STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From the Southern Reporter of Feb. 2.)

FALSE ALARMS.

In our last number we described the military and even alarming appearance which this City wore on that day (Thursday), in consequence of the continual passing and repassing, arrival and departure of troops, infantry and cavalry, with Magistrates and Peace Officers at their head.—We also stated, that with the calls for, or causes of, these movements we were unacquainted; but we have since learnt, that they were in consequence of information brought in by a gentleman, who had himself served in the army, to the effect, that as he approached the City, within about three or four miles, on the Bandon Road, he heard a great rushing, as if of men advancing in haste and in numbers, but in consequence of the fog he was unable to distinguish them. Naturally alarmed at such a fancy—for we are happy to say it was no more—he hastened to town, and imparted what he thought he heard to Wm. Preston White, Esq. a most active Magistrate, who quickly put himself at the head of a troop of cavalry, and moved off in the direction of Ballincollig, but had got only a short distance on the road, when they were met by two Dragoons, who had come over the ground where it was supposed the "rush of men" was heard, but they had seen or heard nothing but a Bull, who had lost his heard, and was amorously bellowing for them. Upon this information, the party, of course, returned, and from that time to the present there has been uninterrupted tranquillity.

From the disturbed Western districts, too, the accounts are most satisfactory. In addition to the gratifying fact stated in a second edition of our last number, of most of the arms which had been taken in the attack on the Kerry Coach on the 24th ult. having been surrendered to Philip Harding, of Firville, Esq. near Macroom, there are other evidences of the return of the peasantry to peaceable pursuits; and in that quarter of the Country we look for a speedy and entire suppression of every sign of disturbance. Indeed, this desirable state of things may be said to have been already effected, owing to the prudence, zeal, energy and decision of Sir John Lambert, and the officers and troops under his command, joined to the equally meritorious services of the Magistracy and Gentry in that neighbourhood. These combined exertions will always prove, as they have hitherto proved, sufficient for the repression of rustic insurrections a hundred times more formidable than that which has been subdued, without any necessity for recurring to new laws, strange to the spirit of the Constitution, and at variance with every principle of good government. Tranquillity being once attained, as we have no doubt it will be, perfectly, in a few days, it will remain for those who shall have effected it by their activity, to consolidate it by taking the condition of the People into consideration.

DARING AND DESPERATE ATTACK UPON THE POLICE AT CHURCH-TOWN, IN THIS COUNTY.

It is with considerable pain we are obliged to add, that our accounts from other parts of the Country are of a very different import from those of the West. At an advanced hour this day we received the following letter from the Post-master of Doneraile, detailing a desperate attack on the Police stationed at Churchtown, a village in the neighbourhood of Doneraile, in which several lives were lost. The atrocity of this act is calculated to extinguish any spark of pity that may exist for the delusion under which many of the offences of the Peasantry are committed, and all will join in invoking the heaviest punishment on the heads of the offenders.

To the Editor of the Southern Reporter.

"SIR—I am sorry to acquaint you of one of the greatest outrages that has occurred since the commencement of the disturbances in this part of the Country. Last night a large party of the Rebels, or Whiteboys, attacked the house occupied by the Peelers' Police at Churchtown. The first thing they did was to shoot the centinel: they then proceeded to set fire to the house, which they soon accomplished, it being thatched. The action began, when the Peelers continued to fire while their ammunition lasted, and the rebels at them, and after an hour's fighting, the Insurgents went off, taking away all the arms the Peelers had. They killed four of the Peelers; broke the arms of the Chief Constable, and otherwise wounded him: they also wounded the whole of the men, except one, who, through providence, escaped.—They took fifteen or sixteen stand of arms—ten swords, six pistols, besides bayonets.

"The Peelers fought with determined courage until the roof of the house began to fall about them. The Insurgents also set fire to another house, in which the horses of the Peelers were, and burnt 5 or 6 of them, with every thing belonging to them. They then took off their dead, and with them, by mistake, one of the Police, and carried him about two miles towards Annagh; when they found their mistake, they threw him in the middle of the road and left him, where he was found this morning.

"I have just been told, by a Gentleman that has seen the scene of action, that it was shocking to see the dead bodies, they were in such a lacerated state, full of cuts and holes, and the horses all lying dead, and the pigs tearing them to pieces; the street covered with blood, and traced two or three miles from the village. They have been brought into Buttevant this evening by an escort of the 40th Regiment, with some of the Police, commanded by Major Carter. I am sorry to give you such a shocking account, but you may rely on the truth of it—and am, dear Sir, your's very truly,

"T. HAYCROFT.

"Doneraile, 1st Feb. 1822.

MACROOM.

Macroom, Thursday, Jan 31.

The arms taken from the Kerry Coach, were this day given up to Mr. Harding, a very active and efficient Magistrate, with the exception of one pistol, which there is every reason to believe is in the parish of Millstreet, but which it is hoped will be sent in, in like manner. Although the attack on the Coach occurred in the parish of Clondrohid, the only part of the arms retained in that parish was the blunderbuss given up this day to Mr. Harding, the pistol being sent from Ballivourney. The return of these arms is mainly to be attributed to the active and influential exertions of the Rev. Mr. Horgan, the Roman Catholic Parish Priest of Clondrohid, who addressed a most forcible discourse to his flock on last Sunday, in the two Chapels in his Parish, in which he dwelt upon the impropriety and folly of their thinking to hold out against the Government of the Country; and strenuously advised them to come forward, and send in whatever arms they had in their possession; and after Mass, Mr. Horgan, with becoming promptitude, accompanied them, when they met Mr. Harding and Messieurs Baldwin and M'Swiny, and promised to deliver up whatever arms remained in the parish, which promise they have, in a great measure redeemed, by sending in the arms taken from the Coach, and a few guns besides; and it is asserted by persons best acquainted with the Parish, that there cannot possibly be above half a dozen guns in Clondrohid not yet given up. On this day a number of the Parishioners came in from Clondrohid, took the Oath of Allegiance, and returned to their respective occupations. This praiseworthy example will, it is hoped, be imitated by many other parishes, and may be hailed as the forerunner of general peace and tranquillity in this part of the country, so lately the scene of such melancholy occurrences. Yesterday, two persons, of the name of Norwood and Ryan, were brought into Macroom from Ireleary as Prisoners, and immediately lodged in the Castle; from some important information communicated by them to James Barry, Esq. of Kilbarry, he proceeded to Ireleary, where he succeeded in arresting a man of the name of Cronin, suspected of being concerned in the attack on Mr. Barry's house. The conduct of Mr. Hedges Eyre, who is indefatigable in his exertions to suppress every appearance of disturbance, has been marked by the greatest humanity, and is very creditable to him, both as a Magistrate and Country Gentleman, and cannot fail to produce the happiest consequences. The accounts brought by Gentlemen who have come into Macroom from different quarters represent the country as resuming its usual appearance of business, and the peasantry every where employed, endeavouring to make up by additional exertion for the time they may have already lost by the delusion of Whiteboyism; and no apprehensions need any longer be entertained of the recurrences of any fresh outrages in the vicinity of Macroom.

On Thursday night, a large party of Insurgents visited the houses of several farmers at Lisduff, Thresherstown, and Coolowen, in the North Liberties of this City. At M'Auliff's, of Coolowen, they took one gun, and we understand would have been more successful, were it not for the exertions of Charles Connell, Esq. a Magistrate of the County, who went to his Tenants in that neighbourhood a fortnight ago, and caused such arms as they had to be delivered up.

Several stand of arms, which, as a matter of precaution, had been taken from the people about Brooklodge, by Jonas Morris, Esq. of Dunkettle, were brought into this City yesterday, and lodged in a place of safety.

On Thursday morning, the house of Mr. John Buckley, a respectable farmer, at Kilnap, about a mile from this City, on the new line of road to Mallow, was attacked by three fellows, who demanded admittance, threatening that, if not immediately given, they would call the remainder of the party, who they said were at a short distance, and the doors should be forced. Mr. Buckley being confined to bed by illness, which the visitors assigned as the reason why a greater number did not appear, lest it may disturb him, and the family not being anxious for the favour of more of their company, the door was accordingly opened, and three gentlemen entered. They then demanded all the arms in the house, for which they immediately commenced a minute search themselves, and having found two guns and a pistol, they retired in the same affable manner, without attempting any other violence, assuring Mr. Buckley, that when the business for which the arms were wanted was finished, they should be carefully restored. The three men appeared to be strangers, and were well armed, but not disguised in any manner. They did not attacked any other house in the neighbourhood.

