

Magge consented, and O'Gorman forthwith...

Magge, the action was tried, and a verdict obtained...

Magge, the action was tried, and a verdict obtained...

Magge, the action was tried, and a verdict obtained...

Magge, the action was tried, and a verdict obtained...

Magge, the action was tried, and a verdict obtained...

Magge, the action was tried, and a verdict obtained...

Magge, the action was tried, and a verdict obtained...

Magge, the action was tried, and a verdict obtained...

Magge, the action was tried, and a verdict obtained...

Magge, the action was tried, and a verdict obtained...

Magge, the action was tried, and a verdict obtained...

Magge, the action was tried, and a verdict obtained...

Magge, the action was tried, and a verdict obtained...

Magge, the action was tried, and a verdict obtained...

Magge, the action was tried, and a verdict obtained...

Magge, the action was tried, and a verdict obtained...

Magge, the action was tried, and a verdict obtained...

Magge, the action was tried, and a verdict obtained...

Magge, the action was tried, and a verdict obtained...

Magge, the action was tried, and a verdict obtained...

Magge, the action was tried, and a verdict obtained...

Magge, the action was tried, and a verdict obtained...

Magge, the action was tried, and a verdict obtained...

Magge, the action was tried, and a verdict obtained...

Magge, the action was tried, and a verdict obtained...

Magge, the action was tried, and a verdict obtained...

NOTICE TO RETAILERS OF BEER.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND EXCISE...

THE COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND EXCISE...

THE COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND EXCISE...

THE COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND EXCISE...

THE COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND EXCISE...

THE COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND EXCISE...

THE COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND EXCISE...

THE COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND EXCISE...

PRIME SHIP BISCUIT.

FOR SALE, One Thousand-Five Hundred Bags...

FOR SALE, One Thousand-Five Hundred Bags...

FOR SALE, One Thousand-Five Hundred Bags...

FOR SALE, One Thousand-Five Hundred Bags...

FOR SALE, One Thousand-Five Hundred Bags...

FOR SALE, One Thousand-Five Hundred Bags...

FOR SALE, One Thousand-Five Hundred Bags...

FOR SALE, One Thousand-Five Hundred Bags...

ROBERT WATSON.

FOR SALE, OF MODERATE TERMS, Aquafortis...

FOR SALE, OF MODERATE TERMS, Aquafortis...

FOR SALE, OF MODERATE TERMS, Aquafortis...

FOR SALE, OF MODERATE TERMS, Aquafortis...

FOR SALE, OF MODERATE TERMS, Aquafortis...

FOR SALE, OF MODERATE TERMS, Aquafortis...

FOR SALE, OF MODERATE TERMS, Aquafortis...

FOR SALE, OF MODERATE TERMS, Aquafortis...

TO BE LET BY THE YEAR.

OR FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS, Or the Interest therein sold.

OR FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS, Or the Interest therein sold.

OR FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS, Or the Interest therein sold.

OR FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS, Or the Interest therein sold.

OR FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS, Or the Interest therein sold.

OR FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS, Or the Interest therein sold.

OR FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS, Or the Interest therein sold.

OR FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS, Or the Interest therein sold.



FOR ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE new, fast sailing BRIG 'ESSNOCK'...

FOR NEW YORK, AMERICA.

THE P. & M. FARRELL hourly expect the arrival...

PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE remarkable fast sailing BRIGANTINE...

THE MARY succeeded the QUEEN, for the same ports...

A fine new vessel of 300 Tons Burden...

TO STAND AT NEW-RSS.

At Five Guinea Blood Mares—Two N a Half...

THE beautiful, high bred, CHESTNUT HORSE...

THE GOLD GRASS provided on the usual Terms...

TO STAND AT NEW-RSS.

At Five Guinea Blood Mares—Two N a Half...

THE beautiful, high bred, CHESTNUT HORSE...

THE GOLD GRASS provided on the usual Terms...

TO STAND AT NEW-RSS.

At Five Guinea Blood Mares—Two N a Half...

IRELAND GAINED.

In the Last Spring Lottery, TWO PRIZES OF 30,000 POUNDS.

It fortunately happens that the present Spring Lottery contains...

TWO PRIZES OF £30,000 ALSO.

Notwithstanding which, the Number of Tickets is...

The Drawing begins the 14th of May next.

COULME.

First 1000 Blanks entitled to £20 each.

Second 1000 Blanks entitled to £10 each.

Third 1000 Blanks entitled to £5 each.

Exclusive of the above splendid Benefits, A BONDS.

Of Three Hundred Whole Tickets has been presented...

By the sale of these Tickets, the Lottery will be...

By the sale of these Tickets, the Lottery will be...

By the sale of these Tickets, the Lottery will be...

By the sale of these Tickets, the Lottery will be...

By the sale of these Tickets, the Lottery will be...

By the sale of these Tickets, the Lottery will be...

TO BE LET.

A DWELLING-HOUSE, IN BEAU STREET.

Apply to MURICK FARRELL, next door.

TO BE LET.

A DWELLING-HOUSE, IN KING STREET.

Apply to MURICK FARRELL, next door.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE IN MICHAEL STREET where PATRICK...

Apply to MURICK FARRELL, next door.

TO BE SOLD.

THE INTEREST in the Term of about Seven...

Apply to MURICK FARRELL, next door.

TO BE LET.

A HOUSE IN CHRIST CHURCH YARD.

Apply to MURICK FARRELL, next door.

TO BE LET.

A HOUSE IN CHRIST CHURCH YARD.

Apply to MURICK FARRELL, next door.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR.

THE Efficacy of BOWEN'S medicine...

Apply to MURICK FARRELL, next door.

ANTI-IMPETIGINES.

The celebrated ANTI-IMPETIGINES, or SOLOMON'S...

Apply to MURICK FARRELL, next door.

WHERE MAY BE HAD.

THE CELEBRATED ANTI-IMPETIGINES.

Apply to MURICK FARRELL, next door.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—APRIL 19.

Table listing market prices for various goods like butter, flour, and wheat.

Sir—On my arrival in Ireland this morning, I find, that The Dublin Chronicle has had the indelicacy and rashness (to use no worse epithet) of mentioning my name, in my absence, as connected with a publication which that print has, in many former instances, endeavoured to make an instrument of slander against some of the most respectable characters in this Country—I allude to the "Review of the Duke of Richmond's Administration."

Sir, it must be an atrocious abuse of the Press which makes it necessary for a humble and private individual, like me, no way connected with public affairs, with party, or with politics, to stand forward to deny charges gratuitously and falsely made against him. But feeling, as I do, that the most unfounded and improbable imputation, made even by a print the most notorious for calumny and falsehood, may gain a temporary currency from the silence of the accused, and the impunity of the slanderer, I think it right, for my own sake, as well as that of the Gentleman (Mr. Grattan, jun.) whose name is connected with mine in the article alluded to, to request you will publish the following contradiction.

