AGRICULTURE, &c.

(From the Dublin Journal.)

ON THE ADVANTAGES OF RAPE AS A GREEN CROP.

It is a matter of the greatest importance to agriculture to discover the most efficient and the cheapest methods by which land can be improved, and to learn by every means possible the most advantageous way of treating it when under a course of cultivation. Was this more generally considered, instead of following the beaten track of obstinate ignorance, we should not see such indifferent crops in many parts of this country, which by nature is blessed with many capabilities for improvement and cultivation.

Much has been already written on the advantages of Green Crops in general, and I trust there is no good practical farmer who is not satisfied that such a system is the only sound basis on which to establish profitable husbandry. But as the cultivation of Rape, as a *green crop*, is but partially known, I shall offer a few observations on it, to shew that it is, by no means, a less valuable crop in the course of cultivation than many others more generally sown; and that, under many circumstances, it can be cultivated with greater advantage. I do not, however, mean to assert, that Rape is more valuable, either in bulk or quality, than either turnips, cabbage, or potatoes; but it can be produced, even on the poorest land, by the assistance of a small proportion of manure, and on fertile soil will be very profitable without the application of any manure whatever. Thus the tillage farmer may keep a greater number of acres in preparation for corn crops, and will also be enabled to hold over a heavier stock of sheep for the Spring markets and for the improvement of his farm.

Rape has one very material advantage in its cultivation over the generality of winter green-crops, namely, that it is a natural fertilizer of the soil. Cabbage, turnips, and other crops, rob the soil of its vegetable matter, and only tend to its fertility in proportion to the manure which is applied for their production; but rape will produce well on many soils, without manure, and bear a lasting remembrance of its benefits.

In 1814 I sowed rape seed on a sandy loam in the month of July, about 10lb. to the acre broadcast. The land was in a very foul state, overrun with scutch and other perennial weeds, which I had collected and burned, and the ashes (a very small quantity indeed) scattered on the surface. Notwithstanding my exertions to destroy the scutch, one-half of it, at least, remained in the body of the soil, and sprung up with the rape plants, and I was apprehensive that it would have completely overcome them. In this, however, I was mistaken—the rape plants became strong, and in the month of August would have afforded a good bite for cattle; however, as my object was to improve the soil, I allowed the rape to grow to its fullest luxuriance, in order that its decayed leaves might produce this effect. In January I turned in Cattle and Sheep to feed on it for a few hours daily, and, by the latter end of February, there was but little appearance of the crop to be seen, although the stalks were in many parts of the field so strong that I did not suppose the cattle would eat them. In the middle of March I ploughed this part for Oats and harrowed in the seed. The crop yielded better, both in quality and quantity, than had been produced on similar soil on this farm under any culture whatever.

On turning the land, I found that the scutch had nearly all rotted, and that what remained was of a less injurious nature than what was to be seen in another part of the field where turnips had been sown after a similar preparation. It is evident, then, that the rape crop decomposed the vegetable matter of the soil, more effectually than the turnip crop, and it will likewise appear by what followed, that the land resumed more permanent improvement. I had three crops of oats in succession from part of the rape stubble,* the second not inferior to the first, and the third a fair average crop. This I considered as very encouraging, as I was informed, that, even after the best culture, under a potato crop, that seldom two good crops of oats could be obtained from the one manuring. I planted potatoes on another part of the rape stubble, adjoining the turnip ground, which was also planted with this crop, but the produce was inferior in this latter part of this field, and the land kept clean during its culture at a much greater expense.

It may be considered by many, that the great improvement which the soil received under the Rape crop, was from the dropping of the cattle and sheep, during its consumption. This I will admit was of material benefit to it; but certainly could not be the cause of its yielding a crop so uniformly good, as it did not appear that where there had been a deficiency of animal manure there was also a deficiency in the crop. I think that the beneficial effects which Rape, sown broadcast, has upon land, may be justly attributed to the decayed leaves which it throws off during its vegetation, which, being of a glutinous nature, add to the vegetable soil; and likewise by the plants over-shading the surface of the soil, thereby preventing its vegetable matter from being dissipated.

... I may safely assert, from many experiments ... have made, all tending to prove that Rape is a fertilizing crop on soils deficient of vegetable matter; and sown on many soils, it may be permitted to stand for seed without their suffering any deterioration.

In laying down light or exhausted land, there is no crop so appropriate as Rape; for such land a white crop must be unproductive, and when this is the case, it cannot be expected that grass seeds will either grow freely or will ultimately prove productive. Grass seeds sown on a poor and barren soil, when under a culmiferous crop, make but slow progress until such crop be removed; and it often happens that, even at that time, its progress in vegetation is slow, in consequence of the soil being inadequate to supply it with nutriment, and being incapable, from its adhesive state, of absorbing gaseous matter—the food of plants. The grass seeds when sown with Rape are under the protection of a fostering parent, who will neither rob them of their nutriment, nor deprive them of the benefit of the Sun and atmosphere, but who annually feeds them bounteously with showers of vegetable food.†

Rape may be so managed as to return two profits to the cultivators; 1st, by feeding sheep in winter, and 2nd, by letting it stand for seed. When this system is practised, the crop should be eat off by the end of January, and no stock, of any description, after that time permitted to go on it: as in the month of February the stalks will push out their spring buds, and the crop of seed would be much reduced were those to be destroyed. It does not, however, appear, that the crop of seed is lessened by eating the rape plants even as low as the surface of the land, should this be done before the re-commencement of Spring vegetation, which I have often experienced. Should grass seeds be sown with this crop, the rape should not be fed on the land till December; as by that time the grass seeds will have acquired sufficient strength not to be injured by sheep, which should on no account be turned on in cool weather. Every plant when eat, or cut down, will throw out small collateral shoots, which will produce as good seed, and in some instances better than what would have been produced from the main plant, had it not been treated in this manner. Should the crop prove very luxuriant, I would recommend mowing it when wanted for the sheep or cattle, and then carted to an adjoining pasture for consumption. This is the most economical method to adopt; but when the principal object is the improvement of the soil, it would be more advisable to feed it off, and also to turn in sheep on the second growth in February and March, and when eaten close to plough the land for oats. This system, on light land, will pay much better, ultimately, than letting the crop stand for seed.

Rape may also be planted in drills, about two and a half feet asunder, and at two feet distance. The seeds should be sown in April, in an open situation, and if possible convenient to the fallow intended for the purpose, and manured either with well-prepared farm-yard dung or some active composition. About two perches, sown in this manner, will produce plants sufficient for an acre in drills. The plants should be manured;‡ when laid in the drills, and during their vegetation the culture of the soil attended to, that weeds may be extirpated, and the growth of the crop promoted. The crop managed in this manner will prove far more productive than if sown broadcast, both in the quantity of food it supply for winter feeding; and will also, if permitted to stand for seed after being cut or fed, be found very beneficial. It has also another advantage; the plants will grow so strong, that it will not be a difficult matter to get at them for the purpose of supplying the cattle or sheep with food after a fall of snow.

Upon the whole, I may safely assert, that there is no crop that could be introduced in a rotation of crops with so much permanent advantage as Rape; and, although generally considered as only suited to reclaimed bogs and mountains, its merits will be found worthy of the attention of every practical farmer.

AGRICOLA.

January 4, 1820.

* ... approve of such a repetition of white ... tried the experiment, that I might ... of rape, as a manure, treated in this

† It is a very mistaken principle, that grass seeds thrive better when excluded from the Sun and air by a corn crop. No doubt a luxuriant crop may, in a dry season, prevent the surface of the soil being greatly dried up, but it should be recollected that it will also prevent the dews and moistures from benefiting the grass seeds, at this critical time. Besides, the tender fibres of the grasses require that the soil should be in an open and pulverized state during their infancy, and most white crops, when sown with them, tend materially to defeat this object.

‡ Although rape, of all green crops, requires least manure, it would not be judicious to plant it out in drills without this assistance, for should the crop not be luxuriant, the benefit which the soil will receive from its growth will be inconsiderable. However, any kind of compost, particularly if it has a good proportion of heat, will be found an active manure when applied on strong or siliceous soils.

HEINTZ, THE ROBBER.

Description of Stein Castle, in the Tyrol, in a recent Letter from a Lady travelling in that country.

