

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

BARONY OF IVERK. (From the Kilkenny Moderator of Jan. 19.) We most readily admit the following Resolutions of a Meeting convened at Patdown, on Wednesday last, into our Paper. Our information on the subject to which these Resolutions apply was derived from an individual of much respectability, who attended the Meeting of the 17th ult. at Patdown, and who, we doubt not, will readily avow himself. The highly respectable Magistrates and Gentry of Iverk may rest satisfied, that we do not hazard a single statement on the topics in question, without a reasonable assurance of their authenticity—such an assurance, indeed, as could not have been received with even a momentary distrust.

We should add, that the statements complained of were published at the express request of our informant. At a Meeting of the Clergy, Gentry, and Freeholders of the Barony of Iverk, convened by Henry Bricson, Esq. and held at Patdown, on Wednesday, the 16th day of January, 1822. Henry Bricson, Esq. of Traneau, in the Chair. It was Resolved—That it appears under the signatures of the following Magistrates, Clergy, and Gentry, viz. Michael Cox, Henry Bricson, Esq., Joseph Saurin, Rev. P. Magrath, Rev. T. Manly, Rev. N. Carroll, Rev. P. Farrell, Rev. J. Butler, Benjamin Cox, Richard Boyse, O'Boone, Edward V. Blacoe, Edward Elliott, Peter Walsh, Michael Rivers, Daniel O'Boone, Rich. Smith, Robert Smith, William Sandys, Edward Blacoe, of Clontarf, and several others who attended the meeting held at Patdown on the 17th and 20th days of December last, that this Declaration, up to the latter day, is a "glib and respectable" one; and that the same persons, in declaring to the public, that the same tranquillity still continues uninterrupted.

2d. Resolved—That we have seen with indignation the many gross fabrications and falsehoods that have lately appeared in the Kilkenny Moderator, and several other Newspapers, tending to stigmatize the meetings above alluded to, as tumultuous or seditious, and to mislead the Public with regard to the state of our Barony; and we hereby declare, that such charges are false and unfounded.

3d. Resolved—That in reply to the invidious insinuations of a writer signed Verax, we deny that any personal insult or offence was offered to the Rev. Mr. Sandys, at either of the Meetings; and this denial is further confirmed under the signature of the Rev. Gentryman himself. We also deny that any Resolution, of such a nature as that alluded to by the Moderator Newspaper, was proposed or suppressed by the Meeting, and that any cry of "Shame!" was uttered.

4th. Resolved—That we deny that either Meeting was composed of a description of persons to whom the word "Mob" can or ought to be applied.

5th. Resolved—That, despising as we do anonymous calumnies, we still feel that we are bound by the duty we owe to ourselves, and the respect we entertain for the Editor of the Kilkenny Moderator, hereby to call upon him to give up the Author of the slanderous charges of which we complain.

6th. Resolved—That in the worst of times, as well as the present, this Barony was uniformly quiet and peaceable; and that, instead of those threatening Notices, Letters, and Reports, relied on so much by the Moderator and other Newspapers, being the acts of those from whom they were at first supposed to issue, we have reason to suspect them to be the production of some designing and disappointed individuals, who want to induce Government to adopt coercive and expensive measures, which the state of this district does not require, and cannot bear, but which measures would insure to these same individuals, Places! Pay! Influence! and Authority.

Henry Bricson, Esq. having left the Chair, the Rev. P. Magrath being called thereto. Resolved—That the Thanks of this Meeting be, and are hereby returned to Henry Bricson, Esq. for his readiness in calling this Meeting, and for his dignified and proper conduct in the Chair. P. MAGRATH.

(From the Clonmel Advertiser of Jan. 19.) On Wednesday night a notorious offender of the name of Grady, who had changed his name to that of Kelly, was apprehended in Carrickbeg, by a detachment of eight of the Tipperary Staff, sent on that service by the Right Hon. Colonel Bagwell, two of whom were sworn as special Constables. The detachment had previously searched nineteen houses before they found Grady, the doors of which were all opened to them on being required; but they having been refused admittance at the house where Grady was, they were obliged to break open the door, and found him concealed above stairs in bed. Grady is now in Clonmel Gaol, where he stands fully charged with being one of the party who took Sergeant Tyler's arms about two years ago. Thus Colonel Bagwell has succeeded in apprehending five desperate offenders out of six, which disturbed this neighbourhood a long time past, and who were leaders of gangs—and in a short time, it is to be hoped, the sixth will be in custody. The names of the five are Myher (commonly called Strike), Barrett, Walsh, Reddy, and Grady. We are informed on unquestionable authority, that the report of the disturbers of the public

peace having made their appearance at Castle Grace near Clonbeg, is without foundation—and feel pleasure at stating, from the same respectable quarter, that the inhabitants of that place appear well disposed to support their former good character. On Thursday night a dwelling house on the lands of Rusevillon, in the County of Waterford, the property of Mr. Jeremiah Phelan, of Kiltoran, was maliciously burned. It was uninhabited at the time, and contained nothing of any value.

GUILD OF MERCHANTS.

CHRISTMAS QUARTER DAY, 17th JAN. 1822. Resolved—That the following Address be presented to the Right Hon. William Saurin, his Majesty's Attorney General. Six—We, the Masters, Wardens, and Brethren of the Guild of Merchants, justly estimating your constant and decided support, at all times, of our glorious Constitution in Church and State, embrace the present moment to express the sense we entertain of the ability, integrity, and firmness which you have evinced in the discharge of the duties attached to the high and important office of his Majesty's Attorney-General of Ireland.

On a retrospect of the reports of the last 15 years, we find you never omitted an occasion to suppress impiety, sedition, and profligacy; that you bore, with mildness, and impartiality, maintained the Laws of the Country, and the honour and dignity of the Crown. Therefore, we fully concur in the general opinion of all good men, that Ireland has been most materially benefited by your counsel, and ornamented by your labours; and that either in your private or official character, you were seldom equalled, and never excelled.

May you long continue to exercise the duties of this important office, which you have thus filled with to much honour to yourself, and advantage to this Country.

The Attorney-General's Answer. GENTLEMEN—I cannot but highly value and justly appreciate the flattering mark of attention which has been paid to me by the Address of your most respectable Guild; it will ever be a subject of pride and consolation to me to reflect, that my conduct in office for so long a period has met with the approbation of so considerable a portion of my fellow-citizens. I can say, with truth, that you but justly estimate my unalterable attachment to our happy Constitution in Church and State, as settled at the Revolution; and do not hesitate to declare, upon the maturest consideration, my conviction, that any innovation on the fundamental Laws, or departure from the principles on which that Constitutional Settlement was founded, would not only not be productive of any public good, but, on the contrary, would lead to most unhappy consequences. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, With great respect, your most obedient, And faithful humble Servant, W. SAURIN.

