LONDON.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

Advices of a recent date have reached town from the Morea, which throw some light on the progress of the warfare between the Turks and Greeks. Disputes appear to have arisen among the latter, a portion of whom had proposed to declare Prince Demetrius Ypsilanti King of Peloponnesus. This project, however, found many opponents, at the head of whom was a Greek Chieftain, named Robolini, who supported the establishment of a Republic. It was supposed, that this difference might lead to serious and disastrous consequences, and that one body of the Greeks might even take up arms against the other.

Prince Ypsilanti was himself at Argos towards the close of December, where he possessed a very considerable force; the garrison amounted to from 3000 to 4000 men. Another leader of distinction, named Colcotrini, was also there, having come from Patras, which was attacked by the Turkish vessels of war. By sea, we do not find that the Greeks have gained any recent advantage of importance.

The accounts before us do not supply any materials, from which an accurate judgment can be formed of the total military force of the Greeks in the Morea. Their naval strength is also, for the same reason, beyond calculation, but a large number of armed vessels were cruising in the neighbourhood of Argos. An English vessel near Napoli had been fired upon by them, and would probably have been captured, but for the unexpected appearance of the Cambrian British frigate in the offing. The Greeks abandoned the attack, and were endeavouring to make off, but they were detained by the Cambrian, the Captain of which insisted upon being informed why the attack had been made. The Greeks could give no satisfactory account of the transaction. What was the result we are not informed.

At Napoli di Romania, the inhabitants were in total ignorance of the state of war between the Greeks and the Turks; they had had no communication with Constantinople for some months.

One of the principal points dwelt upon in these letters is, the preparations making by the Turks to reduce Corinth. An army for this purpose had been despatched from Constantinople, and was expected to arrive in a few days. The garrison was not very well provided for a defence.

The Paris Papers of Tuesday last have arrived this morning. They are entirely destitute of any allusion to the alleged insurrectionary movements, which, we were told, had taken place; yet, if so considerable a portion of the west of France were in that state, there would be some indication, even by the suppression of the Censors, that it was known at Paris. We find in them, for example, an official notice of the attempt to produce a commotion at Brest, which appears to have been connected with the recent conspiracies at Saumur and Belfort. It is not, however, a very satisfactory proof of the confidence inspired by the new Ministry, that, since their accession to power, three such enterprises for disturbing the public tranquillity should have been undertaken. We are afraid no purity of intention on their part, will satisfy a large majority of the People that its interests are not endangered by the change. We do not say they are endangered; we do not impute to the present Ministry any designs that would endanger them; but it is their misfortune, that the party to which they belong are viewed with extreme alarm, and a prevalent opinion, however erroneous, has, while it lasts, all the moral force of truth.

The adjourned debate on the press *projet* was resumed on Monday. The discussion opened on the 4th Article, which enacts a penalty and imprisonment against those, "who endeavour to excite hostility against the King's Government, or to bring it into contempt," and to which the Commission added an amendment, that "the said enactment should not infringe upon the right of discussing, and censuring, the acts of Ministers." M. Darrieux proposed to substitute the phrase "the Representative Government, such as it is constituted by the Charter," for the words "King's Government." M. Duhamel addressed the Chamber in support of the amendment of the Commission. Towards the close of his speech he significantly observed to the left side, that there were amongst them some "who wished to date the history of their country from the taking of the Bastile, and the massacre of the Royal Body Guards." This remark excited loud clamours. When he could again make himself heard he continued—"and the birth of civilization at the year 1793, in the murder of a King." (*Lively agitation.*)—General Foy next ascended the tribune, and advocated the amendment of M. Darrieux. He declared that "there was in France no other authority than *constitutional* authority, which word had already been traitorously and scandalously suppressed in a former article of the *projet*." Here the Chamber became a scene of uproar and contention. General Donnadieu advanced towards the Tribune, and vehemently addressed M. Foy. A Member on the left inquired whether General Donnadieu was charged with the regulation (Police) of the Chamber? Personalities were uttered on all sides. The President, after much exertion, restored order, and censured the words used by General Foy. The amendment of the Commission was finally adopted. On the division, many of the left side exclaimed, "We do not vote, we protest." The Chamber then adjourned to the following day. When the Members rose to retire, their attention was arrested by M. Cassimir Perrier, who said he had a marial proposition to make to the President, which was, that a dining-room should be established adjoining the Hall, since the sittings were likely to be protracted to so late an hour. A voice—yes; like that of the English Parliament.

The following is a circular, dated Jan. 18th, addressed by the Prefect of Finisterre to MM. the Sub-Prefects and Mayors:

"Sir—Informed that emissaries of the same party, who were successful in exciting movements at Saumur and Belfort, were on their way to Brest, and that proposals had even been made to an officer to engage in the conspiracy, which was designed to be carried into execution on the 14th or 15th instant, I instantly set off from Quimper, and arrived at Brest on the 12th instant, at nine o'clock in the evening, and without delay, assembled the different Authorities, with whom I concerted upon the police and precautionary measures, which it was expedient to enforce under such circumstances. I drew up a Proclamation, which I caused to be printed in the course of the night, and which was publicly placarded by 10 o'clock the following morning.

"Disconcerted by the vigilance of authority, by the excellent spirit which animates the troops of the garrison, and by the sound disposition of the population, the men who conceived the insensate hope of misleading either the military or inhabitants of this important town, were soon convinced of the inutility of all their attempts.

"In fact, no attempt whatever was ostensibly made. The tranquillity of the town was not a single instant interrupted, and the alarming reports which had begun to circulate wholly failed of effect. The absurdity of them was evident to the meanest capacity.

"I have thought myself bound, Sir, to make this communication to you, in order to enable you to contradict the ridiculous reports which I know have been disseminated throughout the department on the occasion of my journey to Brest.

"Let the truth, therefore, be made known to the inhabitants under your jurisdiction; assure them that this department, and the town of Brest in particular, were never more peaceable; and above all, assure them that any attempts which the enemies of the Government may make, to seduce the faithful inhabitants of Finisterre, and the brave troops which form its garrisons, will have no other result than that of furnishing a fresh proof of the good spirit which animates all, and of their invincible devotion to the King and his august dynasty.

I beg you, Sir, to accept, &c.
(Signed) "The Prefect Baron de Chalieu."

We have received this morning a Flanders Mail, bringing Brussels Papers to the 29th ult.

"Odessa, Jan. 1.—As the wind continues to be favourable, we have received for some days past news of a very recent date from Constantinople. Some vessels have arrived here, which sailed from that city on the 29th of Dec., and they have brought private letters of the 28th. At that time the city was tolerably tranquil. The Porte had publicly announced, that hostilities with the Persians had finally ceased, and it has in consequence withdrawn its Declaration of War. The Persians who were imprisoned are stated to have been set at liberty. The termination of this affair, which is of such great importance to Turkey, is ascribed to the prompt intervention of England.

"Brussels, Jan. 28.—Letters from Odessa, of the 2d January, confirm the news of the tragical death of the Persian Prince Mahomet Ali Mirza, who was found dead in his tent. This extraordinary event has given birth to numerous conjectures, which time alone can clear up. Meantime, the Greeks at Odessa are in consternation, for they had built great hopes on a Prince whom they justly considered as a formidable enemy to Turkey.

"Elberfield, Jan. 18.—The *Gazette de Mayence* had laid a trap for those credulous Journalists, who adopt without discernment or examination all articles of news favourable to the party which they defend. It inserted in the principal part of its Paper an article from Venice, stating that an Italian Captain, named Bugiardo (in Italian, *Liar*) had arrived in that port, and brought news that a Greek vessel had taken the fort of the Dardanelles, on the Asiatic side, and had thence bombarded the arsenal of Constantinople; that after this, negociation had been entered upon with the Greeks, &c. The wicked Journalist then placed at the end of the advertisements, and in the same type as they are printed, a notice that this article from Venice was entirely his own invention, and a trial to know whether he might lie, like many others. The *Neckar Gazette* copied this article; observing, however, that 'it seemed to want confirmation.' As for our Journal, it eagerly published the article. Thus we see how well we are supplied with news! We may place in the same class the information given to-day by the *Correspondent* of Germany, that, 'on the 17th of this month, a Russian courier brought to Munich the Russian Declaration of War against the Porte.' Later accounts say nothing of this Declaration, the official notice of which would cause a great sensation in Europe."

