally marked, outside of the Weigh-House, to be of better qualities than branded by the Deputy Inspector, whose brands were erased.

The Treasurer of the Mendicity Asylum acknowledges the receipt of Ten Shillings from William Morgan, Esq. late Mayor of Waterford, being the half of a mitigated Fine on a Pawnbroker, for buying or receiving Soldiers' Necessaries.

The Steward acknowledges to have received—

Sept. 14th—From Mr. E. Pike, four quarters of veal; from the Mayor, a quarter of [illegible], and 5s. 9d. worth of bread.

16th—From Mrs. Daly, a quantity of [illegible] and bread.

17th—From Mr. W. Farrell, a pair of [illegible].

21st—From Mr. E. Rice, some stationary; from Meade Hobson, Esq. some pot-herbs.

23d—From Colonel Denis, four window curtains.

26th—From Mr. Rice, a basket of onions.

28th—From the Stewards, 40 lbs. of beef.

From the Cott, from the 12th to 30th September, 3 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs. brown bread and meat.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

Butter has fluctuated considerably within the last few days. On Tuesday (as stated in our last Saturday's Edition) it was at 82s. generally for first qualities, and 82s. was paid in some instances.—Yesterday, 82s. was obtained for some in the morning, but subsequently the price gave way, and was not over 79s. towards the close of the market. Weighed at the Crane on Tuesday, 527 firkins—yesterday, 349—of which, on both days, about five-sixths were from neighbouring farmers—the remainder buckers' parcels.

The supply of Grain yesterday was but moderate. Wheat was nearly stationary, 17s. being the top price, for primest qualities; middling and inferior much depressed, and sales of parcels of these descriptions very difficult. The demand for Oats has somewhat improved, and good qualities are a shade higher, 8s. 2d. having been paid in some instances—general rate, 7s. to 8s. Barley, 8s. 6d. to 10s. 9d. In other articles, no material alteration.

MARRIAGES.

At Cheltenham, on the 24th ult. Patrick Wallace, Esq. Commander of the Orient East Indiaman, to Jane, only daughter of Col. Sir John Sinclair, of Dunbeath, Bart.

On Monday last, at Darling-hill, County Tipperary, Mr. James Kavanagh, of Ballyroe, in the Co. of Kilkenny, to Miss Margaret Quin, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Francis Quin, of Darling-hill.

DEATHS.

Tuesday morning, full of years, and high in general esteem, Mr. Matthew Kelly, of Inch, in the Liberties of Kilkenny, and father of the Right Rev. Dr. Kelly, R. C. Bishop of Waterford and Lismore.

Last Thursday, at Clumber-hall, near Mansfield, England, her Grace the Duchess of Newcastle, after being delivered of twins.

Last Wednesday, Mrs. Lucy Withers, House-keeper of Curraghmore-House.

On Sunday night, at Crobane, near Clonmel, Thomas Mulcahy, Esq. late of Glasha, Co. Waterford—a Gentleman who through a long life maintained an unblemished reputation.

On Monday morning, at Garryroan, near Cahir, in the prime of life, Robert Fennell, Esq. a Member of the Friends' Society. It has not yet fallen to our lot to record the death of any person more universally esteemed in the circle in which he was known, than this gentleman, nor whose demise will be more generally regretted. Strict to every engagement, and most accurate in the discharge of every duty, where he ever held inviolable—candid in his manner, and steady to his friendship, he was respected by all; but as an affectionate husband and tender parent, his merit stood as pre-eminent as his loss is great—and will render that loss more keenly felt by those most intimately acquainted with that merit.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, OCT. 2.

ARRIVED.

30th Sept.—Hibernia, Ricards, London, m. goods; Margaret, Duck, Liverpool, do.; Pembroke, Harlow, Cardiff, coals; Commerce, Instant, Helmsdale, herrings; Liver, Redmond, Teneriffe, ballast; Wickham Revenue Cruiser, Lieutenant Dore, from Cork, with stores for the Richmond Cruiser; Favourite, James, Swansea, culm, for Newport; Sarah, Clarke, Bridport, ballast.

1st Oct.—Endeavour, Ferrier, Marseilles, (last from Crookhaven,) wine and madder root, for Liverpool, under quarantine; Thomas, Baillie, Santa Martha, cotton, fustick, &c. for do.; General Brock, Whitlow, Quebec, timber, staves, &c. for do.; Mary, Post, New York, cotton, staves, &c. for do.; Friends, Blenkinsop, Honduras, (last from Kinsale,) mahogany and logwood, for do.; Nautilus, Shaw, Oporto, wine and fruit, for Dublin; Flying Fish, Hinds, Malaga, wine and fruit, for do. under quarantine; Lillie, Taylor, Lyme, ballast, a seeker; John and Elizabeth, Harding, Liverpool, m. goods, for Barnstaple; Fame, Williams, Swansea, coals.

2d—Giraffa, Brown, Chester, coals.

SAILED.

30th Sept.—Mary, Watson, London, oats; Hero, Kerridge, do. oats, rapeseed, &c.; Ceres, Rumo, Shoreham, oats and butter. All put back.

1st Oct.—None.

Wind, S. S. W. at 8 a. m.

SHIP NEWS.

The *Liver*, Redmonds, which sailed from this port for Teneriffe last May, and had not since been heard of, arrived here from that place on Monday, after a passage of 63 days! On her voyage home she spoke, Aug. 21, long. 16. 25. W. lat. 35. 29. N. the brig *Swift*, Heree, from Liverpool to Bahia, all well. Sept. 13, long. 14. lat. 40. the bark *Montreal*, Garbritt, from Quebec for Liverpool, very leaky.

ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD.

At Portsmouth, Sept. 26, *Blue Eyed Maid*, Chittenden.

AUCTION OF TOLLS.

County of Waterford. } *THE TURNPIKE BOARD will be held at* DUNGARVAN, *on* TUESDAY, *the 9th day of October inst., at the hour of* ONE *o'Clock, when the* TOLLS *of the Turnpike Gates at* THREE MILE BRIDGE, REDCLIFF, COLLEGAN, CAPPOQUIN, *and* BALLYHULK, *on the Road from* WATERFORD *to the bounds of the County of* CORK; *and the* TOLLS *of any other Gate that may on said day be ordered to be erected on said Road, will be SET up and LET to the highest Bidder, for a Term of* THREE YEARS, *from the* FIRST *of next Month.* TERMS AT SALE.

By Order,
MICHAEL MORTIMER,
Treasurer.

Waterford, October 3, 1822.