On approaching Stein, the country becomes more and more romantic. The small rivers Alz and Traun flow through a delightful vale, skirted by the majestic mountains of Tyrol. In the centre of this valley is a lofty hill, covered from its base to its summit with firs and other trees, and displaying on its ridge the ruins of an antient castle of the twelfth century. Tales, which may be partly true and partly fabulous, are still related at this time, of the horrible acts of the individual by whom it was built. Heintz de Stein, says popular tradition, was the terror of his time; the neighbouring [illegible] d ferocious man. It is said that this knight and robber caused to be constructed beneath his castle the two subterraneous passages, hewn out of the rock, one of which, being of a great depth, was a league in extent, and reached Trosbourg, while the other extended five leagues, as far as D-nglein. It is also said, that these passages were sufficiently lofty to enable Stein and his followers to pass through them on horseback. One of them had a concealed outlet in the centre of a thick forest, whence he rushed suddenly, with his armed followers, on the surrounding dwellings, laying waste entire villages, and even towns. It is asserted, that this monster of ferocity massacred, in these dark [illegible], with the help of a machine of deadly contrivance, all the workmen, to the amount of several hundreds, who had built his formidable castle, and hewn out the passages, to the end that no one should remain, to betray the secret of his subterraneous abode; for there it was that he spent his nights, sallying out from his obscure retreat, to plunder and devastate. He oftentimes dragged from their families beautiful girls, or married females, whom he put to death, after having satiated his brutal desires. One of his wretched victims, however, had a sufficient ascendancy over this villain, to be allowed to complete the term of her pregnancy, and was delivered of a male infant. By the dint of flattery and caresses, she succeeded in prevailing on him to allow the child to live, on the condition that he should be exposed in the neighbourhood of a village. Stein himself accompanied her with the infant to the spot she had selected. Shortly after, the unfortunate mother projected a plan of escape from the den in which she was immured; this her ferocious tyrant discovered, and subjected her to the fate which had overtaken so many others of his female victims.—The exposed infant, having been found by a rich farmer, was conveyed to his home, and carefully reared, as if he had been his own son, by himself and his wife. Not having any children of their own, they bestowed on him all their tenderness, and had the satisfaction to find it was not ill placed. From his father he inherited bodily strength and martial courage; he possessed the beauty and mildness of his mother; and his amiable parents by adoption inspired in him nobleness of mind, the love of virtue, and the utmost abhorrence of cruelty and injustice. Ardent and valorous, this child swore, from his tenderest infancy, that as soon as he could carry arms, he would rid the world of the monster by whom the whole of the adjacent territory was laid waste. The heroic youth did not suspect that this virtuous sentiment kindled up his wrath against his own father. He entered into the service of a Duke of Bavaria, and there distinguished himself as a courageous warrior, while his amiable qualities procured him the love and esteem of every one. He won the heart of a charming young girl, and, with the consent of her parents, was betrothed to her; but the fame of her beauty having reached the ears of the old knight of the castle, a plan was formed by him to carry her off. The young soldier, having learned that his well beloved was watched, proceeded to her dwelling, with a few friends. One night, the brigand of the castle, accompanied by his armed men, endeavoured to force the gates, but met with so warm a reception from the brave youth and his small party, that his criminal enterprize was defeated. Young Stein slew the squires of the old monster, who was himself made prisoner, after having been severely wounded, and delivered up to the princes of Salzberg and Bavaria, by whom he was put on his trial. Then it was that a kind of recognition took place; the young man having appeared, to testify that the knight of the castle had attacked the dwelling of the lady to whom he was affianced, Heintz de Stein was so struck with his perfect resemblance to the young female whose child had been exposed, that he fancied he saw her as newly risen from the grave, to reproach him with her death, and the crimes he committed daily. "It is she, it is she," he exclaimed, "or it is her son, whose life I had the folly to spare, and who is come to raise up against his guilty father all the furies of hell!"—Such an avowal, and the testimony of the farmer by whom he had been found, were sufficient evidence that the young soldier was the sole heir of Heintz de Stein. He who had dishonoured this proud name expired amid the paroxysms of rage and remorse. His castle and extensive domains were bestowed on his son; and thenceforth this spot, which had inspired so much terror, became, through the virtues of its now possessor, the sanctuary of peace and beneficence.

How far this popular tradition may be true, is uncertain; but it is interesting, and assuredly founded on some fact. No one calls in question the innumerable crimes committed in these dreary abodes of feudal tyranny. Our guides led us, for the space of two hours, through dismal vaults and passages, which served to conceal crimes, and to immure the victims of these lordly despots. They penetrated further than we dared to attempt; but we saw in the sombre distance, the dreary light of their quivering torches appear and disappear alternately. I felt an involuntary sensation of terror, augmented by the remembrance of the cruelties perpetrated on the spot. We were shown a tower within which Heintz de Stein is said to have caused the workmen who built the castle, and innumerable other victims, to be put to death. The spirit of this execrable monster seemed to me to wander in these subterraneous labyrinths, which we were glad to quit.

VESUVIUS.

The following account of a late eruption of Mount Vesuvius is extracted from a German Paper, and will be read with interest, though the phenomenon which it describes was attended by none of those calamities which usually give them a hold on the attention:—

"NAPLES, DEC. 7.

"Although Vesuvius for the last thirteen months has never ceased to pour forth streams of lava, its activity is now rather increased. The eruption of the 25th of November was much greater than any for the last two years. It commenced during a terrible storm, amid showers of rain, snow, and hail, accompanied by a hurricane blowing from the south, and violent peals of thunder. On the previous day, strong explosions, which excited dismay in the neighbourhood, were heard in the crater. About four o'clock in the morning they were strongest, and a smart shock of an earthquake, which was felt as far as Naples, accompanied them. At the same time there rose from the mouth of the crater an immense pillar of fire, and a powerful stream of boiling lava rolled down the dark sides of the mountain with such velocity, that it traversed a space of more than a mile in less than an hour; and being divided into two streams, arrived before noon at the foot of the mountain, where it threatened with destruction Torre del Greco and Torre del l'Annunziata. In the latter place are singularly situated the manufactory of gunpowder, and the only foundery which the kingdom contains. Luckily the streams of lava, which had previously been cooled by their long passage from their source, were lost in numerous ravines, and did not reach the vineyards of the district, so that no damage was sustained.

M. de Gimbernat, who followed the progress of that extraordinary course of eruptions which began on the 20th of October, 1818, observed the present one from a near point of view. He observed, that the stream of lava burst forth from a new chasm, which, like that of the 28th of July last, had been formed upwards of one hundred feet from the rim of the crater by the falling in of a considerable portion of its southern side. The breadth of the fiery stream which burst thro' this opening amounted to twenty-five feet; but in descent its breadth was doubled. It then divided into two branches; the largest precipitated itself into an abyss with high walls, and formed a cascade of liquid fire, of twenty-five feet in height and twenty feet in breadth. After this fall, the liquid lava was collected in the hollow under the old lava, like a flood under a bridge. It then descended from this first stage, to precipitate itself into another ravine, where it formed a second fiery cascade, not so high as the former, but broader. Here it was lost for a quarter of an hour in a cavity, which it then left, to form a third fall of more than 60 feet perpendicular descent, and of 30 feet in breadth. After this last cascade, the fiery torrent continued rolling in a straight line for a quarter of an hour, over a rough surface; and when it arrived at a small hill, at the foot of the great Vesuvian pyramid, it separated itself into branches, which again subdivided themselves into minute rifts, and were lost in hollows at the foot of the mountain. Such is the wonderful view which Vesuvius presented for the last 11 days; for, although the velocity and quantity of the lava have been much diminished since the 28th of November, it still continues to flow from the cleft of the crater, and has within these two days advanced still lower.—The activity in the interior of the volcano, to judge by the thundering noise which is heard upon approaching it, appears as great as ever.—A few days before the last eruption, M. de Gimbernat carried a barometer to the highest point of Vesuvius. He found, by means of this instrument, that the height of the mountain since last January had diminished more than 60 feet by the frequent falling of the crater. After this observation it became still further diminished, as even the pinnacle on which the barometer was then fixed has fallen into the interior of the crater within these two days.

It is remarkable, that, notwithstanding the extraordinary activity of Vesuvius, and its unceasing eruptions, the fountains, which M. de Gimbernat discovered a year ago, under the caverns of the old crater, continue unchanged to yield a pure and drinkable water. On the other hand, a second fountain, which he since discovered 20 paces from the former, yields a water powerfully impregnated with chloric acid, the copiousness of which varies from day to day, according to the activity of the volcano.