The charge is contained in an article under the assumed signature of a "Man of Honour," in The Dublin Chronicle of Friday last. It is in the following words, which I wish to repeat, in order that my denial may be as direct as possible:—"The real fact is, that the manuscripts were in the hand-writing of Mr. Henry Grattan, jun., the Barrister; and were transmitted by him to Magee, through Counselor Wallace. This, I must say, was done confidentially, in an implicit reliance on the good faith of Magee and Wallace; the latter had been for many years the useful Editor of The Dublin Evening Post."

Sir, to this charge I answer, that it is in spirit, in substance, and in terms, utterly false in every part of it. I never did transmit, nor cause any other person to transmit, to Mr. Magee, or to any other person, any manuscript of that kind, or of any other publication whatsoever, for Mr. Grattan, or any other person. I never was requested to do so by Mr. Grattan, or any other person on his behalf. I never read or saw the manuscript of the "Review of the Duke of Richmond's Administration," nor any part of it, nor even read that Essay itself in print, until I read it at a consultation of Mr. Magee's Counsel, preparatory to his trial for the publication previous to that consultation, nor, as far as I can recollect, until some of the slanders respecting the publication and Mr. Grattan had been circulated.

It is of course false, that the manuscripts of that publication "were transmitted to Mr. Magee through me, by Henry Grattan, the Barrister."

It is also, of course, false, that this was done "confidentially, in an implicit reliance upon the good faith of Messrs. Magee and Wallace." The concluding assertion in this impudent charge, made by the pretended "Man of Honour,"—that "I had been many years the useful Editor of the Dublin Evening Post," is equally false with the others. I never had any such connection with the Dublin Evening Post, or any other public newspaper; and I deny the charge, not because I consider it dishonourable to the Editor of a well-conducted public Journal, but to evade, by this instance as well as by the others, the very true and avowed author of this infamous slander seems to think necessary to justify himself in the commission of a "Man of Honour."

Sir, having thus denied the primary facts concerning my name with the publication alluded to, it would be a waste of time to enter more particularly into the denial of the other allegations contained in the letter of this pretended "Man of Honour" relative to me, and which flow from that original falsehood. It is, perhaps, more necessary to point out to you, and to the Public, for having considered it to answer any charge made in such a manner, and coming from such a source. Generally speaking, they ought to be disregarded, because I believe they are intended by that portion of the Public, whose good opinion is of any value; but there has been something so bold and so novel in this mode of designing private individuals by name before the Public, and charging upon them facts utterly destitute of all foundation, that I shall hope forgiveness for once nothing in this manner, in preference to legal proceedings, this outrage on the sacred privacy of an humble and laborious life. I shall, perhaps, be more entitled to this forgiveness by undertaking, as I do, hereafter to obtain from honours by any means, save that which the law may prescribe, whatever favours or honours shall flow from the same polluted source.

I am, &c.

THOMAS WALLACE.
Monday, April 15, 1816.
Great George Street, Kildare Street.

IRELAND.

[From the Dublin Evening Post.]

The late of Lord Brough's motion would naturally induce us, at this time, to forego our usual observations on the moral and political state of the present distresses of this country; but the reputation of that motion was speedily followed, in the course of the day, by an avowed intention to support it. It is the duty of the Press to glance at some of the evils of which arise a multitude of ills. We will therefore confine ourselves to some of the moral causes, and which grow out of

some of our regulations, as mainly contributing to the injury and distresses of the People.

The support and continuance of an arduous war strained taxation to its limit, and the distilleries were deemed an easy and available fund to the state; the duties on spirits were doubled, the distilleries were looked to in every exigence, and, under the pressure that then existed, and without the necessary means, which experience has since unfolded, of ascertaining its influence on the revenue or morals of the People, it was a fair and ready resource. But from what we now see, these laws can no longer continue, the consumption of duty paid spirits has diminished, and the use of illicit spirits has so extended itself amongst the People, as to lead them to immorality and ruin. We will, in a word or two, explain our reasons for thinking that a subject, possibly according to others a mere insulated subject of revenue consideration, should spread these effects among the People at large. Private Distillation had been long practiced by the lower order of Farmers; but the former low duties on spirits, and the heavy fines, then in being, narrowed this trade; their Landlords discouraged it, and the high prices of grain induced themselves to decline or abandon it altogether. But the additional duties on spirits encouraged them again; these duties operated as a bounty on smuggling; and although the laws are strong against the smuggler, he arms himself against the laws, and in many cases, we are sorry to say, he is frequently encouraged by those above him.—It is trade, and the resolution to persevere, are now so general, that it has reached every district in Ireland; from the low prices of grain, for the last year, the peasantry in general look to it as the best way of paying their rents, and the Landlords, to uphold their rent rolls, which at its continuance.—It is not us, but to its influence on the habits and morals of the People. Those illicit dealers know that they act in defiance of the laws; and to secure themselves from detection, all their neighbours are kept in a continued state of intoxication. The still house becomes the den of every village club; there the profligate and the idle can easily corrupt or delude the young and inexperienced. Plans are frequently laid down to disturb society, to injure or rob their neighbour, and, in the end, to ruin themselves. When we conceive its fatal effects on the morals of a better or higher order in Society, the picture is revolting; the licensed and honest Publican seems not to sell his spirits; his neighbour does the same; but his neighbour forgets his oath; whenever he can get them he buys and sells them, because he buys cheaper from the smuggler than the public Distiller can sell. Thus, he soon destroys the trade of his honest competitor, or, if the moral dealer wishes to retain it, it must also become a pedlar. There are a few of the evils, inflicted by this trade on our moral system. That you are remedy must be applied, is clear; fines and imprisonment have been tried in vain; in Derry, 150 convictions have lately taken place, and 20 persons were sentenced to jail, for want of room in the Jail.—[1816] has been lacerated at Clonmel, and several thousands in every other District; but still the evil increases, and if not speedily checked, it must sweep away every sacred and moral obligation in Society. The only effectual remedy, so far as we can see, is to reduce the Duty on Spirits, so as to narrow their area to the legitimate purposes of revenue, which, when their distillation is done away, will derive more from the full exercise of a fair trade, than from the continuance of duties, that, in this Country, would soon destroy it altogether. A trade, producing nearly 2 millions of revenue, is of some utility to these times—and, if we may judge of its utility to the agriculture of the Country from a circumstance within our own reach, the landed interest should above protect it, as essential to the growth and encouragement of grain; it is 60,000 barrels of Barley, brought into our market this season, that have been purchased by one Distillery in this City. Hence, in every point of view that we can turn this subject, the continuance of private distillation is a most operative against the interests of this Country; and we hope its consideration will be taken up by Parliament this Session, as a subject engaging the morals of the People, the interests of the Country, and the revenues of the State.