MR. NESS. To the Editor of the Correspondent. "William-street, Jan. 19, 1822. "Sir—In your Paper of last night, you published an article on the subject of the late meeting of the Guild of Merchants, in which you admit (indeed you could not do otherwise) the respectability of the Gentlemen on my list; but you say the application was unreasonable. The enemies to Catholic freedom have always said that every attempt to forward their emancipation was ill-timed. It is easy to see the drift of this objection; it is neither more nor less than to exclude them for ever from the British Constitution, and even from the benefit of existing Laws. My principal motive for addressing you at present is to fling back in the face of the author of the article alluded to, (whenever he may be) the foul insinuation that I have, in my anxiety to serve my Catholic friends, had recourse to unwarrantable, or, in any respect, improper means. No, Sir; I despise all vile and dark means of obtaining my object; I have always through life acted with candour and openness; and I will continue to do so, regardless of the consequences. "As you were so ready to insert the offensive article, I trust you will be equally prompt to publish this Letter, together with the subjoined correspondence, which will not only put me in a fair point of view before the Public. I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, GEORGE NESS. "P.S.—I think it proper to state, that I showed Mr. Goubar's letters, soon after I received it, to the Lord Mayor, Alderman Darley, Sir Edward Stanley, and to several of my own friends; I suppose some one has mistaken its real meaning; and, in his zeal to injure me, my Catholic Fellow-Citizens in the public opinion, has had recourse to your respectable Paper, as a channel to send his intolerant spirit abroad." "William-street, Jan. 7, 1822. "Sir—His Excellency the Marquis Wellesley being a Freeman of this City, I take the liberty of enclosing a Circular to the Guild of Merchants. "The Lord Lieutenant will, I hope, excuse me for addressing one to him, when you inform him that the measure to which it refers originated with me; and I am therefore anxious, both on public and private grounds for its success. "I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient, humble Servant, GEORGE NESS. "The Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, Dublin Castle. (Circular enclosed.)

"Six—I have had your letter of the 7th inst. before the Lord Lieutenant, and am commanded to acquaint you, that although his Excellency is a Freeman of the City of Dublin, he does not consider it would become him, in his station as Lord Lieutenant, to attempt to influence the decision of the Guild of Merchants on any point connected with the exercise of their privileges. "All measures of civility must be confined to the Executive; but not as they are founded on the free and cordial feelings of the Corporation, they will in no wise correspond with his Excellency's wishes, nor be consistent with the paternal part of his Majesty's gracious instructions and administrative. "I am, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant, (Signed) HENRY GOULBURN. "G. Ness, Esq. William-street."

"NOTE.—The above was left at my house, on the day it bears date, by a person on horseback, who told my servant it was from the Castle, and that I should get it without delay." "COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS. "20 January, 1822. "Six—The Guild of Merchants are to meet on Monday, the 14th instant, when a motion will be made to admit some Roman Catholic Gentlemen, Citizens of Dublin, to the Freedom of that Corporation. "The object of this measure, is to give effect to the existing laws, and by that means to promote conciliation amongst all classes of the People; and at the same time, to forward his Majesty's intentions and paternal Recommendation so fully set forth in his patenting letter."

GENERAL POST OFFICE. HURRICANE AT GENOA. Our Paper of Friday last contained an enumeration of vessels lost, during a late tempest in the Mediterranean. The following extract of a letter, dated Genoa, Dec. 27, conveys a sad picture of that calamitous visitation: "The inhabitants of Genoa have often witnessed ravages occasioned by tempests, but not one so dreadful and prolonged as that which we experienced during the night of the 24th instant; it will ever be memorable in the annals of our State. During several days previously, the air was charged with thick vapours, which resulted in torrents of rain; the wind was south-east; on the 24th, at six in the evening, it settled in the south, and blew with intense violence. At ten o'clock it had reached its utmost force. The sea rose progressively. At eleven the vehement conflict between the two elements had the full character of a hurricane, and was in the language of the country, a terremoto di mare. At length, no dawn of day exhibited to view the appalling sight of so disastrous a night; the port was agitated as the open sea, and covered with wrecks of vessels. The waves were elevated prodigiously, and made a full sweep, with horrible roaring, over the mole. "It is impossible to estimate the damage which has been occasioned by this deplorable event; but it must be admitted that it is immense. Some persons state it at several millions, and it is possible that this calculation is not erroneous. The old mole has been partly demolished. Such was the violence of the waves, that they even entered the free port. Many magazines and houses were inundated, a great quantity of merchandise was washed away or damaged. The number of small vessels which have been entirely wrecked is considerable; some of larger dimensions foundered, and all which were in the port suffered more or less. "The accounts which have reached us from places in the vicinity of the river Po have been equally calamitous. It is said that an English ship, a Spaniard, and a Neapolitan, were lost near Avanzano. We are eager for advice from a greater distance, which we dread much will be equally lamentable. "To-day the sea is calm. The wind has ceased; but the atmosphere continues hazy, with rain."

Copy of a Communication addressed by the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn to the several Public Officers in Ireland, who have the privilege of franking and receiving Letters free of Postage, respecting the same to the House of Commons in pursuance of the Act of Parliament by which it is conferred. (CIRCULAR.) Dublin Castle, 10th January, 1822. Representations have been made to the Lord Lieutenant, as to the great abuse which has lately existed in the exercise of the privilege of official franking, and it has appeared upon inquiry, that that privilege has not been strictly confined to the despatching or receiving, free of postage, letters on public service, but has been made a cover for the indiscriminate transmission of private letters through the persons to whom the privilege belongs—I have, therefore, received his Excellency's commands to acquaint you, that, as the privilege of franking was conferred solely with a view to the advancement of the public service, any transmission under official franks of private letters (excepting only such as may be bona fide for official persons in your department, or for the immediate members of your family resident within your house) must be considered as a violation of the conditions under which the privilege was conferred.

His Excellency deems it unnecessary to do more than call your attention to this subject, because he is satisfied, that you will at once see the propriety of so restricting your privilege of franking, as not to give any just cause for future complaint, still less for further legislative restriction. I am to request, that, in any case in which letters may be sent under cover to you, either by authorised persons, or in any manner at variance with the liberal construction of the law to which I have adverted, they may be forwarded to the General Post-office, for the purpose of being regularly charged. I have the honour to be, HENRY GOULBURN. The following is the Extract from the Act of Parliament above referred to:—"And be it further enacted, that in case any Public Officer in Ireland, in the said recited Act of the forty-second year aforesaid, or in this Act mentioned, shall receive under cover to him, with intent to evade the payment of any of the rates granted by this Act, any Letters or Packets intended for or directed to other persons, every such Officer is hereby authorized and required to send the same to the General Post-office in Dublin, in order that such Letters and Packets may be charged with the Duty of Postage payable thereon, it being the true intent and meaning of this Act, that the privilege of sending and receiving Letters and Packets by such Officers, shall extend to such Letters and Packets only as relate to the business of their respective Offices, or their own immediate and private Concerns."

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, TUESDAY, JANUARY 15. In the Matter of Olive Wilnot, the Sol-Disant Princess of Cumberland. Mr. Heath moved for a rule to show cause why Olive, Princess of Cumberland, should not be allowed to file her petition in this Court, pursuant to the provisions of the Act 1. Geo. IV. for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England. This application was made on the affidavit of Olive, which set forth that she had been arrested by various persons, and by various names; that she had, when committed to prison, only £2; that she should have applied before but for the confident hope that her friends would give security for her debts, in which expectation she had been disappointed. Court.—How does she sign her affidavit? Mr. Heath.—"Olive." Court.—That will not do; she must have a name, and must also know whether it is Wilnot or Seares. The Officer of the Fleet was examined, and said that she was committed as Olive. Court.—Then it will do. Leave granted.