Wednesday and yesterday Cabinet Councils were held at the Foreign Office in Downing-st., which were attended by all the Cabinet Ministers, except that of yesterday, the Duke of Wellington not being present. The Cabinet Council on Wednesday assembled at half-past two o'clock, and broke up about four. The Cabinet Council of yesterday was unexpectedly summoned, the Marquis of Londonderry having left town after the separating of the Cabinet Ministers on Wednesday, and the Noble Marquis sent orders at a very early hour yesterday morning to summon the Cabinet Council, from his seat at North Cray, in Kent. The Cabinet assembled in the Foreign Office, at half-past two o'clock, and continued in deliberation about an hour.

Yesterday morning most of the Cabinet Ministers, and several other official Gentlemen, assembled at the Earl of Liverpool's house, in Whitehall.

It is not deemed necessary to call out the militia for training and exercise this year. The regiments are reported to be in a very efficient state; but the greater part of the men having nearly completed their period of five years, will, in the course of the current year, be entitled to their discharge.

Earthquake.—Wednesday week, about the o'clock at night, many of the inhabitants of Seaton-Ross, Foggathorpe, and Holme-upon-Spalding-moor, were alarmed by the smart shock of an earthquake. Several families who had just retired to rest felt their beds shake under them, and some in the moment of surprise and affright sprung out of them upon the floor; others who were still up, felt their chairs move with them, and some ran out of doors to see what was the matter; a rumbling noise was heard, and in two houses the bells rang of themselves. The shock was also felt in the villages of Bailby, Everingham, Allerthorpe, and Melbourne.—*Yorkshire Gazette.*

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

Government have received despatches from St. Petersburgh to the 11th of last month, but we understand that they do not contain any decisive intelligence with respect to the differences between Russia and Turkey.

We learn from Germany, on good authority, that there is not the slightest foundation for a rumour inserted some time ago in several London Papers, stating, that the King of Wurtemberg was to proceed to Warsaw, in order to take the command of the Polish army against the Turks.—Every impartial and well informed person must at first sight have been struck with the improbability of this account; for, is it reasonable to suppose, that a Sovereign, who has given so many proofs of prudence and wisdom, and who enjoys the high satisfaction of seeing crowned with success his constant endeavour to promote the happiness of his subjects, should, for an instant, think of exchanging this proud situation for that of an adventurer?

We have received Charleston Papers to the 2d ult. from which we make the following extract:—

"January 1.—We have Havannah Papers to the 17th Dec. The Elections in Havannah for the Deputies to the Cortes in Spain and for Cuba, have terminated in favour of the Constitutional system, in opposition to the wishes of the Creoles. The Havannah Papers abound in extracts from the Mexican Gazettes to the 11th October. The independence of that interesting section of Spanish America appears fixed on a firm foundation. The cities of Guatemala and Ciudad Real were the last to declare their independence. They also furnish a list of the Mexican Cortes."

The Paris Papers of Wednesday have arrived, and they contain the discussions, on the preceding day, in the Chamber of Deputies, upon the law for regulating the press. It was, like most of its predecessors, violent, and full of acrimonious personalities. The members seem to concern themselves much less about what the law shall be, than what they shall say to each other in the way of provocation. Take, for example, the following specimen of reciprocal abuse:—M. Foy, in reply to some observations which were made by M. Castlebajac, respecting the pliant loyalty of the left side, said, "The Members of Opposition have been always faithful to their oaths (*a smile of incredulity on the right*)—to that first of obligations which binds them all to their Country."

M. de Cayrol.—Yes, oath with mental reservation.

M. Foy.—The Members of Opposition never separated themselves from their Country, and from an immense majority of the French People.—Their Country was not at Coblentz, nor Ghent.—(*Cries of indignation on the right.*)—The 20th of March is often mentioned, but who brought it on?

Many Members on the right—You and your doctrines.

On the left.—It was you.

M. Foy.—It was they who have given perfidious counsels to the King.

A voice on the right.—It was brought on by those who kissed hands, and they ran to betray him.

A Member.—By the administrations, which to this moment recognise only Bonaparte.

M. Foy.—The 20th March presented a spectacle which does not appear twice in a century.—The recollections of glory, of interest sacrificed, contributed to produce those circumstances. The army rushed forward to meet their General.

All the Members on the right rose up indignantly, with cries of "Order!"

M. de Cayrol.—He dares to become the apologist of rebellion.

MM. Benjamin Constant, de Marcay, de Corcelles, de Chauvelin.—Right, M. Foy.

The tumult became louder, and the President in vain sounded his bell.

M. Foy leant on the tribune, while his friends made signs of approbation.

M. de Puymaurin.—Go, take your doctrines to the *Constitutionnel*.

A Member.—This is stronger and stronger.

Another Member.—It is raising the glorious tri-coloured cockade.

A Member on the right.—It is worthy of the defender of all the revolutions in Europe.

Another Member.—And of the friend of the English Radicals.

Cries of Order! were renewed with fresh energy. The left side were furious in their vociferations. The Chamber was one scene of tumult.

M. Foy.—An immense majority of the public functionaries were eager to recognize the Government of Napoleon.

M. de Cayrol.—That is not true. (*The tumult recommenced.*)

The President called to order.

M. Foy.—They guarded their oath of allegiance with the legal condition, "until such time as the King shall have passed the frontier." Then they were disengaged from every oath. (*Cries of order on the right.*)

M. Dudon.—Is this tribune to be made the tribune of a Club?

M. Foy.—Happy the People who have a legal Government, not to be overturned by any shock. Ours rests on the Charter. If it be strictly carried into execution, then every thing to come will be liberal and constitutional. They speak of the Government of 1793 to us, the three-fourths of whom were the victims of it. (*Loud laughter on the right.*)

In this spirit the debates are conducted, and when recriminations are exhausted, the President puts the question, and the article of the law, which is nominally under consideration, is carried by the exclusive votes of the right side, for the left still adhere to their ridiculous determination of protesting, as they call it, instead of voting. They have thus proceeded as far as the sixth article, and the discussion on the 7th, relating to false or improper accounts of the proceeding of the Chambers, was to take place on Wednesday.

"Paris, Jan 30.—The four sections of the first Electoral arrondissement of Paris, assembled yesterday, for the Election of a Deputy. The votes were for General Maurice Gerrard, 551—M. de la Panouze, 484—M. Tripier, 35. Neither having the absolute majority, there will be another scrutiny this day.

"The Baron Trenqualye has been elected Deputy by the first arrondissement of Puy de Dome."

FRENCH FUNDS.

Jan. 29.—Five per Cents. 87f. 30c.—Bank Stock, 1553f. 75c.

Dutch Papers to the 20th ult. have arrived this morning. An article from Leghorn, dated the 10th of January, states, that, according to the last advices received there from Egypt, "the Turks had penetrated far into Abyssinia, and had sent many thousand slaves, or rather prisoners, to Egypt. The Wechabites remained quiet. Though the fidelity of the Pacha to the Sublime Porte is not to be doubted, he continues to give a good reception to the Greek fugitives. The chief care of the wise Governor is, to increase the insufficient population of his dominions. Great doubts," it is added, "are entertained respecting the sudden death of the Persian Prince."

We have received Hamburgh Papers to the 26th ult. They mention an Imperial Order of considerable length, which had been issued by the Porte, about the middle of last December, addressed to Salich Pacha, commanding the advanced-guard in Moldavia, ordering him to use all his efforts for the purpose of protecting the Boyars and inhabitants from oppression and violence. Similar instructions had been sent to the Pachas of Silistria, Widdin, and Bucharest.

After the breaking up of the Cabinet Council on Thursday afternoon, a messenger was sent off with the result to the King at Brighton.

The new Crown, which is of the most splendid description, and which is to be worn by his Majesty (for the first time) on the opening of the ensuing Parliamentary Session, has been deposited in the Jewel-house at the Tower.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons has issued cards of invitation for his first public dinner on Sunday, the 10th instant.

Thursday morning, about eleven o'clock, Mr. Kaye, the King's Messenger, arrived in Downing-street, with despatches from St. Petersburgh. The messenger travelled with great speed: he left St. Petersburgh on the 11th of January.

The Princess of Cumberland!—This noted personage, the wife of the scene-painter, was yesterday ejected from the lodgings which she has for some time past occupied at the house of Mr. Longstaff, on Ludgate-hill, where she first obtained admittance by a *ruse de guerre*. Some one of her friends took apartments for her at Mr. Duncan's, also on Ludgate-hill, where she is at present, but Mr. D, not knowing at the time who was to occupy his apartments, on finding that "*her Highness*" was to be his tenant, gave her immediate notice to quit, and removed the furniture from the apartments.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday week, Mr. Thomas Stone, Postmaster of Freshford.