THE SUPPORT AND CONTINUANCE OF AN ARDUOUS WAR STRAINED TAXATION TO ITS LIMIT, AND THE DISTILLERIES WERE DEEMED AN EASY AND AVAILABLE FUND TO THE STATE; THE DUTIES ON SPIRITS WERE DOUBLED, THE DISTILLERIES WERE LOOKED TO IN EVERY EXIGENCE, AND, UNDER THE PRESSURE THAT THEN EXISTED, AND WITHOUT THE NECESSARY MEANS, WHICH EXPERIENCE HAS SINCE UNFOLDED, OF ASCERTAINING ITS INFLUENCE ON THE REVENUE OR MORALS OF THE PEOPLE, IT WAS A FAIR AND READY RESOURCE. BUT FROM WHAT WE NOW SEE, THESE LAWS CAN NO LONGER CONTINUE, THE CONSUMPTION OF DUTY PAID SPIRITS HAS DIMINISHED, AND THE USE OF ILICIT SPIRITS HAS SO EXTENDED ITSELF AMONGST THE PEOPLE, AS TO LEAD THEM TO IMMORALITY AND RUIN. WE WILL, IN A WORD OR TWO, EXPLAIN OUR REASONS FOR THINKING THAT A SUBJECT, POSSIBLY ACCORDING TO OTHERS A MERE ISOLATED SUBJECT OF REVENUE CONSIDERATION, SHOULD SPREAD THESE EFFECTS AMONG THE PEOPLE AT LARGE. PRIVATE DISTILLATION HAD BEEN LONG PRACTICED BY THE LOWER ORDER OF FARMERS; BUT THE FORMER LOW DUTIES ON SPIRITS, AND THE HEAVY FINES, THEN IN BEING, NARROWED THIS TRADE; THEIR LANDLORDS DISCOURAGED IT, AND THE HIGH PRICES OF GRAIN INDUCED THEMSELVES TO DECLINE OR ABANDON IT ALTOGETHER. BUT THE ADDITIONAL DUTIES ON SPIRITS ENCOURAGED THEM AGAIN; THESE DUTIES OPERATED AS A BOUNTY ON SMUGGLING; AND ALTHOUGH THE LAWS ARE STRONG AGAINST THE SMUGGLER, HE ARMS HIMSELF AGAINST THE LAWS, AND IN MANY CASES, WE ARE SORRY TO SAY, HE IS FREQUENTLY ENCOURAGED BY THOSE ABOVE HIM.—IT IS TRADE, AND THE RESOLUTION TO PERSEVERE, ARE NOW SO GENERAL, THAT IT HAS REACHED EVERY DISTRICT IN IRELAND; FROM THE LOW PRICES OF GRAIN, FOR THE LAST YEAR, THE PEASANTRY IN GENERAL LOOK TO IT AS THE BEST WAY OF PAYING THEIR RENTS, AND THE LANDLORDS, TO UPHOLD THEIR RENT ROLLS, WHICH AT ITS CONTINUANCE.—IT IS NOT US, BUT TO ITS INFLUENCE ON THE HABITS AND MORALS OF THE PEOPLE. THOSE ILICIT DEALERS KNOW THAT THEY ACT IN DEFIANCE OF THE LAWS; AND TO SECURE THEMSELVES FROM DETECTION, ALL THEIR NEIGHBOURS ARE KEPT IN A CONTINUED STATE OF INTOXICATION. THE STILL HOUSE BECOMES THE DEN OF EVERY VILLAGE CLUB; THERE THE PROFLIGATE AND THE IDLE CAN EASILY CORRUPT OR DELUDE THE YOUNG AND INEXPERIENCED. PLANS ARE FREQUENTLY LAID DOWN TO DISTURB SOCIETY, TO INJURE OR ROB THEIR NEIGHBOUR, AND, IN THE END, TO RUIN THEMSELVES. WHEN WE CONceive ITS FATAL EFFECTS ON THE MORALS OF A BETTER OR HIGHER ORDER IN SOCIETY, THE PICTURE IS REVOLTING; THE LICENSED AND HONEST PUBLICAN SEEMS NOT TO SELL HIS SPIRITS; HIS NEIGHBOUR DOES THE SAME; BUT HIS NEIGHBOUR FORGETS HIS OATH; WHENEVER HE CAN GET THEM HE BUYS AND SELLS THEM, BECAUSE HE BUYS CHEAPER FROM THE SMUGGLER THAN THE PUBLIC DISTILLER CAN SELL. THUS, HE SOON DESTROYS THE TRADE OF HIS HONEST COMPETITOR, OR, IF THE MORAL DEALER WISHES TO RETAIN IT, IT MUST ALSO BECOME A PEDLAR. THERE ARE A FEW OF THE EVILS, INFLECTED BY THIS TRADE ON OUR MORAL SYSTEM. THAT YOU ARE REMEDY MUST BE APPLIED, IS CLEAR; FINES AND IMPRISONMENT HAVE BEEN TRIED IN VAIN; IN DERRY, 150 CONVICTIONS HAVE LATELY TAKEN PLACE, AND 20 PERSONS WERE SENTENCED TO JAIL, FOR WANT OF ROOM IN THE JAIL.—[1816] HAS BEEN LACERATED AT CLONMEL, AND SEVERAL THOUSANDS IN EVERY OTHER DISTRICT; BUT STILL THE EVIL INCREASES, AND IF NOT SPEEDILY CHECKED, IT MUST SWEEP AWAY EVERY SACRED AND MORAL OBLIGATION IN SOCIETY. THE ONLY EFFECTUAL REMEDY, SO FAR AS WE CAN SEE, IS TO REDUCE THE DUTY ON SPIRITS, SO AS TO NARROW THEIR AREA TO THE LEGITIMATE PURPOSES OF REVENUE, WHICH, WHEN THEIR DISTILLATION IS DONE AWAY, WILL DERIVE MORE FROM THE FULL EXERCISE OF A FAIR TRADE, THAN FROM THE CONTINUANCE OF DUTIES, THAT, IN THIS COUNTRY, WOULD SOON DESTROY IT ALTOGETHER. A TRADE, PRODUCING NEARLY 2 MILLIONS OF REVENUE, IS OF SOME UTILITY TO THESE TIMES—AND, IF WE MAY JUDGE OF ITS UTILITY TO THE AGRICULTURE OF THE COUNTRY FROM A CIRCUMSTANCE WITHIN OUR OWN REACH, THE LANDED INTEREST SHOULD ABOVE PROTECT IT, AS ESSENTIAL TO THE GROWTH AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF GRAIN; IT IS 60,000 BARRELS OF BARLEY, BROUGHT INTO OUR MARKET THIS SEASON, THAT HAVE BEEN PURCHASED BY ONE DISTILLERY IN THIS CITY. HENCE, IN EVERY POINT OF VIEW THAT WE CAN TURN THIS SUBJECT, THE CONTINUANCE OF PRIVATE DISTILLATION IS A MOST OPERATIVE AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF THIS COUNTRY; AND WE HOPE ITS CONSIDERATION WILL BE TAKEN UP BY PARLIAMENT THIS SESSION, AS A SUBJECT ENGAGING THE MORALS OF THE PEOPLE, THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY, AND THE REVENUES OF THE STATE.