THE REVENUE OF IRELAND. We have much satisfaction in announcing a considerable improvement in the produce of the Revenue in Ireland, in the year 1821, over the preceding year, (1820,) as will be seen in the following comparative view of the two years:—

	Year 1820.	Year 1821.
Customs	£1,200,231 18 5	£1,257,427 2 1
Excise	1,693,098 0 0	1,765,202 6 11
Assessed Rates	2,900,018 0 1	3,332,004 6 6
Quit Rents	218 12 8	218 12 8
Stamp Duties	311,223 19 3	344,220 6 5
Postage	61,000 0 0	21,000 0 0
Disputed Collectors	824 16 5	824 16 5
Taxes	6,268 4 3	6,617 18 2
Produce	3,504 12 8	4,331 15 3
Casual Revenue	—	—
Other Moneys	£3,905,899 19 4	£4,332,200 19 0
Less	10,224 9 3	136,216 0 11
Increase	—	£427,000 19 0

LONDON. SATURDAY, JANUARY 19. Stocks this day at One. Bank Stock 23 1/4 India Stock 23 1/4 3 per Cent. Cons. 76 1/2 India Bonds 78 1/2 4 per Cent. Cons. 76 1/2 Ex. Bills (£1000) 6 1/2 5 per Cent. Cons. 76 1/2 Long Ann. 10 7 1/2 3 per Cent. Navy 138 Cons. for Account 16 1/2

We are happy to learn that the Lords of the Treasury have in contemplation to suspend all Exchequer or other processes for the collection of any arrears of taxes due and unpaid by Individuals, or from Parish, previously to the 5th April, 1816. A more popular measure at the present moment could not have been devised.—Courier. It is reported in the political circles westward, that it is the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to propose a tax of 2 1/2 per cent. on Pledged Property, for the relief of the Poor.—We give the rumour merely as we have received it, without resting upon our authority. Something of the sort is not improbable—the Fundholders are evidently looking out for bad weather, the Market being depressed and still looking down.—Traveller.

The Paris Papers of Wednesday last have been received; the following are extracts: "PARIS, JAN. 16.—It was yesterday asserted, that the Deen had positively declared to the Ambassadors of England and Austria, that the Russian ultimatum would not be accepted, and that his Highness was about to summon all believers to the defence of Islamism. This decision, it is stated, was come to on the 12th December.—Quotidien. "Advices from Madrid of the 31 instant state, that the report of a change of Ministry had acquired credit, and that it appeared certain the removal of one minister was resolved upon; they are M. Felice (Interior), Cano Manet (Grace and Justice), Batistol (Marine), and Sarrasin (War), who are dismissed; and those who remain in office are, M. Barthelemy (Foreign Affairs), Pellegrin (Transmarine Provinces), and Vallejo (Finance). The new Ministers are not designated.—Gazette de France. "We learn, that on the 5th instant the Spaniards were fighting near Iran. The musketry, which commenced facing the post of Martini, was at first but feeble; but at length it became very brisk in the quarter of Saint Martial, and lasted about an hour. The cries of "The King and Constitution for ever!" were distinctly heard. The French posts were under arms.—Idem. "A ship from the Indies has been wrecked off Bordeaux. The loss is estimated at one million. "Letters which were received in Paris yesterday, from the Lyzaret of Toulon, give the following intelligence:—"The gallant Papillon left Constantinople on the 13th December, touched at the Gulf of Spezia on the 29th, and entered Toulon harbour on the 4th instant. "At her departure, Constantinople might be considered as tranquil, though some Greeks were occasionally sacrificed. The Franks were respected; the Ambassadors and those of their suite had received no insult. The new Captain Pacha came twice on board the Papillon, to assure them that Frenchmen might traffic in safety. Two other French ships were then loading in the port.—Captain Trivelpy, of the Papillon, walked the streets of Constantinople daily, and received no insult. "The Turkish fleet was, one division before Constantinople, repulsed, and the other in the Dardanelles; a trophy was made of about thirty or forty Greek vessels which they had captured. "The French Ambassador was expected, and ardently desired. "The Sultan was in perfect health. There was no question of his death, or that of his son." "CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 11.—Advices from Aleppo, of the 30th Nov., defeat the hopes of a cessation of hostilities on the part of the Persians. The Prince Royal, who, as is known, is excluded from succession to the Throne, in favour of his younger brother, has long meditated to found a new Empire by some conquest. Having been six years at variance with his father, he has availed himself of the present embarrassments of the Porte, and announces never to sheath the sword before her debts, in which expectation she had been disappointed. Court.—How does she sign her affidavit? Mr. Heath.—"Olive." Court.—That will not do; she must have a name, and must also know whether it is Wilnot or Seares. The Officer of the Fleet was examined, and said that she was committed as Olive. Court.—Then it will do. Leave granted.

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An exhibition of an interesting nature has lately been opened for public inspection at the Exhibition Hall, Piccadilly. Mr. Bullock, whose name is already so distinguished as the collector of the London Museum, has, at length, succeeded in importing a herd of issuing rein-deer into this country. They are accompanied by a family of five children, consisting of a male, his wife, and three children, four and five years of age. The two females are of a small stature, and delicate form; the latter females are by no means disagreeable; their eyes particularly are lively and intelligent. They are clothed in their appropriate costume, which, at the present season of the year, when for so essential an article of female dress, may well excite the envy of some of our fair spectators. At the upper end of the room are placed their beds, in which the different articles of furniture are arranged in their usual order. The rein-deer, which are well worthy of attention, are in an enclosed space in the center. They seem peculiarly formed for a combination of strength with activity, and are furnished with very large antlers, which give them a formidable appearance; but their extreme docility counterbalances all apprehension. The most eager curiosity to satisfy which every facility is afforded by means of an interpreter, will be amply gratified by this collection. The objects of it not only attract the eye, but appeal to the understanding; and we can truly say, that no other exhibition possesses such peculiar novelty, from the contemplation of which so much amusement and instruction may be derived. The exhibition-room is generally crowded with spectators.

The degree of agitation which prevails in that country in various provinces. The alternate successes of one party or the other are not worth a moment's consideration; but the facts which are thus daily disclosed, of the organization and conflicts of those parties, are of great import with regard to ultimate consequences.—"SAY SIYAVATHI, Dec. 27.—Our General, Lopez Bano, has just returned to this city; he returns on account of the total dispersion of the bodies of insurgents, the extermination of which is to be completed by the troops remaining in Navarre, but he will leave us again directly, having received an express, with his Majesty's orders, giving him the command of those troops, General Mendizabal keeping that of Pampeluna. "Yesterday, the 26th, at eleven at night, there was an encounter in the Plaza de Vera, between the factious, commanded by Balda, and the military; it continued half an hour. The first had three killed and many wounded, and lost also several prisoners; the military had two killed and one wounded. At nine this morning the factious left Vera, pursued by the military to the mountains of Alcajaga, whence they proceeded to those of Antienza, always with much loss. "MADRID, Dec. 31.—A despatch from the Political Chief of Navarre, to the Secretary of the Interior, gives an account of the defeat of the rebels in that province in various encounters, in consequence of which the remainder are dispersing and returning to their homes. "Those rapid and general victories have not only the merit of having stifled this great conspiracy, but also the good fortune that not one of the brave men who achieved them has been injured."

