STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From the Cork Southern Reporter of Feb. 5.)

Tranquillity is entirely restored in the West of the County, which, as our readers are aware, and as the Empire has been informed, was lately the scene of such active disturbance. To know this fact, is extremely gratifying; but to be assured, as we are from the very best sources—from those who mingle with and are confided in by the Peasantry—that the peaceable aspect of affairs is not a deceitful calm, but the result of conviction, arising from honest and zealous remonstrance, is still more pleasing. We trust, that that portion of the Press which has been at so much pains to circulate the bad news, will shew an equal avidity in proclaiming the good, and thus lend their aid to turn aside the intention of having old laws re-enacted, or new ones introduced, which may infringe on, or militate against, the spirit of the Constitution.

We do not attempt to disguise the fact, that, though peace is restored in the West, outrages have been committed, and are of frequent occurrence, elsewhere in the county. In our last number, we gave an account of a formidable, and too successful attack upon the Police at Churchtown, about seven miles from Doneraile. That account has been seen since confirmed; to which are added details of other enormities of a daring and sanguinary nature, committed in various places.—Among these stands foremost the murder of Major Hare, near Rathkeal, on Thursday night last. It is to be hoped, that the same exertions which were used for the detection of the murderers of Major Collis, will be brought into activity for the discovery of the nefarious villains concerned in this deed of blood, and that a speedy punishment will be inflicted on the perpetrators. Whatever may be the causes of complaint or sufferings of the peasantry, the former will obtain no attention, and the latter no sympathy, while such atrocities are being committed; but all will unite in a call for the heaviest penalties which the laws can inflict.

We do not hear, however, that the same pains have been taken in any other district as have been in the West to produce a return to peace and good order. We have not heard of the Gentry in any other parts having gone among the people, and remonstrated with them on the miserable folly and wickedness of their proceedings. The Special Commission at Limerick produced a temporary suspension of the system of nocturnal outrage; but if what is stated in the Papers of that City be correct to the extent set forth, it is again in full activity; and for this we can account by the undeniable fact, that no step has been taken to remove or palliate the causes of the discontent, or a promise or hope held out that they would be taken into consideration. The laws had their victims, and sent many a wretched example to the gibbet; but, beyond the moment, the effect of the example was lost; and so will it ever be while the inciting causes of crime and outrage are suffered to remain in existence without even an expectation being held out of their being removed or considered.

Now, we have no doubt whatsoever, though the Special Commission were not to sit in Cork for the trial of the numerous prisoners now confined on charges of Whiteboyism, that a recurrence of disturbance will not take place in the West; and this opinion is grounded on our knowledge of the fact, that the people have been convinced, by reasoning and remonstrance, of the utter folly and viciousness of their visionary attempts, and that it is not by intruding on the peace, and disturbing the tranquillity of the country, they can expect a mitigation of the evils which they are enduring—evils too unequivocal to be questioned, but, even if of more magnitude, not to be redressed by lawless violence and outrage.

We perceive with great regret, that it is sought to connect the disturbances with religious or political objects. Such an idea could only have originated in the mind of one who was as wreckless of his Country's as of his species peace; who loved civil contention, and preferred the reign of anarchy and the bad passions, to the existence of order and social life. The most fiend-like imagination could have devised or invented no story more calculated to lead to distrust and distraction, if it received one moment's credence—nay, even if it were listened to with attention or patience; but, thank God, it is rejected—rejected by all except those who have an interest in perpetuating our divisions, and who, as they have lived on them heretofore, hope to draw existence from the same source for the future. Disappointment, however, awaits them, for they will never again, either by affected fears, secret plots, or open declarations, succeed in arraying the people in religious hostility to each other, or in persuading the Government, that the excesses which have been committed, criminal as they are, have their origin in any design against the state. Whatever measures, therefore, the Government may think it wise or expedient to recommend for the entire repression of tumult and disturbance—if, indeed, they shall consider any other than the existing laws necessary—they will not be of a character to sanction the notion, that the people are disaffected, or that the disturbances are to be traced to any other than local causes—to the wretched condition of the population, and to the little sympathy which it has excited in the breasts of those, who could, if they would, ameliorate it.—They will not, we *trust*, for the sake of our Country, and *believe* from our dependance on the present Irish Government, be of a nature to invest those with new powers who are looking for them with such eager avidity, and whose honest exercise of them, we therefore distrust; they will not, we are sure, supersede the glorious institution of the trial by Jury, & dispensing with the Grand & Petty Inquests, hand over the power of transporting the People of the Country to a Bench of Magistracy, of whom we write no libel on the body, when we say, that it is so indiscriminately composed, includes so many persons opposed to each other, and so many unworthy members, as to be the most objectionable tribunal that could be established. Indeed, it is scarcely possible to imagine what modification the Insurrection Act could undergo that would render it a measure fit to be applied to this Country. Its principle is coercion; and the vote of the House of Commons on the occasion of the debate, in which Mr. Grant successfully resisted its re-enactment, admitted, that to the system of coercion was to be attributed all the accumulated evils of two centuries. We shall conclude these observations by repeating the advice which the late Secretary for Ireland gave to those who sought for the revival of this Act in July, 1820.

"He intreated those who came to that House for stronger powers to protect them from the People to consider if, in the districts in which they resided, the local causes of the evil might not be so softened as to supersede such a fatal necessity—fatal, not merely because it was in itself a violation of the Constitution, but because it naturally led to greater violations of the Constitution. He did not say that it was practicable immediately to abolish the system which he had so strongly reprobated; he might fail in the attempt; his successor might fail in the attempt; but ultimately he was persuaded, that that important object would be accomplished. It was by a steady and inflexible adherence to constitutional principles, that England had attained to her present prosperity, and, by pursuing a similar course, he hoped that Ireland would share the advantage. It was on these grounds, that he most most respectfully but most firmly oppose such a proposition as that under consideration. He was not so rash or so foolish as to say, that there would be no more disturbances in Ireland; but he would say, that, come when they might, they ought to be met on the principles of the Constitution."

Meantime, our neighbours in the Sister Country are looking on at the occurrences that are passing here, and do not neglect to notice them. The following article is extracted from the number of the *British Traveller* brought by the last Mail, one of the few London Papers which has not ranged itself at the side of some particular party, and whose opinions will, on that account, receive more attention.

"Upon those alarming disturbances we are yet at a loss what decisive opinion to express. Of two things, however, we are morally convinced, namely, that the published statements are exaggerated, and that, whatever appearances of system or organization may be on the face of those insurrectionary proceedings, they have, properly speaking, no political or religious root. Desperate poverty and local oppression, together with the criminal imbecility of the magistracy and resident country gentlemen, we are fully satisfied are the real sources of the evil.

"As some justification of these remarks, independent of that which attention to the state of Ireland, generally, will suggest to every man, we may observe, that, until lately, the County of Cork remained in almost unbroken tranquillity. Apprehensions of outrages were certainly entertained, perhaps from a consciousness, that the same causes, which provoked them in Limerick, must do so in Cork; but overt acts were unknown. The Magistrates in the latter County, in the mean time, made application to the Irish Government for the re-enactment of the Insurrection Law, and for several other coercive and martial measures, the result of which would be to save themselves the trouble of performing their civil duty, according to the humane principles of British jurisprudence, and place the bulk of the wretched People out of the pale of civilized society. With this request the Government did not comply; and although it would be criminal to charge the resident gentry with instigating or conniving at the present disturbances, it is but natural, that they should not be sorry to have grounds for believing themselves wiser politicians than their rulers. The Dublin Government Press, too, gave those Magistrates a sound castigation at the time alluded to, for their palpable dereliction of duty. These are circumstances to be noticed in estimating the present state of the County of Cork.

"A few other facts also peep out in the midst of the hyperbolical alarms in which they are enveloped. Until a party of soldiers, headed by a clerical magistrate, shot another magisterial clergyman by mistake for a Whiteboy, no material disturbance had occurred. A few days after, Buckley, while a prisoner, for illegally distilling whiskey, was shot, as it would seem, through mere blood-thirsty wantonness, and the body at length buried without even the form of an inquest. In the account too, of the battle at Macroom, several of the killed and prisoners were recognised to have been "comfortable farmers," and the women, it was added, (like those of antient Gaul and Germany, mentioned by Cæsar and Tacitus,) went to the field with their husbands, and urged them to fight. The inhabitants of a district in which such things could take place, and where men voluntarily met death to obtain relief from suffering, must, indeed, have been desperately wretched, and cruelly oppressed. These, we again repeat, are the true causes of the evil.—We know, that, throughout Ireland, they have long prevailed, and always led to outrages more or less horrible; and why, without the shadow of evidence to that effect, should we ascribe the same effects now to different causes—to political designs or revolutionary principles?"

