COUNTY OF CORK.

SPEECH OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL ON THE OPENING OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

The Attorney-General rose, and addressed the Court and Jury. It became his duty, he said, on the part of the Crown, to state the grounds on which the 14 unfortunate men at the bar had been brought forward, and to accompany them with some observations, which, however, should be as few as possible, under the circumstances of the case. Although the act which constituted the subject of the indictment was a particular transaction on a particular day, the Jury, he was sure, would excuse him, and not consider that he was unnecessarily digressing, at this extraordinary time, if he were to enter a little into the history and progress of that system which had exploded in crimes of frightful magnitude, and brought numbers into the perilous situation in which the Prisoners now stood. The Jury were necessarily more acquainted than he was with the outrages that had been committed in this and the neighbouring Counties; the active discharge of their duties, and their local information gave them this knowledge, and it was, therefore, needless for him to enter into any details on that part of the subject. For some—indeed for a considerable time, a number of mischievous and designing persons had been acting on the passions and feelings of the People, exciting them to resistance to the laws, institutions, and establishments of the Country. The means which had been resorted to, to effect these bad purposes, had been for a number of years at once the subject of public regret and legislative provision. Who the persons were that were engaged in fomenting this conspiracy it was difficult to say; but it was satisfactory to know, that not a single individual above the condition of the very lowest orders was known to be concerned in it, directly or indirectly. It was an association the purposes of which he could not fathom, nor did probably those who were embarked in it know themselves. If purposes they had, they were of undefined hostility to the establishments of the Country, without the capability of substituting any thing in their place. Their first course was to abuse the sacred name of religion, by binding with the solemnity of an oath their guilty union, and even at the very moment they were attacking their priests and ministers, they called on their GOD to attest their fidelity in guilt. This was their first step, and then they persuaded the objects of their delusion, that this monstrous profanation of an oath was binding on their consciences. It was necessary for the protection of the lives and properties of the peaceable, to show these infatuated people, whether the victims of delusion or terror, that there was a terror, too, belonging to the laws, greater than any exercised by these miscreants.—Not for this purpose alone, nor even for the punishment of guilt, was the Country called together on the present occasion, but likewise to protect the innocent, and to enable his Majesty's peaceable and loyal subjects to lie down in their beds with some certainty that their necessary repose should not be disturbed by the midnight invader. The object by which these wretches attempted to bind their combination was not on the face of the oath. They required obedience to unknown leaders to effect undefined purposes. Arms were taken by night and even by day, and carefully concealed until required to be brought forward when it answered the views of these daring conspirators. Be the objects of these associations what they may, the consequences were of frightful enormity, and insensibility led on to acts at which humanity shuddered. It was not merely the taxing of arms was the result, but murders of the most shocking nature were perpetrated. Neither age or sex was spared—and the very infant in the womb became a victim to their savage atrocity. These were not accidental but necessary and inevitable consequences of the system that was pursued. The man is led out he knows not where, and he knows not for what—he hears the cries of the murdered—he sees the torch applied—he is witness of the conflagration, and returns in the morning to his dwelling loaded and damned with guilt. This was neither a political or a religious association. Although the great majority of the persons concerned in it may be of one persuasion, it was absurd and idle to suppose, that any such feelings were embarked in it. It was an association of ruffians, outcasts alike from GOD and Religion, whose lawless violence was equally directed against the Priest at the Altar and the Monarch on the Throne, and who were ready to sacrifice every thing to their frantic projects.—Bold—desperate—fearless—hopeless, to mention religion in conjunction with them was to profane its sacred name and character. The Jury were aware, that it had recently been found necessary to send a Special Commission to a neighbouring County. In consequence of the investigations which took place on that occasion, 14 wretched men became victims to the just severity of the laws. Of these, 12 expiated, by the forfeiture of their lives, the crimes of which they had been guilty. Their debt to this world was paid, and it was consolatory to know, that before they left it, through the wholesome admonitions of the Ministers of God, they expressed great contrition for their offences, and deeply lamented the folly and infatuation by which they were brought to an ignominious end. Those who were entrusted with the Royal prerogative in this Country, conceiving that, after the example that had been set, the two remaining victims of delusion who had forfeited their lives, may not only be spared, but that this act of clemency may be productive of a salutary effect, granted their pardon: but he regretted to say, that the effects which had been anticipated from this act of mercy had not been realized. The emissaries—the founders of this Pandemonium, after having betrayed, left their victims, and came into this and the neighbouring county of Kerry. He did not mean to offer any compliment to this county at the expense of any other; but he believed the People of it were sound and loyal if left to themselves; still the truth could not be concealed; they had been deluded as well as the People of other counties, and crimes of enormous magnitude had been committed—oaths administered—arms taken—murders perpetrated, until at last they proceeded to acts of open rebellion. He was happy to be able to state, that the proceedings and plans of these wretched conspirators had been encountered with a vigour and unanimity which had put down the rising spirit of insurrection. It was a proud thing for this County, that not any one in the rank of a Gentleman had been unworthy enough to seek a poor and dangerous popularity at the expense of his character. All had united manfully, nobly, and with spirit, and not only succeeded in rebuking, but subduing the daring designs of the infatuated people. He was at a loss—he could not possibly fancy by what possible process these persons, could be brought to think that any success could attend their wild projects, opposed as they were by every thing respectable in the Country, backed by the laws and authorities. The highest hope, he thought, that any of them could entertain was to escape the gallows; and to think of subverting the Constitution of the Country!—It was not conspiracy, but madness. It was only to think for one moment, and even these people themselves must be convinced of their wretched folly. There was not one of them, the day before he joined in this lawless association, whose person and liberty were not equally protected as those of the highest of his superiors—who was not equally entitled to redress for any injury he might have sustained—or who, if he was labouring under any grievance, had not the power of laying it before the Legislature and the King. They had, doubtless, shared in the misfortunes from which none have been exempt; but they have adopted and pursued a course which has put it out of the power, and removed the inclination of any to serve them. If their situation is difficult or distressed, is it while they are in arms and in resistance to the laws that a benevolent landlord, or a wise Legislature, will consider it? Is it with a rebellious rabble that the Government will parley? Assuredly not; every disposition to relieve them must be arrested by such conduct.—During the reign of the late King, these, or similar disturbances prevailed. That reign was one of continued kindness to this Country; and they were now again interposed as a cloud between the People and the present Monarch, whose regard for Ireland had been so recently and strikingly manifested; but he hoped it was only for the moment, and that returning tranquillity would give an opportunity of ameliorating the condition of its People. The distinguished person at present at the head of the Irish Government can have no greater satisfaction than in improving the state of this Country. Measures of coercion or severity are foreign to his nature; but until this daring insurrection be put down, the laws will be rigorously enforced, and those who disobey them sternly and severely punished. Every effort will be made, and no means left unemployed, until this insurrectionary spirit is eradicated; until not only those that shall be found transgressing are detected and punished, but until there are palpable demonstrations, that that spirit is spent which has brought such disgrace and calamity on the Country. By the ordinary laws, the Magistracy were armed with strong powers, and so long as these were sufficient the Government abided by them; but when it was found impossible any longer to forbear, they were compelled to resort to new and stronger ones to meet the emergency of the crisis. Under these, it is competent to a certain number of Magistrates to apply for the operation of the Insurrection Act to any particular district which they may conceive disturbed, after which it becomes a crime to be absent before or after certain hours, punishable by transportation, unless satisfactory proof be given, that the person absent is so upon a lawful purpose. And was it possible that, upon the suggestions of those who are roaming through the Country, exciting disturbances and outrages, and who will leave them in the lurch when a time of danger arrives, that the People will put themselves in a situation, the consequences of which will be, that never again will they behold wife, or child, or country, for such was the penalty which the law inflicted. [Here the Att.-Gen. noticed at length the other provisions of the Insurrection Act.] The particular case now about to be investigated was not under this law, but under one passed in the year 1775—76, for from that time did these outrages date. The Learned Attorney then read the 3d and 7th sections of the 15th and 16th George III. under which the present indictment was framed. It would be heart-rending, he said, to bring this law to bear on the unfortunate men at the bar, if the mere dictates of humanity were to be listened to on a first suggestion; but the Jury had a higher duty to perform—that of protecting thousands.—He then proceeded to state the circumstances of the case which would be proved in evidence, to the following effect:—On the 24th Jan. Mr. H. Eyre, a Magistrate of the County, of whose exertions it would be presumptuous in him to speak, but of which the whole County was well aware, and duly acknowledged, proceeded from Macroom, with 16 of the Rifle Brigade, under the command of Colonel Mitchell, 9 dragoons, under Serjeant Taylor, and 11 of the 16th infantry, under Lieutenant Hopkins, having received information, that a party had assembled on the neighbouring hills. They were also accompanied, or joined as they went on, by about 20 gentlemen. The information was true, that the party was in force on the hills, as from their successes, these wretches had proceeded, from nocturnal outrages, to take possession of the hilly country, amounting in numbers to between 1 and 2000 men. When the military got about 4 or 5 miles beyond Macroom, a party of the Riflemen turned to the west, and the remainder went north towards a place called Carriganimmy, where there is an eminence, on which the Gentlemen who had joined them went, and espied the Insurgents, to the number stated, drawn up regularly, who immediately shouted and fired shots, not for the mere purpose of intimidation, but to take effect, as their balls passed close to the loyal party. The rebels, for they had now become so, appeared as if they intended to get possession of a rock near Carriganimmy, upon which Mr. Hedges, who showed equal spirit and judgment, hastened to occupy it, which was done in good time, and immediately the Rebel party fired on, who at once fled and dispersed. Yes; between one and two thousand men belonging to a Country which had carried the glories of the Empire to the most distant clime, and who, if they were not borne down by a bad cause, would be irresistible, fled before a few soldiers and gentlemen who were arrayed in support of the laws. Ever would it be so, for cowardice and baseness were the inseparable accompaniments of guilt. They fled without attempting to make battle; a number were taken prisoners, among whom were the prisoners at the bar; some armed, and all either in the act of resistance or flying with the crowd. These circumstances would be proved, and there would, therefore, be neither doubt nor difficulty in the case. The Jury had a sacred duty to perform. It was not for him to say, how they would discharge it. He had stated what he thought of this insurrection. As leading to revolution, he held it light and cheap. Even if successful, which was not to be contemplated, it could not last a month; but as leading to dangerous consequences, to public tranquillity, and to personal safety, it must be met with a strong and vigorous hand. The very circumstance which rendered it unformidable in one point of view, made it full of danger in another—that of the absence from, and disconnection with it, of any persons of rank and education, by which its atrocity may be mitigated, or the cruelties which marked its progress prevented; while in the hands of the lawless ruffians who alone directed and were engaged in it, the worst barbarities would be inflicted. The Attorney-General concluded by recommending a perseverance in that vigilant conduct which the gentlemen of this County had already manifested, which must speedily restore tranquillity—the proper season for enquiring into the causes which led to such repeated violations of it.