On Tuesday week, Frances, the Lady of the Right Honourable Lord Petre, at his Lordship's seat, Thorndon, Essex.

In Paris, on the 18th January instant, in the prime of life, James Ogilby, Esq. M. D. eldest son of James Ogilby, Esq. of Dublin, Merchant.

At No. 16, Molesworth-street, Dublin, on the 28th instant, Mrs. Wallis, relict of the late John Wallis, Esq. Barrister-at-Law.

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, Chronicle-Office, Quay.
Agents for England, Messrs. Newton & Co. Warwick-square, London. Agents for Ireland, J. K. Johnston and Co. No. 1, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,821. *SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1822.* *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP which hitherto existed between WILLIAM O'NEILL and THOMAS KEHOE, under the Firm of O'NEILL and KEHOE, of the City of Waterford, Merchants, is, by mutual consent, DISSOLVED.

Given under our Hands this 1st day of January, 1822.
WILLIAM O'NEILL.
THOMAS KEHOE.

They beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that the Business in the above Establishment continues to be carried on, as hitherto, by

THOMAS AND RICHARD KEHOE,
WHO OFFER FOR SALE,

111 *Chests Black and Green TEAS, (just landed,)*
87 *Hhds. Muscovado SUGAR,*
6 *Hhds. REFINED DO.,*
6 *Puncheons MOLASSES,*
5 *Bales PEPPER,*
15 *Kegs New MUSTARD,*
20 *Boxes Bloom and Muscatel RAISINS,*
10 *Boxes CANDY;*

Which, with their Stock of SPICES, Spanish and E. I. INDIGO, DYE-STUFFS, PITCH, TAR, ROSIN, &c. &c. will be disposed of on the most encouraging terms.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON SALE,
15 *Puncheons of OLD CORK WHISKEY,*

Which they will dispose of *genuine*, in any quantity, to accommodate Housekeepers and Masters of Vessels.
Waterford, January 31, 1822.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD,
THE CUSTOM-HOUSE of ROSS, and the SURVEYOR'S and BOATMEN'S HOUSES and GROUND at CHEEKPOINT.
Proposals to be addressed to James Wallace, *Esq. Waterford.* *December 7, 1821.*

IMPERIAL
Life and Fire Insurance Company,
SUN COURT, CORNHILL, AND NO. 5, ST. JAMES'S-ST.
LONDON.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

FOR INSURANCE of LIVES and ENDOWMENTS of CHILDREN; and also, for PURCHASING ANNUITIES on LIVES.

Capital £750,000.

DIRECTORS.
Sir JAMES SHAW, Bart. Chairman.
WILLIAM FRY, Esq. Deputy Chairman.

Grant Allan, Esq.	Richard Lee, Esq.
John Bourdieu, Esq.	Ebenezer Maitland, Esq.
George Brown, Esq.	Daniel Mildred, Esq.
Cornelius Buller, Esq.	Thomas Reid, Esq.
Andrew Colville, Esq.	Robert Slade, Esq.
James Inglis, Esq.	Henry Smith, Esq.
Robert Lang, Esq.	John Smith, Esq. M. P.

TRUSTEES.

Cornelius Buller, Esq.	Daniel Mildred, Esq.
Andrew Colville, Esq.	Thomas Reid, Esq.
William Fry, Esq.	John Smith, Esq. M. P.
Richard Lee, Esq.	

AUDITORS.
Sir CHARLES PRICE, Bart.
CHARLES BARCLAY, Esq.
JOHN BAKER RICHARDS, Esq.

Persons Insuring at this Office will derive two important advantages. *First*, the most effectual Security is provided for Payment of Losses. Not only will the Premiums received upon Policies be carefully invested and accumulated for that purpose, but a CAPITAL of £750,000 has been subscribed to answer any possible deficiency.—*Secondly*, upon every Policy effected for the whole Term of Life, the Insured will participate in the Profits of the Company, by having periodical additions made to the Sums insured, to the amount of TWO THIRD PARTS of such clear gains and profits. At the same time they will be protected, by the ample Capital above mentioned, from every chance of Loss.

LIFE INSURANCE is admitted to be an object of great importance to every class of society; but more especially to Persons in Professions and Trade, or having Offices, Employments, Estates, or other Incomes which will cease and determine with their lives; since it enables them out of their annual income, to secure a Capital at their decease to their Families, or Representatives, which, owing to the uncertainty of life, they might not be able to realize by industry or economy. A fund for a *Marriage Settlement* may thus be secured by those who are not possessed of independent property. Fines payable on Leases, or Copyholds for Lives, may be provided for by Insurance. Persons entitled to Reversions, upon the contingency of surviving others, may secure the value of the contingency. Creditors may secure debts by insuring the Life of the Debtor; and various other benefits are derived from Life Insurance of Lives.

RICHARD DAVIS, Jun.
Agent for Waterford.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL WILLIAM MURPHY, ESQ. MAYOR OF SAID CITY.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize) was last week 29s. 6d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

	WHITE. lb. oz. dr.	RANGED. lb. oz. dr.	HOUSEHOLD lb. oz. dr.
Penny Loaf,	0 5 4	0 8 2	0 10 6
Two-Penny,	0 11 0	1 0 4	1 5 4
Four-Penny,	1 6 0	2 1 1	2 11 0
Six-penny,	2 1 1	3 1 6	4 0 4

☞ All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proportion—and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the Household with an H—and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make the Weekly Returns, ON OATH, on every Wednesday, before 12 o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Acts of Parliament for regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law.

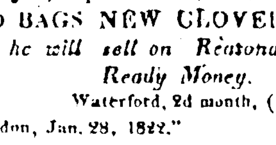
February, 7. WM. MURPHY, *Mayor.*

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 La Fresne, 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 further Act made in the fifty-fifth year of his late Majesty's reign, entitled,* "*An Act to amend an Act passed in the last 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.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS.

WM. POKE respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has arrived to him, per the *Waterford*, Captain Hodge, from London, a general supply of GARDEN, FLOWER, and BIRD SEEDS—SPLIT PEAS—SPRING VETCHES, &c. &c.

He shortly expects a supply of CLOVERS, TREFOIL, &c. &c. Waterford, 29th Jan. 1822.

TO BE LET,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,
THE HOUSE of SCARVIEW, with about 20 ACRES of the LANDS of KILTRA, in the PARISH of BANNOW, County Wexford.

Apply to the Rev. J. Miller, Inoyard, Fethard—or Jonas King, Esq. Barrystown.
January 30, 1822.

THE DUBLIN
COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,
No. 2, BROAD-ST. WATERFORD.

JOHN QUIGLY,

CLAIMS public attention to the above New Establishment, where fresh Goods of English and Irish Manufacture, consisting of LINENS, WOOLLEN, COTTON GOODS, and HOSIERY of every description, with HATS and TRIMMINGS of superior Manufacture, are now for Sale, and on such Terms as will (he presumes) give general satisfaction. He has formed connections in Dublin that will consign to him fresh supplies of such Articles in his Line that will be ordered. The Commission only is saved; of course the Goods are sold at Invoice Prices, and no second Price asked. If Goods are not approved of before they leave the Warehouse, they will be exchanged.—Dealers who buy to sell again will find an interest in giving him a preference.

Patterns of New Prints can be viewed weekly; if approved of, will be received in a few days.

☞ Persons indebted to the old Establishment are requested to pay up their Accounts before Proceedings should be taken.

£4000
TO BE LAID OUT
IN THE PURCHASE OF
FEE SIMPLE OR FREEHOLD ESTATES,
Situate in the County of Waterford, Kilkenny, Wexford, or Carlow.

Application to James Wood, Solicitor, Georges-street, Waterford. January 11, 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 Burke, Plaintiffs' Solicitors—or Messrs. Tandy, Defendants' Solicitors, in Waterford, or Dublin.

COUNTY KILKENNY.—To be Let, from the 25th of March next, (unless redeemed by the late Tenant,) for such Term of Years as may be agreed upon, GAULS' MILL, with 8 or 10 Acres of Ground. Besides having a good GRIST-MILL, a large Sum has been lately expended in erecting a PAPER-MILL. Its having a good Supply of Water, and being distant but Two Miles from Waterford, make it a convenient and eligible Situation for Business. Proposals will be received by Dr. Hammond. Waterford, Dec. 5, 1821.