(From the Intelligencer of Feb. 7.)

While the communications from the western part of this County, received since our last, still encourage and strengthen the hope, under proper vigilance and reserve, of returning tranquillity and subordination, we regret to say, that from the northern and other directions, and even in the vicinity of this City, the intelligence is in general very opposite, and such as still more urgently demands the unceasing activity of the Magistracy and Gentry—the strong coercion of the law—or, if these should be insufficient, the establishment of such measures as will too late convince the deluded wretches of the visionary and atrocious fatuity of their conduct.

About one o'clock yesterday, considerable alarm and anxiety was again created in the city, by the circulation of a report, which spread very rapidly, grounded, it was said on express intelligence having been received by the Mayor and General Sir John Lambert, that a body of about 2000 well-armed Insurgents had encamped in the vicinity of Blarney, within three or four miles of the town. We have the satisfaction, however, to state on the best authority, and on that of a gentleman who immediately proceeded to the spot to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the rumour, that it was altogether without foundation. Any lengthened comment on the circulation of such reports must be of course useless. We shall therefore confine ourselves to say, what we are sure all will concur in, that it is equally dangerous and reprehensible.

On Tuesday night, between the hour of 12 and 1 o'clock, a party of those miscreants attacked the house of Mr. Lambert, of Rathpeacon, about a mile and a half from this City, and demanded arms, which Mr. Lambert's son, a young man about 20 years of age, assured them he had not. They then presented a pistol to his breast, and swore him and another young man, the only inmates of the house, to the truth of what they had asserted. After a few imprecations and threats, they then departed, but in a short time returned in a more violent manner, and demanded ammunition. On being assured as before that there was none in the house, they became again very violent and exasperated, and again swore the young men, after which they commenced a search, threatening to burn the house if they should find any, but being disappointed, they went off without further violence. There were about 14 of the party in the house, all well armed, and apparently strangers, but most determined villains. This circumstance, with some others we lately mentioned having been committed in the same neighbourhood, are corroboratory evidence of the encreasing insurrectionary organization in the vicinity of this City, and more strongly prove the necessity of the most active vigilance of the Magistracy—and a strict watch upon all strangers.

A report has prevailed, that a spirit of riot and of disaffection to the laws had manifested itself among the peasantry and working classes at Blackrock, in the suburbs of this city, and that they were actually enrolled under the standard, and had sworn obedience to the orders of General Rock. We are authorised to state, after a diligent enquiry, that this injurious report is not founded in fact, and the people there repel with indignation this foul and unmerited calumny on their good order and peaceable conduct. This report, it now appears, originated in the circumstance of Mr. L. Becher having affixed bills to the Chapel gate, relating to the letting of some lands, and which, for abbreviation sake, were dated from B—— Rock, which having created some alarm, a meeting was immediately called, and after a strict investigation an unanimous opinion prevailed, that the greatest good order existed throughout the entire neighbourhood.

We are concerned to hear, that the Haggart of James Kearney, Esq. residing in Courcy's Country, in this county, was on Sunday night last, the 31 inst. set on fire by some nefarious villains as yet undiscovered, by which several large stacks of Wheat and Oats to a considerable amount were entirely consumed. This part of the country was heretofore remarkable for the peaceable behaviour and good conduct of its inhabitants.

The following fact has been communicated by an individual of the highest respectability:—Two Gentlemen, who, last week, passed through a part of the County hitherto peaceable, and who were expected to return by the same road, were waylaid by a party of the peasantry, for the purpose (as was afterwards deposed upon oath) of being taken off as hostages for the enlargement of the Whiteboys now in prison. Fortunately, this daring measure was defeated by the accidental circumstance of these individuals returning by another way.

DUHALLOW.—On the night of Monday, some misguided wretches in the neighbourhood of Kanturk visited Pallace, a farm belonging to John Leahy, Esq. of Subulter, in this County, and in the most barbarous and inhuman manner burned the eyes of three of the best cows belonging to Mr. Leahy's tenant, who is a most industrious and well conducted young man, of the name of Linehan. No motive could have prompted the commission of this disgraceful outrage, but revenge for Linehan having taken the farm in question.—It would appear, by the condition in which the cattle were found next morning, that some chemical preparation was made use of for this diabolical purpose, as the creatures eyes were totally destroyed, and their appearances was such as to excite sentiments of pity and horror. The perpetrators of this barbarity must have been strangers to the neighbourhood where the occurrence took place, as from the high and deserved estimation in which Mr. Leahy is held by all classes of persons in the vicinity of his residence, and the industrious and peaceful character of his tenant, Linehan, it would seem extremely improbable that any of the neighbouring Peasantry could have been the instruments of so base and heartless a cruelty.

On Saturday morning last, a party of the Police, who had been for some time past stationed at the residence of a Mr. Noonan, of Milford, seven miles west of Charleville, near Drumcollogher, alarmed by the fate of the Police of Churchtown, removed from that place to head-quarters; and, as they had anticipated, the house was visited by a large party of the Whiteboys, at 11 o'clock on that night, who announced their approach by sounding horns and firing shots. In revenge for the disappointment experienced at not finding the victims whom they sought, they burned the house, which was two stories high, and covered with slate, and destroyed the Out-Offices.

One of the Police, who was supposed to have escaped the massacre at Churchtown, was discovered on Sunday lying in a ditch, a short distance from the ruins of the barrack. It is now ascertained, that, out of the 15 of the Police stationed at Churchtown, three only escaped without injury—four having been killed, and eight wounded.

Two men were brought in prisoners on Monday evening, escorted by a party of the Mallow yeomanry, on suspicion of being concerned in the attack on the Police at Churchtown. Five more have been taken near Buttevant, dressed in the accoutrements and with the arms of the Police—these latter have not yet been transmitted.

A temporary barrack, which was building at Liscarrol, was torn down on Tuesday night last. We have also heard that Sally-Park, near the same place, was burnt on the same night, but we have not learnt the particulars.

The report of the attack on the house of Wm. Purcell, Esq. of Altamira, as mentioned in our Paper of Saturday, has been, we regret to say, since confirmed, though not to the extent stated, as, instead of the dwelling-house being burned, we learn that the out-offices only were injured, and a considerable quantity of Cyder destroyed.

During this past week, we are informed, Meetings of different Parishes in the vicinity of Newmarket have been held, at the request of a Magistrate possessing some influence on the peasantry there, whose benevolent exertions to induce them to return to peace and tranquillity, and to deliver up their fire-arms, are likely to be attended with success.

It is stated, upon the same authority, that several of the wretches who were at the late attack upon Newmarket have paid the forfeit of their lives from the wounds received in that conflict. To what a situation must these deluded men have been exposed, lingering under their accumulated miseries, without medical aid, or the comforts of religion in their last moments.

DUNMANWAY.—Serjeant Bateman, of the Clonakilty yeomanry, has been taken into custody, charged with shooting Buckley, on whom the inquest was held, at Clonakilty, last week. It is said he has been identified by Barrett, the man who was tied to Buckley when shot.

On Thursday last, the Dunmanway yeomanry corps were placed on permanent duty.

DUNMANWAY, FEB. 5.—I feel particularly pleased to have to report to you, that this part of the country is perfectly tranquil, and I hope free from the principles of those deluded wretches, who, by their inconsiderate and brutal conduct, are alike a disgrace to human nature and their Country. I do not mean to say, that we were not without our share of the alarm so general in the west part of the county, or that attempts were not made to seduce the peasantry of this parish, by visiting the poor people in their defenceless cabins by night, administering illegal oaths and using violent threats, if they did not co-operate with the midnight marauders, such as by setting fire to their cabins, &c. &c. I am happy to say, that, notwithstanding all this has taken place, the people seem to be perfectly aware (and chiefly through the great efforts made to that effect by the Clergymen) of the gulph into which these deluded miscreants wish to draw them, and now that they are driven from their strong hold—Iveleary, &c.—a few miles to the north of us, we are not under the least apprehension, for if the Limerick firebrands can be kept from us, the peasantry of this neighbourhood are too well disposed to give any cause of uneasiness; besides, a strong military force is stationed here, consisting of detachments of the Rifle Brigade, and the 11th Foot.

THE ARMY.—The reduction of the Staff in Ireland, will, in a short period, be finally arranged. The departments of Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General will, we understand, be abolished. The office of Commander-in-Chief in Ireland will also be abolished. The present unhappy disturbances have caused some delay in the arrangements.

It is, we believe, the intention of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief that one Battalion of the Guards should be stationed permanently in Dublin, to do the Dublin duty—being occasionally relieved from the Brigade in London.

It is stated in the Military circles, that the 10th Lancers will be attached to the Household Brigade.

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,825. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1822. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

CLONMEL ENDOWMENT,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE REV. ROBERT BELL, D. D.