A Letter this day, dated on the 30th January, from Ballintober, within three miles of Newcastle, in the County of Limerick, states, that the house of Mr. John Sheehy, at that place, was attacked on that night by a party of Whiteboys; they broke into the house with sledges, and fired many shots previous to entering it, after which the arms were obliged to be given up to them.—They shattered all the windows in the front and side of the house, and even threatened to set fire to it at one time. Whilst in the house, to the number of about 30, they struck Mr. Sheehy's brother a few blows on the head, cut him, and broke open a desk, and all the chests they could find, and otherwise injured the furniture, vowing vengeance, at the same time, against Mr. Sheehy, the Proprietor. The family was preparing to take refuge in Newcastle. The same letter states, that six soldiers were deprived of their arms at Mr. Sterelly's, in the same neighbourhood; and that the Whiteboys succeeded in taking 30 stand of arms, which were sent into Drumcollither for safety by different Gentlemen. They also broke into Mr. Michael B. White's house, in the same neighbourhood, and robbed it of arms. Mr. Sheehy was in this City when this attack was made on his house, and received this lamentable information by a special messenger.

AFFAIR AT CLONAKILTY.

THE VERDICT.—The Western Mail of Thursday evening brought us the verdict in this long pending inquest, and that of last night a detailed account of the evidence upon which it was founded. The latter is immensely voluminous—infinitely too much so for insertion in our columns this evening; we must therefore, rest satisfied for the present with giving the former, reserving our observations, and some curious information connected with the transaction, till our next number. Though this Verdict is what is called a Special one, merely finding certain facts, and criminating no particular individual, we have reason to believe, and to know, that the ends of justice will be ultimately arrived at, and we are the more strongly of this opinion, by reason of the firm, impartial, and unwearied attention that has been manifested during the entire investigation by Lord Carbery, the Rev. Mr. Kenny, Mr. Deasy, and some other Magistrates in the neighbourhood, to whom, and particularly the former, the public thanks are due for their meritorious conduct.

VERDICT.

"We find that the deceased, Patrick Buckley, came by his death on the morning of the 18th of January, on the lands of Ballinard, in consequence of a gun-shot wound inflicted on him by some unknown person, who was one of a party of yeomanry commanded by Lieutenant Hungerford, accompanied by a Constable, and that at the time said Patrick Buckley came by his death, he and one Richard Barrett, *were prisoners, and perceably in custody of said party*. We also find, that said party of yeomanry was at the time attacked by a mob, who attempted to rescue said Prisoners, and a private still which had been detected at work, and seized a short time before by Richard B. Norcott, Esq. and a party of the Revenue."

We are authorised to state, that sickness of an alarming nature, which has confined the Rev. Samuel Beamish for the most part to his bed, for nearly three weeks past, at Kinsale, where he was on his clerical duty, prevented his attendance at the Inquest, lately held on the body of Patrick Buckley, of Ballinard, a few miles only from Mount Beamish.

A FEW LINES UPON THE STATE OF THE IRISH PEASANTRY.

By an English Resident Gentleman.

Since it is no longer a crime to speak with commiseration upon the condition of the Irish Peasantry, or to bring them before the Public, you may perhaps think the following observations worthy of a place in your paper. They issue from the pen of one who has passed many years in silent observation upon rustic life; one who has followed the English peasant from his task of toil to the door of his happy cottage; who has viewed, with feelings of indescribable delight, his ruby-faced children, and his placid wife, with smiles of joy welcome his evening's return; who has seen the roses and the woodbine which have encircled his dwelling; who has crossed his threshold, and found all within peace, happiness, and contentment; but who has in vain looked for such a dwelling, and such a man, amongst the Irish peasantry. The poor Irish peasant has no such habitation; his wretched hut is stamped with misery; his wife and children are marked with poverty and wretchedness; he brings home none of those rewards which sweeten labour; the sweat of his brow produces nothing but a shelter from the wind of heaven, and a scanty supply of vegetable food; his children grow around him but to increase his misery.—Thus, he, and millions like him, pass from life's busy scene, having tasted occasionally only of that kind of happiness which is produced by intoxication. I would ask the compassionate traveller, what he could expect from beings so overwhelmed with wretchedness, and he would answer, treason, murder, and a host of crimes, known only to the land which gave these beings birth. He would also say, that Ireland would ever continue in the state she is, until the Peasantry have something more to lose than their pallets of straw, and until their homes possess greater comforts than dungeons. I entreat you to reflect, and see how misery has multiplied itself amidst war and contagion. Twelve years have added more than *two millions* to your population, who look to the produce of the kind earth for their support, destitute of the means to court her favour, and ignorant of the manner in which she loves to be wooed. Possessors of the soil—to you Ireland must be indebted for improvement; it is in vain to ring the changes upon the Penal Code and Catholic Emancipation, and to imagine that all will be right when these are removed. No! no! if you cannot come to your estates, send men of character and honour to manage them, and make their duties something more than a collection of your rents. Insist upon a constant visitation to your farms, and do not any longer permit it to be said, that neither yourselves nor those who wring the rents from your tenants, know any thing of the soil from whence your riches spring. By gentle means, stay the subdivision of your lands; do so, I entreat you, in preservation of yourselves and of the Country; it will operate as a check upon the increase of beings who come into the world only to partake of its misery. In letting your farms, examine the land as well as the tenant, and put no more on him than his mode of farming will justify—for you must take him as he is, and as he works, until some circumstance improves him. Human nature is too fond of comfort not to embrace it when it is presented; and in the comfort you can bestow upon your tenants, you will find the best security for their good conduct. Let me ask what the Irish farmer ever had to make him a good member of society? Your English swine are better fed and better sheltered, and yet they bite occasionally. Then do not wonder at rebellion. Behold, education is making rapid progress: the condition of the People must be bettered, or their knowledge will make them only more sensible of their misery.

I have said thus much boldly, experience having convinced me, that it is in vain to expect happiness for Ireland until the condition of her sons is bettered. This can only be accomplished by sacrifices; they must be made sooner or later, and the sooner the better. Give the wretched occupant some chance of being happy, and do not let him toil and wear away his strength in indigence to fill the coffers of a middleman.

I am aware that some will say—for I have heard it said, and boldly too—that there's no getting at the heart of an Irish peasant, and that by liberality you do not increase his allegiance to the King, or his affection to his Landlord; but to this vile libel upon human nature I reply, that the Irish rustic, rude as he is, possesses that degree of wild enthusiasm peculiar to his soil, which renders him as much alive to the noble sentiments of gratitude as any of his fellow-creatures. I shall take my leave by remarking, that I fear that many of the links have mouldered from the chain which binds man to man in this poor country, and he must be a skilful artist who can forge them anew; but, while he is at work, remember that, as happiness and comfort make their way into the poor man's cottage, so will security and peace smile upon the noble mansions of the great.

AN OBSERVER.

Cork, Jan. 30, 1822.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, FEB 1.—I have just now heard an account of a most melancholy spectacle that was exhibited this morning at Ballyhooly, about a quarter of a mile from Carrick-Beg, in the County Waterford. A naked female murdered and horribly mutilated was found in the wood by a farmer of the name of Walsh. The body is so inhumanly mutilated as almost to prevent her being recognised. A Coroner's Jury are to sit on her to-morrow, when it is hoped that something to lead to the detection of the perpetrators of this diabolical act may be furnished.

P.S. I have just heard that three women have already been taken on suspicion of the murder, and that another escaped detection.

A person from Carrick states, that the murdered woman alluded to by our Correspondent was a travelling stranger, and that the murder is supposed to have been committed by two women of bad character, strangers likewise, but not companions of hers.

On Tuesday night last, as the Rev. Mr. Cantwell, Roman Catholic Coadjutor of the parish of Kilenaule, was returning from a christening, his horse ran off with him, at a place called Balloughboy, where the unfortunate Gentleman was flung off and killed on the spot.—*Clonmel Herald.*

Mr. Loveday's Petition has been discussed in the French Chamber of Peers, and got rid of by the order of the day.

The *Gazette* of last Tuesday night notifies the appointment of Mr. Hamilton, one of the Under Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, to be his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of the Two Sicilies.

The Earl of Roden is said to be the Nobleman appointed to move the Address to his Majesty in the House of Lords, on the opening of the Session of Parliament on Tuesday next.

It is understood that Mr. R. Clive, Member for Ludlow, will be the mover, and Mr. C. Duncombe, Member for Newport, Isle of Wight, the seconder, of the Address in echo to the Speech on the first day of Parliament.

It is reported in the political circles, that the Marquis of Waterford is to be created an Irish Duke.