(*To be inserted on Saturdays.*)

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.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(*From the Limerick Chronicle of Feb. 6.*)

Since the withdrawing of the troops from some of the cantonments in this County, the disposition to outrage has been resumed.

Sunday night, a large party of Whiteboys attacked the house of Thomas Odell, Esq. of the Turrett, in the village of Ballingarry, and broke all the windows. Miss Odell was placed on her knees, and threatened with instant death if she did not disclose where the fire-arms were concealed. She was much cut with a blow of a stick from one of the ruffians, while endeavouring to screen her father from their vengeance. They then went to the Grove-House (Colonel William Odell's, late M. P. for this County,) and committed a similar outrage, broke all the doors and windows, and demanded arms. Major Odell, the Colonel's nephew, was in the house, and narrowly escaped with his life. They did not, however, obtain arms in either of those places, as they were sent into Rathkeale some time since, but took a quantity of lead off the roof, which they carried away. The troops stationed at Ballingarry were only withdrawn within the last week.

On Sunday last, about half-past one o'clock, the house of James Burke Curtayne, Esq. at Tiermore, was entered by a number of armed men, who succeeded in getting one gun and a blunderbuss. Mr. Curtayne was at Chapel in Shanagolden.

On Sunday, at a quarter before two o'clock, a gang of men, in number about twelve, having white bands on their hats, and all armed with muskets, were seen on the road at Moyvannan near Shanagolden, coming from the direction of Deelish. This gang, it is supposed, were the same who entered Mr. Curtayne's house, and took his arms.

The house of Carroll Nash, Esq. at Ballyculleo, was entered by Whiteboys on Sunday night in search of arms; and finding none, the Steward was most cruelly beaten.

On Sunday night, a farmer's house, of the name of Rutledge, near Askeaton, was burned to the ground, by a party of Whiteboys. There was an excellent horse, and a great quantity of corn consumed on the premises.

Mr. Copley's house, at Ballyclogh, whose arms were taken on Friday night, as stated in our last, was entered, about 6 o'clock in the evening, by five fellows well-armed, just after the family were done dinner, and while the cloth was removing from the table. Not apprehending any attempt of the kind at that hour, the doors were not locked. The party succeeded in getting five guns, but returned his double-barrelled fowling-piece. One of the gang shewed an excellent rifle to Mr. Copley, to whom he observed the good order it was in, and said "People think our arms are not in good order." There was only one of the fellows disguised, and they knew perfectly well the apartments where Mr. Copley's arms were deposited—they even asked him for an old musket, without a lock, which they said he had.

The house at Glourie, of Lieutenant Standish O'Grady, County Limerick Regiment, was entered on Monday night, and the fellows got a double-barrelled gun. Mr. O'G. was unable to make resistance being confined to his bed for some months.

The houses of John Piper, James Welsh, Richard White, George Piper, and Michael Hiffe, all in the vicinity of Adare, were attacked on Monday night, the windows and doors broken, and one pistol taken from White's. The sons of those persons are Yeomen belonging to the Adare Corps, and were absent on duty.

The house of Mr. Meade, quite close to the town of Newcastle, was attacked on Sunday night, and two guns taken.

A tenant on the Courtney Estate was desperately flogged a few nights since, for attempting to pay rent to the new agent.

Notices were generally posted through the Barony of Lower Connelloe, in this County, on Sunday, desiring the inhabitants who reside between Croom and Charleville to be ready at a moment's notice to meet Captain Rock at Dobillebill.

The house of a farmer, named M'Mahon, at Kilcoleman, in this County, was levelled with the ground, by a party of Insurgents, for not attending to the orders of these ferocious legislators.

The picket of the 42d, at Bruree, heard a continued firing at Garryfine, in this county, on Monday night—they traversed the country for fourteen miles, but did not meet any Whiteboys.

The Clerk of the Peace attended at Drumcollibber on Monday, to hold a Court for the Registry of Freeholders, pursuant to advertisement. A great number of the tenantry of Luke White, Esq. were in readiness for that purpose, but in consequence of a notice posted by Captain Rock, cautioning them, unless they got abatements of one-half of their rents, not to do so, as if they did, they may as well prepare their coffins; the consequence was, that not a single Freeholder was registered.

On Monday night a party of armed men boarded the brig Friends, lying at Bay Castle, into which place she was driven in the gale of Saturday.—They took Captain M'Kevor out of his bed, and placed him on his knees, threatening to shoot him if he did not give them arms and ammunition; not having any, they swore him to the truth, and then departed, first doing considerable mischief to the vessel. A party of the Police are since stationed on board the Friends.

The houses of Frederick Bourke and John Bourke, of Ballyvolane, in the South Liberties of Limerick, were attacked on Monday night, and a gun taken from each. The house of Patrick Bourke, of same place, was also visited, but the family being in fever, they went off. From thence they went to the house of James Ryan, at Prospect, but got no arms. There were thirty men in the gang well armed. This is the first attempt in that quarter. It is supposed this gang came in the direction of Ballysimon, and crossed the Mulcair river above Plassey.

The party of Military stationed at Clarina, within four miles of this City, having been withdrawn yesterday, the Insurgents of that district took the liberty of appearing in great numbers during the entire of last night.

The Special Commission will not be held in Limerick, on the 16th instant.

On Monday, Mr. Dames, Chief Constable, with a party of Captain Drought's Police, seized in a house near Boherbuoy, a cut-down musket

On Friday last, by a preconcerted arrangement, a large military force, consisting of from 700 to 1000 men, regulars, militia and yeomanry, Cavalry & Infantry, assembled from various directions in the mountain and other places, lately occupied by the Insurgents, in the West of this County.—One detachment of the troops engaged on this necessary and judicious service, part of the 39th and 11th regts. and the yeomanry of the town and neighbourhood, had proceeded from Bantry, accompanied by Lord Bantry, his two sons and brother, the Hon. Messrs. White, Mr. Jonas Townsend, his two sons, and other Gentlemen, who occupied the surrounding heights. The second detachment from Macroom, filled the high roads.—The third, a detachment of the Kenmare yeomanry, occupied the pass of Lockovane. The fourth, the Dunmanway and Palace Ann yeomanry corps, took another direction, and we are happy to add, after traversing the large tract of country embraced within the circuit we have described, all met at the appointed rendezvous, without having encountered the least obstruction or meeting a single man.

The satisfaction communicated by this authentic confirmation of what had been already announced, is, however, we regret to say, again diminished, by the tardy surrender of arms, which, if done promptly, would be the true test of submission, and return to peaceful pursuits; and by the no less important facts which we are obliged to add on highly respectable, but confidential, information, that in the vicinity of this city, or Bandon, and other towns throughout this County, the spirit of organization is yet in active operation, and numerous nightly meetings frequently held—facts upon which it would be now useless to comment, and which we can, therefore, only submit to the judicious vigilance of the Magistracy and Gentry.

THE DROMAGH COLLIERS.

In our publication of Thursday last we copied an article from a cotemporary, alluded to in the following paragraph:—

(From the Correspondent.)

It has been stated in the Cork Papers, that some outrages had been committed on the estate of Nicholas P. Leader, Esq. near Kanturk, and that the men employed in his collieries had evinced a spirit of insubordination. We are authorised, however, by Mr. Leader, to state, that he has received letters from that place, of a much later date than the report contained in the Provincial Papers, which do not warrant such a statement. We can also state, that he feels the strongest hopes, that the colliers in that part of the disturbed district will not take any part whatever in such atrocious outrages.

Mr. Leader further authorises us to state, that, in order to extend employment in the disturbed counties, he is now actually contracting for seven miles of railroad from the collieries, to transport the produce of the mines into the interior part of the country; and that the ingratitude of joining in the disturbance would be small to him, when compared with the heaviness of it to a Government, which, *to his own knowledge, was not more active in crushing disturbances, than in promoting every measure which would contribute to relieve the distress and accelerate the employment of the people.*

APPREHENSION OF NINE PERSONS CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF MR. BRERETON.

Tralee, Saturday, Feb. 2.

