TESTAMENT OF NAPOLEON.

This day, April 14, 1821, at Longwood, in the island of St. Helena.

This is my testament, or act of my last will:—

I leave to the Comte de Montholon 2,000,000 francs (above £83,300 sterling), as a proof of my satisfaction for the attentions he has paid to me for these six years, and to indemnify him for the losses which my residence in St. Helena has occasioned him.

I leave to the Comte Bertrand 500,000 francs (nearly £21,000).

I leave to Marchand, my first Valet de Chambre, 400,000 francs (approaching £17,000); the services he has performed for me are those of a friend. I desire that he may marry a widow, sister, or daughter of an officer or soldier of my old guard; to Saint Denis, 100,000 francs; to Novarra, 100,000 francs (above £4100); to Pijeron, 100,000 francs; to Archambaud, 50,000 francs; to Cousin, 50,000 francs; to Chandelier, idem.

To the Abbe Vignale, 100,000 francs. I desire that he may build his house near Ponte-Nuovo de Rostino.

To Count Las Cases 100,000 francs.

To Count Lavalet 100,000 francs.

To the Surgeon-in-Chief, Larrey, 100,000 francs. He is the most virtuous man I have known.

To General Lefevre Desnouettes, 100,000 francs.

To General Drouot, 100,000 francs.

To General Cambronne, 100,000 francs.

To the children of General Mouton Duvernet, 100,000 francs.

To the children of the brave Labedoyere, 100,000 francs.

To the children of General Girard, killed at Ligny, 100,000 francs.

To the children of General Chartran, 100,000 francs.

To the children of the virtuous General Travost, 100,000 francs.

To General Lallemand, the elder, 100,000 francs.

To Costa Bastilica, also 100,000 francs.

To General Clausel, 100,000 francs.

To the Baron de Meneval, 100,000 francs.

To Arnault, author of "Marius," 100,000 francs.

To Colonel Marbot, 100,000 francs: I request him to continue to write for the defence and the glory of the French armies, and to confound the calumniators and the apostates.

To the Baron Bignon, 100,000 francs: I request him to write the history of French Diplomacy from 1792 to 1815.

To Poggi de Talava, 100,000 francs.

To the Surgeon Emmery, 100,000 francs.

These sums shall be taken from the six millions which I deposited on leaving Paris in 1815, and from the interest at the rate of 5 per cent. since July, 1815; the account of which shall be adjusted with the bankers by the Counts Montholon, Bertrand, and Marchand.

These legacies, in the case of death, shall be paid to the widows and children, and in their default, shall revert to the capital.

I institute the Counts Montholon, Bertrand, and Marchand my testamentary executors.

This present statement, written entirely by my own hand, is signed and sealed with my arms.

NAPOLEON.

April, 24, 1821, Longwood.

This is my codicil to the act of my last will:—

On the liquidation of my civil list of Italy—such as money, jewels, plate, linen, coffers, caskets, of which the Viceroy is the depositary, and which belong to me—I dispose of two millions, which I leave to my most faithful servants. I hope that, without their shewing any cause, my son Eugene Napoleon will discharge them faithfully. He cannot forget the forty millions which I have given him in Italy, or by the right *(parage)* of his mother's inheritance.

To the Comte Montholon 200,000 francs, 100,000 of which he will pay into the chest, for the same use as the above, to be employed according to my dispositions in the discharge of legacies of conscience.

This codicil is written in my own hand, signed and sealed with my arms. NAPOLEON.

April 24, 1821, Longwood.

This is also another codicil, or act of my last will:—

The £9000 sterling, which we have given to the Comte and the Countess Montholon, if they have been paid, are to be deducted and charged in account against the legacies which we have made him by our testament. If they have not been paid, our bills shall be cancelled.

In consequence of the legacy made by our testament to the Comte Montholon, the pension of 20,000 francs granted to his wife is annulled.—Comte Montholon is directed to pay it to her.

The administration of such succession until its entire liquidation, requiring expenses in offices, for journeys, commission, consultations, pleadings, we intend that our testamentary executors shall retain 3 per cent. on all the legacies, both on the 6,800,000 francs, and on the sums bequeathed by the codicils.

The sums proceeding from these deductions shall be deposited in the hands of a treasurer, and expended on the order of our testamentary executors.

We appoint Comte Las Cases, or in his default his son, and in his default General Drouot, treasurer.

This present codicil is entirely written with our own hand, and sealed with our arms.

NAPOLEON.

This 24th April, 1821, Longwood.

This is my codicil and act of my last will.

From the funds remitted in gold to the Empress Maria Louisa, my very dear and well-beloved spouse, at Orleans, in 1814, there remains due to me two millions, which I dispose of by the present codicil, in order to recompense my most faithful servants, whom I besides recommend to the protection of my dear Maria Louisa.

I leave 200,000 francs to Comte Montholon, 100,000 francs of which he shall pay into the chest of the treasurer for the same purpose as the above, to be employed, according to my dispositions, in legacies of conscience.

This codicil is written with my own hand.

Signed and sealed with my arms.

NAPOLEON.

MONSIEUR LAFITTE.—I remitted to you in 1815, at the moment of departure from Paris, a sum of nearly six millions, for which you gave me a double receipt. I have cancelled one of these receipts, and I have charged Comte de Montholon to present to you the other receipt, in order that you may after my death deliver to him the said sum, with interest at the rate of five per cent. from the 1st July, 1815, deducting the payments with which you have been charged, in virtue of my order.

I desire that the liquidation of your account be settled by mutual consent between you, Comte Montholon, Comte Bertrand, and the Sieur Marchand; and that this liquidation being adjusted, I give you by these presents full and absolute discharge of the sum.

I also remitted to you a box containing my medallion. I beg you will deliver it to Comte Montholon.

This letter having no other object, I pray God, Monsieur Lafitte, that he may have you in his holy and worthy keeping.

NAPOLEON.

Longwood, in the island of St. Helena, April 25, 1821.

This testament was presented on the 10th of December, 1821, to the prerogative Court of the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, deposited and registered according to the affidavit in the hands of Mr. Fox, Notary and Attorney of the Court.

STATUE OF THE LATE RIGHT HON. HENRY GRATTAN.

MEETING AT THE EXCHANGE, DUBLIN.

Tuesday, a Meeting of Noblemen and Gentlemen, was held at the Royal Exchange, for the purpose of receiving the Report of a Committee, appointed to obtain subscriptions, for the purpose of erecting a Statue of the late Right Hon. Henry Grattan; and also to take such further proceedings as might be necessary to carry into effect the object of the Committee.

At half past two o'clock, his Grace the Duke of Leinster was called to the Chair.

It was then moved by the Earl of Meath, and seconded by William Wrixon Beecher, Esq. that Mr. Vance should act as Secretary to the meeting.—Carried.

The Earl of Meath moved, that the Report of the Committee should be read.

Mr. A. Guinness rose to second this Resolution. Mr. Guinness felt happy that a Statue was about to be erected to the memory of that great man. He (Mr. Guinness) was not in the habit of speaking in public, but, if he had the talent for it, this was a subject on which he might well enlarge. It was but a short time since they lost him, and this was paying but a just tribute to the memory of departed merit. It would be idle to descant on that subject; they all knew what Mr. Grattan was, the oldest amongst them could scarcely recollect his early services in the cause of this Country.—It was now in their power to leave some small token of their gratitude on record. All party feeling should be lost sight of in subscribing to erect a Statue to the memory of that man, who had rendered such great and incalculable benefits to Ireland.

His Grace then put the question, which was carried unanimously.

The Secretary read the Report of the Committee, and also the list of the Subscribers, amongst whom were many of the nobility. The amount already received was stated to be about £1200.

The Earl of Meath read a Letter from the Lord Lieutenant, written by Mr. Johnston, his Excellency's Private Secretary. It was as follows:—

"Phœnix Park, January 20, 1822.

"SIR—The Lord Lieutenant commands me to assure you, that having for many years entertained the warmest sentiments of private friendship and personal attachment towards the late Mr. Grattan, as well as the greatest admiration of his splendid talents, and the strongest sense of his eminent services to Ireland, & to the Empire, his Excellency will most cordially unite with his fellow-countrymen in every testimony of respect, gratitude, and affection, which they may be disposed to pay to the memory of that illustrious Statesman and Patriot.

"His Excellency is, therefore, desirous that his name should be added to the distinguished list of those who have laudably encouraged an undertaking so honourable to the character and feelings of Ireland.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient Servant,
"EDWARD J. JOHNSTON.

"*To James Corry, Esq.*"

The second Resolution was moved by the Knight of Kerry, in the absence of the Earl of Fingal, whose absence, the Knight of Kerry said, they must all regret.

It was seconded by Lord Cloncurry, and, having been put by the Noble Chairman, passed unanimously.

The third Resolution was moved by James Daly, Esq. M. P., and seconded by W. Wrixon Beecher, Esq. M. P. carried unanimously.

The fourth Resolution was moved by Mr. O'Connell. Mr. O'Connell said, that although Mr. Grattan belonged particularly to Dublin, the subscription should not be confined to any particular part of this Country, for he belonged, in truth, to the entire Nation. This Resolution was seconded by Mr. William Murphy. It passed unanimously.