THE CHARGE IS CONTAINED IN AN ARTICLE UNDER THE ASSUMED SIGNATURE OF A "MAN OF HONOUR," IN THE DUBLIN CHRONICLE OF FRIDAY LAST. IT IS IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, WHICH I WISH TO REPEAT, IN ORDER THAT MY DENIAL MAY BE AS DIRECT AS POSSIBLE:—"THE REAL FACT IS, THAT THE MANUSCRIPTS WERE IN THE HAND-WRITING OF MR. HENRY GRATTAN, JUN., THE BARRISTER; AND WERE TRANSMITTED BY HIM TO MAGEE, THROUGH COUNSELLOR WALLACE. THIS, I MUST SAY, WAS DONE CONFIDENTIALLY, IN AN IMPLICIT RELIANCE ON THE GOOD FAITH OF MAGEE AND WALLACE; THE LATTER HAD BEEN FOR MANY YEARS THE USEFUL EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN EVENING POST."

Sir, to this charge I answer, that it is in spirit, in substance, and in terms, utterly false in every part of it. I never did transmit, nor cause any other person to transmit, to Mr. Magee, or to any other person, any manuscript of that kind, or of any other publication whatsoever, for Mr. Grattan, or any other person. I never was requested to do so by Mr. Grattan, or any other person on his behalf. I never read or saw the manuscript of the "Review of the Duke of Richmond's Administration," nor any part of it, nor even read that Essay itself in print, until I read it at a consultation of Mr. Magee's Counsel, preparatory to his trial for the publication previous to that consultation, nor, as far as I can recollect, until some of the slanders respecting the publication and Mr. Grattan had been circulated.

It is of course false, that the manuscripts of that publication "were transmitted to Mr. Magee through me, by Henry Grattan, the Barrister."

It is also, of course, false, that this was done "confidentially, in an implicit reliance upon the good faith of Messrs. Magee and Wallace." The concluding assertion in this impudent charge, made by the pretended "Man of Honour,"—that "I had been many years the useful Editor of the Dublin Evening Post," is equally false with the others. I never had any such connection with the Dublin Evening Post, or any other public newspaper; and I deny the charge, not because I consider it dishonourable to the Editor of a well-conducted public Journal, but to evade, by this instance as well as by the others, the very true and avowed author of this infamous slander seems to think necessary to justify himself in the commission of a "Man of Honour."

Sir, having thus denied the primary facts concerning my name with the publication alluded to, it would be a waste of time to enter more particularly into the denial of the other allegations contained in the letter of this pretended "Man of Honour" relative to me, and which flow from that original falsehood. It is, perhaps, more necessary to point out to you, and to the Public, for having considered it to answer any charge made in such a manner, and coming from such a source. Generally speaking, they ought to be disregarded, because I believe they are intended by that portion of the Public, whose good opinion is of any value; but there has been something so bold and so novel in this mode of designing private individuals by name before the Public, and charging upon them facts utterly destitute of all foundation, that I shall hope forgiveness for once nothing in this manner, in preference to legal proceedings, this outrage on the sacred privacy of an humble and laborious life. I shall, perhaps, be more entitled to this forgiveness by undertaking, as I do, hereafter to obtain from honours by any means, save that which the law may prescribe, whatever favours or honours shall flow from the same polluted source.

I am, &c.

THOMAS WALLACE.
Monday, April 15, 1816.
Great George Street, Kildare Street.

IRELAND.

[From the Dublin Evening Post.]

The late of Lord Brough's motion would naturally induce us, at this time, to forego our usual observations on the moral and political state of the present distresses of this country; but the reputation of that motion was speedily followed, in the course of the day, by an avowed intention to support it. It is the duty of the Press to glance at some of the evils of which arise a multitude of ills. We will therefore confine ourselves to some of the moral causes, and which grow out of

some of our regulations, as mainly contributing to the injury and distresses of the People.

The support and continuance of an arduous war strained taxation to its limit, and the distilleries were deemed an easy and available fund to the state; the duties on spirits were doubled, the distilleries were looked to in every exigence, and, under the pressure that then existed, and without the necessary means, which experience has since unfolded, of ascertaining its influence on the revenue or morals of the People, it was a fair and ready resource. But from what we now see, these laws can no longer continue, the consumption of duty paid spirits has diminished, and the use of illicit spirits has so extended itself amongst the People, as to lead them to immorality and ruin. We will, in a word or two, explain our reasons for thinking that a subject, possibly according to others a mere insulated subject of revenue consideration, should spread these effects among the People at large. Private Distillation had been long practiced by the lower order of Farmers; but the former low duties on spirits, and the heavy fines, then in being, narrowed this trade; their Landlords discouraged it, and the high prices of grain induced themselves to decline or abandon it altogether. But the additional duties on spirits encouraged them again; these duties operated as a bounty on smuggling; and although the laws are strong against the smuggler, he arms himself against the laws, and in many cases, we are sorry to say, he is frequently encouraged by those above him.—It is trade, and the resolution to persevere, are now so general, that it has reached every district in Ireland; from the low prices of grain, for the last year, the peasantry in general look to it as the best way of paying their rents, and the Landlords, to uphold their rent rolls, which at its continuance.—It is not us, but to its influence on the habits and morals of the People. Those illicit dealers know that they act in defiance of the laws; and to secure themselves from detection, all their neighbours are kept in a continued state of intoxication. The still house becomes the den of every village club; there the profligate and the idle can easily corrupt or delude the young and inexperienced. Plans are frequently laid down to disturb society, to injure or rob their neighbour, and, in the end, to ruin themselves. When we conceive its fatal effects on the morals of a better or higher order in Society, the picture is revolting; the licensed and honest Publican seems not to sell his spirits; his neighbour does the same; but his neighbour forgets his oath; whenever he can get them he buys and sells them, because he buys cheaper from the smuggler than the public Distiller can sell. Thus, he soon destroys the trade of his honest competitor, or, if the moral dealer wishes to retain it, it must also become a pedlar. There are a few of the evils, inflicted by this trade on our moral system. That you are remedy must be applied, is clear; fines and imprisonment have been tried in vain; in Derry, 150 convictions have lately taken place, and 20 persons were sentenced to jail, for want of room in the Jail.—[1816] has been lacerated at Clonmel, and several thousands in every other District; but still the evil increases, and if not speedily checked, it must sweep away every sacred and moral obligation in Society. The only effectual remedy, so far as we can see, is to reduce the Duty on Spirits, so as to narrow their area to the legitimate purposes of revenue, which, when their distillation is done away, will derive more from the full exercise of a fair trade, than from the continuance of duties, that, in this Country, would soon destroy it altogether. A trade, producing nearly 2 millions of revenue, is of some utility to these times—and, if we may judge of its utility to the agriculture of the Country from a circumstance within our own reach, the landed interest should above protect it, as essential to the growth and encouragement of grain; it is 60,000 barrels of Barley, brought into our market this season, that have been purchased by one Distillery in this City. Hence, in every point of view that we can turn this subject, the continuance of private distillation is a most operative against the interests of this Country; and we hope its consideration will be taken up by Parliament this Session, as a subject engaging the morals of the People, the interests of the Country, and the revenues of the State.