When the Right Honourable and Learned Gentleman sat down, there was an involuntary burst of applause from the vast auditory who were assembled.

(From the Intelligencer of Feb 21.)

While the numerous convictions which have already taken place under the Special Commission, hold out to the insurrectionary peasantry of the County of Cork so many frightful examples of the consequences the daring outrages and violations of the law, to which their associates have become victims, we are unwilling to offer any other observation on these new & horrible instances, which we subjoin, than the earnest hope that they will be the last we shall have to record.

On Sunday night last, a number of females belonging to the Rifle Brigade, proceeding on three cars, from Kildorrery to Charleville, when within about two miles of the latter town, were attacked by a party of about forty or fifty fellows, and some of them most barbarously violated, and wounded in the most savage and furious manner. One woman large with child and a young girl about eight years of age are yet missing altogether; and several are under Medical & surgical attendance in the town of Charleville. Informations have been taken, but we regret to say, none of the barbarians have been yet discovered.

The following fact which has been communicated to us on respectable authority will sufficiently prove that entire tranquillity does not exist as stated in a contemporary in the parish and neighbourhood of Roscarbery.

On Friday night last, a house was burnt to ashes on the lands of Ardagh, within half a mile of the town of Roscarbery, it had been given up by the former tenant owing a large arrear, and possession either given that day, or to be given immediately to another tenant. Two Magistrates went to the place and saw the embers yet burning—it could not have been accidental, as there had been no fire in the house the whole of Friday.

Within these few days, there has been a large quantity of timber cut in Lacka Wood, the property of Messrs. Evans, about two miles north west of Dunmanway, a few beech and oak, but principally young ash, to the amount of three hundred trees of from one to two inches in diameter.

On Saturday night last, the haggard of Mr. Webb, close to the village of Castletown-Roche, was totally consumed by Whiteboy incendiaries. This gentleman was guilty of no other act that could expose him to the rancour of these wretches, except being extensively concerned in tithes. It is very remarkable, that at the distance of about 200 yards from the place a small detachment of soldiers were stationed.

On Monday night a party of Whiteboys well armed, attacked the house of Mr. Power, of Castle-Hyde Mills, in this County, and robbed him of arms. The same party went to the house of Mr. John Martin, in the same neighbourhood, and took from thence a gun.

Yesterday evening a party of Police reached town from Kanturk, escorting six men under charges of Whiteboyism, and levying money to purchase powder, and three others from whom information had been obtained, all of whom were lodged in the County Gaol.

On Friday night, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, an attack was made on Moreland, in the County of Clare, opposite the demesne of Plassy, the residence of Captain Doris, half-pay 27th Regiment, by an armed body of men, amounting to at least sixty—they demanded his arms. Mr Doris having a considerable time before disposed of them, with the exception of one gun, and not having any ammunition, was obliged to comply on pain of incurring Captain Rock's displeasure, as they gave a specimen of their intentions by discharging a musket, loaded with ball, through one of the back-doors. Resistance being in vain, he handed them out the gun—they did not demand any thing else but departed, marching in military order.

Friday last, James Hewson, Esq. going to his farm, at Tomdeely, was fired at from behind a ditch; his life was preserved by the velocity of his horse; he, however, received a wound in his left hand.

On Monday evening, a person coming to this City, met two distinct parties of Insurgents, on the road between Croagh and Adare—every individual was armed with either musket or blunderbuss, and appeared to move in military array.

Sunday night, three farm-houses were maliciously consumed at Coolcoman, near Rathkeale; and several stacks of corn at Dunmoylan.

Last Sunday, about the hour of twelve o'clock in the day, the house of David Brown, on the lands of Dollass, was entered by two men with their faces blackened, and well armed, who succeeded in getting a musket and a case of pistols. Brown was at Chapel in Croom, or they would not have got the arms on such terms, as they were beat off by him a few days back, though they fired into his house and set fire to part of the thatch.

To the Editor of the Southern Reporter.

Creagh Glebe, Feb. 9, 1822.

Sir—Whilst we are all actively employed in putting down the spirit of Insurrection which at present disgraces the County of Cork, it may not be quite useless to examine the causes which have operated in producing it. The following instance of oppression, by a petty middle man, was examined by me this day, and the accuracy of its details ascertained by the oaths of a number of witnesses. I have reason to know that such instances are deplorably common, and I think the giving publicity to some of them, may very possibly shame into the semblance of honesty, some of the least hardened of these Lilliputian Tyrants.

Rent due Landlord £8 14 1½	Payments made by Tenant.	£	s.	d.
	Lambs	1	0	0
	Fish		1	2½
	Making 4 baskets		1	1
	Oats	1	15	0
	Straw		5	0
	Quarrying stones		7	0
	101 days work	3	0	7
	6 sheep, value	3	0	0
	Horse, value	4	11	0
	100 loads of turf	1	5	0
	80 loads manure	2	0	0
	21 days horse hire	1	0	0
	20 loads potatoes, worth	1	17	6
		£20	3	4½
	Rent	8	14	1½
	Overpaid	£11	9	3

There was a sham cant, at which the landlord himself bought the horse for 15s.—the six sheep for 12s. 9d.—the turf for 5s.—the potatoes for 13s. 9d.—but in reality the sum overpaid was, as above, £11 9s. 3d.

The defence set up by the landlord, why nothing should be awarded by me for 101 days' work was, that the tenant had made a final settlement of account with his landlord before witnesses to the entire satisfaction of both parties. On investigation it appeared that the landlord had pretended to write a warrant, and telling the tenant, if he did not immediately declare he was satisfied with the account, swore he would have him arrested and sent to Cork Jail. The tenant being frightened out of his wits, of course expressed his perfect acquiescence, but as I did not exactly participate in the same feelings, I had no hesitation in deciding in favour of the tenant, and made the landlord immediately give up the cattle.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

A MAGISTRATE.

P.S. The above transaction occurred on the estate of a gentleman who had been lately represented as making considerable abatements to his tenantry, and insuring the property of his occupying tenants by large reductions to those who immediately hold under him.