We have great pleasure in stating, that we received an account last night, by the Mail-Coach, that nine persons charged with being implicated in this base and cowardly murder, have been apprehended and brought into Killarney, and are to be this day sent forward to the County Gaol. We understand, that the person upon whose information these men have been apprehended will be also brought forward at the same time, and lodged in Gaol for security. However painful to contemplate the untimely termination of human life, under the arm of justice, yet if the stern rigour of the law should follow close upon the enormous outrage that has been offered to humanity, in the treacherous murder of the virtuous and unoffending man above-named, by the savages who have disgraced the land we live in, there is no man, however humane and forbearing his disposition, who must not exult in the circumstance. We have no doubt but a solemn lesson will be taught our depraved peasantry, that the finger of GOD unerringly points at the murderer, and verifies the truth of that Sacred Volume, (of which they are lamentably ignorant,) that "*Although hand join in hand, yet shall not iniquity go unpunished.*

DISPERSION OF A PARTY OF WHITEBOYS, AND DEATH OF THEIR LEADER.

"A numerous banditti commenced their lawless pursuits in the neighbourhood of Castlegregory last night, and, we are happy to hear, met with another of those spirited repulses which they have generally encountered in this County. William Twiss, Esq. of Tullerees, having received information, that a banditti had determined to attack and burn his house on Thursday night last, prepared himself for defence. As his house was thatched he thought it advisable to take post outside it, behind a wall, and there await the arrival of the banditti. He had not been long in this position, attended by his son, and we believe a third person, when he heard the gang breaking into a neighbouring house, and shortly after he saw them, to the number of two hundred, approach his own. He immediately dared them to come on, when a shot was fired at him, which was instantly returned, and a smart fire kept up. The terrified ruffians soon became confused, and began to fly, at which moment, Mr. Twiss's small party closed on them, and taking deliberate aim at the nearest of his assailants, he killed him on the spot. All the rest of the party fled, but Mr. Twiss's son pursued them, and succeeded in taking two prisoners. The person who was killed proves to be a fellow of the name of *Casey*, the son of a farmer in that neighbourhood above the ordinary class: a bayonet was found on his person. The two prisoners were brought into town last night, by Collector Twiss and a party of dragoons.

Nearly 1000 persons came yesterday to Mr Twiss's to see the body of the deceased Casey.—Mr. Christie, commanding the Water Guard in that neighbourhood, promptly reinforced Mr. Twiss's small party, and the multitude were cautioned against manifesting the smallest symptom of violence, after which the dead body of Casey was given up to them.

A party of the Kerry Staff were ordered yesterday to Tullerees, where they are to be stationed.

A few days before this transaction, the Rev. Edward Day, of Kilgobbin, assisted by his brother Richard Day, Esq. scoured that entire district of the country in search of arms, and succeeded in taking up 39 stand, which he lodged for safety in the Barracks of this town. By this timely and laborious proceeding, the marauders were no doubt deprived of the means of making a more formidable attack.

CITY OF CORK.

On last Saturday night, the City of Cork was considerably alarmed by a report that the Insurgents were to attack that place before the ensuing morning; preparations were accordingly made for resistance, and the shipping were ordered to lie on the city side of the river, to prevent the possibility of the peasantry gaining any entrance into the town otherwise than over the bridge, which was strongly guarded.

COUNTY TIPPERARY.

(From the Clonmel Advertiser.)

On Saturday afternoon, about two o'clock, a man came to the house of Mr. Patrick Phelan, at Killemry, (where the robbery of arms was committed last Friday, as stated in our last,) bringing with him a tin box, containing the several articles of plate taken from said house, as well as leases & other papers which that box contained when carried away on Friday last—the fellows who brought it off imagining it contained ammunition. The man who brought back the box, said he was forced to do so by others, with threats in case of disobedience. The ten sovereigns supposed to have been stolen on Friday night by the banditti at Mr. Phelan's, were found next morning in a glove, in a corner of the room where the box was broken open, from which they had fallen.

The report is not credited in the neighbourhood, that any attempt was made to rob the barrack at Caher, and is solely attributed to groundless alarm. However that may be, the activity of the Caher Rifle Corps, in their prompt attention to a supposed emergency, is not the less meritorious.

COUNTY LIMERICK.

(From the Correspondent of February 5.)

The letters which have been received in town this day, describe those parts of the country which are adjacent to the place where Major Hare was murdered, as in a most lamentable state. In many instances, Gentlemen have abandoned their houses, and, having left their property to the caprice of the Insurgents, have sought protection in the villages, in which detachments of the troops are quartered. The alarm has been considerably augmented, in consequence of information which several of the Gentlemen residing in that part of the country had received, of the intention of the insurgents to attack their houses.

Amongst others, Thomas Furlong, Esq., of Ballydanniel, received information, on last Saturday night, that his house would be attacked on the ensuing Sunday night. As this Gentleman and his family had been particularly obnoxious to the Insurgents, on account of the spirited manner in which they had repelled a former attack, he thought it better to remove his family to Newcastle for protection, than to risk the event of resistance, in which he and his sons might be overpowered by numbers. He accordingly prepared to convey his furniture to Newcastle; but though he offered large sums of money to some of the inhabitants in the neighbourhood for their assistance in the removal of it, not one of them, with the exception of some of his own tenants, would give him any help whatever. He was therefore obliged to leave part of his property in the house which he abandoned. Even what he carried away could not have been conveyed by him to Newcastle, if he had not obtained an escort of some of the troops which are quartered there.

Alfred Furlong, Esq. who resides in Lord Courtenay's Castle, at Newcastle, had received information that the Insurgents intended to attack the place on last Sunday night; but as he had collected a number of his friends, and obtained a detachment from Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, who commands the garrison in the village of Newcastle, there is no probability that any attempt will be made. The whole of his party consists of about sixty persons, who are well armed, and who, in case the peasantry should force an entrance into the castle, can retire into a tower, which is impregnable, except to cannon.

CAPTAIN ROCK'S CATECHISM.

Q. What do you think it is o'clock? It is one, two, three, four, and so on, according to the number present.

Q How do you write your name in figures? 9 1 2; that is, I. A. B.; I being the ninth, A the first, and B the second letters in the alphabet; or otherwise, I am a brother.

Q. Good morrow gay fellow? Good morrow kindly, square fellow.

Q. What do you think of the times? I think they'll mend.

Q. How will they mend? By keeping the union in the Country.

Q. How is that to be kept? By supporting the three L's.

Q. What do you mean by the three L's?—Love, loyalty, and liberty.

Q. What is the distance between the sun and moon? A square foot—an Irishman's heart in full bloom.

Q. Where do you stand? I stand straight, in a crooked line, on a four road cross.

The grip then follows—which is, join right hands, and press with the thumb the middle joint of the fore finger, the same of the middle finger, and the same of the third finger, and like backwards, pausing on the first.

Q. Good morrow good man? Good morrow kindly, brother.

Q. I think you have sore eyes? No.

Q. Why so? Because they are purified.

Q. How long are they purified? Since Christianity was read in my countenance.

Q. Who made you? God and my brothers.

(From the Evening Herald.)

Speaking of Priests we shall mention, for the information of his Majesty's Government, a circumstance communicated to us by a gentleman who was present when it occurred:—

"Mr. Cooper remarked, that a great deal had been said of the part the Romish Priests took in the *present rebellion*—for his part, he not only gave them no credit for sincerity, but in his heart *he believed them to be the* SECRET ABETTORS *of the very treason, crime, and bloodshed which ostensibly they affected to discountenance.* He had come to this Country, before the Rebellion of 98 was over—he had then been what Irish Priests were—he had kept his eye upon them since, and bespoke the result of his experience and observation."

There is a Sectarian preaching-house of some description in D'Olier-street. The professed objects of its founders are, we are told, the *Education of the Irish Poor.* Cooper, the Plunket-street man, spouts there occasionally. Our informant and a friend were induced by curiosity to go into the place very recently, and they found Cooper discoursing about the "Popish Clergy," in a strain of which the above is a fair sample.

Our informant is a man of education and character. He lives in Dublin, and may be seen at all seasonable hours. He assures us, that words to the above affect were spoken by Cooper—nay more, he authorises us to say, that he and his friend would come forward, if it were necessary, and prove, *on oath*, that such words were spoken in the D'Olier-street conventicle by that man.

But need we open our eyes and affect astonishment at hearing such language, in the present state of the Country, reported as having been *spoken* by Cooper? Are there not two Weekly Papers which *print* words of the same character and tendency in every number? One of these prints is called the *Antidote*, and the other the *Warder*. Of the two, the latter, we believe, is less fanatical, though not the less Anti-Catholic. Now, in the last number of that Paper, we find three articles against Popery. In one of these the state of the South is given as a reason why the Catholics should still be insulted by "the glorious memory;" in another, an attempt is made to prove the Priests enemies of that Education, to the want of which all the atrocities of Munster are attributed; and in the third article it is asserted of the Church of Rome, "that it compromises all moral obligations, and that in the power of its Priesthood, either misused in its application, or not understood by the ignorant, there exists the principle of a renewing and perennial crime."