We stated in a former paper, that a charge had been preferred before the Magistrates, against the Mate of the Jane, lately arrived here from Africa, and who had since absconded, of having caused the death of a sick boy, by starvation and other cruel treatment, and of having flogged a black man till he actually died!—The above-mentioned person, whose name is Thomas Carnes, was apprehended on Friday week by a police officer of Gloucester, within five minutes of his arrival at the White Lion, Bristol, where he had just taken his place to proceed by one of the southern coaches. He arrived here on Monday, and has since been committed for trial.—*Liverpool Paper*

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, Chronicle-Office, Quay.
AGENTS for England—Messrs. NEWTON and Co. *Warwick-square, London.*
AGENT for Ireland—J. K. JOHNSTON and Co. *No. Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.*

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,503. THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1820. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

AT JACOB SCRODER'S COMMISSION STORES,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

IN AGREEABLE LOTS,

ON THURSDAY (THIS DAY), AT 12 O'CLOCK,

147 *Bags COCOA NUT SHELLS,*
41 *Bags HAZEL NUTS,*
9 *Bags CHESNUTS,*
3 *Bags WALNUTS,*

ALL OF PRIME QUALITY,

Just landed, per the *Unity*, from Bilboa.

Waterford, Jan. 17, 1820.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT,

PART of the LANDS of FAITHLEGG, called ROSEVILLE, containing about 24 Acres plantation measure. The Ground is of the very best description, and a long Lease would be given to a good Tenant, inclined to build.

Application to PIERCE G. BARRON, Esq. Carrickbarron, Kilmacthomas.

N. B. Immediate Possession can be given.

January 8, 1820.

LANDS OF KILRONAN,

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE LET,

TOGETHER OR IN DIVISIONS,

FOR TWENTY YEARS.

THE LANDS of KILRONAN, in the Barony of Middlethird, and County of Waterford, containing about Three Hundred and Twenty-eight Acres, with the FARM HOUSES thereon, the Property of the *Incorporated Society* in Dublin.

Proposals, sealed up and indorsed, transmitted, *Post-paid*, will be received by the SECRETARY of the Society, No. 55, Aungier-street; or by THOMAS ROBERTS, Esq. the Society's Agent and Receiver, *Clonmel.*

Mr. HENRY PALMER, of *Kilcaragh*, will shew the Lands to any Person disposed to offer for the same.

☞ Immediate Possession can be given.

Dublin, Oct. 7, 1819. By Order, &c.

JAMES ADAMSON, Sec.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

TALBOT.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the fifty fourth year of his present Majesty, entituled, "An Act to provide for the better execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing Superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in Counties, in certain cases," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare by Proclamation, that any County, County of a City, or County of a Town, in Ireland, or any Barony or Baronies, or Half Barony or Half Baronies, in any County at large, to be therein specified, is or are in a State of Disturbance, and requires or require an extraordinary Establishment of Police:

And whereas it hath sufficiently appeared to us, that the Baronies of BALLYMOE, DOWNAMORE, KILLYAN, *and* TIAQUIN, *in the County of Galway, are in a State of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police:*

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, by virtue of the said Act, and of the Powers thereby vested in us, do by this our Proclamation declare, that the said Baronies of BALLYMOE, DOWNAMORE, KILLYAN, *and* TIAQUIN, *in the County of Galway, in this part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, are in a State of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police.*

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 21st day of December, 1819.

ERNE. FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. CHARLES KILDARE. NORBURY. W. DOWNES. WM. M'MAHON. GEORGE BECKWITH. WILLIAM SAURIN. J. RADCLIFF.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14.

It gives us pleasure to state, that the intercourse between Spain and Gibraltar, which has been for such a length of time interrupted, on account of the fever at Cadiz, was again to be resumed on the 24th December. The following is an extract of a letter received yesterday:—

"GIBRALTAR, DEC. 23.—The intercourse between Spain and this Garrison, so long intercepted, will be re-opened to-morrow, by order of the Governor."

By a Flanders Mail, which arrived this morning, we have received Brussels Papers to the 10th inst. On the 7th, M. Granier Baron de B aurregard, Knight of St. Louis, taking the title of Inspector-General of the army of New Granada, was tried before the Assize Court of Ghent, on an indictment "for having by hostile actions incited a declaration of war from Spain, one of the Allied Powers." His Counsel, M. Touchard, stated, that his client had not assumed a false title, inasmuch as he had been appointed by General Macirone, Inspector-General of the Artillery of the Army of New Grenada, and contended, that "a State keeps within the bounds of neutrality, when it tolerates, in favour of one nation, what it does not prohibit to the nation against which it carries on war; and that a Government is never responsible for the acts of a single citizen, still less for those of a foreigner." The Court, by its decision, acquiesced in this principle as laid down by the Counsel, and the accused was acquitted. He was, however, taken back to prison, as it seems that he is to quit the kingdom, and will forthwith be conveyed beyond the frontiers.

Lord Erskine has paid a visit to his native country, after an absence of 51 years. He arrived at the house of his brother, the Earl of Buchan, in George-street, Edinburgh, on Saturday last, and there met his grand-children (who are receiving their education in Edinburgh) with their parents. The Noble and Learned Lord will find a new creation since he left Scotland in 1768. The new town was not then begun, and the improvements in every direction exceed all that can be witnessed in any other city upon earth. The Noble Lord says in his letter, that "in his own family he finds three new generations around him, whilst those of former days have passed away."

J. MAXWELL, Esq. M. P.—The following letters, says the *Glasgow Herald*, have been sent by John Maxwell, Esq. M. P. for Renfrewshire, to the proprietors of the periodical publication called *The Spirit of the Union*:

"Lincoln, Dec. 31, 1819.

"MR. M'LEOD—In a print published by you, a most infamous construction and a most abominable calumny have been sent into the world. Your work I know to have its circulation confined to the labouring classes, whose bad opinion is of no political consequence to me. Still, as I wish the esteem of all my fellow-creatures, and consider your readers in Renfrewshire as my constituents by nature, although not invested with suffrage by the Constitution, I am unwilling to be plundered of their confidence and good opinion. The two passages of your sheet, in which I am so unjustly and infamously stated to have subscribed to a lie, are in pages 18 and 20 of Vol. I. No. III. I am, in the first, called Mr. Maxwell, the Renfrewshire Reformer; in the second, noted as having subscribed a silly lie, in signing my name as a Renfrewshire Reformer. The severe requital which I will exact from the person who has accused me of this mean crime, will not do away with the impression which he has made on our unfortunate countrymen.

"I request of you, as the only atonement you can make to an honest man, for assisting in the unjust proceeding, to induce him to do me speedy justice (retribution he never can) for the injury which he has done. I have used no threats to him—for I prefer his repentance to hypocrisy—satisfaction to revenge. If he is your friend, tell him to place himself in the situation of an honest and brave man, who has been stigmatized as a coward and a liar, who has vowed before Heaven to be avenged; and assure him, that all he conceives, I will execute, as such.

"A letter of previous date (I need scarcely add) he has perverted, and instant denial that riot, violence, irreligion, and plunder, were my 'Reform,' he calls desertion of principle; the fool being unable to discover that I never was a 'Radical,' and that I employed the terms 'way in which Reform was recommended, made me disclaim it,' viz. the riotous, violent, irreligious, plundering way.

"If you are a Reformer, do not aid in retrograding all Reform, by sustaining falsehood and violence.

"JOHN MAXWELL, Jr."

"Lincoln, Dec. 31, 1819.

"Not having so unfavourable an opinion of your readers, nor even of you, as almost every proprietor in Scotland entertains, I desire an explicit avowal of your conviction, that I am incapable of falsehood!!!

"No man being unable to dignify me by his esteem—no rank is below my notice, in any thing connected with my character and reputation. If an honest man, you will do me justice; if you are not, you shall—in whatever mode your condition of life prescribes.

"JOHN MAXWELL, Jr.

"To the Editor of the 'Spirit of the Union,' published in Glasgow."

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15.

We are happy to find that the Subscription for affording Temporary Relief to the Destitute, and Nightly Shelter to the Houseless, during the present inclement season, goes on most prosperously. Already, no less a sum than £1500 has been subscribed! and this will appear the more remarkable, when it is observed, that the chief movers in the good work have set the very proper example of subscribing moderate sums—a course which leaves room for a more wide diffusion of the charity. The Report from the Institution, last night at ten o'clock, stated, that "upwards of one hundred persons were then housed, who had been fed, and all of whom expressed the utmost gratitude for the assistance afforded."