SCHOOL WILL OPEN ON THE 11th FEB. 1822.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS, 44 GUINEAS PER ANNUM,
Which, besides the customary Education of a Classical School, includes FRENCH & DANCING.
The extra expenses are strictly limited to Articles procured at the desire of the Parents.
☞ Music and Drawing on very moderate Terms.
Richmond-House, Jan. 23, 1822.

MEDITERRANEAN PRODUCE.

Charles Going
OFFERS FOR SALE,
The Cargo of the *Laurel*, from NAPLES and SICILY,
CONSISTING OF
510 *Boxes ORANGES,*
250 *Boxes LEMONS,*
25 *Barrels Sweet ALMONDS,*
4 *Barrels Bitter DO.,*
50 *Baskets FIGS,*
100 *Bags Hazel NUTS,*
20 *Bags WALNUTS,*
8 *Casks CURRANTS,*
5 *Pipes Marsala WINE,*
10 *Casks Gallipoli OIL,*
6 *Boxes MACCARONI,*
5 *Baskets VERMICELLI,*
10 *Cases Flaky MANNA,*
600 *Bags SHUMAC,*
30 *Tons Rough BRIMSTONE,*
130 *Boxes Roll DO.,*
50 *Cantars CORK WOOD,*
41 *Cantars PUMICE STONE,*
2 *Casks Red ARGOL,*
10 *Tons BARILLA,*
5 *Casks CREAM TARTAR.*
Cork, 2d mo. (Feb.) 6, 1822.

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.

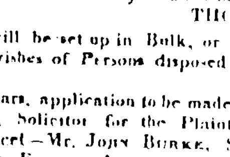
CASHIN and Others, v. MURPHY and Others.

PURSUANT to an order in this Cause, bearing date the 29th day of January last, I will, on MONDAY, the 18th day of February instant, at the hour of Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers, on the Inns Quay, Dublin, SET UP and LET, for THREE YEARS, pending this Cause, all that and those the MANSION-HOUSE and DEMESNE of CASTLE-ANAGH (including part of the LANDS of SHANBOUGH), containing 500 Acres, or thereabouts, Irish Plantation Measure, situate in the County of Kilkenny, within a short distance of the Town of NEW ROSS.
Dated the 1st day of February, 1822.
THOMAS BALL.

The Lands will be set up in Bulk, or in Divisions, as may suit the wishes of Persons disposed to become Tenants.

For Particulars, application to be made to Mr. EDWARD O'CALLAGHAN, Solicitor for the Plaintiffs, 18, Lower Fitzwilliam-street—Mr. JOHN BURKE, Solicitor for the Defendant, Mr. EDWARD JOSEPH MURPHY, Arran-Quay, Dublin—or Mr. GEORGE IVIE, the Receiver in this Cause, at Waterford.

The Steward at Castle Anagh will shew the Lands.



SHIP AMAZON,
A CONSTANT TRADER,
WILL SAIL FROM HENCE,
FOR BALTIMORE, IN AMERICA,
ON THE 10th OF MARCH NEXT.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS NEVINS,
WHO HAS FOR SALE,
[illegible] *Thousand White Oak Hhd. and Barrel STAVES,*
[illegible] *Hhds. New FLAX-SEED,*
Which he will sell on encouraging terms.
Waterford, 1st February, 1822.

£8000 & £5000
TO BE LENT,
ON APPROVED SECURITY.
Apply to CHARLES MAUNSELL, Esq. Roseville, Tallow (if by Letter, post-paid.) 27th January, 1822.

NEW CLOVER SEED.

JUST ARRIVED TO
JONATHAN GATCHELL,
Per the *Eglon*, 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."

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.

IRELAND.

PAPERS LAID BEFORE BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, BY COMMAND OF HIS MAJESTY, FEBRUARY, 1822.

No. 1.

Extract of a Despatch from the Marquis WELLESLEY *to Viscount* SIDMOUTH.

Dublin Castle, Jan. 3, 1822.

MY LORD—Concluding that your Lordship had been apprised, before my arrival in Dublin, of every important circumstance respecting the unhappy disturbances which have prevailed in this country, I proceed to submit to you, for his Majesty's consideration, such information as I have received on that subject, during the few days which have passed since my succession to this Government.

I propose to arrange this information with reference to each county respectively, for the purpose of facilitating a comparison with such statements as may already be in your Lordship's possession, and of enabling you to form a judgment of the relative state of each particular district at the different periods of time specified in each document.

All the accounts which I have received from the province of Ulster assure me of the continued tranquillity of that province; and although in one instance, information has been received of a notice against the payment of tithes having been posted in the county of Down, that notice does not appear to have been considered as likely to produce any disturbance, although it has rendered measures of precaution necessary.

From Connaught (if those parts of the county of Roscommon which border upon the disturbed districts be excepted), the reports which I have received are satisfactory.

In the province of Leinster, from four counties, information of actual or apprehended disturbance has reached me—namely, from Kildare, Westmeath, King's County, and Meath.

With respect to Kildare, from the letter of the Police Magistrate, dated 28th ult. enclosing a return of occurrences for the preceding week, (confirmed by the letter of ———— and of other residents in the neighbourhood), it appears that many houses had been set on fire.

With respect to Westmeath, the Chief Magistrate of Police has stated the revival of those party feuds and personal conflicts in the neighbourhood of Mullingar, which are considered in this country to be indications of the return of public tranquillity, and from which the Magistrate expects the detection of past offences against the State.

In the King's County, a Magistrate reports from Edenderry, that a house had been forcibly entered in the night by five men, and the owner of the house desperately wounded.

In the county of Meath, a house had been forced, and two guns taken from it.

From the districts more particularly denominated *disturbed*, in which may be included parts of the Counties of Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, Kerry, Roscommon, the following information has been received:

CORK.

At Ballylohy, about seven miles from Kinsale, a party of two hundred persons, mostly on horseback, had assembled at night, and had visited several houses for arms.

At Templemartin, four miles from Bandon, a party had been seen for the first time on the 24th ult.; they robbed many houses of arms, to the extent of ten muskets and two pistols.

At another town, in the neighbourhood of Bandon, nine houses had been attacked, and a man severely beaten for having given information.

Between Doneraile and Mallow, 15 armed men had attacked the house of Mr. Wrixon, but were ultimately repulsed.

At Ross Carbery, a part of the County farther removed from the original seat of the disturbance, two hundred persons are reported to have been met in the night, and, although the persons so assembled do not appear to have proceeded to outrage, the houses of several farmers were attacked during that night by men in disguise, and one person was most barbarously beaten.

LIMERICK.

The Chief Magistrate of Police has reported, that he does not perceive any inclination on the part of the people to surrender arms, or to desist from outrage, and that, on the 30th ult. a poor man's cabin, about two miles from Rathkeale, was attacked and broken open, his son killed, and the father wounded, in consequence, as is supposed, of his having given information relative to a robbery.

It appears also that a small party of troops proceeding through a village were so violently assaulted by the people coming out of the chapel, as to render it necessary to fire in self-defence.

TIPPERARY.

Two hundred men are reported to have assembled at Ballylohy, and to have plundered the inhabitants of eleven stand of arms.

KERRY.

The house of Mr. Townsend, of Ardtully, was attacked on the 24th by a large party of armed men, which, after a long contest, was repulsed by Mr. Townsend and his servants.

A most active magistrate of this county farther reports, that meetings had been held on the 24th ult. at which the rescue of persons convicted had been the subject of consultation, and that he had received a friendly caution that his life was in danger.

CLARE.

The letter of the Chief Magistrate of Police makes the following report of a murder committed at Cratloe:—

"About three weeks ago a man was murdered at the same place: on inquiry I found it proceeded from private resentment, but having got information of the perpetrator, who is a leader of the banditti, I made arrangements to have him apprehended: and an unfortunate man, named Stack, agreed to let me know where he was. I only saw Stack once, at midnight; still he was suspected; the murderer was taken by my men yesterday morning, and last night the unfortunate Stack was shot near the chapel of Cartloe."

In a subsequent letter the same Magistrate reports the fact of a notice having been affixed to the chapel at Cratloe, calling upon the people "to assert their rights as in 1798, and to reward the man who shot Stack the informer."

From the same quarter information has been received that 200 men passed in the night through the village of Cusheen on a predatory excursion into the county of Galway; that they administered an oath to one man; they demanded arms at two houses; they were overtaken by the police, and after some shots had been fired, six men were lodged in gaol.

At Clara a body of 300 men occasioned a riot, but that riot is not considered to be connected with the causes or objects of the present disturbances; of these rioters 20 were committed for trial or admitted to bail. I have, &c.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

No. 2.

Extract of a Despatch from the Marquis Wellesley to Viscount Sidmouth.

