

GRANT, THE IRISH ROBBER.

The following article is taken from a London paper. It contains some truth, but it may be received as a pretty good specimen of fabrication.

(Extract from a Private Letter.)

DUBLIN, MAY 23, 1816.—A person, generally known by the name of Captain Grant, whose extraordinary endowments rendered him competent to achieve much good or evil, after having escaped, means which appear miraculous, from various quarters, was some time since lodged in that of Marlborough, the capital of the Queen's County. Here, being abundantly supplied with money, he enabled the prisoners with such things as the place afforded; and repeatedly told the Sheriff, as well as the numerous persons who curiosity induced them to visit him, that he would exert their rigour, in defiance of every exertion they could make. The discovery that he had cut his iron near through, leaving only sufficient remaining to keep them together, and the substitution of others of singular weight and thickness, did not appear to excite his indignation; he laughed at the zeal of the officers of the detachment, which had induced them to lodge lodgings opposite the goal, as a measure of increased security. The night after the immense iron bars were put on him, he cut through them, and through a mass of 22 other men, charged with capital offences, and rushing forward at their head, knocked down two soldiers stationed in the passage, then a turkey, and his assistants; then, opening the key, of which he had seized, knocked down two soldiers who were at the outside of it, and taking their arms, as he had done those in the passage, ran down the street with six of his associates, crying, "stop thief," till the darkness of the night rendered pursuit unavailing. On the first alarm in the prison, a man, confined in debt, and who was taking tea with the Gaoler, ran into the passage, and with great presence of mind about the iron gate, by which means the flight of sixteen of the felons was fortunately prevented, and they were remanded to their former quarters. The escape of Grant was almost immediately proclaimed through the country by his accomplices. The night after he carried off Mr. White's coach-horse, from Scotchar, between Donrath and Abbeyleix, he committed a robbery near Waterford, sixty miles distant; and returning with nearly equal rapidity, plundered the house of Mr. Moran, close to Maryborough, of every article of value, as is his general practice. He is sometimes numerously attended, and on other occasions only by one or two. He observes, that he never broke into any house, for he degrades into a light-fall, when persons are off their guard, and in the time his business is accomplished, darkness veils his escape. So general is the alarm occasioned by this extraordinary delinquent, that most of the houses in the Queen's county, and many in the counties of Kildare, Carlow, Kilkenny, and Waterford, are barricaded at dusk, and till the following morning scarce any circumstance could occur to open a door to be opened in a district so justly celebrated for hospitality, and still so animatedly alive to it. At one of the houses visited a few days since by Grant, attended by twelve men, well armed, the captain assumed himself at the piano forte, whilst tea was preparing, and his associates were knocking up all the things they conceived worth being carried off.

Accounts received on Saturday from Manchester state, that some thousands of the lower orders of the people were assembling about 20 miles distant from Manchester. The intelligence was received in that town by express, from a Magistrate residing in the vicinity of the tumultuous assemblage. Advice of these new movements were immediately forwarded to Government. Saturday a considerable body of cavalry, with several pieces of artillery, passed through Tottenham, on their way to assist in quelling the disturbances.

PARIS PAPERS.

Notice respecting Camp Marshal Chartrand, condemned to death on the 9th instant, by the First Council of War of the 16th Military Division.

General Chartrand, born at Carcassonne, entered the service in 1790, but did not obtain the rank of officer until 1807. From that period he passed rapidly through the different grades, and in 1812 and 1813 reached those of Major, Colonel, and finally Marshal-de-Camp, without any thing appearing to justify a promotion so extraordinary, and which excited violent murmurs. Having been made a prisoner of war in 1813, he received, soon after his return from an Austrian prison, which happened in May, 1814, the Cross of St. Louis.

