SHERIFF THORPE'S DINNER.

(From the Freeman's Journal of Oct. 9.)

The senior Sheriff of the City of Dublin, Mr. Thorpe, gave his first public dinner yesterday.—We simply announced in the last number of our paper, that the dinner was to take place on Tuesday; we have been so often disappointed in our anticipations, that on the present occasion, we confined ourselves to the mention of the intended festival. We were unwilling to prejudge the conduct of the Sheriff. We are glad that we have done so, for if we had formed our judgment upon the cards of invitation that had been given out, and the persons to whom they were directed, we should have been disposed to lavish premature praise on the civic host; for we could not conceive that he would have invited the persons to his table whom he did invite, if he had not determined on a line of conduct different from that which he adopted yesterday.

Mr. Thorpe is nolonger a disguised or unknown character. He has at length declared himself, although half an hour before dinner yesterday, he could not, in the spirit of his vacilation, declare to the private Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant, who waited upon him, whether he intended to insult his Catholic countrymen or not—yet, when the opportunity after dinner offered, he did declare himself, he did assert the opinions, not, perhaps, of himself, but of the party that he idly supposes can prop and support him: for in the speech of Mr. Thorpe it will be found that he professes to have no opinions, but to obey the *dictations* of those who are disposed to make him either the stepping-stone of their ambition, or the scape-goat of sentiments which they themselves are ashamed to avow, or sufficiently discreet to conceal. He has "now made the cast, and he most stand the hazard of the die." He has herded himself amongst the Giffords, the Whelans, the Nugents and the Jameses. Well he may be proud of his associates and his associates may be proud of him. His eloquence shall immediately speak for itself. He is just such an acquisition as we wish the party, and the party is just such a one as is deserving of such an acquisition. To the merit of his effrontery, which can alike infringe upon the injunction of the Monarch, the admonition of the Viceroy, the feelings of the People, and the example of the present amiable Lord Mayor, Sheriff Thorpe had the courage, or rather, shall we not say, the audacity, to give.

"The glorious, pious, and immortal Memory of King William III."

It is only necessary to refer to a passage in the speech of the Sheriff, before we proceed to the account of the dinner. He said, before giving the toast, that it was his intention to avoid giving offence to any portion of his fellow-countrymen.—This reminds us of a man who once wrote a libel on the King, and concluded by a prayer for his safety. In the same manner, Thorpe, with a hypocritical disclaimer, concluded by offering the grossest insult to his Catholic countrymen that his preverted ingenuity could devise. The truth is, that the Glorious Memory can never be given, accompanied by any explanation whatsoever, without giving offence. It is a toast which originated in a spirit of conquest, and in a love of commemorating the political ascendancy of one portion of the community, and the political degradation of another. The continued succession of the Toast at Corporate Festivals can be preserved and persevered in solely with a view of cheering and reviving the spirit in which the commemoration of it commenced. As long, therefore, as the toast is persevered in, so long the injunction of the King is violated—the feelings of the majority of the People insulted—the Marquis Wellesley's communication *disrespectfuly scorned and contemned*—conciliation defeated, and the peace and prosperity of the Country retarded and mischievously marred. Sheriff Thorpe as far as an imbecile, wavering, inconsistent man, a talentless and a mindless corporator, could contribute to increase the calamities of your Country, you have unquestionably contributed your mite. We leave you for the present, with a respect for your character proportionate to our admiration of your eloquence, the elegance and *grammatical* construction of your sentences, and the imposing (*risum teneatis*) dignity of your address.

It is not our intention to go through the routine of toasts, and the detail of eating beef and guzzling claret, usual on such occasions. The Sheriff's conduct, as to giving a toast of objectionable reference, was the only topic worthy of observation. Contrary to the public hope, he gave that toast, and we now proceed to sketch the speeches of the worthy Sheriff. After his health had been given by our excellent Chief Magistrate (Fleming), and prefatory to the proposing of the GLORIOUS MEMORY—

After the tumult with which the health of Sheriff Thorpe was received subsided,

Sheriff Thorpe rose. He felt at a loss for words to express his feelings at the enthusiasm *which received his health*. He was resolved *upon* to adhere to the same principles which regulated his conduct through life. It was his *wish* to obey the *wishes* and submit to the DICTATION of the persons who put him in office. His oath obliged him *for* to endeavour to discharge his duty impartially, without regard to sect or party, and, said the eloquent Gentlemen in conclusion, "I hope when I transmit this office from my hands I will put it into the hands of persons *unsullened* and untarnished, who will discharge the duties of it more dignified than *me*. Gentlemen, if I cannot command success, I will at least endeavour *for* to deserve it. I was born amongst you—I have lived amongst you—and I hope *for ever* to die amongst you."—[*Immoderate laughter and boisterous applause.*]

The Sheriff, after the risible faculties of his guests had been somewhat composed, again rose and said, that he begged leave to give what *for* 150 years had been the practice *for* his predecessors to give—

"The glorious, pious, and immortal memory of King William III." &c.

The toast was drunk with an immense uproar. Several Gentlemen declined drinking the toast. Mr. Therry (son of the Commissioner), and other Gentlemen turned down their glasses and left the room.

Mr. Johnson, Private Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant received an invitation to this dinner several days ago, and came to town from Woodstock, for the purpose of being present, understanding that the objectionable toast would not be given. He had a communication with Sheriff Thorpe on the subject, immediately on his arrival, and in consequence of that communication, proceeded at seven o'clock, in full dress, to Morrisson's, when he was informed for the *first* time that the Sheriff *would* give the toast. Mr. Johnson, without hesitation, declined appearing at the dinner, and we understand, expressed in no very indistinct terms, his sense of the disrespectful and grossly improper treatment which he had thus experienced. He retired in his chariot from Morrisson's, and proceeded directly for the country residence of the Lord Lieutenant.

AN INTREPID AERONAUT.

A young Aeronaut, of the name of Fassy, lately made an ascension at Marseilles, which was very near proving fatal to him. At five o'clock in the evening the balloon arose in the presence of numerous spectators; the hasty disappearance of the object of their attention soon spread general alarm, when they again perceived the balloon, and discovered that it had lost its spherical form, and was falling with terrific rapidity. The most dreadful conjectures were now formed, and every one crowded to the spot where M. Fassy intended to have descended. Soon they learned that he had come down in perfect safety near the hamlet of Saint Charles. The cause of the rapid fall which had so justly alarmed the spectators, was as follows:—M. Fassy having arrived at a great height, encountered contrary winds, which forced his balloon in every direction. He then thought of descending, and to accomplish this he pulled the silken string of the valve; but the latter being placed on the lower side of the machine, was so tightened within the folds, which were gummed, that it could not leave open to the gas a free passage. The Aeronaut saw himself reduced to pass the night in the air, or to burst his balloon; this last course seemed to him dangerous, and he adopted one which might have precipitated him six thousand feet. Standing upright in his vacillating bark, he drew towards him the valve by grappling with the balloon. He then broke it with an admirable presence of mind; but the gas evaporating too speedily, he came down with great rapidity. M. Fassy, however, as an able navigator, had reserved his ballast for this decisive moment. On the point of being precipitated to the earth, he threw out his bags, and his anchor, and the machine suddenly lightened, slackened its fall, and left the aeronaut the means of descending in as good state as he had started.—*Paris Paper.*

THE FALMOUTH PACKETS.

For some time past a report has prevailed, that it is the intention of Government to transfer the management of the Packet Establishment from the Postmaster-General to the Board of Admiralty—and what more immediately conserns us, to remove the Falmouth Packets to this Port. On this subject it affords us much pleasure to state, and we are certain the information will be received with great satisfaction by the inhabitants of these towns and the neighbourhood—that, we had a confirmation of the report, yesterday, from a quarter, which places the removal in question, we think, beyond doubt. We are not at liberty in the mean time to state from whom our information is derived, but we pledge ourselves that the Gentleman who gave it to us possesses the most satisfactory information on the subject. When the removal is to take place, is not yet finally determined upon; at least we have no certain information on that point; but we have heard from another quarter, on which we place considerable reliance—that the next packet from Lisbon is ordered to land the mails, &c. at this port—and that either Stonehouse-pool or Catwater is fixed on as the anchorage ground. Should the arrangement take place, it will be of very great importance to the inhabitants of these towns, and we are happy that their prospects are so promising. Capt. Fullerton, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, & another gentleman have been here during the week for the purpose, it is said, of giving directions for the building of a small light-house on the west-end of the Break-water, and arranging with Mr. Sidley, the Harbour Master, about laying down moorings for the accommodation of the Packets.—*Plymouth Journal.*

The number of English at present at Boulogne is estimated at nearly 3000. Some adventurers established a gambling-house, who are said to have cleared £20,000 by the speculation. The society at Boulogne is by no means the best or most desirable in the world, and many of the most respectable French families, who resided four years in the town, have quitted it since it has become the chief rendezvous of the emigrants.

POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

The Post Office Department has at length yielded to the representations which have been made to it, of the inconvenience and injury caused to the correspondence between England and the South of Ireland by the ill-timed departure of the Coaches from Dublin. Arrangements have accordingly been made, which will insure from henceforth a more certain arrival of the Mails, and afford facilities for the speedy answering of letters which did not exist before, while the convenience of persons travelling by the Mail Coaches to Dublin is also greatly promoted. The following notice has been issued by the Post-Master of this City.

"The Merchants and Citizens are requested to take Notice, that on and after the 6th inst. the Dublin Mail Coach, *via* Cashel, which now leaves the General Post Office, (Dublin,) at 8 o'clock in the evening, and is due here at half-past nine, P.M. will be despatched from thence as soon after 6 o'clock, A.M. as practicable, and will be due here in 24 hours after its departure; the Mail from hence to Dublin by that road, will be forwarded from the above date at 5½ o'clock in the evening, in place of 4½ o'clock, A.M., as at present.

"It will be necessary that Letters intended for that conveyance, should be put into the Post Office previous to 5 o'clock.

"The Mail Coach *via* Clonmel, will likewise be despatched from this Office every morning at 8 o'clock in the place of 6 o'clock, as heretofore.—The Receiver will be closed against the receipt of Letters at half-past seven.

"No alteration will take place in its arrival from Dublin."

We may state, in illustration of the utility and advantage of that part of those regulations which fixes the departure of the Dublin Coach by Cashel for Cork, at 6 o'clock in the morning, instead of 8 o'clock in the evening, as heretofore, that the Mail of Friday, which was due in this City yesterday afternoon, did not arrive, and under the old system could not come to hand till this evening; but by the new arrangement it was received at an early hour this morning. Thus every delay that can be reasonably counted on in the arrival of the packets from Holyhead in Dublin is provided for, by the very simple, though long deferred arrangement of starting one coach in the morning and one in the evening.

Consequent upon this alteration will be some others, which we notice for the information of the country towns in the West and South of the county, including Bandon, Skibbereen, Bantry, Kinsale, &c. The posts for these different places, as well as for Cove and the County of Kerry, were heretofore despatched from the Cork Post-office at six o'clock in the morning; but in future they will be delayed an hour or two later, according to the arrival of the Coach from Dublin, in order that the letters brought by this conveyance may be forwarded at once. This trifling delay will be more than compensated by an almost certain arrival.—*Southern Reporter.*

We understand that the representation made by the Mayor and Sheriffs to Sir John Lambert, the General commanding this district, in consequence of what was stated at the Meeting in the Bridewell on Saturday, relative to the great numbers of the military who had been recently found in the streets and in improper places of resort by night, will be attended with the wished for results, and that a recourse of what has been complained of is not likely to take place.

Monday a Court-Martial was held at the Barracks on one of the Vet. Battalion, for being absent from his quarters without leave on Friday night, when he was taken up by Mr. Sheriff Besnard, to whom he used insulting and threatening language. The charge was fully proved and he was found guilty. We have not yet learned the sentence.—*Ibid.*

RETALIATION.—The late Lord Camelford, of duelling notoriety, entered one evening the Prince of Wales Coffee-house, Conduit street, as was his usual custom, sat down and read the papers of the day. A dashing fellow, and, as he thought himself, a first rate blood, entered afterwards, threw himself on the opposite seat of the same box, and in a consequential tone bawled "Waiter! bring me a pint of Madeira and a couple of wax candles, and put them in the next box." He then drew to himself Lord Camelford's candles and began to read. His Lordship then glanced a look of indignation, and continued reading his paper. The waiter soon re-appeared and announced the completion of the gentleman's commands, who immediately lounged round to his own box. Lord Camelford having finished his paragraph, called out in a mimic tone, "Waiter, bring me a pair of snuffers!" They were quickly brought, when his Lordship laid down his paper, walked round the table in which the blood sat, snuffed out both the candles and retired to his seat. Boiling with rage and fury, the indignant beau roared out "Waiter, waiter, who the devil is this fellow, that dares to insult a gentleman? What is he? What do they call him?" "Lord Camelford, Sir" replied the other, in a tone scarcely audible. The coxcomb, horror-struck at his danger, said tremblingly, "What have I to pay?" On being told, he laid down his money and sneaked away, without even tasting his Madeira.

THE BASTILE.—The keys of this once terrible prison are in the United States, the property of Judge Washington, one of the heirs of the General.

On Thursday last (26th ult.), William Jones a private in the Royal Dragoons, quartered at the Eight Bells public-house, in Dover, shot himself whilst in bed, with a horse pistol, charged with two bullets, which entered his body, passed through his lungs, out of the other side, and lodged in the wall of the room. He lingered until Sunday evening in great agony, when death put an end to his sufferings. On Tuesday an Inquest was held before J. Jekin, Esq. Mayor and Coroner, when it came out in evidence that the deceased had behaved very strangely lately and having been drinking much the two preceding days, he was in a temporary fit of derangement. Verdict—Lunacy.—*Kentish Gazette*

ROAD MAKING.—We some time ago noticed the invention of a machine, by which the power of steam was rendered subservient to the purpose of breaking stone for the construction of roads. This machine, since the time of our former paragraph, had been constantly and successfully in use on the new road leading from Bury to Bolton; and a few days ago a large party of Gentlemen, many of them Trustees of Roads, and conversant in mechanics, were invited to inspect it when at work; all of whom were so well satisfied with its merits and application to the purpose intended, as to think it deserving of recommendation for general use in similar undertakings. It is composed of two fluted rollers, placed side by side, about an inch apart, and turning different ways. The stones are put into a kind of hopper above, and are pushed down with a rake so as to afford a regular supply to the rollers. This machine is worked by one of Kay and Routledge's rotatory engines, of eight horses' power, and will break a ton of hard pebbles very completely in from six to eight minutes. The whole is capable of being removed at a small expense to any part of the road where it may be wanted.—*Manchester Paper.*

The Mermaid has arrived in London; and we rejoice that the Public will have an opportunity of forming a judgment upon it. Immediately on being passed at the Custom-house, it is, we are informed, to be shewn to his Majesty, and afterwards exhibited. The length is two feet ten inches; the lower extremities resemble the salmon; the upper half is like the Ourang Outang. The proprietor paid five thousand dollars for his "beautiful maid" in India.—*Literary Gazette.*

SANGUINARY FANATICISM.—In the village of Weende, in Nassau, a woman has murdered her three children. She perpetrated the horrid act in cold blood, and declares that she hoped thereby to provoke her husband to kill her, in order that he might be brought to trial and hanged as the murderer. Had this taken place, she was confident that they would all have immediately met in Heaven. She regrets that her pious plan has been disappointed, as she says, through her husbands's want of feeling. The infatuation of this poor woman belongs to the age!—*German Paper, Sept. 22.*

MACHINERY.—To such a pitch of perfection has almost every article of machinery obtained, that those only can believe who witness its wonderful effects. A machine for the dressing of cloth, has recently been erected in this place, which does as much in forty-five minutes as two men could do in two days.—*Leeds Paper.*

LOVE LETTERS.

MADAM—Most worthy of estimation, after long consideration of your great reputation, I have an inclination to become your relation, and in making preparation, by more frequent visitation, for the sake of conversation, of the kind obligation, it is worthy your observation, and will be an obligation beyond moderation, to Madam your's in every station, from generation to generation.

ANSWER.

SIR—I received your relation, with deliberation, and some consideration, at the seeming infatuation, that seized your imagination, when you made such a declaration, on so slender a foundation; but upon examination, and some little consideration, I suppose it's done for vexation, or else out of ostentation, to display your education, by an enumeration, or rather multiplication, of words of the same termination, tho' without disputation may deserve commendation, and I think imitation to be ample gratification, as I shall not be your relation, were you the best of your generation, and no other male in the creation; so quiet your imagination, and leave me to contemplation about things of more signification, or you will be the detestation of your's in vexation.

To the adorable and truly angelic Mistress of my heart, the supereminence of your superexcellent superabundant pulchritude, the dazzling effulgence and bright irradiation of your azure luminaries have totally ignified my macerated microcosm; the hypervesuvian flame, hyperbolically scorching, has by its devouring edacity and uncontroulable rapidity internally exsiccated my very medulla, and reduced my subtilized and tithonized frame to an affinity with immateriality—so that after a few circumlocutions of noctavigious Ditiama, the celestial flame by which I am vivified will evaporate from my Pia Mater, and the residuous parched particles of my almost annihilated corporeality will be deposited in the dreary cemetery of my Caledonian Progenitors. But O! should a similarity or reciprocality of flamiferous sensations equally mollify the adamantine rigidity of your inglaciated heart, how soon would it restaurify the succulency of your moribund yet venerabind slave.