A Gentleman, who is a native of Spain, arrived in this country a few days ago from Lima, having quitted that city about the middle of August. He came by a circuitous route, having crossed the Isthmus of Darien, and visited Spain, previously to his reaching England. The direct communication with Lima, by British vessels, has been so long interrupted, that he brings nevertheless the latest intelligence from that quarter. From his information we learn, that after Lord Cochrane had relinquished the blockade of Callao, and had sailed for Valparaiso, a commercial intercourse with Lima had arisen, productive of great advantages to those engaged in it. Those were chiefly the Merchants of Jamaica, who were sending cargoes, suited to the supply of the Peru market, to Porto-Bello; from whence the goods were carried across the Isthmus of Darien, to Panama, and reshipped there in American vessels. Allowing for the expense of double freight, with land carriage over a mountainous and difficult country, the speculations yielded, in many instances, a profit of nearly 100 per cent. At the time our informant left Callao, all Spanish vessels were strictly confined to the harbour, not venturing to stir out, on account of their uncertainty respecting the movements of Lord Cochrane, and of the number of cruizers under the Chilian flag that abounded in the Pacific Ocean.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Some specimens of wool, the first ever sent to England, the produce of this Colony, were sold yesterday, by public auction, at Garraway's, and obtained prices that cannot but be gratifying and encouraging to the agriculturists of that Settlement. Wools in general have seldom been known so low as at the present period, yet many samples of that from New South Wales were purchased at above 3s. the pound; the whole averaged a higher price than some Spanish wool offered at the same sale, and more than doubled that of some specimens of German growth, also sold yesterday, at Garraway's. Some excellent judges of the article, who were present at the sale, declared their opinion, that had the wool been more carefully sorted, and the finer portions of it effectually separated from the coarser, considerably higher prices would have been given. The farmers of the colony have succeeded perfectly in producing fleeces of a fine quality, and have only to learn the further art of assorting it properly for the British market. The wool from New South Wales pays no duty; the whole amount, therefore, is divided between the grower and the importer.

All the bakers' shops, for a considerable distance round the neighbourhood of St. Giles's, were suddenly cleared of their entire stock of bread, yesterday, even to their last penny roll, under the following interesting circumstances: It had been observed, that the children of the Irish School, in St. Giles's, in many instances, lately fainted away, whilst engaged at their lessons; and upon Mr. Finnigan, the Superintendant, making inquiry into the cause, he discovered that their indisposition was entirely occasioned by want of food, many of them receiving no other sustenance than a small quantity of potatoes, once in twenty-four hours. Yet their desire of learning was, in general, so ardent, that not the slightest complaint was made to the Superintendant; they went about their little tasks as earnestly as though they were in the enjoyment of every comfort. These circumstances came to the knowledge of Mrs. Coutts yesterday, and, with her accustomed benevolence, she ordered an ample supply of bread to be sent instantly to the School, for the relief not only of the poor children, but their parents also; and her order was executed so liberally and promptly, that all the bakers' shops in the neighbourhood were instantly stripped of their contents, as we before described.

About a fortnight ago, a Requisition for calling a Meeting of the County of Stafford, to take into consideration the state of the numerous suffering Poor of the County, was drawn up. This Requisition was signed by Lords Anson, Crewe, Vernon, Bradford, and by about forty Gentlemen of the highest respectability in the County; and yet, strange to tell, the Sheriff hesitates to comply, begging leave to take a few days for considering the proposition, "as the times are rather feverish!" It is reported that the Sheriff referred the Requisition in question to the Magistrates assembled at the Quarter Sessions; and that it was *negatived by them!!!* We cannot give credence to this—the first instance of *managing* Public Meetings under the New Laws.

At the East Kent Sessions, which ended on Wednesday, an indictment was preferred, at the instance of Lieutenant Perry, of the Royal Staff Corps, against Lieutenant Tait, of the same Corps, for a breach of the peace, in having written a letter to the prosecutor, to provoke him to fight a duel, which being found a true bill, Mr. Tait pleaded guilty to the charge of writing and sending the said challenge, but bowing to the supremacy of the law, which, by his Counsel, Mr. Pollock, he regretted having violated; he was adjudged to pay a fine of 1s. and enter into securities to keep the peace for one year.

M. Steewen, a Quaker, celebrated for acts of philanthropy, lately had an audience of the Pope, at Rome. As the principles of his sect did not permit him to take off his hat, he suggested that some one might do this for him in the antechamber, and it was done by M. Carreccini, of the Secretary of State's Office.

Letters from Paris state, that the Bank of France, in consequence of the very limited applications for discounts made in the depressed situation of commerce, has accumulated a disposable capital of 170 millions of francs, nearly seven millions sterling, which at this moment is in a great degree unproductive. This has led to a reduction of the interest on shares held in that institution to 6 per cent. per annum, the lowest rate permitted by the conditions on which their charter is held. As the shares in the Bank of France are now quoted at 1430, originally issued at 1000 francs, the real interest paid is little more than 4 per cent., and that at a period when the Government securities of the Country are realizing 7 per cent. per annum. The Directors of the Bank of France are now meditating a measure which will probably approximate their own funds, and those of the Country, to the same level—to obtain the sanction of their proprietors to the investment of the portion of their capital for which no commercial demand arises in the purchase of *rentes.* The attempt was made last year, and was then rendered abortive by a majority of one person only.

THE NEW BANK-NOTES.

The *inimitable* Notes are not likely to come into circulation before the end of February. The reason of this delay is understood to be the abandonment of the two first projects which were attempted, and the extraordinary extent and accuracy of mechanical arrangement necessary to perfect that which has been adopted. The following we believe to be an outline of the plan finally to be determined upon:

A number of squares will appear in chequer-work upon the note, filled with hair-lines in elliptic curves of various degrees of eccentricity, the squares to be alternately of red and black lines: the perfect mathematical coincidence of the extremities of the lines of different colours on the sides of the squares, will be effected by the arrangement of machinery of singular fidelity. But even with the use of this machinery, a person who has not the key to the proper disposition of its parts would make millions of experiments to no purpose. Other obstacles to imitation will be also presented in the structure of the note; but this is the one principally relied upon. It is plain that any failure in the imitation will be manifest to the observation of the most careless; and the most skillful merchants who have seen the operation declare the note cannot be imitated. The machine works with three cylinders, and the impression is made by small convex cylindrical plates.

STATE OF IRELAND.

[From The Dublin Evening Post.]

It is with the deepest regret we have, this day, to lay before our Readers a record of outrages, crimes, and *murders*, committed in various parts of the Island—in the North and South, together with an account of the tumultuary spirit which appears to prevail in the Midland Counties.

A murder has been committed in Mounterlony, County of Tyrone, another in the Co. of Derry, and a third at Castlereagh, Co. of Down. Several robberies have also occurred, but we do not care to anticipate the horror and disgust with which the Reader cannot fail to peruse the particulars which we subjoin.

We insert also a set of Resolutions passed at Parsonstown, King's County, the Earl of Rosse in the Chair, by which it appears, that the condition of that part of the Kingdom is far from being tranquil.

In the Counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny, gangs seem to be organized, and a set of ruffians have attempted to rob the Mail Coach, in which they were foiled by the gallantry of the Guard.

We have no accounts this day from the West of Ireland, though we had reason to expect some; we are, therefore, unable to add any particulars to the brief notice published on Tuesday, relative to the atrocious *mid-day* murder of Mr. B—, an event, resembling, as it does, the ca[se] of the late Mr. Baker, of Tipperar[y,] has thrown the whole Co. Ga[lway into consterna]tion.

was no competent authority on the Island to enter upon any such proceeding. During our stay, detachments of Colonel MacDermott's Regiment arrived in the Sally and Two Brothers—the proportion of officers and men nearly the same as in the Hannah. It is totally untrue that any British forces had been carried from the Island to the Spanish Main; it could not have happened during our stay, as we must have been in the number. It was what we repeatedly solicited from Admiral Brion; we would go any where to get out of the frightful situation in which we found ourselves. It could not happen after we left the Island, as there were not one hundred men remaining upon it, besides the natives. Colonel Aylmer and some officers remained after us.

On the 18th of October we had the good fortune to obtain a passage to Trinidad, in the Charlotte Gambier. Twenty-three officers got on board; more would come, but the Captain could not supply them with provisions. Some privates swam to the ship in the night, and we prevailed on the Captain to take them on board. The next day, as the ship was preparing to depart, two boats, filled with men, put off from the shore, and, in the phrenzy of despair, forced their way on board—they could not be turned out. Although the passage was short, we were in a dreadful situation for want of provisions. Some of the men, and two officers, died; the names of the officers are, Carroll and O'Brien, of M'Dermott's corps; they died of fever, but might have easily recovered, if provided with proper food or necessaries.

Before our departure from Margaritta, we took the Colonel of a Rifle Regiment of the Irish Legion from on board a prison-ship, where he was committed, in close custody, by order of Admiral Brion, for endeavouring to obtain provisions for his men, as we were informed.

It is gratifying to us to state, that, under all these privations and sufferings, the mortality among the officers was not great; by far the greater number have reached the neighbouring Islands, and the few that remain will probably find means to get off. On our arrival at Trinidad, we learned that letters had been received there from Col. Aylmer, mentioning his intention to leave Margaritta by a vessel which offered. The Governor of Trinidad, Sir Ralph Woodford, behaved in the most benevolent manner to all who reached that island. They were received and relieved as *distressed sailors*, otherwise they might have starved. Several of the men who came with us got work in the plantations.