We have heard that on the execution of a commission of lunacy, it is the practice (we will not say custom), to give an entertainment to the Commissioners, Jury, &c. costing about forty pounds; that this expense has been allowed. We should almost doubt such a statement, if it did not come from an old friend who never deceived us. Can any thing be more shocking than to make such an occurrence an occasion for merriment, for—toasting the great—What! rejoice at such a melancholy event; and is the property of the unfortunate be thus reduced? Talk of Overseers and Churchwardens' feasts indeed! this if true, outstrips every thing.—*London Paper.*

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN
Chronicle-Office, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,823. *THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1822.* *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

CLOVER SEED.

WILLIAM PEET

HAS JUST RECEIVED A FEW BAGS OF PRIME NEW FRENCH RED CLOVER SEED,

Which he offers on encouraging Terms.

HE HAS ALSO ON SALE, A SMALL QUANTITY OF GOOD OLD SEED,

And would Dispose of it at a Reasonable Price.

George's-street, 3d of 2d mo., 1822.

NEW CLOVER SEED.

JUST ARRIVED TO

JONATHAN GATCHELL,

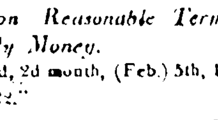
Per the *Egton*, Captain LE FEUVRE, direct from Jersey,

30 BAGS NEW CLOVER SEED,

Which he will sell on Reasonable Terms for Ready Money.

Waterford, 2d month, (Feb.) 5th, 1822.

"London, Jan. 28, 1822."



SHIP AMAZON,

A CONSTANT TRADER,

WILL SAIL FROM HENCE,

FOR BALTIMORE, IN AMERICA,

ON THE FIRST OF MARCH NEXT.

For Freight or Passage apply to THOMAS NEVINS,

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

100 *Thousand White Oak Hhd. and Barrel STAVES,*

100 *Hhds. New FLAX-SEED,*

Which he will sell on encouraging terms.

Waterford, 1st February, 1822.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

WELLESLEY.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Parliament passed in the fifty-fourth year of his late Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to provide for the better execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing Superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in Counties in certain cases," it is amongst other things enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare by Proclamation, that any County, County of a City, or County of a Town in Ireland, or any Barony or Baronies, or Half Barony or Half Baronies in any County at large to be therein specified, is or are in a state of Disturbance, and requires or require an extraordinary Establishment of Police. And by a farther Act made in the fifty-fifth year of his late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 1st Session of Parliament, entituled, "An Act to provide for the better execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing Superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in Counties in certain cases," it is enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare by Proclamation, that any Part or Parts of any County or Counties, or of any County of a City or County of a Town, in such Proclamation to be specified, is or are in a state of Disturbance, and requires or require an extraordinary Establishment of Police:

And whereas it hath sufficiently appeared to us, that the Parish of GARRISTOWN, in the County of Dublin, and the Parishes of ARDCATH, CLONALVY and PIERCETOWNLANDY, in the County of Meath, as also that part of the Townland of BELLEWSTOWN, in the Parish of DULEEK, and County of Meath, denominated BELLEWSTOWN HILL, are in a state of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police:

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, by virtue of the said Acts, and the Powers thereby vested in us, do by this our Proclamation declare, that the Parish of GARRISTOWN, in the County of Dublin, and the Parishes of ARDCATH, CLONALVY and PIERCETOWNLANDY, in the County of Meath, as also that part of the Townland of BELLEWSTOWN, in the Parish of DULEEK, and County of Meath, denominated BELLEWSTOWN HILL, in this part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, are in a state of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 25th Day of January, 1822.

MANNERS, C. ERNE. FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. CHARLES KILDARE. CASTLECOOTE.—NORBURY. CASTLEMAINE. DENIS BROWN. G. KNOX. W. DOWNES. W. M'MAHON. S. O'GRADY. D. BAIRD. JAMES FITZGERALD. ST. GEORGE DALY. WM. C. PLUNKETT. J. RADCLIFF. HENRY GOULBURN.

GOD save the KING.

CHANCERY.

WALLACE v. BOLTON & others } THE SALE of the REMAINDER of the LANDS and PREMISES in the Decree in this Cause mentioned is further ADJOURNED to TUESDAY, the TWELFTH day of FEBRUARY Instant, at ONE o'Clock, at my Chambers, Inns-Quay, Dublin.

THOMAS BALL.

Dated 1st February, 1822.

For Particulars, as to Rental, &c. application to be made to LYLE and BURKE, Plaintiffs' Solicitors—or Messrs. TANDY, Defendants' Solicitors, in Waterford, or Dublin.

WATERFORD

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY.

THE FRIENDS of this Establishment are respectfully informed, that their Orders for all kinds of CUT and ENGRAVED GLASS will be received and carefully executed, at the OLD WARE ROOM on the QUAY, at REDUCED PRICES, for READY MONEY.

Waterford, 1st Month 29th, 1822.

TO BE LET,

For any Term not exceeding Sixteen Years,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

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

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

November 19, 1821.

VIOLENT ASSAULT IN FRANCE UPON THREE ENGLISH GENTLEMEN.

On Sunday, the 27th ult. about four o'clock in the afternoon, as Mr. George Trevor Spencer, son of the Hon. W. R. Spencer, Captain Hollis, Royal Navy, nephew to the Dean of Winchester, and Mr. John Fordyce, were on their return from Paris, they got out of the Diligence in which they were travelling, for the purpose of walking up one of the steep hills which lie between Boulogne and Calais; when they had almost ascended the hill, they were met by two Frenchmen armed with double-barrelled guns, apparently returning from sporting, who after stareing at them in a very impertinent and offensive manner, accosted them "*Voilà de ces b—d Anglais!*" On Capt. Hollis remarking that he hoped the sportsmen would know them when they met again, they cocked their guns and threatened to fire upon them; at the same time one of the Frenchmen presented, and immediately recovered his arms; but the other waiting till the English Gentlemen had turned their backs in order to proceed on their walk, deliberately discharged his piece at them, at the distance of not more than 35 paces, by which the whole party were wounded. Captain Hollis received several shot, (which were what the French call *chevrotin*, and about the size of the English buck-shot) in his hand and arm, as well as in different parts of his body, by which he was seriously hurt, and Mr. Spencer and Mr. Fordyce were also injured, although in a much slighter degree. The villains proceeded down the hill, till they came in sight of the diligence, when they ran away across the fields, pursued by the wounded gentlemen, and Sir John Scott Lillie, who was travelling in their company, but happened to be at some distance behind when the assault was committed. On finding themselves closely pursued, they again presented their guns, threatening to blow out the brains of any one who attempted to follow them; so that the English party, who were totally unarmed, were compelled to abandon the attempt. On their arrival at Marquise, they gave information to the gens-d'armes on duty at the village, who instantly went in search of the assassins. At Calais the affair was laid before the Prefect of Police, who behaved in the most gentlemanlike manner, and made every exertion to discover the perpetrators of this unprovoked and cowardly attack upon three unarmed strangers. The party were also very much indebted to the kind attentions of Thomas Fonblanque, Esq. the English Consul at Calais, who immediately wrote a representation of the case to Sir Charles Stewart. In the event of their being arrested, of which there can be little doubt, the gentlemen have all pledged themselves to prosecute, and we feel confident the French Government will most severely visit such a violent breach of law and hospitality upon the cowardly offenders.

LONDON POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—A few days ago, Mrs. W——, the widow of a military officer, walked into the office, and said she wished to have a warrant issued against a person who had defrauded her of a very considerable sum of money.

Magistrate. Under what circumstances, Madam?

Mrs. W. Is it necessary that I should state the precise circumstances?

Magistrate. Certainly, before I can grant a warrant.

Mrs. W—— then stated, that she was a widow, and had several children, and feeling much anxiety to learn, if possible, what was to be the future fortune of her offspring, and having also some slight desire to know how long she was likely to remain in a state of widowhood, she applied, upon the recommendation of a particular friend, to one Mrs. Lovell, who, in the neighbourhood in which she resided, had the credit of possessing an insight into futurity, derived, as she herself gave out, from an intimate acquaintance with the planetary system. This Mrs. Lovell, upon the application being made to her, expressed, with perfect confidence, her ability to solve all the queries of the widow; but observed, that it would be necessary to deposit a sum of money with her, before she could give her the information which she required. She (Mrs. W——) gave her a sum of money, but Mrs. Lovell said that was insufficient, and she gave her "more and more," until it amounted to a very considerable sum.

And pray, Madam, (said the Magistrate,) what may be the amount of the money which you paid this learned woman?

Mrs. W——, after much hesitation, said it was above £20; much above £20.