THE SUPPORT AND CONTINUANCE OF AN ARDUOUS WAR STRAINED TAXATION TO ITS LIMIT, AND THE DISTILLERIES WERE DEEMED AN EASY AND AVAILABLE FUND TO THE STATE; THE DUTIES ON SPIRITS WERE DOUBLED, THE DISTILLERIES WERE LOOKED TO IN EVERY EXIGENCE, AND, UNDER THE PRESSURE THAT THEN EXISTED, AND WITHOUT THE NECESSARY MEANS, WHICH EXPERIENCE HAS SINCE UNFOLDED, OF ASCERTAINING ITS INFLUENCE ON THE REVENUE OR MORALS OF THE PEOPLE, IT WAS A FAIR AND READY RESOURCE. BUT FROM WHAT WE NOW SEE, THESE LAWS CAN NO LONGER CONTINUE, THE CONSUMPTION OF DUTY PAID SPIRITS HAS DIMINISHED, AND THE USE OF ILICIT SPIRITS HAS SO EXTENDED ITSELF AMONGST THE PEOPLE, AS TO LEAD THEM TO IMMORALITY AND RUIN. WE WILL, IN A WORD OR TWO, EXPLAIN OUR REASONS FOR THINKING THAT A SUBJECT, POSSIBLY ACCORDING TO OTHERS A MERE ISOLATED SUBJECT OF REVENUE CONSIDERATION, SHOULD SPREAD THESE EFFECTS AMONG THE PEOPLE AT LARGE. PRIVATE DISTILLATION HAD BEEN LONG PRACTICED BY THE LOWER ORDER OF FARMERS; BUT THE FORMER LOW DUTIES ON SPIRITS, AND THE HEAVY FINES, THEN IN BEING, NARROWED THIS TRADE; THEIR LANDLORDS DISCOURAGED IT, AND THE HIGH PRICES OF GRAIN INDUCED THEMSELVES TO DECLINE OR ABANDON IT ALTOGETHER. BUT THE ADDITIONAL DUTIES ON SPIRITS ENCOURAGED THEM AGAIN; THESE DUTIES OPERATED AS A BOUNTY ON SMUGGLING; AND ALTHOUGH THE LAWS ARE STRONG AGAINST THE SMUGGLER, HE ARMS HIMSELF AGAINST THE LAWS, AND IN MANY CASES, WE ARE SORRY TO SAY, HE IS FREQUENTLY ENCOURAGED BY THOSE ABOVE HIM.—IT IS TRADE, AND THE RESOLUTION TO PERSEVERE, ARE NOW SO GENERAL, THAT IT HAS REACHED EVERY DISTRICT IN IRELAND; FROM THE LOW PRICES OF GRAIN, FOR THE LAST YEAR, THE PEASANTRY IN GENERAL LOOK TO IT AS THE BEST WAY OF PAYING THEIR RENTS, AND THE LANDLORDS, TO UPHOLD THEIR RENT ROLLS, WHICH AT ITS CONTINUANCE.—IT IS NOT US, BUT TO ITS INFLUENCE ON THE HABITS AND MORALS OF THE PEOPLE. THOSE ILICIT DEALERS KNOW THAT THEY ACT IN DEFIANCE OF THE LAWS; AND TO SECURE THEMSELVES FROM DETECTION, ALL THEIR NEIGHBOURS ARE KEPT IN A CONTINUED STATE OF INTOXICATION. THE STILL HOUSE BECOMES THE DEN OF EVERY VILLAGE CLUB; THERE THE PROFLIGATE AND THE IDLE CAN EASILY CORRUPT OR DELUDE THE YOUNG AND INEXPERIENCED. PLANS ARE FREQUENTLY LAID DOWN TO DISTURB SOCIETY, TO INJURE OR ROB THEIR NEIGHBOUR, AND, IN THE END, TO RUIN THEMSELVES. WHEN WE CONceive ITS FATAL EFFECTS ON THE MORALS OF A BETTER OR HIGHER ORDER IN SOCIETY, THE PICTURE IS REVOLTING; THE LICENSED AND HONEST PUBLICAN SEEMS NOT TO SELL HIS SPIRITS; HIS NEIGHBOUR DOES THE SAME; BUT HIS NEIGHBOUR FORGETS HIS OATH; WHENEVER HE CAN GET THEM HE BUYS AND SELLS THEM, BECAUSE HE BUYS CHEAPER FROM THE SMUGGLER THAN THE PUBLIC DISTILLER CAN SELL. THUS, HE SOON DESTROYS THE TRADE OF HIS HONEST COMPETITOR, OR, IF THE MORAL DEALER WISHES TO RETAIN IT, IT MUST ALSO BECOME A PEDLAR. THERE ARE A FEW OF THE EVILS, INFLECTED BY THIS TRADE ON OUR MORAL SYSTEM. THAT YOU ARE REMEDY MUST BE APPLIED, IS CLEAR; FINES AND IMPRISONMENT HAVE BEEN TRIED IN VAIN; IN DERRY, 150 CONVICTIONS HAVE LATELY TAKEN PLACE, AND 20 PERSONS WERE SENTENCED TO JAIL, FOR WANT OF ROOM IN THE JAIL.—[1816] HAS BEEN LACERATED AT CLONMEL, AND SEVERAL THOUSANDS IN EVERY OTHER DISTRICT; BUT STILL THE EVIL INCREASES, AND IF NOT SPEEDILY CHECKED, IT MUST SWEEP AWAY EVERY SACRED AND MORAL OBLIGATION IN SOCIETY. THE ONLY EFFECTUAL REMEDY, SO FAR AS WE CAN SEE, IS TO REDUCE THE DUTY ON SPIRITS, SO AS TO NARROW THEIR AREA TO THE LEGITIMATE PURPOSES OF REVENUE, WHICH, WHEN THEIR DISTILLATION IS DONE AWAY, WILL DERIVE MORE FROM THE FULL EXERCISE OF A FAIR TRADE, THAN FROM THE CONTINUANCE OF DUTIES, THAT, IN THIS COUNTRY, WOULD SOON DESTROY IT ALTOGETHER. A TRADE, PRODUCING NEARLY 2 MILLIONS OF REVENUE, IS OF SOME UTILITY TO THESE TIMES—AND, IF WE MAY JUDGE OF ITS UTILITY TO THE AGRICULTURE OF THE COUNTRY FROM A CIRCUMSTANCE WITHIN OUR OWN REACH, THE LANDED INTEREST SHOULD ABOVE PROTECT IT, AS ESSENTIAL TO THE GROWTH AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF GRAIN; IT IS 60,000 BARRELS OF BARLEY, BROUGHT INTO OUR MARKET THIS SEASON, THAT HAVE BEEN PURCHASED BY ONE DISTILLERY IN THIS CITY. HENCE, IN EVERY POINT OF VIEW THAT WE CAN TURN THIS SUBJECT, THE CONTINUANCE OF PRIVATE DISTILLATION IS A MOST OPERATIVE AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF THIS COUNTRY; AND WE HOPE ITS CONSIDERATION WILL BE TAKEN UP BY PARLIAMENT THIS SESSION, AS A SUBJECT ENGAGING THE MORALS OF THE PEOPLE, THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY, AND THE REVENUES OF THE STATE.