General Chartrand, who was not in actual service, had retired to Carcassonne, his native town, at the period of the abdication of Buonaparte. On the 13th of March he offered his services to the Duke of Angoulême, obtained a flattering reply on the 19th, but soon after, the Emperor having also received his offers, he departed from Paris on a secret mission, the object of which was to stop the progress of the levies which were making in the South in favour of the Royal cause, and to rally the General Officers and troops to the Buonaparte party, for the purpose of combating the Duke of Angoulême, and cutting off his retreat. He obtained complete success in this mission, made the colours of rebellion be displayed in the 16th Military Division, stopped some of the equipment of the Duke of Angoulême, induced several regiments to revolt, and revolutionized a part of the country in the Duke's rear.

In reward of these services, General Chartrand obtained the command of a brigade in the Corps d'Armee under Count Lobau, and in that character served in the campaign of 1815.

On the 24th of December, 1815, he was brought before the Council of War of the 16th Military Division, and was condemned to death on the 9th of May. His own correspondence and his confessions afforded the proofs of his treason.

The judgment of the tribunal was executed on the 22d, at half past seven in the morning, at the citadel of Lille, in the presence of the troops in garrison.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, MAY 22.—The Government has acquired additional solidity by the energy with which its agents have repressed and punished the audacious or misguided rebels of Dauphiny. It has been observed, that it required a man bred up in the combats and perilous emergencies of the Revolution, undaunted and indelible, to control and master the storm. The Monteur of this morning contains no intelligence concerning Didier, whom a telegraphic dispatch represented as captured in the mountains of Piedmont. This article has caused the authenticity of the fact to be questioned. An observation in a late Courier, on the secret and more important motives of the insurrection, which burst out in so many towns of the kingdom

at the same instant, is consonant with the opinion and feelings of the intelligent Royalists here. They scout the idea of so extensive and calculated a plot having for authors and contrivers a few Jacobin Mechanics or disaffected peasants. They urge the Government boldly to draw aside the veil.—The public opinion points to three distinguished personages, and if it is said positive proof is wanting, surely the safety of the State requires at least their exile.

Cauchincourt was apprehended yesterday at the country-house of his sister-in-law, and is now in the Abbaye. The immediate cause is unknown. I shall give you more details to-morrow. A Captain of Engineers was concerned in a plan for taking Vincennes by a coup de main; this you know is a considerable depot of arms. He was arrested last night, and his papers are said to be of the utmost importance.

LONDON.

MONDAY, MAY 27.

Stocks this day at One. 3 per cent. Cons. 63 1/4 Do. for Ac 64 1/4 5 per cent. Red. 62 1/4 4 per cent. 77 1/4

Yesterday the Paris Journals of the 22d and 23d arrived; and this morning we have received those of the 24th. Doubts are entertained of the arrest of Didier, as the fact has not been officially notified in the Monteur. The Papers abound with expressions of loyalty from the troops and the constituted Authorities. The Public seem much interested about the expected arrival of the Duchess of Berry. Another General (Chartrand) has been shot at Lille, for treason. We have translated an account of him from one of the Journals.

Our private letter from Paris is extremely important. The conspiracy which displayed itself in glaring colours at Grenoble is said to have been intended to operate all over France; and that circumstances show three of Buonaparte's chief instruments (latey pretended Bourbonists) were connected with it.

A Dutch Mail has arrived this morning with accounts to the 25th of May, but they contain nothing new. They mention of the residence of many of Buonaparte's Generals and Superior Officers in various parts of the Netherlands; and our Private Letters from Paris say, Didier, the Chief of the insurgents at Grenoble, several times visited the rich friends of Buonaparte at Brussels, from whom it is believed he obtained large sums of money, with which he corrupted and armed the peasantry about Grenoble. These friends of Buonaparte will probably be sent out of the Netherlands. What a pity the Alien Bill should deter them from coming to London!

An inaccurate statement having appeared in some of the Papers, it may be necessary to say, that the Votes for the present year to be provided for by Great Britain amount to £27,000,000, but they include an expense in the Army, Navy, and Ordnance Departments, exceeding the probable Peace Establishment by several millions. They also include repayments of unfunded debt to the amount of £3,500,000, and a provision for the expense of the redemption of the silver coin; and, in stead of borrowing from the Bank, and by means of Exchequer Bills to the amount of £17,000,000, as it would appear from that statement, the total sums borrowed are £16,000,000 from the Bank at 2 1/2 per cent.; £3,000,000 at 3 per cent.; and £2,500,000 by Exchequer Bills, making a total of £11,500,000 borrowed; while in the course of the year £15,000,000 will be paid off by the Sinking Fund, and by the repayment of outlanded debt.