The 5th Resolution was moved by Hugh O'Connor, Esq., and seconded by —— Lethan, Esq.—Carried unanimously.

The sixth Resolution was moved by H. A. Bushe, Esq., and seconded by Edward Moore, Esq.—Carried unanimously.

In moving a Resolution of Thanks to Mr. Milliken, Mr. Joseph Hone said, that the assiduous attentions paid by Mr. Milliken to the convenience of the Committee deserved their marked approbation.

This Resolution was seconded by Mr. William Humphries.—Carried unanimously.

The Earl of Meath was called to the Chair, when

Judge Day, addressing the Noble Chairman, observed, that Grattan found Ireland a province, represented by a National Assembly, and that, by his talents and patriotism, he procured for her a Parliament, and made her a Kingdom. He struck the mass with the Promethean fire of his genius, and it sprung up into life and being. Judge Day then pronounced a high eulogium on the amiable and patriotic virtues of his Grace the Duke of Leinster, who, by a constant residence in his country, set an example to others, in living amidst the blessings of a grateful, an industrious, and a happy tenantry.

Mr. Wallace, in seconding this resolution, bore testimony to his Grace's merits, virtue, and patriotism.

The Earl of Meath, in putting the question, said that he never put a question with so much pleasure.

It passed with acclamation. The Meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

We noticed Lord Powerscourt, and several distinguished characters, at the Meeting, besides those already named.

Just as the business of the Meeting had concluded, the Earl of Fingal and Lord Killeen arrived from the country; they had been detained on the road by a trifling accident.

ASSAULT IN THE THEATRE OF BELFAST.

On Wednesday, the 16th, a trial took place at the Quarter Sessions of Belfast, on the issue of which every part of Ireland will feel considerably interested, because it determines a point on which, perhaps, some persons entertained rather a doubtful opinion.

On the 9th of this month, a gentleman of this town, Mr. William Patton, was sitting in the Upper Boxes of the Theatre, in company with Mr. Whowell, the Agent of the London Gas-Light Company in Belfast, with some others, when the said Mr. Patton was violently assaulted by a young man only seventeen years of age, of the name of Daniel, and son of the Town Clerk of Belfast. This assault was so given by Mr. Daniel, because Mr. Patton did not think proper to take off his hat at the peremptory bidding and mandate of said Daniel.

The circumstances of the case as they occurred were briefly these:—After the play was over, the tune of "God save the King" was played, on which Mr. Patton, Mr. Whowell, as well as every other person in the Theatre, took off their hats. "Patrick's Day" was also played, and same respect and deference was observed by the audience to this tune as to that of "God save the King."—The Gallery on this evening was peculiarly noisy and turbulent, and they insisted on various things which the Manager found it difficult to comply with. Great tumult arose. "God save the King" was again called for by one party, and "Patrick's Day" by another, and something by a third.—Hats off! hats off! were loudly repeated when "God save the King" was played the second time, and the attention of the House was particularly directed to the box where Mr. Patton and Mr. Whowell sat, the latter gentleman (Mr. Whowell) having his hat on. Mr. Patton had his hat off.—Mr. Daniel, who, by his own statement, sat in the opposite box with his two sisters, left the box and came round to the box where Mr. Whowell and Mr. Patton sat, and peremptorily desired Mr. Whowell to take off his hat. Mr. Whowell, not wishing to promote tumult, immediately complied, though he felt indignant at the mode of application. Mr. Whowell, as he said himself, is an Englishman, a stranger in the town, and to go on easily and without interruption was his object. But Mr. Patton, whose hat was off when Daniel came into the box, turned round and demanded of Daniel by what authority he should call upon any man in that box to take off his hat—as for his part, he would put on his hat, and he would be glad to see the man who would dare to take it off. Daniel quitted the box, and soon returned with some of his companions, and, entering the box where Mr. Patton sat, he immediately made a blow at Mr. Patton, in the face, by which the hat of the latter was thrown off. Mr. Patton did not return the blow, but grappled with Daniel, and held him till he was able to identify him by the act of a friend who came into the box, or lobby, where the struggle took place. He then let him go, and next day went to the Magistrate and lodged informations against Daniel for an assault.

On Wednesday, the case came on to be tried before Counsellor Dobbs, and some of the Magistrates of the town and neighbourhood. The case for the prosecution was conducted by Mr. Davison, of Ballymena, and we should not be doing justice to our feelings if we did not bear our attestation to the excellent judgment and manly firmness with which he defended his client. His cross-examination of the witnesses for the defendant did him great credit. Mr. Daniel was defended, perhaps as well as the case could admit, by Counsellor Tomb. The Barrister summed up the evidence with great impartiality and fairness, and indignantly repelled the notion, that any one, much less a lad of seventeen years of age, should dare to come into the box of the Theatre and issue his orders as he pleased—take off men's hats, and thus provoke a breach of the peace. No man has such a power, and no man shall exercise it with impunity. The Jury almost immediately brought in their verdict of *Guilty* against Daniel.

Mr. Daniel was, on Thursday, brought up for the sentence of the Court, when the Barrister, as we are informed, addressed the young man in a tone firm and admonitory. He pointed out the magnitude of this offence, and said his youth alone saved him from a much severer punishment than the Court intended to inflict; they would, however, order him to be imprisoned for two calendar months in the Gaol of Carrickfergus.—*Irishman.*

LINEN TRADE.

We understand that a very great improvement in the method of bleaching Linen and Yarn has lately been made by Mr. Crookshank, of this City.

As far as we have been able to ascertain, its chief merit consists in disengaging the chlorine from the oxy-muriate of lime—by which ingenious process it is enabled to act with full force upon the cloth and yarn. Independently of a considerable saving in the quantity of bleaching liquor, by which the possibility of injuring the fabric is prevented, this process combines some other very important advantages. It has already been tried on a considerable scale, and has met with the full approbation of a Gentleman of chemical celebrity.

We are informed that Mr. Crookshank has submitted his discovery to the Linen Board, and proposed to exhibit its advantages by a course of experiment. We hope therefore that the process will shortly be made public, for the benefit of the trade.—*Cork Advertizer.*

CURIOUS NOTICE.

The following Notice was posted a few days since on the Chapel of Lerig, in the County of Kerry:—

"Whereas, I have lately received information of the tyranny and oppression now prevailing in the Barony of Glanmaurice, in the County of Kerry, through the unbounded ambition of Tythe-Proctors and Land Canters, and though I was resolved to leave that cursed district, where the last ray of freedom never dawned, immersed in its calamities; notwithstanding, like an indulgent father, I forgive their past blindness, and fell it my duty to visit them in the course of nine or ten days, or sooner, as circumstances will permit. Then shall I first proceed to humble the pride of a notorious Harpie and Imp of arrogance, called Proctor ———, of ———, who, as I am told, has aspired to riches, by daily stripping the poor, the needy, and the indigent, bare and naked as Æsop's Crow. Secondly, to Proctor, ———, of ———, and although he is as well fortified in his citadel, as a spider against the invasion of bees or any other insects, enemies to his establishment, I think his Cobweb fortifications will not secure him. Thirdly, I shall and will roll down like a tempestuous torrent on all the Land Canters in general, who, in violation of my mandate, did these seven years back cant, or henceforth dare presume to cant, one foot of land of the resident owners, I have laid it down as a maxim in all my travels, first to warn this species of beings; I cannot with reason call them men—they are rather brutes, who have never felt the least relentings of compassion towards their fellow-creatures; and then, in default of their compliance, proceed to, and not deviate from, my invariable rule (to wit), extirpating their very name from and out of this kingdom. Lastly, I forewarn the Landlord, oh! the cruel Landlord, who is the sole object of my resentment, to look with a conscientious heart to his poor, industrious tenant, who is oppressed, and overburthened with heavy rent, and other incumbrances, and upon *non failure* of my precept, I am determined never to sheath my sword, till I have established freedom in the land of our forefathers.

"ROCK, *Commander-in-Chief.*

"N. B.—It is prohibited, on pain of death, that neither Pastor or Layman, will presume to take this down, till worn off by the inclemency of the weather."

NEW COINAGE OF FARTHINGS.—We have at this moment a farthing of this recent coinage, *gilt over*, which has *more than once*, by way of experiment, been offered as a sovereign, to some respectable jewellers in the metropolis, and offered with success; it has been taken and the change received as for a sovereign, but of course immediately returned. Nay, we could come *nearer home*—this *gilt farthing* has been, to our knowledge, passed in Cheltenham, and the deception avowed as soon as the experiment succeeded. It may be seen on application at the Office.—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by BENJAMIN [illegible],
Chronicle-Office, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,819. TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1822. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From the Southern Reporter of Jan 24.)

Rumours, we cannot say to what extent founded or unfounded, or on what authority depending, have been in circulation since Tuesday morning, of large bodies of men being in arms in several parts of the west of this County, and of engagements having taken place between them and the military. Up to the moment when we write, the public anxiety on these matters has not been abated by any thing like a circumstantial account, and though we have used all diligence we have not been able to collect any particulars upon which we could with propriety desire our readers rely.