THE CHARGE IS CONTAINED IN AN ARTICLE UNDER THE ASSUMED SIGNATURE OF A "MAN OF HONOUR," IN THE DUBLIN CHRONICLE OF FRIDAY LAST. IT IS IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, WHICH I WISH TO REPEAT, IN ORDER THAT MY DENIAL MAY BE AS DIRECT AS POSSIBLE:—"THE REAL FACT IS, THAT THE MANUSCRIPTS WERE IN THE HAND-WRITING OF MR. HENRY GRATTAN, JUN., THE BARRISTER; AND WERE TRANSMITTED BY HIM TO MAGEE, THROUGH COUNSELLOR WALLACE. THIS, I MUST SAY, WAS DONE CONFIDENTIALLY, IN AN IMPLICIT RELIANCE ON THE GOOD FAITH OF MAGEE AND WALLACE; THE LATTER HAD BEEN FOR MANY YEARS THE USEFUL EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN EVENING POST."

Sir, to this charge I answer, that it is in spirit, in substance, and in terms, utterly false in every part of it. I never did transmit, nor cause any other person to transmit, to Mr. Magee, or to any other person, any manuscript of that kind, or of any other publication whatsoever, for Mr. Grattan, or any other person. I never was requested to do so by Mr. Grattan, or any other person on his behalf. I never read or saw the manuscript of the "Review of the Duke of Richmond's Administration," nor any part of it, nor even read that Essay itself in print, until I read it at a consultation of Mr. Magee's Counsel, preparatory to his trial for the publication previous to that consultation, nor, as far as I can recollect, until some of the slanders respecting the publication and Mr. Grattan had been circulated.

It is of course false, that the manuscripts of that publication "were transmitted to Mr. Magee through me, by Henry Grattan, the Barrister."

It is also, of course, false, that this was done "confidentially, in an implicit reliance upon the good faith of Messrs. Magee and Wallace." The concluding assertion in this impudent charge, made by the pretended "Man of Honour,"—that "I had been many years the useful Editor of the Dublin Evening Post," is equally false with the others. I never had any such connection with the Dublin Evening Post, or any other public newspaper; and I deny the charge, not because I consider it dishonourable to the Editor of a well-conducted public Journal, but to evade, by this instance as well as by the others, the very true and avowed author of this infamous slander seems to think necessary to justify himself in the commission of a "Man of Honour."

Sir, having thus denied the primary facts concerning my name with the publication alluded to, it would be a waste of time to enter more particularly into the denial of the other allegations contained in the letter of this pretended "Man of Honour" relative to me, and which flow from that original falsehood. It is, perhaps, more necessary to point out to you, and to the Public, for having considered it to answer any charge made in such a manner, and coming from such a source. Generally speaking, they ought to be disregarded, because I believe they are intended by that portion of the Public, whose good opinion is of any value; but there has been something so bold and so novel in this mode of designing private individuals by name before the Public, and charging upon them facts utterly destitute of all foundation, that I shall hope forgiveness for once nothing in this manner, in preference to legal proceedings, this outrage on the sacred privacy of an humble and laborious life. I shall, perhaps, be more entitled to this forgiveness by undertaking, as I do, hereafter to obtain from honours by any means, save that which the law may prescribe, whatever favours or honours shall flow from the same polluted source.

I am, &c.

THOMAS WALLACE.
Monday, April 15, 1816.
Great George Street, Kildare Street.

IRELAND.

[From the Dublin Evening Post.]

The late of Lord Brough's motion would naturally induce us, at this time, to forego our usual observations on the moral and political state of the present distresses of this country; but the reputation of that motion was speedily followed, in the course of the day, by an avowed intention to support it. It is the duty of the Press to glance at some of the evils of which arise a multitude of ills. We will therefore confine ourselves to some of the moral causes, and which grow out of

some of our regulations, as mainly contributing to the injury and distresses of the People.