Magistrate. And was the pretence she made use of a false one?

Mrs. W——. Why, I can hardly say; she pretends to be able to rule the planets, but whether she possesses that power or not time alone will disclose.

Magistrate. But what is your belief now upon the subject?

Mrs. W——. Why, Sir, I have now very considerable doubts upon the subject.

The Magistrate regretted that she should have been so credulous, but told her she might have a warrant against Mrs. Lovell (who is a well-known member of the Gypsey tribe) for obtaining money under false pretences.

Mrs. —— retired to the clerk's office, and in giving the information upon which the warrant was to be issued (it being necessary that she should give the precise sum), she stated that she paid Mrs. Lovell one hundred gold sovereigns.

The warrant was issued, and Chapman, an active officer, was entrusted with its execution; but Mrs. Lovell, it seems, had acquired a booty with which she thought it unsafe to remain in London, and when inquiry was made for her at her usual place of residence, it was found that she had decamped. The officer used every exertion to trace her, but without success, and yesterday he reported that she had escaped, and that he had no chance of finding her.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

COUNTY KILKENNY.

(From the Moderator of February 5.)

ALARMING OUTRAGES.—About twelve o'clock at noon on Friday last, a well armed party went to the house of Mr. Phelan, the Innkeeper at Killemory, and succeeded in carrying off one gun, one sword, and one bayonet; some powder, and four or five pounds of shot. They also took from a private drawer ten Sovereigns, some valuable papers, and a few silver spoons, marked P. M. P.—At the time the outrage was perpetrated, Mr. Phelan was at his farm, not more than a quarter of a mile distant from the house. Phelan's son had been sent of a message, and, during his absence, three of the gang entered the back door, and proceeded to take away the arms. Mrs. Phelan made some opposition, on which they knocked her down and beat her severely about the head—she is at present dangerously ill.

On the same day, at half past two o'clock, a successful attack was made, by the same party, on Mr. Pringle's house, at Garryricken, on the Estate of the Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, within 11 miles of this city, and about a mile and a half from Killamory. The party, ten in number, concealed themselves in a wood contiguous to the dwelling-house, for the purpose of watching Mr. Pringle's movements. About the hour above stated, that Gentleman went into an adjoining field, where some of his ploughmen were at work, and he subsequently walked into the garden. When they saw him enter the garden, which is walled in, they forthwith placed 3 centinels at a short distance from the door, in order to prevent his coming out, and one at the Lodge gate. Six of the fellows then approached the front door of the house, which was instantly closed by one of Mr. Pringle's daughters, on perceiving that the fellows were all armed—each of the party having a carbine in one hand, and a brass-barrelled blunderbuss in the other, exclusive of which, two of them had a brace of pistols in a belt about their bodies. Finding it impossible to force open the hall door, one of the fellows placed his shoulder against the sash of the parlour window, which he broke in, and through which they entered. They then proceeded to Mr. Pringle's bed-chamber, from which they took a blunderbuss, a carbine, a fowling-piece, a case of pistols, a small sword, and a shot-pouch full of swan drops—all the arms were in excellent order and loaded—they turned up all the beds, and rummaged several drawers in search of ammunition, but did not find any, after which they departed without offering further molestation to any of the family. Previous to their going away they observed the gardener looking steadfastly at some of their party, when one of them presented a blunderbuss at him, but did not discharge it, as the gardener turned about and walked away. A shot was then fired as a signal for their departure.

When at about 300 yards distance from Mr. Pringle's house, on the same demesne, the fellows stopped at Mrs. Emery's, and asked for ammunition; but not getting any, they demanded whiskey, which was given to them, and, having drunk a glass each, they fired several more shots.

The party above alluded to next proceeded to Cotterstown, about half a mile further on, in search of a man named Maughan, whom they considered as disaffected to their cause. They entered his house, and desired his wife to tell them where he was, as they were determined to shoot him. The poor man was from home at the time, by which means he fortunately escaped the vengeance of those miscreants. They placed the wife on her knees, and threatened to put her to death, if she did not inform them where her husband was; however, on her solemnly assuring them that she did not know, he having left the house early in the morning, they suffered her to escape, stating their intention of "putting an end to him in four days."

The gang subsequently went to Mr. Cormick's, of Cooleagh, two miles from the latter place, in search of arms; but that gentleman, having received previous information of their intention, barricadoed his doors and windows, on perceiving which the fellows decamped without making any attempt to force their way into the house. We understand Mr. Cormick was well prepared with fire arms.

From Mr. Cormick's they went to the house of a respectable farmer of the name of Power, residing at Greig, near Cooleagh, from whom they took one gun.

This party visited eight houses on the above day, within a short distance of each other, all in this County, and succeeded in taking off 13 stand of arms. They passed through Windgap into the County Tipperary about seven o'clock the same evening. As soon as information was conveyed to Callan of their depredations, a Magistrate, accompanied by a party of military, went in pursuit of the villains, but, we regret to state, were unsuccessful in their endeavours to apprehend any of them.

We should add, that four sheep, belonging to Mr. Pringle, were killed on the preceding night, the skins and fat taken away, and the carcasses left, in each of which were two young lambs.

A threatening Notice was left some days back at the house of a Police Constable named Baker, living at Viper, about four miles from this city, stating, that if he did not quit his farm before 12 o'clock on the following (last) Sunday, he would experience the fate of the Sheas.

We pledge ourselves for the accuracy of the above statements.

COUNTIES OF CORK AND KERRY.

(From the Intelligencer of Feb. 5.)

Further particulars relative to the attack on the Police at Churchtown, dated Feb. 1:

"Last night, before ten o'clock, a large body, well armed, attacked three houses in the village of Churchtown, six miles from hence, in which sixteen men an horses belonging to Major Carter's Police were quartered. It appears, that the Policemen made a gallant defence, and did not surrender till their ammunition was nearly expended, and the house (which was thatched) in flames about them, when they came out to give up their arms. Two were shot dead on the spot; one is supposed to be killed; five wounded, three severely, having broken arms—among them, Mr. Lumsden, a Chief Constable, and one dangerously.

"As soon as it could be done with safety, the wounded were brought into Mr. Croft's house, where they received every kind and humane attention their unfortunate situation required. The five horses were burned to death in their stable. The firing and conflagration were heard and seen at a great distance. After this work of horror was completed, the air resounded for some time with shouts of triumph. Doctor Bernard, who dressed the wounded this morning, and attended the Inquest this evening, has furnished me with these particulars, on the truth of which you may rely. It is remarkable, that a family occupying a house adjoining those belonging to the Police removed their effects yesterday morning, on pretence, that Mr. Croft wanted it for a school-house, which was a fiction. If what I have now related, coupled with the occurrences that took place at Bantry, Macroom, Millstreet, and Newmarket, does not constitute rebellion, I know not what will. 'The pestilence that hitherto walked in darkness' is now converted into 'the sickness that destroyeth in the noon day.' It now remains to be determined who are to legislate for this distracted and very unhappy country—the mob or Parliament."

On Wednesday a Gentleman was taken into custody in Cashel, under a warrant from Mr. Thompson, a Coroner of the County. He was there brought into a house, where the debt was to be settled: but in a short time afterwards, the door of said house was broken in by a number of persons, who severely beat the bailiffs, broke one of their swords, and rescued the prisoner.

On Sunday night last a threatening notice was posted at the house of Martin Ryan, of Ballyroan, within a quarter of a mile of Boris-Leigh, signed Captain Rock, ordering him to surrender a spot of ground he had lately taken, or he should meet his death in the flames of his house—and also threatening, that if Mr. Samuel Harden (who is Ryan's Landlord) should not set his land at a reduced rent, he should meet the fate of Going. The above threatening notice is highly reprehensible, inasmuch as Mr. Harden has always been a good and indulgent Landlord, and suffered severely by defaulting tenants:—as to Ryan, he is an honest and industrious man, who is envied by these idle and profligate vagabonds, who would endeavour thus to frighten him from his dwelling, for when they attacked his house some months ago, (probably with intent to plunder,) and fired into it, he very spiritedly resisted, and beat them off.

It was at Annahid, between Thurles and Templetuohy, and not at Ballinabow, as stated in one of our late numbers, that the two out-houses, containing a large quantity of wheat, with six or seven cows, were maliciously set on fire and burnt.

(From the Clonmel Herald of Feb. 2.)

