STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From the Clonmel Advertiser of January 5.)

A night or two before Christmas, they went in search of arms to the house of J. Keating, at Rathclarish, on the borders of the County Kilkenny, but got none, he having given them up the day before—but they took his horse, and more than 20 others in the same vicinity, which were found next day, lame and fatigued. Near Newtown, they beat a lad of the name of William Maher, having searched his house for arms, and found none. On Christmas morning a notice was found on the Chapel of Grange Mockler, threatening with death any person who took lands within the last five years, who should not surrender them in 12 days, or any person who should pay Tithes to Parson Sutton; and any person tearing down said Notice, was threatened with the same fate—it was, however, torn down by Captain Elliott, of Southlodge.

On Christmas night the house of Edmond Donovan, of Grague, a very respectable farmer, was attacked for arms, and threatened to be burnt: on Donovan's handing out his gun, they went off without doing him further injury. Same night, they took arms from another individual near Kilcash. The night following the windows of a poor publican of the name of Feehan were broken in the same neighbourhood—possibly, however, from some enmity or revenge entertained against him.

On Friday night last an armed party traversed the neighbourhood of Kilcash, Moylerstown, and Ardboy, where they took away a number of the farmers' horses; from thence they went to the house of James Dunn, of Cheesemount, in search of arms, where, not finding any, but at several other houses, they took away the horses. They next went to the house of Maurice Shea, driver to Captain Elliott, where they were equally disappointed—but were more successful on going to the house of John Going, at Curraghasollough, who was formerly a Constable. At Nine-mile-house they took a pistol from William Burke, who keeps the Turnpike—and a blunderbuss from a man named Campion, who resides in the house formerly held as a barrack there, and searched every house in the village they suspected of having arms.

On Saturday night last, a large party passed through Ballypatrick and Kilcash, on the way to Ballyneal Chapel, where they posted a paper, threatening any person with death who should pay Tithes or Rent, or who took ground within the last five years, if they did not give it up—alleging it to be by the express command of General Rock: any person taking same down, to be punished as above. The same party went to the Chapel of Kilcash, and entering the house of John Mollowny, farmer, put him on his knees, and swore him to post on the chapel gate a paper of the same nature as that posted at Ballyneal.

On Monday night, a similar party of deluded beings went to the house of a farmer named Butler, at Clashnasmulk, who had recently taken a farm there, but had got an illegal notice to quit: into this house they forced their way, and beat him severely, threatening to make an end of him, if he obliged them to pay him another visit. They visited the house of Pat. Hanrahan, of Glownaskeogh, in search of powder, knowing that he had given up his arms, but obtained none. They then went to the house of his brother, in the same vicinity, in search of arms; but he, living in a slated house, and shewing a determination to repel them, they went off in the direction of Brenor, to the house of Thomas Hogan, where they also failed of obtaining arms, he having given up his for safety to Captain Elliott.

The respectable correspondents, who have put us in possession of the above facts, seem to consider the gun-mongers of the above neighbourhood a most contemptible body of creatures, formidable alone by night, and to defenceless or isolated individuals: that they consist of strolling vagabonds, labouring servants, and libertines, who have lost or spent property and character in idle or dissolute pursuits; they declare their opinion that no farmer is connected with this wicked system—but on the contrary, that they feel it the greatest nuisance, and would be happy steps were taken to arrest it—and finally, that were there the smallest military post at any of the places they have visited with such boasting, not one of these poor deluded creatures would dare to show his nose.

On Thursday night an armed party went to the house of Mr. Prendergast, of Marlhill, adjoining the village of Ardfinane, where they threatened to burn the out offices, unless the arms were given them. They thus succeeded in getting a gun, after which they retired.

On Sunday night, a number of men went to the house of a Dairy-man on the lands of Kilmore, for the purpose, as they said, of cautioning him against giving possession of som ground in that neighbourhood to Edmond Connors—who also received a notice, forbidding him to take the ground above alluded to.

A Correspondent in the County Limerick, bordering on Tipperary, informs us, that

On Wednesday night a large armed party went to the house of Mr. David Patten, of Barna, near Pallas Green—where, in consequence of some resistance to their entry, they broke in his door and windows, and took a pistol and some powder: from thence, they went to the house of Mr. Patrick Beary, of Dirk, near the same place, where they took two muskets: scarcely a house in the neighbourhood that was not searched for arms.

On Wednesday night, about 9 o'clock, a man of the name of Martin Keefe, on his way to Clonmel with a carload of butter, from Hospital, in the County Limerick, was attacked by four men near Bacn, and beaten most cruelly about the face and head. These merciless wretches would, most probably, have taken the poor man's butter, had not some people come up at the time, on which they made off.

The *Limerick Chronicle* of Wednesday states, that on the Monday preceding a man of the name of John Grady, otherwise Toomy, was committed to the Gaol of that County, by Thomas M. Wilson, Esq. charged with being concerned in the horrid burning of the Sheas, at Tubber, in this County.

COUNTY OF CORK.

(From the Intelligencer of Jan. 5.)

We copy the following additional instances of outrage, in the West of this County, from a Cotemporary, but not having been furnished with authentic particulars of them, with the exception of the attack on Fleming, as stated in our Paper of Tuesday, we do not hold ourselves responsible for their correctness:

"On the night of Thursday last, between Bandon and Macroom, several houses were robbed of fire-arms, by a body of men, in number nearly one hundred, all mounted. Their first attack was on the house of Mr. Thomas Bullen, of Raheen, in which they succeeded. They next proceeded to the houses of the following persons on the lands of Beagour:—Mr. William Duke, Mr. Walter Bullen, and Mrs. Bullen (a widow), whose windows they broke. They then attacked the houses of Mr. Wiseman, and Mr. Henry Meara, and afterwards proceeded to Greenhill, the house of Mr. Henry Bullen, from thence to Mr. Joseph Fleming's, on the lands of Curraclough, and to the house of his son, whom they took out of his bed to the high-road adjoining, and most unmercifully beat him, without any apparent provocation—after which they consulted what should be the mode of his death, when one of them cut at his head with a sword, giving such a wound as they thought mortal; they therefore departed, considering him dead. He is, however, still alive, and the ruffians fearing he may know some of them, have since sent him a communication, requiring that he should appear at the Chapel of Kilmurry on the following Sunday, and make declaration that he did not know, and had not lodged information against any of the persons; adding, that if he refused compliance, he should meet the fate of the Sheas. He, however, did not submit, and the same party came on Monday night to his house, from which he had previously removed, where they destroyed every article of value which they could find."

Several of the persons mentioned above have retired into Bandon and other town for security.

Seventeen stand of arms was the quantity taken on Thursday night.

MUSKERRY MEETING.—The third weekly Meeting of the Magistrates and Gentry of the Baronies of East and West Muskerry was held on Thursday, at the Parish Church of Magourney, and was very numerously and most respectably attended, the Hon. and Rev. George D. Beresford in the Chair.—The discussion was long and interesting, and after several gentlemen had delivered their opinions, on the nature of the measures necessary to be taken for the suppression of the growing spirit of disturbance in some parts of the district, in which many gentlemen expressed an inclination to join in an enquiry into the sufferings of the people, when complete tranquillity should be restored, Resolutions were adopted of the same nature as before—and after thanks had been unanimously voted to the Chairman for his proper and dignified conduct, the Meeting adjourned.

COUNTY KERRY.

TRALEE, JAN. 2.—We have not become acquainted with the smallest act of insubordination in our County during the last fortnight, so that we have every reason to believe that cool reflection and sober conduct have supplanted every spirit of infatuation and turbulence. Colonel Crosbie has accomplished a most important service to the Country, by the promptitude and ardour with which he acted upon the information which led to the apprehension of the seven persons whom he lately committed to Gaol, for administering unlawful oaths, and by which he has dissolved the wretched confederacy in his neighbourhood, which awaited but his absence, in attending his Parliamentary duty, to pursue without remorse their desperate designs.

The High Sheriff, Arthur Blennerhassett, Esq. apprehended a man named Quill, near Ballyseedy, this morning, whom, it is said, he has strong grounds for supposing was concerned in burning of the Sheas in the County of Tipperary. Mr. Blennerhassett was out all last night in pursuit of this man.

Another son of Walter Coppinger, who is in Gaol, charged with the murder of Major Collis, was apprehended last night. We understand that in his house were found two pouches containing several cartridges. A man of the name of Moriarty has been also apprehended, charged with being a receiver from the Coppingers of some of the money taken on the occasion of the robbery.

A letter has been received by a Gentleman in this town, from Major Warburton, saying, that a suspicious Kerry man has been apprehended by him in the County of Clare. He calls himself Carroll, but it is thought he may prove to be Doran, who is charged with being one of Major Collis's murderers.