Dublin Castle, Jan. 11, 1822.

MY LORD—In conformity with the intention which I expressed to your Lordship in my despatch of the 3d instant, I have the honour to submit, for his Majesty's consideration, such further information as I have received from the country during the last week; pursuing, for the reasons which I have previously stated, the same arrangement which I had observed in my former communication.

In the province of Ulster the only intimation of disturbance or outrage is from the county of Donegal. It appears that at Tullagobegly, an attempt made by the Seneschal of the Bishop of Raphoe to hold a Court had been defeated by a mob of 300 persons, who threatened him with death if he persisted in his attempt, and compelled him to leave the town. The schoolmaster of the same place also was prohibited, under threats of similar vengeance, from apportioning the loss upon the parish; and it is stated, upon the same authority, that nightly meetings, and the administration of oaths, had commenced in that county, and that the person giving information of these proceedings was in fear of his life in the event of being detected as an informer.

I have not, during the last week, received information of any outrage in the province of Connaught.

In the province of Leinster, the intelligence transmitted is principally confined to the counties of Kildare, Queen's County, King's County, Meath, and Dublin.

A Magistrate communicates, that information had been received by him of several intended attacks upon houses in that neighbourhood, but that they had been prevented by the judicious employment of the police stationed at Sallins, under the Peace Preservation Act.

The Chief Magistrate of Police at Mountrath, in the Queen's County, reports the success of similar measures in preventing threatened attacks.

At Edenderry, in the King's County, various persons were attacked on the night of the 3d inst. One man, a respectable inhabitant, being unable to answer the pass-word, was attacked by six men and beaten severely.

From Meath, the Assistant Barrister states, that the greater part of the county is quiet, but that the neighbourhood of Trim has lately evinced an insurrectionary spirit.

An increased disposition to disturbance has recently evinced itself at Garristown, in the county of Dublin, and it is reported, that on the —— inst. 19 houses were set on fire and burnt.

Your Lordship, however, should be apprised that Garristown has been for many years a scene of continued disturbance, originating in local causes, that it has been generally subjected to the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act, and only recently relieved from its operation.

From the parts of the county denominated "disturbed," the intelligence received is as follows:

CORK.

The Provost of Bandon reports, on the 3d January, that a large body of disturbers twice visited the house of one Fleming, he being the person expected to give information of some previous outrage, and the Provost entertains little doubt that the previous removal of Fleming saved his life.

On the following day the Provost transmits, under the authority of nine neighbouring Magistrates, an authenticated account of the outrages committed near Bandon on the 15th, 16th, 21st, 23d, and 27th of December, the result of which is, that on those days 37 houses had been attacked, 25 guns, 8 pistols, besides swords and bayonets, taken; he further adds, that these acts have been exclusively directed against Protestants, and that, in consequence, several families of that persuasion have been obliged to quit their habitations in the country, and take refuge in the town.

The Police Magistrate reports from Charleville, that he has had many verbal reports of the intention of the disaffected to deliver up their arms; but the acts of the nightly marauders are totally at variance with those professions, as they have, within eight days, made several nocturnal visits near Mallow, in the Barony of Duhallow.

John Penrose, Esq. states the system of midnight outrage and attack to be rapidly on the increase; that the White Boys have been out every night during the last fortnight; have taken arms from a great many houses, and ill-treated those who had surrendered them before; he further adds the particulars of an unsuccessful attack made by them on the house of Mr. Rye, at Ryecourt, on the 4th instant.

It is stated from the more southern part of the county, that notices are on all sides affixed, threatening vengeance against those who distrain for rent or tithes, or who purchase what is distrained; and that there are not a few instances of nightly attacks and outrages on individuals.

On the other hand, ——— from the north of the county reports, that from the communications with the ———, he has reason to believe that the peasantry there are tired of the system of outrage, and would give up their arms, were they not deterred by the dread of vengeance, if they departed from the system to which they have sworn to adhere.

LIMERICK.

Mr. ——, a most respectable Magistrate, regrets that he cannot perceive any substantial benefit from the convictions; that two assassinations took place last week—one three miles from Limerick, and the other near Rathkeale; and that there is no sincere disposition to restore arms.

Major Croker states, however, in his monthly report, that, since the murder of Mr. Raymond's servant, no similar outrage has been perpetrated in the west of the County, which appears to be tranquil, the number of troops compelling the people to discontinue their nocturnal expeditions.

Standish O'Grady, Esq., the Member for the County of Limerick, states, that ever since his arrival in the County, it has been in a very disturbed state; that a very general attack has been made on the houses of several farmers, all of which have been robbed of arms or money: that he had taken the armed leader of one party, whom he came up with in the night; and that, in the houses afterwards searched by him, the proprietors were not to be found.

TIPPERARY.

A Magistrate reports, that the marauders have commenced their attacks in the neighbourhood of Fethard, and that a party of seventy men, well mounted and armed, have attacked some houses with success, and threatened others.

in good order, a pistol, a cartouche box, a quantity of made up ammunition, and some loose balls. Captain Drought's Police are indefatigable in their search for arms, and a good many have been procured.

On Thursday, at half-past three o'clock in the day, eight fellows armed, went to the house of Thomas Weldon, Esq. at Cooline, near Charleville, to attack it for fire-arms, but finding Mr. Weldon prepared for them, they went off. Major Maxwell, with a party of the military went to his assistance, and remained there all night, but the fellows did not return. Nothing can equal the exertions of Major Maxwell and several other Gentlemen of the neighbourhood of Charleville.

COUNTY CORK.

East and West Muskerry.—On Friday last, before day-light, a detachment of the Rifle Corps and a party of the Carbineers, under the command of Col. Mitchell, proceeded from Macroom to the glin between Bantry and Inchegeela, where the Insurgent force had lately collected in great numbers; they were accompanied by Robert H. Eyre, Jemmet Browne, P. Harding, John Browne, J. Colthurst, Esqrs., Rev. S. Payne, Magistrates, a numerous body of the neighbouring Gentlemen, and a detachment of the Muskerry cavalry, headed by Sir Augustus Warren. On their arrival at the glin, they found the rebel force completely dispersed, and from the state of the place where they had been encamped it must have been recently, as provisions, bedding, plates, knives and forks, &c., were found scattered about in all directions.

A few straggling parties of the Peasantry were seen on the tops of the mountains, but from the nature of the country, quite inaccessible to the pursuit of the military with any hope of success. The road through the glin was found impassable, having been blockaded up by huge masses of rock, rolled down from the adjoining cliffs. The deluded peasantry to the West of Macroom appear to be convinced of the wretchedness of their late conduct, and to see the folly of, and the certain punishment that must attend, their entering into the system of illegal associations, which in that extensive district has been lately productive of such melancholy results. In addition to the parishes already mentioned which have evinced this feeling, we have the pleasure to state, that the tenantry on the estates of Sir Nichs. C. Colthurst, and Jemmet Browne, Esq. in the parishes of Ballyvourney and Inclugeela, have within the last two days (with very few exceptions) taken, before their Landlords, the oath of allegiance, as recommended by their respective clergymen, swearing to give up, by a certain day, all arms in their possession, and to inform against any person in their neighbourhood who may have arms. They have also sworn to give information against any stranger coming amongst them with an intent to lead them astray, and to which admission the late disturbances in this hitherto most peaceable district are to be attributed. We trust most sincerely that this happy change may continue to extend, and that its sincerity will be proved by the giving up fire-arms universally, which as yet, in the two parishes we mention, have come in slowly.

On Monday, James Barry, Esq. proceeded to Kilmichael, where he succeeded in arresting a man of the name of Cronen, supposed to be one of the principal persons concerned in the late attack on Mr. Barry's house, and the destruction of his furniture.

In the course of last week, *Captain Rock's* myrmidons posted a notice on a tree, close to the house of Counsellor Day, at Towscannon, in the immediate vicinity of Tralee, ordering, on pain of death, that his present tenants should be turned out of possession, and the former tenants reinstated.—(N. B. there is an arrear of many hundred pounds due on those lands.) These lawgivers also visited the lands of Anna, the property of Doctor Leyne, where they swore the inhabitants to their laws and regulations.

(From the Dublin Evening Post of Feb. 7.)

The last intelligence from Munster is of a nature extremely gratifying. There have been no outrages recently committed in Limerick. The town was yesterday inundated with reports of a most sinister description, and some alarm was felt. The arrival of the Limerick Papers last night, falsifies the rumours.