"A letter from the Governor of Saragossa, of 29th Dec. states, that the insurgents of Arragon are not in a condition to excite serious alarm, being destitute of ammunition and other necessaries, and not above 600 in number, of whom 100 are unarmed. "JANUARY 2.—On the 29th of December, there was a violent popular commotion at Murcia, in consequence of which Brigadier D. Gregorio Pignoro, Colonel of the regiment of Infantry of Malaga, was charged, *ad interim*, with the political government of the province. No accident happened. "The express which arrived this morning from that city to the permanent deputation, was doubtless despatched in consequence of this event. "Advices have been received, via Liverpool, from Charleston, dated 5th Dec., at which time cotton markets were very dull. Cotton is quoted at 17 to 17 1/2 cents, and Rice as low as 2 1/2 dollars. From Calcutta letters have also been received so late as to the 24th August. At that time there was a good demand for all articles from England, at a profit of nearly 40 per cent. on the last shipments. By the Prince Regent packet, from the Leeward Islands, letters dated the 21st of Dec. were received yesterday from St. Thomas. On the Spanish Main nothing of any moment had occurred, nor had there been any interruption of tranquillity in those places on the coast recently acquired by the Independents. It has been mentioned in the American Papers, that a Spanish squadron blockaded the ports of the Main along the whole coast; but it appears, if that is really the case, to be extremely deficient in vigilance, as stragglers were in the habit of passing from St. Thomas's, and other places within that limit, without the least molestation, and the merchants of the island do not seem even to be aware of the existence of the blockade. We learn by letters from St. Domingo, received at St. Thomas, that the Spanish part of that Island is making efforts for its independence, which had every prospect of being successful. The Independents, it is said, have become masters of the city of St. Domingo, the capital of the island; and the surrounding country has united with them in asserting their

freedom. Letters of the 16th of November, from Port-au-Prince, state that a similar spirit had manifested itself at Monte Christo, where the Patriots had gained the ascendancy. Many fugitives from Monte Christo, attached to the Royalist cause, had arrived at Port-au-Prince, where they were permitted to land by President Boyer, and treated with kindness and hospitality. Some letters assert that the President, encouraged by the disunion that reigns in the Spanish possessions, is collecting troops, with the view of conquering and annexing them to his own territories; but this does not rest on very good grounds. "Yesterday, at twenty minutes before 12 o'clock, his Majesty left his Palace, in Pall-mall, in his carriage and four, for his Palace at Brighton. "Yesterday, at two o'clock, a Cabinet Council, which was summoned by the Marquis of Londonderry, was held at the Foreign Office, which was attended by the Earl of Liverpool, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Marquis of Londonderry, Earl Bathurst, the Duke of Wellington, Viscount Melville, Viscount Sidmouth, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Peel, and Mr. C. Wynn.—The two latter gentlemen were present at this Cabinet Council, as Cabinet Ministers, for the first time since their appointment to office. Viscount Sidmouth was also present, although he has resigned the Seals of Office, so that it will be seen that he retains his seat in the Cabinet, although not in office. The Cabinet Council continued in deliberation till a quarter past three o'clock. After the breaking up of the Council, the Duke of Wellington went to the Ordnance Office, and transacted business for a considerable time. "We are sorry to announce the death of her Grace the Duchess of St. Alban's, on Thursday evening, at his Grace's mansion in St. James's-square.

TO THE CATHOLICS OF IRELAND. (From the Dublin Herald.) Hereditary bondage, know ye not Who would be free themselves must strike the blow. FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN—You can never obtain your liberty without an exertion on your own part. I do not mean to undervalue the efforts of our friends, nor do I under-estimate the advantages we possess in having one of the great law offices filled by an advocate of Emancipation in the place of its very bitterest enemy. I am also sensible of the benefit we derive from having the executive Government of this unfortunate Country intrusted to an illustrious supporter of religious liberty. These are great advantages; they serve to give us amidst that sickness of the heart which arises from hope deferred; and we ought, indeed, to be sick to the heart at the repeated disappointment of our fairest hopes; at the tantalising and bitter repetition of expectations raised only to be blasted, and prospects of success opened only to close upon us in tedious darkness. Alas! perhaps the present gleam only shines upon us to make the coldness of future neglect be felt with increased chillness. However, let the result of recent events be what it will, we owe it to ourselves, to our Country, and to our Religion, to make one effort more to escape from our present unjust degradation. In the history of mankind there never was any thing more unjust, than our servitude. It began by a gross and shameless violation of a solemn treaty. It was increased in the contemptuous security of a faction, strong in British support, and in the moral and physical impotence of an unarmed and divided People. And now that all the pretences have passed away, by which this iniquity might have been palliated, we still continue oppressed and inferior class in our native soil, aliens and outcasts in the land of our fathers, and why, gracious God, why? Because some old women, or men more silly still, are pleased to draw out the absurd opinion, that an act of public justice would not "produce any public good," and that the abolition of bigotry would "lead to unhappy consequences!!!" If such absurdities are any longer to sway the British councils, then indeed, rational men may well prophesy approaching confusion. With Ireland convulsed by desperate poverty; with England reeling beneath an overwhelming taxation; with Europe scarcely biding the half-slumbering flame of errot, presenting at best but the image of a sleeping volcano; in such a state of affairs there is but one mode of salvation for the British empire; and that is, to enlist under the banners of the Throne, of social order, and of the Constitution, all classes and descriptions of men, whatever may be their colour, or their creed; and by giving them ALL an equal interest to preserve and to maintain all that is valuable and good in the present parts of the noble and long-tried British Institutions. Those who wish to be safe, must continue to fling from power the bigots and the dotards of society, and must in the management of public affairs consult the genius of