JANUARY 3.—On Friday night last, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, the haggard of M. Fitzmaurice, Esq. at Springmount, was set fire to, by some evil disposed person or persons, and were it not for the exertions of Lieutenant Richardson, of the 40th Regiment, and the men under his command, quartered there, the entire corn and hay would have been consumed. Some time previous to this act of outrage, the entire of the lead of Mr. F.'s fishing-net was cut off, and the net itself totally destroyed. For these repeated acts of hostility no cause can be assigned, save that of his tearing down many inflammatory notices posted on the adjoining Chapel door, and his repeated admonitions to the peasantry of the country to observe a peaceable and orderly conduct, to many of whom (his tenants) he lately gave liberal abatements of their rents.

We have just heard that the corn in the haggard of Doctor Boyse, who resides near Killorglin, was set fire to and totally consumed, on the night of Tuesday last.—*Western Herald.*

MAYO.

CASTLEBAR, JAN. 3.—We regret to state, that on Sunday night last, before nine o'clock, some armed men attempted to break into the house of William Atkinson, Esq. of Charleville, within four miles of this town. They strove to force in the scullery door and hall-door at the same moment, but being unable readily to accomplish their object, they thought it prudent to retire, after making but a very short delay. Information of the circumstance having been given to Walter J. Bourke, Esq. he spent last night in active pursuit of the persons charged with the offence, and, with the aid of the County Police, succeeded in arresting four of them, whom he this day lodged in Gaol.—*Mayo Constitution.*

ROSCOMMON.

ATHLONE, JAN. 4.—William Lenaghan, Martin Brennan and James M'Nulty, from the neighbourhood of Boyle, were committed, on Saturday last, to the Gaol of Roscommon, for administering unlawful oaths, and extorting money.—*Herald.*

WESTMEATH.

MULLINGAR, JAN. 3.—On Thursday night last, a Pensioner, named John Cassidy, was so severely beaten by a set of ruffians, eleven in number, on the Fair Green of this Town, and adjacent to his house, that he has been since confined to his bed. This cowardly attack on an infirm and defenceless man, almost within the precints and call of our Barracks, renders this outrage peculiarly audacious.

On the Saturday following, between the hours of 7 & 8 o'clock in the evening, fourteen or fifteen fellows went to the house of John Edge, a sober and industrious boat builder, living near the Royal Canal Harbour, and having called him out, they attacked, knocked down, and beat him most unmercifully. His wife and sister-in-law, on hearing the sudden outcry, ran out, and in their earnest but ineffectual endeavours to save the poor fellow, received material injury. He at length effected his escape into a neighbouring house, but not without sustaining very serious cuts and bruises on the head and various parts of the body.

Three young men of the town were, on the same night, insulted and otherwise abused, in the Main-street, it is supposed by the same banditti. —*Westmeath Journal.*

INFLAMMATORY NOTICE.—The following is an exact copy of a Notice found posted on the town pump, near the Shambles, on Monday morning last:

"*Good News for Butchers.*"

"Any Person taking the contract for Soldiers' Meat, or any Process-server, shall be met with fire and destruction, and this is your sufficient Notice.

(Signed) "Captain ROCK,
and his White-Boys."

A Meeting of the Inhabitants of this Town was held yesterday, in the Seneschal's Office, to consult on the expediency of applying, through our highly respected Seneschal, to Government, for a main guard to patrole the streets at night, and protect the inhabitants from the depredations and insults of a lawless banditti, that has of late been guilty of the most daring outrages on many unoffending individuals. A unanimous opinion prevailed as to the necessity of the measure, and a subscription was immediately entered into, to furnish the Guard-room with Fuel, Candles, &c. *Ibid.*

Our highly respected and very efficient Magistrate, Sir Richard Levingo, Bart. at the head of the Police of his District, marches every night in search of such arms as he justly conceives might hereafter be applied to bad purposes. His conduct, in this manner, as it were, preventing crime and its baneful effects, by removing the effecting cause, is eminently entitled to unqualified approbation; and if worthy of praise, it is most certainly deserving of imitation by our resident Magistracy.—*Ibid.*

We have just been informed, through an authentic source, that a most atrocious murder was committed on Tuesday night last, at Dysart, within four miles of this town, on a Journeyman Weaver, by a party of the murderous association, which unfortunately prevails to such an alarming extent in this neighbourhood; they dragged the poor man out of his employer's house, and beat him in so savage a manner, that he expired in a few hours. An Inquest will be held this day by Mr. Shea, Coroner.—*Ibid.*

ORANGEMEN.—In our last, we (*D. E. P.*) gave a Letter from Dromore, concerning an outrage committed by an Orange Corps. We subjoin a corroboration of that account from *The Erne Packet*, a paper published at Enniskillen:

ENNISKILLEN, JAN. 3.—On the second day of Christmas, at the Fair of Dromore, a disgraceful and fatal quarrel took place, which terminated in the death of one man, and the wounding of several others. As well as we have been able to collect the circumstances, the yeomanry of that town, who had been called upon to quell the tumult, fired into a public-house, in which some of the rioters, who had been throwing stones, had taken refuge, thereby producing the unfortunate consequences we have just stated. An Inquest has been held on the body of the deceased, but we have not yet learned the verdict. Several persons implicated in the transaction have been committed to Omagh Gaol, and the Magistrates of that neighbourhood are investigating this lamentable business with the zeal and energy which become their station, and which are due to justice and the peace of society. Respecting the origin and progress of this affray, there are various contradictory statements in circulation, which we decline giving present publicity to, as the affair must become the subject of legal inquiry.

PASTORAL ADDRESS.

The following Pastoral Address has been just issued by the Right Rev. Doctor Tuohy, Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick Diocess:

To the Roman Catholic Clergymen of Limerick.

Reverend Sir—I most earnestly request you will recommend to your Congregation to offer up their most fervent prayers to Almighty God, that he may be pleased in his mercy to grant fair weather, and avert the dreadful scourges of pestilence, war, and famine, with which we are threatened for our manifold sins and transgressions. Recommend also to your respective congregations, to offer their prayers to the throne of mercy, beseeching Almighty God to soften and change the hard and obdurate hearts of the misguided and deluded people of this country and vicinity, that he may be pleased to grant them the grace of sincere repentance and true conversion from their abominable and diabolical designs. Impress on their minds the duty and allegiance they owe to the best of monarchs, our gracious sovereign George the 4th, who in the goodness of heart, and from the best feelings for his Irish subjects, promised them to be their father and friend on every occasion. Instruct them to be odedient to the laws of their country; to avoid drunkenness, idleness, and every other wickedness henceforward; to give up immediately the weapons of destruction which they have taken. Let them know, that they are bound by the word of God, not only to avoid sin, but to shun all occasions and temptation to it; and that, while they retain these weapons of destruction, Satan will be always busy in tempting them to make use of them for the most diabolical and abominable purposes. Let them sincerely, and without delay, call to God for mercy; and now, at the commencement of the new year, to beseech God to grant them newness of life. By complying immediately with these essential duties, they may still find mercy at the throne of God. He has promised to hear the prayers of the truly penitent; he may in his mercy be moved to restore peace, happiness, and tranquillity, to this distracted country, which is the most ardent wish and fervent prayer of your faithful servant and brother in Christ,

CHARLES TUOHY.

Jan. 1, 1822.

THE DUBLIN PAVING BOARD.—The investigation instituted by Government continues to be carried on without interruption. The Commissioners (Mr. Serjeant Lefroy and Mr. Trail Hall), appointed to try the charges preferred against one of the Commissioners of the Paving Board (Sir Charles Coote), have sat every day (Holydays excepted) since the Saturday before Christmas-day. The case on the part of the prosecution only closed yesterday, and Monday has been fixed for entering on the defence to the charges preferred. A report of the proceedings can only be had, we apprehend, through a Parliamentary channel. Mr. Finlay conducts the prosecution. Mr. Blackburne and Mr. M'Kane (Counsel for the Paving Board) are employed to defend Sir Charles Coote.—*Freeman's Journal.*

POPULATION OF IRELAND.—We have been informed the Population of this country amounts, by the late census, to 7,300,000. Sir William Petty, who had excellent means of knowing, says that

In 1652, the number of people was	850,000
According to Mr. South the computation in 1695 was	1,034,100
By a poll tax return in 1731, it was	2,010,221
In 1788, calculating from the number of houses, it was	3,723,904
In 1791,	4,206,618

The increase since 1791 is, therefore, upwards of three millions.

POTATOES.—The result of some experiments lately made at Colchester, in Essex, on potatoes, was as follows: The kidney species is the most productive; and the large ones cut into halves yield more, and require less ground, than when cut into small sets. This is a fresh confirmation of old experiments. The Champions, the American Kidney, Finch's Kidney, and two other nameless species, were included in this experiment.

WATERFORD:
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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,811. *THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1822.* *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

LONDON.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5.

Stocks this day at One.