We have now given a plain narrative of the most audacious, as well as inhuman deception, that ever was practised; great numbers have fallen victims to it. Before we conclude, we wish to revert to a letter published in *Carrick's Morning Post*, of the 14th ult. signed "J. Kenny, Colonel and Acting Adjutant-General Irish Legion." That letter purports, among other things, to give an account of certain occurrences at Margaritta, the whole of which, as far as relates to that subject, is without the least foundation in fact.

THOMAS MURRAY, George's-street, South.
JOHN EGAN, 45, Jervis-street.

DUBLIN POLICE.

MONTRATH-STREET OFFICE.—James Donelly, James Crawley, John Crawley, G. Kirby, J. Kirby, and Patrick Phillips, were on Wednesday last brought to this Office, charged with a burglary and robbery on Tuesday night last, in the dwelling-house (Crows' Castle,) near Swords, in this county. Two men, who pretended they were labourers in search of employment, applied at Mrs. Brien's house, called Crows' Castle, about the hour of four in the evening, on Tuesday, and telling her a pitiful story of their distress, implored of her the charity of a night's lodging; this the lady, with the too-often-misplaced hospitality of her Country, granted them without hesitation, and ordered them some supper. About two hours after their coming to the house, a loud and shrill whistle was heard abroad, and one of the fellows immediately jumped up and ran to the front door, the other followed at the instant, and both opened it, when a number of ruffians rushed in, seized on the whole of the family, consisting of Mrs. Brien, her sister, and Miss Sweetman, her brother-in-law, James Brien, a man and maid servants, and throwing them on the kitchen floor, heaped clothes, chests, and chairs on them, to prevent them from rising or seeing what they were about; they then rummaged the house through, breaking open chests, drawers, and every thing where they suspected property might be concealed; they inquired frequently if they had fire-arms concealed any where, and put amongst the other property a fowling-piece and pistol; as the house was unusually free of money, they felt great disappointment at finding no more than £10 in Bank-notes.—This sum was entirely unequal to their expectations, as they expected to find a large quantity of gold, which they had been informed the lady of the house was in the habit of collecting, and storing up in a secret depo-itory. Relying on their intelligence, they forced Mr. Brien, the brother-in-law, from his uneasy confinement, and not only repeatedly threatened to roast him alive, but actually did so, by heating a large griddle over the fire, on which they placed him, stripped to his shirt, for a minute or more, to extort a confession where the gold which they were seeking for was concealed; [illegible] that such treasure had no existence, it had, that he knew nothing about [illegible] concealment, they relieved him from [illegible]. For the credit of our country [illegible]ged in the whole of this nefarious proceeding, we are proud and happy to state, that these desperadoes had not the savage ferocity to put the lady of the house to the same fiery ordeal. After stopping in the house for about six hours, they at length departed, each taking with him a load of the house property. After they were gone, and the family at leisure to converse with each other, they communicated to each other their sentiments respecting the robbers; and as they all lived in that part of the country, and many of them were personally known to them, they, without loss of time, applied to Peace Officer David Scott, at the Police Office, Santry, who, with his assistants, in a few hours brought to this office the six prisoners, all of whom have been identified as part of the gang, and fully committed to Kilmainham Jail for trial at the next Commission.

The same active Officer has since the committal of the above brought a seventh prisoner, Francis M'Guire, to the Office, whom he took in his cabin at the Man of War.

The two pretended beggars who opened the door, being strangers to the family, have hitherto escaped detection.

A PATROLE CONSTABLE SHOT.

Thursday morning, between the hours of two and three o'clock, a party of foot patrole, consisting of three men, belonging to the Finglas office, in their rounds, fell in with a man and a woman, carrying a large bag and a basket, full of dead fowls, near Cabra, in their way to Dublin. Every circumstance convinced the patrole that the fowls were dishonestly obtained, and they accordingly took the thieves and their booty into custody. As they were bringing them prisoners to their office in Finglas, when they got to a part where different roads cross each other, the fellow suddenly broke from the constable who had hold of him, and ran with great speed towards Finglas wood, and through it, as is now presumed, along the canal: two of the constables, Hugh Foy and Thompson Hurst, instantly pursued, leaving the third man in guard of the woman, Ann Stone. In a little time, Hurst lost sight of both the pursuer and the thief, and he got into a different track from that which it appears they must have taken. After walking for some time, he lost all hopes of falling in with his companion or the rogue, and he directed his course to Finglas. The third constable, who had in vain been seeking about in the same way, also returned to the office; where, after a short delay, they set out with some others, in quest of Foy, for whose safety they began to entertain some apprehensions. They made the most anxious and diligent search after him, through the whole morning, and, at length, discovered his lifeless body on the Royal Canal bank, near the sixth lock, with every thing about him, but his pistol, which was missing. It appeared that he had received his death by a ball fired from a pistol or carbine, and which, no doubt, passed directly through his heart. The explosion must have taken place very close to his person, as there were evident marks of the powder and the wadding on his clothes.

The unfortunate woman says, she was employed by the fellow who escaped, and who most probably committed this atrocious murder, early the day before, to help him in carrying the fowls found on them; and has told the surname, but does not know his christian name. She, of course, remains in custody.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12.

The advices received from the United States to-day state, that some important commercial arrangements have lately been entered into between the Government of the United States and the King of Prussia. By these, all vessels, belonging to his Majesty, are placed on the same footing, as to tonnage, as those of America, and also as to the duty on goods imported by them, being the produce or manufacture of Prussia. An order had been issued from the Treasury Department at Washington, addressed to the Collectors of the different ports of the Union, for carrying these regulations into effect.

By the Isabella, Captain Bishop, arrived at Standgate Creek from Mogadore, advices are received from thence to the 5th ult., at which period the plague was still prevalent there, but the deaths were however not more than three or four each day, and, as the weather had taken a favourable change, it was confidently expected the infection would cease in a short time. Owing to the above circumstance, the Isabella brought a foul bill of health, and has therefore been ordered to perform thirty days' quarantine. The British Vice-Consul returned home passenger in the vessel, and is now at Standgate Creek.

Friday evening three Frenchmen were apprehended at Dover, on suspicion of having come from France on some bad design; one of them has been a Captain in the army of Bonaparte: they are said to belong to a gang of banditti, and came over, it is reported, to rob and set fire to some houses here. They were attended by a person, one of the three, as a spy, who gave information that four others are expected across. There is a good look after them.—*Kentish Gazette.*

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13.

The distresses of the Poor are highly aggravated, at the present moment, by the dreadful severity of the weather, which exposes the homeless, yes, the homeless! for, unhappily, we have but too many of this description, to miseries not to be conceived by those who have not paid practical attention to the subject. There are, however, some such characters—we hope many; and, we cannot doubt, a much greater number, who are always willing to lend their aid, for the relief of the destitute and afflicted, could they find proper conduits for their liberality. The latter have now an opportunity to exercise their benevolence, without the danger of having it misconducted; and, we are convinced, will hasten to lend their support to the object to which we wish to call their attention—in aid of the efforts of a most respectable Journal, which has strongly advocated the measure.

A few days ago, *The Times* made a powerful appeal to the Public, in favour of the wretched individuals, who, having no home, are absolutely obliged to sleep in the streets in this inclement weather—suggesting that houses should be opened, to yield them, at least, shelter through the night. In consequence of this appeal, the following Letter was addressed

"*To the Editor of the Times.*

"SIR—As a beginning must be made where any good is intended, and feeling the full force of your observations this day, relative to the poor outcasts, who have not a place of shelter at so inclement a season, and many cases of extreme misery and distress have come under my observation, I am induced, as I did once before, to offer the use of a large unoccupied warehouse in London-wall, for the purpose to which you allude; and I think, if you were to recommend a Public Meeting on the occasion, it would be well attended, and that there would be found many, who, having more time on their hands, would devote part of it to the relief of these poor sufferers, and in the way proposed; at which Meeting I will attend, and you have my authority to say, that the house is ready. The warehouse is 150 feet long, 50 wide, and there are four floors; so that, with the aid of clean straw, numbers might be accommodated: and the Soup Society might be made useful in distributing that article each night.

"I do not want my name put in the Papers, should you think it right to proceed in this praiseworthy object.

"I am, Sir, your's, &c.
"C.W. H.

"Cheapside, Jan. 11."