common sense, and invoke the spirit of Christian Charity. What course should the Catholics of Ireland pursue under the present circumstances? This is the question which you, my Countrymen, have to resolve. It is upon this question that I beg to offer you my humble but honest advice. I do not think I can err in telling you, that the period is arrived when you must make another effort to obtain your constitutional liberty. Ample, this is a matter upon which I fancy we are all agreed, and the only doubt as well as the only difficulty arises from an apprehension, lest, in looking for the greatest of all human blessings, civil liberty, we should incur that which is of greater importance than any thing that men bestow, the unquiet and acrid Religion of Ireland. "Early in the last year, very many of the Catholics agreed with me in thinking, that we ought not again to petition the British Parliament, until that Body was in a state more likely to sympathize with the wants and wishes of the People. But events have occurred in the last twelve months which have made me in common with others change that opinion, and which, whilst we retain all our former principles, induce us to make one exertion more to obtain from the British Parliament that liberty which we know to be our right, but which we are ready to receive with all the affectionate gratitude due to the most gratuitous boon. "The events which should alter your Resolution, and induce us once more to petition Parliament in its present state, are these:—First, we have seen in the last year a Bill for the first time actually pass the House of Commons, which Bill (without for the present noticing its ecclesiastical provisions) would have procured for us every thing in point of civil rights which we look for, or desired. Secondly, that Bill was read once in the House of Lords, and was ultimately rejected by a Majority which could not be considered, under all the circumstances, as very discouraging to our hopes. Thirdly—The Sovereign, who was supported by our enemies to be hostile to our claims, is now believed to be neutral, and is probably favourable. Fourthly—The King's visit to Ireland has exhibited both the Monarch and the People in new and favourable lights. The King most have seen, that his Catholic subjects, although excluded and degraded in their native Land, were as ready to display their unthought allegiance as the most favoured and acknowledged of the ascendant Party. And the People, to whom the King has plainly been much misrepresented, have seen with delight the liberality, the tact, the taste, and the good feeling which marked the entire personal conduct of the King from the moment he threw himself with paternal confidence, and without a single soldier, into their arms; to the period when with an eye suffused with sensibility, and a voice rendered tremulous by emotion, he spoke his parting adieu. Fifthly—The Ministerial Letter which closed the King's visit naturally seems to be the harbinger of better feelings and better days. It has already done much. It has introduced a new tone and temper into society. It has mitigated somewhat of the natural impetuosity of long abused power. It has softened and almost extinguished the bitterness which flowed from public contention into private life; and now have met and mingled and cemented friendships who heretofore looked at each other in secret hostility, or contended with one-another in open and acrimonious defiance. On the part of the Catholics, the injection of that letter has been most cheerfully and readily obeyed. They have not departed from it in the slightest degree—no man may say it—their conduct has been quite exemplary, and they have afforded a strong and striking earnest of what their Protestant Brethren may expect from the concession of civil rights. As we have shown such readiness to be reconciled, and to bury in oblivion every injury, and what is more, every insult; and as we have shown this readiness merely for a few good words, and at the expense of a little civility, have we not a right to credit for the complete and perfect establishment of private and public cordials, if a solid and substantial act of justice be done to us? Will any man believe, that, when we have been so thankful for a mere courtesy, we should hesitate to cement a lasting attachment in return, for the great boon of civil liberty. If we have been grateful for mere civility, what shall we be for substantial favour? Yes, every candid man will admit, that the equalization of civil rights would extinguish for ever religious dissension in Ireland and the wisdom of the King is manifest in the results of his visit, and of his paternal advice. "Under these circumstances surely the Catholics ought once more to petition Parliament. We have reason to expect Emancipation. Contention cannot last if the causes of irritation and resentment are to be perpetuated. The King's letter would have been a mockery, and a cruel mockery, if it were not intended to follow it up by removing the sources of heat, jealousy, and animosity. We, therefore, have a right to expect Emancipation.—The King's letter has prepared all parties for it. It

no less than eleven Resolutions, of considerable length. Among other subjects of complaint is, the one that the Government of the United States have imposed a duty of 15 per cent. on all cattle proceeding from the district of St. Lawrence into the United States: it is therefore prayed that a similar duty should be imposed on all cattle coming into the province from thence, which would tend to encourage the growth of stock.

We have received Caracas Gazettes, via the United States, to the end of November. We quote from them the following public document:—

"To the Director-General of the Rents."

"Deprived by the powerful reasons urged in your representation of the 17th instant, and convinced, like yourself, that the army most importantly demands the entire attention of the Government, and requires all its resources to exist and support the State, I have decreed—

"1. That all discounts of duties in payment of debts due by the Government are suspended in all the offices of the Public Treasury of this province.

"2. That this suspension shall continue for the period of six months, beginning to count from tomorrow.

"3. That from the first Article of this Decree shall be exempted all orders which have been, or may be given by His Excellency the Liberator, or by the Minister of the Public Treasury, as well as all debts contracted in this city, for the clothing and subsistence of the troops. But the payment of the loans shall remain suspended for the above-mentioned period.

"I commendate in you this Decree, that you may order it to be carried into complete effect.—God preserve you many years."

(Signed) "CARLOS SOBRLETE."

"Caracas, Oct. 10, 1821."

"I certify that this is a true Copy from the original D. Decree."

(Signed) "JUAN DE ARANDA, Secretary of Direction."

"Caracas, Nov. 17, 1821."

ARRIVAL OF THE KING.—His Majesty arrived at Carlton Palace, Pall Mall, this forenoon at twenty minutes before one, from Brighton; and the Recorder of London will make his report to His Majesty in Council, this day, of the capital verdict under sentence of death in the case of Newgate, who were tried at the last December Sessions, the number of whom, it is very satisfactory to find, amount only to thirteen. The case of Martineau and Wilkinson, which was referred at a former Session for the opinion of the Judges, will also be reported.

ANNOTS OF THE KING.—A poor man, whose name is Grant, living on the estate of the Hon. W. Meade, in the neighbourhood of Mansfield, and 16 years of age, presented a Memorial to the King (through Sir B. Bloomfield) lately, in which he stated his extreme distress and old age, and that he was the only support of his Majesty's loyal subjects, he was at an eventful period of his Majesty's enemies, for that he was present in 1746, at the battle of Culloden Moor, in which he had taken the side of Charles Stewart. His Majesty, with that distinguished benevolence which has always marked his character, has ordered £1 a week to be paid to the old man during his life; and the same sum to be continued to his daughter, who now takes charge of him, and is upwards of 70 years of age, should she survive her father.

REDUCTION IN TITHES AND RENTS.—The Representatives of the late Duchesses of Norfolk have reduced the rents of the tenants, in this county, 20 per cent. The Earl of Coventry has kindly intimated his intention of allowing his tenants 15 per cent. on their rents due at Michaelmas last, and also on those due at Lady-day next. On Monday, at the house of the Rev. J. F. S. St. John, held at the Rectory, Severn Stoke, Worcester-shire, the Rev. Gentlemen very kindly returned his tenants a part of their payments, in such proportions as appeared most just, according to the value of the several estates. This is the second abatement Mr. St. John has made. At the Rev. Mr. Ingram's tithe-audit, for the parish of St. Peter's, in-Droitwich, a considerable deduction was made out of the compositions paid in lieu of tithes.—Thomas Whitmore, Esq. of Apley Park, has liberally allowed the occupiers of lands in the parish of Claverly, Salop, 10 per cent. on the amount of their year's tithes. Thomas Wilkinson, Esq. of London, returned 20 per cent. during the last year to his tenants upon the Gatten estates, Shropshire. The Rev. Wm. Probyn, Rector of Longhope, Gloucestershire, at his tithe audit on Tuesday last, returned to his tenants 20 per cent. upon their respective tithes.—Hereford Journal.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

On Thursday, the 17th inst. there was a meeting of the Subscribers and Friends of the Waterford Auxiliary Bible Society, and the Ladies' Bible Association, in the new Town-hall, according to public advertisement. The attendance was most numerous and respectable, not less than 200 persons being present.

The Chair was taken by the MAYOR, when the Annual Reports and Statements of the Funds of the two Societies were read and laid before the Meeting. On proposing one of the Resolutions adopted by the assembly, Mr. Stuart took occasion to congratulate the friends of the dissemination of the Scriptures on so respectable a Meeting being assembled to countenance and forward this great object. He said that the triumphs of Christianity were the triumphs of the Holy Scriptures, which would go on conquering and to conquer in all parts of the Earth; that the Bible Societies had contributed in an astonishing manner to this glorious work; and that the smallest assistance or contribution was not to be despised or overlooked, for that the great ocean itself was composed of drops; and he earnestly exhorted all the persons present to persevere in their exertions to promote the great cause of circulating the Scriptures.