One of the rumours circulated is to the effect that a conflict took place on Monday, between a party of the Army, under Mortough O'Sullivan, Esq. a Magistrate, and a body of the Insurgents, near Gowgan Barra. This place, it appears, is situate about midway between Macroom and Bantry, and is a most mountainous and difficult district for the Army to operate in. It is said, Mr. O'Sullivan went with a party to this spot, for the purpose of arresting some of the miscreants who recently made an attack upon Lord Bantry, but the Peasantry assembled on the hills in large numbers sounding horns, and displaying other symptoms of resistance, when they understood for what purpose he made his appearance. Mr. O'Sullivan succeeded, it seems, however, after a smart conflict, in which two of the country people were killed, and a man of the name of O'Leary desperately wounded, in arresting and bringing into Bantry six of the persons engaged in this affray. It is also stated, that one of the soldiers who had foolishly separated himself from his party, was cut off by the peasantry, and was brutally murdered. Intelligence of this transaction having reached Mr. James Barry, of Inchergela, he rode off express to Macroom; when a party of both horse and foot, under the command of Mr. Hedges, and Captain Fitzclarence, proceeded to the same place on Tuesday morning at an early hour, where they found the people occupying the steep and almost inaccessible hills on both sides of the road, in such numbers that they did not think it prudent to attack them in this position until they received a greater accession of force; for which purpose they sent off, express, a gentleman who arrived in town on that day, and who waited on Sir John Lambert, to inform him of the state of that part of the country. Accordingly, a strong division of cavalry was despatched in the evening, followed by a further force of infantry yesterday morning, in that direction.

Since the foregoing was put in type we have learnt that Mr. O'Sullivan, the Gentleman whose name is mentioned, has arrived in town, and that his account corroborates, substantially, the above particulars, with the exception that, including the military, his party consisted of only 25, of whom seven were young men, inhabitants of Bantry, who acted on the occasion with great spirit and firmness. The number killed was seven; between 20 and 30 were wounded, and two were taken prisoners, and carried into Bantry. Of the killed several were strangers in that part of the country. Mr. O'Sullivan also states, that the organization in that part of the country was extending rapidly, and that their manœuvres exhibited perfect military discipline—the positions being taken in a most skilful manner, and the signals from hill to hill being very promptly obeyed.

TO THE
EDITOR OF THE SOUTHERN REPORTER.

SIR—Though the Correspondent who furnished your Paper of Saturday with the account of Buckley's death, in the affray between the Yeomanry, under the command of Captain Hungerford, and the Peasantry, betrayed few symptoms of the artful spirit which seemed to have actuated several others, who evidently shewed, by the speedy transmission of their contributions, that they were afraid of being anticipated in telling the stories of their own achievements; yet, as his statement admitted of one or two corrections, and as the fatal occurrence itself possesses further claims on public notice, I trust you will insert the following facts in your publication of to-morrow.

Feeling anxious to ascertain the circumstances of the unfortunate man's death, I repaired, on Monday, to his house, situate nine miles south west (not *east*) of Bandon, and found, I scarce need observe, his very decent family in the deepest affliction. The wife's situation was peculiarly *delicate* and distressing. Many of the neighbours were assembled there before me, offering their condolence to the children and friends. I addressed them collectively and individually, and the details in which they concurred were, that Captain Hungerford and a party of Yeomanry, on the morning of last Friday, surrounded the cabin wherein the *newly erected still* of which they received information, had been lodged; that they seized the latter, and apprehended Buckley, the owner, and another man whom they overtook in the place, and bound them together. As they proceeded, shortly after, with their seizure and prisoners towards Clonakilty, the inhabitants of the neighbouring houses, the only persons then acquainted with what was going forward, approached the military, and a few of them manifested certain indications of a hostile disposition. Captain Hungerford frequently cautioned them to be quiet, or that the first attempt at a rescue would instantly cost the Prisoners their lives. Buckley himself loudly and repeatedly beseeched the people to disperse, for he relied, he said, on his former good character for his speedy liberation. A few ruffians, however, in spite of these expostulations, threw a stone from behind a ditch, and the Captain's threat was instantly executed. The deceased received at least two balls, and in his fall brought his fellow prisoner with him to the ground. The assailants were then fired on, and immediately scattered. During the short affray that took place, a boy came up to the Prisoners, cut the rope by which they were tied, and set the Prisoner, who escaped unhurt, at his liberty. The report of the shots, and the peal of a horn, which another ragged boy, who was pointed out to me, unhappily sounded, attracted more men, women, and children; but the aggregate number, though exactly estimated, like the nightly marauders of the last two months, at *five hundred*, did not exceed eighty or ninety persons. By whom the fatal shots had been fired I could not discover. The country people can seldom distinguish one man from another who is clothed in the same, or even nearly the same, uniform. But Captain Hungerford, no doubt, will satisfy the Public as to the legality of the act, and the identity of the persons. Some others, it is believed, would have been killed, if not protected by the intervening ditches. Neither the people nor the military, with the just-mentioned melancholy exception, sustained the slightest injury.

When the affray was ended, the Yeomen proceeded to bear away the still, and the Peasantry the almost lifeless body of Buckley. The former was conveyed to Clonakilty, and the latter to his own house, where he expired after the space of two hours. His body was kept unburied till Sunday evening, as Mr. R. Deasy, the Magistrate, was known to say that a Coroner would arrive from Cork, for the purpose of holding an Inquest, by that day's Coach. When the Coach, however, passed, without bringing the Coroner, an immense concourse of People conveyed the body to the Church-yard of Kinnegh, the family place of interment. That this outline of the transaction is correct, though not verified on oath, I do not entertain the smallest doubt. The people, I am persuaded, would not deceive me, nor would I deceive the public; and though it attaches the homicide which it records to no determinate individual, still it discloses two desperate and alarming truths—first, that a man, *and he a prisoner*, was shot without necessity; and secondly that the same man was buried without an Inquest. For my part, I confess, tho' a decided enemy to illicit distillation, I tremble at the consequences which such examples present to my sickened contemplation.

I remain, Sir,
Yours, &c.
A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

DARING ATTACK ON THE CORK AND KERRY COACH.

DESPERATE ENGAGEMENT.

(From the Southern Reporter of Jan. 26.)

The various rumours which were in circulation all through the day of Thursday, of numbers of country people having been seen moving in one direction, apparently to some particular place of meeting, and of an engagement having taken place between them and the military, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Macroom, were fortified in the evening by the non-arrival of the Kerry Coach, which is due in this City at six o'clock *p. m.* This suspense continued till one o'clock in the morning, when an express arrived to General Sir John Lambert, and by the same conveyance intelligence was received, stating that the Coach from Cork for Tralee which had left this City on Thursday morning, had been attacked about midway between Macroom and Mill-street by a large body of Whiteboys, who, after turning out the passengers, severely wounded one of them and the Guard and Coachman, and killing two of the horses, succeeded in throwing it over a clift into a bog. Various arrivals in the course of the day confirmed the principal features of this unpleasant intelligence; but the following extract of a letter from a Gentleman who was on the spot describes, we believe, very correctly, the particulars of the entire of the day's occurrences.

Macroom, Thursday Evening, Jan. 24.

"I proceeded to Macroom at an early hour this morning, and on my way thither, saw some people collecting in groups on the tops of hills and rising grounds; they appeared in a great measure to be composed of women and boys, but, however, they did not consist of any large numbers; I heard one horn sound. On arriving in Macroom, about a quarter after 11 o'clock, I found the town in a state of alarm, and was informed that an account had arrived about 10 o'clock, announcing that the Whiteboys, in large numbers, were collecting in the neighbourhood of Toothnadromman, about five miles to the west of Macroom, on the Mail-Coach road leading to Mill street. Immediately on receipt of this intelligence, Robert Hedges Eyre, Esq. accompanied by several Magistrates and Gentlemen, with the Carbineers doing duty in Macroom, a party of the 11th Regiment, and a detachment of the Rifle Brigade of about 80 men, under the command of a Field-Officer, proceeded in the above direction. Some Gentlemen who arrived from the eastern parts of the Barony, on hearing of what occurred had proceeded a few miles to the west, but not being able to learn any tidings of the forces that went out shortly afterwards returned.

"In this state of suspense matters remained until past two o'clock. The Mail Coach from Kerry not coming in at that hour, some uneasiness began to be felt that perhaps it was attacked and stopped, or some obstruction offered to its progress by the Whiteboys. At length, a little after three o'clock, an account arrived, announcing, for certain, that the Whiteboys were flying in all directions; that several were killed and wounded, and a number taken prisoners. This intelligence was shortly after confirmed, for about half past three o'clock, three or four of the Rifle Brigade mounted on horses, arrived, bearing the dead body of one of the unfortunate misguided people who had been shot; the body was thrown on a horse before one of the soldiers, who rode behind. The sight of a wretched fellow-creature who came to so untimely an end, naturally created a great degree of horror, however necessary and called for such examples may be on so alarming an occasion; and I confess my blood thrills at this moment in my veins, when I reflect on the impression which such a sight made on my mind. The body appeared to be that of rather a young or middle-aged man, for it was almost impossible to distinguish with any degree of accuracy; he was without a shoe or stocking, and with scarcely a coat to his back. The soldier who brought in this body left town immediately again, stating that several more were killed and wounded, and at the period of their departure that the firing still continued. This account was confirmed by different individuals who afterwards arrived; and at half past 4 o'clock, it was announced that the troops were returning with another dead body, and several prisoners. Immediately they appeared entering the town, preceded by a horse bearing the unfortunate wretch who had been killed, and escorting 21 prisoners whom they had taken, several of whom appeared to be very young men. They were immediately lodged in the Castle, the residence of Mr. Hedges Eyre, who, I was given to understand, acted with great courage and intrepidity throughout the day.