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,831. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1822. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

PRIME NEW HERRINGS.

JUST ARRIVED TO
WILLIAM HUNT AND CO.,
A CARGO OF
Prime New Herrings,
WHICH THEY WILL SELL ON REASONABLE TERMS.
Waterford, Feb. 22, 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,*
5 *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.

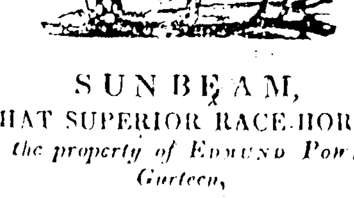
£8000 & £5000
TO BE LENT.
ON APPROVED SECURITY.
Apply to CHARLES MAUNSELL, Esq. Roseville, Tallow (if by Letter, post-paid.) 27th January, 1822.

COMPOSITION FOR ASSESSED TAXES.

THE COMMISSIONERS of INLAND EXCISE and TAXES in Ireland hereby give Notice, that they are authorised to make Contracts and Agreements with any Person, for a continuance, for any Term not exceeding Six Years, from the 6th of January, 1823, of any Composition made by such Person, for his or her Assessed Taxes, under the Provisions of the Act of the 59th Geo. III. cap. 118; and also, to make Contracts and Agreements, for any Term not exceeding Seven Years, from the 6th of January, 1822, with any Person who shall have been assessed or charged for the Year ending on that day, and who shall make application to the said Commissioners, for entering into Composition for his or her Assessed Taxes.

And the Commissioners will cause the proper Notices to be served, containing Instructions, as to the necessary steps to be taken by each Person desirous of entering into Composition.

By Order of the Commissioners,
E. HARDMAN.
Excise-Office, Dublin, 11th Feb. 1822.



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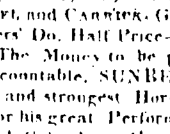
THAT SUPERIOR RACE-HORSE,
Lately the property of EDMUND POWER, Esq. Gurteen,

WILL BE LET TO MARES this Season at GLEN LODGE, County of Waterford, nearly mid-way between CLONMEL and CARRICK. Gentlemen's Mares, Two Pounds—Farmers' Do. Half Price—Groom, Two Shillings and Sixpence—The Money to be paid before Service, as the Groom is accountable. SUNBEAM is allowed to be one of the finest and strongest Horses ever imported into this kingdom; for his great Performance and Winnings, vide English Book Calendars. He was got by *Meteor*, the best son of *Eclipse*, his Dam *Hind*, own sister to *Hermione*, by *Sir Peter Teazle*; Grandam *Paulina*, by *Florizel*, *Captive*, by *Matcham*, *Calliope* by *Slouch*, out of *Atalanta's* Dam.

GOOD GRASS for Mares, at *Ten Pence per Night.*
February 11, 1822.



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A CONSTANT TRADER,
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ON THE 10TH OF MARCH NEXT.
For Freight or Passage apply to
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100 *Thousand White Oak Hhd. and Barrel STAVES,*
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Waterford, 1st February, 1822.

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such as worn by his MAJESTY; a variety of SURTOUT and LIVERY CLOTHS, of every Colour; 6-4 GREY CARPETING, from 1s. 10d. per yard up to 5s. 6d.; and every Article of GENUINE IRISH WOOLLEN DRAPERY, which he will dispose of, *Wholesale and Retail*, on Terms highly advantageous to the Purchaser.

All Orders executed with Accuracy and Despatch.
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TO BE LET,
For any Term not exceeding Sixteen Years,
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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.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF MAGISTRATES TO PROCLAIM THE COUNTY OF CORK.

On Thursday, a Meeting of the Magistrates of this County was held in the Record Court, pursuant to a Requisition to the Clerk of the Peace, signed by six Magistrates. The Meeting was most numerously attended, and, amongst the Magistrates present we noticed the Marquis of Thomond, Lords Bantry and Carbery, Sir N. C. Colthurst, M.P. William Wrixon Beecher, M. P., John Hyde, M. P., Colonels Roche, Hodder, and Fitzgerald, Rev. Joseph Jervois (Provost of Bandon), James Ellis Green (Mayor of Youghal), the Sovereign of Kinsale, Robert Hedges Eyre, W. H. Worth Newenham, Rev. Samuel Beamish, Henry Longfield, &c. &c. Precisely at 12 o'clock, the hour appointed.

The Marquis of Thomond was called to the Chair.

Francis J. Roche, Esq. one of the gentlemen named in the Requisition, immediately rose, and after some prefatory observations on the State of the County, moved that a Committee of five be appointed to address his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to put the Insurrection Act in force in this County.

This proposition was not approved of generally, as several gentlemen bore testimony to the peaceable and tranquil state of their respective neighbourhoods, and conceived that some distinction should be made between those Baronies that were disturbed, and such as were more peaceable than was ever known before, and as an instance of this, the Barony of Imokilly never was in such a tranquil state as at the present moment.

John Sealy Townsend, Esq. then rose and said, he came in the capacity of King's Counsel, as he felt it necessary that his presence might be wanted, more or less, in the explanation to be given relative to the recent enactments. Here the Learned Gentleman took a review of the present state of the County, in which, he said, he had some stake, as all the landed property he had was in it. He thought it proper, he said, to inform Gentlemen, that the question for their consideration was, whether the County was in such a state as to require the enactments of those laws—and the better mode of obtaining that information was to hear what each Gentleman had to state on the peaceable or disturbed state of his district—it did not altogether turn on the present quiet of any district, but the main question was, whether it was likely to continue in a peaceable state. But Gentlemen should be cautious not to go too far, as too great lengths would be as dangerous as too much apathy. The observations made by the Learned Gentleman met the concurrence of the Meeting.

Colonel Hodder pointed out such parts of his Barony and district as were disturbed, upon which

Robert Hedges Eyre, Esq. rose and said, that he attended many Meetings of the Magistrates and Gentlemen, which were held at Macroom, and he was on these different occasions most unanimously opposed in his efforts to procure a re-enactment of the Insurrection Act—the day in particular on which he spoke most decisively on the subject, was followed by the excesses in his district, which he found it unnecessary to state to the Meeting. The question therefore was, not whether there was quiet in any particular Barony, but whether any such Barony was not likely to be disturbed by the miscreants from another. It was well known that the County remained quiet for a considerable time, until the invaders of the public peace from adjoining Counties came amongst us. He would therefore move that the entire County should be immediately subject to the Insurrection Act.

Eustace Stawell, Esq. seconded this motion.

Lord Carbery was decidedly of opinion, from the present disturbed state of the Country, that there was no alternative—to the gentlemen who were representing their Baronies as peaceable, he would say, that this Act would serve to continue them in that state—it was an Act of prevention, and need not be put into operation, but when there was necessity for it. He had as much respect for the liberty of the subject as any man, but it was his decided opinion, that, unless the Bill was put into immediate operation, the Country would be lost, as there was at present scarcely any security in it. He lamented the necessity of the measure, but there was no man sure, on his going to bed at night, that he would not be dead before morning. He spoke to the people in his neighbourhood on the subject of the Insurrection Act being put in force, and they seemed quite rejoiced. If this measure were not resorted to, no gentleman could answer for the consequences; and he feared that any man who opposed its operations throughout the County would, if he were to succeed in his views, regret it ere long.

James Ellis Green, Esq. Mayor of Youghal, bore testimony to the tranquil state of that town, which lies in the barony of Imokilly. It was almost impossible for persons of suspicious appearance to pass there unnoticed. He, on the day previous to his leaving home, arrested two suspicious characters, who, on examination, proved to be from the County of Limerick—they had some Irish manuscripts on their persons, but nothing of a conclusive nature against them. He had those persons immediately put into confinement, and had written to the Gentleman in the County of Limerick, to whom they referred—but he again repeated, that his town and the neighbourhood were in a perfect state of tranquillity.

W. W. Becher, Esq. M. P. would suggest to the Magistracy the propriety of proceeding on the plan laid down by Mr. Townsend, of every Gentleman making known the state of his district, after which, if it was found necessary, let the County be proclaimed. For his part, it was his opinion that the Insurrection Act should rather be put in force, than to leave the Country in its present deplorable state. The honest, peaceable man did not know but his throat would be cut before he arose in the morning. The Hon. Gentleman then said he did not altogether agree in the different bearings of the Act, and had he been in his place in Parliament he would have noticed it, but he stopped at home in the present state of the Country to offer his assistance generally in whatever way he might be useful, whether as a Juror or a Magistrate.