It was lately stated, in one of the Paris Papers, that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales had been at Tunis, from which she was preparing to sail for Constantinople. This account, although doubted by some of our contemporaries, is perfectly correct. When the Sparrowhawk, recently from the Mediterranean, sailed from Tunis, her Royal Highness was living there, in the Bay's Palace, he having given it up to her, whilst for her accommodation he had gone to reside in the country. Her Royal Highness arrived there in a felucca, which she had hired in Sicily for six months, it being her intention to proceed from Tunis to Constantinople and the Morea. It was much remarked, that her Royal Highness was accompanied by only one female attendant, a native of Germany. Our readers may recollect, that prior to her Royal Highness's departure, her English female establishment, consisting of Lady Charlotte Campbell, Lady C. Lindsay, and Lady Elizabeth Forbes, &c. had been sent home on leave of absence.

At the late installation of the French Academy, M. Cuvier, perpetual Secretary, read some observations on the progress of the sciences, and their relations with society. The following remarks of his on the application of the steam-engine may give rise to some reflections in the mind of the English reader:—A vessel has crossed the sea without sails, without oars, without seamen. One man to keep up the fire, another to guide the helix, are all its crew; it is propelled by an internal force, like an animated being, like a bird of the sea floating on the waves—to use the Captain's expression. Every one perceives to what extent this invention will simplify the navigation of our rivers, and the saving that it may effect in men and horses; but we may be able, perhaps to look forward to consequences more remote, and perhaps of still higher importance—namely, the change which may result from it in maritime war and the power of nations. It is extremely probable that it will be placed, at some future time, in the list of those experiments which have changed the face of the globe.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MAY 27.—Our supply of Wheat fresh in this morning being large, together with what was left over from last week's arrival, made a considerable show of samples, and the buyers being clamoured at the quantity now at market, we were very reluctant to purchase; consequently, sales were exceedingly heavy, and the advance that was obtained on Friday could not be supported to day, and our prices have reverted to what they were on this day week, and a very considerable quantity remains unsold. Barley in 3s. and Beans and Oats fall 2s. per quarter higher than on last Monday. In other articles there is little or no alteration.

Wheat (No. 60) 60s. 80s. 90s. Ditto (No. 4) 40s. 60s. 80s. Rye. 38s. to 40s. Barley (old) 30s. to 32s. Mall. 60s. to 65s. White Peas. 38s. to 39s. Ditto (new) 18s. to 20s. Ditto (old) 10s. to 12s. Grey Peas. 24s. to 28s. Small Beans. 28s. to 42s. Tuck Beans. 26s. to 30s. Ditto (new). 60s. to 60s. Oats (Poland) 22s. to 31s. (Poland) 25s. to 29s. (Feeds) 18s. to 20s. Rice Flour. 70s. to 72s. Rape Seed. 40s. to 42s.

TUNIS BAY, APRIL 21, 1816.

[EXTRACT OF A LETTER.]