In proposing another Resolution, Mr. Harris also addressed the assembly. He thought it necessary to advert to some of the topics of the report which had been just read. He considered that this City was indeed backward in the cause of Bible Societies, and had been so for many years; but, from the respectability of the Meeting now assembled, he was led to hope for increased and extended energy on the part of all whose religious opinions were not in opposition to the free dissemination of the written word of God. Mention had been made of the passengers of a vessel bound to America attentively reading the Scriptures which had been furnished by the Society, and of the same persons anxiously requesting these books, when about to proceed to their various destinations in the great wilderness; such an occurrence, in

bringing them into a state of cultivation. The extent of those grants must depend upon their quality, position, and other circumstances, which can only be ascertained in the Colony.

Persons desirous of settling in New South Wales, or Van Diemen's Land, must be provided with the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State; and this can only be obtained upon written application, accompanied by references to two or more respectable Persons, as to the Character of the Applicant, and the extent of his capital, which must amount to Five Hundred Pounds, at the least.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22.

The London Papers of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, have been received since our last. Some extracts from the former dates will be found in our preceding columns, but we are restricted to a brief notice in this place of the principal contents of the latter.

Lord Sturmount resigned the seals of office on Thursday, and may now be regarded as having withdrawn from public life.

The Paris Papers of Monday and Tuesday had been received, and conveyed some details of interest and importance. The Report of the Committee on the new project of a Law for regulating the press was presented to the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, the reading of which produced strong and reiterated expressions of disgust and disapprobation. The consideration of its provisions was stayed for the Saturday following, when a most lively debate was expected, about twenty members gave in their names as advocates of this odious measure, and more than double that number declared themselves as determined to oppose it.

The conspiracy at Belfort, it appears, was of a much more serious character than that at Semmer. An article in these Papers, dated from Vienna, the 22 instant, furnishes some additional particulars of the horrible atrocities committed by the Greeks at Ippolizza. The number of Turks massacred is there stated at twenty-six thousand!

This is probably an exaggeration—but still, with the fullest allowance on this score, the actual amount must have been frightfully extensive.

The accounts by these papers from Spain present a most deplorable picture of the internal state of that distracted country. Barcelona is said to have declared its independence, and in several districts the Royalists who have taken the field are said to be strong enough to contend with their adversaries. It is to be feared, that the various factions will speedily proceed to the last extremities, and that it will not be possible to preserve much longer any regular system of government.—Private advices from Madrid, dated the night of the 24 instant, say that a majority of the Council had decided that the King ought to change his Ministers. This advice, if followed, may, it is hoped, calm in some degree the dreadful agitations which prevail—but this hope, we fear, will prove illusory.

Friday was settling day at the London Stock Exchange. The fluctuations during the account being very considerable, commencing at 79, falling to 76½, and on that day, at 12 o'clock, they were at 77½, including the dividend. At one o'clock, 3 per cent. Consols were at 76½; 3 per cent. Reduced, 76½—34 per cent. 87½—4 per cent. 95½—5 per cent. Navy, 107½—Consols for Acct. 76½—Bank Stock, 233½.

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his speaking, should be considered as ample encouragement to persevere in promoting the circulation of the Holy Scriptures in every part of the World—and he hoped those who were present would receive it as such. In the R. B. meeting, he had been made of the state of Bibles & Testaments by the Hon. Committee of the Association for the dissemination of the Holy Scriptures, and he could say for himself, and on behalf of the other members of the Committee of the Auxiliary Bible Society, that the exertions of the Dissemination Committee were regarded with sincere pleasure; that, as far as the circulation of the Scriptures were concerned, both Societies were engaged in dispersing the same version. There should be no rivalry in this respect between the two Societies, and no room for any jealousy of each other. He would, however, remark, that the Association was partly supported by Parliamentary grants, while the Bible Societies depended altogether on the support of individuals; that the operations of the former were confined to this Island, whilst the latter endeavoured to send the Scriptures to every land, in every tongue. It was true that the *Illustrated Bible Society*, to which the Society in Waterford is an Auxiliary, did not directly extend its efforts beyond Ireland; but it should be remembered, that if Ireland by its own means did not supply its own wants, the *British and Foreign Bible Society* would feel itself called upon to devote to one or a part of those funds which were so abundantly employed on its foreign objects. He trusted that the Meeting would cordially and fully support the *Waterford Auxiliary Bible Society* and the *Ladies' Bible Association*.

After the Committees were appointed, and the various Resolutions passed, Mr. Harris was called to the Chair, when the Thanks of the Meeting were voted and returned to the MAYOR, for his attentive and proper conduct in the Chair.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

(From the *Limerick Chronicle* of Jan. 19.)
A most barbarous and inhuman murder was committed on a man named Foley, on the night of Thursday last, on the Lands of Moividy, near Newcastle, in this County, and the body afterwards thrown into the river. James Condon, Esq. of Kilsannel, having got private information of the occurrence, immediately communicated with Major Wilcocks, through Lieutenant-Colonel Dick, of the 43d Highlanders, who he despatched Mr. Kieley, with the Police, and succeeded in arresting the persons charged with the murder, and also discovered the body in the river Drel.

William and John Cagney (brothers) were brought into town yesterday morning, by a party of Major Wilcocks's Police, charged with the above murder.
Extract of a Letter from Rathkeale, dated January 10:—"On Sunday last, two proclamations, signed 'General Rook,' and written in the usual tone of law-making, about tithes, rents, and taxes, were posted on the Chapel door of Ballyvaughan, near Akeashan. They were taken down by the Rev. Mr. Shanahan, Roman Catholic Curate of the Parish, who, the more effectually to prevent a repetition of such conduct, celebrated no mass there on that day. In justice to this worthy Clergyman, I must say, and I think it right it should get publicity, that too much praise cannot be bestowed on him, for his zealous and persevering exertions since the commencement of the present disturbances, to incite on his flock the divine obligation of submission to the laws, and pointing out to the deluded people the blessings of peace and good order, and the wickedness and folly of their proceedings."

An Inquest was held at Cappagh, on Monday last, by John Cox, Esq. Coroner, on the body of Chute Grogan, steward to Robert Peppard, Esq. who was found dead on the road, on Sunday night, midway between the guard-room of Cappagh and his own house, distant about a quarter of a mile. It appeared in evidence that he had been drinking that evening with some persons who were examined on the inquest, and whose testimony clearly convinced the jury that his death was caused either by intoxication or from some natural visitation. There was no mark of violence whatever on his body.

The house of John Sullivan, Esq. of Camas, was entered a few nights since, by an armed party, who plundered it of £52 in bank-notes and cash.

The house of George Meares Mansell, Esq. of Ballywilliam, within a mile of Rathkeale, was also assailed on Tuesday night, and robbed of £210s. Mr. Mansell's steward was met on the grounds, about eight o'clock, by two men, one armed with a blunderbuss, the other with a case of pistols, who, after searching his pockets for money, compelled him to proceed towards the house, and demand the money from Mr. M. for the purpose of buying powder, which they said was very expensive, as they were obliged to procure it from Dublin, not being able to get any in the County towns.

Two Policemen were deprived of their arms on Tuesday evening, between Ballygarry and Rathkeale.
Captain Rook, of the Barony of Corkaginy, who was taken at the head of a detachment of Whiteboys Caraly, on Sunday night, by Francis Feager, Esq. of Muard, was escorted to Ffale on Tuesday, by a party of the 39th Regiment, from Dingle. This deluded man, named Denis Gienyane, was brought forward bare-footed and bare-headed. He excused himself to the Magistrate, on the occasion of being taken, by saying, that he

was only proceeding with 120 sheep on the above night, with the intention of depriving a man who had seized him with a power of the original.