"From the most accurate information I was enabled to collect in the hurry of the moment, from several gentlemen who were engaged with the troops, but which I believe, in substance, to be literally correct, it appears, that the Coach which left Cork this morning for Tralee, was stopped near the turnpike of Toothnadromman, five miles to the west of Macroom, by a party of Whiteboys, who smashed the Coach to atoms, killed three of the horses, wounded the Coachman and Guard rather severely; the latter received three different stabs of a pike—they ill-used the passengers, one of whom, a Mr. Lynch, who keeps a shop in Tralee, as I was informed, received a wound from a pike, but not of a dangerous nature—and some accounts likewise stated that the coach was also pillaged. The Whiteboys who committed this dreadful outrage, seeing Mr. Hedges Eyre, with a few gentlemen who were in advance of the troops, and not perceiving the latter, were rushing down upon them when the Gentlemen fell back upon the Carbineers, and the party of the 11th Regiment, while a division of the Rifle Brigade, preceded by some Gentlemen, took a circuitous route, and, by this means, coming in the rear of the Whiteboys, they were thus placed between two fires, and great slaughter ensued: the Whiteboys soon fled in all directions, having seven, at least, killed, including the two brought into Macroom, about thirty wounded, besides the twenty-one prisoners mentioned above, some of whom appeared as if they had received wounds. I understood from some gentlemen that it was impossible to tell exactly the precise number killed or wounded, but that it probably exceeded the number above specified, as the Rifle Brigade did great execution, and fired with remarkable precision, scarcely missing a single shot. The Commanding Officer, whose name I could not distinctly [illegible], but who, I believe, was a Major or L[illegible] Colonel, acted with the greatest [illegible] coolness during the day, from every [illegible] I received.

"The numbers of the Whiteboys were variously stated—by some at several thousands—while one gentleman assured me he did not imagine they could exceed six or seven hundred altogether; they were mostly armed with pikes, had a few spades and shovels, and only one gun amongst the entire party. Not a single soldier met with the least accident or fatality, with the exception of one who I heard received a slight wound of a pike in the neck."

These are, we believe, as we have already stated, as correct particulars of the day's occurrences as it was possible to collect, and we have no doubt they are substantially the facts.

While the conflict was going on at this place, intelligence was conveyed to Millstreet of what had occurred to the Coach from Cork, whereupon Mr. Wallis, of Drishane Castle, prudently delayed the Coach from Tralee for Cork, which passes through that Town, until the next day, yesterday, when it was sent forward under an escort of the Carbineers, accompanied by several Gentlemen of the County, including the Rev. Mr. Carleton, &c. Nearly at the same spot where the coach was attacked the day before, a single man appeared on a craggy eminence quite close to the road, and fired a shot at the escort; he was immediately followed by two of the Dragoons, but the nature of the ground not permitting horsemen to advance, they were obliged to give up the pursuit, having lost sight of their object among the rocks. In returning, the horse of one of the dragoons trod upon, or kicked, what turned out to be a small, but very heavy, wood box, closely nailed down, which was brought on to Macroom, and given up, we understand, to Mr. Hedges Eyre.

The express which has been already stated to have reached Sir John Lambert on Thursday morning, contained, we are informed, some very pressing representations for more troops to be sent out to the place where these foolish and deluded people had shewn in such numbers, or that worse consequences than had occurred may be expected to follow. Whether we are correctly informed on this point or not, we cannot say with certainty; but soon after the arrival of the express, two detachments, consisting of a troop of the Carbineers and two companies of the 11th Regiment, were in march towards the disturbed district, immediately followed by the General and his Staff—The entire, however, returned between three and four o'clock in the evening, by the same road they had taken, from which, of course, we infer that there was no occasion for their services. Indeed, from what has already appeared, and from the experience of all conflicts between unarmed multitudes, and even a very few armed disciplined men, it is evident that the former devote themselves to certain death in such encounters, to which they can only be prompted by the greatest folly or the greatest desperation.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.

The mail due from Kerry last evening did not arrive, nor had it come to hand at one o'clock this day. We are therefore without any direct intelligence from the scene of disturbance.

In the middle of the night, however, an express arrived at the Post Office, dated from Macroom, and directed for Dublin Castle, whence it was forwarded this morning, announcing that another conflict took place yesterday between the military, commanded by Colonel Mitchel, and accompanied by Sir Nicholas Colthurst, Bart. and a party of the Whiteboys, who had left the neighbourhood of Dunmanway for the purpose of joining the main body in the hilly country about Macroom. The result was, as may be expected, the complete dispersion of the band, after having had two killed, several wounded, and a great many taken prisoners, who were brought into Macroom, and lodged in the Castle.

We learn further, that another engagement occurred between a party of the Rifle Brigade, who had charge of some cars laden with ammunition, which they were accompanying from Macroom to Bandon, and a party of the same deluded people, at a place called Clara mountain, near Kilmurry, in which some of the latter were killed and wounded. There are no further particulars known of these occurrences—but there is no doubt of the main facts.

BANTRY.

The following letter from the Earl of Bantry to a Gentleman in this City, may be considered an official account of the desperate affair in the Glen of Cooleagh, between a party under his Lordship and the Whiteboys, noticed in our last number.

Bantry, Jan. 22.

"On being informed that the pass of the Glen was in possession of the Whiteboys, and having several informations sworn before me and other Magistrates, against those persons who committed the late outrages here, and for illegal assembly, I called on Major Carthew to give me a party to aid the civil power; he at once complied, and with 14 of the 39th, the Major, Capt. O'Sullivan, Capt. White, my eldest son (Lord Beerhaven), Constables and Tenantry, in all, including the Military, (55), on horseback, proceeded at five yesterday

wards disarmed the National Guard, part of whom escaped during the night, and enrolled themselves with the Insurgents.

(Private Correspondence.)

"A very great agitation has been observed in the public mind during the last three days, which is attributed to the result of the last sitting of the Council of State. It is known that the King had communicated to the Council the Address of the Cortes, which recommended his Majesty to dismiss his Ministers, with the view, by this new concession, to disarm the rebels of Andalusia.—The Council has approved this opinion of the Cortes; but the King, displaying an unexpected firmness, has constantly refused to dismiss them."

Extract of a letter from his Majesty's ship Pyramus, Capt. F. Newcombe, C. B. dated Barbadoes, Dec. 8, 1821:—"I have great pleasure in acquainting you that the yellow fever, which lately raged with such violence on board this ship, has nearly exhausted itself, and the convalescents are doing well. Among those swept off by its baneful influence were Mr. Graham, the third Lieutenant; Mr. Grant, Purser; Mr. Barnard, Assistant-Surgeon; the Captain's Clerk, and 18 men. Five officers, besides many of the crew, are now in the hospital."—*Plymouth Telegraph.*

FROME, SATURDAY.—This town was again thrown into a state of confusion yesterday, by the assemblage of a very considerable body of weavers from the neighbourhood, who proceeded to the houses of two or three of the town weavers, that took work at the reduced prices; and although several of the respectable inhabitants interfered, they succeeded in taking the pieces off the looms. The Messrs. Sheppard and other respectable clothiers, were on the spot, and, to prevent further confusion, with their usual liberality, agreed to give the full price for what work was then in the hands of the weavers, leaving it open to future arrangement. We have not time to enter into the discussion as to which are right: but it is a well known fact, that the Frome clothiers are undersold by the Gloucestershire and Yorkshire clothiers, and they must do something to meet them in the market.—*Bath Journal.*

The names of the infant son of the Duchess of Orleans are, Henri-Eugene Philippe Louis D'Orleans, Duke D'Aumale.

Ramsgate having been dignified by his Majesty with the title of a Royal Harbour, a beautiful Standard of England, which for elegance and beauty has never been surpassed, has just been completed, which is to be hoisted on the Pier on the 29th instant, in honour of his Majesty's accession to the throne.

It is said that the Court of Directors of the East-India Company have given the Marquis of Hastings full permission to remain in India as Chief Governor, and that a ship of war has been lately despatched by Government with advices to that effect. Should the Marquis, however, prefer to return to England, Sir Edward Paget will proceed from Ceylon, and assume the rank of Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India. It is also said, that in the event of the Marquis's return he will be appointed Ambassador to the Court of Vienna.

We understand that a high personage, who some time ago held a distinguished situation in the Peninsula, has employed a person lately engaged in an obscure foreign periodical Paper in London, to write a work on a certain conspiracy said to have taken place in Lisbon in the year 1817, and for which General Gomes Freire and others were executed.—*Times.*

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22.

Stocks this day at One.

Bank Stock 227	India Stock 234½
3 per Cent. Red. 76¾	India Bonds 78
3 per Cent. Cons. 75¾	Ex. Bills (£1000) 5 pm.
3½ per Cent. 87⅞	Long Ann. 19
4 per Cent. Cons. 96½	Cons. for Account 76
5 per Cent. Navy 107¼	

The Paris Journals of Saturday last have arrived this morning. The *Moniteur* officially promulgates two Royal Ordinances, one of which decrees the suppression of the General Police Directorship, and the other the re-organization of the ten Local Companies which were disbanded in 1817.