On Tuesday night, at a very late hour, an attack was made upon the house of a farmer named Edmund Triggs, living at Gurtnacon, within two miles of Tipperary, in order to obtain arms.—Triggs had no arms, he having given up such as he had, a few days before, to Mr. Sadleir, the Magistrate mentioned below; but he had courage in himself and courageous help from a servant boy named Carty, and in two affectionate daughters, all of whom fought gallantly for him, altho' five of the villains succeeded in entering the house, and fired two shots in it, by which Triggs and his servant boy Carty were both wounded, but we are very happy to say not dangerously.—These poor people beat the villains off, Triggs having wrenched a blunderbuss from one of them. A boy, who escaped in the beginning of the attack, made off instantly for Scalaheen, the seat of R. Sadleir, Esq. a Magistrate of the County, where he arrived at one in the morning. Mr. Sadleir lost not a moment in proceeding to the place, with a party of eight Hussars (of Captain Gough's troop), who turned out in less than ten minutes, and acted with the most prompt and gallant alacrity, such as to call for the particular thanks of the Magistrate. With all the despatch in their power, the banditti had made off about ten minutes before Mr. Sadleir's arrival, when he learned the above account of their discomfiture by Triggs and his little aid. Mr. Sadleir having reason to suspect that the party came from the County of Cork, proceeded instantly onward, patroling toward Mitchelstown, without success; and indeed the great darkness of the morning, at the hour, rendered success very doubtful. One of the women knocked one of the villains down twice with a potrack; of two scoundrels, inmates in the house, neither gave Triggs any assistance.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

(From the Limerick Chronicle of Feb. 2.)

The following letters were received at our Office this morning, from most respectable sources:—

"Rathkeale, Feb. 1, 1822.

"Sirs—I beg leave to acquaint you, that last night, about the hour of twelve o'clock, the house of Major Hare, of Mount-Henry, about three miles from this town, was attacked and entered by an armed party, who immediately proceeded up stairs to the Major's bed-room, when, it is supposed, they met some resistance, and they murdered him. He was shot through the body across the chest, the ball entering at the right side, and passing out at the left. They took three excellent guns from the house, with some ammunition. His wife was in the room the whole time—they murdered him on the lobby. On hearing of this, Mr. Kiely, the respectable Chief Constable of Major Wilcocks' Police, sent for Mr. Cox, the Coroner, and went to the spot, where a number of Magistrates and Gentlemen had assembled—Colonel Dick was also present. The following Gentlemen were of the Jury:—John Massy, G. M. Maunsell, James F. Massy, Edward T. Massy, Eyre Massy, Godfrey Massy, James Condon, James Curtayn, Michael Donovan, James Delmage, Tobias Delmage, and John Doolan. They found, that he came by his death in consequence of a gun-shot wound received across his breast, from an armed banditti who attacked his house on Thursday night, the 31st January. Major Hare was a Gentleman of the utmost affability—was a long period in his Majesty's service, and has left a large family to deplore his melancholy murder.

"Charleville, Feb. 1, 1822.

"Gentlemen—I beg leave to acquaint the Public, through the medium of your independent and loyal Paper, with what has occurred in this neighbourhood, during the present week. Probably you are already apprised, that small parties of the 40th Regiment were overpowered on Monday and Tuesday last, on their march from different cantonments in the C. of Limerick, to the more disturbed places in this County, & deprived of thirteen muskets, a serjeant's halbert and sword, with all their ammunition. Yesterday, a detachment of eight well-armed Insurgents, from a large body near at hand, attempted to surprise Mr. Weldon's house, at Cooline, (two miles from hence,) at the early hour of half-past three P. M. but were disappointed, having mistaken the door in the rere, usually kept open for the use of the family, which, by that means, a servant had time to bolt.

"A party of the military, quartered in this town, under Major Maxwell, on receiving the intelligence, which was promptly conveyed, went to Mr. Weldon's support, but of course, arrived too late."

A notice was posted near Rathkeale on Saturday, desiring George Leake, Esq. to leave the country, otherwise he would be assassinated as young Mr. Hoskins was. Mr. Leake had just returned from Cheltenham. His son was out fowling on Saturday, and, within a short distance of Rathkeale was met by a few fellows, who took from him a double-barrelled gun.

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.

About six o'clock on Thursday evening, as George Massy, Esq. of Glenwilliam, was on his return from Newcastle, in this County, (where he presided as Chairman at a Special Sessions under the Road Act,) accompanied by a Police Constable, he was fired at from near a house at Odellville, by an assassin, who could not be more than 4 or 5 yards distant. Mr. Massy happily escaped uninjured, though the bullet passed so near his forehead as to stun him at the moment.—The evening was so dark, that no efficient pursuit could be made. It is evident, that the conspiracy to this deed was formed during the day, as Mr. Massy passed that place going to Newcastle; nor can it otherwise be accounted for, why his life should be sought after, except that he has been active in suppressing the present disgraceful disturbances. No man in private life deserves better of his neighbour and tenants than Mr. Massy.

Thursday night Mr. Hastings, an apprentice of Surgeon Murry, of Rathkeale, was fired at by a ruffian whilst passing through a lane—the ball passed through his hat, and fortunately did not accomplish the design of the assassin, who was accompanied by a second man both disguised; it is supposed the shot was intended for a Magistrate in that town; Mr. Hastings is an amiable young gentleman and much regarded in Rathkeale.

Wednesday, at two o'clock in the day, three men, in women's apparel, went into a field at Dohile, near Rathkeale, and shot a horse engaged in ploughing belonging to a farmer named Scully, the three fellows announced themselves as Lady Rock and her suite, and mentioned, that if Scully did not leave the country they would serve him as his horse. The house of James Neal, on the Fair Hill of Rathkeale, was visited by a party of insurgents (some in women's clothes), and threatened him with destruction if the terms proposed by them were not conformed to; the party was all armed.

A soldier of the 42d regiment was shot dead by a sentinel of the same regiment last night at Rathkeale, the unfortunate man was forcing his way by the sentinel's post, contrary to orders—the survivor is in custody.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30.

"City, One o'Clock.—There is a great assemblage of Stock Brokers, Jobbers, &c. to-day, on the Royal Exchange, owing to the holiday. The Funds are without variation, Consols for Account 76¼¾."

The following is an extract of a private letter from Paris received this morning:

"Paris, Jan. 27.—I communicated to you yesterday the sinister reports that are circulated here, and which give such joy to the enemies of our tranquility. I allude to the insurrectionary movement which is said to have taken place at Brest. Our most sanguine *leberaux* rub their hands, in expectation that Brest is on the point of becoming for France what Cadiz was for Spain. We must, however, hope that things are not so serious as stated, and that Government will take the necessary steps to put down the factious. It is under circumstances like these that Ministers will find those their firmest *supporters*, who censure their acts with frankness and moderation. I have already told you, and I again repeat it, they are very imprudent who urge a legislative interposition with regard to religious faith, and thus blend human passions with the inscrutable will of the Deity. This is the great question: religion is a pretext with some fanatics, and this fanaticism becomes in its turn a pretext with the factious to prepare a fire, the flame of which is fanned by others. With respect to the commotions at Brest, it is thought they broke forth after intelligence had been received there of the Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, in accordance with the views of the Ministry, withdrawing the amendment which raised to 10,000 *francs* the *maximum* of the penalty for attacks upon the Catholic religion. This however, did not prevent General Foy from declaiming against the amendment as if it still existed, in order to have the pleasure of stating his views of it. It is, notwithstanding, very true, that one sentence of his speech produced a powerful effect. It was, where he said that the Jesuitical influence of a certain Clergy, and the outrage upon the paternal authority of M. Loveday, far from serving religion, would doubtless retard the emancipation of the Catholics of Ireland.—Observe, that Ireland has now sacred claims upon certain affections, since revolt has fixed her standard in that island."

The Paris Journals of Sunday last have arrived this morning. They are exclusively taken up with the proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies, an abstract of which we gave yesterday. It appears that the tumult was so great at intervals as frequently to suspend the discussion. In this rude contention of tongues, the conduct of some members of the left side was exceedingly intemperate. Exclamations were heard of, "We will sleep here!" "You are partisans of discord!" "We will remain here until midnight!" &c. &c. While M. de Serre (late Keeper of the Seal) was explaining, in answer to an imputation, a Member called to him—"You deserve a patent for ignorance!" and towards the close of the debate, the President himself received a direct, and not very courteous, contradiction from M. Benjamin Constant.

The *Courier Français*, under the head of "Affairs of the East," states that the Turkish troops on the banks of the Pruth and Danube, daily receive reinforcements; that the Russians are establishing large magazines on the Dniester, and that war was considered as inevitable. We do not participate in this opinion.