Bank Stock ——	India Stock shut.
3 per Cent. Red. 77¾	India Bonds —
3 per Cent. Cons. shut.	Ex. Bills (£1000) 5 pm.
3½ per Cent. 87½	Long Ann. 19 7-16
4 per Cent. Cons. 96	Cons. for Account 78¾
5 per Cent. Navy shut.	

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

This is the day on which the Revenue for the Quarter is made up. But as the Exchequer is kept open till a late hour in the afternoon, the exact official amount of the Revenue cannot be ascertained time enough to be published in the whole of our impression. We have the satisfaction, however, of being able to assure the public that the account will be very favourable; probably about half a million.—*Courier.*

Letters were this morning received, dated St. Petersborgh, 12th ult. The exchange had advanced very considerably, from 9⅝ to 9½.

Frankfort Papers to the 27th December, have reached us this morning. They detail a somewhat curious affair which occurred on the 6th ult. between the Cossacks and Turks, stationed on the opposite banks of the Pruth. They also supply further intelligence as to the progress of the Greek revolt in the Archipelago, the Morea, &c. Tranquillity is said to be perfectly restored in the island of Cyprus.

FRONTIERS OF MOLDAVIA, DEC. 9.—The Turks near the Pruth are accustomed to lead their horses to drink in that river. On the 6th, one of these horses broke loose and swam to the right bank. The Turks demanded it back. As the Cossacks did not immediately give it up, thirty or forty Turks swam on horseback over the Pruth, to fetch back the horse, but the Cossacks received a reinforcement, surrounded the Turks, and conducted the whole detachment to Kischenow.

"As the Turks continue to increase in Moldavia, the Russians likewise strengthen themselves, and draw together, particularly a large force of infantry, on the Pruth, where a considerable park of artillery has also arrived. The Turks go on in their usual mode in Moldavia; and as every thing about Jassy is consumed, they now begin to spread more in the country. They hardly speak of anything but of marching to Bessarabia and the Crimea. They have contrived to get into their hands all the gold and valuables that were to be found in Moldavia. According to their intentions, Moldavia and Wallachia are to be governed in future by two Pachas. Above 7000 Hetarists are assembled in Bessarabia, and long impatiently for the moment when, as they believe, the affairs between the Porte and Russia will be decided.—*Algemeine Zeitung.*

"LEGHORN, DEC. 2.—During this winter, the waters of the Archipelago will probably remain in the power of the Greeks; and by land, they make progress on all sides, especially since the taking of the capital of the Morea. In Beotia, the Greeks have been victorious in a sanguinary action. In Epirus, Thessaly, and Macedonia, they have the advantage. This state of the affairs of the Greeks certainly surpasses what might have been expected from a people who want, above all, a leader, some arms, and a military organization, and who have everywhere to contend with great obstacles. It is only through the favour which the Turks enjoy from the English, that the fortresses in the Peloponnesus hold out so long. The Greeks are in want, above all things, of muskets and ammunition: what has been sent to them by their Christian brethren from Europe, has been, for the most part, sequestrated, wherever it was possible, by a Christian Power."

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday contains a long list of regulations issued by Marshal Victor, the new War Minister, for the observance of all persons in his department, among which are the following:

"Every indiscretion, every announcement of a fact connected with the office, whether given prematurely, or even immediately after a ministerial decision, without the order of the Minister, shall be followed by the dismissal of the official person who may be guilty of it, whatever be his rank, as soon as this abuse of confidence and subordination shall have been proved against him.

"All heads of offices, and all clerks, are expressly commanded to make no promises, to give no opinion as to the probable decisions of the Minister, to give no information, written or verbal, respecting any matter connected with the business of the department.

"It being the intention of the Minister to receive, with all the respect due to rank or misfortune, such persons as have the right to present themselves, the heads of office and clerks are advised to beware of giving any reasonable ground of complaint to those to whom it is their duty to attend.

"It being the duty of every agent of the King's Government to render himself worthy of the confidence and favour of his Majesty, every discourse or insinuation, on the part of principals or clerks, which shall tend either directly or indirectly to bring into contempt the superior authorities, shall be followed by a deprivation of office."

"The *Journal des Debats* contradicts the report of the Count de Polignac having been appointed Major-General of the National Guard."

The following is the alleged outline of the new Law respecting the Journals:

"Art. 1. No journals, except those which at present exist, can henceforth appear without the authority of Government.

"Art. 2. The offences of the journals against individuals will be prosecuted in the ordinary manner.

"Art. 3. In case the spirit or general tendency of any journal or periodical writing shall be of a nature to injure the public peace, or the respect due to the religion of the State, or to the other religions recognised in France, or the authority of the King, or the stability of constitutional institutions, the Royal Courts within the range of whose jurisdiction those journals are published, shall have the power, in a solemn audience, to suspend the said journals or even to suppress them.

"Art. 4. If in the interval of the Session of the Chambers grave circumstances should momentarily render insufficient the measures of guarantee and repression at present established, the Censorship shall be immediately restored to activity, in virtue of a royal ordinance, countersigned by three Ministers.

"The 5th Article only states that the provisions of the former law, not repealed, shall remain."

We have received this morning Dutch Papers to the 24 instant. The following are extracts:—

"PETERSBURGH, DEC. 11.—His Majesty the Emperor has addressed an Ukase to the Senate, respecting the ports of the Euxine and sea of Azof. To regulate the affairs of commerce, and to insure the execution of the quarantine laws, the civil Governors of Odessa, Taganrog, and Theodosia, are to be for the future under the orders of the military Governor of Cherson.

"HAGUE, DEC. 29.—The First Chamber has passed the Bill, fixing the Budget of the ordinary expenses for the year 1822, and it was yesterday signed by the King. The ordinary expenditure of the State for the ensuing year is therefore fixed at 56,875,052 florins. The extraordinary at 18,688,855 florins, besides one milion as a Vote of Credit, to meet any unforeseen expenses."

An opponent has at length entered the lists against the Constitutional Association, and bids defiance to their utmost efforts, to the Six Acts, or to any acts that ever have been, or ever can be passed. This opponent is no less a personage than *Waddington*, of Radical notoriety—the cloquent and successful little *Waddy*, who has entered "*Carlile's Temple*," where he officiates as the High Priest, and has commenced upon a system which augurs difficulties innumerable in the way of future attacks from the Association, and even bids fair to defeat the united efforts of the two indefatigable Societies. The plan of publication adopted is this:—at the back of the shop is a partition, in the centre of which is a small box, somewhat like those of the cheque-takers at the theatres. The person desirous of making a purchase of any forbidden work, taps at the door. "What do you want?" demands a voice from within. The name of the work is then mentioned, and the purchaser puts down the money for it in the box. A door closes over it, and opens again, when the particular publication is found in the box. No one is seen, or can be identified.

On the 30th ult. died at her house in Berkeley-square, the Right Hon. Maria, Countess of Guildford.

MELANCHOLY EVENT.—On Christmas Day, a respectable family named Guest, residing near Frodsham, had scraped for their dinner what they supposed to be horse raddish, but which, unhappily, turned out to be *wolf's bane*; they all partook of it, and, shocking to relate, Mrs. Guest died in a short time afterwards, and it was with great difficulty Mr. G. and the children were subsequently recovered.—*Chester Chronicle.*

A most melancholy accident occurred at Wisbech on Friday, the 28th ult. Mr. Copeman, a bargeman of that place, who had but a few days before followed a son to the grave, had, on his return to his vessel, after a very short absence, the heart-rending sorrow to find that three others of his children were then no more! The ship's boat in which they were playing had upset; and the violence of the current had swept them away.—*Stamford Mercury.*

Sir W. B. Folkes having declined the contest as a Representative for the borough of Lynn, the Marquis of Tichfield is expected to be returned without opposition.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

We are informed that we may soon expect to hear that Lord Strangford has quitted Constantinople; for we understand that the latest despatches received from his Lordship gave no hope of a successful termination of his efforts, but intimated, that from the disturbed state of Constantinople, and the bigotted and violent character of the present Sultan, it would be impossible for him to continue in the Ottoman capital, or to prevent an immediate rupture.—*Sun.*

A report prevailed in the City this morning, that *Government are about to send a squadron of observation into the Mediterranean.*—*Ibid.*

We understand that Lieut. General Sir E. Paget, G. C. B., now commanding the Forces at Ceylon, is appointed Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, from which the return of the Marquis of Hastings, who holds that appointment, as well as that of Governor-General, appears certain; as also that a Civilian will succeed the Marquis as Governor-General.—*Morning Chronicle.*

It is said that the Marquis Camden paid into the Exchequer, on Thursday last, £11,000, being a further portion of the income the Noble Marquis relinquished as Teller of the Exchequer.

There is a speculative demand for Baltic produce, and most articles are in better demand, and prices rather higher. In other branches of trade there does not appear to be any alteration.