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LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9.

Despatches have been received from the Duke of Wellington, who arrived at Vienna on the 30th ult.; his health rather improved by the journey, though he had been bled since his arrival.

We have received New York Papers of one day's later date than those which arrived yesterday. They are to the 11th ult. The following are extracts:—

"New York, September 10.

"HEALTH OF THE CITY.—We have as yet no reason to believe that the malady is checked; several cases occur daily, and as long as people will remain in the district, which, however extensive, is presumed to be infected, we must expect to hear of new cases. The disease crawls slow and sure, and some houses in the district appear to be more infected than others. We wish that all south of Fulton-street would remove, for if there is no danger, still no business is transacted.

"FROM BUENOS AYRES.—A letter of the 22d of June says, 'Letters from Lima to the 21st April quote American flour at 30 dollars per barrel on board; but from the great anxiety felt at the time for the safety of the city, and the scarcity of money, it would be difficult to secure the proceeds. The Royalists had defeated, and actually cut up, a division of San Martin's army at Pisco, consisting of 1500 men. Foreigners were removing their property to Callao, in case of the Royalists getting the better of San Martin in a general engagement.'

"CURACOA, AUGUST 22.—Just anchored, a Spanish schooner from Porto Cabello, confirming the defeat of General Morales, at Bergimina, by General Paez. Morales died of his wounds the next day. She also confirms the defeat and capture of General Cecella, by General Soublette, at Ocumare."

The following is an extract of a private letter from Bahia, dated July 19:—

"With regard to the political situation of this country, at the present moment—the city is governed by European troops, in number about 2500, under command of the Governor at Arms, appointed by the Cortes, and at present strict martial law prevails. The civil Government is administered by a chosen few from among the people; they are, however, under the direction of the Governor at Arms—his word is law, in all cases. The villages in the vicinity have all declared in favour of the Prince. A body of 7000 or 8000 Brazilians have assembled in the interior, and at present they seem determined to support their first decision. All communication is cut off between the city and country, consequently the consumption of foreign produce is not more than one-third as much as formerly. The European Portuguese are daily expecting a large reinforcement from Lisbon, and the Brazilians are hoping, and have reason to expect, a reinforcement of troops from Rio.

"In port, a French 64 gun ship, Amazon, (stationed), the Commander of which has politely offered the protection of his ship to the Americans at Bahia, in a communication to Mr. Odlin, the United States' Consul. British sloop of war Pheasant, just arrived from Africa; and three or four Portuguese merchantmen."

The Paris Papers of Sunday have arrived. The *Gazette de France* contains a letter from Vienna, dated the 27th September, which states that the Congress at Verona will be opened on the 18th instant, and that it will close on the 25th November. This is being a little too accurate. It may have been determined when the conferences shall commence; but if it be distinctly known when they shall terminate, it would be no violent inference to suppose that the Congress itself is a mere formality, every thing intended to be done being previously determined. The remainder of this letter has the same fault, of pretending to know too much. "The situation of Spain," says the writer, "seems particularly to fix the attention of the Sovereigns. A perfect accord seems in this respect to reign among the Sovereigns, but it is only at Verona, that the measures which are to restore peace and tranquillity in that country are to be adopted." We shall let events speak for themselves.—*Courier.*

The late Marquis of Londonderry, in his circular despatch to our Ministers at Foreign Courts, dated July 19, 1821, laid down the following principles, as regulating the conduct of the British Government upon the question of interference.—"No Government can be more prepared than the British Government is, to uphold the right of any State, or States, to interfere, *where their own immediate security or essential interests are seriously endangered by the internal transactions of another State.* But as they regard the assumption of such right *as only to be justified by the strongest necessity*, and to be limited and regulated thereby, they *cannot admit* that his right can receive *a general and indiscriminate application to all revolutionary movements*, without reference to their immediate bearing upon some particular State or States, or be made, prospectively, *the basis of an alliance*." We have thought it worth while, at this particular moment, to recal to the recollection of our readers these memorable words, and shall only observe, that they enforce a wise and salatary doctrine.—*Ibid.*

"PARIS, OCT 6.—Lord Strangford arrived at Vienna on the 27th, where he brought the intelligence that the affairs of the East were completely settled.

"Those of the Ambassadors and Ministers of France who repaired to Verona have attended the Sovereigns there assembling as an affair of honour; but they are not authorised to take any share in the deliberations of the Congress. We have, as at Laybach, no more than three Plenipotentiaries who are accredited to the Congress of Verona.—Those Plenipotentiaries are MM. de la Ferronays, de Chateaubriand, and de Caraman. Our Minister for Foreign Affairs, Viscount de Montmorency, is intrusted, of necessity, with similar powers, and will assist at the Congressional Conference during his sojourn at Verona. Such is the truth, and nothing more.—*Journal des Debats.*

"Our correspondent from Strasburgh writes, under date of October 1—'The judgment given by the first Council of War of the 5th Military Division was put in execution this afternoon, between two and three o'clock, against Lieutenant-Colonel Caron. He was conducted to the place of execution in Finckmatt-square, behind the barrack occupied by the 34 regiment of the line, in a hired coach, in which he rode alone. He was escorted by a detachment of horse-gendarmerie.—Caron went to death with coolness and firmness.

"We are assured that two officers of distinction have been arrested this morning, when they were taken to the *Prefecture de Police*.'"

We have received this morning Madrid Papers to the 24th ult. The following extracts will be found interesting. What can have caused the belief that Spain may hope to find a friend in England, against any meditated projects of interference that may emanate from the Verona Congress?

"MADRID, SEPT. 23.—The French party is gradually losing ground in this Kingdom; and, for some time past, the English has been gaining. The Constitutional Spaniards entertain the fullest confidence, that, in case of foreign attack, Great Britain will not abandon them, and that this nation will not be indifferent to the sacrifices which may be made in its favour. The rising of the Spanish Funds abroad adds to this confidence.—They even speak, almost positively, of a commercial treaty between the two Powers as near at hand, and our zealous Patriots intimate that England will derive greater advantages from an alliance with Spain, than by a participation in the projects of the Holy Alliance; and the more so, as the English would be happy to get possession of a good Spanish Colony, were it even the Island of Cuba, which Spain will most probably lose, seeing the spirit of independence which has manifested itself there, and the impossibility of retaining possession of it. In short, people seem well disposed to reject all foreign interference, by making all imaginable sacrifices.

"The Committee appointed by the Municipality of this capital to propose a plan for the civic fete, to be celebrated on the 24th (to-morrow), in honour of the National Militia, and the garrison of Madrid, for their heroic conduct on the 7th of July, has presented its plan, which consists of twenty-seven articles, of which the following are the principal:—

"1. This fete shall be celebrated in the Prado.

"2. That the National Militia, the Garrison, the Halberdiers, and armed Patriots, shall have a plain military repast, such as beats the sons of a poor but free nation.

"3. That there shall be, however, four principal tables for 50 persons each, which shall be placed in a suitable situation.

"4. That the Municipality shall furnish, at its expense, 750 tables, each for twelve persons, for the 9000 citizens who are to partake in this fete; the first of the kind that has been seen in Spain.

"5. A certain sum per man shall be given to each company to provide its own repast, and have it brought to the Prado.

"The other articles relate to the order which the corps in the municipality are to observe in this fete; they are to pass before the Stone of the Constitution, singing the national hymn.

"The Duke de L'Infantando has written a letter to his Majesty (which is printed), representing the hardship of his case, in being first taken from his family and sent to Corunna, notwithstanding his ill health, and without his being guilty of any crime that he is conscious of: which hardship is greatly increased by a subsequent order from his Majesty, addressed to the Governor of Corunna, which commands him to put the Duke on board the first vessel bound to the Island of Ibiza (Ivica), which is assigned him as the place of his banishment. The Duke objects to so long a voyage, without liberty to select a convenient vessel, exposed, besides, to the Insurgent corsairs in the Atlantic, and to the Algerines in the Mediterranean. His health, he says, has been for some years so precarious, that he has been obliged to use some mineral waters every spring, which he has not been able to do this year, not being at liberty. Such a voyage, and the confinement in a small Island, will be still more injurious. All these circumstances throw an additional stigma on him, and to hold him up to the nation as some great and notorious criminal, since otherwise, such harsh measures must seem quite necessary. For all these reasons, he solicits that he may be permitted to go to Denia, or Alicant, there to embark for Ibiza. This letter is dated the 6th of September."