THE SUPPORT AND CONTINUANCE OF AN ARDUOUS WAR STRAINED TAXATION TO ITS LIMIT, AND THE DISTILLERIES WERE DEEMED AN EASY AND AVAILABLE FUND TO THE STATE; THE DUTIES ON SPIRITS WERE DOUBLED, THE DISTILLERIES WERE LOOKED TO IN EVERY EXIGENCE, AND, UNDER THE PRESSURE THAT THEN EXISTED, AND WITHOUT THE NECESSARY MEANS, WHICH EXPERIENCE HAS SINCE UNFOLDED, OF ASCERTAINING ITS INFLUENCE ON THE REVENUE OR MORALS OF THE PEOPLE, IT WAS A FAIR AND READY RESOURCE. BUT FROM WHAT WE NOW SEE, THESE LAWS CAN NO LONGER CONTINUE, THE CONSUMPTION OF DUTY PAID SPIRITS HAS DIMINISHED, AND THE USE OF ILICIT SPIRITS HAS SO EXTENDED ITSELF AMONGST THE PEOPLE, AS TO LEAD THEM TO IMMORALITY AND RUIN. WE WILL, IN A WORD OR TWO, EXPLAIN OUR REASONS FOR THINKING THAT A SUBJECT, POSSIBLY ACCORDING TO OTHERS A MERE ISOLATED SUBJECT OF REVENUE CONSIDERATION, SHOULD SPREAD THESE EFFECTS AMONG THE PEOPLE AT LARGE. PRIVATE DISTILLATION HAD BEEN LONG PRACTICED BY THE LOWER ORDER OF FARMERS; BUT THE FORMER LOW DUTIES ON SPIRITS, AND THE HEAVY FINES, THEN IN BEING, NARROWED THIS TRADE; THEIR LANDLORDS DISCOURAGED IT, AND THE HIGH PRICES OF GRAIN INDUCED THEMSELVES TO DECLINE OR ABANDON IT ALTOGETHER. BUT THE ADDITIONAL DUTIES ON SPIRITS ENCOURAGED THEM AGAIN; THESE DUTIES OPERATED AS A BOUNTY ON SMUGGLING; AND ALTHOUGH THE LAWS ARE STRONG AGAINST THE SMUGGLER, HE ARMS HIMSELF AGAINST THE LAWS, AND IN MANY CASES, WE ARE SORRY TO SAY, HE IS FREQUENTLY ENCOURAGED BY THOSE ABOVE HIM.—IT IS TRADE, AND THE RESOLUTION TO PERSEVERE, ARE NOW SO GENERAL, THAT IT HAS REACHED EVERY DISTRICT IN IRELAND; FROM THE LOW PRICES OF GRAIN, FOR THE LAST YEAR, THE PEASANTRY IN GENERAL LOOK TO IT AS THE BEST WAY OF PAYING THEIR RENTS, AND THE LANDLORDS, TO UPHOLD THEIR RENT ROLLS, WHICH AT ITS CONTINUANCE.—IT IS NOT US, BUT TO ITS INFLUENCE ON THE HABITS AND MORALS OF THE PEOPLE. THOSE ILICIT DEALERS KNOW THAT THEY ACT IN DEFIANCE OF THE LAWS; AND TO SECURE THEMSELVES FROM DETECTION, ALL THEIR NEIGHBOURS ARE KEPT IN A CONTINUED STATE OF INTOXICATION. THE STILL HOUSE BECOMES THE DEN OF EVERY VILLAGE CLUB; THERE THE PROFLIGATE AND THE IDLE CAN EASILY CORRUPT OR DELUDE THE YOUNG AND INEXPERIENCED. PLANS ARE FREQUENTLY LAID DOWN TO DISTURB SOCIETY, TO INJURE OR ROB THEIR NEIGHBOUR, AND, IN THE END, TO RUIN THEMSELVES. WHEN WE CONceive ITS FATAL EFFECTS ON THE MORALS OF A BETTER OR HIGHER ORDER IN SOCIETY, THE PICTURE IS REVOLTING; THE LICENSED AND HONEST PUBLICAN SEEMS NOT TO SELL HIS SPIRITS; HIS NEIGHBOUR DOES THE SAME; BUT HIS NEIGHBOUR FORGETS HIS OATH; WHENEVER HE CAN GET THEM HE BUYS AND SELLS THEM, BECAUSE HE BUYS CHEAPER FROM THE SMUGGLER THAN THE PUBLIC DISTILLER CAN SELL. THUS, HE SOON DESTROYS THE TRADE OF HIS HONEST COMPETITOR, OR, IF THE MORAL DEALER WISHES TO RETAIN IT, IT MUST ALSO BECOME A PEDLAR. THERE ARE A FEW OF THE EVILS, INFLECTED BY THIS TRADE ON OUR MORAL SYSTEM. THAT YOU ARE REMEDY MUST BE APPLIED, IS CLEAR; FINES AND IMPRISONMENT HAVE BEEN TRIED IN VAIN; IN DERRY, 150 CONVICTIONS HAVE LATELY TAKEN PLACE, AND 20 PERSONS WERE SENTENCED TO JAIL, FOR WANT OF ROOM IN THE JAIL.—[1816] HAS BEEN LACERATED AT CLONMEL, AND SEVERAL THOUSANDS IN EVERY OTHER DISTRICT; BUT STILL THE EVIL INCREASES, AND IF NOT SPEEDILY CHECKED, IT MUST SWEEP AWAY EVERY SACRED AND MORAL OBLIGATION IN SOCIETY. THE ONLY EFFECTUAL REMEDY, SO FAR AS WE CAN SEE, IS TO REDUCE THE DUTY ON SPIRITS, SO AS TO NARROW THEIR AREA TO THE LEGITIMATE PURPOSES OF REVENUE, WHICH, WHEN THEIR DISTILLATION IS DONE AWAY, WILL DERIVE MORE FROM THE FULL EXERCISE OF A FAIR TRADE, THAN FROM THE CONTINUANCE OF DUTIES, THAT, IN THIS COUNTRY, WOULD SOON DESTROY IT ALTOGETHER. A TRADE, PRODUCING NEARLY 2 MILLIONS OF REVENUE, IS OF SOME UTILITY TO THESE TIMES—AND, IF WE MAY JUDGE OF ITS UTILITY TO THE AGRICULTURE OF THE COUNTRY FROM A CIRCUMSTANCE WITHIN OUR OWN REACH, THE LANDED INTEREST SHOULD ABOVE PROTECT IT, AS ESSENTIAL TO THE GROWTH AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF GRAIN; IT IS 60,000 BARRELS OF BARLEY, BROUGHT INTO OUR MARKET THIS SEASON, THAT HAVE BEEN PURCHASED BY ONE DISTILLERY IN THIS CITY. HENCE, IN EVERY POINT OF VIEW THAT WE CAN TURN THIS SUBJECT, THE CONTINUANCE OF PRIVATE DISTILLATION IS A MOST OPERATIVE AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF THIS COUNTRY; AND WE HOPE ITS CONSIDERATION WILL BE TAKEN UP BY PARLIAMENT THIS SESSION, AS A SUBJECT ENGAGING THE MORALS OF THE PEOPLE, THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY, AND THE REVENUES OF THE STATE.