"SEMLIN, DEC. 13.—Respecting the events which took place at Constantinople on the 28th and 29th November, the following accounts are in circulation since yesterday at Belgrade, the truth of which, however, we cannot warrant.—The capital of the Turkish Empire, which was thrown into great agitation by the numerous troops from all quarters, was filled with terror on the 28th November by a great fire, by which a third part of the suburbs is said to have been reduced to ashes. The Janissaries, who were probably the authors of the fire, are stated to have forced their way into the Seraglio, and to have torn from his father, the the only Scion of the Imperial Family, the Prince Abdal Hamid (born 8th March, 1813). It is probable that fears were entertained for the Sultan's life in this violent scene, which was attended with bloodshed, and hence the news of his having been murdered was at the first moment generally credited, even in the capital. Flushed with their success in seizing the Prince, the Janissaries are said to have peremptorily required from the Sultan, as an indispensable condition, that he should deliver up three of his Ministers, one of whom is Haled Effendi, who is generally hated, and also that their Deputies should preside in the Divan. These accounts received at Belgrade, which come down to the 1st December, leave no doubt that Sultan Mahmoud is still living; but it may be easily conceived in what an uneasy situation he finds himself. Accounts which come down to 6th December, have been received by express at Belgrade from Seres. According to these the Turks had really been for some days in possession of the outer fortifications of Cassandra, where the Greeks suffered them to enter without striking a blow, out of stratagem, as it is said, which afterwards cost the Turks who had entered their lives. In the Morea affairs are favourable to the Greeks. The celebrated Chutschid Pacha is said to have been defeated near Thermopylæ, and thereupon to have offered large sums for the ransom of his harem, taken in Tripolizza by the Greeks, but on receiving a refusal (from Demetrius Ypsilanti), to have suddenly disappeared.—*Allgemaine Zeitung, Dec.* 25.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

On Thursday a very numerous and respectable Meeting of the Gentlemen concerned in Agriculture took place at Battle, in Sussex, and upon the proposition of Mr. John Fuller, of Rose-hill, the Earl of Ashburnham was unanimously called to the Chair.

Mr. Curteis, M. P. for the County, opened the business in a speech of considerable length. He said, the Country appeared to him to be placed in a more perilous situation than ever before in the whole stream of its history. We were upon the brink of a dreadful precipice, for pauperism, penury, ruin, and beggary, seemed with rapid strides to be pervading the whole land. The view was melancholy, but despondence would not overcome difficulties, which, though very great, were not, he trusted, insuperable. Before it could be determined what remedies were applicable to a disorder, it was first necessary to ascertain the causes of the disease. These were various; though some of them might not be immediately curable, all of them admitted of palliatives, and some even of remedies, if those who had the power to grant would only bestow them. The first and leading cause of our distresses was the want of a sufficient protection of British Agricultural produce against that of foreigners. In descanting upon this subject, he reprobated the late Report of the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons, which he designated the most fallacious of all compositions, and expressed a wish to see the system of averages and warehousing abolished. He recommended a rigid economy in every department of the State, which should not catch at the small fry, but strike at the great leviathans of office; and he conceived that much benefit might be further derived from a tax under the name of a Property Tax upon the public funds. There can be no reason, he said, why the Stockholders should not contribute to the support of the National Clergy, for they have souls to be saved as well as the Land-owners. There can be no reason why they should not contribute to the support of the Poor, for they make paupers as well as the landowners. The national clergy and pauperism bring me to the consideration of an ample topic of grievance—the state of the laws relative to the poor and tithes. In this country the poor are a greater burden perhaps than in any other, and whether it would be politic to make a large class of property subject to the poor rates, as contemplated by the 43d of Queen Elizabeth, which has not yet been done, it is difficult to say. The best remedy would probably be to increase the wages of the poor, to better their condition, and to render them independent of the overseers; for there is too much reason to think that pauperism would be always co-equal to any quantity of property that might be subject to its influence.—I shall say but little on the subject of tithes, for it is a subject of great delicacy, tho' productive of great evil. I make no allusion to the Clergy; for I sincerely think that upon most occasions they are more moderate in their demands than the lay impropriators, of which I myself am one. But I am convinced that a revision of the laws which relate to tithes might add to the respectability of the Clergy, to the contentment of the laity, and the general benefit of the cause of religion.

Mr. Fuller observed, that the speech of the Hon. Member was, in his opinion, much better suited to the meridian of the House of Commons than to that of the Meeting which he had then the honour to address. He then read a series of Resolutions soliciting the attention of the Legislature to the distress of the agricultural interest in the Rape of Hastings, in Sussex, and imploring some measure of relief, which, after some observations by Mr. Britton and Mr. Langford, were unanimously agreed to.

A Petition was then proposed, in conformity with the Resolutions, to which—

Mr. Holloway moved an amendment, stating that the present unexampled distress is chiefly attributable to the resumption of cash payments, which has, by lessening the quantity of money in circulation, tended to reduce the value of all kinds of property, and therefore praying such a reduction in the expenses of the State as shall be equal to the present increased value of money.

Mr. Britton seconded the amendment. A long discussion ensued, after which the amendment was negatived and the original Petition was put and carried. The Rape of Hastings is composed of forty-two parishes. The population of 1811 was 32,281; the population of 1921, about 41,860; of which 1313 men are unemployed or unprofitably employed.

The Meeting broke up about three o'clock, and soon after the majority of the Gentlemen present sat down to dinner in the Great Room where the discussion took place. Mr. Curteis was unanimously called to the Chair.

Several speeches were made after dinner; among them one of considerable length by Mr. Cobbett, in which he censured the Corn Bill, pointed out the effect of the return to cash payments without a reduction of taxes in proportion to the rise in the value of money, and expressed an opinion that prices had not yet reached their lowest point of depression.

Several appropriate toasts were drunk; and the company broke up at an early hour.

FROM THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY.

"*Important Caution to the Public, and especially to Manufacturers, Provision Dealers, &c. in England, Ireland, and Scotland.*

"If our brother Editors would give circulation to the following paragraph, they would do a more essential service to the community than they may be aware of:

"The public at large are hereby informed, and we pledge ourselves to the fact, that a knot of swindlers have taken up their residence in Liverpool, from which, as a centre, they will, if not prevented, spread confusion throughout the neighbouring districts.

"The Public are, therefore, for their own sakes, cautioned to be very scrupulous, as to what kind of bills they take in exchange for their goods; and on no account to meddle with any paper which is not endorsed by persons known to be respectable or responsible."

The *Cumberland Packet* says—"A swine was lately killed at Mr. W. Thompson's, of Crosslaycon, in the parish of Fazington, which had 12 kidnies in it—six on each side.

" ODESSA, SEPT. 5.—We have received from a good source the following intelligence, respecting the diplomatic negotiations which took place at Constantinople during the end of the last month, and which were opened by Count de Lutzow and Lord Strangford.

" 'On the 22d November, Count de Lutzow had a conference with the new Reis Effendi, in the presence of the Minister of the Interior (Kiaja Bey), in a house situated between Pera and Galata. The Austrian Internuncio strenuously supported the *ultimatum* of Russia, and endeavoured to induce the Porte to come to pacific resolutions. The Reis Effendi replied, that the Porte could only consent to evacuate Moldavia and Wallachia upon the following conditions, viz.: That the Cortes of France, England, and Austria, would guarantee that these Principalities, once evacuated, should neither be occupied by the Russians nor the Hectarists: that the Greeks who had taken refuge in Russia should be punished in the presence of Turkish Commissioners, unless Russia should give them up; that the re-establishment of the Christian churches could not take place until after the restoration of order, and the general and voluntary disarming of all the Greeks. Count de Lutzow having expressed his astonishment that the Turkish Minister should have thus changed his language, the latter attributed it to the will of the Sultan. Count de Lutzow then asked whether the Porte was desirous of peace, or war? The Reis Effendi declined replying, saying that his powers were not extensive enough to allow him to enter into an explanation on this point. 'Besides,' he added, 'the Sultan will act according to his own will, and ninety millions of Mussulmen (perhaps he spoke after the Turkish estimation, which includes the Persians, and those of Morocco), with a sword in one hand, and the *Koran* in the other, will know how to defend their rights against Christianity.' The Kiaja-Bey, who was also present, used very violent language, and endeavoured to represent the Turkish Power as very formidable. On the 23d of November, Lord Strangford had also an audience with the Reis Effendi, but which was equally fruitless. The insults which were offered to his Excellency, on his return to his residence, are known. The Minister made a new effort; he drew up a note, in which he represented to the Sultan the dangers with which he is menaced, but which, on the 27th November, had not been accepted by the Reis Effendi. Such was the position of affairs at the departure of the last courier. The falseness of the report, that Lord Strangford endeavoured to heighten the fanaticism of the Turks, is now manifest.—*Universal Gazette.*

(EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.)