We have received German Papers to the 18th instant, from which we make the following extracts. The article dated Berlin is the more entitled to notice, as it is the first allusion, we believe, which has been made to the late ministerial arrangements in France, in connection with the change of foreign policy, which was more than implied in the address to the King, which removed their predecessors from office:—

"Berlin, Jan. 3.—A sudden indisposition of the Prince Chancellor of State excited great alarm; which, however, is now removed, as the danger is past. The public confidence is so intimately connected with the Prince Chancellor that the remotest apprehension of a change has a great effect on people's minds. It is with justice that the life of the Chancellor is looked upon as one that would be irreparable at this moment, when Europe is on the eve of great events, and the weight which Prussia has in the political scale, most contributes to the decisive result. The change which has lately taken place in the Ministry of a great foreign Power is the more deserving of the attention of all the other powers, as the language held in the address to the Sovereign which led to this change, was far from expressing those principles of peace and moderation, which might well have been expected to be permanent, after so much melancholy experience of the illusion of a false glory. In the internal administration, the Prince Chancellor has hitherto understood the difficult art of introducing improvements and corrections gradually, without violent innovations, and, as it were, arising of themselves as necessary consequences of the wants of the moment; and he possessed, at the same time, an unequalled talent of conciliation, in uniting the various interests which, in a State without great constitutional bodies especially, cross each other in the higher departments of the administration.

"Berlin, Jan. 8.—Three Students of the names of Bandemer, Krebs, and Koch, had conceived the bold plan of forming a band of robbers in Italy, and, for this purpose, had already persuaded a number of Students, between 17 and 19 years of age, to accompany them thither. By various robberies and burglaries, they had already got together 400 rix dollars, which sum was found in the possession of Koch. Bandemer, a young man of a bad character, was to be Captain of the proposed band, and they were to set out as soon as they had got together 4000 dollars, which they had hopes of accomplishing in a short time. This plan, which would have plunged many parents into affliction, whose sons were engaged in the plot, was happily discovered. Koch and Krebs have been expelled from the Gymnasium, at Joachimsthal, but received into another, where they are placed under strict superintendence. Bandemer has disappeared, and is sought after by the Police on account of robberies since committed. It is well known that Professor Jahn, among his gymnastic exercises introduced a game which he called 'The Banditti and the Travellers.' Some persons suppose that this game so much pleased the Students in question, that they resolved to practise it in earnest."

Brussels Papers to the 25th inst. have arrived. They contain extracts from the *Austrian Observer*, of Jan. 14, at which date advices had been received at Vienna, by express, from Constantinople, of the 29th December. The Ottoman capital enjoyed perfect tranquillity; and, from the strong conviction which prevailed that the Grand Seignior had accepted the *ultimatum* of Russia, a favourable effect had been produced on the trade of that place.

The French Ambassador, the Marquis de Latour Maubourg, arrived at Constantinople on the 26th of December.

The Porte had received the following intelligence from Bagdad:—

"The Persians have entirely ceased hostilities, and peace may be considered as concluded between the two Powers. This notice was brought by a Tartar, who left Bagdad on the 10th November. The Persian troops had repeatedly attacked the places nearest that city, but had always been repulsed with loss by the Pacha's troops. Both parties, weary of this state of war, without any object, which had continued for a considerable time, joyfully accepted the mediation of a Sheik, who is highly esteemed by the Turks of that province, and also by Schasade Mahomet Ali Mirza, Governor of Kermanshah. An amicable arrangement, removing every misunderstanding, was immediately concluded, according to which the two Pachas of the Curds are not to be removed from their posts."

Mr. Theodore Homer, the Greek merchant at Marseilles, has been obliged to pay a ransom of 200,000 francs (£8000 sterling) for his father who was carried off from Smyrna by the Turks.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31.

Intelligence of rather an unpleasant nature, as respects the new British Settlement at Algoa Bay, was received in London to-day. It is communicated in letters of the 14th November, from the Cape of Good Hope. We are sorry to find, that the Caffres have commenced a new war, and that Gaika, the Caffre Chief, with whom a treaty of peace and amity (which it was hoped would be lasting) had been made, has again taken up arms, and is actively employed in raising and equipping a force, which is to be directed against the Infant colony. The pretence for this proceeding is stated in the same advices to be, that the British have been guilty of a breach of good faith, by entering and settling in the territory of the Caffres, beyond the Great Fish River. Gaika contends that, by the treaty, this ground was to remain untouched by the colonists. Such are all the particulars that are at present known; but as no act of aggression had been attempted by the savages, some hopes were entertained that matters might be accommodated.—*Courier*.

We learn, by recent advices from Malta, that the Authorities of the Island were adopting measures, and had given orders, for the observance of the strictest neutrality between the Turks and the Greeks. One order had made its appearance in the beginning of January, prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder from the Island. The stock there amounted to about 3000 barrels.

The Paris Papers of Monday have been received, and letters of that day, dated Monday afternoon. They supply no confirmation of the various rumours which yesterday prevailed, as to the breaking out of commotions in different parts of France. We have heard numerous rumours upon this subject, and places confidently named as the scenes of revolt; but, from the enquiries we have made, we believe the greater part to be purely inventions, and even those that have any slight foundation of truth, are much exaggerated in the details. The *Morning Chronicle*, indeed, does not mince the matter, for, according to its information, and very good we have no doubt it will, as usual, prove to be, "a great part of the west of France is in a state of Insurrection." Nay, it even speculates with an appearance of infinite gravity, upon the probability that Louis XVIII. will not die King of France. "Thy wish was father, Harry, to that thought." This calamity, however, is remote enough, and any petty tumults that may arise will not be found indicative of a general design to disturb the reigning dynasty.

One of the private letters from Paris, dated Monday afternoon, mentions that the *Rentes* closed on that day at 87f. 10c. to 20c.; a sufficient proof, that no apprehensions prevailed in that capital of such serious commotions as we are told have taken place.

An immense quantity of sovereigns has been lately sent from this country to Ireland. One house has exported about 50,000 per week for the last four or five weeks.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

The mail of Friday was due when we went to Press, and the intelligence of the preceding days consisting of contradictory reports, required no attention. There was no material alteration in the Funds.

MESSRS. NEWPORTS' BANK.

A Meeting of the Creditors of the late Bank of Messrs. Newports was held yesterday at the City Court-house, pursuant to public notice, to take into consideration a proposal made by certain Persons indebted to the Estate, and who held Notes of the Bank, to discharge their respective debts by handing to the Assignees double the amount thereof in the said Notes.

John Leonard, Esq. having been called to the Chair,

Mr. Meagher, one of the Assignees, stated to the Meeting, that the attempt formerly made by the Assignees, with the approbation of the Creditors, to acquire authority to take the Notes of the late Bank in payment from Debtors at the rates they had themselves paid for them, had entirely failed; the Lord Chancellor having refused to sanction it—as well because particular consents, applicable to the cases of the several individuals indebted, were necessary—as because such a measure would produce inequality of payment. The Assignees had now received proposals from certain Debtors to pay them in the Notes of the House, at the estimated value of the Dividend, which, by a statement read by Mr. Meagher to the Meeting, was expected to be Ten Shillings in the Pound (inclusive of the Dividend already ordered). The Assignees had therefore called the present meeting in Waterford, in order to take the sense of the Creditors upon the measure, before they would proceed to carry it into effect by convening particular Meetings of the Creditors in Dublin, by the usual Notice in the *Dublin Gazette*; but Mr. Meagher distinctly apprised the Creditors, that such a Meeting in Dublin would be necessary in the case of every Debtor.

The following Resolutions were then proposed by George Penrose Ridgway, Esq. and seconded by R. Fogarty, Esq. and carried unanimously:—

"Resolved—That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the future Dividend, or Dividends, payable to the Creditors of the Bankrupt, will be considerably increased and expedited, and much [illegible], by receiving the Notes of the late Firm of William, Samuel, and John Newport, in payment from all Persons indebted to said Firm, at such rate as the Bankrupts' Estate can be reasonably expected to pay.

"Resolved—That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the Estate of the Bankrupt, increased as it will be by taking the notes of said late Firm in payment on the terms mentioned in the foregoing Resolution, will be sufficient to pay Ten Shillings in the Pound to all the Creditors who have proved or are expected to prove under the Commission, unless some unforeseen difficulties shall arise in the future management thereof.

"Resolved—That it is the wish of this Meeting, that the Notes of said Firm should be received in payment from all Debtors, at the rate of Ten Shillings in the Pound; and we request that the Assignees will endeavour to procure sufficient authority to take the Notes of the said late Banking Firm in payment from all Persons indebted thereto, at the rate aforesaid; and we will, to the utmost of our power, support the Assignees in such endeavours."