These papers are, as usual, filled with contradictory rumours respecting the affairs of Russia and Turkey, out of which it would puzzle the most acute logician to extract any thing approximating to a determinate fact. We are already more than wearied with these endless reports, which seem to be circulated only for the sake of being afterwards contradicted. We believe, however, it will not be long before something of a more decisive character will appear—a diplomatic production, which will not only destroy the conjectures of the past, but define the principles by which the future is intended to be regulated. Our advices from Paris lead us to this conclusion, but we abstain from mentioning the alleged character of the document alluded to.—*Courier.*

"PARIS, JAN. 19.—The Duke de la Chatre is alarmingly ill of an inflammatory complaint.

"It is affirmed, that letters written at Madrid, at the moment of the departure of the post, on the evening of the 7th instant, announce that the King had at length decided upon accepting the resignation of those Ministers who have long solicited to be relieved from their *porte feuilles.*—Their successors are not designated; it is only said, that the most experienced in the Ministerial Departments will transact business with the King, until he can find persons willing to take upon themselves functions so unenviable in the present state of things in Spain.—*Gazette de France.*

"The official Journal of Berlin announces that the Censor of the *Warsaw Gazette* was put under arrest during an interval of twenty-four hours, for allowing the insertion in that paper, without previous permission of the Emperor, of an Ode addressed to his Imperial Majesty, recommending him to go to war with the Turks.

"STOCKHOLM, DEC. 12.—According to an official report from our legation at St. Petersburg, a courier had arrived in that capital from Constantinople, who brought to the English Minister at the Court of Russia an important despatch, which Lord Strangford charged him to submit to the Emperor Alexander. It was a justification of the conduct of Lord Strangford, during the period of his mission, and a detail of all his proceedings in the quality of mediator between Russia and the Porte. His Imperial Majesty, it is asserted, shewed no displeasure during the reading of this communication; but merely said that he would trust to the future, which alone could prove, whether the hopes which Lord Strangford had to that moment entertained, were of a nature to be realised."—*Courier Français.*

The following is an extract of a private letter which we have received this morning from Liverpool. It confirms the intelligence we yesterday published, from the American Papers:—

"LIVERPOOL, JAN. 20.—The *Alice*, Captain Newlands, arrived here this day, from the city of St. Domingo; she sailed the 7th of December, and has brought the Spanish Governor and his suite, consisting of thirty persons, who were obliged to leave, in consequence of a Revolution; the inhabitants having declared themselves independent of Spain. The change in the Government was effected on the 30th of November, without bloodshed."

"FRANKFORT, JAN. 12.—The latest news from Greece announces that there continue to arrive numbers of old soldiers and of volunteers from all parts of Europe, who come to place themselves under the Banner of the Cross. The General Government of Greece intends to organise them in Legions, and to form of them a separate corps, which will be raised to the number of ten thousand men.

"According to letters from Perth, in Hungary, Prince Alexander Ypsilanti is still confined in the fortress. The Turks, far from evacuating Moldavia and Wallachia, receive daily reinforcements; and their strength in those two Principalities may be estimated at 80,000 men."

"STUTGARD, JAN. 12.—On the 8th instant the King gave an audience to General de Benkendorf, the Russian Minister Plenipotentiary. His Excellency acquitted himself of a mission which he had received from his Court, to demand, for his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael, the hand of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of his Royal Highness Prince Paul, and niece of his Majesty. The General, at the same time, presented to the King the letters from the Imperial family relatively to this demand.

"His Majesty, sure of the paternal consent, gave, with particular satisfaction, in quality of chief of the family, his adhesion to an alliance which unites more closely the ties of relationship which already so happily exist between his family and the Imperial family of Russia.

"Agreeably to this consent, the Russian Minister had the honour of presenting, on the 10th instant, (the natal anniversary of the illustrious betrothed) to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and to her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte, the letters of demand from his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, her Majesty the Empress Dowager, and his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael."

We are informed, by a Gentleman extensively connected with our West India Colonies, that the accounts from them by the last packet are extremely unsatisfactory, in a commercial point of view.—"The price of Rum here," he observes, "does not pay half the cost of the cask, and several Planters have ceased to manufacture it; the same as to Molasses. Sugar, too, is so low as to bring the Estates in the Leeward Islands in debt. Formerly the Rum and Molasses paid all the expenses in the Island, and the nett profit on the Sugar was the Income of the Planter—now the Sugar netts about £12 per hhd.; on an estate of 100 hhds. about £1200; from which, all the island expenses, the supplies from home, the support of negroes, the public burdens, all to be deducted; so that the whole is absorbed even where the Planter is not in debt to the Merchant: when he is, ruin is the consequence. Formerly, within three years, the Sugar averaged from £25 to £30 per hhd., or £3000, and no island charges, for they were paid by the Rum and Molasses; the stores, about £150, were the only deduction; so that a man, with £3000 a-year, three or four years ago, without having been guilty of any imprudence, becomes at once a beggar. In short, the expenses absorb all profit."

On Friday afternoon, a Messenger arrived at the residence of Count Lieven, in Harley-street, from the Court of St. Petersburgh, with despatches for his Excellency. On Saturday afternoon his Excellency left town for North Cray, where he had a long interview with the Marquis of Londonderry, and in the evening returned again to town.

BONAPARTE'S WILL.—We copied, yesterday, from the *Old Times*, a document purporting to be the Will of the late Emperor of France, but at the same time expressing some doubt as to its authenticity. The following letter from Count de Montholon, in the *Moniteur* of Friday last, proves that we had just grounds for our scepticism:—

"*To the Editor of the Moniteur.*

"Paris, Jan. 18, 1822.

"SIR—Chance has brought to my hands a pamphlet, published by P. Dupont, and now on sale at several booksellers', entitled '*The Testament of Napoleon.*'

"It is my duty to declare that this pamphlet is an incorrect fabrication, and full of errors.

"I beg you will make this declaration public in one of your earliest numbers.

"Receive, Sir, the assurance of my perfect consideration.

(Signed) "The Count de MONTHOLON."

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26.

The London Journals of Monday and Tuesday have arrived.—No Mail due.

The war between the Turks and Greeks rages with unabated fury. After two sanguinary conflicts, on the 23d and 24th of November, the Greeks took the town of Arta by assault. This is a town in European Turkey, in the Province of Albania, and situated on the river Aadhas, near a gulph to which it gives name. It is distant 360 miles from Constantinople. After the town was taken, the fortress was still held by the Turks, who were commanded by no less than three Pachas. The Greeks proposed terms of accommodation, for the purpose of sparing the farther effusion of blood, which were rejected, and the citadel shared in a short time the same fortune as the town. Many eminent Turks were taken prisoners, and much wealth, which had been amassed in the fortress for security, was also taken.

On the 1st of December, a Turk made an attempt to assassinate Prince MILOSCH, the Chief of the Servians, but the latter killed the assassin, and escaped. It is thought probable, that there will be an insurrection of the Servians.

It is affirmed, that the Russian army of the South has been in motion towards the Pruth since the 23d of December, and that three divisions passed the Dniester on the 26th.

Letters from Spain communicate the death of the celebrated RIEGO, the champion of Spanish liberty. It is ascribed to poison, and some Priests are charged as the authors of this foul deed. If so, the hopes which they conceived from it have been disappointed, and it has had a quite contrary effect. As soon as the melancholy event became generally known, the whole of Catalonia declared itself free.

The New York Papers announce a complete revolution effected throughout the Brazils, the deportation of the PRINCE REGENT for Lisbon, and the establishment of a Provisional Government. A letter received by a mercantile house in New York is the alleged authority for this important news.

The London Papers state, that an investigation has lately taken place in the Victualling-office, which has led to the discovery of great irregularities, and to some dismissals from high official situations. Other removals are also threatened.

It will be recollected, that, not long ago, a Mr. TWEEDIE, a clerk in the Navy Pay Office, had absconded with a large sum of public money, and fled to America. The *Hind* sloop of war was despatched for the purpose of arresting him. The success, as will be seen from another part of our Paper, has been complete. He was taken at his lodgings in the City of New York, and the greater part of the money was found in his possession. The arrest was very recently mentioned, but the circumstances are now more fully explained.—There is introduced into all Treaties among civilized nations an arrangement for the apprehension, and delivering up, of criminals guilty of certain specified high offences, by the country where they may take refuge to that country from which they escaped from justice, the arrest of the offender being made by the constituted Authorities of the country where he takes up his abode, on application by the Government which pursues him for justice. Mr. TWEEDIE has in this way been consigned to the law of the land which he probably thought he had abandoned for ever.

The *Globe* of Tuesday contained the following paragraph, and we have thought it necessary to subjoin a letter on the same subject, addressed to the *Dublin Correspondent*:—

"The opinion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL and SOLICITOR-GENERAL has been taken, whether the LORD LIEUTENANT of Ireland has any power to confer the honour of Knighthood, and they are both decidedly of opinion, that since the Union no such right has existed. A copy of the opinion has been sent to Lord WELLESLEY."

To the Editor of the Correspondent.