There is one thing, which we repeat for the thousandth time, that there is nothing strictly speaking, of a Political or Religious nature in these disturbances. The atrocious effort made by a well known party to give them this complexion, has altogether failed. We have already had occasion to animadvert on a paragraph which appeared in *The Patriot*, and by which it was sought to give them this character. That Journal has put forth the following pastinode:

"In reference to a paragraph which appeared in our Paper of Thursday last, and which, it seems, has produced some angry animadversions from some of our Contemporaries, it is unnecessary, we are sure, on our part to assert, that we felt pain in inserting the paragraph. It came to us, however, from a quarter whence we have derived some important intelligence. We are now convinced that our informant was imposed upon; and this we can say with truth—that none of our Pharasaical Commentators can feel greater pleasure than we experience, in declaring our conviction of the incorrectness of the statement. There is quite enough, God knows, in the condition of the Country to regret, but it is some satisfaction that our inquiries have convinced us, that no Religious feeling has formed any feature of the existing disturbances."

Aye, truly, there *is* quite enough in the condition of the Country to regret. But we are really at a loss to account for the delicacy with which the *Patriot* treats his anonymous informant. That informant, whoever he was, endeavoured to do an injury not only to his Country, but to the Editor himself, for he must be aware that the publication of such statements would have the effect of ruining the character of any Journal, and compromising that of its Editor. Let him be cautious in future how he pins his faith upon the authority of this "respectable quarter." Such authority can do, and *has done*, the Country no good, and if relied upon, must do *The Patriot* much mischief.

We do not wish to engage in a Paper War, particularly when our object has been attained by a disavowal so distinct as the preceding. But it is of importance to the Country to know the extent of the sensation which this paragraph has caused. We cannot state the nature of that impression in more emphatic language, than in that of Mr. Day, delivered at a Meeting of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Kerry, assembled at Tralee, for the purpose of voting an Address to his Excellency the Marquis Wellesley on Monday last:

"I feel (said Mr. Day). Sir, that I have already trespassed too long upon your time, and should, therefore, now conclude with offering to my Brother Freeholders my best thanks for the kind manner in which they have received the observations which I have taken the liberty of submitting to them, but I think it is due to the character of this, my native county, to advert to a foul report which has appeared in one of the periodical publications of the Metropolis, respecting a most disgraceful outrage which has been lately committed. It is there stated, upon what it pretends to call 'most respectable authority.'

"A fact has been communicated to us *(Dublin Patriot)* on most respectable authority."

[Here the paragraph in question is inserted.]

"I have inquired into the truth of this appalling statement, and upon authority better than any with which the Editor could possibly have been furnished, I am enabled to assert that from beginning to end to speak in the mildest terms, it is absolutely unfounded. In the fury of civil strife, aggravated, perhaps, by religious animosity, outrages revolting to human nature must undoubtedly be committed. But why, in the name of heaven, shall we study to widen the breach already too much enlarged; and why should we permit our worst and most angry feelings to exasperate us further into a state of hostility against each other, which, I fear, even the splendid talents and political wisdom of our new Viceroy will not easily compose."

Such speeches as that of Mr. Day cannot fail to produce good. Indeed it speaks the conviction of all men who have the slightest knowledge of the Country—of all men but those who, like the informant of *The Patriot*, would give a deeper colouring to the state of our unhappy Country than even her circumstances warrant—who would add religious bigotry to the already bitter ingredients in the cup of our national calamity.—The following is one of the numerous notices which have been placarded in the County of Limerick, and which we are persuaded speaks the sense (or nonsense if you please) of the wretched, despairing and desperate Peasantry:—

"We war not against our King nor his Government. Had he occasion for our services, he should find us true to the last drop of our blood. We war not against our fellow Man for his Religion—that is between himself and his Creator.—But we wage eternal war against Absentees, Rack-rents and Tithe Proctors, for they have left us and our children houseless, without a home, in cold, in hunger, and driven us to despair."

CATHOLIC AGGREGATE MEETING.

Pursuant to a Requisition from the Secretary of the Catholics of Ireland, the Gentlemen who signed the Requisition, and several other Gentlemen, assembled yesterday at D'Arcy's, Corn Exchange Tavern:

Nicholas Mahon, Esq in the Chair.

Mr. O'Connell submitted to the Gentlemen present the propriety of postponing the day for holding the Aggregate Meeting, from Saturday, the 9th, until Wednesday, the 13th. The King's Speech, he suggested, would arrive before that day; it would be seen if his Majesty still cherished a fond remembrance of Ireland—and for this reason he conceived the postponement would be advantageous and desirable.

Counsellors Howley and Power opposed the postponement, on the ground of insufficiency of reasons to do so, and an unwillingness to act for the Requisionists, who were absent.

On a division, the day for holding the Aggregate Meeting was postponed from Saturday to Wednesday, in the Metropolitan Chapel, Marlborough-street. A Committee of twenty-one was then appointed to prepare a Petition, and Resolutions for the Aggregate Meeting, consisting of the Chairman, Mr. Howley, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Fitzimmons, Mr. R. Therry, Mr. Mullen, Counsellor Scanlon, Counsellor Shell, Counsellor Donnellan, Counsellor Dillon, Mr. E. Moore, Mr. Michael O'Brien, Mr. Costello, Mr. C. M'Loghlin, Captain Fotterel, Col. M'Dermott, Mr. Woulfe, Mr. M. J. O'Kelly.

Major M'Dermott was then called to the Chair, when the thanks of the Meeting were voted to Mr. Mahon, for his proper conduct in the Chair.

The Meeting then adjourned to Saturday next, at three o'clock, to receive the Report of the Committee.

LONDON.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

Stocks this day at One.

Bank Stock	India Stock
3 per Cent. Red. 77⅞	India Bonds 78 79
3 per Cent. Cons. 76⅞ 77¼	Ex. Bills (£1000) 5 7
3½ per Cent. 88⅜	Long Ann. 19 9-16 11-16
4 per Cent. Cons. 97⅛	Cons. for Acc. 76⅞ 77¼
5 per Cent. 107[illegible]	

"City, Twelve o'Clock.—There has been a great bustle at the Stock Exchange this morning, and the Funds have advanced fully one per cent. since Saturday morning. All the idle fears entertained respecting taxing the Stocks, and the ridiculous reports so industriously circulated to depress the Funds, have subsided. At 12 o'clock, Consols for Account were 77⅞, and very few sellers are to be found. Such is the confidence in the expected speech from the Throne, and the measures of Government, that the public credit is rapidly attaining the late highest point, and a general opinion is entertained this rise is only the commencement of a very considerable further advance.

"It is reported, that some very favourable intelligence from Constantinople has transpired at Paris, as the French Funds have advanced greatly. The closing price on Saturday of the 5 per cents. was 88f. 30c."

"Half-past One o'Clock.—The Exchange is in a state of great agitation, on account of its being ascertained, that the Governor of the Bank of England, the Deputy Governor, and the principal Bankers have left the City, to wait upon Lord Liverpool respecting the sanction of the Government to a measure which has been some time in contemplation—the discounting of Bills at the rate of four per cent per annum, in place of five per cent."—*Courier.*

The following is an extract of a letter received this morning from Odessa, dated 7th January:—

"Two Deputies from the Greeks arrived some weeks ago at St. Petersburgh, and after demanding an audience of the Emperor, were immediately ordered to depart. This you may rely upon."

SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a Letter from a Correspondent at Valparaiso, dated Sept. 8.

"The fall of Lima may be considered as the final overthrow of the power of Spain in the countries bordering on the Pacific. The Chilian navy is now superior to any thing the Spaniards can send against it; and with such a force Chili will maintain the command of this ocean. Peru is now open to the commerce of the whole world, and offers a new market to the products of many countries, particularly to Asiatic manufactures.

Extract of a Letter, dated Havannah, Dec. 14

"The cruisers are again plundering the vessels of the United States, as soon as the latter leave the coast; and there are now three out from Regla, full manned, who board every vessel they fall in with, and have this week ransacked several, and maltreated the crews.

"The Cabildo of Guatamala has invited the Cabildo of this City to follow their example and become independent: to which the latter have given an angry reply, and have published the letter and answer. The Captain-General has issued an address to the loyal and constitutional people of Havannah and the Island.

"A new election has taken place; the Deputies illegally elected to the Cortes are left out, and new ones chosen in their stead.

"Our market offers no encouragement to ship any thing to this place at present."

On Saturday evening, about six o'clock, his Majesty arrived at his palace in Pall-mall, from his palace at Brighton.

Yesterday the Duke of York visited the King. The Lord Chancellor had an audience of his Majesty.

The Marquis of Londonderry and Earl Bathurst, called to pay their respects to the King, upon his arrival in London.

His Majesty will hold a Council this day, to price the Sheriffs for the present year.

Saturday, at two o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, in Downing-street, which was attended by

The Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Westmorland, the Earl of Harrowby, Mr. Peel, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl Bathurst, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Wynn, Lord Maryborough, Viscount Sidmouth.

The Council sat in deliberation till a quarter to five.