This has been followed by the most active exertions in a quarter calculated to give it efficacy. The Lord Mayor, highly to his credit, and with a promptitude suited to the urgency of the case, presides at a Meeting this day, in the Warehouses so generously offered by C. W. H—and the Society for the Suppression of Mendicity has undertaken to aid in this work of humanity. The nature of this Society, and its labours, deserve the attention of the Public. Already the Metropolis is greatly indebted to them, and nothing but funds is wanted to extend the benefits which result from their labours. Every object that goes voluntarily, or is carried to the Society, is first fed with a wholesome meal, and then proper inquiries are made into their circumstances, and employment provided, if possible, or the means of returning them to their Parish. This Society has undertaken to take charge, every morning, of the houseless lodgers that may be admitted into the above premises during the night. Let not the means be withheld from the Society that are required for the furtherance of their useful labours. We are sure they will not.

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRIZE OF RUSSIA.

PETERSBURGH, DEC. 10.—Troops have been embarked lately at Cronstadt, who are destined to occupy the Russian possessions in Asia and the islands situated on the coast of Kamtschatka, this way being considered as preferable to that hitherto used, of marching troops by Siberia.

The Russians are constantly augmenting their establishments in America, where they have (in Norfolk-sound) a fort mounted with one hundred pieces of cannon. Since 1813 they have extended themselves to more than five hundred leagues beyond the river Columbia, along the coast, and have established themselves at Bodega, situate only thirty leagues from the most distant colony of the Spaniards in California. Bodega is a good soil, and possesses all the advantages desirable for commerce. The routes from Petersburgh to Kamtschatka have been considerably improved. A great number of ships, freighted with skins, set out every year from the north-west coast of America, double the Cape of Good Hope, and bring their rich cargoes to the Gulf of Finland. The Russian Colonists established in America are very well protected there by the Civil and Military Administrations. Among the officers of the marine are the sons of the first families, who receive an excellent education, considering the distant situation of those countries. It is not the same in the North American and English provinces, where commerce is the only object. Nothing is considered but the advantage of the moment, and man becomes a soldier by necessity. Among the Russians, on the contrary, every thing announces a great civilization: profound views seem to direct their plans and favour their enterprises.

The Russian colonies are increasing in an extraordinary manner, as well in the eastern parts of Asia as in the west of America, and every where the Russians introduce liberal institutions. It is evident that they have in view to seize upon all the commerce of the north-western coast of America, and to induce the natives, who live by hunting and fishing, to furnish them with skins for the Chinese markets. It cannot be doubted that upon this point the Russians have already done much injury to the Americans, particularly in whatever concerns their trade with China, & their traffic with this empire must increase more and more. By the extension of their establishments on the north-west coast of America, they carry on by Asia regular communications between Asia and Europe. —*Monitrur.*

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18.

The London Journals of Friday were due when we went to Press, and the communications by those of the preceding days required no particular notice in this place.

SAVAGE MURDER.

About six o'clock on the evening of Saturday last, Robert Sheehee, of Glasha, in the County of Waterford, near Four-Mile-Water, had been at the latter place on some business; on his return home, about the time mentioned, he was attacked at the end of what is called the Boheen, not far from his own house, and cruelly put to death; his head was mangled in a manner too shocking to be described, apparently by repeated blows with a stone; his watch and money were found upon him, so that robbery does not appear to have been the object of this brutal and ferocious crime. No farther particulars have as yet reached us, only that the clothes of the unfortunate man were almost completely covered with his blood.

ATTACK ON THE CORK MID-DAY MAIL COACH.

About twelve o'clock on the night of the 14th instant, as the Mid-day Mail Coach, travelling from Dublin for Cork, came near the five-mile stone from Clonmel, within a short distance of Ballypatrick, driving at a good pace, the fore horses suddenly encountered three cars, which had been placed across the road; the cars were not fastened, and the impetuosity of the horses cleared the way for them to pass; as the Coach proceeded, shots were fired at the Coachman and Guards, by a party who had stationed themselves along the side of the road; the fire was instantly and spiritedly returned by the Guards, and the assailants were compelled to suffer the Coach to pass on without farther interruption, and it arrived in safety in Clonmel. Unhappily, however, Robert M'Gowan, one of the Guards who so bravely defended the public and private property entrusted to their protection, had his arm, below the elbow, so severely wounded by two balls, or slugs, that amputation was deemed advisable, but to which, by the latest accounts we have received, he felt a strong reluctance to submit. A Gentleman, who was an inside passenger, but who, at the time of the attack, was outside, abandoned his situation, and remained behind; almost instantly after the Coach had proceeded, he was assailed by the freebooters, and robbed of £157 in notes, and £5 in silver, of which five shillings were restored to him, to defray his expenses; he reached Clonmel about two o'clock on the 15th, and there stated the circumstances which we have mentioned, adding, that the party consisted of eleven men, six of whom were armed. The Cork Coach for Dublin met the one which had been attacked in Clonmel, and it was thought prudent, that the former should have an additional force; accordingly, two Constables accompanied it to Nine-mile-house, but no obstruction or assault took place. As the Constables were returning, they found a man removing one of the cars, whom they conducted as a prisoner to Clonmel, but it appearing on investigation, that he was the owner of the car, and that he had no concern in the transaction, he was forthwith liberated. About half-past seven o'clock, on the evening of the night on which the Cork Coach was assaulted, a shot was fired by one of a party at the Mail Coach from Waterford for Clonmel, between Kilsheelan and Glendoulcen, but nothing farther occurred. It is conjectured, that this was the same party who attacked the Cork Coach, as they could easily cross the country, and arrive near Ballypatrick at the time stated. These are matters of very serious moment, and will, no doubt, experience the prompt and most determined consideration both of Government and Magistrates. An evil spirit is once more making it's progress throughout various parts of Ireland, and it will acquire a fatal strength as it advances, unless it shall be suppressed in the very first ebullitions of its insubordinate and pernicious fury.

LATE RIOT IN WATERFORD.

This occurrence has been investigated by both the Civil and Military Authorities with an anxiety and perseverance which give the amplest assurance of their united and unalterable determination to preserve the common peace unviolated, and to punish such delinquents as may be guilty of disobedience to those laws, without the due observance of which no community can long remain in tranquillity. On a former occasion, we stated, that a Court-Martial had been assembled to try some of the soldiers of the 18th Regiment, whom circumstances had implicated in the disturbances which took place, and we have now to mention the result of the proceedings. Three of the soldiers were tried under an accusation of having mal-treated Thomas Reilly in the affray of the first of this month; two of them were found guilty, and have been sentenced, the one to 300, and the other to 200 lashes. These respective sentences have been carried into execution, and the infliction of the punishment is a testimony to the inhabitants of their protection against military aggression, while it is a warning to all soldiers, that, however well they may discharge their special obligations, they cannot, with impunity to themselves, infringe the duties which they owe to society. That the soldiers were not alone to blame, that they were not even the most deeply criminal, is fully and generally believed; but, notwithstanding every effort, no discovery has hitherto been made of those persons in coloured clothes who were engaged in the transaction. They are amenable to the Civil Authorities, and it is far from probable, that they can entirely escape detection. In the mean time, every possible precaution has been taken by Colonel Graves, and by these authorities, to prevent similar revolting scenes, and to inflict the most exemplary punishment, authorised by law, upon all whose unruly conduct shall disturb the peace of the City, or encroach on the safety of it's inhabitants.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE POOR.—To save trouble to Subscribers to the Straw and Fuel Fund, Subscriptions will in future be received, and Tickets issued, by the Committee at Mr. Lumsden's, opposite the Post Office, every day from Twelve to Two o'Clock.

Rev. Henry Bolton, Treasurer of the Protestant Orphan Association, acknowledges the receipt of Two Pounds, from a friend, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Waterford.

William Edwards has received from Mrs. and Miss Birnie, Two Pounds, for the use of the Sick-poor and Fever Hospital Institutions.

MURDER OF EDWARD BROWNE, ESQ.

Connaught Journal Office, 8 o'Clock, p. m.

It is with unfeigned regret we have to announce the premature death of Edward Browne, Esq. of Castlemoyle, in this County. About three o'clock this day, as he was passing near Horseleap, accompanied by his servant, in a gig, he received a shot which caused his immediate death. He was, it is supposed, mistaken for another person, whose extraordinary zeal in suppressing sedition has lately made him obnoxious to the disaffected Peasantry; and we have to regret, that this inestimable young man has fallen a victim to such unmerited revenge. His remains were removed shortly after to his brother-in-law's (John Nolan of Ballinderry, Esq.); the distraction in which that family, his other numerous friends and relatives are involved, cannot be described. We have received this information by a messenger despatched from this office, on business, in that direction, who beheld the afflicting scene.