" NUREMBERG, DEC. 23.—We have it from a source to be relied on, that the Austrian Cabinet has now the certitude that all hope of preserving peace between the Ottoman Porte and Russia is at an end. In consequence of this, at the departure of the last courier, Vienna Bank Stock had fallen to 622.—*Journal de Paris.*

" HERMANSTADT, (TRANSYLVANIA), DEC. 12.—According to letters from Czernowitz (Bukowina) of the 8th instant, more Ottoman troops had entered Jassy. Intelligence from Bessarabia announces, that the heavy artillery of the Russian army had crossed the Dniester, and was proceeding to the Pruth."—*Journal des Debats.*

We have received New York Papers to the 10th ult. Both Houses of Congress were occupied in the usual preliminary forms, before entering upon any topic of legislative discussion. In the House of Representatives, on the 6th ult. a Resolution proposed by Mr. Moore, " to prevent duels among persons employed in the Civil, Military, and Naval service of the United States," was adopted. It is ridiculous to suppose that this practice, absurd and barbarous as it is in the eye of reason, and criminal in that of religion, can ever be controlled by laws.

DUEL.—Wednesday morning a meeting took place in the Regent's Park, between Captain C——, late of the R. N. and Mr. O——, a Gentleman of fortune, and a native of the Sister Kingdom, residing in Curzon-street, May-fair. The Parties entered the Park soon after eight, and proceeded to a spot near St. John's Wood, when, the ground being measured, they fired at 12 paces. The first fire did not take effect, and an attempt was made by the seconds to come to terms, but it did not succeed; on the parties firing a second time, the Captain's ball struck Mr. O—— in the upper part of his thigh, and he fell; he was immediately conveyed home. The cause of dispute is said to have arisen at Drury-lane Theatre, on Saturday evening, during the performance of *Giovanni in Ireland.*

RAIN.—By a register of the weather kept at St. Thomas's, adjoining Exeter, we learn that the quantity of rain which fell there during the last six months was 25 inches 79 hundredth parts. The quantity of rain that fell within the same time in the Strand is 20 inches 32 hundredth parts. The principal difference, in any month, it appears, was in the month of December; the quantity being then at Exeter, 8 inches 58 hundredth parts, and in London 4 inches 45 hundredths. In November, however, the quantity was greater in London than in Exeter, being in the former 6 inches 55 hundredths, and at the latter 5 inches 44 hundredths. The average of the last six months of the year, as observed at Selborne, in Hampshire, from the year 1782 to 1793, was 21 inches 24 hundredth parts; that of November, 3 inches, 83 hundredth parts.

The King is expected to return to Carlton Palace on the 1st of February. It is said his Majesty will not reside perman[ently]

will occupy, during the summer months, his favourite cottage in Windsor Great Park, and come occasionally to the metropolis, as State affairs may require.

A report is in general circulation throughout the North of Germany, that the Prince Royal of Sweden (Prince Oscar) will be married to a Princess of Bavaria, one of the daughters of King Maximilian Joseph.

The Cashier of the Navy at Chatham has put a period to his existence by a pistol.

There is no truth in the report of the death of Colonel Thornton.

FUNERAL OF

THE COUNTESS OF BESSBOROUGH.

On Saturday morning last, about ten o'clock, the remains of the Right Hon. the Countess of Bessborough, and those of her infant grandson, the child of the Hon. William F. S. Ponsonby, whose deaths (as we lately announced) took place in Italy in November last, arrived at Derby for interment in the family vault of the Cavendishes in All Saints church. The funeral procession was arranged in the following order:

Mutes on horseback.
An attendant on horseback bearing the Coronet of the Countess upon a crimson velvet cushion, the horse led by two pages.
A superb board of black plumes, intermixed with richly decorated pennons.
The Hearse, splendidly decorated with plumes and pennons, the Arms of the deceased richly emblazoned on the sides, and decorated with smaller escutcheons and cyphers, drawn by six horses fully caparisoned, with plumes and pennons on their heads, and bearing escutcheons on the velvet cloths.
Mourning coach, drawn by six horses caparisoned and decorated in the same manner, containing the body of the Child, covered with a velvet pall.
Two mourning coaches, each drawn by six horses decorated as above, containing the superior Servants and Attendants of the Deceased.

The Procession advanced slowly through the streets, and presented a very grand and imposing spectacle to great numbers of spectators.

On arriving at the Church, the coffins were taken out of the hearse and coach; that of the Countess was covered with crimson velvet, superbly decorated with gold ornaments, and bore the following inscription:

" The Right Honourable Harriet Frances Countess of Bessborough, died at Florence, November 11, 1821, aged 69 years."

The child's was covered and decorated in the same manner, with silver ornaments, and was inscribed—

" Henry William George, second son of the Hon. William Francis Spencer Ponsonby, died at Parma, Nov. 4, 1821, aged 2 years."

On entering the church, the procession was joined by the following relatives of the deceased, who, with Lady Caroline Lamb, had previously assembled on this melancholy occasion:—The Duke of Devonshire, Lord Duncannon, the Hon. William F. S. Ponsonby, the Hon. William Lamb, and the Hon. —— Spencer. These distinguished individuals fell into the procession immediately after the bodies as chief mourners, and were followed by the domestics, &c. As the procession entered the church, the performance of a solemn dirge was commenced on the organ, and continued till the bodies were placed in the principal aisle. The first part of the funeral service was then read by the Rev. C. S. Hope in his accustomed dignified and impressive manner; after which the bodies were conveyed along the south aisle to the vault, followed by the mourners, the organ resuming its solemn strains.

The remaining part of the solemn and affecting office for the dead was then read, during which the bodies were lowered into the vault, and deposited in their respective recesses. After the service was over, and the assistants had retired from the vault, the distinguished mourners severally descended into it to pay their last tribute of affection to the dead; first, the two sons of the deceased, Lord Duncannon, and Mr. Ponsonby; next, Mr. Lamb and Mr. Spencer; and afterwards the Duke of Devonshire alone. The domestics next paid the same mark of respect to their lamented Lady, when the mournful ceremony closed, during the whole of which the greatest good order and the most affecting solemnity prevailed.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8.

The London Journals of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, have arrived.—No Mail due.

The state of affairs between Turkey and Russia is still uncertain. Peace and war alternately assume the ascendancy by report, but nothing of a conclusive nature has as yet appeared. It may be mentioned in support of the probability of war, that fresh Turkish troops had entered Jassy, and that the Russian artillery had crossed the Dniester, and advanced towards the Pruth. The Pruth is a river in Poland, which rises in the kingdom of Galicia, on the borders of Hungary, passes through Moldavia, and joins the Danube, near Renay, in Bessarabia. Jassy, the capital of Moldavia, is situated not far from the banks of this river, and is inhabited chiefly by Greeks.—The GRAND SEIGNOR is reported to have lent a deaf ear to the Ambassadors of Austria and England, and to have said, the " extermination of the Greeks was determined on, and that they must all be cut off from the face of the earth."—The account of an insurrection having taken place at Constantinople is completely falsified.

The fate of the Spanish Ministry appears to be decided. Accounts from Madrid state, that they are totally overthrown, and that a whole or partial change may be considered unavoidable. They have tendered their resignation, but the KING declined to accept of it.

We can state with certainty, that the CHIEF JUSTICE of the King's Bench is about to withdraw from a station which he has long filled with irreproachable integrity, that he is to be succeeded by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, and that Mr. PLUNKETT is to be ATTORNEY-GENERAL. Mr. SAURIN was solicited by Government to succeed the CHIEF JUSTICE, and to be advanced to the Peerage, but he declined both offers. The elevation of Mr. BUSHE will be hailed with the warmest satisfaction by the whole Irish Nation. The splendour of his talents, and the integrity of his life, eminently qualify him to fill the dignified situation to which he has been appointed. Serjeant JOY has been spoken of as the successor of the SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

It has been stated by some of the Dublin Papers, that the LORD LIEUTENANT had signified his intention of dining with the LORD MAYOR to-morrow. This, whether the dinner is to be to-morrow, or any other day, will furnish an admirable opportunity to the LORD MAYOR, the new Knight that is, and the Baronet that is to be, for the manifestation of consistency of principle. How can he avoid giving the toast of " Old Glorious," as the *Evening Post* calls it? He disregarded the behests of Royalty itself, and the presence or authority of a LORD LIEUTENANT cannot, surely, reduce him to the sad alternative of *pronouncing* by his *silence* an anathema upon that which he formerly uttered from the heart. If the LORD LIEUTENANT should interpose his *veto*, the MAYOR may assert his ascendant powers, and say with eastern magnificence—" Thus it has been, and thus it shall be." The toast must be announced, or Orangeism is gone for ever. It is one of it's last strong holds to have that toast announced on such an occasion. If this gives way, the fabrick crumbles into ruin. Perhaps, however, the Public would rejoice to see the consistency of the LORD MAYOR, of whatever importance that may be, sacrificed upon the altar of public concord and peace. Unfounded obloquy has, of late years, been thrown on the memory of King WILLIAM in the prostitution of his name by a bigoted, selfish, and intolerant faction. Of all the Monarchs that ever swayed the sceptre of the British dominions, WILLIAM was the very last that ought to have been selected as the tutelar patron of that bullying and monopolizing faction, who have so long insulted their fellow-subjects, inflamed the prejudices of the People, and disturbed the harmony of this Island. In presuming to rank themselves under the colours of King WILLIAM, and to make his name the watch-word of their party, they have evinced the grossest ignorance, not only of his history, but of the principles of the British Constitution. Were he now living, he would not recognize the faction that pretend to honour his memory; on the contrary, he would spurn them indignantly from his presence, and treat with scorn their selfish pretensions to exclusive loyalty. Happily for Ireland, that faction is rapidly sinking into its congenial darkness. It shrunk into utter insignificance before the frowns of Sovereignty, and if it afterwards attempted to rear its head, it was only by efforts of expiring wrath and agony. The period of its final destruction has at length arrived. Lord WELLESLEY will complete the work so nobly begun by his illustrious Master, and expel for ever from his native land this infernal source of so many calamities and sorrows.