The contents of this letter you will receive as assigning a reason why the fleet has not returned to England ere this, as was generally expected.—We were rendezvoused at Mahon, consisting of a full crew:—Boyer, 98 (flag-ship of the Commander-in-Chief), Capt. James Brisbane; Bombay, 74, Rear-Admiral Sir C. P. Porrose, Captain Bazley; Berkeley, 74, Captain Bruce; Ajax, 74, Capt. Macarty; Leviathan, 74, Captain Briggs; Montagu, 74, Captain P. Heywood; Tagus, Captain Deane Dandies; Chloride, Capt. Pechel; Eagle, Captain R. Spencer; Pilot, Captain Nicholas; Banterer, Capt. Ward; Sparrowhawk, Capt. Burygoose; Calypso, Capt. Sisson; and four transports, with rocket-boats, &c. Whilst making the necessary preparations for sailing, Lord Exmouth issued an order to the fleet, couched in very strong and animated terms, describing the service upon which we were about to proceed, and assigning to each ship the particular duty she would be expected to perform, in order to effect it. We arrived at Algiers on the 31st of March, having been preceded by the Tagus, Capt. Dandies, which ship had been appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to convey a notification to the Dey of his approach, and with what designs, and what were the only terms he had to propose to him. The Dey not only refused to listen to the overture, but would not open the despatches, assigning, however, as his reason (curious as it may appear), because his uncle had died the day before, having shot himself; and that, at any time, he must call a Divan, to consider of the despatches. Lord Exmouth replied in effect, that it was of no sort of use to think of offering excuses, or of temporising with the demands—they must be complied with; and as to the Divan, he (the Dey) could cut off their heads at any moment that he pleased; therefore, their counsel could not have much to do with the matter. Whilst this reply was under consideration, the fleet was ordered to prepare for action, and be ready the next morning, to anchor within a cable's length of the mole and batteries. But as it came on to blow very hard, and the wind right out of the harbour, the fleet was prevented from going; therefore, Lord Exmouth instantly determined to go on shore. In a few hours afterwards he came off again to the fleet, having, by his firm and resolute conduct, obtained all the principal terms he had required, to the following effect:—That all Sardinian and Genoese slaves should be emancipated at 500 dollars a head, and all Neapolitans to be sent home immediately—the remainder when paid for. That the Dey should never go to war with Sardinia (that power having placed itself under our naval protection), while peace remained between the Dey and England; and that should war be made with either of the other Powers, it should be carried on, with respect to prisoners taken, in the same manner as is observed by Christian nations.

We here do not pretend to judge of the State policy that dictated the Admiral's instructions, which would prefer making terms with such crook, despicable wretches, rather than to seek to destroy all the means they possessed of effecting their wanton and hard-hearted crimes; but this we all know, that Algiers is a very strong place, defended by 285 guns, from 68 to 18-pounders; and, had not the object been attained in the way it has, it must have cost us a great loss of lives, and this, too, before we could ever have taken up our position, from the heavy flanking batteries they have. The mole is the principal fort, upon which there are 97 pieces of ordnance, in three tiers, some of which are at a height of 45 feet above the level of the sea. They had besides 7000 infantry, and five frigates and four corvettes in the harbour.

The Admiral had directed, that a proportion of seamen and marines from each ship was to storm the lower batteries, and spike the guns; whilst another division, with the rocket boats, should endeavour to destroy the place. The crews of our ships entered into a view of the combat with quite an enthusiastic feeling; they all appeared to have a detestation of the unfeeling cruelties committed by the Barbary States; many of them had, unfortunately, been their captives. I do assure you, it was truly interesting to witness the efforts that were cheerfully made by the men to undergo fatigues, and even sacrifice life, in this cause of humanity. However, this promptitude and decision of our Chief commanded the Dey, and he was prevailed upon to agree to the terms I have mentioned.

From Algiers we sailed on the 7th of April, and arrived at Tunis on the 11th, on a coast which we extremely disapproved of the Austrian Govern-

ment. Almost every morning, placards are found posted up at the public places, containing invitations to resistance. Several arrests had taken place. The Moll of Tuesday was due when we went to Press.

On the night of Wednesday last, a most daring outrage was committed at Roseton, in the County of Wexford, about a mile and a half from Ballinacree. A party of armed men came to the house of Mr. GEORGE ROBERTS, fired several shots into his bed room, the balls from which lodged in different parts of the walls, and broke nearly all the windows. They left behind them a threatening notice, intimating, that if Mr. Roberts did not surrender some lands in that neighbourhood, which he had lately taken from ADAM ROGERS, Esq. Moll Doyle's sons would pay another visit, and dispose of him.