SIR—A most *cruel* and extraordinary paragraph, extracted from a London Newspaper, has appeared in your and other Papers, under the above head, in which it is stated among other discoveries of the Board of Admiralty, that the Lords Lieutenant of Ireland *have not had the power of conferring the honour of Knighthood since the Union.* Now, Sir, the Act of Union is totally silent on the Office of Lord Lieutenant. The powers vested in that Office are by Patent under the Great Seal; and the usual clause in the Patent *grants all powers &c. vested in the predecessors, except as in the new Patent are excepted.* The power of conferring Knighthood not being excepted in any Patent, the right, of course, is conveyed; and the wonderful discovery of the Board of Admiralty (if the paragraph in question be correct) is what the sailors call "Cape Fly away." As well might the wiseacres say, that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is not a Viceroy, and that when he received an Address from the City of Dublin he should not sit on the Throne as the King's Representative, because no such power is reserved to him by the Act of Union.

I am, Sir, &c. &c., B. B.

P. S. I have called the paragraph a *cruel one*, because it will doubtless give great *disquietude* to the Ladies.

The pen of the *Author of Waverly* is incessant in it's labours. The *Pirate* had scarcely commenced his *depredations* on the Public, when a successor was announced. The new work is to be called "The fortune of Nigil." It is to be a Scotch story, and connected with the history of GEORGE HERIOT, the Founder of an Hospital in Edinburgh.

SUPPOSED ATTACK BY BANDITTI.

A strong sensation has, for some days, existed in this quarter of the country, arising from reports, that the house of Mr. POWER, of Shanaclune, not far from this City, had been attacked by nocturnal depredators, in search of arms. We feel it necessary to give the most conclusive contradiction to these reports, and to add the expression of our firm persuasion, founded upon most respectable authority, that the County of Waterford was never in a state of greater tranquillity. The circumstances which have called forth these observations were these. Three persons went to Mr. POWER's house to execute a warrant; he felt alarmed, and immediately ran off to Mr. LANGLEY, a Magistrate in the neighbourhood. Mr. LANGLEY was not at home; two Constables returned with Mr. POWER; but the supposed assailants had taken their departure—and here ends this strange, eventful history!

NEW MUSIC.

It is already known to the Public, that Mr. RINGWOOD is about to publish a *Characteristic Sonata* for the Piano-Forte, descriptive of HIS MAJESTY's Visit to Ireland. We understand, that the stile of the *Sonata* is completely novel, giving a description of the Royal Excursion, from the KING's leaving Portsmouth until his arrival at the Lodge in the Phœnix Park. HIS MAJESTY has been graciously pleased to permit the dedication of the Piece to himself. This is a distinguished honour, which must be most gratifying to the feelings of the Author, and to those of the Public, as it is another proof, among multitudes, of HIS MAJESTY's kind condescension to the inhabitants of Ireland. Nor can so high an example fail to secure for the composition the most general and ample success. Mr. RINGWOOD's long residence in this part of the country, his talents, and his public services, so well known, give him strong and well founded claims to generous support in the execution of the design in which he is engaged.—The community at large well know how to encourage real merit, and their conduct on this occasion will emulate that of the Sovereign, and confer upon Mr. RINGWOOD the full tribute of their approbation.

We have been under the necessity of postponing, till Tuesday, some articles on the subject of Mendicity, relative to this City.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

COUNTY OF CORK.

AFFRAY NEAR CLONAKILTY.

The *Southern Reporter* of Thursday, received at a late hour last night, conveyed a more circumstantial account of this extraordinary transaction than has yet appeared. We had not room to give the details. They agree in substance with the original statement, and they go to disprove the material parts of the account given by the Surveyor of Clonakilty. The number of the peasantry, present on the occasion, did not exceed 80, or 90. No inquest was held on the body of the man who was shot by the yeomanry.

Another conflict between a party of the army and the Insurgents, in addition to those elsewhere stated, occurred on Monday, midway between Macroom and Bantry. The military were conducted by Murrogh O'Sullivan, Esq. a Magistrate.—Seven of the Insurgents were killed, between 20 and 30 wounded; two were taken prisoners. It is stated, that the organization in that part of the country was extending rapidly—and that their manœuvres exhibited perfect military discipline, the positions being taken in the most skilful manner, and the signals from hill to hill being very promptly obeyed.

ROBBERY OF A MAIL-COACH.

A report reached us last night by the Mail-coach from Cork, that the Coach from that city to Killarney was attacked on Thursday, between Macroom and Mill-street, about twelve o'clock in the day, by an armed banditti, who shot the two leading horses, and dangerously wounded the coachman and guard, the latter apparently with a slane, or some such instrument. They overturned the Coach into a hollow at the side of the road, and carried off all the bags, except that containing the mail for Killarney, which was found with the Coach by a party of dragoons despatched from Macroom in search of the robbers, and brought back to Cork. It is also stated, that the mail from Killarney to Cork, due yesterday evening, had not arrived. The Coach for Killarney from Cork, which was usually despatched at six in the morning, was not sent off yesterday till the despatch of the Waterford Coach, at a quarter past nine.

(From the Intelligencer of Jan. 24.)

On Tuesday evening great consternation was created in this City, by intelligence brought by some highly respectable persons, from the western part of the County, of an engagement having taken place on Monday, between a party of the military, under the command of Lord Bantry, and a large party of insurgents, who had assembled in great force in the mountains, between Bantry and Macroom, the communication between which it was said they had completely intercepted. Anxious to satisfy the Public as far as possible, we immediately proceeded to make the most diligent enquiry into the facts of the transaction, in which we had made some progress when the following letter was handed to us, and which, though brief, may be considered the most accurate particulars which have yet been received on the subject:—

"Bantry, Jan 21.

"We are all in a state of alarm here—My Lord Bantry has been obliged to retreat again from the Glen of Cooleagh, under extremely unpleasant circumstances. He met there this morning, with a detachment of the 39th, under the command of Major Carthew, consisting of thirteen men, with a number of armed men, consisting in all of about sixty persons. They had a desperate affray, and every man took care of No One. They fired on an average twenty rounds a man, and I am told there is but one of the rebel party dead, and three or four wounded. His Lordship's party left one of the 39th on the field of battle, wounded, who has been since cut to pieces—and have it from authority, that those ruffians took off his head with them in triumph. I suppose the unfortunate man's body will be brought in to-morrow."

Upon being informed of what had occurred, and that a large party were collecting in the neighbourhood of Inchegeela, James Barry, Esq. the active Magistrate of that place, immediately proceeded express to Macroom, to communicate with Mr. Hedges Eyre, who, accompanied by some other gentlemen and a small detachment of military, horse and foot, under the command of Captain Fitz-Clarence, instantly set out for the place.—On their arrival, however, at a short distance from it, they observed the people assembled so numerous, and the positions they occupied so inaccessible, they considered it better not to advance without a reinforcement, and until a communication could be had with the General of the district—accordingly, a gentleman was despatched, who arrived in town on Tuesday evening at five o'clock, and from the prompt measures adopted by the General, no doubt the loyal and peaceable inhabitants of the disturbed districts will find protection and security, while those deluded miscreants will speedily meet the punishment they deserve.

OUTRAGES NEAR KANTURK, BUTTEVANT, AND NEWMARKET.

In the course of the last week different outrages have been committed in the neighbourhood of Kanturk. On Tuesday night, the house of Mr. William Savage, a most respectable and industrious young man, was attacked by a party of ten armed men. It happened fortunately for him, that he was not at home; but they took out his son, a youth of 12 years of age, and would probably have done him injury, but that some of the party, more humane than others, prevented it.—This occurred within half a mile of the town. Notices have been served in various parts of the Country on persons to surrender their farms; in other instances, not to pay *their debts or their rents*, and there are no debts or rents better paid; and where differences have arisen and been left to arbitration, the arbitrators have been threatened for their decisions. So that in place of one Captain Rock, every fellow who thinks he has not got justice, *or what he calls justice*, gets a notice served on his opponent, in *Captain Rock's name*—and if not complied with, gets a Captain Rock to enforce his notice. There are no persons suffering more than the industrious farmers, who must comply with the unreasonable demands of these marauders.

On Saturday night, the house of Mr. Langford, of Rowell, three miles north of Newmarket, and on the Aldworth estate, was burnt to the ground. The family have not resided there for some time back. Those deluded people could have no cause to Mr. Langford, as there is no kinder or better landlord. It appears that, this being the principal pass between the disturbed districts of Limerick and the northern part of the Barony of Duhallow, it was intended to station a party of military and police there, which having come to their knowledge, they were determined to prevent it.

On Sunday evening last, about 5 o'clock, another party of those miscreants, in number supposed about 300, visited the house of James Norcott, Esq. of Springfield, within half a mile of Buttevant, and demanded his arms. The family having just sat down to dinner, and not being prepared for such an early visit, became much alarmed, which obliged that gentleman reluctantly to have delivered to them a gun and sword, with which they departed, without offering the family any other insult.

Yesterday (Monday) morning, about 3 o'clock, the house of John Mullane, of Droumtomer, two miles south of Kanturk, was attacked by ten armed men, to whom Mullane gave admittance, under the present system of terror. On getting into the house, Mullane perceived their object was to take away his daughter, when, though an old man (nearly seventy years of age), aided by his family, with pitchforks, spades, &c. they kept the ruffians at bay, until his neighbours were alarmed, and joined in the pursuit of the villains, who made off, leaving one gun, two horses, some great coats, &c. This honest and brave old man, by the sweat of his brow, could give his daughter £200.