THEATRE.

The Tragedy of *Douglas* was performed last night before a very thin audience. The talents of Mr. and Mrs. BARTLEY are of the very highest order, and entitle them to that support which is ever shewn in favour of distinguished merit.

CITY SESSIONS COURT.—The pressure of other matters prevents us from giving the proceedings at this Court yesterday, some of which were more than usually interesting. We can only say, that several notorious thieves and bad characters were convicted, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The conduct of the new Recorder, in every instance, appeared to give the utmost satisfaction to a crowded Court.

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

SIR—I have just read a letter in your paper of the 25th inst. dated from Cappoquin, and signed " A strict Enquirer," calculated as the Author says " to throw light upon the causes of the present disturbances in Ireland, or at least those in his immediate neighbourhood," where, he says, " the spirit of disaffection is now beginning to appear." The perusal of his letter would in itself be sufficient to convince us, that such a spirit exists, as the first symptom is, an outcry against Tithes. In my opinion, Mr. Editor, the man who at the present moment endeavours, by Letter, or otherwise, to *inflame* the public mind against Tithes, which is a rallying point for the disaffected, is not a friend to his King—the Constitution—or the Peace of his Country; and it is really ludicrous to hear a voice raised from out the Bulrushes of the Phinisk, proposing methods for the collection of Tithes; but, as if foreseeing that his suggestions would be laughed at as they deserved—he says, " *if* not adopted, Parliament may in their wisdom propose some other mode. What a pity it is, that the Legislature has not the advantage of " all his talents," and that he should be compelled to spend his precious time as a " strict Enquirer" on the muddy banks of the Phinisk, inhaling the vapour arising from the neighbouring marshes, to fit him for his task.

I would have consigned the whole of his production to oblivion, were it not for one assertion, which conveys a base *anonymous* slander. He insinuates, that the Tithes in his neighbourhood are now computed at the *same* rate as when the price of corn was *treble* as high, and he says, he can assert that such is the case. Now, Mr. Editor, assertions are not facts, and I dare him to come forward in " *propria persona*" to prove that he has stated *truth*: then, I may be enabled to meet him fairly. It is needless for me to add my feeble testimony in support of the respectable character of the Reverend Gentleman to whom his letter alludes—whose generosity, strict integrity, and humane disposition, are well known and duly appreciated.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
EXAMINER.

Cappoquin, Dec. 31, 1821.

WATERFORD LIBRARY.

Various circumstances have occurred to prevent, till now, our adverting to this interesting subject. We shall first call the public attention to the *Second Annual Report* of the Committee, and then subjoin a few general observations:—

" Your Committee feel much satisfaction, that they can announce to you the continued prosperity of this Institution.

" The Subscriptions from those who are not Proprietors have increased since the preceding year by more than *Forty Pounds.* This increase, in the opinion of your Committee, is partly to be attributed to the establishment of the *News-Room* connected with your Library; but principally, to the public approbation of the object of the Institution. Within the same period, more than three hundred volumes have been purchased, most of which are new publications—altogether forming a valuable addition to your Library.

" By a Resolution of the last General Meeting, your Committee was empowered to expend £20 on mineral and other natural productions; notwithstanding which, the sum of £3 5s. 1d. only has been expended in this department.

" The balance of Stock, in favour of this Institution, is now estimated at upwards of £1800; exhibiting an increase of more than £550, since the last Annual Meeting.

" THREE of the Shares, ordered by the same Meeting to be added to the original Shares in this Society, have been purchased at the advanced price, and two of the old Shares have reverted to the Society by forfeiture.

" Respecting the title of this Society to participation of Parliamentary aid, granted to Literary and Scientific Associations, your Committee would apologize for not having exerted themselves in the enquiry. They would recommend to this Meeting, that application should be made to the proper authorities, in the mode usual on such occasions.

" But your Committee respectfully submit to you, that they have paid constant attention in discharging, to the best of their ability, the trust confided to them, in the general management of the affairs of the Institution. Their great object has been to promote the lasting interests of the Society; in the selection of Books, consulting the general taste, in their estimate, rather than that of individuals; and, in many instances, yielding their own judgment to the expressed opinion and wishes of many members of the Institution. And if they have failed to give universal satisfaction, they can only plead the difficulty, if not impracticability, of pleasing, in the choice of Books, so many persons, differing so much in judgment and in taste. Their desire has been to gratify the wishes of every individual—but their duty, to prefer the interest of all."

Statement of Debts owing by, and Effects belonging to, the Library Society, from the 11th of Dec. 1820, to the 10th of Dec. 1821.

DEBTS.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Bull, for Books, &c.	68	2	11
Balance carried down	551	1	3½
	£619	4	2½
Balance in favour of the Library Society, December 10, 1821	£1835	17	10½

EFFECTS.

	£	s.	d.
Books added to the Library this year	326	0	3
Due by Proprietors & Subscribers	80	3	10½
Cash in hands	213	0	1
	£619	4	2½
By Balance brought down	551	1	3½
Balance of Stock, 11th Dec. 1820	1284	16	7
	£1835	17	10½

The advancing prosperity of the interests of the Library is visible from the foregoing statements. The time of trial has been short, but the success has exceeded the most sanguine expectations.—This issue is greatly honourable to the City of Waterford, as it distinctly marks a growing attachment to Literature, and to Literature of the highest and most useful description. The diffusion of knowledge is one of the first sources of moral cultivation, of social refinement, and of social happiness. The mind in which knowledge dwells has the best chance of rising superior to moral debasement, of encreasing in virtue, and of improving the community with which it is connected. It is on these grounds, that we would earnestly recommend the still farther encouragement of this Institution. It is of incalculable value to the young; and those to whom they are objects of anxious solicitude, and whose hope it is to see them acquiring public esteem, and establishing a durable reputation, ought to afford them every facility of availing themselves of the important advantages which are offered to their acceptance. The money required, if refused, may soon pass away in frivolous occupations, or in the dissipations of vice; but here the remuneration is far beyond the price, and a lasting good is obtained in lieu of an insignificant and fleeting treasure.—Few will deny this position; but there are many who loiter about the choice, and that time is lost which repentance itself cannot bring back into their possession. How many bitterly sigh over the years which are gone for ever? Let not the guardians of youth be the instruments of a sorrow that must be without remedy. Let them furnish the means of intellectual and moral culture. If those means should unhappily fail, they may lament the degeneracy which they could not restrain in a destructive career; but they will themselves be free from every imputation of worthless parsimony, or of criminal negligence.

FUEL AND STRAW CHARITY.

The encreased severity of the weather, and the consequently augmented sufferings of the Poor, have induced us to re-publish the following article on the above subject, and earnestly to solicit the attention of our fellow-citizens towards the objects which it contemplates. Public benevolence, however generous in its intentions, is sometimes tardy in its operations—and the sufferings, which it would deeply bewail, are thus permitted to go on, till they reach their greatest aggravation, or, perhaps, terminate in death, where a prompt and seasonable interposition would have produced the most salutary consequences:—

" The object of this Charity is to obtain from a benevolent Public, during the severest period of Winter, a gratuitous supply of the above-mentioned articles for those on the list of the Sick Poor Charity, for reduced Room-keepers, and for all those who are unable to purchase for themselves. The extreme wetness of the last two [years] was occasioned, in the dwellings of the Poor, a degree of dampness, and a heaviness of atmosphere, in the highest measure prejudicial to health. That these causes have produced this effect, is evident from the considerable, though not [alarming] increase of the numbers on the Sick Poor list. It is, however, necessary to warn the Public, that such is the tendency, and that this tendency is likely to receive additional strength from the injury which the food of the lower classes has sustained in quality. Every effort should be made in time to counteract this tendency; and no more efficacious remedies can be applied than those here contemplated. The Mendicant Asylum has done, and is likely to do, much towards the attainment of this desirable end, by improving the clothing and diet of the very lowest description of persons; but the funds of that Institution have for some time been in too low a state to admit of any distribution of fuel.