On Monday last, Dr. Church, accompanied by his son, Mr. Edward Church, took out a party of the 10th Regiment from Linton, and, with the aid of the Ffale Yeomanry, scouted the parish of Linton, where the dreadful murder of Mr. Stoughton's predecessor was perpetrated. Doctor Church, with his accustomed zeal, took occasion, in a recent party of the parish, to offer £100 reward for any information which might lead to the discovery and conviction of the horrid murderers.

Wednesday, one of the persons charged with the murder of Mr. Lawrence, last Summer, in the neighbourhood of Monkath, was brought into Carrig, and committed to goal.
A man of the name of Michael Fleming, a short time since apprehended in London, by the Police of Holborn Hall, on suspicion of having murdered one William Magley, in the County of Limerick, in the month of July last. Upon the matter being notified to the Irish Government, orders were immediately sent to Captain Wilcocks, Chief Magistrate of Police, to make inquiry into the circumstances of the case—and we are happy to learn, that the Chief Magistrate has satisfactorily traced the matter; there is every reason to hope the perpetrator will be brought to justice at the next sitting of the Special Commission, or the ensuing Assizes.

A demand of fire-arms was made, by a small banditti, at Ballinure, the seat of Thomas B. Fitzgerald, Esq. a few evenings since, but a loaded market being then posted by one of the inmates, the party retreated without obtaining their object.
The house of Francis Walker, Esq. and several other dwellings at Lohern, within four miles of Tralee, were searched for fire-arms, on Thursday night; the fellows also seized Lieutenant Scudlon, R. N. near Killybeg, and made him promise to leave that part of the County, otherwise they would burn his house, which is threatened.

COUNTY OF CORK.

(From the *Cork Papers* of Saturday.)

FATAL AFFRAY.—A dreadful occurrence took place yesterday, 7 miles East of Bandon, between the Clonakilly Yeomanry, and the command of Captain Hungerford, and about 300 of the peasantry. The Revenue Officers in Clonakilly having had private information of an illicit Distillery, proceeded to the spot with the Yeomanry, made the seizure, and took the owner of the still, named Buckley, and another man who they found at work, prisoners. As soon as the circumstance was known, the country people assembled to the number of 500, and showed every indication of a hostile spirit, by immediately commencing throwing stones, and were about to rescue the prisoners and the still, when Captain Hungerford remonstrated with them, and cautioned them, at their peril to desist, otherwise he would, if attacked, shoot the prisoner. This injunction had not the desired effect; the country people continued to bear on him, and shower the stones on the party—on which, we are sorry to say, the threat was put in execution, and Buckley was killed on the spot. As he was tied to the other man, both fell together, on which it was supposed that they met the same fate. A general attack then took place, when the Yeomanry fired upwards of sixty rounds, and drove the country people in all directions. They then proceeded with their charge to Clonakilly, and lodged the Still in the King's Stores, and secured their prisoner without further molestation.

The Gentleman who furnished us with this information left Clonakilly at 3 o'clock, and was overtaken on the road by two Gentlemen who did not leave it for some time afterwards, and they informed him, that horns were sounding on the different hills, and that the people were congregating together, in great numbers, with the evident intention of making another attack. We have not heard of the number of the country people who have suffered, but from the shot fired, it is supposed many must have been killed and wounded.

On Tuesday last, Messrs. C. Atkinson and Edward Hawley, Magistrates of this County, with the detachment of the 63d Regiment, stationed at Ballinure, under their orders, proceeded to the village of Ennisecore, about six miles from Linton, where they took twenty stand of arms, from persons not authorized to have them in their possession.

On Friday last, Christopher Bowen, Esq. commander of the County Guard, Thomas Gayard, Esq. command of the 63d Regiment, and the detachment of the 63d Regiment, proceeded to the village of Ennisecore, about six miles from Linton, where they took twenty stand of arms, from persons not authorized to have them in their possession.

COUNTY OF MAYO.

(From the *Mayo Constitution* of Jan. 14.)

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On Wednesday night, the haggard of Mr. Richard R. Harris, of Singborough, in the neighbourhood of Loughisheen, was maliciously set on fire, by which six stacks of wheat were entirely consumed. The following are authentic particulars, found guilty of assaulting Christopher Brown, Esq. in the execution of his duty at the Fair of Kilmaine, (as before stated in our Paper,) for which they have been severally sentenced to twelve months imprisonment and hard labour.

Friday night, Mr. Hodges, the King's Messenger, returned from London to Dublin, and brought with him the appointment of the Right Hon. William Conyngham Plunkett as Attorney-General of Ireland.

Friday, the Right Hon. St. George Dale resigned the office of one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench. There are various conjectures respecting his successor, but the general opinion seems to be, that Mr. Peter Bouverie will be appointed to fill the vacancy.

The office of Teller of the Exchequer has become vacant by the death of R. Neville, Esq. The employment of the situation, which was extremely lucrative, are to undergo a considerable curtailment, according to the provision of an Act of Parliament, for regulating certain offices on the decrease of the persons who fill them. It is supposed that Mr. Arthur Haug will be appointed to the office, when the necessary reductions shall have been effected, and when the compensation shall be rendered proportionate to the services which must be performed.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for granting the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom to John Kingston James, Esq. Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.—*London Gazette* of Tuesday.

Several Counties are meeting to address the Lord Lieutenant.
Constitutional Court of Ossory.—It is with sincere satisfaction we have to announce the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Park to the important situation of Vicar General of the Diocese of Ossory, vacant by the death of the late Rev. Dr. Heffernan. The selection of such a man, a respected, steady, and experienced member of the Church, and long acquainted with the duties of the Office, is not less creditable to the Right Rev. Prelate, for his Lordship's judicious choice, than honourable to the gentleman who has been chosen; the more so, as we are to believe, that the office was conferred upon him on solicitation. This is the second instance of his Lordship's high sense of the merit of Dr. Park, he having lately preferred him to a considerable preferment in his Diocese.—*Mercurius of Saturday*.

IMPORTANT SEIZURE.—The preventive water guard, under Captain Sherwin, on the Kilmone station, seized between the 6th and 9th inst. 231 casks of tobacco, thirteen casks of brandy, and 281 casks of tea, in casks on the Great Sullagh Island. The articles seized are valued at £4000 sterling. They were forcibly lodged in the King's stores, on Friday. A strong party of the water guard remained upon the island, where it is expected that a further discovery will be made of places in which smuggled goods are concealed. It is thought that this island will be a permanent station for the guard in future.—*Wexford Herald*.

OFFICERS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PRESIDENT, JOSHUA SPRAGMAN.
VICE-PRESIDENT, RICHARD FEAGAN.
TREASURER, JOSHUA JOHN SPRAGMAN.
SECRETARY, THOMAS BOLAND.
DIRECTORS,
WILLIAM BLAIN, CHAIRMAN,
JAMES WHITE, JACOB SCROEDER,
ISAAC JACOB, THOMAS MEAGHER,
WILLIAM RIDGWAY, WILLIAM AYLWARD,
GEORGE COURTNEY, JAMES LARLEY.