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

The Quarter's Revenue will be made up today; but the precise amount will not be ascertained till late this afternoon. It is believed, however, that it will be a very satisfactory one. The surplus on the Consolidated Fund in the corresponding Quarter was above £1,600,000.—But during the last Session the Duties were reduced on Malt, Salt, and Hides. Notwithstanding these reductions, however, there is every reason, we repeat, to believe that the official statement, which we shall have to lay before our readers to morrow, will be very satisfactory.—*Courier.*

We have this morning received a further supply of New York Papers to the 17th ult., and of Baltimore to the 13th. The health of the former city does not seem to have improved. The greatest alarm and confusion prevailed; the inhabitants were removing from those districts where the fever raged most. At Baltimore and Norfolk, also, the fever had made its appearance; and the *National Intelligencer* mentions, that Pensacola, hitherto considered amongst the most healthy of the towns in the southern section of the Union, "had been recently visited by a few cases of yellow fever." The same Paper, however, concludes its account with a Note from the Postmaster of Pensacola, of the 18th ult., which mentions that all alarm had subsided, for there was not, at that date, a single case of fever in the town.

It appears from these papers, that the pirates who infest the West Indies pay as little deference to the flag of the United States, (notwithstanding the boasted terror which her navy was to inspire, according to the factious writers of our own country,) as to that of any other nation. In fact, those marauders consider nothing but the chances of successful plunder, and are very impartial in the distribution of their atrocious attacks. We observe, too, that Spanish privateers are waging hostility against the commerce of the United States. In the *New York Gazette*, of the 12th September, there are the names of four vessels belonging to different ports of the Union, which had been made prize of; and one of them had been condemned.

"New York, Sept. 13.

"FROM PORT AU-PRINCE.—A letter to the Editor of the *Baltimore Patriot*, dated at Port-au-Prince the 24th of August, informs that General Romain, formerly a Duke of Christophe's, had undertaken to raise an insurrection among the Haytiens, but it was discovered by Boyer, and in an attempt to arrest him he was shot. A young man, whom he had employed to carry despatches to the Cape for the purpose of exciting them to insurrection, had been taken, brought to Port-au-Prince, tried on the 20th, condemned, and shot the same day.

"Baltimore, Sept. 13.

"COLUMBIA.—IMPORTANT.—VICTORY OF THE PATRIOTS.—DEATH OF MORALES.—We were right in our conjecture, as published in the *Gazette* on Wednesday last. The Royalists at Curacoa had the news of Morales' defeat, when the Hippomenes sailed from the island, and the prisoners reported to have been brought into Laguayra were from the defeated army of Morales, *who is dead of his wounds.*

"This is, in every point of view, important, particularly as it relates to Columbia herself, who has now no longer an army to contend with on her soil, and also as it regards many of our merchants, who have property at Caraccas and Laguayra, the plunder of which was, most likely, the object of the Spanish General. Morales was distinguished among the most inveterate and most cruel of the enemies of Colombian liberty, and with his life has terminated, we presume, the war on the shores of Columbia. If Puerto Cabello has not already fallen, it cannot now long hold out, as it has lost the master spirit of its resistance.

"In addition to the preceding, we have this morning the following from the *Philadelphia Freeman's Journal*:

By the Brig Zeno, Slade, arrived at the Lazaretto.

"CURACOA, AUG. 13.—This day arrived a Dutch schooner from Laguayra, in 36 hours, bringing the following glorious news:

"'General Morales, with 2000 men, marched on the 3d inst. from Porto Cabello, against Valencia and Caraccas. They were met on the height of Birgirama, by Gen. Paez, and 750* men; an engagement ensued. Morales and his troops were completely routed, and only 90 men escaped alive. On the 5th inst. a party of Royal Spaniards (400) landed by sea at Ocumare; they were met by a party of Republican troops (350), a severe action took place, which lasted with spirit on both sides for two hours, when the Royalists, after losing 200 men, were compelled to surrender to the victorious arms of Colombia. So much for liberty and independence. *Vive le Republic.*'

(*From the New York Gazette of Sept. 11.*)

"FROM BUENOS AYRES.—Captain Hamilton, arrived at Baltimore from Buenos Ayres, informs that a considerable quantity of flour had arrived at that place and Monte Video from the United States, which had caused it to fall rapidly. The produce of the country was very high, and likely to become more so, as the demand from Europe was very great.

"The Government was anxiously expecting a Minister from the United States, with the acknowledgment of their Independence.

"FROM RIO JANEIRO.—Captain Paul, also arrived at Baltimore, sailed from Rio on the 28th of July, at which time flour was very dull, the bakers having on hand a supply for 10 or 12 weeks. A great quantity of flour was expected from France, and apprehensions were entertained that the La Plata markets were also overstocked; there were no recent arrivals from that River.—The English brig Romulus, from Gibraltar, with flour, was to proceed to La Plata, not being able to sell at Rio Janeiro. The Government had taken up vessels to take away part of the troops from Monte Video. An election for Members of the Cortes of Brazil had taken place, and that body was to assemble in the course of three months.—The Deputies from Pernambuco had arrived. A fleet fitted out at Rio by the Government of Brazil had sailed to blockade St. Salvador."

"* This we presume should be 1750 men, as that was about the number Paez is stated to have had in and about Valencia.

The Paris Papers of Monday have arrived.—The *Moniteur* states that the Viscount de Chateaubriand had set out for Verona, where he was expected to arrive about the 12th or 14th instant, "at which period the Allied Sovereigns would also be there, as well as Viscount de Montmorency, Minister for Foreign Affairs."

The *Ruche D'Aquitaine* states, that the Austrian Consul at Vittoria had been arrested and imprisoned as an enemy to the Constitutional system. If the *Liberals* really wish to preserve their country from all hostile interference on the part of Foreign Powers, they should be scrupulously careful not to furnish even the most slender pretexts for such interference. Any insult offered to the accredited agent, or agents of a Foreign Government, might be eagerly seized hold of; for, when the disposition may be supposed already to exist, it does not require a case of extreme necessity to give it action.

The *Courier du Bas Rhin* relates the following details of the execution of Caron:—

"Caron was in a carriage by himself, in the middle of the procession which conducted him to execution. At the entrance of the place called Finkmatt, where the execution took place, he got out of the carriage without the aid of the coachman. Arrived opposite the twelve men who were to be his executioners, he refused to have his eyes bound; his hat on his head, clothed in a dark blue or black surtout, pantaloons of the same colour, and a white waistcoat; he gave himself the signal to fire. Shortly afterwards he fell, pierced with six balls, one of which struck his heart."

Intelligence from Rome, of the 27th ult., states that the health of the Pope is considerably improved. By the same channel we learn, that Madame Letitia Bonaparte, who has been a long time in bad health, is at the last extremity. She had received the last sacrament. Her son Louis, who intended to have remained at Florence during the fine weather, had been called back in all haste.

We have received German Papers this morning to the 4th inst. and we extract from the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 1st, (a paper devoted to the Greek cause), some details of alleged victories gained over the Turkish troops, commanded by Chourschid Pacha. These details are given under the date of Corfu, August 16, and purport to be written by a person who received them from a friend at Calamata. The writer makes Chourschid's army "to have consisted in one corps of 8000 men, under the Pacha of Dram (Mahomet Pacha), another of 8000 under Tschatkauli Ali Pacha, and the main body of 20,000 men under his own command. The plan of operation was well laid, and the Greeks had but a very inferior force to oppose, but Odysseus and the other Captains took the most prudent and energetic measures.—Chourschid, who had advanced to Fontana, was defeated in a great battle, which continued for some days, and fled back through the defiles of

to choose his Counsel. By that Decree this right was limited to a certain class of lawyers, amongst whom Berton did not choose. To the objections respecting the Juror's age, he rested his answer upon the certificate of the Mayor of Poictiers. It mattered not whether the Juror was of age when he was named, if he was duly qualified at the time he discharged the function of a Juror. To the rest he replied, that the want of free communication between Berton and the Counsel assigned to him was the effect of the obstinacy of Berton himself. Upon all these grounds he called upon the Court to dismiss the appeal, and affirm the judgment of the Court of First Instance.

The Court took five hours and a half to consider of its judgment, and pronounced the following decision:—

First, regarding the four reasons for cassation presented by the accused Berton; it decided—

1. That, according to the Decree of 15th Dec. 1810, the Advocate Maynard, chosen by Berton, was legally refused to him, this Advocate having no right to plead before the Court which tried Berton without a special permission.

2. That the communications between a Prisoner and his Counsel are not ordered by the law to be free from all restraint; that it rests with the prudence of the Procureur-General and Presidents of Courts of Assizes as to what measures of security may be necessary.

3 and 4. That an Advocate was appointed for the Prisoner according to law, he by having made an improper choice being considered as having chosen no one, and if the Advocate so appointed had neglected his duty, there did not result from it any ground of nullity or cassation.

Second, with regard to the fifth and sixth reasons for cassation presented by all the condemned, it decided,

That it was fully proved that the Juryman in question had attained the full age required by the law.

That it was fully proved that the witnesses examined, on the 4th September, as well as those examined on preceding days, had taken the oath prescribed by Article 317.

That, as to the reason stated only by Caffé, the Judges are authorised, by article of code 530, to order the arrest of witnesses whose deposition is false, and such an order is no reason of cassation.