This affair cannot be passed over with the simple statement of what occurred. In some late numbers of the Wexford Herald, we have seen details of circumstances which manifested the existence of a turbulent spirit. They were not, if my recollection does not mislead us, of so serious a character as that to which we have just alluded, but they increase the danger, and when combined with the atrocious attempt upon the house, perhaps upon the life of Mr. Roberts, call for the immediate attention of the Magistrates and Gentlemen of the County of Wexford. There is no palliative for such attacks as that made upon Roseton, but even the common plea which such transgressors advance in their vindication is not to be found in the present case. The former occupier of the lands had relinquished them, and we believe, now lives in this City. They were without a tenant, and not an object of individual or peculiar concern. To deter Mr. Roberts from taking them into his possession, must, therefore, as far as we can judge, have proceeded from something like a general principle, unconnected with private disappointment, or private revenge. In itself, the act is sufficiently criminal, but this view places it in a light dangerous in the highest degree to the tranquillity of the County of Wexford. It points distinctly and forcibly to the actual commencement of that system for regulating the disposition of property by terror and murder which has brought down so many calamities upon other parts of Ireland. This, then, is the time for those, into whose hands the guardianship of the peace of the County is entrusted, to stand forth, and to crush the evil in its very birth. Superstition elsewhere has been to rank the source of severe inflictions, from which early and determined exertion might have exempted them. It is easier to maintain than to repair. When Sin opened the gate of Hell, the infernal doors flew back with ease.—"See, spread, but to what excellent her power!" We believe the County of Wexford to be generally peaceful and industrious, with a Peasantry as respectable as any that exists in Ireland; but the spirit of mischief seems to have entered within their borders, and it becomes them, as they value their own safety and happiness, instantly, and with one unanimous determination, to expel it from amongst them. They cannot be so wise as to incur the perils which may arise from the assaults of nocturnal banditti, or to have their liberty curtailed, and their property taxed, by an Inquisition-Law, or a Peace Preservation Bill.—For these terrible alternatives, let them rely upon the declaration, they will be subjected, if they suffer the abandoned principles of nighty conspirators and self-created legislators to prevail. It is the duty of the Peasantry to form one determined band of association against these their worst enemies—to give information to their proper authorities, as far as may come to their knowledge, of every scheme hatched against the common welfare—to seize upon the enemies of that welfare wherever they may meet with them, and to deliver them up to the strong arm of the law. It matters not who, or what, the persons, who has been attacked. At the dead hour of night, the security of domestic life has been violated; the arm of the assassin was raised, and the implements of murder lodged their contents in the very bed in which the object of a restless unparalytic slept fearless of harm. Is this to be endured? Where is the man, let his station in society be high or low, who may not be the object of such horrible designs? The Peasantry, who naturally tend to lands, are principally exposed to these assaults, and it is their principal obligation, on motives of personal interest, to resist them; but this obligation is even more imperative upon the Magistrates and Gentlemen of Ireland, as landed Proprietors, and as entrusted by the Crown with a most important and sacred duty. The Magistrates and Gentlemen of the County of Wexford require no stimulus from example, otherwise we would press upon their attention the meritorious conduct of the Gentlemen of the County of Wicklow on a like occasion. The exertions of these have been great, and they will be successful, but the protectors of the common peace in the County of Wexford will act for themselves, and will render the interposition of Government wholly unnecessary. This will be their pride, and it will be the happiness of their County.—Every tangible circumstance has obliged us to act forth in a bold, but we would fain hope, in a temper and wisely manner. We may hold, and we have a right to do so, particular political opinions; but the support of the peace and the laws of the Country is with us far beyond all political distinctions.

On the same night, the late Lord Grenville Barrington, Esq. the only Lord of this City, was taken to the County Jail, on a charge of having committed a crime of a heinous nature, and a few other articles of little value. Several

men slaves to be freedly liberated; the Neapolitans at 300 dollars a head. At both places, the number of slaves released is about 3000. But what is even of more importance, a foundation has been laid for the termination of Christiana slavery.