Particular Resolutions were then separately moved by Mr. Ridgway, seconded by Mr. Fogarty, and carried unanimously, for receiving the notes of the late Bank from the following Persons, in payment of the following debts:—

William Marchant Ardagh, to pay £2081 8s. 5d. in discharge of a debt amounting to £1949 4s. 2d.

Benjamin Moore and William Lamsden, to pay £618 7s. 2d. in discharge of a debt of £309 3s. 7d.

Benjamin Moore, to pay £46 in discharge of a separate debt of £23.

William Lamsden, to pay £380 10s. 8d. in discharge of a separate debt of £190 5s. 4d.

Mr. Ridgway then moved, "That the warmest Thanks of this Meeting, so well merited, be given to John Harris and Thomas Meagher, Jun. Esqrs. for the ability they have displayed in their laborious office of Assignees to this Estate; as well as for the assiduous care they have shewn to bring the affairs to a speedy conclusion." This Motion was seconded by Colonel Denis, and passed unanimously.

Mr. Leonard having left the Chair, and Colonel Denis having been called to it, the thanks of the Meeting were unanimously given to Mr. Leonard for his conduct in the Chair, and the Meeting then dissolved.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

In our last publication, when alluding to the situation of the County of Waterford, we made some omissions, which we embrace the first opportunity of correcting. In stating the names of Roman Catholic Clergymen, who have afforded such efficient aid to Mr. Langley, the names of the Rev. Mr. Whelan, of Tramore, and the Rev. Mr. Keating, of Dunhill, were accidentally passed over in silence; but it is our duty to offer to them the same tribute of that approbation which was bestowed on their Rev. Brethren. These Gentlemen have manifested the same successful zeal and activity, and to them the public esteem, and the gratitude of their Country, are equally due, and will be equally accorded.

New and most shocking atrocities have been perpetrated in the Counties of Cork and Limerick, but we need only refer to the revolting details. Accounts are not agreed as to the number of Police-Men killed in the attack upon them near Dunerails, but we have reason to believe, that three of them lost their lives, that seven were wounded, and that five horses were burned.—The statement of the Chief Constable having had both his arms broken is contradicted in a letter received by a relation of his in this City, which merely mentions his having received a blow on one arm.

A large body of Insurgents have entrenched themselves in a very strong position about twelve miles from Macroom. The Glen is of difficult access, and is enclosed by very high grounds, which afford great facilities of hurling down stones upon those who may advance against these daring and deluded beings. Troops, we understand, were marching towards them, and, if they resist, they will experience a terrible slaughter. They are probably not aware, that shells may be thrown amongst them, producing consequences to them of the most disastrous nature.

FOUR-MILE-WATER.

We have been favoured with the following authentic particulars of an affair which has occurred at the above place, which is in the County of Waterford:—

On the 28th ult. Charles Maunsell, Esq. Sub-Sheriff of the County of Waterford, called upon the assistance of Serjeant Mahony and six Privates of the Light Company of the 80th Regiment, then quartered in Dungarvan. On the day following, he proceeded with his party, accompanied by Constables and Drivers, and succeeded in taking three prisoners, and some cattle, near Four-mile-Water, where the men were billeted for that night. In the course of the night, Mr. Maunsell received information, that several armed men were collecting near his party, on the hill of Windgap, with the avowed object of rescuing the prisoners, while horns were heard sounding and drums beating on the hill. Mr. Maunsell then drew a Notice, and sent it by express to have 100 copies of it printed, cautioning all well-disposed persons from assembling together, or associating themselves with rioters, and, in particular, women and young persons, as they would be in danger of being fired upon, if it should become necessary to disperse any such assembly by force. Next day, the notice was published and distributed throughout the district as early as possible; but it was perceived, that several armed men, who had collected on the hill, began to sound horns and to fire shots, as if to intimidate or challenge the party opposed to them. Not considering it at all proper to lead them to think that the party feared them, Mr. M. marched with the soldiers, constables, and prisoners (in order to take up others), and had to pass the road leading over the hill. Having arrived within shot of the armed rioters, they fired upon Mr. M.'s party from behind a stone-wall on an eminence; but the field being small, and the fences pretty good, no injury could be inflicted. Mr. M. hoped, by advancing, to be able to return their fire with effect when he should come in a line with the wall; dreading this intention, they (about fifty in number) moved to the top of the hill, where they drew up in a line. When the military party arrived on the summit level of the road, the rioters were about a quarter of a mile to their right, on a very rugged steep; one of them brandished his fire-lock like a fugleman. Mr. Maunsell, having consulted with the serjeant, it was determined to dislodge them.—The constables were ordered to remain on the road, in charge of the prisoners. Mr. Maunsell and the military went then to attack their opponents; when they passed the enclosures, and got into the mountain, on the top of which the rioters were posted, Mr. M.'s party was twice fired upon; hearing their balls, that party perceived, that they were within shot, and returned their fire by single shots, taking aim, and still advancing on them; the third shot took effect, and one of the rioters was seen to fall, get up again, stagger, and fall a second time, upon which the whole party fled, many of them having mounted horses they had in readiness, and taking off their wounded companion. After the fire ceased, it was full twenty minutes before Mr. M.'s party reached the top of the hill; it was so steep, that they had to make their way round it. On reaching it, the Serjeant discovered the blood of the wounded man, and some of the rioters were seen flying towards a wood on the next hill. They were again fired at, and it was understood, that one of them was wounded in the ankle. The Sub-Sheriff afterwards had several warrants executed without opposition, and left the district to the care of the ordinary police. He has expressed a strong persuasion, that he shall have no further occasion to return to it on account of such transactions, having learned that the deluded wretches, who were induced to attack his party, principally came from the County of Tipperary. They must now feel how feeble are the attempts even of numbers against a small determined party, who have right and law on their side. Mr. Maunsell said of the party under him, that he never in his life saw men more orderly, well conducted, active, or brave.

In our last publication, we represented the County of Waterford as tranquil, and we now think it necessary to observe, that the foregoing narrative very slightly infringes on that position. The violation of the law took place in a remote part of the County, and in an infected neighbourhood, while the check which has been given to the misguided supporters of insubordination is likely to render them in future more amenable to the law. The Clonmel Papers state, that the object of Mr. Maunsell's visit was to seize and distrain for tithes due for several years to Mr. Foley, of Cappoquin, to whom they had been leased.

A Gentleman did us the favour of calling at a late hour last night, with a letter, giving accounts from Bantry, of the latest date. That letter, after enumerating former transactions, bore decisive proof that all was not tranquil in that quarter of the Country. The Insurgents, pluming themselves on their fancied strength, have posted themselves in strong positions, from which they will most certainly be dislodged. The army was preparing to take the most effectual measures against them, and the consequences may easily be anticipated. This account, new and important, and another account, elsewhere inserted, relative to the returning tranquillity in the County of Cork, perplex us extremely.

County Waterford Gaol.—On Saturday night last, Mr. Carson, the vigilant and attentive Keeper of this prison, detected and frustrated a deep-laid and well-concerted plan for escaping, in which the following criminals were concerned—viz. *Drew* (commonly called *Captain Wattle*), *Reddy*, *Daniel*, *Walsh* and *Bluett*, all charged with burglary and robbery, and *Lynch*, accused of highway robbery. Security being lessened, in consequence of the building and alterations for some time going forward, it had been considered prudent to have these men in irons. On Saturday evening, Mr. Carson's suspicions were awakened by perceiving, on examining their irons, that they had been at work at the rivets, and he determined on paying them a visit in the course of the night. Accordingly, about midnight, he repaired to their cells, in the expectation of surprising them at work, and, on examination, breaches were found in the walls of each, parallel to the sides of their bedsteads, and concealed from observation by their beds and palliasses, between which they had placed the rubbish. The instruments with which they appear to have wrought were the large wall-hooks that supported the shelves in the cells; these have all been properly removed, to prevent their being similarly employed on any future occasion. Their project appears to have been, to get from cell to cell, to assemble in a waste room at the end of their corridor, to break from this into the debtors' yard, and then to endeavour to scale the wall. On the outside of this yard, if they could have got so far, they should meet a sentry, in communication with three others posted on the different corners round the prison; but the prospect of this formidable opposition would probably not have deterred them from the attempt, as they are desperate men, who would undoubtedly risk their lives for the chance of escape. Another part of their plan, it is ascertained, was to get the prisoners in two other divisions to join with them, to seize the keys from the keepers on the latter going amongst them, and to dash through, calculating on the present unavoidably exposed state of the place. Any attempt of this kind would inevitably have been attended with bloodshed, there being six sentinels placed in the best situations through the several avenues.