That, as to the reason presented only by Jaglin, the subsidiary crime of which he was accused might be judged by the Court with the principal fact to which it was attached; and that he had been declared guilty by the Jury of the crime provided for by the 96th article of the Penal Code, and that this declaration justified the condemnation pronounced against Jaglin.

According to these views the Court rejected the different means of cassation proposed by the condemned.

In deciding further on the declaration made at the *audience* of a false inscription in the proces verbal, and on the conclusions of the defender of Berton in support of this declaration, to which all the other prisoners have adhered—the Court stated,

That there was no reason for cassation in an inscription, though false in a proces verbal, rejected the subsidiary appeal made on this ground. And further, the Court decided that the denunciation against the President and Procureur General of the Court of Assize, not being supported by facts, would not be admitted. The Court rejected the application.

APPEAL OF LIEUT.-COL. CARON.

M. Isambert stated, that he had been charged to submit to the Court the appeal of Lieutenant-Colonel Caron. His sentence was known in Paris by means of a telegraphic communication; but neither papers nor memoirs had arrived which he could bring before the Court to justify it in attending to the appeal. He had written to have the documents forwarded to apply for delay; he had denounced the judgment as vicious to the Keeper of the Seals, in consequence of its incompetence; the Keeper of the Records of the Court had refused to receive his reclamations; he had applied personally to the President, but with no effect in stopping proceedings, and now, with the news of Caron's execution, which may not, however, be true, he demanded if he might plead for the admission of the request.

The Advocate-General replied, that the request having been neither preceded nor accompanied by an act of appeal, the Court he thought could not attend to it.

After a short deliberation, the Court decided, that there was no legal appeal from Caron before it, and that it had nothing to do with the request signed Isambert.

LONDON.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7.

"CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—The speculation in Chilian and Columbian Bonds to-day, exceeds all belief; the former is 5 per cent. higher, the latter 4 per cent. since the morning."

By the ship William Penn, from Philadelphia, which arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, we have received American Papers to the 1st Sept. We extract from them the following paragraph, respecting the alarming progress which the yellow fever is making in New York, the inhabitants of which were rapidly removing from their houses.

"NEW YORK, AUG. 28.—Five new cases of fever were reported this day, and one death. The disease is assuming, daily, more and more, the form of an epidemic, and the citizens cannot be too cautious in abstaining from all approach to the quarter where it makes its appearance. It has already found its way into what is ordinarily considered the highest and healthiest part of the city."

These Papers contain the Proclamation of the President, declaring the ports of the United States open to British vessels, in consequence of the Act of Parliament passed last session, opening the ports in our West India Islands and Colonies to the vessels of the United States.

We have received Lisbon Papers to the 29th ult. The Cortes have completed their labours in drawing up a Constitution for the Portuguese Monarchy, and the King who had already sworn to the bases upon which it was to be founded, has now sworn to the Constitution itself.

It is mentioned in these Papers, but on no apparent authority, that the Portuguese Government had relinquished the claim to the additional duty of 15 per cent. on British woollen goods.

The Cortes, as far as resolutions go, and, we doubt not, as far as disposition, too, seem determined, at last, to put the struggle, between themselves and the Brazilians, upon a footing that must speedily determine its issue. We have, from the first, entertained but one opinion with regard to that issue. Portugal has lost her colonies. In truth, we cannot comprehend the principle, if principle it may be called, which influences the Cortes in this business. We do not understand why Brazil has not as much right to declare itself independent, as the Patriots at home declare their Country free from its previous state of assumed oppression. What obligation binds the colony to the parent state, stronger than that which bound the parent state to its existing form of government? If the latter was justified (and we are not now arguing whether it was or was not) in changing its condition, surely the former is equally so. There is not a single reason which can be pleaded in support of the one that does not apply with corresponding force to the other. In fact, the fundamental doctrine of modern revolutionary politics is, that the People are to do as they like, always understanding by the term People, when thus used, the particular party that happens to have that power in its own hands. Well, then; the *People* of Brazil say, we do not choose to have any further connection with the Mother Country; and the Cortes, to be consistent, should reply, "do as you like; but, instead of that, they give themselves monarchical airs, and absolutely talk like a legitimate King, about enforcing obedience! So it is, however. The pretended struggles for liberty, are but contests for power; and whoever has power, whether he be democrat or aristocrat—whether it reside in a monarchy or a republic—has that which it is not in human nature willingly to relinquish. All that the wisest laws, and the most perfect principles of Government can accomplish, is to define its exercise, and control its constant tendency to excess.—*Courier.*

"LISBON, SEPT. 28.—On the 25th, this City was witness of a most magnificent and impressive ceremony, the procession of the Deputation of the Cortes, to present to the King the Constitution of the Portuguese Monarchy. When the President of the Deputation addressed his Majesty, and came to the passage, where he said the King was at liberty to take the oath to the Constitution, or not, his Majesty interrupted him, and said he had already sworn to the bases, and would keep his oath; and that he now swore to the Constitution.

SITTING OF THE CORTES, SEPT. 29.

"The order of the day was, the debate on the opinion of the Committee of the Constitution, on the motion of Senor Miranda. After a considerable debate the 1st Article was put to the vote, and approved in its original form.

"Art. 1. The decree of the 3d of June last, convoking constituent Cortes in Brazil, is null.

"An addition to this article, proposed by Senor Xavier Montiero, was discussed. Senor Barata disapproved of it, saying it might lead to fatal consequences, and that the Prince might perhaps call the Emperor of Austria to his aid.' (These last words occasioned considerable noise, not only in the Assembly but in the galleries, which was not appeased till the President had several times called to order.) The addition was negatived.

"Some Members having spoken on the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th articles, they were approved as follows:—

"2. The Minister or Ministers who signed this decree are highly responsible for the illegality of so despotic a determination, and shall be impeached.

"3. The Government of Rio de Janeiro, disobeying the Cortes, and constituting itself independent, is a Government *de facto*, and not a Government *de jure*, and the voluntary obedience of any authority will be criminal.

"4. The delegated power given to the Prince Royal being at an end, the King is immediately to appoint a Regency, to exercise the delegated power, as decreed by the Constitution.

"5. The Prince Royal is to embark for Portugal within one month after the present decree shall be notified to him; and if, contrary to expectation, he should not obey this decision, the measures shall be taken which the Constitution provides when the King or the Prince go out of the kingdom without the permission of the Cortes.

"6. Any Commander of the sea, or land forces, who shall obey the actual Government of Rio de Janeiro, shall be accounted a traitor, unless compelled to it by force.

"7. The Government shall by all the means in its power provide for the execution of these Resolutions.

"In the Sitting of the 23d, the Deputies signed the Constitution; 136 were present; 20 were absent. In the next Sitting four others signed.—At the end of this Sitting the President said, that the Constitution was now sealed, and furnished with signatures of the Secretaries, and he proposed that the social compact should be now declared to be complete. This was approved, and it was then declared that 16 Members had not signed, nine of whom had alleged sufficient reasons, and seven had not assigned sufficient grounds. Among the former were four from Brazil; the latter seven were all from Brazil; all the other Brazilian Deputies signed.

"In the Sitting of the 25th, the project of a Decree was brought forward to create a new Order for the Reward of Merit; and on the 26th, the Commercial Relations between Portugal and Brazil."

Hamburgh Papers to the 21 inst. have arrived this morning. They contain intelligence from Christiania, which states that Count Sandels, Governor of Norway, opened the Storthing on the 20th ult., conformably to a Royal rescript which his Excellency had received to that effect.

On the 25th ult. the Deputies of the States had an audience of the King, at Stockholm, when his Majesty informed them of the approaching marriage of the Crown Prince.

HANOVER, SEPT. 22.—The anniversary of the great battle of Leipsic will be kept this year on Sunday, the 21st of October.

On the 16th of this month, the village of Barkom, in the District of Lunford, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. The church, the school, 137 houses, and 39 barns, were destroyed; on the 18th, 49 houses and other buildings were burnt down in the village of Steitberg; and on the 24th, twenty-eight houses in the town of Klausthal.

CARLSRUHE, SEPT. 25.—His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived here yesterday afternoon, and immediately proceeded to Lamsburg to pay his respects to her Majesty the Queen Dowager of Wurtemburg.

FRANKFORT, SEPT. 28.—The restoration of the Order of Malta is again spoken of as likely to be proposed to the Congress at Verona. It is thought the proposal will be supported by the King of Naples and the Plenipotentiary of the Pope; and in order to interest the great Powers in favour of the Order, it is intended to offer the Grand Mastership to an Austrian Archduke. The most difficult point would be to find a residence for the Knights; the island has been long since in the possession of the English, which the British Government is certainly not inclined to part with on account of its importance in the Mediterranean.