It is said that the highest authority of the kingdom has signified his marked displeasure at the blasphemies of *Cain*, and that it will not be republished by the respectable bookseller whose name it now bears. The same authority is stated to have expressed his surprise that the two great Reviews of the day should have spared the immoral and pernicious works of Lord Byron.

Intelligence was received to day, at Lloyd's, that the Thomas, East Indiaman, during the dreadful gale of Sunday morning, was driven on shore near the great Tower, at Eastbourne. This valuable vessel is of the first class in the service of the East India Company, her burden being 1300 tons; and, on her outward-bound voyage to Bencoolen and China: it appears that she first struck ground off Beachy Head, and that all her masts were carried overboard by the shock. She afterwards drifted a mere hull at the mercy of the winds and waves, about nine miles, frequently shaking on the Shingles, and sustaining much damage before she was finally fixed on the shore, near Eastbourne. Eleven of the crew were drowned, and the remainder landed at Eastbourne, about noon Sunday. Some part of the cargo was expected to be saved.

Falmouth, Feb. 2.—Wind S. W.—Arrived yesterday the Prince Ernest packet, with mails from New York in 24 days; she saw in lat. 38. 40 long. 67. 35. a schooner of about 100 tons, on her beam ends, with varnished sides and a green streak above, circular painted stern; could only perceive the letters R Y.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

The London Journals of Tuesday were due when we went to Press, so that we were unable to gratify our Readers with the King's Speech.

The following intelligence from Paris expressly states the termination of the disputes between Russia and Turkey, but we have the strongest doubts of the truth of the information. It is not warranted by the news, elsewhere inserted, from Moldavia:—

"Paris, Feb 2.—An Extraordinary Courier has just arrived from Vienna, bringing despatches from that capital, dated the 24th ultimo. Accounts from Constantinople had just reached that city, stating the important fact, that the Porte had acquiesced in the Russian *Ultimatum*. This news had an immediate effect on the Funds here; the *Rentes* rose to 88f. 50c."

When the last accounts left Paris, the stormy debate in the Chamber of Deputies continued.—"It's false, it's a lie," and such like expressions, were bandied about without producing a duel, or even an angry feeling.

By the latest accounts from Spain, it would seem, that the agitation so long felt in the North of that Country was subsiding: several Regiments of Militia, lately called out on duty, had been ordered to return to their homes.

The following article, extracted from the *Evening Post*, gives a more particular view of the meeting between Lord Liverpool, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some of the London Bankers, than that which has been published by the *Courier*:

"London, Monday evening, half-past seven, Feb. 4.

"Circular Letters were sent on Saturday last, by Lord Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank, and some of the principal Bankers, inviting their attendance at the Treasury at one o'clock to-day.

"The Gentlemen so invited repaired thither at the time named, when Lord Liverpool, it is understood, after a brief introduction adverting to the anxiety felt by Government for the relief of the Agricultural Interest, requested to be favoured with their opinion, whether an issue of Exchequer Bills to the extent of Five Millions, and applied by Government as a Loan to the Country Bankers, under regulations similar to those adopted in the issue of Bills for the relief of the Commercial Distress, would enable the Country Bankers to advance Money to the Farmers, in the manner they had usually done, previous to the decline in the value of Agricultural Produce, so as to protect the Farmer from the consequence of a Forced Sale of his Corn or Live Stock.

"The Gentlemen present had no hesitation in giving a prompt answer to his Lordship's question, being unanimously of opinion that the measure proposed would be of no utility, inasmuch as the difficulty was not in the inadequate Capital of the Country Bankers, of which great abundance existed, but in the impossibility on the part of the Farmer to offer sufficient security. In the present state of the Markets they did not consider that either the Crops or Live Stock of the Farmer could deserve the name. This being the sole object of the interview, and Lord Liverpool having no further questions to ask, the Meeting separated."

LEINSTER CIRCUIT.

We have learned from good authority, that this Circuit will commence at Wicklow on the 11th of March. The present Solicitor-General, who will then be Chief Justice, is to be one of the Judges.

FIRE AT THE PALACE.

About half past four o'clock on Thursday afternoon, this City was thrown into great alarm by a fire occurring in the Bishop's Palace. The fire took place in one of the upper rooms, and was purely accidental, although the precise cause has not been ascertained. It is conjectured, that some soot in a chimney had become ignited, and that the flames had passed through the brick wall, and seized upon the adjoining rafters. The first appearances were alarming, and even the destruction of the whole building was apprehended; but the great exertion of all ranks of people succeeded in a short time in overcoming the danger, and the flames were extinguished before any very serious injury was sustained, two or three rafters only being partly burned. Had the fire taken place in the night time, the injury would, probably, have been far greater, as such prompt interposition could not have been obtained. The high respect and esteem in which the Bishop is held by all the Inhabitants were displayed in the most striking manner, by their warm expressions of regret at the occurrence, and by their animated and zealous efforts to avert the impending danger. His Lordship has done justice to the aid so eagerly tendered, which must have been highly gratifying to his feelings. We would here earnestly call the attention of the Corporation to the state of the City Engine. It was in a condition worse than useless, and was an object of universal ridicule. The fine *jet d'eaus*, which danced in gay succession from every part of the pipes, afforded great amusement to the younger part of the spectators. This, however, is too important a matter to be jested with, and it is to be hoped that the Engine will henceforth be kept in constant and serviceable repair. It is impossible to say at what moment it may be required to arrest the progress of the devouring flames, and it ought never for a moment to be left in a state of uselessness.

PARISH OF AGLISH—COUNTY WATERFORD.

We have again to speak of the Parishioners of Aglish, and we do it with the greatest satisfaction, offering, in the first place, our warmest thanks for the following highly interesting communication.—We have formerly said, and we again repeat it, the Parishioners of Aglish present an example worthy to be adopted wherever similar circumstances require similar measures. There are great poverty and depression amongst the labouring classes, but they endure the evils of their lot with patience, without resorting to lawless violence for redress. Those above them in affluence and rank manifest a deep sympathy in their sufferings, and make strenuous and honourable efforts to ameliorate their condition. The conduct of the Proctors forms a most striking feature in the proceedings of the day. The feeling of esteem and gratitude will not be confined to the bosoms of those whom they are thus shielding from utter misery. That feeling will pervade the Country, and public respect and gratitude will become their distinguished and durable reward.

"A Meeting was held at Villierstown, on Monday last, pursuant to Notice, to give an opportunity to the Landholders of the Parish of Aglish, under whom the resident Tenants immediately derive, to guarantee to the Proctors such proportion of Tithe as should be awarded by the Committee, appointed at the Meeting held the 23d ult.; and, notwithstanding the excessive wetness of the day, there was a numerous attendance. The Landholders alluded to, or (as with more propriety they should be stiled) the Landlords of the occupying tenantry, who were present, readily consented, and promised to guarantee such proportion of arrears for tithes, as should be awarded by the Committee to be compounded for; upon which three of the Proctors, who attended, not only consented to abide by the decision of the Committee, but of themselves declared, that there were several persons, whom, from their own knowledge, they knew to be, and considered insolvent, and whom they were willing to exonerate from all claims of debt; and one of the Proctors (Mr. Dower), with the utmost liberality, handed in a list of upwards of sixty names of poor persons, and added, that, if the Committee could point out any more in similar circumstances of distress, he would cheerfully forgive them. This humane conduct in Mr. Dower cannot be too much praised, and recommended to the example of others. By such dealings with the people, they will be convinced of the superior advantage of submitting their complaints to investigation, in a peaceful and orderly manner, in place of having recourse to violence and outrage, by which infinite mischief is often done, and no good of any sort is gained."

BARONY OF IVERK.

We feel ourselves greatly indebted to *Verus* for the subjoined letter. In stating the calamities which have lately fallen on the South of Ireland, we have uniformly laboured to avoid misrepresentation, and to correct it when it has taken place. Such writers as the author of the following letter confer a great public boon, in guarding against erroneous statements. When the "mystery" is solved, we shall be obliged to *Verus* to let us into the secret. *Captain Rock* is in a situation similar to that of another great personage who shall be nameless:—this *ubiquitary* Captain has more crimes laid to his charge than he has ever perpetrated:—

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

Sir—You will, no doubt, hear a loud Outcry relative to a fire which has taken place in the Barony of Iverk. The house of Mr. John Blackmore, of Cashill, in this County, has been burned, and certain persons seem very anxious to ascribe this conflagration to Captain Rock, and, of course, to stigmatize the Barony, and deny its tranquillity. The affair has been investigated yesterday, and will undergo a fresh examination on Monday next.

It may not as yet be prudent to say anything decisive on the subject; a mystery, which, it is expected, time will elucidate, still hangs over the business, and the general opinion seems to acquit Captain Rock. I thought it necessary to send you these particulars, in order to guard against misrepresentation.