On Sunday last, Captain Krappock and Lieutenant Green, of the 22d Regt. surprised a fellow swearing in some people at a public-house, at Newmarket, and, after a long struggle, succeeded in taking the Papers from them, which they attempted to destroy. We understand that those Papers are of a most treasonable kind, and plainly shew that the Insurgents aspire to objects of a much more important nature than the abolition of tithes.

(To the Editor of the Morning Intelligencer.)

SIR—I received a sworn information on the evening of the 17th inst. against a Still at Ballinard, in the parish of Desert. I proceeded on the information, with the Revenue men under my command, and a party of the Ibane and Barryroe yeomanry, commanded by Lieut. Hungerford, at half-past 11 o'clock, and arrived at our destination at half-past two A. M. when we found the Still at full work, and succeeded in taking two prisoners. We then lay by till day-light, when I sent out a Constable and some of the Revenue men, and a Corporal's guard, for the purpose of impressing cars to bring away the seizure; they brought in the cars about eight o'clock, with the owners of the cars. There were several horns sounded thro' the country, for the purpose of collecting a mob to rescue the seizure. On perceiving the intentions, I immediately sent Lieut. Hungerford and 14 of his men on the hill at about 40 yards above, when we were loading the cars and destroying what we could not bring away with us.—The moment we commenced moving the seizure, the mob commenced throwing stones in showers on our party. The prisoners were in front of the party, and were placed there, thinking the mob would be cautious how they would throw on the party, for fear of injuring the prisoners. Mr. Hungerford had great forbearance, and never fired until several vollies of stones were let fly at us; at last the Constable gave positive directions (according to my orders) to fire on the mob. The prisoners, in making their escape to their own party, one of them were shot, and I am told expired in the course of the day; there were some more lives lost, and a number wounded, which is not acknowledged by the country people. I never witnessed so lawless or so rebellious a business in my life, and, were it not for determination and coolness, we would have been murdered to a man; all our party were determined and steady. Ballinard is six miles due north of Clonakilty, and seven west of Bandon. We had as much, I assure you, as we could do, to bring our lives out of the country. The other prisoner escaped in the confusion. We destroyed thirteen hogsheads of potale, at 40 gallons each, which make 520 gallons; one hogshead of singlings, of forty gallons; and one keg of whiskey, containing about three gallons. There were upwards of 500 people attacked us.—Three of the Yeomanry knocked down with stones.

The above is a true statement. I was the Officer of the Revenue who commanded the party—Dated 22d Jan., 1822.

RICHARD B. NORCOTT,
Surveyor of Customs, Clonakilty.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

(From the Limerick Chronicle of Jan 22)

Threatening notices were sent to the Rev. Edward Connery, Parish Priest of Kildimo, on Friday night last, which stated, that, if he did not immediately give over his unnecessary exhortations, and discharge his Clerk, that he should meet with the fate of the Rev. Mr. Mulqueen. On Sunday, after service, he addressed them as usual on the enormity of the crimes committed in the Country, and pointed out the inevitable punishments which would result from a continuance in such pursuits; and, adverting to the notice which he had received, he told them he despised such attempts at intimidation; that he would neither turn off his Clerk, nor give up a point of his duty; and that, as long as he had life, he would never desist from what he conceived beneficial to those committed to his charge, both temporal and eternal.

They afterwards attacked a house on a farm lately taken by the above Fitzgerald, and, after severely beating John Coleman, a resident thereon, with a pistol on the head, gave orders to him instantly to quit, and for Fitzgerald to give up the farm.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 22.—Our market has continued to be well supplied by fresh arrivals of both Wheat and Oats. The demand has been extremely limited throughout the week, and the few sales effected have been at a reduction of about 2d. per bushel on Wheat, and 1d. on Oats. The Dealers from Yorkshire and other parts of the interior have continued to undersell the Liverpool Factors in Manchester and other Country Markets, and consequently scarce any sales have been effected from this.

This day our Market here was heavy, and but little business done. Fine Wheats were 3d. to 4d. and middling and inferior 4d. to 6d. per bushel lower. Oats and Barley very little inquired for, and may be also noted 1d. to 2d. per bushel cheaper. The demand for Flour was very limited, at a reduction of 1s. to 2s. per sack.—Oatmeal was offering at a similar reduction.

	s. d.		s. d.	
Wheat, (Irish)	5 9	to	7 8	per 70lbs.
—— Waterford	6 3	—	7 3	
New Oats, Irish	2 10	—	3 1	per 45lbs.
Barley, Irish (new)	3 2	—	3 4	per 60lbs
Flour, fine 2ds new	30 0	—	37 0	pr 240lbs.
—— Old	4[illegible] 0	—	42 0	
Oatmeal	23 0	—	26 0	

Imports.

Wheat, 6033 qrs.—Oats, 01316 qrs—Barley, 472½ qrs.—Flour, 1161 sacks.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 25.—Our Market continues in the same languid state as when we last had occasion to report. Wheat is declining in value, inferior descriptions have fallen 6d. to 1s. per barrel. Oats is dull. Barley in very limited request; and in Flour very little business has been done at last day's prices. The other descriptions are without alteration.

Price of Butter at Cork on Thursday.

Merchants, 90s.; 83s.; 76s.; 70s.; 66s.; 00s
Country, 80s.; 76s.; 68s.; 60s.; 56s.; 52s

WATERFORD MARKETS.

Butter has declined materially. The highest price paid yesterday was 92s. per cwt., which we believe was given only for 17 firkins, from near Kilkenny; scarcely any of first quality were sold separately—some small lots, from neighbouring Farmers, containing about two-thirds to three-fourths of their number of firsts, and the remainder of second quality, were bought at 88s. and 89s. all round—and in one instance equal proportions of both went as low as 80s. Some Farmers refused to submit to the depression, and held off from selling. We need scarcely add, that no sale of Country Dealers' parcels was made, the prices demanded for this description having been considered too high by the Merchants even previous to this reduction. Weighed at the Crane on Thursday, 378 firkins (of which 268 were from one farm in the County Tipperary)—yesterday, 52.

The quantity of Grain at Market was very moderate, and all descriptions remarkably dull, especially towards the close. In a few instances, superior millers' Wheat obtained 25s. to 25s. 3d. but in general good and prime qualities sold at 24s. to 24s. 9d.; inferior and middling, 22s to 23s. 6d. Oats in no instance exceeded 10s., and this was not generally to be obtained in the afternoon; some purchasers refusing to exceed 9. 6d. to 9s. 9d. Barley remained stationary at 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. for shipping, and 11s. to 12s. for malting qualities; 12s. 6d. occasionally for very fine samples.

No change can be stated in Flour since last week, except that sales of Seconds are very dull, at 34s to 37s. per bag, and 32s. in a few instances for fine Clonmel, &c. Thirds and Fourths have undergone no alteration for some weeks. Oatmeal remains at 12s. 6d. to 13s. per cwt.

Bacon Pigs have come down to 24s. 6d. or at the utmost 25s. per cwt. for the very best; some good lots have been bought at 24s., and inferior lower. Scalded Pork continues at 19s. to 24s. 6d. and a few heavy Pigs bring 31. to 41. over. Offal, 10s. to 12s.—Heads, 13s. to 14s. per cwt.—and some ask 1s. more for each.—Newfoundland Fish, 14s. to 15s. per quintal. Scotch Herrings advanced yesterday 2s. per barrel, being now 28s. by retail.

No Coal yet arrived at the Quay.

Saturday, One o'Clock.—The price of Butter is quite irregular and unsettled to day; some prime fresh-made firsts from neighbouring farmers, have brought 92s.—but with few exceptions, 88s. has been the top price, and some firsts have been bought much lower; the largest lot sold, containing 20 firsts, 11 seconds, and 5 thirds, went at 83s. all round. Nothing doing in brokers' parcels. There has been a tolerably good market of Grain. Wheat has not been over 24s. 6d. for prime, and some of inferior quality has been bought at 21s. to 21s. 6d. A few loads of Oats got 10s. in the morning, but the general rate has not exceeded 9s. 9d. Barley stationary. No alteration in Singed or Scalded Pigs, or other articles.

Exchange, Friday, Dublin on London, 8 8⅝.

BIRTHS.

At Clontarf, near Dublin, the Lady of the Hon. John Prendergast Vereker, of a son.

At Florence, on the 29th ultimo, the Lady of Robert Powell, Esq. of Gloucester-street, Dublin, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday, at the Foundling Hospital Chapel, Cork, by the Rev. Jonathan Bruce, William Hastings Greene, Esq. eldest son of William Greene, Esq. of Lota, to Mary, daughter of Dominick Sarsfield, Esq. of Kilmoney, in that County.

In Cork, the Rev. Charles T. Keen, Baptist Minister, to Isabella, daughter of Mr. Thomas Holland.

Michael Burke, Esq. to Ellen, daughter of the late John F. Macnamara, Esq. both of Cork.

DEATHS.

Yesterday, in her 17th year, after a few days' illness, of inflammation of the lungs, Miss Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. George Weekes, Barronstrand-street. The premature dissolution of this amiable and very interesting girl, thus cut off in the bloom of life, is a source of the deepest affliction to her affectionate parents, and of the most sincere regret to their respectable relatives and friends.