VERONA, SEPT. 17.—Since the arrival of some persons belonging to the Court of the Viceroy at Milan, the preparations for the reception of the Sovereigns and their Ministers have been carried on with increased activity. Our city never had such an animated appearance. The troops which are to increase the garrison during the Congress will shortly arrive. Several hotels and large houses are already hired at very high prices for the last three months of the year. We have just learnt that expresses have been sent to the Archduchess Maria Louisa, Duchess of Parma, to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the Duke of Modena, with an invitation to come to Verona at the same time as the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia and Naples. The Archduke Regnier, Viceroy of Lombardy and Venice, is expected here in a few days, with the Chief Officers of his Court.

The Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday returned an answer to the application made to them on Tuesday last by some members of the House, in which they consent to recognise transactions in the foreign funds. It should be understood, as the Public in general do not seem to be aware of the fact, that the Committee have never forbidden the bargains in foreign securities; they have merely hitherto refused, when transactions of that description have taken place, out of which any disputes have arisen, to allow a reference to them, as in the bargains in the English funds, for the sake of adjusting them, or of making public the names of those persons who may have proved defaulters. The only alteration produced, therefore, by the new arrangement is, that an equal guarantee to the integrity of the members is obtained, as far as the Committee can give it, for the transactions in foreign securities, as previously existed with respect to those in the English Stocks.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8.

Stocks this day at One.

3 per Cent. Red. shut.	Bank Stock shut.
3 per Cent. Cons 82⅝ 81⅞ 82	India Stock -----
Imperial 3 per Cents.	Long Ann. shut
3½ per Cent. shut.	India Bonds 53 52 55
4 per Cents. shut.	Ex Bills (1000) 5 7pm
4 per Cts. (New) 102 101⅞	Cons. for Ac. 82⅛ 81⅞ 82

The following is an extract of a private letter which we have received this morning:—

"PARIS, OCT. 3.—M. de Chateaubriand will leave Paris on Friday next, that is to say, to-morrow, to proceed to the Congress of Verona.—This precipitate departure is attributed to the arrival of an Extraordinary Courier yesterday at the Department for Foreign Affairs. Our Cabinet has much difficulty in believing the reality of the Duke of Wellington's indisposition; some doubts were even expressed on this point in the Council held yesterday, and this appears to excite intense disquietude. The fear was manifested that England was not entirely in accord with the French Government, relative to Spain, and it was supposed, whether right or wrong I know not, that in travelling as he does by easy stages, the Duke of Wellington had in contemplation an interview at Tegernsée*, with the Emperors of Austria and Russia, previously to holding communication with any one of the French Plenipotentiaries. You ought to know how far this supposition is correct. With respect to myself, it appears to me to be within the pale of possible things, for it is more particularly the commencement of hostilities with Spain that certain men most irrationally desire. If, indeed, the real motive which has prevented the Christian Princes from taking part with the Greeks, has been the fear of seeing war stirred up in Europe, is it possible that the same reason does not exist with regard to Spain? This question answers itself. One circumstance concurs to shew how eagerly a war with Spain is desired. It is known that M. de Villele has wisely, and unceasingly, opposed it in the Council, and, in consequence, insinuations are commenced against this upright Minister. During several days past, it has been circulated in the Saloons, that he is in active correspondence with M. de Talleyrand, and that the latter conducts the Ministry through his medium. Judge how far this is probable."

* Tegern is a town of Bavaria, with a celebrated Abbey, seated on a lake called the Tegern Sea, thirty miles S.S.E. of Munich.

We have received this morning additional files of New York Papers to the 10th ult., and of Boston to the 12th. The columns of the former are crowded with advertisements announcing the removal of families in consequence of the prevailing fever. Savannah and Philadelphia are also in an unhealthy state. Some alarm had been felt at Boston, in consequence of the death of a person from the yellow fever who had arrived there from New York; but upon a prompt investigation being made by the proper authorities, it was ascertained to be a purely insulated case, and that the general health of the city was in no danger. In New York, the alarm was much increased, and persons were removing from parts of the city, which before had been considered perfectly safe to reside in. The reports of the Board of Health, down to the 9th, were of the most discouraging kind.

The intelligence from Havanna contained in these papers is down to the 20th August. The Havanna *Noticioso* of the 10th August, is nearly filled with the names of the new officers and dignitaries created by the Emperor Iturbide. The coronation of this lucky adventurer, and of his wife, took place with great pomp on the 21st July, and now, to use the words of the Havanna Editor, who is greatly indignant at the farce, as he calls it, "this Cincinnatus of New Spain—this man without merit or virtue, and entirely devoid of those qualities which would qualify him for the elevated station he has assumed, is seated upon the Throne of Montezuma, and has seized the sceptre which a few months since was in the hands of the illustrious descendant of Capet."

On the 11th June, the Sovereign Congress of Mexico issued a Decree, providing, at great length, for a new emission of gold, silver, and copper coin, for the Empire. "On one side of the gold and silver pieces is to be the bust of the Emperor, with the words "*Augustinus dei Providentia,*" and the year of the emission; on the reverse, the national arms, being a spread eagle, crowned. On the circumference, "*Mexici primus Imperator Constitutionalis.*" The other coins are to be impressed with the emblems of liberty, and to have certain initials to designate the cities in which they were made."

In a Boston Paper is the following communication from a correspondent at Norfolk:—

"An English brig, called the Zelina, of London, from Cadiz bound to Vera Cruz, with quicksilver, and the brig Phœbe, of St. John's, (N.B.) from Laguira bound to Hamburgh, laden with a valuable cargo of coffee and cocoa, had both been captured by this description of privateers, carried into Ponce, tried, and with their cargoes condemned. The vessels were completely dismantled when the G. B. sailed, and an appeal was out of the question. The privateer cruizers consisted of a brig and two feluccas."

FRENCH FUNDS.—The Rentes closed on Friday at 92f. 90c.; and on Saturday, at 93f. 10c.

The following shews that protection is now afforded against the depredations of the Pirates, and which has given much satisfaction in the City:—"His Majesty's ship Tyne, and a frigate, having under convoy 20 sail from Jamaica, put into Havannah on the 16th of August."

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 6.—(*Extract of a Private Letter.*)—"There are four vessels arrived at this Port from New York, this day; but in consequence of the prevalence of fever in that town, the ships are placed under quarantine until it can be ascertained whether the crew and passengers be in a healthy state."

PRUSSIAN LOAN OF 1822.—Yesterday, the 7th instant, his Excellency Baron Werther, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Prussia, to his Britannic Majesty, jointly, with Mr. N. M. Rothschild, and accompanied by Mr. Charles Green, Notary Public, deposited in the Bank of England the principal obligation of his Majesty the King of Prussia, guaranteeing the said loan, together with the additional security granted in Prussian State Bonds.

The delivery of the post was yesterday morning unusually delayed in consequence, we understand, of a change of wind, which brought various vessels into port, which, owing to contrary winds, had been beating about the chops of the channel for several days past. An influx of not less than 250,000 letters beyond the ordinary number, to be also assorted for delivery, occasioned the delay to which we have alluded.

The Russian ship Koutousoff, Captain Doktooroff, has put in here on her way to Petersburgh. She has been out two years on a voyage of discovery, principally within the 60th degree of lat. Two other Russian ships had been considerably beyond Norton Bay in Behring's Straits, but had returned to New Archangel, Norfolk Sound, to winter and refit, in order further to prosecute their enquiries for the Passage, which they speak very sanguinely of. They report that the coasts and bays laid down by former navigators were very incorrect. The Koutousoff spoke the Britannia, from Buenos Ayres to the West Indies, in the beginning of June.—*Portsmouth Paper.*

We have good authority for stating, that it is not the intention of Ministers to propose a property tax, in any shape; but we understand that a Member of the House of Commons, who stands high in the estimation of all parties, intends to bring forward a motion to that effect at a very early period in the next Session.—(*Bristol Mirror.*)

NEW REGULATION OF THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS:—"From and after 1st January, 1823, not any candidate for the diploma, who has not regularly attended three or more courses of Anatomical Lectures in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, or Glasgow, will be admitted to examination."

LORD AND LADY PORTSMOUTH.

WHITCHURCH.—The attention of the fashionable world has lately been a good deal occupied by the singular manner in which Lord Portsmouth was removed from Edinburgh, and the proceedings consequent thereon. Lady Portsmouth, being near her confinement, did not follow her Lord immediately, but remained in the North till she gave birth to an heiress. Mr. Newton Fellowes, the heir at law to the Portsmouth property, since the removal, and since the return of his Lordship to Whitchurch, is said to have been constantly about the person of his Lordship.—Some differences having arisen between the noble pair, Lord Portsmouth, it appears, interdicted her Ladyship's return to Whitchurch; but she, insisting on her rights as consort to the Noble Lord, had refused to yield obedience to the mandate.