Adam Newman, Esq. was also of opinion, that to follow the steps of Mr. Townsend would be the better course to pursue. He said that part of the Country in his neighbourhood was in a bad state.

John Hyde, Esq. M. P. said that no man valued the liberty of the subject more than he did, which his disposition and the line of conduct he always pursued sufficiently manifested—but in the present state of things he saw nothing else for it, but to put the Insurrection Act into immediate operation. The Hon. Gentleman said, that he attended a meeting of the Magistrates at Fermoy, to oppose the application for the introduction of the Act, but he since perceived that he was in error. His part of the country was not long since peaceable, but latterly it has not been so; shots had been fired within half a mile of his house, and other outrages committed in the neighbourhood, therefore, when life and property were not secure for an hour, it was time to have recourse to strong laws.

Crofton Uniacke, Esq. maintained that the barony of Imokilly was not in the least disturbed, and in any instance where a suspicious person made his appearance he was taken up, and underwent a strict examination.

Lord Carbery—"It need not be put in force in those districts which are not disturbed; there is no expense attending it."

Sir N. C. Colthurst, M. P. remarked, that though the Barony might be quiet just now, yet a person could not foresee that emissaries might not make inroads on its tranquillity.

Robert Uniacke Fitzgerald, Esq. also maintained, that the Barony of Imokilly was quiet, and the people every where in it well disposed; and if he were to judge, he could not as a Magistrate say that it was likely to be otherwise.—Not a single outrage had been committed; the people all seemed to be influenced by the best dispositions: and as a positive instance, he stated having gone out after breakfast a short time since, and before dinner hour he got from the people 56 stand of arms, without any of them being attempted to be secreted. He said one suspicious person, it is true, made his appearance, but when it was known, every door was closed against him, he was obliged at once to quit. Mr. Fitzgerald again stated he had the greatest possible confidence and reliance in the people of his Barony.

Earl Bantry said he was of the same opinion with Colonel Fitzgerald, and attended at a meeting, held at Skibbereen, in which he con[illegible] his opinions of the quiet of his own district; in twenty-four hours after he was obliged [illegible] on duty.

At this stage of the Meeting the general impression was in favour of putting the Act in force throughout the County, on which the [illegible] "*Question*" became unanimous, and the Gentlemen of Imokilly did not feel it was necessary to create any division under the circumstances.

The Motion was then put by the Noble Marquis from the Chair, and passed unanimously.

J. S. Townsend, Esq. then rose and said, that he was happy to have it in his power to say, that this decision was the most advisable to have come to, as the determination would be best [illegible] to square with the Act of Parliament, and [illegible] the Public could not be deceived. He said the only expense attendant on the operation of the Act was what might occur at a Court of Special Sessions, at which a King's Serjeant or King's Counsel would preside with the Magistrates. The expense was the same if the Act was put in force on one acre, as on the whole County. Here the Learned Gentleman read the Section of the Act which related to his observations—he said that the expense was to be paid in the first instance out of the Consolidated Fund, and afterwards to be repaid by the County at large.

A desultory conversation took place as to the indemnifying of Magistrates for arresting of suspicious persons under the Act.

The following Gentlemen were then named to form the Committee to Address his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to extend the Insurrection Act to the County of Cork:—

Marquis of Thomond,	John Hyde, Esq. M. P.
Earl Bantry,	W. W. Becher, Esq. M. P.
Lord Carbery,	Colonel Hodder,
Robt. Hedges Eyre, Esq.	John S. Townsend, Esq.

Thanks were then voted to the Noble Chairman, and the Meeting broke up.

The Memorial was then drawn up and signed by all the resident Magistrates in the County, and forwarded the same evening to his Excellency.

SPECIAL COMMISSION.

FEBRUARY, 21.—On the opening of the Court this morning at the usual hour, the prisoners having agreed to join in their challenges, and it being also permitted by the Court, that no Country Magistrate should be sworn, as their presence would be necessary at the County Meeting, to be held during the day, the following respectable Jury were impannelled:

Arthur Gibbings,	Alexander Stewart,
William Sheehy,	Henry Walker,
William Austin,	Richard Newman,
Samuel Perrott,	Edward Lombard,
Nicholas Whiting,	Norman Uniacke,
John Fuller Harnett	Jos. Verling Carpenter.

TENDERING OF UNLAWFUL OATHS.

John Leary and Garrett Cotter were then arraigned and given in charge on an indictment consisting of several counts, founded on the 3d Section of the 15th and 16th of Geo. the Third—for having on the night of the 15th of Jan. last, unlawfully assembled with others, and feloniously compelling and assisting to compel one Richard Reardon to quit his farm, his place of abode, and his lawful employment.

The Attorney-General then rose and opened the case, by a few observations explanatory of the clauses of the Act of Parliament under which he considered the indictment was framed, which he considered the more necessary, as it was the first trial under that part of the Act since the opening of the Commission, and by which it is made a capital felony to compel, or attempt to compel, by force or otherwise any person to quit his farm, his place of abode, or his lawful employment. He wished [illegible] more particularly to call the attention of the Jury to the case, because the acts charged against the prisoners formed one of the most prominent parts of the Whiteboy system—To control, to dictate to Landlords what prices they shall demand for their lands, and when or to whom they shall let them—in short to deprive them of all power over their property, was the long determined object of those self-constituted banditti of Legislators, whose self-styled champions of liberty and patriotism, [illegible] which would establish a more complete despotism than had ever existed. He also made a few observations on the description of evidence to be produced in support of the charge, which, [illegible] it would principally rest on that of an approver, he felt the more pleased at, even though he had been a leader, and the principal actor in the transaction, as it would be a salutary lesson to those wretched persons who had joined in these [illegible] associations, how little dependance they can place in their fidelity to each other, or even on that of the person who instigated them to the commission of the crimes for which they must afterwards suffer. He wished that the Jury would not feel any hesitation to credit the testimony of