LIMERICK, JAN. 15.—The inquest on the bodies of Patrick Collins and Mary Collopy (as mentioned in our last) terminated yesterday. Nothing appeared in evidence, after two days' labour, to induce the Jury to a conclusion that would attach suspicion to any person; and it was upon the suggestion of a Medical Gentleman, on the third day, that the following verdict was agreed upon:

"We find that Mary Collopy was found dead in her dwelling-house, in the suburbs of this City, on the tenth day of January instant, and that her death happened in a sudden manner, but we have no positive evidence to enable us to ascertain whether her death was occasioned by poison or by suffocation.

"We find that Patrick Collins was found dead in the dwelling-house of Mary Collopy, and his death happened in a sudden manner, but we have no positive evidence to enable us to ascertain whether it was occasioned by poison or by suffocation."

It is not thought prudent, at present, to publish the depositions, as intended; and as they are not of that description which would warrant a Jury to be more decisive, consequently must be considered uninteresting.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.

(From the Carlow Post.)

On Monday last, we attended with the Coroner, who went to hold an inquest on the body of Sylvester Griffin, the man shot in the affray on Saturday morning, the 8th instant, as stated in our publication on last Monday. The occurrence took place at Ballyhacket, in the Barony of Rathvilly, about eight miles from this town. When the Jury were sworn—

Judith Griffin, wife to the deceased, was examined. She stated, that on Saturday morning last, a party of soldiery, headed, to the best of her knowledge and belief, by a Mr. Burgess, passed by her door, to that of an adjoining house. [The two houses are under one roof, and divided by a wall, through which a breach had been made large enough to allow a communication between them.] That they began to pick holes in different parts of the wall—that they afterwards returned to the house in which witness was, and broke in the window, picked holes in the wall front and rere, and drove in the door with such violence, that the lock came off. Patrick, Thomas, and Lawrence Griffin, on hearing the noise, got into deceased's house: witness then saw the soldiers stabbing with their bayonets into the house—when the bayonets fell off their muskets, they fired; the shots passed witness, killed Sylvester, her husband, and wounded Lawrence—her husband immediately fell, and never spoke after. The shots were fired in succession—the ball that killed her husband entered at the right shoulder, and, passing through the body, came out at the opposite shoulder. When Pat. and Thomas ran to the assistance of their brothers, who were lying on the ground, the soldiery and Mr. Burgess entered and took them prisoners.—When Mr. Burgess entered the house, he sent some of the soldiers into the room, to try if there was any person there who might fire at him. Mr. Burgess desired the soldiers to bring the wounded man away, and that he would convey him to Carlow in the chaise. Mr. Burgess then went and shook witness's husband, to try if he was dead—when witness pushed him out of the house, saying she would leave him her curse, as well as the curse of her children. When she went into the bawn, the soldiers threatened to shoot her, if she did not return to the house. From the confusion witness was in, she cannot tell whether Mr. Burgess was armed or not, nor any thing farther about the transaction.

Mr. Gregory, Attorney, who appeared on the part of Mr. Burgess, cross-examined her. Witness said that she never heard that there was any thing against her husband—but heard there was *something* against his brothers; from the noise she could not hear whether the soldiers demanded admittance previous to their breaking in. Larry, Pat., Thomas, her mother-in-law, and her two sisters-in-law, were in the house adjoining witness's. Pat. and Tom used two of the pitchforks to prevent the entry of the soldiers—deceased held a weapon in his hand, but witness could not say whether it was the handle of a pitchfork or a *fack*. The servant girl locked the door when she saw the soldiers coming, to prevent their entry.—She believes (to a question from a Juror) that the soldiers might have taken them prisoners when they broke the wall, without shooting them.

Sarah Griffin, mother of the deceased, after corroborating the former witness as to the approach of the military, said her sons refused admittance to the soldiers until they would produce their authority; they then broke in the door, prior to which, her sons put a table to it, as an additional security, when the wall was broken from the outside. Witness was put through the hole of the wall in the house, by her deceased son, into his house, where she remained in bed with her son's wife, until she heard the firing; when two shots were fired, witness fainted, and heard no more, for some time. When she recovered, she heard her daughter-in-law say, her (witness's) son, Sylvester, was killed. Witness fainted a second time; when she recovered again, she ran, with her two sons, now in Carlow jail, to the assistance of her killed and wounded sons, both of whom lay stretched on the ground, the deceased partly in a cradle. Mr. Burgess and the soldiers then came in. When they killed the man, Mr. Burgess desired the soldiers to take the wounded man (Larry), who had three wounds, one in his belly, and threw him into the carriage, that they might convey him away. "No, no," said a soldier, "he's a dead man—I'll not bring him." All the soldiers were armed. Can't tell how many came in. Mr. Burgess was armed with a pistol; witness did not observe him do any thing except try to bring away the wounded man. One of the Prisoners requested they might not be removed until they saw their brother buried; upon which a soldier attempted violently hauling the Prisoners away, when his comrade, possessing more humanity, said he would be *hanged* for him if he offered the Grillins any further violence. Witness's daughter, Catherine, ran out to request of some person to go for the priest for her brother, when one of the soldiers struck her with his musket on the breast, with such violence as to occasion her to faint. It was a shot fired from the outside of the house that killed her son. Witness saw some men in coloured clothes with the soldiers. When they took her sons prisoners, they would not even allow them to dress themselves, but carried them off with their wounds bleeding and exposed to the frost. There was no magistrate with the party. Witness did not hear Mr. Burgess command them; but, from his active interference in moving back and forward, he seemed to be the person commanding the detachment. She believes the persons in coloured clothes to be constables.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gregory. Witness swears, that when admittance was demanded, her sons asked for the authority—but that she did not hear it read—and that, in consequence, her sons determined to keep them out. One of the party took a pitchfork, and another a *little fack*, to defend the house. Witness did not hear any one say, "For goodness sake let us in." Heard there was a charge against her sons for rescuing corn, but did not hear that the soldiers came to arrest them on *that charge*.

Mary Kavanagh was examined to the same effect.

Surgeon Byrne viewed the body of the deceased, and found that a musket-ball entered the forepart of the left shoulder, and, passed through the chest and right shoulder blade, and was found under the skin of that part. Witness swore it was the inevitable and immediate cause of his death.

Charles M'Bride, a serjeant in the 18th Royal Irish, swore, that on Saturday, the 8th instant, he was ordered out with a party, consisting of himself and 12 men, to assist the civil power, which was placed under the command of Mr. Burgess, and a constable, named Brereton; there were four or five persons in coloured clothes with them, whom he supposed to be constables. They marched from Carlow to the house of Sylvester Griffin; on their arrival, they requested the door to be opened, but did not say for what purpose. The constable, and the military, on being refused admittance, ordered the door to be broke open, which was accordingly done, when a man inside again demanded their authority: Mr. Burgess said he was coming to take them prisoners, and requested they would surrender quietly; they said they would not surrender to any such *blind rascal* as him, and one of the men inside stabbed him with a pitchfork; witness saw the stab made. Mr. Burgess pulled out (witness thinks after he had been stabbed) the warrant, as he informed him, and offered it to witness to read; this witness declined, desiring Mr. Burgess read it himself. Mr. Burgess then read it, being, at the time, about two or three yards from the door, and again called on them to surrender quietly; they said that they would die first, and that they had beaten as good soldiers as them before. Mr. B. then ordered the party to load, and in case of resistance to defend themselves. The party were next ordered to strip the house; but, after counter-orders, it was agreed upon that a breach should be made in the wall large enough to admit two or three of the soldiers abreast. Witness three times remonstrated with the people inside, upon the impropriety of their shewing resistance to the civil power, but received for answer, that they would stick any man who entered. They were armed with pitchforks, and one of the women had a spade. The soldiers were different times beat back on their attempting an entry; the party within cheered three times; another breach was then made in the wall at the rere of the house. On attempting a front entry, two of the soldiers received the pitchforks of the assailants between their fingers; when they found themselves surrounded, they retreated through the hole in the wall to the upper end of the adjoining house, where they made another stand, and renewed defiance to any entry—one of the women shouting out, "*Ballyhacket, with the blue sky over it!*—stand your ground boys! you'll have 3 or 500 to your assistance directly." The constables then made a breach in the wall of the house where the Griffins retreated to, and, on forcing the door, three soldiers attempted to enter at a charge, when one of them received a stab of a pitchfork in the forehead, upon which he fell, having dropt his musket and cap. The instant the soldier recovered, he, with two others, fired into the house; the soldiers, constable, and Mr. Burgess, entered, and having taken two prisoners, brought them out; they are lodged in Carlow jail. Witness, on going in, saw two men lying on the floor, one of them apparently in a dying state. The soldiers, under the circumstances stated, could not effect the arrest of the parties without firing into the house; they had been more than two hours remonstrating with them to submit. Witness had heard that one had been killed and another wounded by the shots fired. He told them it was a pity to have the house pulled down about them; they replied, if it was pulled down to-day, it would be rebuilt to-morrow." Here the evidence closed.