This, we think, is pretty well as a specimen of *printed* vituperation. But what description of persons must they be, who throw amongst society, in such times as these, such maddening abuse of all that five-sixths of the Nation hold sacred and venerable? The Editor of the *Dublin Journal* (and he ought to know the fact) states, that they are "MEN UNDER THE IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT OF GOVERNMENT."

BARONY OF INNISHOWEN (Co. DONEGAL).—We regret to state, that some serious affrays have occurred in this place, between the Revenue Police and the Country People. It is known to all our Readers, that Innishowen is famous for Illicit Distillation. The Officer commanding the Revenue Police, having received information concerning certain stills, went with his party to seize them. The Peasantry offered a fierce resistance, and we regret to state appear to have been too successful. The Officer had his arm fractured, and six of the Police are said to have been killed. The particulars have not yet reached us, but we believe, the Reader may rely on the foregoing statement.—*Dublin Evening Post.)*

DARING OUTRAGE.—Saturday morning about 3 o'clock, the house of Michael Hany, who is steward or cate taker to a Gentleman residing at Balgaddy, at the 12th Lock Grand Canal, was entered by eight men, who, after breaking and destroying every article in the premises, set the whole on fire; all was burned to the ground. They also stabbed a cow and a calf in the out house, broke in pieces a valuable jaunting-car, and strewed about irrecoverably, a quantity of oats, it is believed, not less than twenty barrels. Lest their vengeance should not be complete, they also took care to see these totally consumed before they departed. A carpenter of the name of Daniel Meehan has been taken into custody, and completely identified, and sworn to as one of the incendiaries. While the flames were at their height, this man was heard to exclaim, "Here I am, Captain Rock." He is now at the Head Office, and it is understood a most rigid investigation will take place into the whole circumstances to-day. It is rumoured that the Dublin Staff have made two more prisoners.—*Dublin Journal.*

☞ *We beg to direct the attention of those concerned to an alteration in the Notice addressed to the Creditors of Sir* JOHN JUDKIN FITZGERALD, *Bart. &c. inserted in the last column of the next Page.*

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

Hamburgh Papers to the 26th, and Dutch to the 30th last, arrived in London on Saturday.—The intelligence from Constantinople comes down to the 29th December. It takes no notice of the Russian *ultimatum*, nor of the report of its acceptance by the PORTE. An order had been issued about the middle of the month to the Commander of the Turkish advanced guard in Moldavia, announcing the GRAND SEIGNOR's anxiety for the protection of the innocent Rajahs, and restraining the military from committing any excesses on the inhabitants. These, it declares, are the only objects for the attainment of which the troops remain in that quarter. Similar orders have been sent to the Pachas of Silistria, of the Banks of the Danube connected with Bucharest, and of Widdeo.

There has been little fluctuation in the funds for some days past. On Friday evening, however, the market assumed a favourable appearance, which became on Saturday more decided. Consols, at one o'clock, were 76¾ for the account.—This improvement is ascribed to a confident expectation, that nothing will be attempted by Ministers, by way of property tax, or otherwise, to affect the funds. Strong expectations were entertained of a further rise.

The KING has been graciously pleased to address a letter, in his own hand-writing, to Sir HENRY HALFORD, the President of the Royal College of Physicians, desiring, that he and his successors should consider themselves *virtute officii* Physicians Extraordinary to his MAJESTY, and that in their attendance at Court they should appear dressed in the *costume* prescribed for those who enjoy that honour.

The Fox Club, on the 24th January, unanimously voted, that a monument should be erected to the memory of the late Mr. PERRY, Proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, for his faithful exertions in the cause of the People, and for his constant and uniform adherence to the principles of Mr. Fox.

A Supplement of the *Moniteur* contains the Annual Report of the Governor and Council of the Bank of France, submitted to the holders of Bank Stock. The Bank has a fixed capital amounting to 90,000,000 francs, or £3,750,000; on which sum there has been distributed within the last year a dividend of upwards of eight per cent. being 84 francs for each share of one thousand francs, besides a reserved profit of 12 per cent. more. The general operations of the Bank have, within the same period, acquired a greater magnitude than ever. The bills discounted in 1820, amounted to 254,000,000—in 1821, they increased to 384,000,000. The accounts current during the same period rose from 344,000,000 to 605,000,000. The total amount of receipts and payments during the last year, was, in specie, 546,924,103; in paper, 7,049,708,000; exclusive of services rendered to the Public Treasury, by which some moderate addition was made to the dividend on the shares. The whole current expences of this great national establishment, including salaries and all other outgoings, do not exceed the sum of 461,000 francs, or about £19,000 per annum.

The *Southern Reporter* of Tuesday states, that tranquillity is entirely restored in the West part of the County of Cork, and that a recurrence of disturbance will not take place, as the people have been convinced of the utter folly and viciousness of their attempts.

ROBBERY.—We understand that, on Sunday evening, about eight o'clock, the house of a person named Shanahan, near Kilmacthomas, County of Waterford, was entered by five armed men, who rifled it of every portable article of value they could lay hands on. Several other armed men, it is said, remained outside while the work of plunder was carrying on within.

So far as we can at present understand this transaction, we believe it to be nothing more than a common robbery. In the late and present state of other counties, it is probable that many of the offenders may have taken their flight from them, and robberies of a similar nature are seriously to be apprehended; every precaution, therefore, ought to be adopted against the admission of strangers.

BURNING OF A HOUSE.—Reports were current yesterday in this City, that an unoccupied house, belonging, we believe, to Mr. John Blackmore, and situated at a place called Kilmanahan, near Bessborough, Co. Kilkenny, was burned on Tuesday night, by an assemblage of armed persons. The destruction of the house, it would appear, admits of no doubt—but we have been unable to ascertain, with any degree of certainty, in what manner, or by whom, it was effected.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening, a melancholy accident happened to an interesting young girl, named Ellen Allen, residing in Church-lane. Being in the act of taking in some clothes that were drying at a window, she unfortunately reached too far, and the line on which she rested being insufficient to bear her weight, she was precipitated to the ground from a considerable height, by which both her wrists were broken, and she was otherwise so severely injured as to leave but faint hopes of her recovery.

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

SIR—For the information of the People in the different Baronies I have to particularize underneath, you'll be so good as to insert the following intelligence in your next publication:—

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to grant to Henry Briscoe, of Tinvane, in the County of Tipperary, Esq., Special Warrants, authorizing him to search for arms, in the Baronies of Iffa and Offa East, and Slievardagh, in the County of Tipperary, and the Barony of Iverk, in the County of Kilkenny. It is expected, that arms remaining in the possession of unqualified persons in said Baronies, will be forthwith delivered to Mr. Briscoe, of Tinvane, near Carrick-on-Suir—otherwise he will put the law in force against all such delinquents without further notice. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY BRISCOE.

Tinvane, near Carrick-on-Suir, February 3, 1822.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, DUBLIN.

We have extracted the following statement from the *Clonmel Advertiser* of Wednesday. It relates to an alteration in the departure of the Mail Coach from Dublin for Kilkenny, Clonmel, and Cork, of the greatest importance to Waterford, and especially to the mercantile interest. We do not complain of any advantages which may be conferred on these Towns, and would rather express our most anxious wishes, that the Country at large may derive every possible benefit from the rapid and extended circulation of its correspondence; but we do complain, and loudly, of the disadvantageous situation in which Waterford is thus placed. By the new arrangement, a Merchant in Kilkenny will receive his letters hours before the Merchant in Waterford can receive his, and the former may arrive here with a knowledge of the state of the Markets, of which the latter is in total ignorance, and make his sales or his purchases accordingly. A similar advantage may be taken of the Waterford Merchant by a speculator from Dublin, Liverpool, &c. who can, by taking the Clonmel Coach to Kilkenny, and posting from the latter place, arrive here *two hours* previous to the delivery of the letters by the Dublin Coach direct to this City. We do not, for a moment, suppose, that the Post-Masters-General, or their Secretary, entertain any design of acting unjustly towards this City, or of neglecting it's interests; but we do think it necessary earnestly to call their attention to this subject, and to bestow upon Waterford those equal privileges to which it has an unquestionable claim. We shall say no more at present, in the hope, that the evil of which this City strongly complains will be speedily removed:

"We have to notice an important alteration in the despatch of the Dublin Mail through Clonmel: it is to travel in future at 6 miles per hour: the Mail-coach from Dublin will arrive in Clonmel at 20 minutes after 9 this morning and henceforward, instead of 30 minutes past 10, as heretofore, though it will not leave Dublin till 8 in the afternoon, instead of 6, as formerly—and the Mail Coach from Cork to Dublin will arrive in Clonmel at 2, P. M. instead of 30 minutes past 1, as heretofore.