tion between his (Mr. Brougham's) system and that of his Majesty's Ministers; and, above all, to trust to the powers of fructification—resurrection—(a laugh)—and the true principles of political economy; though there was not one sentence of the Noble Lord's speech that was not either a satire upon, or a deviation from those principles. He (Mr. Brougham) had brought forward no system; he had called upon the House to correct its public system; to diminish the burdens of the People substantially, not fictitiously, for the purpose of a clap trap in that House, but for effectual relief. The line of demarkation was talked of, as if they had boasted of a nostrum on his side of the House, when in fact the empirics were on the other benches. The Noble Lord said, that if the whole mass of taxes were swept away, never to rise against us in any shape, yet that no relief would be afforded thereby to the suffering People of these realms—that relief which the People had a right to expect from their Representatives as a matter of justice, they were not to expect. He meant the relief from all burdens which were not absolutely necessary, and this whether the People were in distress or not. The House had no right to keep up a single man, to build a ship, or hold an office, which the safety of the state and the existence of the Country did not render absolutely necessary; and he called upon the House to act upon this strait principle, as well when the Country was at ease, as now that it was labouring under cruel suffering. He could regard with no feelings of gratitude the little less than insult upon the Country, the paltry reduction of one shilling a bushel on malt. The Noble Lord had now two millions of revenue above the expenditure, reduced this year to about £1,300,000, this, added to the Sinking Fund, made the long-looked for five millions and a quarter. The Noble Lord glorified himself on this as the proxy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and congratulated the House on having the pleasing task of inquiring what they should do with this long-expected surplus. He (Mr. Brougham) doubted whether it was any thing like so much; but allow that it were, what did he say? relieve the Country. But what said the Noble Lord? "Don't remit any taxes; keep it to look at, and make sentences upon it in that House; pay off every year so much debt, and raise the price of the 3 per cents. for England's safety consists in that: but above all this, keep faith with the public creditor," and keep faith with the public creditor he (Mr. B.) also said; and he requested to know by what right the Noble Lord said, that he held those principles which the Noble Lord stigmatised as dishonourable to the English nation. Was it because he had said, that not a whisper to sully public credit should cross a man's lips, except under the pressure of an overwhelming and unreasoning necessity, and if these distresses continued, such a crisis might arrive? In following the system of the Noble Lord, the House were going headlong and accelerating that dreaded crisis. He exhorted the House to leave that arithmetical delusion (the Sinking Fund), which had been of late so completely exposed, that no man capable of counting his ten fingers but could see through it. Let taxes be reduced, let economy be practised in every department of the State, and he hoped and trusted the day would arrive in which we should forget, that we had ever used the word necessity. The Noble Lord had alluded to one whom many in that House considered as a venerable authority—of one who had ruled the financial administration of the Country with absolute sway; he (Mr. Brougham) did not marvel that his memory should be dwelt on by many with pleasing recollections; but the moment that ought to have been thought on by them was when they were pulling the stones out of his favourite edifice; since then they had gone on step by step, till of Mr. Pitt's Sinking Fund they had left nothing but the name. He regarded Mr. Pitt with respect as a great and disinterested Minister; he would have spurned at some of the little acts, the vile expedients, with which some of the underlings employed in office with him had furnished the character of the basest Administration. His name should have been in the minds and on the lips of Ministers, when the monstrous inroad in the Sinking Fund was made in 1813 by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer; we should then have a Sinking Fund of at least twenty-one millions, instead of last year, according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's own account, one million eight hundred thousand pounds; and this year, by an unexpected increase of the Excise Revenue in Ireland or Scotland, it amounts to between 2 and 3 millions. To say, therefore, that the Members on that side of the House would invade the Sinking Fund was the most monstrous of all delusions, poetical or arithmetical, in which the Noble Lord had dealt that evening. He (Mr. Brougham) believed, that the only difference between Mr. Pitt's plan and Sir Robert Walpole's was, that in the plan of Dr. Price, which Mr. Pitt adopted, the operation was by compound interest; and now, as he (Mr. Brougham) understood, that was to be swept away, and the principle of simple interest recurred to again. The Noble Lord had passed over the retrenchments so lightly, that he would defy any man to say if the civil list, or pensions, or offices, were to be touched, unless, indeed, they came under the tiny head of £150,000 for superannuations. As an example of the manner in which the Noble Lord had been understood, he would tell the House what had just occurred. A Right Hon. Friend of his was sitting near him (Mr. Brougham) when the Noble Lord was concluding his speech, and asked him, "But what has become of all the retrenchments? he surely must allude to civil reductions presently." He (Mr. Brougham) then told his Hon. Friend that the Noble Lord had passed that item; to which he replied, "It was impossible," smiling good humouredly at his (Mr. Brougham's) misapprehension and ignorance of finance. It was in that little corner that all the retrenchments were to be found. It was not what was to be got by abolishing useless places, but it was telling the suffering People of this Country, that was all that was to be obtained, not only as an alleviation, but also for the more sacred interest of the Constitution, by diminishing the enormous, the overwhelming, the corrupting patronage of the Crown. (Hear, hear!) The 10 per cent. deducted from salaries of offices was, he supposed, a sort of premium of insurance paid to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in order to get safely through the storm; but the sacrifice of one part would not, he could apprise them, give any security for the nine parts which remained. This was unjust also, for he could imagine many cases in which 10 per cent. or even 5 per cent. was too much to take from those who had embarked their only capital—their youth and health in the service of the State, and were now perhaps lingering on pittances of £80 or £90 a year. Taking any thing from that, would make all the difference between living and being unable to live, and would be cutting not at comforts or luxuries. In some cases it was too little. To talk of such a reduction from the great places occupied by the Gentlemen on the Benches opposite, was so utterly incommensurate with the occasion, that even if more than 10 per cent. were not taken, it would be little better than a mockery. Many of the great public offices would, he was persuaded, be filled for the patronage only (for of that there would always be some). The Great Officers of the Household, which adorned by their splendour, but were no otherwise props of the State, and would they adorn and prop it the less for being volunteers? Would it detract from their strength, if instead of coming into office on the motives of a clerk, they were to come in on higher principles? Was there any man so devoted to pecuniary emolument—so incapable of all argument but pounds, shillings, and pence, as to believe, that these places, instead of being worse, would be better filled if there were not a farthing of salary attached? It was not necessary, he thought, that the salary should no more than pay the official expenses, and might be permanently reduced one-half. He spoke not of places requiring any peculiar education or course of study; for at the risk of jeers, to which he knew, as a professional man, he should be exposed, for wishing to except the profession to which he belonged, he had no hesitation in avowing his opinion, that, in all cases, judicial appointments were not within the scope of his arguments. When a man was made a Judge, he was generally taken from a lucrative practice at the bar; and he had known Judges who, on their appointment to the Bench, had abandoned half their income; this, therefore, was a branch which ought not to be touched. (Hear!) The Noble Lord proposed to borrow four millions from the Bank, and give three per cent. Exchequer Bills; but the way the money was to be employed the Noble Lord had not explained with his usual perspicuity. His understanding (and he spoke under the correction of the Noble Lord) was, that it was to be applied to a two-fold purpose; part to invest in stock, to increase the price of stock, to run it up by another pulley, and what was not so used was to be in aid of the poor's rates. The Noble Lord had complained of the effects to be dreaded from the torrents of gold setting in from the Continent in such force, that if nothing was prepared to stay it no man could say what ravages it would make. He (Mr. Brougham) apprehended, that if not hoarded it would get into circulation—the exchange would be affected—the ebb would follow the flow—and the level would be restored without any alteration of the laws of nature. The effects could be but momentary; the operation of commerce affecting the exchange at once restored it. There was no want of gold at present; the complaint was, that there was not circulating medium in the Country; but if whole barrels of gold were poured out from the Bank it would not remain, but would go out of circulation, leaving the circulating medium as it was. As long as paper was convertible into gold, all the financial expedients or arrangements would not avail to keep it up to any artificial height. The other part of the plan was still worse; one was only nugatory, but the other was mischievous. To hear the Noble Lord talk of lending every parish as much money as they required in aid of the poor rates, as a measure likely to produce any thing to relieve the distresses of agriculture, was marvellous to him, albeit not unused to the wonders coming from that quarter. (Hear, hear, hear!) To hear him deliver this nostrum to the country gentlemen was almost miraculous. The House surely would not require any argument upon it. Did not every man see at a glance, that if the rates were to be paid this year by a loan from Government, the rate payer must pay double next year, together with the expenses of management, all which, in the end, must fall upon him? The plan which was now scouted on all sides, and abandoned by the inventor himself—he meant the plan of lending Exchequer Bills to the country gentlemen—was not half so absurd and ridiculous. This money was not to be in the careful management of themselves, but under the wasteful direction of yearly overseers. But this was not all; part of the money was to be laid out in certain public works, under the same disinterested and careful management. "What! public works! What! more extravagance!" He had doubted the evidence of his ears. The plan could only be looked to that for employing the poor by digging holes one day and filling them up the next. If a public work were wanted that would be beneficial, and that would repay its own expense, it should be done, and till then it ought not to be attempted; but if the Noble Lord were to stimulate those desires, it would create as great parochial extravagance as the public extravagance under which we had so long laboured. He could not, in stronger language than that used by the Noble Lord, implore the House to open their eyes, to look to the management of their own concerns; continuing their confidence in his Majesty's Ministers—for, God forbid that a thought should be entertained of any one coveting their places any more now than two years ago, when he had warned the House they were placing the Nation in peril by passing the Queen's Bill; so now he said, "Think not of any change; let the present men continue, if they possess the confidence of Parliament, but force them to deserve it. Save yourselves as well as your Country, and above all save that public credit to which the Noble Lord and those who act with him, and not I or my friends, are the real foes." The Hon. Member continued, that if Gentlemen were but consistent and regardful of their own interest, they might teach the Minister how to keep his place (he would keep it), and he would come down with a repeal of taxes, if they forced him to it. They and they only could, through the present Ministers, save their Country. Empirics had alarmed them. At one time Napoleon wanted their gold—then Jacobins or Radicals were endangering the Constitution; but let them open their eyes, and they would see that these impostors derived their only authority from alarm, and their sole specific was endless evacuation. He begged the House to consider well the events of the last thirty years, and implored them not to suffer his present prayer to be urged in vain.—(Hear, hear, hear!)

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

The London Journals of Monday and Tuesday conveyed no Continental intelligence of importance. The same speculations and the same contradictory accounts still continued to circulate with regard to Russia and Turkey.