The Public has much reason to feel indebted to Mr. Carson for his vigilance in this instance, which has fortunately prevented a set of daring ruffians from being again let loose upon Society—as it must be within recollection, that it was during the time when the above gang was at large that so many robberies were committed in the County of Waterford. They are now placed in heavy double irons, and so secured and attended to as to leave no room for any apprehension of their escape.

SICK POOR.

We would most earnestly solicit the generous attention of the Inhabitants of Waterford to the situation of the Sick Poor. It is not often that appeals to public benevolence are made on their behalf, and never, unless when the most urgent necessity renders indispensable the interposition of their more affluent Brethren. There are none, on whom the hand of adversity has fallen, and to whom the abodes and the privations of Poverty are the sole inheritance, whose wretchedness so powerfully calls for alleviation. They are poor almost to the extreme, and even that consideration alone will, with the truly Christian heart, be a passport to Charity. But they are also sick.—They cannot pursue the labours which would raise them above indigence, and they cannot purchase those comforts which would soften the afflictions of disease. They are often solitary beings in life, without any of those relatives who would tender to them the offices of kindness. They are often almost naked in the most inclement seasons, and the calamities of their lot are augmented by the absence of those conveniencies which would enable them to bear their sufferings with greater fortitude and patience. They, have therefore, but one earthly resource, the compassion of the humane, and there they lay the foundation of even sanguine hope.—*See Advertisement.*

WINDOW TAX.

The Petitions to Parliament upon this subject will be ready for signatures at the *Chronicle-Office* to-morrow. There is a necessity for these Petitions being speedily transmitted to Members of Parliament, and it is not likely that they will remain for signatures longer than till Monday next. Those, therefore, who are interested in the subject will avail themselves of the opportunity of speedily expressing their opinions concerning it.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

The following information has been transmitted to us from London, and we feel it to be our duty towards those who may be engaged in Lottery Concerns, and unconnected with Newspapers, to give it publicity:

"Sir—Learning that the Proprietors of Country and other Newspapers have been served with a Notice of Penalties, &c. for a Breach of an Act of Parliament, as relating to Foreign and other Lotteries (excepting the "State Lottery,") I deem it proper to tender you, as below, an extract from the Act 1st and 2d of George IV. cap. 120.

"Sec. XXXVIII. And be it further enacted, that if any person or persons shall sell any ticket or tickets, chance or chances, share or shares of any ticket or tickets, chance or chances, in any lottery or lotteries, except such as are or shall be authorised by this or some other Act of Parliament to be sold, or shall *publish any proposal or scheme for the sale of any ticket or tickets, chance or chances, share or shares* of any ticket or tickets, chance or chances, except such lottery or lotteries as shall be authorised as aforesaid, or shall sell any share or shares of any ticket or tickets, chance or chances, in any lottery to be drawn in pursuance of this act, in any other proportion or proportions than one half, quarter, eighth, or sixteenth part or share only; or shall publish any proposal or scheme for selling any share or shares, or enter into any agreement or agreements for any share or shares of any ticket or tickets, chance or chances, in the said respective lotteries, in any other proportion than one half, quarter, eighth, or sixteenth part or share; such person or persons shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds, and shall also be deemed a rogue and vagabond, or rogues and vagabonds, and shall be punished as such in the manner hereinafter mentioned.*

"* Sect. LVI. Viz. "By fine, imprisonment, and public whipping."

"Sect. LXVI. And be it further enacted, that so much and such parts of any act or acts in force in Ireland relating to lotteries and lottery-tickets, as is or are contradictory to or incompatible with this act, shall be and the same is and are hereby repealed; and that so much of any act or acts in force in Ireland, as relates to the stamp duty or licences to keep lottery offices in Ireland, shall be in force and shall be applied and put in execution with respect to the stamp duty on licences required by this act to be taken by persons dividing tickets into shares, or issuing chances pursuant to the directions of this act.

"This Morning I attended on Mr. Hesse, Lottery-office, Somerset-House, who observed that the above act was introduced as a protection of the interests of the Lottery Contractors, and that the penalties were now suing for from those who may have infringed the aforesaid Act.

"With best regards,

"I remain, for Self and Co.

"Yours very truly.

"London, Jan. 28, 1822."

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Jan. 30.—Having but few buyers of Wheat at Market this morning, the sales were very heavy, but the little that was disposed of was at Monday's prices for prime samples; but there was not the least demand for the inferior qualities, of which the supply chiefly consisted. A large quantity of Barley remained over from Monday's arrivals, which met exceedingly dull sale, at a decline of 1s. per quarter. The Oat trade was heavy, and rather cheaper for the inferior qualities. In Beans and Peas there is no alteration.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE.

Friday, Feb. 1.—There was a good supply of grain to-day at market, but the transactions were limited, and the greatest part remained unsold; the prices may be considered nominally the same as at our last quotations. Wheat heavy, Oats in limited request, and in Flour very few sales have been made.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The supplies of every kind were so trifling yesterday, that little can be said on the subject of prices. Grain continued as at the close of last week—Wheat, about 19s. to 23s. 6d.—Oats, 9s. to 9s. 6d.—Barley, 9s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.—the dulness in the two former rather increased than diminished. Bacon Pigs heavy at 22s. to 23s.—Scalded not over 22s. 9d. but none of the very primest quality appeared. Only six casks of Farmers' Butter came in, five of which (2 firsts and 3 seconds) were taken at 86s. all round; the other was not bought by an exporter. Weighed at the Crane on Saturday (including a broker's parcel of 30), 50—yesterday, 6 firkins.

General Butter Return for January.

	Firkins.
Received at Merchants' Cellar, from them[illegible] in Country Markets..	1456
Weighed at the City Crane..........	2465
Total received in Waterford last month	3921

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD,

At London, 30th, *Prosperous*, Schollar. At Plymouth, 29th, *Avon*, Willis. At Liverpool, *Blenheim*, Warren; *James Scott*, Hanning; *Perron*, Lowther; and *Kendal*, Walsh.

Arrived at Liverpool, from Youghal—*Mary*, ——— and *Hope*, Griffiths.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, FEB. 1.

ARRIVED,

1st—Friends, Elliott, Weymouth, ballast; Mary, Williams, Swansea, culm; Charlotte, Williams, Newport, coals, for Youghal; Swan, M'Grath, Swansea, ditto; Peregrine, Propert—and William and Ann, Owen, Newport, coals, a market; Harmony, Askew, Workington, do do; Nancy, Wilson, Havannah, sugar, coffee, wax, &c. for London; Diamond, Huxtable, Cardiff, coals; Denis, Martin, Galway, herrings and kelp; H. M. Brig Harlequin, 18 guns, Capt. Parker, from a cruise.

2d—Eagle, Cannon, Workington, coals.

3d—Glasgow, Craig, Manganilla, fustick, cedar, spars and wine, for Liverpool.

SAILED,

1st, 2d, and 3d—None.

4th—Wind S. S. W. at 8 morning.

SICK POOR CHARITY.

THE FRIENDS of this CHARITY are respectfully informed, that a GENERAL MEETING will be held, at One o'Clock, on Wednesday, the 6th instant, at the Chamber of Commerce, King street, to receive the Report of the Committee, inspect the Treasurer's Accounts, and Elect a Committee and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

The Chair to be taken precisely at One.

February 4, 1822.

CLOVER SEED.

WILLIAM PEET

HAS JUST RECEIVED A FEW BAGS OF PRIME NEW FRENCH RED CLOVER SEED,

Which he offers on encouraging Terms:

HE HAS ALSO ON SALE, A SMALL QUANTITY OF GOOD OLD SEED,

And would Dispose of it at a Reasonable Price.

George's-street, 3d of 2d mo., 1822.

CHANCERY.

Wallace v. Bolton & others

THE SALE of the REMAINDER of the LANDS and PREMISES in the Decree in this Cause mentioned is further ADJOURNED to Tuesday, the Twelfth day of February Instant, at One o'Clock, at my Chambers, Inns-Quay, Dublin.

THOMAS BALL.

Dated 1st February, 1822.

For Particulars, as to Rental, &c. application to be made to Ivie and Bolton, Plaintiffs' Solicitors—or Messrs. Tandy, Defendants' Solicitors, in Waterford, or Dublin.

NEW CLOVER SEED.

JUST ARRIVED TO

JONATHAN GATCHELL,

Per the *Egton*, Captain Le Feuvre, direct from [illegible],

30 BAGS NEW CLOVER SEED,

Which he will sell on Reasonable Terms, for Ready Money.

[illegible]