

negotiation were not received at Ostend 10th instant, when they were immediately forwarded to Paris, to be submitted in the first instance, to the Council of Commerce, and finally to Bonaparte. The authorising importation, subject to the duties was passed on the 5th instant, some days before the proceedings of the Merchants here had reached the French capital. This commercial treaty, such as it is, must therefore have been dictated by some special motives known to Napoleon himself, and connected with his own system of policy.

It is not impossible that the prime object of the Decree was to convert France into a depot for the trade of the Continent, subjecting the articles to such duties as would meet the demands of the French Treasury. It is to be explained in explanation of the arrangement, that the duties are to be exacted, not according to the invoice but according to the rate of merchandize at the place in the technical phrase *ad valorem* in the case of the country into which they are introduced.

The Decree, as might be expected, created a very great sensation on the Continent. It produced almost an effect among some of the mercantile classes which sugar has risen 10 per cent. and colonial produce in proportion, in consequence of the very large duties made in these articles, by Houses that have the habit of trading to the Continent.

It is extremely probable that one of the first effects of the Decree will be, to induce commercial men to abstain from extensive speculations in those articles admitted by the Decree; and therefore we cannot too strongly recommend caution in any transactions that may ultimately lead to a deposit of British property in French hands, before the value is remitted to this country. Merchants keep in memory the numerous confiscations of British property that have already taken place on the Continent, even under circumstances that render such confiscations subversive of all the fundamental principles which had hitherto guided the commerce of nations. Let them recollect too, the losses experienced by American traders, in the violation of public faith, and in contempt of all the principles of public justice. Let them remember, that whatever may be the motives that have given rise to the present arrangement, the thought farthest from Napoleon's mind is that of doing any thing that may ultimately be to the pursuits of British commercial men, or to the trading interest of this empire!

The intelligence of the New Commercial Decree, was received by the house of David Scott & Co. No objection respecting it has reached His Majesty's Ministers, but there is no reason to doubt the fact.

On Wednesday last, at Essex Assizes, held at Chelmsford, John Sullivan, Richard Pearce, Edmund Buckley, Patrick, Maurice Brenwick, and James Sweeny, all labourers, were convicted of the wilful murder of John Houlding, a publican, of West Ham, Essex, the particulars of which we stated in a late Chronicle;—and were all sentenced to be hanged on Thursday, at Chelmsford, and their bodies to be delivered to the surgeon for dissection.

The following paragraph in the return of killed and wounded Officers, annexed to General Craufurd's dispatch in the Gazette of Saturday last, having been the subject of much doubt, we have enquired into the fact, and enabled in consequence to remove the ambiguity. The paragraph is—

**KILLED**—95th Regiment, Captain James Creagh, and Samuel Mitchell, severely, since dead, &c.

On general construction was, that both these Officers died of their wounds; but some conceived that Captain Creagh survived, and that Capt. Mitchell's wound had proved fatal; the expressions, severely, since dead, following more immediately after his name.—It is, however, though it is a construction that has never occurred scarcely to any one, that Captain Mitchell did not die, but Capt. Creagh unfortunately did.

**GRAND JURY**—John Bagwell, Esq. Foreman,—Hon. Francis A. Prittie, M. P. Hon. A. H. Hutchinson, Hon. Geo. O'Callaghan, Sir Tho. Judkin Fitz-Gerald, Bart. John Palliser, Samuel Perry, Peter Holmes, Hen. Cole Bowen, Wm. Baker, Henry Langley, J. B. Elliott, Geo. Lidwill, Andrew Ryan, Thomas Going, Arthur Riall, Dennis O'Meagher, Nat. Taylor, Thomas Prendergast, Wm. Newport, Richard Creaghe, Thomas Clutterbuck and William Minchin, Esqrs.

Judge Osborne in an eloquent speech charged the Jury.

Since the commencement of the above Assizes, the following convictions took place up to Friday evening:

John Grant, for firing at the late Nicholas Maher, Esq. with intent to kill him.—Thomas Joy, for horse-stealing.—John Massie, for felony at large, to be transported.—Charles M'Carthy, Esq. Wm. Curtin, Thos. Dooly, Denis Dooly, Edmond Glasheen and Thomas Meagher, found guilty of taking forcible possession.—John Ryan, indicted for the murder of Mich. Kennedy, found guilty of manslaughter and riot.—Denis Bolton, Mich. Hayes, John Grace and Wm. Bentfield, indicted for the murder of John Hogan, found guilty of manslaughter and riot.

The following were tried and acquitted:—Jas. Ryan, for the murder of Mich. Kennedy.—John Fitzgerald, for horse-stealing.—Pat. Harden for horse-stealing, ordered to give bail.—John Keefe and John Daniel, for sheep-stealing.—Mich. Molony, for having a £20 Bill in his possession which was robbed out of the mail, ordered to give bail.—Mary Massie & Judith Keefe for felony.

On Thursday last, were lodged in the Jail of the Co. Kilkenny, by William Izod, Esq. High Sheriff, the bodies of John Dumphy, of Coolagh, and Patrick Lawler, of Ballacoo, both in that County, the former having been killed, and the latter badly wounded, in an attack upon the house of Thomas Codd, of Kilree, in said County.

Since obtaining the above information, we have collected the following facts:—On Wednesday night, the High Sheriff having previously received notice, that the house of Thomas Codd would be attacked by a numerous and daring banditti, he had but time sufficient to arm himself and four confidential men, with whom he instantly repaired to the destined spot, and there disposing of himself and party, waited in cool and silent anxiety for the moment of attack, which began about an hour after their arrival, by a body of twelve or fourteen of those ruffians, forcing open the door, demanding from the owner his arms, and threatening, with most blasphemous imprecations burning and murder, in case of refusal, which was fortunately prevented by a vigorous resistance from the High Sheriff, by which the two persons above mentioned fell victims; and thus the lives and property of an honest and industrious family were preserved.

Friday morning, Patrick Lawler died in the Jail, from the wounds he received on the above night.—We understand another of the party has died of the wounds which he received—his body has not been found.

With regret, we announced in the last Chronicle, to our Readers, the death of our gallant townsman, Capt. Jasper Creagh, of the 95th Regt. who was killed in the action at Almeida, on the 24th July:—During the late war, Capt. Creagh had served on the Continent and in the West Indies,—had been wounded at the battle of Vimeira, and commanded a rifle company in Sir John Moore's campaign in Spain. Of three brothers, the only remaining one is Major Creagh, of the 95th, who has particularly distinguished himself during the late and present war; the other brother, Capt. Michael Creagh, of the 39th Regt. was killed at the attack of Point-a-Petre, in Guadaloupe, in 1798. We hope, and trust, that the services of the two brothers, who fell so gloriously in their Country's cause, may render their surviving brother a peculiar object of the attention of Government, particularly as his own merit, (independent of any other consideration,) renders him highly worthy of promotion.

Dundrum, Mr. T. Dowling,

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Miss DOUILLON.....  
A variety of Comic Singing, &c.  
**Ways and**  
Sir DAVID DUNDER.....  
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