To the Editor of the Dublin Journal.

SIR—I beg leave, through the columns of your respectable and impartial Journal, to call the attention of Sir Edward Lees, Secretary to the Post Office, to a regulation in his department, which has been productive of great inconvenience and serious injury to the Mercantile Interest of the City, that of not delivering the letters which arrive by the packet in the afternoon, till the following morning, altho' the Irish Mails are delayed for the English letters to be forwarded by them—so that a person resident in Carlow or Kilkenny will receive a letter from London, as soon as a resident in Dublin—no letters being delivered here until the following morning, if the English mail should not arrive before 6 o'clock in the evening.

A MERCHANT.

Mr. Goulburn and Mr. Saurin have received addresses from the Corporation of Dublin. The following are the answers:—

MR. GOULBURN'S ANSWER.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

I am truly sensible of the honour which has been conferred upon me by the Corporation of Dublin, and beg to return you my best acknowledgments for the flattering terms in which you have expressed your congratulations on my appointment as Chief Secretary.

To have my name enrolled among those of the Loyal Citizens of your Ancient Corporation, must be to me a source of satisfaction and of pride, and you may rest assured, no opportunity shall be lost by me of promoting the interests and the welfare of the City.

I beg to add, that, amidst all the difficulties of my present arduous situation, it will be no small consolation to me to know, that, as a fellow-citizen, I have a right to your cordial co-operation and support, in giving effect to every measure which may have for its object the maintenance of peace and good order, and the improvement and happiness of the community.

MR. SAURIN'S ANSWER.

This most kind, and never to be forgotten proof of affection towards me, from the Corporation of the City of Dublin, on my removal from Office, must be to me an endless source of pride and gratification. If in the high office in this country, which I had the honour to fill for so long a period, my humble but zealous endeavours to maintain the authority of the Laws, to protect the just rights of the Crown, and at the same time to do equal and impartial justice to all his Majesty's subjects, have met with the decided approbation of a Corporation which has ever been characterized and distinguished for unshaken loyalty to the Crown and inviolable attachment to our matchless Constitution, I may be allowed to entertain some confidence that those my humble endeavours have not been altogether unsuccessful—allowing much (as I do) to your favour and partiality. Be assured, I most heartily concur in your sentiments of veneration for and admiration of our existing happy and invaluable Constitution, the best and only security in my humble judgment for the civil and religious liberties of all classes of his Majesty's subjects, which have been and are enjoyed under that Constitution in a degree of perfection as yet unexampled in the history of the world.

(From the Dublin Evening Herald.)

Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas.

Individuals have expressed much curiosity to know what put it into the heads of the wise men of the Admiralty, now, for the first time, to moot the point of the Lord Lieutenant's right to confer Knighthood; for though all are agreed that the circumstance arose out of a personal pique of a worthy officer of that Board against somebody, the rest of the story is involved in much mystery. The following anecdote may throw some light on the subject:—On the 27th of December last, the William and Mary Yacht being on the point of sailing from Holyhead for Dublin, the Captain of the vessel (an Irish Knight of recent creation), being in his cabin, was disturbed by an altercation at the door, and upon his inquiring what was the matter, the following dialogue took place:

Mate. "Please your honour, here is a gentleman will force his way into the cabin."

Stranger. "Yes, Sir, I'm nephew to Mr. C. and I want a passage."

Mate. "He says, Sir, he's nephew to Mr. C."

Captain. "Shove him up, all the same; he must not come here."

The nephew was accordingly *shoved up*, some may say a little like the uncle; that is, "not wisely but too well." On coming upon deck, the Captain found *the nephew* still clamorously insisting on a passage in right of his affinity to "the great man," and on approaching to expostulate, was again told in a peremptory tone, "I am the nephew of Mr. C."

"*I can't help that, Sir,*" said the Captain; "you must go on shore." *The nephew*, however, did not take the hint; and as the vessel was getting under weigh, the Captain found himself under the necessity of ordering the intruder to be landed upon a buoy which floated near the ship. This hint was taken; and the nephew, snatching up his portmanteau, retreated hastily to his boat, and "*shoved off.*" The above adventure happened on the 27th of December; and the case of the Irish Knights, laid before the English Attorney-General, is dated, we believe, January 7th.

The opinion thus obtained, being founded on the abstract question, and formed without the inspection of a single document, is, however, after all, perfectly erroneous. Knighthood is not a national honour, and there is no such distinction as that of English and Irish Knights; all rank together according to the date of creation. The extinction of the kingdom of Ireland has, therefore, nothing to do with the question; which rests solely on the terms of the Lord Lieutenant's patent, and these are of the amplest kind, embracing all acts of Sovereignty, "the same as if the King were present in person."

On this point the Irish Bar are very generally agreed—and an opinion directly the reverse of the English Lawyers has been given.

It is a curious fact, that the royal orders do not confer Knighthood, and no one can receive a riband, without first being created a Knight bachelor. The present Lord Lieutenant was Knighted by an Irish Lord Lieutenant, previously, we are informed, to receiving the order of St. Patrick (which he resigned on receiving the Garter); so that if the Lord Lieutenant is not allowed his right, Lord Wellesley and the majority of the Knights of St. Patrick are out of order, and his appointment to the Garter, and theirs to the Irish Riband, are equally null and void.

But what is a tale without a moral: the moral of this tale seems to be, that, though the worthy officer may not have succeeded in making out a case against the gallant opponent of official nepotism, *he has made* out a case for Mr. Hume, on which that honest member may move for a reduction of the Admiralty Establishment of Lay Lords and Secretaries, who are now as numerous as when the British Navy was in full activity.

It is evident that the legitimate concerns of that department, PLUS *the labours of the Quarterly Review*, are not sufficient to find these gentlemen full occupation; and if they thus employ their "learned leisure" in seeking to cast a ridicule on the representatives of his Majesty's person, and consequently in lessening the influence of the Irish Government at the present critical moment, in order to gratify individual malignity, it is probable that Ministers themselves may not be wholly disinclined to listen to the suggestion.

PROFESSION OF A NUN.

(From the Leinster Journal.)

On Tuesday last, in the beautiful Convent of the Presentation Order of Nuns, at this city, a noble and imposing ceremony of Catholic worship was exhibited before a large and respectable audience, who appeared to acknowledge the interest they felt in the exhibition, by their solemn silence and anxious attention during its performance.—About half-past 8 o'clock the doors of the Chapel were opened, and the persons who had been favoured with cards of invitation were admitted.—The good order and regularity of the whole arrangement were principally owing to the management of the well chosen Stewards. Every person was in his own place, all seemed pleased with their condition, and well disposed for remarking the progress of the ceremony. Precisely at nine the procession of the Nuns from their side of the Sanctuary commenced. Their appearance and motion beyond measure affected us. Their spirit must be more than earthly, or they could not assume so thoughtful an exterior. When they had taken their places in the portion of the Chapel appropriated to their use, the Clergy made their appearance at the other side of the Sanctuary, moving in regular order, and measured step, to the Choir. After them, the immediate attendants of the Bishop followed—the Acolyths, Master of the Ceremonies, Sub-Deacon, Dean, and, last of all, the Bishop himself. The splendour of the Altar, increased by numerous wax lights, the Chapel itself, so beautiful in all its parts, was, if possible, exceeded in brilliancy and loveliness by the ornaments of the Right Rev. Dr. Marum, the venerated first pastor of the Catholic Church in this county. The Grand High Mass of Bordeaux was selected for the day—and, difficult as the music of that composition may be, there was not a perfection of it which the Choir and Organ did not produce. We have seldom heard any thing to equal the charming notes and power of the organ; and the Choir, indeed, surpassed many musical bodies that have large endowments for their support. When the Deacon had finished the portion of the Gospel that was to be sung, the Rev. Mr. Shearman ascended the pulpit, and delivered an eloquent and impressive sermon peculiarly adapted to encourage the new professed to complete her offering to the Lord. He succeeded, for, indeed, she went through her awful part with a spirit of devotion that made us think of the courage of the martyr, who avowed his faith though racks, and tortures, and dreadful death were in array against him.—We have heard something of the history of the Lady. Her name in the world was Mrs. Joyce. She has passed her novitiate in the Convent of this city, and now returns to Galway, her former place of residence, to serve the poor female children of that town. Her family is one of the first among the distinguished Catholic houses of the kingdom, and her property was immense.—When she thought of devoting herself to the perfect and sublime practice of the Gospel, nothing but the spirit of truth and holy desires could have directed her, or she would not have left so many and such engaging holds as fastened her to the world.