The fleet is now (21st of April) under weigh to proceed to Tripoli (except the Sparrowhawk, which goes to England with despatches); and when we shall have effected our negotiations there, shall we proceed to Cagliari (in Sardinia); go from thence to Algiers, to obtain a revision of a Treaty made with the Dey with America, by which an undue advantage has been granted to that nation, as it respects the disposal of their prizes in the Dey's ports; and then we shall proceed to England, to be paid off.—The following ships, being intended for the peace service, will proceed to Malta: Bombay, 74, Rear-Admiral Sir C. V. Porrose (until relieved by the Admiral Sir C. from England); Tagus, Myrmidon, Green, 74, from England; Sagu, Myrmidon, Satelette, Enor, and Wasp. Some of these ships have just joined us from England. The Tagus is to return to Algiers from Leghorn, for the purpose of conveying presents from the now reigning Dey, to the Grand Seigneur, consisting of lions, tigers, &c. His petty Sovereignty would not be acknowledged if he did not make these tributary presents; and he has no ship in a fit state to proceed to sea immediately. The Chloride has sailed from Civita Vecchia, and some of the released slaves are gone to Genoa in our transports. The Falmouth, Capt. Festing, which arrived with despatches from England, sailed on the 18th inst. for Gibraltar and St. Helena. Captain Austin, his officers, and crew of the Phoenix, lately lost near Smyrna, have arrived here in transports. The Sparrowhawk parts from the fleet this afternoon.

The tribunal of the Holy Office, at Rome, after invoking the illumination of the Holy Ghost, has annulled the proceedings commenced by the Inquisitor of Ravenna against Solomon Moses Visconti, who, after embracing the Roman Communion, had relapsed to Judaism. His Holiness, in the decree issued upon this occasion, thus expresses himself— "The divine law is not like the law of man; it carries with it mildness and compassion. Persecution, exile, prisons, are the means employed by false prophets and false teachers. Let us pity the man who is deprived of the light, and who even wishes to be deprived of it; for the cause of his blindness may serve to promote the grand designs of Providence, &c."

His Holiness has ordered that no future proceeding of the kind shall be attended with loss of life or limb to the culprit.

King Charles IV. has been indisposed at Rome since the 20th of April.

Lady Hester Stanhope, who belongs to one of the first families in England, merits a place among the most celebrated and intrepid travellers of the present age. This Lady, the niece, the friend, and intimate companion of the great Pitt, was not less attached to him by conformity of mind than by the ties of blood. She enjoys a pension from her country. Pitt, who, as is known, died without fortune, left to his niece, poor like himself, a few lines, in which he recommended her to the generosity of the People of England. After his death Lady Hester formed the project of travelling in the Levant. She first set sail to Malta, and from thence proceeded to Constantinople. Wishing afterwards to make a pilgrimage to Palestine, she sailed for the Holy Land, but had the misfortune to be shipwrecked in the Bay of Rhodes. Cast on a barren rock, she seemed to be destined to perish of hunger; but an English ship, which appeared on the following day, took her on board and conveyed her to Smyra. There she travelled in all directions, accompanied by Mr. Bruce, who has just been tried for the part he took in the escape of Lavalette. She spent several years wandering among the ruins of Palmyra and Hierapolis, and exploring the valleys of Mount Lebanon. Living for whole months on rice and water, and accustomed to the frugality of oriental habits, from being feeble and debilitated, she became a strong and vigorous Amazon. According to letters which she had addressed to her family in England, she is now at the head of three tribes of Bedouin Arabs, who regard her as a being of a superior order. She has had several children, whom she was fond of, brought to her from England, and she declares, that she will never forsake that Land of the Sun, to breathe the humid and cloudy atmosphere of Great Britain.—French Paper.

Chatterbox Chronicle.

NATURALS, JUNE 1.

The London Journals of Monday conveyed very little intelligence of interest. The Courier has again reverted to its opinion, that the plan of insurrection in France was of a very general description; but nothing has as yet transpired to enable the Public to form a conclusive judgment.—The report of the apprehension of Didier, the Chief of the rebellion at Grenoble, appears to have been groundless, as the reward of 20,000 francs, for having been delivered up dead or alive, was still offered. General Chartrand was executed at the guillotine on the 22d, for his participation in the late enterprise of Buonaparte. A vessel, it has been reported, and thrown into the prison of the Emperor, but the cause of the proceeding has not been made public. A capture of engineers has caused the most lively and anxious interest, and numbers of high commissions. Arrests increase, and numbers of spies and informers engaged general attention.