Your's truly, Verus.

Iverk, February 7, 1822.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

The Post-Masters-General, it seems, do not enjoy the good graces of the people of Cork. We have extracted the following article from the *Southern Reporter*:

"*POST-OFFICE NEW ARRANGEMENTS.*

"For *arrangements* it would, we believe, be more appropriate to write *derangements*, as the effect of certain new regulations, to commence from this day, will be to add to the confusion and annoyance which have been lately created by the continual shifting of the hours of departure and arrival from and at Cork of the Mail Coaches.

"The Coach from Dublin, *via* Clonmel, will be due in future at 5 o'clock, P. M. and will be despatched for Dublin at 6 o'clock, A. M. instead of 7 A. M. as heretofore.

"The Coach from Dublin, *via* Cashel, will be due every night at 9½ o'clock, and be despatched for Dublin at 4½ every morning, instead of 5 in the evening, as heretofore.

"The first Coach will leave Dublin in future at 7, instead of 6 o'clock in the evening, and the second leave at 8, as heretofore.

"By these regulations, it will be seen that the coaches from Dublin for Cork are to start within an hour of each other; and the coaches from Cork for Dublin within 1½ hour of each other. The effects of these regulations we will soon develope."

We have seen private communications from the Barony of Duhallow, which furnish the most conclusive indication of lasting tranquillity in that quarter.

On Wednesday last, about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, two of the large boats which usually ply on the canal to Dublin, belonging to two brothers of the name of Keating, of Graiguenemana, and laden chiefly with lard and oil, from this City to Dublin, went ashore in a heavy gale at the Great Island, opposite Cheekpoint, and filled with water. One of them has since been got into a place of safety, with but little injury; the other, it is feared, will be entirely lost. Through the great and timely exertions of the people of the neighbourhood, incited principally by the influence and praiseworthy encouragement of Mr. David Kent, near whose house the accident happened, the greater part of the lading of both boats was saved without any material damage.

On the same day, a large Clonmel boat, coming from that town to this City with a load of flour, ran against the bridge of Carrick, and upset.

Melancholy Accident.—On Thursday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, an interesting young woman, named Margaret Phelan, servant to Mr. Joseph Clampett, opposite the Parade, having gone to the edge of the Quay to empty a bucket, fell into the river off the flight of steps near the upper end of the Parade, and was almost immediately drowned. Part of the crew of a brig lying near the spot witnessed the melancholy catastrophe, but, before they could proceed to her assistance, she disappeared. An immediate search was made for the body, but, though these efforts were repeated at low water the same night, and again yesterday, it has not yet been recovered. The untimely end of this poor girl is greatly deplored by all who were acquainted with her character and disposition.

On the first instant, Newcome John Alcock, Esq. son to Alexander Alcock, Esq. of Elysium, near this City, was admitted a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, in London, and obtained his diploma.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE.

Monday, Feb. 4.—Our market was very largely supplied with all grain last week, and a considerable quantity of Wheat and Barley remained over till this day, and having a great deal of Wheat fresh in this morning from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, with an unusually large supply of Flour coastways, the Wheat trade was exceedingly heavy at a decline of 2s. per quarter on the finest qualities, without being able to effect sales of the inferior descriptions at a greater abatement. Barley is full 1s. per quarter cheaper, and very dull sale at that reduction. Oats are also 1s. per quarter lower, and only the best qualities found buyers. In Beans and Peas there is no alteration.

Wheat (English)	34s 56s	Small Beans	22s 25s
Ditto (Foreign)	00s 00s	Tick Beans	20s 24s
Rye	26s 28s	Oats (Potatoe)	23s 25s
Barley	17s 25s	Oats (Poland)	20s 23s
Malt	52s 58s	Oats (Feed)	16s 20s
White Peas (Boilers)	30s 32s	Flour	50s 55s
Grey Peas	21s 23s	Rapeseed	32l. 34l.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Tuesday, Feb. 5.—Our Corn Market was well attended to day by Town and Country Dealers, and the demand improved generally. Higher prices, however, could not be said to have been obtained, though the improved demand has rendered holders more firm, in the expectation of an amendment. Waterford Wheats sold at 6s. to 7s. per 70 lbs. and some very fine Clonmel samples were held at 7s. 2d. Oats were in fair request at 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d. per 45lbs. and particularly fine 2s. 10d. to 3s. Barley, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 4d. Flour, 28s. to 36s. per 240 lbs.

General Currency:

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Wheat, (Irish) (new)	5	6	to	7	6	per 70lbs.
—— Waterford & Clonmel	5	10	—	7	2	———
New Oats, Irish	2	7	—	2	10	per 45lbs.
—— Tralee	2	11	—	3	0	per 60lbs.
Barley, Irish (new)	3	0	—	3	3	per 60lbs.
Flour, fine 2ds (new)	30	0	—	35	0	pr 240lbs.
—— (Old)	38	0	—	42	0	———
Oatmeal	24	0	—	27	0	———

Imports of Grain.

Wheat, 8014 qrs.—Oats, 9296 qrs.—Barley, 1573 qrs. Flour, 1743 sacks.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Feb. 6.—The supply of Grain to-day was limited, but fully adequate to the demand. No old Wheat appeared. New is inclined to advance. Oats, Bere and Barley are stationary. The general prices were as follows: New Wheat, 16s. to 25s. and 27s. 6d.; New Oats, 9s. to 10s. and 12s; Barley, 12s. to 14s.; Malting Do., 15s.; Bere, 11s. to 13s. per barrel. Flour, (2ds.) 16s. to 19s. per cwt.

LIMERICK MARKETS.

Wednesday, Feb. 6.—A very large supply of Wheat at market; buying very dull—Red Wheat, 11d. to 1s. 2d. per stone; White, 1s. to 1s. 4d. Oats, 8½d. Barley, 9d. Flour, 36s. per bag. Oatmeal, 14s. per cwt. Potatoes, 3d. per stone. Pork, 20s. per cwt. Butter, 78s. 72s. 66s. 60s. 54s. 49s. per cwt. Wick Herrings, 25s. per barrel.

Return of Corn and Grain sold in Limerick last week:

Barrels		Average
5677	Wheat	£1 2 5
511	Barley	0 11 3
11048	Oats	0 10 3

Price of Butter at Cork on Thursday.

Merchants, 88s.; 84s.; 74s.; 66s.; 00s.; 00s. Country. No price.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

Butter is on the advance in our market, but the quantity coming in from neighbouring Farmers is so trifling, and so few first qualities are sold separately, that it is almost impossible to quote correctly the exact price of this description. Only two firkins of Farmers' Butter were weighed on Thursday, and about 30 yesterday—of the latter, the best lot that appeared, consisting of ten firsts and five seconds, brought 89s. 6d. per cwt. all round. The only sale of Brokers' or Country Dealers' Butter made since our last was a small lot of 35 casks on Thursday, the prices demanded by the holders being yet considered too high by merchants.

There was a tolerably good supply of Grain at market yesterday, the demand for which was rather more brisk than for several days preceding, though no advance could be stated in the price of any description. Wheat was generally at 20s. to 23s. 6d. and a few superior samples went 3d. to 6d. over. Oats remained at 9s. to 9s. 6d. Barley, 9s. to 10s. 6d. for shipping qualities—11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. for malting, and for very superior samples, 12s. 9d.

The price of Flour remains unaltered. A few bags of very prime Seconds have obtained 38s. but 34s. to 37s. is still the general rate, and sales are even dull at this quotation. Oatmeal is very languid at 12s. 6d. to 13s. per cwt. by retail.

Bacon Pigs are a shade higher, and may now be quoted at 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d.—Scalded Pork, 19s. to 23s, and 6d. to 1s. over for very prime heavy Pigs—Offal, 10s. to 12s.—Heads, 13s. to 14. per cwt. Newfoundland Fish, 12s. to 14s. per quintal. Scotch Herrings, 25s. to 26s. per barrel. Cork Whiskey, 9s. 4d. to 9s. 6d.—Marlfield do. 8s. 9d. to 9s. per gal. Newport and Swansea Coal, 4s. to 4s. 4d.—Workington do. 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. per barrel.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

The Treasurer acknowledges to have received:

From H. R. per Major Gahan £2	5	6
Fine for Intoxication, per Joshua Strangman	5	0
Four weeks Contributions	2	0
BOXES.		
Mr. Hunt's	12	7
Office Box	4	0
Provision Cart	18	9½
Chronicle-Office	5	0
T. and R. Kehoe's	3	9
Miss C. Brown's		7
Miss B. Brown's		6
Mr. Fleming's		7

The Steward acknowledges to have received:

28th Jan. From the Cart, 34lbs. of broken bread and meat.