The *Globe* of Tuesday contained the following important information with respect to Britain and America:—

"We have the satisfaction to inform our readers, that our Government has at length resolved to terminate all the commercial difficulties which have for some time subsisted between this Country and the United States of North America. Instructions have actually, as we understand, been sent to the several West India Islands, that the ports should be opened immediately to the *direct* trade of the United States, upon the principles of reciprocity proposed by the American Government. By this arrangement the United States are permitted to send their lumber and provisions in American bottoms direct to our Colonies, and are authorised to take in exchange colonial produce. This arrangement will, it is hoped, be productive of very extensive advantages to our colonists. The same trade may have been, and, in fact, has for some time been carried on between the United States and the British Colonies, through the medium of Bermuda, which was erected into a free port for the express purposes of this commerce; but it was so very circuitous, and attended with so much expense, that neither party could derive such service from it as from its nature might have been fairly anticipated. We regret to say that the extreme distress of our West India Colonies requires every effort that can be made for their relief. To compare their condition with that even of our distressed agriculturists, would but inadequately express their sufferings, and the arrangement to which we have now referred has been anxiously sought by them, as the only means likely to relieve them from a destruction which seemed otherwise inevitable."

We have extracted from the same Journal of the same day the two subjoined articles:—

"The Agricultural Committee was re-appointed last night in the House of Commons, on the motion of the Marquis of Londonderry. In the discussion to which the motion gave rise, several members took an opportunity to express their opinions upon the plan lately developed by his Lordship. Among these, Mr. Gooch and Mr. Stuart Wortley considered the statement satisfactory. The Five Million Sinking Fund was principally relied upon, but it was well observed by Mr. Gowen, that it would be more advisable to apply the present surplus revenue to the relief of agriculture, and let the estimated future increase of one million a year go to the Sinking Fund."

"The Funds.—City, Two o'Clock.—Consols have been done this morning at 78[illegible] for money and this Account, and 79⅛ for the next; Navy 5 per Cents. 101 103[illegible] now are about 101⅝, and Consols are 78[illegible]. There are so many opinions, it is quite impossible to hazard any judgment as to a rise or fall."

The *Liverpool Advertiser* of Wednesday week states, that an order was received by the Storekeeper of Chester Castle to prepare and forward to Ireland 36,000 rounds of ball cartridge. The order arrived about half-past nine o'clock in the morning, and, in little more than one hour, the ammunition was on the way to Liverpool, *via* canal, to be shipped for Dublin.

The following paragraph appears in the *Gazette de France*: "At a mixed ball which took place at Cassel on the 31st of January the Prince Royal, being pursued by several masks, and apprehensive of being recognized, changed masks with his valet-de-chambre. The latter was accosted by the persons who had followed the Prince, and had the imprudence to accept from them a glass of grog; he was immediately taken ill, and expired the next day. The letter of the 9th of February, which announces this event, states, that up to that day no trace had been discovered of the parties implicated in this crime."

The Gentlemen lately deputed to Ireland to inquire into abuses and suggest improvements, have, since their return to London, established an office, which they designate "the Office of Irish Inquiry."—No Mail due.

RECORDER'S COURT.

On Monday next, Henry McDougall, Esq. Recorder, will take his seat on the Bench precisely at eleven o'clock, and he requests the punctual attendance of Juries, Prosecutors, and Witnesses.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Transactions are still going on from which the heart recoils with horror. Murder, rape, robbery, and so forth, seem to have become in many districts the common objects of the most hellish study, and of the most resolute perpetration—and why should we speak of them? There are no circumstances to soften down their horrible features; nor is it in the power of language to exaggerate their atrocity.

We have not as yet been able to give details of the trials which have taken place in Cork; but little beyond what is already known to the Public has hitherto appeared, and no peculiar interest has combined itself with any part of the evidence which has been adduced. We would, however, most earnestly solicit the attention of the Public to the Speech of the Attorney-General. That Speech ought to be made known as widely as the circle of Ireland. We say nothing of the talents or of the eloquence of the Speaker. These are almost boundless, but they are nothing compared to the value and magnitude of those wise and salutary counsels which he has given to the deluded Peasantry. But, to render these counsels available, they ought to be promulgated in every quarter, and even dispersed in every hamlet—not only in districts which are disturbed, but in districts which are perfectly tranquil, because the infection may spread, and the tranquillity may be broken. We would respectfully call upon Country Gentlemen duly to consider this subject. It is of the very highest moment. Were Mr. Plunkett's Speech to be thus diffused—were it to be read in places of Public Worship, under the sanction of the presiding Clergyman, and enforced by such arguments and illustrations as he might deem proper, the consequences would be of the most beneficial nature. Peace might be restored where it has been outraged, and preserved where it at present exists, while multitudes might be saved from illegal aggression and butchery, and from legal death.

The Speech of the Attorney-General touched forcibly on the subject of Religion—that subject which, in a manner so totally foreign to its divine and benevolent principles, has been so often perverted by ignorant and designing men into the ruin of the common welfare. What Mr. Plunkett said on this subject merits universal attention, as it puts to silence the malice and the bigotry which would unite Religion in so inhuman and so unhallowed a cause. "This," said Mr. Plunkett, "was neither a political nor a religious association. Although the great majority of the persons concerned in it may be of one persuasion, it was absurd and idle to suppose, that any such feelings were embarked in it. It was an association of ruffians, outcasts alike from God and Religion, whose lawless violence was equally directed against the Priest at the Altar and the Monarch on the Throne, and who were ready to sacrifice every thing to their frantic projects. Bold—desperate—fearless—hopeless—to mention Religion in conjunction with them was to profane its sacred name and character."—Such are the sentiments of the Attorney General plainly and unequivocally avowed. Let us, then, hear no more of Religion in this view of it. Let bigotry sink into the caverns of its abominations, and cease to defile the fair face of nature. The Catholic Priests are finally, and by the highest authority, rescued from the foul aspersions which have been cast upon their names. If we could suppose for a moment, that there exist degrees of abhorrence of the dreadful crimes which have abounded, we would say, that the Catholic Clergy of all others, abhor them most. They have spared no toils, they have feared no dangers, in preventing their occurrence, or in suppressing their progress. They have nobly placed themselves in the fore-front of the battle, and they have deserved well of that Country whose peace and safety has been not more their duty than it was their wish to preserve unviolated and secure.

At the Special Commission for the County Cork, on Wednesday, several other persons were found guilty of Whiteboyism, into the particulars of which we cannot enter. An account had reached Cork, that Bevin, who behaved so well in the County of Limerick, was shot in the noon day by some persons who followed him into his [illegible]. Various outrages, in addition to those above mentioned, have been committed in the County Cork.

A Privy Council assembled at the Castle on [illegible] day, at three o'clock, which was attended by the Earl of Erroll, Lords Castlecoote and [illegible] the Right Honourable W. Saurin, J. Radcliffe, S. D. Baird, the Chief Baron, St. George Daly, &c. &c., when it was determined to place the city and county of Limerick under the operation of the Insurrection Act.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

(From the Limerick Chronicle of Feb. 20.)

MORE MURDERS, AND RENEWED OUTRAGES IN THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

It is a melancholy task to announce, that our County is again disgraced by another foul murder, committed in a barbarous manner, and at noon day, on the high road between this City and Rathkeale. The particulars are, that, on Monday, between the hours of two and three o'clock in the afternoon, Frederick Petit, servant to William Smyth, Esq. a Magistrate, returning to his master's house at Ballylin, from Adare, was way-laid near Garranbue Castle, by a party of ruffians, who murdered him in the most cruel manner. Mr. Smyth sent immediately for Surgeon Thwaites, but before his arrival life was extinct. The Doctor reports, that the unfortunate man received a duck-shot in the right side—that his back was completely burned, supposed from the shots being fired at a very short distance, and that his skull was fractured in three parts—it was literally pounded to pieces by the infernal demons, who are yet, we are concerned to say, undiscovered. Petit was a native of England, and married to the daughter of George Sparling, of Adare. It is very remarkable, that this is the fourth murder committed within a short time near the same spot, and deeply to be regretted, that the perpetrators have evaded the hands of justice.

ANOTHER FOUL MURDER.

This moment (two o'clock) we have been informed, that Ulick Burke, Esq. returning from his farm to his dwelling at Newbridge, was murdered within one hundred yards of the village of Cappo, in this County. This dreadful occurrence took place at the early hour of four o'clock in the afternoon yesterday, by a party of fellows, who lodged several shots in his body. Mr. B. was a most inoffensive gentleman, and universally esteemed.

A few nights back, a party of Insurgents attacked and broke into the houses of several persons residing on the lands of Ballybane, near Ballygran, ordering one of the herdsmen and some of the tenants, who had stock on the land, immediately to quit and take off their cattle, at the same time leaving a letter for the proprietor of these lands, containing the injunctions of Captain Steelribs, to reinstate different individuals, who, some years ago, occupied divisions of this farm. They demanded arms, but did not succeed in obtaining any.