The Jury (who to a man seemed to have made up their minds before they had been sworn) retired and brought in a Verdict of—Wilful Murder.

The Right Hon. Gen. Sir George Beckwith, G. C. B., Commander of the Forces, who has been appointed one of the Lords Justices, is not yet sworn into that office, as he was prevented by severe indisposition from attending the Council on Wednesday last, at the Castle.

THE MARKETS.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, JAN. 12.—The continuance of the frost has caused a complete stagnation to all kind of business in our market; not even a sample can be perceived on the stands—so that prices may be quoted nominally as on Monday.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, JAN. 14.—Our Market, this day, was very dull, particularly for Oats, which were in good supply, and Barley supported the prices of Wednesday. Prime Wheat was scarce, and fully as dear as last market-day; the general prices, for Millers' samples, 34s. to 36s. per barrel. Barley is also heavy at last quotations. There is no change in Malt or Oatmeal.—Very little Rapeseed at market; prime would bring 33s. per barrel. A large supply of Flour, by land carriage, has prevented any advance, and we quote prices as last, 20s. to 22s. per cwt.

CORK MARKETS, JAN. 14.—Wheat, 26s. a 31s. per bag, 20 stone, for that of prime quality; Oats, 25s. a 30s. per barrel, 33 ditto; Barley, 30s. a 36s. per barrel, 36 ditto. Flour, 1st, 20s. a 22s.; 2d, 18s. a 19s.; Household, 16s. a 17s; 3d, 8s. a 14s. Butter, to the Merchants, 80s. 76s. 70s. 68s. 64s.; to the Country, 70s. 60s. 60s. 58s. 52s. 42s.

LIMERICK MARKETS, JAN. 15.—Wheat, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per stone; Oats, 9d. to 10½d.; Barley, 10d. to 10½d.; Flour, 20s. to 21s. per cwt.; Oatmeal, 14s. 6d. to 15s.; Potatoes, 2½d. to 3d. per stone; Rapeseed, 30s. to 32s. 6d. per barrel; Pork, 30s. to 35s. per cwt.; Scotch Herrings, 29s. to 30s. per barrel; Old ditto, 15s. to 22s. 9d.; Butter, 78s. 72s. 62s. 52s. per cwt.

CLONMEL MARKETS, JAN. 14.—Butter, first quality, 82s. per cwt. Oatmeal, 15s. per cwt. Bacon Pigs, 41s. 3d. per cwt. Flour, 2d, 41s.; 3d, 35s. to 34s.; 4th, 26s. to 24s. per bag. Barley, 16s. to 13s. per barrel. Wheat, 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 7½d. per stone. Oats, 10d. Potatoes, 3d. to 3½d. Rape, 30s. to 31s. per barrel.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The general price of *Butter*, of first quality, on Saturday, was 80s.—but two superior lots obtained 88s. and 88s. 6d.; yesterday, the principal part of the supply at the crane consisted of two large parcels, which were both taken in the run, or the same price for all qualities, one at 84s. the other at 78s. Of the few firkins brought in by farmers, some obtained 80s., but the majority were sold at 85s. The price of prime *Singed Pigs* holds steadily up to 43s. generally, and 3d. to 6d. over was paid yesterday, in a few instances, for good lots. Some choice *Scalded Pigs* obtained 42s. 6d. on Saturday; but none of those at yesterday's market went beyond 42s. which appears to have become the general rate for the best of this description. The supply of Grain on Saturday was far from abundant: *Wheat*, comparatively, was the most plentiful, and was taken with avidity at our last quotations. *Oats* fully supported the prices of the preceding part of the week, and 12s. 8d. to 12s. 9d. was paid to farmers by some purchasers. Very little *Barley* appeared, and the demand being brisk and steady, 15s. 6d. was freely given, by at least one extensive house, for good malting qualities, and some very fine samples brought 16s. No alteration from the rates of Saturday was perceptible yesterday in any kind of Grain, of which but a very scanty supply came in. All other articles remain stationary.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, JAN. 15.

ARRIVED.

14th—Active, Lewis, Seville, fruit, for London, under quarantine.
15th—Active, Morgan, Dublin, ballast.

SAILED,

13th—Prosperous, Mitchell, Portsmouth, &c. butter, bacon, oats, &c.
14th—None. Put back, Margaret, Lynch.
15th—Wind N. N. W. past 8 morning.

BANKRUPTS' SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, will be sold by AUCTION, at PEARSON'S AUCTION MART, Quay, a great Variety of RIBBERDASHERY, comprising several Thousand Yards of best English Ribbons, assorted—a large quantity of Coloured and White Cotton Balls—Knitting and Sewing Cottons—several Thousand Yards of Muslins—Plain and Figured Robes, &c. &c.—Ginghams, Tabinets, Sarsnets, Merino Crapes, Calicoes, &c. &c. &c. The whole will be sold without reserve, being the remains of Stock from different Bankruptcies, and will be well worth the attention of Shopkeepers, and the Ladies in general. Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock

PEARSON, *Auctioneer.*

Waterford, Jan. 18, 1820.

AT JACOB SCRODER'S COMMISSION STORES!

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
IN AGREEABLE LOTS,
On THURSDAY next, the 20th instant,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

147 *Bags COCO NUT SHELLS,*
43 *Bags HAZEL NUTS,*
9 *Bags CHESNUTS,*
3 *Bags WALNUTS,*
ALL OF PRIME QUALITY,

Just landed, per the *Unity*, from Bilboa.

Waterford, Jan. 17, 1820.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON TUESDAY, THE 18TH INST.
AT THE REVENUE STORES IN BEAU-STREET,
AT FOUR O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,
FOUR HHDS. OF TOBACCO,
Seized and condemned according to Law.
JAMES WALLACE, Collector.

Waterford, Jan. 17, 1820.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—JAN. 17.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Butter, first quality,	83	0	86	0	per Cwt.
—— second,	80	0	81	0	
—— third,	75	0	76	0	
Tallow, rendered, (Russia, Y. C.)	69	0	68	0	
—— (Do. White),	63	0	64	0	
Lard, casks, rendered,	56	0	54	0	
Beef,	00	0	00	0	
Pigs, singed,	41	0	43	0	
—— scalded,	38	0	42	0	
Pork Offal,	20	0	26	0	
Pigs' Heads,	25	0	27	0	
Newfoundland Fish, (new)	14	0	17	6	
Oatmeal,	15	0	15	6	per Barrel.
Flour, first quality,	00	0	00	0	
—— second,	40	0	42	0	
—— third,	37	0	34	0	
—— fourth,	20	0	25	0	
Wheat,	31	0	33	6	
Barley, malting,	14	6	15	6	
—— shipping,	12	0	14	0	
Oats, potato,	12	0	11	6	
—— common,	10	0	11	6	
New Scotch Herrings, gutted,	30	0	28	0	per Barrel.
——, ungutted,	26	0	25	0	
Coals, Whitehaven,	0	0	0	0	per Stone or Pound.
—— Newport,	4	0	4	6	
—— Swansea,	3	6	3	8	
Fallow, rough,	7	0	8	0	
Potatoes, by weight,	0	2½	0	4½	
—— by measure,	0	6	0	9	
Beef,	0	4	0	6	
Mutton,	0	6	0	7½	
Veal,	0	0	0	0	
Pork,	0	4	0	4½	
Fresh Butter,	1	0	1	2	
Cork Whiskey, per Gallon,	10	8	11	0	
Marlfield Ditto,	10	0	10	6	
Cod Oil,	£38	0s.	to £40	0s.	per Ton
Seal Oil, brown	40	0		0	
—— pale	45	0		0	

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.

722½ Barrels Wheat,	Average	£1	15s	2½d.
1390½ —— Oats,		0	12s.	6d.
271 —— Barley,		0	15s.	0d.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,

For the Week ending Friday, Jan. 14, 1820.

	From		To		M. Price	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1061 Wheat, per Bar. 20 Stone,	28	0	37	0	34	8
482 Bere, per Bar.	13	0	17	0	15	10
1088 Barley, per Bar.	14	0	20	0	17	10
4388 Oats, per Barrel,	11	0	16	0	13	0
6188 Flour, per Cwt.	8	0	20	0	0	0
917 Oatmeal, per Cwt.	13	0	19	0	15	11
0 Peas,	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sold to Bakers only.						
0 Barrels Wheat	0	0	0	0		
4930 Cwts. Flour	19	0	26			

Average Price of Wheat and Flour 55s. 0d.

Receipts of Flour 6188 } 1st, from 25s.
Sales of Flour .. 6188 } 2d, from 19s.
3d, from

JAMES RIDDALL, Cl[illegible]