On Saturday Dr. Bankhead and another gentleman arrived at the splendid seat of the Peer and announced that Lady Portsmouth, having recovered from her accouchement, was then on the road to Whitchurch, to which place she repaired for the purpose of insisting on being received as the consort of his Lordship. The precise answer given to this intimation has not transpired, but it certainly was not a "welcome home."

Between four and five o'clock an open carriage and four with two postillions, followed by two servants wearing the Portsmouth liveries, was seen approaching Whitchurch. In the carriage her Ladyship was seated, and with her a nurse with the infant. On the way the postillions greeted the coaches they passed with loud huzzas. They travelled with extraordinary speed; so much so, that the servants could not without difficulty keep up with the carriage. Arriving at the White Hart at Whitchurch, her Ladyship alighted, and rested for some time.

The people at Whitchurch were all on the alert to witness the experiment, and a variety of whimsical reports were in circulation. A number of the townsfolks were assembled in front of the gates to the park, and within a party of men, dressed in smock frocks, and others apparently labourers, were drawn up, as it should seem, for the purpose of opposing, by main force if necessary, that entrance on which her Ladyship was expected to insist. Just beyond the lodge, one or two timber carriages were placed, without horses, to obstruct the way. These were so disposed that it was impossible for a carriage to pass either to the right or to the left of them, on account of the obstructing trees. Matters thus remained when our informant left Whitchurch at five in the afternoon, at which hour the advance of her Ladyship from the inn was momentarily expected.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12.

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

It is stated in a London Paper, that the attendance of the Duke of WELLINGTON at Congress will be mere matter of *etiquette*; that his Grace will deliver a communication with which he is charged; but that he will take no part in the conferences.

Some of the Paris Papers state, that the Duke of WELLINGTON had arrived at Stutgard at ten o'clock on the evening of the 25th last, and had left that place the next morning at eight o'clock; that he had passed through Augsburg on the 27th, and was expected to arrive at Verona on the 30th.

There is still nothing certain as to the Greeks and Turks, some accounts representing the cause of the former as entirely lost, while other accounts represent it as in a prosperous condition.

American Papers to the 1st of September state, that the yellow fever was making an alarming progress in New York, in which it has extended to the highest and healthiest part of the city.

Captain Jinn, of the Royal Horse Guards, has been found *guilty* on all the charges exhibited against him, and sentenced to be *removed* from his Majesty's Service; but, in consideration of the recommendation of the Court, founded on his length of service, on circumstances which appeared in the course of the inquiry, and on the favourable testimonials to his character produced by the Prisoner, his Majesty has permitted him *to receive the regulated value of his commissions.*

The *Dublin Evening Post* has the following paragraph relative to the speech (see last page) which Mr. Sheriff Thorpe made at his public dinner:—"Some of our Readers may imagine that we have caricatured the eloquent Gentleman's Oration. We assure them seriously that we have not. Some phrases may have escaped us, but Sheriff Thorpe did say what we have set down for him, and in the precise manner in which it is reported."

The Most Noble the Marquis of WATERFORD arrived on Wednesday at his splendid seat, Curraghmore, Co. Waterford, where, we understand, he intends to remain but a short time. The Marchioness and family remain in England.

INTERCOURSE WITH ENGLAND BY MILFORD AND WATERFORD.

The Mails of Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, (the three former of which had been prevented from arriving in regular course by the violence of the weather in the beginning of the week,) were brought to Dunmore on Thursday, at 20 minutes before 11 A. M., after a passage of 18 hours 40 minutes, by the St. George steam-packet, (a very fine vessel, of above 300 tons,) which had been obliged to put into Milford on Wednesday, on her voyage from Bristol to Dublin. She sailed again from Dunmore at a quarter past 12 noon same day. The arrival of this vessel, in such weather, proves what may be accomplished by Steam Vessels between Milford and Waterford, under circumstances which prevent the Sailing Packets from getting over; and it also demonstrates the advantages derivable from the Packet Establishment on this station, as the Mail of Monday was received here by this conveyance nearly 24 hours sooner than communications of that day by Dublin. If these advantages are not, under present arrangements, so extensively experienced as they otherwise might be, the blame rests not on the *Packet Establishment*, which, by a judicious alteration in the departure of the Mails from this City for the Western Counties, may be, and we hope soon will be, rendered of the most unquestionable utility to the whole South of Ireland.

COMMUNICATION WITH DUBLIN.

We understand that, by a new contract, lately executed, it is stipulated that the coach between Dublin and this City is to travel at the accelerated rate of six miles an hour (including stoppages), from the 5th of April next; but tho' that day is named in the contract, there are hopes that the arrangement may be carried into effect at a much earlier day.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN GREER.

Our readers are already prepared for the melancholy intelligence of the death of Captain Greer, which we have now the painful duty to communicate. On Monday morning this unfortunate Gentleman was released from all earthly suffering. The ball, which was completely flattened, had taken an extensive range in the body, and passed through the liver. He obtained no nourishment, as nothing would remain upon his stomach; and though from the first attended by three or four skilful surgeons, his friends entertained no hope of his recovery. Yesterday evening an Inquest was held. We shall be enabled to give the particulars in our next.—*Wexford Herald.*

LAW CHANGES.—It is reported that the Lord Chancellor, who is now in England, will not return. Mr. Saurin is mentioned as his successor, and we have also heard Sir William M'Mahon spoken of. If the latter Gentleman gets the Seals, it is probable Mr. Serjeant Lefroy will succeed to the Mastership of the Rolls, and Mr. Pennefather to the Serjeantcy.—*Dublin Paper.*

EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE CASE.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. John Casey was arrested, on a warrant issued by the Magistrates of the Head Police Office, for aiding and assisting in procuring the intermarriage of Moses H. Pentland, and Mary Anne M'Garry, she being in her nonage. Mr. Casey was ill in bed at the time the arrest was made, and a Peace Officer was left in charge of him till yesterday, when he was admitted to bail. He will have to stand his trial for the offence at the ensuing Commission.

LIMERICK, OCT. 9.—Monday, the body of Corporal Norman Macleod, of Captain Lowen's Company of the 93d Regiment, was found drowned under the first bridge on the long pavement, near this City. In the morning, his cap, bayonet and belt were seen on the road, which caused the neighbours to make a vigilant search for the body, which was got in the place stated. The Mayor held an inquest, and the Jury received such satisfactory proof as caused them to return a verdict of Insanity. The unfortunate man had left his quarters at Roxborough the previous day, and at night was seen hovering about the place where he threw himself in.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

We are requested to state, by a gentleman who was a passenger on the mail-car the day that the Crown Witness stated himself to be assaulted, (as mentioned in our last,) that the gentleman will be enabled to shew on the trial, that the witness was the aggressor in forcing his way on the car, where there was no room, and that all the passengers were perfectly ignorant of who he was, never having seen or heard of him before.—*Ibid.*

BALLINASLOE FAIR.—Sheep sold at the Fair of Ballinasloe, on the 4th of October, 19,549, on the 9th, 52,077—total sold, 71,626—remained unsold, 11,187.

Ewes sold at from 9s. to 12s. Wethers, 12s. to 20s. average, 14s. 9d. In a few instances, for prime Sheep, higher prices were obtained, but the average below last year varies from 6s. to 9s. and for inferior sheep, from 5s. to 7s. less than last year.

William Edwards, for William Hobbs, Esq. Treasurer of the Sick-Poor, has received, from a Lady, for said Institution, Ten Shillings—and from the same, Ten Shillings towards buying books and clothing for Sunday-school children.

Rev. Henry Bolton, Treasurer to the Building Committee of the Protestant Orphan School, acknowledges to have received from

A Lady, per William Edwards, ... £1 0 0
Mr. Lowndes, per Rev. Wm. Price, 1 5 0

THE MARKETS.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

MONDAY, OCT. 7.—Having had no arrivals in the early part of the morning from the Norfolk and Suffolk coasts, the Wheat trade was very brisk, and that of fine quality of this year's growth was readily taken off on rather better terms than on this day se'nnight; but several land carriage samples from Essex and Kent appearing, the trade became very slack, and last Monday's prices were with difficulty obtained for the finest runs; all other descriptions are nearly unsaleable. Fine new Barley, being scarce, fully supports last Monday's quotations. White Peas (Boilers) are 6s. per quarter dearer, and Grey ones are very brisk, and a trifle higher. Beans are also dearer. The Oat trade was very lively, and last Monday's prices fully supported, the supply being rather moderate. In other articles there is no alteration.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

TUESDAY, OCT. 8.—The wind having come round, there were a good many parcels of new Wheat in for Saturday's market, but, as the dealers were mostly determined to wait the result of the entire arrival before buying, very few sales could be effected; what was got off was at about 1s. per bushel under Tuesday's currency. Barley and Oats nearly supported their prices, but little could be done in either. At Manchester there was more anxiety shown to force sales than at home, and considerably lower prices were in some instances submitted to.