" Coal and Straw-Tickets may be had at the Library, at the Chronicle-Office, and at Mr. S. Morris's, Church-yard."

Last Friday evening, about seven o'clock, as Maurice Hally, of Passage, was returning home from Waterford in a boat, he fell overboard, off Menapark, and was drowned.

On Tuesday evening, at Ross, a fine boy, nearly five years of age, eldest son of Mr. David Hughes, of Ross, formerly of this City, fell into the river at high-water, unperceived, and was drowned. The melancholy accident was not known until the fall of the tide discovered the body.

Last week, at Dungarvan, a servant man shot himself. A loved fellow-servant had deceived his proffered hand.

DARING ATTACK ON RYE COURT HOUSE.
(*From the Southern Reporter of Saturday.*)

A considerably hour this morning we received the following communication from the seat (about nine miles distant) of the highly respectable Gentleman which was thus outrageously attacked. This is, unquestionably, the most daring act of violence and resistance to the laws that has yet been committed, in this part of the country. We sincerely hope that the offenders will not remain long undiscovered.

To the Editor of the Southern Reporter.

" Rye Court, Saturday morning, 6 o'clock.

" A most daring attack was made this morning, between the hours of two and three o'clock, on Rye Court House, by a party of armed White Boys. The family were alarmed by an attempt to force the front door, accompanied by constant firing and reiterated shouts. Most fortunately, preparations had been made, and they were successfully repulsed by a smart fire kept up by Mr. Rye and Mr. S. Godsell, assisted by a guard, which Mr. G. has had in the house since the commencement of the disturbances.

" Those misguided men broke all the windows in the front of the house, and quite demolished an extensive Green House that formed one of the wings."

FALL OF RENTS.

The accounts in the Provincial Papers, of Landlords lowering their rents 20 per cent. are so numerous and general, as to make quotation needless. Thus, at last, the effects of raising the value of the currency recoil on the heads of those who, by [their] themselves or their Representatives, passed the ruinous measure. The Maryborough, Stopford, and Aikens, have had their reasons of [relief]... and now are the Landholders left with the [debt and]... depressing more heavily upon them [in] sterling.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

The Right Hon. Lord Dacre has given a notice to his tenants, that he has put off his audit till the first of February, and at that time he [intends] reducing his rents 20 per cent. This is truly [worthy] of his Lordship's goodness, and one [among many] instances of his Lordship's [liberal] consideration for his Tenants' welfare; as already his Lordship's farms are let at a much lower rate than any in the county in general. Although many of the Proprietors of Land have raised their rents 20 per cent. his Lordship, during the whole time of the high price of Corn, never raised his old Tenants one farthing.—*London Paper.*

We would recommend to Landlords the example of Mr. Bastard and Mr. Fuller. They have sunk their rents nearly one-half, not contenting themselves with a remission of £20 or £25 per cent., and leaving the rent the same. This is a manly and an honourable mode of meeting the distress of the tenant.—*Bucks Chronicle.*

The Marquis of Londonderry has abated his rents 20 per cent. to his tenants in Lincolnshire.

A single house in Philadelphia has within nine months sold a *million of dollars,* in gold, to be shipped for England, to pay for *foreign manufactured goods.*

We have seen a letter from a gentleman who lately went to reside at Haverfordwest, South Wales, of which the following is an extract:—" We have got into a neat comfortable house, which the landlord papered and painted from top to bottom for us. It has four middling-sized rooms, dressing rooms, good attics, kitchen, cellars, and garden, and is let for £15 a-year. Altogether it is a much better house than we occupied on the West Cliff, at Brighton, at £100 a-year; is genteelly situated, and commands delightful views. The markets are moderate and excellently supplied: at present we purchase the best joint of prime beef, mutton, and pork, cut in any way we like, for 3d. per lb.; a fat goose, 18d. to 2s.; fish and poultry proportionably low; Milford oysters, 4d. per hundred; so that you see a little, with contentment, will suffice."—*Brighton Chronicle.*

THE MARKETS.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.—A few vessels got in this morning from the Suffolk coast, chiefly laden with Barley, the chief part of which was of inferior quality, and met heavy sale at from 17s. to 18s. per quarter; but prime samples were readily disposed of at Monday's prices; a large quantity of the ordinary sorts remained on hand at the close of the market. Fine Wheat fully supports the advance that took place on Monday, the supply to day being much smaller than was expected.—In Beans, Peas, and Oats, there is no alteration.

FRIDAY, JAN. 4.—The supply of Wheat this week being much less than was expected, that of fine quality sold full 2s. per quarter higher than on Monday, and the ordinary sorts were more in demand, but not at any improvement in prices. Fine malting Barley fully supports Monday's quotation, although the arrivals have been very considerable; but the chief part being of inferior quality, caused a brisk sale for fine samples, whilst the stained and ordinary sorts were offered on lower terms, without being able to effect sales. The arrival of Oats has been very large since Wednesday, yet the fresh Corn sold at Monday's prices, but the inferior samples are 1s. per quarter cheaper. In Beans and Peas there is no alteration.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 4.—We had a tolerable supply of Grain to day, and wore a brisk appearance. Since this day week, flour has improved 3s. per cwt.; Wheat, 2s. to 3s. per barrel; Oats, 6d. to 9d.; and Oatmeal, £1 per ton. This may be attributable to the continued wet which has in some degree affected the sowing of the seed, and caused apprehensions to be entertained for the next crop. Barley is very scarce. In Malt some business has been done at 45s.; Flour, new 2nds, 18s. to 19s.; old do. 25s. to 28s. per cwt.; Wheat, 20 to 30s.; new Oats, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; old do. 15s. 6d. to 17s. and 18s. per barrel, for very prime.

Price of Butter at Cork on Saturday.

Merchants, 92s.; 88s.; 80s.; 74s.; 70s.; 00s.
Country, 82s.; 78s.; 72s.; 64s.; 60s.; 54s.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

There was very little done at the Butter Crane yesterday, only 16 firkins having appeared from Farmers, which sold from 96s. to 94s. Not a single parcel of Brokers' Butter was weighed; and, with the exception of about 70 firkins which went off on Saturday, the large quantity noticed in our last as at the Crane still remains there. Weighed on Saturday, 150—yesterday, 16 firkins.

There was scarcely any market of Grain, and no material alteration could be noticed from Saturday's rates—viz. Wheat, 23s. to 25s. 6d.; Oats, 10s. to 10s. 4d. and 10s. 6d.; Barley, 9s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. generally.

Bacon Pigs have declined sensibly since our last, owing probably to a glut coming in; good lots were purchased yesterday at 25s. to 25s. 6d. per cwt.; and some of inferior quality considerably lower. We have not heard of any material change in Scalded, which remain at about 20s. to 21s. per cwt.

Other articles stationary.

Tuesday, One o'Clock.—Very poor supplies today of Corn and Butter, and no alteration of moment in either.

BIRTH.

On Wednesday, at Tramore, the Lady of William Johnson, Esq. of a son.

MARRIED,

Wednesday morning, by the Rev. Richard Cox, at Caherconlish Church, County Limerick, William H. Gabbett, Esq. only son of William Gabbett, of Carline, in that County, Esq. to Rebecca Ann, daughter of the late Humphrey Jones, of Mullinabro, County Kilkenny, Esq.

Tuesday last, in St. Luke's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. Doctor Robinson, Joseph D. Lapham, of Waterford, Esq. to Emma, eldest daughter of Thomas Beasley, Esq. Drumnin, in the County Wicklow.

SHIP NEWS.

The *Maria,* Cameron, arrived at Liverpool, from St. John's, N. B., passed on the 15th December, in lat. 44° 30' long. 44° the wreck of a brig, with nothing standing but her mainmast. She was abandoned by the crew, had green window blinds, and was light.

The *Rapid,* Patrick, sailed from Shoreham for Waterford, December 31.

ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD,

At London—*Harmony,* Angel.
At Portsmouth and Southampton—*Economy,* Sutton—*Concord,* Hollis—*Prosperous,* Mitchell—*William & Thomas,* South—and *Frances Mary,* Quinton.
At Liverpool—*Bacchus,* Bonifant—*Eleanor,* Wallace—*Sampson,* Harris—and *Susan,* Allison.
At Bristol—*John & Jane,* Power.

ARRIVED FROM YOUGHAL,

At Liverpool—*Express,* Perry.

ARRIVED FROM DUNGARVAN,

At Milford—*Columbia,* ——, for Bristol.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, JAN. 7.