29th. From Do. 26lbs. of Do.

30th. From Do. 40lbs. of Do.

31st. From Do. 30lbs. of Do.; from Mrs. Daly, a quantity of broth and bread.

1st. Feb. from the Cart, 30lbs. of broken meat and bread.

2d. From Do. 9lbs. of Do.; from Mr. Thomas Nevins, 11 cwt. 2 qrs. and 14 lbs. of beef.

4th. From Mrs. ———, 18 forks; from the Cart, 56lbs. of broken meat and bread.

5th. From the Worshipful Mm. Murphy, Esq. Mayor, 6s. worth of bread, and two barrels of coal; from the Cart, 37lbs. of broken meat and bread.

N. B. A Silver Tea-Spoon was found in the Provision Cart on Monday evening—it is marked with three letters. The owner may have it by applying to the Steward.

MARRIED—Yesterday evening, Mr. James Sullivan, Ballybricken, to Miss Margaret Power, Patrick-street.

SHIP NEWS.

The ship *Æolus*, Thomas, of this port, lately stranded in going down the river, was brought up here yesterday evening, and laid on the new graving-bank, at the North side of the River, adjoining Mr. White's Dock-yard.—Great credit is due to Mr. Smith, Foreman in Mr. White's employ, under whose direction the successful efforts used in getting off and bringing up this fine vessel have been conducted.

The brig *Glasgow*, Craig, from Havannah for Liverpool, which put into this harbour on Sunday last, has come up here to be repaired.

The brig *Four Brothers*, Murphy, from this port for London, arrived at Deal the 3d inst.

The brig *Phœbe*, J. Balls, which sailed hence for Liverpool on the 31st of January, with a cargo of wheat, oats, and flour, was totally lost, on Saturday evening last, at Lytham, near Preston, about 30 miles to the North of Liverpool. All hands unfortunately perished.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, FEB. 8.

ARRIVED,

7th—Tryphena, Pearson, Trieste, dry fruit, for Amsterdam, under quarantine; Cossack, Frazer, St. John's (New Brunswick), timber, deals, &c. for Liverpool—put in with loss of nearly all her sails.

SAILED,

6th and 7th—None.

8th—Wind S. W. to E. and S. W. Weather dry, with strong breezes.

Cashin and Others, A. Murphy and Others.

PURSUANT to an order in this Cause, bearing date the 29th day of January last, I will, on Monday, the 18th day of February instant, at the hour of Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers, on the Inns Quay, Dublin, SET UP and LET, for THREE YEARS, pending this Cause, all that and those the MANSION-HOUSE and DEMESNE of CASTLE-ANAGH (including part of the LANDS of SHANBOUGH), containing 500 Acres, or thereabouts, Irish Plantation Measure, situate in the County of Kilkenny, within a short distance of the Town of New Ross.

Dated the 1st day of February, 1822.

THOMAS BALL.

The Lands will be set up in Bulk, or in Divisions, as may suit the wishes of Persons disposed to become Tenants.

For Particulars, application to be made to Mr. Edward O'Callaghan, Solicitor for the Plaintiffs, 18, Lower Fitzwilliam-street—Mr. John Burke, Solicitor for the Defendant, Mr. Edward Joseph Murphy, Arran-Quay, Dublin—or Mr. George Ivie, the Receiver in this Cause, at Waterford.

The Steward at Castle Anagh will shew the Lands.

CLONMEL ENDOWMENT,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

THE REV. ROBERT BELL, D. D.

SCHOOL WILL OPEN ON THE 11th FEB. 1822.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS, 44 GUINEAS PER ANNUM,

Which, besides the customary Education of a Classical School, includes French & Dancing.

The extra expenses are strictly limited to Articles procured at the desire of the Parents.

☞ Music and Drawing on very moderate Terms.

Richmond-House, Jan. 28, 1822.

MEDITERRANEAN PRODUCE.

Charles Going

OFFERS FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the *Laurel*, from Naples and Sicily, consisting of

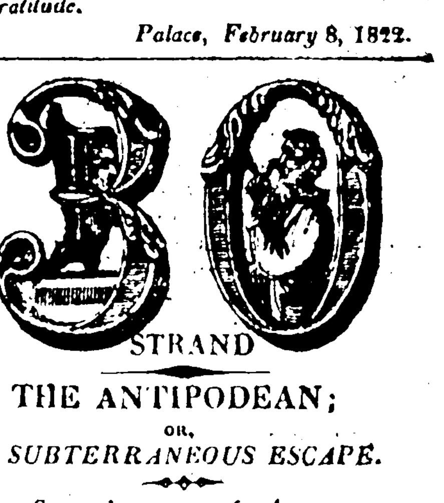
510 *Boxes ORANGES,*
250 *Boxes LEMONS,*
26 *Barrels Sweet ALMONDS,*
4 *Barrels Bitter DO.,*
50 *Baskets FIGS,*
100 *Bags Hazel NUTS,*
20 *Bags WALNUTS,*
8 *Casks CURRANTS,*
5 *Pipes Marsala WINE,*
10 *Casks Gallipoli OIL,*
6 *Boxes MACCARONI,*
5 *Baskets VERMICELLI,*
10 *Cases Flaky MANNA,*
600 *Bags SHUMAC,*
30 *Tons Rough BRIMSTONE,*
130 *Boxes Roll DO.,*
50 *Cantars CORK WOOD,*
41 *Cantars PUMICE STONE,*
2 *Casks Red ARGOL,*
10 *Tons BARILLA,*
5 *Casks CREAM TARTAR,*

Cork, 2d mo. (Feb.) 6, 1822.

FIRE AT THE PALACE.

THE BISHOP of WATERFORD embraces the earliest opportunity of returning his best Acknowledgments to Mr. Sheriff Alcock and the Staff of the Waterford Militia, to Col. Johnson, and the Officers and Soldiers of the 86th Regt., and to the Public at large, for their zeal and very great exertions in extinguishing the FIRE which took place at the Palace on Thursday. The anxiety universally manifested on the occasion, and the good conduct of all who were present, merit his warmest Thanks and Gratitude.

Palace, February 8, 1822.



STRAND

THE ANTIPODEAN;

or,

A SUBTERRANEOUS ESCAPE.

Exploring a *Cave*, and an aperture found,
The *Amateur* burst, like a Mole, from the ground,
Where Hodge lay reclining in listless indulgence;
The Rustic now started, in fearful conjecture,
As full on his view shone a bright-booted *Spectre*,
While gleam'd two young *Imps* in the jetty refulgence.

At last a faint impulse of courage he feels—
"Whence comest thou?" he ask'd, "with those *Imps* at thy heels."

"Hush, hush!—a poor *Traveller* I," said the stranger—
"Twice twelve tedious months we have thus dug our way
"Through Earth's dark recesses, from Botany Bay!
"Unfortunate still, and in imminent danger!
"These *Imps* in my Boots have conducted me here,
"Through Earth, to a still most calamitous station;
"Farewell!—for in England I dare not appear—
"They'll hang me, return'd from a life-transportation!"

So saying—In aid of the joke he descended;
The story soon ran, that from Botany Bay
A *Convict*, assisted by *Devils*, his way
Had dug through the Earth—and a *posse* attended
Of Rustics—a *Constable* heading the train—
When lo! these *Phænomena* sprang up again!

"My friend, by these *Imps* in your Boots tho' assisted,
"Depend on't," the Constable said, "you'll be *twisted!*
"Besides, through this hole of your boring, we may
"Be sent, by a *stumble*, to Botany Bay!"

Explain'd and remov'd then each serious aspersion,
Alarm was succeeded by mirth and diversion;
A welcome of pleasure the Country now backing
The shades of reflection in Warren's Jet Blacking.

This easy Shining and Brilliant Blacking

IS PREPARED BY

Robert Warren

30, STRAND, LONDON, AND SOLD AT

WATERFORD,	DUBLIN,
By Birnie, Farrell, White and Co. Bull, and Terence Clarke, Michael-street.	By Spence, Caldwell, and Ford.
CLONMEL,	CORK,
By Davies, Holmes, Farrell, and Gorman	By Hayes, Byrne, M'Leod, Varien, and O'Connor.
LIMERICK,	DROGHEDA,
By Cooke, Biness and Co., Ryan, Conolly, Crow, & Phillips.	By M'Kenna.
	NEWRY,
	By Stephenson.

And sold by most Boot-makers, Grocers, Ironmongers, Brush-makers, Perfumers, &c. in every Town in the Kingdom.

LIQUID, in Stone Bottles, 6d. 10d. 1s. 0d. and 1s. 6d. each.

Also, PASTE BLACKING, in Pots, 6d. 12d. and 18d each.

A Shilling Pot of Paste is equal to Four 1s. Bottles of Liquid