There were more dealers at our market to-day than for some time past, but having about fifty vessels arrived from Ireland since Saturday, the supply was far beyond what could be taken off. A few parcels of the better kinds of new Wheat were sold to both town and country dealers at 1s. to 1s. 3d. per 70lbs. under last Tuesday's currency; inferior soft parcels met with little or no attention. A public sale of about 19,000 bushels of old was attempted, but only 800 bushels of fair quality (Wexford) were got off at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d., and there was not much done in it by private contract, the attention being almost entirely directed to new. Grinding Barley was in moderate demand, at a reduction of 1d. to 2d. per 60lbs. New Oats have declined 2d. and old 1d. per 45lbs., at which they do not sell freely. Beans and Peas are nearly as last quoted. Flour is fully 3s. per 240lbs. cheaper. Butter supports our last quotation, although there has been a considerable addition to our stock.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9.—We had a very thin Market to-day, with scarcely any demand; the prices still continue low, nor do we see any likelihood of their getting better. The general prices, which may be considered nominal, were as follows, viz.:—New Wheat, 16s. to 20s. New Oats, 7s. to 10s. Old Oats, 10s. to 13s. Barley, 11s. to 14s. Bere, 9s. to 11s. Rapeseed, 18s. to 20s. per barrel. Second Flour, 11s. to 13s. Oatmeal, 10s. to 16s. per cwt. Potatoes, Apples, 2s. to 2s. 2d. Pink Eyes, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. per cwt.

Price of Butter at Cork on Thursday.

To the Merchants, 75s. 71s. 66s. 62s. 52s.
To the Country, 64s. 60s. 54s. 50s. 42s.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

Butter was at 78s. generally on Thursday for first qualities. Yesterday it advanced to 79s. currently, and 6d. to 1s. over was paid for a few prime lots. Weighed at the Crane:—

	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.
Farmers' firkins	266	228
Brokers' parcels	29	86
Total	295	314

The supplies of Grain from Farmers have been moderate this week, and no alteration of moment could be stated in prices till yesterday, when, after the delivery of the letters from Liverpool, Wheat became almost unsaleable in quantity, particularly the middling and inferior qualities, which seemed full 2s. lower, and merchants so reluctant to purchase, that no accurate quotations could be given. In the morning, prime qualities were taken at 16s. 6d. to 17s. Oats, which had been brisk at 8s. to 8s. 3d. for good samples, could scarcely be noted over 8s. in the afternoon. Barley is steady at 8s. to 9s. 6d. for shipping, and 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d. (in some instances 11s.) for malting qualities.

Flour is rather lower than at the close of last week, 26s. per bag being now the best price for Seconds generally, though 6d. to 1s. over is still asked by some holders for superior qualities; Thirds, 16s. to 19s. in tolerable demand; Fourths, very heavy, at 11s. to 13s. Oatmeal, old, 10s.—new, 11s. to 11s. 6d and 12s. by retail. Potatoes, 1½d. to 2d. per stone.

Bacon Pigs seem to be still about 25s. per cwt.; but the price is yet scarcely settled, the principal Houses not having hitherto gone extensively into the trade. On Wednesday and Thursday last, about 1500 pigs were purchased at Callan, the average of which, it was supposed, would turn out nearly as above. Few Scalded Pigs have yet come to market; 23s. to 24s. seems to be the rate for this description.

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst. at the Church of Castletown, by the Rev. Arthur Weldon, the Rev. James Armstrong, to Amelia Christiana Clifford, youngest daughter of John Holinge Clifford, and niece of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Miller Clifford, Knight. Immediately after the happy couple set off for the County Wicklow.

DIED.

On Wednesday evening, at Crook, near Passage, Mr. John Meade, in his 84th year.

SHIP NEWS.

About 11 o'clock on Sunday night, the schooner London Packet, Edward Aspil, Master, from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Liverpool, was driven on shore at Collinstown, near the Bar of Lough. The crew, we are happy to say, were all saved by the exertions of the country people. Part of the cargo, which consisted chiefly of cod and seal oil, was got on shore next day, under the direction of Mr Reynolds, a gentleman connected with the Underwriters in Liverpool, and who happened to be on a visit near the spot where the vessel struck. It is thought the vessel will not be got off, having received considerable injury in her bottom; but should the weather prove moderate the remainder of the cargo may be secured.—*Wexford Herald.*

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, OCT. 11.

ARRIVED.

9th—Hope, Randall, Cork, oats, for Portsmouth and London. (This vessel was at first mistaken for the Liberty, Gregory, which has not put back, as stated in last return.)

10th—None.

SAILED.

9th—None.

10th—Eden, Orr, before mentioned; Gelper Revenue Cruiser, on a cruise; Jane, Laughton, Troon, wheat and oats; Lone, Lowther—Perron, Lowther—Armour, Wade—and Quebec, Jabran, Liverpool, wheat and flour; Swift, Edwards, Bristol, do.; Keith Stewart, Hannah, Preston, wheat and oats.

11th—Wind W. S. W. past 7 morning.

ARRIVALS FROM WATERFORD.

At St. John's, Newfoundland, 29th August, after a passage of 29 days, the Schooner Rover, Butty.

At London, 6th, Brothers, Dyer.

At Liverpool, 3d, Eclair, Morse; 3d, Pence, Davis, and Concord, Collins. Several other vessels since, particulars not given.

At Ramsgate, 7th, Concord, Jackson, for Lynn, with boom broke.

The Dorchester, Swatridge, from London for Weymouth, put into Ramsgate the 7th, with loss of anchor and cable.

The Lord Nelson, Nicholls, from Youghal, arrived at London 4th.

The Sataria, Harris, for Shoreham—and the Prince Regent, Mathias, for London, both from Waterford, sailed from Falmouth 3d.

Cleared at London, for Waterford, 5th, Arina, Grey.—At Liverpool, for do. 3d, Blessing, Browning; for Youghal, 4th, Latona, Edgar.

WANTS A SITUATION,
AS CLERK,

A *YOUNG MAN who has had several Years' Experience in respectable Mercantile Houses, and who can give satisfactory References as to Conduct and Ability.*

Application to be made at the Office of this Paper. *Waterford, Oct. 12, 1822.*

STOLEN, or STRAYED.

A POINTER PUP, about Four Months old, colour White, with liver-coloured ears. Whoever will bring him to JOHN CONOLLY, Esq. Mount-Congreve, will receive ONE GUINEA Reward.

October 12, 1822.

WILLIAM POPE,
TAILOR,
BAKEHOUSE LANE, WATERFORD,

IMPRESSED with lively Gratitude for the decided Preference given him during the short period since his Commencement in Business, avails himself of this opportunity of returning his most unfeigned Thanks to his Friends and the Public for the flattering Encouragement experienced by him. As he trusts his former protestations were literally accomplished, which is, in his opinion, the true criterion of worth, he hopes that his future exertions, comprising WORKMANSHIP, FIT, and FASHION, will ensure to him the Patronage of an enlightened Public.

☞ MILITARY ORDERS, whether in Figure or Fashion, accomplished at the shortest Notice.

*** No Disappointment whatsoever.

Waterford, Oct. 12, 1822.

NOTICE.

A MEETING will be held at the CATHEDRAL, on MONDAY next, at ONE o'Clock, to take into consideration what Hour may be the most convenient for DIVINE SERVICE at the CATHEDRAL on SUNDAY EVENINGS. All Persons interested are earnestly requested to attend.

U. LEE, Dean.

Waterford, Oct. 12, 1822.

REPAIRS OF THE
PIERS AT PASSAGE,
AND CLEARING
THE DOCK, OR HARBOUR.

PERSONS disposed to execute the above-mentioned WORKS, agreeably to a Plan and Specification to be seen at my Office, at the Custom House, are directed to forward Sealed PROPOSALS to the Right Honourable and Honourable the COMMISSIONERS of CUSTOMS, Dublin.

JAMES WALLACE, Collector.

Waterford, Oct. 12, 1822.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

DANIEL DUNFORD

HAS received, per the Aurora, J. Nicholls Master, from Lisbon, Sixteen Pipes CAPE MADEIRA WINE, of superior quality, which, with a Large Stock of, PRIME OLD PORT and SHERRY WINES, in Pipes, Butts, Hhds. and Quarter Casks, per the May and Ann, from Oporto, and by the Eliza, from Cadiz, he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

He is, as usual, supplied with CORK SPIRITS, and will land on Monday next, out of the Nancy, Meehan, Mc-----, Master, from Cork, 40 Puncheons of WHISKEY, above 18 Months old, and daily expects 20 Puncheons more, which, with his present Stock, he is enabled to dispose of on advantageous terms.

☞ D. DUNFORD, for the accommodation of Housekeepers, will sell so low a quantity as *Twenty-five Gallons Spirits.*

Waterford, Oct. 4, 1822.