It appears by intelligence from Venice, that great discontent prevails among the People there, who are extremely disaffected with the Austrian Govern-

ment. Almost every morning, placards are found posted up at the public places, containing invitations to resistance. Several arrests had taken place. The Moll of Tuesday was due when we went to Press.

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This affair cannot be passed over with the simple statement of what occurred. In some late numbers of the Wexford Herald, we have seen details of circumstances which manifested the existence of a turbulent spirit. They were not, if my recollection does not mislead us, of so serious a character as that to which we have just alluded, but they increase the danger, and when combined with the atrocious attempt upon the house, perhaps upon the life of Mr. Roberts, call for the immediate attention of the Magistrates and Gentlemen of the County of Wexford. There is no palliative for such attacks as that made upon Roseton, but even the common plea which such transgressors advance in their vindication is not to be found in the present case. The former occupier of the lands had relinquished them, and we believe, now lives in this City. They were without a tenant, and not an object of individual or peculiar concern. To deter Mr. Roberts from taking them into his possession, must, therefore, as far as we can judge, have proceeded from something like a general principle, unconnected with private disappointment, or private revenge. In itself, the act is sufficiently criminal, but this view places it in a light dangerous in the highest degree to the tranquillity of the County of Wexford. It points distinctly and forcibly to the actual commencement of that system for regulating the disposition of property by terror and murder which has brought down so many calamities upon other parts of Ireland. This, then, is the time for those, into whose hands the guardianship of the peace of the County is entrusted, to stand forth, and to crush the evil in its very birth. Superstition elsewhere has been to rank the source of severe inflictions, from which early and determined exertion might have exempted them. It is easier to maintain than to repair. When Sin opened the gate of Hell, the infernal doors flew back with ease.—"See, spread, but to what excellent her power!" We believe the County of Wexford to be generally peaceful and industrious, with a Peasantry as respectable as any that exists in Ireland; but the spirit of mischief seems to have entered within their borders, and it becomes them, as they value their own safety and happiness, instantly, and with one unanimous determination, to expel it from amongst them. They cannot be so wise as to incur the perils which may arise from the assaults of nocturnal banditti, or to have their liberty curtailed, and their property taxed, by an Inquisition-Law, or a Peace Preservation Bill.—For these terrible alternatives, let them rely upon the declaration, they will be subjected, if they suffer the abandoned principles of nighty conspirators and self-created legislators to prevail. It is the duty of the Peasantry to form one determined band of association against these their worst enemies—to give information to their proper authorities, as far as may come to their knowledge, of every scheme hatched against the common welfare—to seize upon the enemies of that welfare wherever they may meet with them, and to deliver them up to the strong arm of the law. It matters not who, or what, the persons, who has been attacked. At the dead hour of night, the security of domestic life has been violated; the arm of the assassin was raised, and the implements of murder lodged their contents in the very bed in which the object of a restless unparalytic slept fearless of harm. Is this to be endured? Where is the man, let his station in society be high or low, who may not be the object of such horrible designs? The Peasantry, who naturally tend to lands, are principally exposed to these assaults, and it is their principal obligation, on motives of personal interest, to resist them; but this obligation is even more imperative upon the Magistrates and Gentlemen of Ireland, as landed Proprietors, and as entrusted by the Crown with a most important and sacred duty. The Magistrates and Gentlemen of the County of Wexford require no stimulus from example, otherwise we would press upon their attention the meritorious conduct of the Gentlemen of the County of Wicklow on a like occasion. The exertions of these have been great, and they will be successful, but the protectors of the common peace in the County of Wexford will act for themselves, and will render the interposition of Government wholly unnecessary. This will be their pride, and it will be the happiness of their County.—Every tangible circumstance has obliged us to act forth in a bold, but we would fain hope, in a temper and wisely manner. We may hold, and we have a right to do so, particular political opinions; but the support of the peace and the laws of the Country is with us far beyond all political distinctions.

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