Yesterday morning, in Lady-lane, Mr. Edward Bowman, Clerk of the Cathedral Church in this City, leaving his widow and numerous family to deplore the loss of a kind and indulgent husband and parent.

On Monday last, at New Ross, Robert, second son of Henry Tottenham, Esq. of that Town, a fine youth about 16 years of age; and on Wednesday morning, just as the corpse was about to be removed for interment, Frances, the eldest sister of the deceased, an amiable girl about 14 years old, breathed her last. They both fell victims to a malignant fever. What renders the case still more distressing is the melancholy fact, that the eldest son, Charles, a young gentleman whose amiable disposition has endeared him to all his acquaintance, lies dangerously ill of the same malady. The anguish of the afflicted parents can be better conceived than described. May He "that tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" endue them with patience and fortitude to submit with christian resignation to the divine will, and impart to them the consoling hope, that, though prematurely snatched from their earthly parents, the beloved objects of their early care and solicitude are partakers of eternal joy and happiness, in those regions of bliss where "sorrow is not known!"

On Tuesday evening last, in the 88th year of his age, the Rev. Francis Atterbury, L. L. D. Grandson of Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester.

On Sunday last, sincerely and deservedly lamented, Mrs. Shearman, wife of Mr. Richard Shearman, of John-street, Kilkenny.

On Sunday, the 30th December, at the Shrubbery, Great Malvern, in his 64th year, after thirteen months of unparalleled suffering, Sir Jonathan Cope, Bart. uncle to the Duchess of Dorset and the Countess of Aboyne. He married Annabella, daughter of Wm. Candler, of the County of Kilkenny, Esq. in the Kingdom of Ireland, and niece of the late William Vavasour, Esq. of Weston Park, Yorkshire, a branch of the ancient house of Hazelwood, by whom he had three sons, who all died, as well as her Ladyship, in his lifetime. By the death of this distinguished individual the title becomes extinct.

SHIP NEWS.

The statement contained in part of our last impression, respecting the ship *Æolus*, Thomas, of this port, stranded on the 11th in going down the river, was premature, so far as regarded her having been got off and brought up to be repaired. The vessel mistaken for her, coming up the river on Wednesday, was the ship *Amazon*, M'Kenzie, which has gone on the old graving bank, to repair the damage received in her voyage hither from Baltimore. We are happy, however, to be now able to state with certainty, that the *Æolus* was lifted yesterday evening off the rocks, swung round, and conveyed to a place where she can lie in comparative safety, until she receive such temporary repairs as will fit her for being brought up here.

The *Active*, Hullman, from Waterford, arrived at Portsmouth the 20th.

The *Happy Return*, Shellabeer, from Waterford for London, arrived at Ramsgate the 19th.

The brig *Baron*, Anderson, belonging to Messrs. Large, K. and R. Adams, of Cork, from Trinidad to Cork, was wrecked on the Anegada Shoals, on the night of the 23d November. The vessel and cargo, consisting of 175 hhds. sugars, and 1600 dollars, were totally lost; the crew and passengers saved; vessel and cargo fully insured.

PORTSMOUTH, JAN. 20.—The schooner *Helen*, of Dartmouth, from Newfoundland, for Liverpool, with oil and fish, foundered on the banks of Newfoundland; four of the crew were picked up by a French ship from the Brazils, and carried to Havre. The Captain, his son, and three men, perished on the 25th of December.

KINSALE, JAN. 16.—Arrived the *Enterprize*, Pomeu, from Newfoundland, with loss of rudder, main-mast, fore-top-mast, stancheons, and bulwarks; bowsprit sprung, and two men washed overboard on the Banks of Newfoundland.

The inconvenience of a bar, under which the harbour of Dover has occasionally laboured, is now likely to be remedied. A plan for driving away the beach as soon as it may collect, by the force of backwater discharged through large iron cylinders, was some months since recommended. It has been carried into effect at a great expense, and the first of three lines of cylinders having been completed, was tried last week with the most perfect success.—*London Paper.*

PORT NEWS—P[illegible]E, JAN. 25.

ARRIVED,

23d—Neptune, Miller, Dublin, ballast; Townshend, Neill, Dublin, tallow, oil, yarn, &c. for Cork; Matilda, Pillett, Plymouth, ballast.

24th—Expedition, Stacey, Bristol, m. goods; Rover, Tallon, Cork, ballast; Active, Quarme, Falmouth, do.

25th—Thomas, Harvey, Cork, ballast; Lady Sherbrooke, Molloy, Figuiera, salt; Maria, Barnes, St. John's (Newfoundland), fish, oil, and passengers; Caledonia, Brown, Rothsay, herrings, a market.

26th—Prince Regent, Jacob, Poole, ballast, for Ross.

SAILED,

23d—None.

24th—Kendal, Walsh, Liverpool, wheat; Perrow, Lowther, Liverpool, wheat, oats, and flour; Hope, Waters, do. wheat, oats, butter, &c.; Four Sisters, Serding, Southampton, &c. butter, bacon, beef, &c.; Townshend, Neill, from Dublin, Cork, tallow, oil, &c.; Ann, Young, from Dublin, Cork, ballast.

25th—Telemachus, Pike, Poole, oil, pork, butter, bacon, &c.; Prince Regent, Phillips, Bristol, grain and bacon.

26th—Wind N. N. W. at 9 morning.

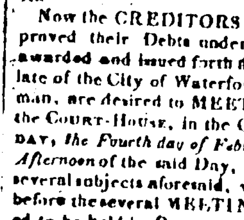
In the Matter of SAMUEL NEWPORT, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS WILLIAM MARCHANT ARDAGH, of the City of Waterford, Merchant, is indebted to the late Bank of WILLIAM, SAMUEL, and JOHN NEWPORT, in the sum of £1040 4s. 2d. amongst others—and whereas BENJAMIN MOORE and WILLIAM LUMSDEN, of the said City of Waterford, Merchants and Co-Partners, are indebted to the said late Bank in the sum of £322 8s. 11d. amongst others—and whereas the said BENJAMIN MOORE is indebted to the said late Bank in the sum of £23 amongst others—and whereas the said WILLIAM LUMSDEN is indebted to the said late Bank in the sum of £190 5s. 4d. amongst others—and whereas the said several parties severally hold the Notes of the said late Firm of WILLIAM, SAMUEL, and JOHN NEWPORT, payable to bearer on demand, to amount sufficient to liquidate their said Debts, at the rate of Ten Shillings in the Pound, and have severally proposed to the ASSIGNEES of the Bankrupt to deliver up to them the Notes of the said late Bank, so in their possession, to be cancelled, to double the amount of the sums so due by them to the Bankrupt's Estate, in full satisfaction and discharge of their said Debts, and have required that the several Securities on which the said Debts are founded shall be delivered up to them—and whereas Four several MEETINGS of the CREDITORS who have proved their Debts on the Bankrupt's Estate have been summoned, by Notice duly given in the *Dublin Gazette*, to assent to or dissent from the said ASSIGNEES compounding and agreeing with the said several Parties in the manner and on the Terms aforesaid, or in any other manner, or on any other terms, in the Notices of which said several MEETINGS the particular securities on the foot of which the said several Parties so seek to compound are set out, and which said several MEETINGS are to be held at the ROYAL EXCHANGE, DUBLIN, at the times following, that is to say—To compound with W. M. ARDAGH, on *Wednesday, the 6th of February next*—with BENJAMIN MOORE and WM. LUMSDEN, on *Thursday, the 7th of February*—with BENJAMIN MOORE, on *Friday, the 8th of February*—and with WM. LUMSDEN, on *Saturday, the 9th of February.*

And whereas great numbers of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt reside in the City and Neighbourhood of Waterford, and it may be inconvenient to them to attend said intended MEETINGS at the ROYAL EXCHANGE, Dublin—

Now the CREDITORS of the said Bankrupt, who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against SAMUEL NEWPORT, late of the City of Waterford, Banker, Dealer, and Chapman, are desired to MEET THE SAID ASSIGNEES, at the COURT-HOUSE, in the City of WATERFORD, on MONDAY, *the Fourth day of February next, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon* of the said Day, in order to deliberate upon the several subjects aforesaid, which are so intended to be laid before the several MEETINGS of CREDITORS so intended to be held in DUBLIN, and in order that such of the said CREDITORS as cannot personally attend the said MEETINGS in DUBLIN may acquire the Information necessary to enable them to instruct their Agents to attend thereat.

January 25, 1822.



NEW MUSIC,

Under the Patronage of the KING's most Excellent MAJESTY.

J. RINGWOOD begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he intends publishing by Subscription a Characteristic SONATA for the PIANO FORTE, descriptive of HIS MAJESTY's Visit to Ireland, on which his MAJESTY has graciously conferred the high honour of allowing it to be dedicated to him.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who intend honouring the above Publication, will have the goodness to leave their Names at the Newspaper-Offices—at Mr. BULL's, Quay—or at Mr. RINGWOOD's, Bailey's New-Street, as it is necessary to make immediate arrangements for its speedy Publication.

☞ Price to Subscribers, 6s. 0d

Waterford, January 12, 1822.