THE CHARGE IS CONTAINED IN AN ARTICLE UNDER THE ASSUMED SIGNATURE OF A "MAN OF HONOUR," IN THE DUBLIN CHRONICLE OF FRIDAY LAST. IT IS IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, WHICH I WISH TO REPEAT, IN ORDER THAT MY DENIAL MAY BE AS DIRECT AS POSSIBLE:—"THE REAL FACT IS, THAT THE MANUSCRIPTS WERE IN THE HAND-WRITING OF MR. HENRY GRATTAN, JUN., THE BARRISTER; AND WERE TRANSMITTED BY HIM TO MAGEE, THROUGH COUNSELLOR WALLACE. THIS, I MUST SAY, WAS DONE CONFIDENTIALLY, IN AN IMPLICIT RELIANCE ON THE GOOD FAITH OF MAGEE AND WALLACE; THE LATTER HAD BEEN FOR MANY YEARS THE USEFUL EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN EVENING POST."

Sir, to this charge I answer, that it is in spirit, in substance, and in terms, utterly false in every part of it. I never did transmit, nor cause any other person to transmit, to Mr. Magee, or to any other person, any manuscript of that kind, or of any other publication whatsoever, for Mr. Grattan, or any other person. I never was requested to do so by Mr. Grattan, or any other person on his behalf. I never read or saw the manuscript of the "Review of the Duke of Richmond's Administration," nor any part of it, nor even read that Essay itself in print, until I read it at a consultation of Mr. Magee's Counsel, preparatory to his trial for the publication previous to that consultation, nor, as far as I can recollect, until some of the slanders respecting the publication and Mr. Grattan had been circulated.

It is of course false, that the manuscripts of that publication "were transmitted to Mr. Magee through me, by Henry Grattan, the Barrister."

It is also, of course, false, that this was done "confidentially, in an implicit reliance upon the good faith of Messrs. Magee and Wallace." The concluding assertion in this impudent charge, made by the pretended "Man of Honour,"—that "I had been many years the useful Editor of the Dublin Evening Post," is equally false with the others. I never had any such connection with the Dublin Evening Post, or any other public newspaper; and I deny the charge, not because I consider it dishonourable to the Editor of a well-conducted public Journal, but to evade, by this instance as well as by the others, the very true and avowed author of this infamous slander seems to think necessary to justify himself in the commission of a "Man of Honour."

Sir, having thus denied the primary facts concerning my name with the publication alluded to, it would be a waste of time to enter more particularly into the denial of the other allegations contained in the letter of this pretended "Man of Honour" relative to me, and which flow from that original falsehood. It is, perhaps, more necessary to point out to you, and to the Public, for having considered it to answer any charge made in such a manner, and coming from such a source. Generally speaking, they ought to be disregarded, because I believe they are intended by that portion of the Public, whose good opinion is of any value; but there has been something so bold and so novel in this mode of designing private individuals by name before the Public, and charging upon them facts utterly destitute of all foundation, that I shall hope forgiveness for once nothing in this manner, in preference to legal proceedings, this outrage on the sacred privacy of an humble and laborious life. I shall, perhaps, be more entitled to this forgiveness by undertaking, as I do, hereafter to obtain from honours by any means, save that which the law may prescribe, whatever favours or honours shall flow from the same polluted source.

I am, &c.

THOMAS WALLACE.
Monday, April 15, 1816.
Great George Street, Kildare Street.

IRELAND.

[From the Dublin Evening Post.]

The late of Lord Brough's motion would naturally induce us, at this time, to forego our usual observations on the moral and political state of the present distresses of this country; but the reputation of that motion was speedily followed, in the course of the day, by an avowed intention to support it. It is the duty of the Press to glance at some of the evils of which arise a multitude of ills. We will therefore confine ourselves to some of the moral causes, and which grow out of

some of our regulations, as mainly contributing to the injury and distresses of the People.

THE SUPPORT AND CONTINUANCE OF AN ARDUOUS WAR STRAINED TAXATION TO ITS LIMIT, AND THE DISTILLERIES WERE DEEMED AN EASY AND AVAILABLE FUND TO THE STATE; THE DUTIES ON SPIRITS WERE DOUBLED, THE DISTILLERIES WERE LOOKED TO IN EVERY EXIGENCE, AND, UNDER THE PRESSURE THAT THEN EXISTED, AND WITHOUT THE NECESSARY MEANS, WHICH EXPERIENCE HAS SINCE UNFOLDED, OF ASCERTAINING ITS INFLUENCE ON THE REVENUE OR MORALS OF THE PEOPLE, IT WAS A FAIR AND READY RESOURCE. BUT FROM WHAT WE NOW SEE, THESE LAWS CAN NO LONGER CONTINUE, THE CONSUMPTION OF DUTY PAID SPIRITS HAS DIMINISHED, AND THE USE OF ILICIT SPIRITS HAS SO EXTENDED ITSELF AMONGST THE PEOPLE, AS TO LEAD THEM TO IMMORALITY AND RUIN. WE WILL, IN A WORD OR TWO, EXPLAIN OUR REASONS FOR THINKING THAT A SUBJECT, POSSIBLY ACCORDING TO OTHERS A MERE ISOLATED SUBJECT OF REVENUE CONSIDERATION, SHOULD SPREAD THESE EFFECTS AMONG THE PEOPLE AT LARGE. PRIVATE DISTILLATION HAD BEEN LONG PRACTICED BY THE LOWER ORDER OF FARMERS; BUT THE FORMER LOW DUTIES ON SPIRITS, AND THE HEAVY FINES, THEN IN BEING, NARROWED THIS TRADE; THEIR LANDLORDS DISCOURAGED IT, AND THE HIGH PRICES OF GRAIN INDUCED THEMSELVES TO DECLINE OR ABANDON IT ALTOGETHER. BUT THE ADDITIONAL DUTIES ON SPIRITS ENCOURAGED THEM AGAIN; THESE DUTIES OPERATED AS A BOUNTY ON SMUGGLING; AND ALTHOUGH THE LAWS ARE STRONG AGAINST THE SMUGGLER, HE ARMS HIMSELF AGAINST THE LAWS, AND IN MANY CASES, WE ARE SORRY TO SAY, HE IS FREQUENTLY ENCOURAGED BY THOSE ABOVE HIM.—IT IS TRADE, AND THE RESOLUTION TO PERSEVERE, ARE NOW SO GENERAL, THAT IT HAS REACHED EVERY DISTRICT IN IRELAND; FROM THE LOW PRICES OF GRAIN, FOR THE LAST YEAR, THE PEASANTRY IN GENERAL LOOK TO IT AS THE BEST WAY OF PAYING THEIR RENTS, AND THE LANDLORDS, TO UPHOLD THEIR RENT ROLLS, WHICH AT ITS CONTINUANCE.—IT IS NOT US, BUT TO ITS INFLU