THE MARKETS.
LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE.
Wednesday, Jan. 16.—We have had very little wheat fresh in since Monday, but a considerable quantity of that day's supply remained over, chiefly consisting of the second and inferior descriptions, for which there was little demand this morning; but there is no alteration in price.—Fine mulling barley was rather more in demand, as well as the ordinary samples; the latter being in request for shipping, at from 17s. to 19s. per quarter. Oats are otherwise lower, in consequence of large arrivals. In Beans and Peas there is no alteration.

Friday, Jan. 18.—We had a few fresh arrivals from the Suffolk coast, and fine wheat sold on dry as good terms as on Monday; but the inferior qualities go off slowly, and a quantity of that description remained on hand at the close of the market. Fine mulling barley, being rather scarce and in demand, sold 1s. per quarter higher—and the second sorts went off more freely at Monday's prices. Oats were dull sale, and rather cheaper than on Wednesday. In Beans and Peas there is no alteration.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE.
Friday, Jan. 18.—At the Dublin Corn-Exchange this day, there was a plentiful supply of Oats; new rated at from 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.;

18d. to 19s. 6d. per barrel. Wheat continues dull of sale; new red, 24s. to 30s.; inferior do, 18s. 6d. to 22s. In Flour there is very little business doing; prices the same as on Wednesday.—*Matt. 28s. to 31s. Barley, 12s. to 13s. 6d. per barrel.*

CORN MARKETS.
Saturday, Jan. 19.—Wheat, 20s. to 25s. 6d. Oats, 21s. to 23s. 6d.; Barley, 12s. to 13s. 6d. Price of Butter at Cork on Saturday.
Merchants, 92s.; 88s.; 77s.; 74s.; 68s.; 69s. Country, 80s.; 70s.; 68s.; 60s.; 56s.; 60s.

LIMERICK MARKETS.
Saturday, Jan. 19.—Red Wheat, 10l. to 14. 3d. per stone; White, 10l. to 14. 5l. Oats, 6d. Barley, 9l. Flour, 5s. per bag. Oats, 14s. per cat. Potatoes, 2d. per stone. Pork, 2s. per cat. Butter, 8s. 8d. 70s. 70s. 6s. 5s. per cat.

WATERFORD MARKETS.
The price of Farmers' Butter got up on Saturday to 95s. for first quality, and 96s. to 97s. for the close of the market. Some small parcels of Brokers' Butter, amounting to about 120 bushels, went off at 86s. for all quality. Yesterday, the quantity brought in by Farmers was very considerable to form a quotation, especially as it contained but a very small proportion of lists, which, we believe, sold at 95s. 6d. Weighed at the Crane on Saturday, 192 cwt. yesterday, 52 bushels, of which only about 10 were from neighbouring farmers.

There was but a trifling supply of Grain at market, the price of which varied nothing from that of Saturday, except that, in a very few instances, 2s. and 2s. 6d. was paid for picked samples of Millers' Wheat. The general rates were—Wheat, 22s. to 24s. 6d.—Oats, 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.—Barley, 8s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.

We have heard of no change since our last in the prices of Sugar or Stuffed Pine, the currencies still being, for the former, 24s. 6d. to 25s. 9d.; for the latter (of which very few came in yesterday), 19s. to 21s. 6d. per cwt.
No Coal was brought in the Quay. Other articles continue as last quoted.

MERCHANTS' ASSYLUM.
The Treasurer acknowledges to have received the following:—
Arthur Haney (Subscription) £1 0 0
Samuel Roberts " " " " 1 0 0
Major Kettlewell " " " " 1 2 9
Simon Mac Workman " " " " 2 3 8
The Steward of the Merchant Assylum acknowledges to have received:—
January 9th—From the Cart, 29 lbs. of broken meat and bread.
10th—From do. 20 lbs. of do. From Mrs. Daly, a quantity of broth and bread.
11th—From the Cart, 21 lbs. of broken meat and bread.
12th—From do. 12 lbs. of do.
13th—From Mrs. Sheppard, a quantity of broth. From the Cart, 5 lbs. of broken meat and bread. From the Rev. Mr. Quirk, 1 hat, 1 waistcoat, 2 shirts, 1 pair of leggings.
15th—From the Cart, 52 lbs. of broken meat and bread. From Mrs. Daly, a quantity of broth and bread.
16th—From the Cart, 20 lbs. of broken bread and meat.
17th—From do. 37 lbs. of do.
18th—From do. 20 lbs. of do.
19th—From do. 10 lbs. of do.
An iron spoon was found in the provision cart, which the owner may have by applying to the Steward.
N. B. Mr. Rea's name was inserted by mistake in this Paper of the 10th, instead of that of Mr. Rice, for a donation of £1 10s. to purchase clothing.

Henry Denny, Treasurer to the Fever Hospital, has received from Simon May, Esq. £2 10s. 6d. being the amount of a weekly subscription from his workmen for the use of that Institution.

Irish Stocks, Jan. 19.
Bank Stock, 100 shares, 279 1/2
Gov. Deb. 34 per cent. 82 1/2
Stock, 3 per cent. 87
Gov. Deb. 5 per cent. 92 1/2
Exchange, Saturday, Dublin on London, 7 1/4

BIRTH.
On Saturday, the 19th instant, at Killybeg House, the Lady of the Hon. Richard St. Ledger, of a son.
DIED.
In Merion-square, Dublin, in the 79th year of his age, Richard Neville, Esq. of Farnham, in the County of Kildare, Titular of His Majesty's Exchequer in Ireland, for many years.

SHIP NEWS.
MISSIVE VESSEL FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—It was stated in the Dunmore Pilot Report of Saturday, that the *St. Helier*, and Nancy, Parsons, arrived that morning, after having been absent off from St. John's, Newfoundland, for several weeks, and that they were expected to be the *Beaufort*, Spruce, and for this port, respecting which considerable anxiety has been felt for some time. We regret to state, that the description given by Captain Parsons, of the vessel being in his possession, does not at all agree with that of the *Beaufort*, and that the latter, as well as the *Fernando*, *Elmer*, and for this port, which sailed about the same time (the beginning of November) from the *Beaufort*, and which left Dublin for this port, and which left this port towards the end of October, all with many passengers, remain unaccounted for.

The *Happa Return*, Shillbore, from Waterford, for London, arrived at Liverpool the 17th; she had parted from her anchor in Margate Roads, but had been supplied with another.
The *Elizabeth*, Graham, from Waterford, for Liverpool, with flour, and fish, put into Killybeg on Monday night in Holyhead Bay, and bilged. Crew saved. About one-third of the cargo preserved, free from damage.
The brig *Enterprise*, of Poole, from New-Orleans, with flour, and fish, put into Killybeg on Thursday, with loss of masts and other material damage.
A new light-house, of between 35 and 60 feet high, is about to be erected on Rye Bank, near the Helles, in the County of Wick, and will be 10 feet high. The new light will replace the present octagon light, and

be erected nearly on the same spot, thereby not altering the radius of the light. It is intended to commence building this new light on the 15th Sept. next.

ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD.
At London, the *Home-Jenny*, Mrs. Abraham Barnes, Jan. 18, and the *Waterford*, Capt. John Jones, 19.
At Liverpool, the *John*, Capt. John Jones, 19.
At Glasgow, the *John*, Capt. John Jones, 19.
At Cork, the *John*, Capt. John Jones, 19.
At Bristol, the *John*, Capt. John Jones, 19.
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