The same party afterwards went to the Turret-House on the Race Course of Newcastle, occupied by John Carey, Steward to Denis O'Brien, Esq. from whom they took a gun, flogged him in a cruel manner, broke three of his ribs, and ill-treated every person in his house. They also attacked the Porter's Lodge at Mr. O'Brien's Gate, broke the doors and windows, destroyed the furniture therein, and swore the keeper to quit in one night hence, or to prepare for death. A notice was posted there the day previous to the same effect. Afterwards they held a consultation whether they should attack Mr. O'Brien's Mansion, but on the assurance of some of the party, that they could not easily effect their object, it was relinquished—they then retired, firing shots.

Sunday night, fifty men dashed in the hall-door of Mr. Bolster's house at Tullerboy, near Athlacca, in this County, and entering his bed-room, caused him to surrender his only musket; resistance was in vain, as the fellows intended to burn the house. They destroyed the windows and did other injury to the dwelling, tho' they left untouched some bank-notes that they saw. This is the second visit of the insurgents to Mr. Bolster's.

On Saturday evening, at seven o'clock, James O'Regan's house (within one hundred yards of the garrison-house of Adare) was entered, and a gun taken from it.

At three o'clock on Saturday, four fellows, barefooted, entered through the parlour window at Smythfield, the residence of Captain Heard, North Cork Regiment, from whence they carried away a double-barrelled gun, and a blunderbuss. Smythfield is near Croagh, in this County.

We are informed, that an engagement took place on Monday last, between the small detachment of the 42d and Palatine Yeomanry from Askeaton and a party of Whiteboys, who attempted to rescue one of their associates, and that it is ascertained that one of the latter is killed; several must have been wounded, as the military expended each 16 rounds of ball. The insurgents retreated into the Wood near Askeaton.

On Tuesday morning, about one o'clock, upwards of one hundred men, some on horseback, and all armed, attacked Willow-House, near Ilassy, the seat of Captain Hickey, late of his Majesty's 51st Foot, and now on the full-pay of the 7th Veteran Battalion. They commenced their operations with sledges, and while some of the party broke in the pannels of the hall-door, while others were engaged in smashing all the lower and some of the upper windows, firing shots without intermission. On breaking in the door, several of the party rushed up stairs, and on getting near the landing, Captain Hickey came out of his bed-room with a gun, and having taken deliberate aim at the nearest man, snapped, but unfortunately it did not go off, and the powder having flashed in the pan, the ruffian fell down the stairs with fright—those in his rere, however, finding that the gun did not go off, pressed upon Captain H. and secured his gun before he could rectify it, and then commenced ill-using him. They then proceeded into the room, and took from Captain H.'s dressing-table a purse, containing near £10, in silver and gold, and his watch—the latter, however, was returned. The interior of the house, as well as the exterior, was completely perforated with balls, and the furniture much injured. After doing every damage they could think of, the party marched off, taking with them a gun and two large pistols, and on retiring, left two sentinels at the door, to prevent a pursuit being made. Captain H. lost his right arm in the defence of the bridge of Valladolid, on the retreat from Burgos, in Spain, and after bravely fighting the battles of his Country, settled in the suburbs of this City, with a view of spending the remainder of his days in the comforts of a country life. The scene of this outrage is only about two miles from town, on the banks of the Shannon, and in the South Liberties. The fellows' faces were painted with sheep raddle.

MOST BARBAROUS OUTRAGE COMMITTED BY THE REBELS, AT WHICH HUMAN NATURE SHUDDERS.

The following Letter was received at our Office this morning:—

"Kilmallock, February 19, 1822.

"Sir—Though I have not very lately communicated with you on the state of my neighbourhood, yet be assured my silence has not been occasioned by want of matter in the way of outrages, but solely from a press of business, both public and private.

"I have now to detail most sad occurrences which have come within my knowledge during the last week.

"Sunday night, as a detachment of the Rifle Brigade were on their march from Mitchelstown to Kilfinan, their wives and children, having preceded them on cars, were attacked by a party of about forty men, who instantly called for the ammunition; and on being informed it was not with them, they declared their intention of ill-treating and murdering every Scotch and English woman amongst them, and insisted on knowing whether there was an Officer or Serjeant's wife of their party.

"They then dragged the women out of the cars, and BARBAROUSLY ABUSED NINE OF THEM!!!——Two of their lives are despaired of, and a third was missing for twenty-four hours.

"On Thursday night, a respectable Palatine, who had been several times previously visited by the rebels and money extorted, had his stable consumed by fire, and his only cow and horse so much burnt, that it is supposed they cannot recover. His own life was also threatened.

"Last night, another Palatine was visited for the fifth time, by a party of marauders, who broke all his cabin windows, and gave him to understand he had but a short time to live."

DESTRUCTION AND DEVASTATION OF ABBEYFEALE BARRACKS, BY THE WHITEBOYS.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, dated yesterday evening:

"On Monday night, numerous parties of Whiteboys were in motion from the borders of Kerry and County of Limerick, and having concentrated their forces, they proceeded to demolish the Barrack of Abbeyfeale, which was effected in a very short time, having considered it more expedient to take the timber, doors, windows, &c. away than to set it on fire. The only reason for this work of destruction was, to conform to Captain Rock's mandate, lately posted at Killeedy Chapel door, to level every slated house which may be occupied by the army.

"This morning, two men were brought here, for assaulting some of the women of the Rifle Brigade, on Sunday night last, coming through Knockaderry to Newcastle.

"On Sunday evening, as an Officer of the above Corps was proceeding near the town of Ballingarry, in a gig, he was stopped by some fellows, who instantly took his sword, and made off.

"The same night, a large stack of barley, the property of Mr. Meade, of Newcastle, was set on fire and consumed, on the farm of Ballyegans, the estate of the Earl of Clare; also, a quantity of hay, the property of Mr. McMahon and a man named Connor, on the adjacent farms.

"An honest industrious farmer, of the name of Patrick McEniery, near Newcastle, was robbed of several articles of sheeting, linen, and wearing apparel, and several silver buttons which were in his clothes cut out and taken away.

"On Monday night, Michael B. White, Esq. of Castle-Mahon, was taken out of his house some distance, and placed on his knees; at the same time, several guns and blunderbusses were presented at him. Fortunately, some persons of the party were well disposed, or his life was forfeited to the rage of these savages. He was ordered to quit the farm, or the next visit would finally put a period to his existence. The fellows also destroyed all the windows, and mischievously injured the furniture.

Dublin, Feb 21.—The King's Letter, appointing the Solicitor-General to be Chief Justice of the King's Bench, was received at the Castle this morning. He is to be sworn into office this evening, before the Lord Chancellor.

The Commissary-General's Department in Ireland is to undergo a reduction after the 24th inst. Colonel Handfield retires upon half-pay, and is to be succeeded by Mr. Luskum. The Department, after that period, will be under the direction of the Commissary-General of England.—*Correspondent.*

We understand that the Bank of Ireland will shortly commence to draw Bills, at twenty-one days' sight, on London; or issue Post Bills, payable in London, for sums within certain limits, not yet, we believe, finally determined on. The Exchange for these bills will be fixed at 8¼.—*Dublin M. Post.*

SECOND EDITION.

The London Journals of Wednesday (this day's mail) have arrived, but they have brought no intelligence of importance. Consols for Money and Account were at 78⅛. Exchange, Friday, Dublin on London, 8¼.

THE MARKETS.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

Monday, Feb. 18.—We had a large supply of Wheat this morning, but very little demand, and only superfine picked samples could be got off, for which last Monday's prices were obtained; but all other descriptions were unsaleable, and prices of the inferior qualities were completely nominal. Prime malting Barley is 1s. per quarter dearer, but there is not the least improvement in the ordinary samples, a large quantity of which remained on hand at the close of the market. The Oat trade was exceedingly heavy at a decline of 1s. per quarter. White and Grey Peas are full 1s. per quarter lower. In other articles there is no alteration.