CALAMITOUS FIRE.—Last week, the dwelling-house of Darby Murphy, of the Oil, near Oilgate, was burned to the ground, and nearly every article in it consumed. The fire was owing to the snuff of a candle, which having been incautiously thrown on a loft, communicated with a quantity of flax. His wife, at a great risk, rushed into the house, and succeeded in obtaining 20 Sovereigns, and about £20 in Notes; but her exertions on this occasion served only to heighten her misfortune, for, in her consternation, she handed the money to some wretch present, who secreted the entire sum, and Mrs. Murphy cannot bring to her recollection the person to whom it was handed. The out-offices were with great difficulty preserved.—*Wexford Herald.*

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 1.—The Wheat trade was exceedingly heavy this morning, having but few buyers, and only prime samples could be disposed of, and those at rather lower prices than were obtained on Monday; a large quantity of inferior remains on hand, which was offered without effect at a reduction of full 1s. per quarter. Barley is 1s. per quarter lower than on Monday, and the ordinary sorts unsaleable at that abatement. Oats are also 1s. per quarter cheaper, and dull sale at that decline. In Beans, Peas, and other articles, there is no alteration.

Price of Butter at Cork on Wednesday.

Merchants, 84s.; 80s.; 72s.; 64s.; 00s.; 00s. Country. No price.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

There has been so little Farmers' Butter at market for the last two days (only 18 firkins), that a quotation of the price can be considered scarcely more than nominal. Yesterday, first qualities of this description appeared to be about 85s. 6d. or 86s. Some County Tipperary Dealers' lots were bought on Tuesday at 78s. to 80s. for all qualities; one, consisting mostly of the lower qualities, at 75s.; and another, very inferior, was said to have been got at 70s. Yesterday, two good Queen's Co. parcels went off, one at 84s. the other at 85s. 6d. all round. Weighed at the Crane on Tuesday, 117—yesterday, 135 firkins.

There was a moderately good supply of Grain at market yesterday, but no material alteration in prices. Wheat, 19s. to 23s. 6d. Oats, 9s. to 9s. 6d. Shipping Barley, 9s. 3d. to 10s. 6d.—Malting do. 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. and very fine samples 12s. 9d.

Bacon Pigs, from 21s. 9d. to 23s. Scalded Pork, 19s. to 21s. the latter given only for prime heavy Pigs.

Newport and Swansea Coal, 4s. to 4s. 4d.—Workington do. 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per barrel. No change in other articles.

Irish Stocks, Feb. 5.

Bank Stock	240
Gov. Deb. 3½ per cent.	81¼
Stock, 3½ per cent	87¼
Gov. Deb. 5 per cent	—

Exchange, Tuesday, Dublin on London, 8 8⅛.

BIRTH.

At Rock Forest, near Mallow, Mrs T. Callaghan, of a son and heir.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday week, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, London, the Earl of Bective, eldest son of the Marquis of Headfort, to Olivia, relict of the late Edward Tuite Dalton, Esq.

On Wednesday week, in Fethard, (Tip.) Mr. Patrick Stokes, of Killenaule, to Miss Susanna Graham, of the former town.

DEATHS

On Monday evening, in the Main-street, Clonmel, Mr. Patrick Murphy, Professor of Music, very deservedly regretted by all who knew him.

At Brasfort, Co. Tipperary, in the 52d year of her age, sincerely and deservedly regretted, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Edward Wilson, Esq. Chief Magistrate of Police in that County.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD,

At London—Ann, Lewis, 29th Jan.

At Southampton—Four Sisters, Seeding, 29th; Frances and Mary, Quinton, 30th.

At Bristol—Swift, Edwards; Prince Regent, Phillips; Juliana, Jones; Elizabeth, Fisher.

Arrived at Bristol, from Youghal, Lively, Crocker.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, FEB. 6.

ARRIVED,

4th, 5th, and 6th—None.

SAILED,

4th—None.

5th—Thomas, Harvey, Bristol, wheat and flour; Resolution, Diamond, London, provisions; Triufty, Keane, (from Ross,) Dublin, malt.

6th—Blanche, Smith, (from Liverpool and Ross,) Fethard, coals—put back again.

Wind N. W. to S. S. W. blowing hard.

DROPPED,

Between RICHARD POPE'S *Stores, at Ferry-Bank, and the Old Custom-House,*

A PARCEL OF

BANK OF IRELAND NOTES,

The Property of an Industrious Poor Man.

Whoever has found and will bring same to RICHARD POPE and Sons' Office, Quay, Waterford, will receive

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

February 6, 1822.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON SATURDAY NEXT, & FOLLOWING DAYS,

AT THE SHOP FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY MR. RICE,

Barronstrand Street,

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK of SUNDRY GOODS, direct from Dublin, consisting of the following articles:—Black, Blue, Green, Olive, and Oxford Grey FINE CLOTHS—REFINE DO.—Green and Blue FOREST CLOTHS—PELISSE CLOTHS, of sundry Colours—Grey BEARSKINS—CASSIMERES of various Colours—English and Irish Woollen and Cotton CORDS—NANKINS, NANKINETS, and SATTEENS, of various colours—Marseilles, Casimere, Jane, and Toilenet VESTINGS—BOMBAZINES—TABINETS—BINDINGS and FERRETINGS—Printed, Worked, Corded, and Plain MUSLINS—Cambric, Jaconot, Picket, Moll, and Book DITTO—LAWNS—LACES—HOSIERY—LINENS, SHEETINGS, and DIAPERS—Chip, Plated, and Waterproof HATS—with many other Articles. The whole to be sold without reserve.

TERMS, CASH.

FORTESCUE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, Feb. 7, 1822.

HOSIERY.

JUST ARRIVED from the MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS an extensive Stock of the CHEAPEST HOSIERY ever imported into this Country, which will remain during the ensuing Week at the House lately occupied by Mrs. HODGE, on the Parade, Waterford.

J. HALLOWELL & CO. Proprietors.

The Stock comprises every Article in the above Line, in great variety, viz.—*Silk, Cotton, Worsted, Angola, and Lambs' Wool* STOCKINGS; NIGHT CAPS; *Lambs' Wool, Worsted, & Cotton* DRAWERS; INSIDE VESTS; RECAMIERE PETTICOATS; DRAWERS, &c. all fresh Goods, and of the most approved Manufacture.

To expedite Sale of the Stock, 150 dozen Lambs' Wool and Worsted Hose will be sold *considerably* under their value.

Wholesale Buyers, the Army, &c. may be supplied at a reduction in price, which may never again occur.

February 6, 1822.

AUCTION

OF

RICHLY CUT GLASS,

FROM CORK,

AT THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

Will be held THIS EVENING, *at 8 o'Clock, and on* TO-MORROW EVENING *at same Hour,*

WHICH WILL CERTAINLY TERMINATE THE SALE.

Packing will Commence on the following Day.

This Sale will be conducted in the same regular manner as before.

THE Public are already well acquainted with the BEAUTY and ELEGANCE of this MANUFACTURE. It would be advantageous to attend to the present opportunity, as a similar one cannot be afforded again.

N. B. Exporters to the West Indies or America would find considerable Advantage to speculate in this Article.

Orders to any extent would be executed in a short period, and a liberal Time given for the Payment.

Waterford, Feb. 7, 1822.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS to whom the late SIR THOMAS JUDKIN FITZGERALD, Bart. of Lisheen, in the County of Tipperary, was indebted, and all persons to whom SIR JOHN JUDKIN FITZGERALD, Bart. of Lisheen, as aforesaid, stands indebted, are requested to furnish the Amount and Nature of their Demand forthwith to JOSEPH GARDE, Esq. North Mall, Cork, in writing; and to meet on the TWELFTH day of FEBRUARY next, at the house of WM. GARDE, Esq. No. 6, Stephen's Green, Dublin, at Two o'Clock, to make a satisfactory arrangement.

January 30, 1822.

☞ *In the former Insertions of this Advertisement, the* TWENTY-FIFTH *instant was erroneously stated as the Day of Meeting, instead of the* TWELFTH, *as above corrected.*