ARRIVED,

4th—Lively, Spittle, Petersburgh, hemp, tallow and flax.
5th—Prosperous, Schollar, Newport, coals; Mariner, Churchward, Liverpool, rock-salt.
6th—Hope, Waiters, Liverpool, rock salt, hard ware, &c.; Active, Hullman—and Endeavour, Samuel Swansea, coals; Dolphin, Walsh, Newport, ditto; Egenoria, Jones, Liverpool, ditto; Phœbe, Bails, Liverpool, m. goods; Yare, Aiken, Liverpool, rock-salt, &c.
7th—Euphemia, Gibson, Wick, herrings, for Ross.

SAILED,

4th—Edinburgh Packet, Brook, from Glasgow, Cork, coals; Vincedor, Aracys, from Dublin, St. Ubes, ballast; Jane, Ellis, from Liverpool, Cork, coals; William, Hannington, from Newport, ditto, ditto; Hope, Jones, London, butter and bacon.
5th—Gowrie, Esson, from Liverpool, Tralee, coals; Liberty, Evans, from Beaumaris, Galway, slates; Tay, McIver, before mentioned.
6th—Valiant, Williams, London, provisions.
7th—Wind N. N. E. at 8 morning.

NEW SCOTCH HERRINGS.

JUST ARRIVED TO THOMAS JACOB,
A CARGO OF 730 BARRELS—CROWN BRAND
OF GOOD QUALITY,
And well suited to this Market.
Waterford, 5th of 1st Month, 1822.

THEATRE, WATERFORD.

By Permission of the Right Worshipful WM. MURPHY, Esq. Mayor.

SECOND APPEARANCE OF
MR. AND MRS. BARTLEY,
(Of the Theatres-Royal, English Opera-House and Drury-Lane,)
ENGAGED TO PERFORM IN WATERFORD FOR
SIX SUCCESSIVE NIGHTS.

MR. CLARKE most respectfully announces to the Public, that he has engaged Mr. and Mrs. BARTLEY, to perform Six successive Nights in Waterford, and that they will make their Second Appearance here

On TUESDAY, January 8, 1822,

When will be performed a much-admired Comedy, called

THE PROVOKED HUSBAND.

Lord Townly .... Mr. Bartley.
Lady Townly ...... Mrs. Bartley,
(Formerly Miss Smith.)

End of the Play, DANCING, by the Misses VILLARS.
To conclude with the Favourite Farce, called
THE ADOPTED CHILD;
OR, THE BENEVOLENT SAILOR.
Michael (the Fisherman) ..... Mr. Bartley.

ADMISSION:
Boxes.......3s. 4d.
Gallery.......1s. 8d.

Doors to be opened at a Quarter after Six, and the Performance to commence at Seven, precisely.

Tickets to be had at the Newspaper Offices, and of Mr. BELL, Bookseller; also of Mr. WM. CLARKE, on the Mall where places in the Boxes may be taken.

TO BE LET,
For any Term not exceeding Sixteen Years,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

A NEW BACON STORE, with suitable OFFICES, and a DWELLING-HOUSE adjoining, situate at SUMMER-HILL, in this City, lately occupied by P. and P. NEVINS.

For Particulars, apply to CHAS. and CHAS. SAMUEL TANDY, Waterford, or 4, Talbot-street, Dublin.
November 19, 1821.

ESTABLISHED BY CHARTER

LONDON ROYAL EXCHANGE
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
IN THE REIGN OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
FOR ASSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZES,
AND SHIPS FROM FIRE:
Also, for the Assurance of Lives.

THIS Corporation, established now almost a Century, insures all kinds of Manufactories, Buildings, and Stock, from Loss or Damage by Fire.

Assurances on Lives effected with the greatest facility and privacy, to the age of Seventy-five years. No Medical Certificate or needless Reference required, when the Life to be assured appears at this Office. No extra Charge now made for Militia or Volunteer Service, serving within the limits of the United Kingdom. Persons assured with this Corporation do not depend on an uncertain Fund or Contribution, nor are they subject to any covenants or calls, to make good losses that may happen to themselves or others, the Capital Stock of this Corporation being an unquestionable Security to the Assured in case of Loss.

Insurances effected on single Lives to the extent of £10,000.

Persons whose Annual Premiums on Fire Insurances fall due on the 25th December are informed, that, if the Premium is not paid on or before the 9th January, their Policies will be void, as the usual 15 days allowed for payment beyond the date of each Policy will then expire.

SAMUEL CROSTHWAIT,
SANDHAM ELLY,
Agents and Receivers to the said Corporation.
Waterford, and Ross, Dec. 24, 1821.

AUCTION OF RUSSIA TALLOW.

SAMUEL CROSTHWAIT
WILL OFFER FOR SALE BY AUCTION,
ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 14TH INSTANT,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
At his Store ...... Street,
ONE HUNDRED & EIGHTY CASKS
RUSSIA YELLOW CANDLE TALLOW,
Now landing out of the *Lively,* SPITTLE,
Direct from St. Petersburgh.
They will be put up in Lots agreeable to Purchasers.
TERMS AT SALE.
Waterford, Jan. 8, 1822.
PEARSON, Auctioneer.

RUM, OIL, &c.
BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at the Old Custom-House Quay, for Account of whom it may concern, the following ARTICLES, saved out of the Cargo of the *Thomas,* THOMAS FOX, master, on a Voyage from St. John's to Liverpool:

258 *Casks of Cod, Whale, & Seal OIL, BLUBBER, & DREGS;*
25 *Puncheons of RUM, now lodged in his Majesty's Stores in this City;*
1 *Cask of CAPELIN;*
16 *Tierces and 6 Barrels PICKLED SALMON;*

AND AT THE SAME TIME WILL BE SOLD,
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
FOUR ANCHORS,
Part of a CHAIN CABLE,
A CABIN STOVE,
A SHIP'S BELL,
Some large BLOCKS, &c.
Belonging to the Wreck of the said Vessel.

CATALOGUES will be ready for delivery at the Office of the Undersigned, on THURSDAY NEXT.

Sale to commence at 12 o'Clock at Noon.
PAYMENT, CASH.
WM. HUNT & CO. *Agents.*
January 7, 1822.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

DIRECTORS.
President—JEREMIAH IVES, Esq. *Banker,* Norwich.
Vice-President—JOHN BROWNE, Esq. Alderman, Norwich

E. T. Booth, Esq. Alderman,	Anth. Hudson, Esq. *Banker,*
T. S. Day, Esq. *Banker,*	J. S. Patteson, Esq. Ald.
Hammond Fisk, Esq.	E. Rigby, Esq. M. D. Ald.
Jos. Gurney, Esq. *Banker,*	J. W. Robberds, Esq. Ald.
John Harvey, Esq. Ald.	Wm. Simpson, Esq.
Wm. Herring, Esq. Ald.	Samuel Stone, Esq.

Secretary—SAMUEL BIGNOLD, Esq.

TRUSTEES.
The Hon. Colonel Wodehouse, M. P. Witton-House, Norfolk.
Thomas Wm. Coke, Esq. M. P. Holkham-Hall, Norfolk.
Richard Hanbury Gurney, Esq. M. P. Keswick, Norfolk.
Charles Harvey, Esq. M. P. Great George's-street, Westminster.
John Wright, Esq. Banker, 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden, London.

IRISH DISTRICT.

The COMMITTEE sits every Thursday from Three to Five o'Clock, at the CHIEF OFFICE, 2, Capel-street, Dublin.

Policies due 25th December—Receipts are now ready for renewal of the same.

In this Institution, the Parties insuring enjoy the benefit of a Return of *three fifths of the net Profits, every Three Years,* and are completely exonerated from all responsibility to make good losses, the engagements of the Society being guaranteed by a Capital of £550,000. A return will be made at Michaelmas, 1824, on Policies granted at Michaelmas, 1821.

The Rates of Premium are the same as at other Offices.

LIFE SOCIETY.

This Institution is entirely distinct from the FIRE. It was established in 1808, on the Principle of the Equitable Assurance Society of London, except that the Rates are nearly 10 per Cent. lower. The present receipt of Premiums on Insurances amounts to £100,000 per Annum.

A Bonus of 29 per Cent. on the Premium paid, was declared in June, 1816; so that a Policy of £1000 will produce £1500 or £2000.

MAURICE FARRELL, Agent.
Waterford, December 24, 1821.

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 late Majesty's reign, 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 Barony of IKERRIN, in the County of Tipperary, is in a state of Disturbance, and requires 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 the powers thereby vested in us, do by this our Proclamation declare, that the Barony of IKERRIN, in the County of Tipperary, is in a State of Disturbance, and requires an extraordinary Establishment of Police.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 24th day of December, 1821.

MANNERS C.	W. McMAHON.
ELY.	JAMES FITZGERALD.
FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY.	M. FITZGERALD.
CHAS. KILDARE.	WM. SAURIN.
NORBURY.	J. RADCLIFF.
W. DOWNES.	C. GRANT.
	HENRY GOULBURN.

GOD save the KING.