Wednesday, Feb. 20.—A large quantity of Wheat and Barley remained over from Monday's supply, but we had no fresh arrivals this morning, so scarcely any sales were made; what little fine Wheat was disposed of obtained Monday's quotations; but the inferior qualities were unsaleable. Prime samples of malting Barley sold on full as good terms as on Monday, but there was no demand for the ordinary sorts. The Oat trade was exceedingly heavy, particularly for the inferior samples. In Beans, Peas, and other articles, there is no alteration.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Tuesday, Feb. 19.—At this day's market we had an improved demand for fine Wheats on speculation, and a few lots, of this description, of Waterford and Clonmel, were taken at 7s. to 7s. 3d. per bushel, but the Trade purchased very sparingly. The demand for Oats is limited at 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d. per 45lbs. for Waterford, &c. and 2s. 11d. to 3s. for prime Limerick and Tralee. Barley is in dull request at 3s. to 3s. 3d. per 60lbs., and Flour at 34s. to 36s. per 240lbs.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE.

Friday, Feb. 22.—There was a good supply of Grain to-day at market, for which there was little or no demand; so that every description may be considered exceedingly dull. Wheat since this day week has fallen from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per barrel, and Oats 6d. In Flour and Barley the prices are merely nominal. Red Wheat, 16s. to 27s.; Old Oats, 15s. to 16s.; New do. 9s. to 12s. 6d.; Barley, 13s. to 15s.; Bere, 12s. per barrel; Oatmeal, 9s. to 13s.; Flour, (2 bs.) 14s. to 17s. 6d. per cwt.; Spring Rapeseed, 5s. per stone.

Price of Butter at Cork on Thursday.

Merchants, 80s.; 76s.; 68s.; 00s.; 00s.; 00s.
Country, 00s.; 00s.; 00s.; 00s.; 00s.; 00s.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

There was a better supply of Farmers' Butter at the Crane yesterday than for several preceding days; 85s. was the best price paid for first qualities, but none of very recent make appeared—a good County Limerick lot, of 28 firkins, containing something less than half of firsts, was bought at 84s. 6d. all round. Nothing done in Brokers' or Country Dealers' parcels since the middle of last week. Weighed on Thursday, 7—yesterday, 57 firkins.

The receipts of Grain yesterday were tolerably large, including the quantities from near Kilkenny, but no material alteration took place in prices from our last quotations. Prime Wheat, 23s. to 23s. 6d. generally, 23s. 9d. in a few instances; on Thursday a very superior parcel brought 24s.; inferior and middling qualities, from 20s. to 23s. 6d. Oats, 9s. to 9s. 4d. currently. Barley in little request, particularly the inferior kinds—Shipping qualities, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.—Malting do. 10s. 6d. to 11s.—the latter not exceeded, except for remarkably fine samples, which may bring 3d. to 6d. more.

The sales of Flour to Bakers, for the week ending last Wednesday, (according to the returns made to the Mayor,) was 896 cwt. being an increase from the preceding week of 211 bags. The middle price, to regulate the Assize of Bread for the current week, is 1s. 6d. higher than before, though not the least advance has taken place in the price of any denomination, the current rates for Seconds being still 32s. to 36s. per bag, and 37s. in a few instances for very fine. Oatmeal remains at 11s. 6d. to 12s. per cwt. and 12s. 6d. by retail.

Few lots of Bacon Pigs coming in, but no amendment in price, the best not exceeding 23s. per cwt. Scalded Pork, 17s. to 21s. generally, and 6d. to 9d. over occasionally for prime heavy Pigs. Offal, 10s. to 13s.—Pigs' Heads, 13s. to 14s. 6d. per cwt. Newfoundland Fish, 12s. to 14s. per quintal. Best Scotch Herrings, 25s. to 26s. 6d. per barrel.

Cork Whiskey, 9s. 2d. to 9s. 4d. Marlfield do. 8s. 9d. to 9s. per gallon.

Newport Coals, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.—Swansea do. 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per barrel.

Saturday, One o'Clock.—New first quality Butter, from neighbouring Farmers, has obtained 88s. to-day. Corn of every kind stationary at yesterday's rates. No alteration in Pigs, or other articles.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from Waterford. At Milford, 15th, Liberty, Brown, for Plymouth. At Cadiz, Jan. 31, Friends, Herbert.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, FEB. 22.

ARRIVED,

20th—None.
21st—Margaret and Mary, Young, Cork, flour, &c. for Dublin.

SAILED,

20th—Active, Quarme, Plymouth and Teignmouth, wheat, oats, pork, &c.; [illegible], Plymouth and Poole, butter, bacon, oats, &c.; George the Fourth, Hollis, Portsmouth, butter, bacon, &c.; Harmony, Angel, London, ditto; Brothers, Sinclair, Lorne, wheat.
21st—Trinity, May (from Ross), Skerries, ballast; Royal George, Revenue Cruiser, Capt. Miller, on a cruize; Cornwallis, Murray, Liverpool, wheat and oats; Exton, Le Fevre, Jersey, beef, pork, butter, geese, &c.; William and Ann, Owens, (from Ross), Newport, ballast.—(The three last mentioned put back.)
22d—Wind W. N. W. to S. W.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

DANIEL DUNFORD

IS Landing this day, out of the Nancy, from Cork, Thirty Puncheons of FINE, OLD, CORK WHISKEY, and Five Pipes of SPANISH RED WINE, of good quality. He daily expects, by the Constantia, from London, Ten Pipes of CAPE MADEIRA WINE, of superior quality. He also expects, by the first arrival from Cadiz, some Butts and Quarter-Casks PRIME OLD SHERRY WINE, which, with a large Stock on hand of OLD SPIRITS and different sorts of WINES, in Wood and Bottle, he will dispose of on reasonable Terms.

Waterford, 23d February, 1822.

PRIME NEW HERRINGS.

JUST ARRIVED TO
WILLIAM HUNT AND CO.,
A CARGO OF
Prime New Herrings,
WHICH THEY WILL SELL ON REASONABLE TERMS.
Waterford, Feb. 22, 1822.

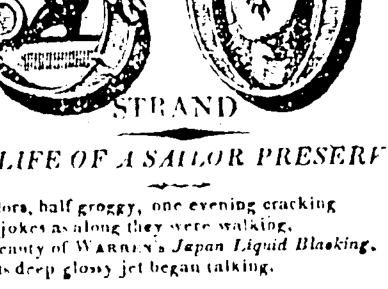
TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF DUNGARVAN.

GENTLEMEN,

Before I quit this Country to enter upon the Duties of the Trust you have reposed in me, I feel it due to you, as well as to my own feelings, to return my warm and sincere Thanks for the Honour you have conferred.

If the Confidence of generous and free spirited Constituents, bestowed in the kindest manner and upon the soundest principles of Liberty, can inspire a Representative with Energy adequate to the Task he undertakes, I shall not fail to merit your future Favour.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obliged and faithful Servant,
GEORGE LAMB.



STRAND

THE LIFE OF A SAILOR PRESERVED.

Two sailors, half groggy, one evening cracking
Their jokes as along they were walking,
Of the beauty of Warren's *Japan Liquid Blacking*,
And its deep glossy jet began talking.

Says Tom, "As we sailed the last voyage but one,
While an enemy's frigate attacking,
My glims! to old Davy I'd certainly gone,
Had it not been for *Warren's Jet Blacking*.

"As yard arm to yard arm our vessels were lashed,
The guns roared in dreadful commotion,
Our Captain's heart's blood from its current was dash'd,
And stained the blue waves of the ocean.

"Cold and pale was his corpse; but his brilliant boots beamed
All lovelily; no lustre was lacking,
To my fancy the work of enchantment they seemed,
They were polished with *Warren's Jet Blacking*.

"As I silently gazed, in their bright glossy glare,
Methought I a foe could discover;
Placed above, I could see him his carbine prepare—
One moment and all had been over!

"I grasp'd my charg'd piece—laid my enemy low,
His fall too was shewn by the *Blacking*:
Had the boots been less bright, I had not seen my foe,
But he'd soon put a stop to my clacking."

Then he twisted his quid, and exclaimed, "Messmate Jack,
Since he thus saved the life of a brother,
We'll tip off a bumper to *Warren's Jet Black*,
And to *Warren's* good health drink another."

This easy Shining and Brilliant BLACKING
IS PREPARED BY
Robert Warren
30, STRAND, LONDON, AND SOLD AT

WATERFORD, By Birnie, Farrell, White and Co. Ball, and Terence Clarke, [illegible].
CLONMEL, By Davies, Holmes, Farrell, and Gorman.
LIMERICK, By Cooke, Bines and Co., Ryan, Conolly, Crow, & Phillips.
DUBLIN, By Spence, Caldwell, and Ford.
CORK, By Hayes, Byrne, McLeod, Varlen, and O'Connor.
DROGHEDA, By McKenna.
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.