



varies, and any rise which taxation may occasion in the price of this, must be met by an immediate increase of the price of his labour. To say then that it signified not to the agriculturist whether he were taxed or not, was a doctrine not to be understood. (Hear! from the Opposition.) Taxation must increase the whole expenses of the agriculturist; and doing so, it must be regarded as the real, the main cause of the present distress. Now if taxation was the real cause of the distress, he would ask whether the proper, the wise, the only efficient course ought not to be to diminish taxation? They ought not to propose measures which would only raise the price of produce, and injure the other classes of society, without relieving the agriculturist; they ought to diminish the burden of the taxes, and in order to enable them to do so, they ought to retrench to the utmost, in every office, and every department. In addition to what might be done by retrenchment, it gave him great satisfaction to hear, that by the estimate there was a surplus of five millions; a sum which ought not to be retained under the questionable and useless form of a Sinking Fund, but applied to the purposes of the year, in order that they might be able instantly to repeal taxes to that amount.—He did not propose that they should impoverish Government. It would be proper to have not only what were immediately necessary for the purposes of the State; he would allow them even a little more—a surplus, so that they might go on without danger. But he could not see that the necessity of the Country required either that the five millions should be retained in the Sinking Fund, or that the estimates should be kept at their present amount. He would compare the estimates of this year with those for 1792, and it would then appear that the present were large beyond what the public safety demanded or the people could bear. No doubt he might be told that it was not fair to make that comparison, because the year 1792 was one in which Mr. Pitt was pursuing a rigorous course of reductions.—But was not this also a year, in which Ministers were called upon to make reductions? Was the state of the Country now such as would warrant establishments so much more extensive and expensive than those of 1792? He was sure that there was equal necessity and more room for reducing the establishments now, than there was at that period, especially when the burden of the public debt, that dead weight which the public were unable to shake off, was taken into the account. "In comparing the estimates for this year with those for 1792, he would not go into any of the minor details, but should content himself with the general increase which had taken place in the four departments of the Army, the Navy, the Ordnance, and the Civil List. He would admit that there had been an increase of the pay of the troops since 1792; and that therefore, though the army were now to be much numerically the same as it was then, the actual charge for it would be greater; but still that was not such as nearly to account for the difference of the estimates."

The Army Estimate for 1799, was... £5,415,938  
That for the present year, ..... 7,749,348

He would not enter into the details of the reduction that should be made, but surely it would be granted that an increase so enormous admitted of some reductions; and there was one department in which he was persuaded much could be saved. He meant the colonies, which, if they were worth anything at all to the Country, ought to support their own military establishments. He was aware, that when any allusion was made to the Colonies, the reply was, that they contributed to the strength of the Country; but he could not see how that which was kept up at vast expense could contribute to the strength of the Country; and if the Colonies did really give us strength, then that strength could best be shown by making them defend themselves, and by saving us the expense, enable us to extend our commerce. Comparing the Navy Estimates for 1792 with those of the present year, he found an increase of £2,408,095. Here, again, was an expenditure, which, to some extent or other, they might reduce; and he would take the liberty of pointing out the dock-yards as one department, upon which a great saving was to be effected; for in the present state of the Country the three great dock-yards at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, were sufficient for all useful purposes, hence all the minor ones might be broken up, and thus the whole expense of the establishments at them saved. Shortness, for instance, was in the erect of an enemy's fleet being put to sea, the last safe place at which to have a public arsenal, and the necessity of having it when ships could not, on account of the wind, or the tide, drop down the river from Chatham, was completely at an end, since the discovery of steam vessels. In the Ordnance Department, the increase, since 1792, had been £399,270. In the Civil List, a great reduction might also be made. He had attempted to detail the differences under this head as compared with 1792; but to him, who was unaccustomed to such calculations, the state of the accounts was quite inexplicable. He would therefore state the sums (total for the two periods). In 1792 it was £2,172,212; this year, £2,741,076; making an increase of £568,834. Taking, then, the several branches of the Public Expenditure, to increase, since the year 1794, had been

In the Army, ..... £2,333,110  
The Navy, ..... 2,408,095  
The Ordnance, ..... 399,270  
The Civil List, ..... 568,834

Making total increase of... £5,709,309

When he looked at this immense sum he was perfectly satisfied that Ministers could, if they chose, make reductions to a very considerable extent;

and that, in their doing so, there could not be the smallest danger. Now, if there was no danger to be apprehended from reduction, he trusted that it would be undertaken by Ministers; but though he were, it would still be a question for the House to decide whether their mode of reduction were the best, or whether any reduction that could be made would be sufficient to relieve the present distress. He would now advert to the use to which Ministers were to apply the five millions to the relief of the Country. It was plain that they could only at the best lay it out at simple, and not at compound interest, and therefore its effect in reducing the debt might be left out of the question; but were it to be applied at once to the Public revenue, it would at once produce a considerable relief by enabling taxes to be remitted to an equal amount. This would, at the same time that it relieved the Country, have the effect of raising the funds. The Noble Lord had placed no small confidence in the saving of thirty millions, which by the operation of this five millions he was to effect in six years, but in as far as the pressure of the present distress was concerned, that would be altogether useless. With regard again to the effect which this five millions was supposed to have upon the funds; that would be very inconspicuous—as the sum itself was very inconsiderable in the transfers which took place at the Stock Exchange. He understood that the transfer of the three per cent. stock alone amounted to two hundred and sixty millions a year, or about five millions a week; the five millions was only about one-fiftieth of the sum, and could not have a very material effect. The effect of the Sinking Fund, taken in the abstract, had been greatly over-rated, at a time when that fund was reduced to a merely nominal value, no corresponding depression of the funds had taken place. Yet, admitting that it had this tendency in a small degree, it would be preferable to the slow and uncertain plan proposed by the Noble Lord. The Noble Lord had proposed to relieve the Country of taxation to the same extent which he (Lord A.) would propose. In this, then, they were agreed—and the only point in dispute was as to the time when it should be done. The Noble Lord proposed to remit taxes to the amount of a million, and a half every year after. The only difference between him and the Noble Lord, he would repeat, was whether they should go about the reduction of taxes in one manner or in another; whether they should relieve the Country by a quick or a slow process—whether they should take off the load of taxation at once, or gradually. (Hear!) Now he would entreat the House to bear in mind, that if the Agricultural Interest—the interest upon which the prosperity of the Country so immediately and so greatly depended, were in danger, if it were in the mean time to go to bankruptcy and ruin; then, every moment of delay was fraught with danger to the prosperity of the Country.—The integrity of the Funds was not to be considered so essential, so sacred a matter, as the Noble Lord would have them to believe. The Noble Lord himself was to propose the reduction of the Five per Cent. and he was, in fact, to diminish his means of keeping up the Sinking Fund, to the extent of a million and a half. The question was not whether five millions should, or should not, be sacred to the purposes of the Sinking Fund; but whether it was a better mode to apply these five millions immediately to the relief of the Country, or to employ it in an artificial keeping up of the Funds—ever supposing that it can be efficient for that purpose? It was unnecessary to have any apprehension about the funds, as they necessarily would improve with the improving wealth of the Country—it being clear that this five millions would tend more to general advantage if returned immediately to the productive capital of the Country, than if they were locked up in stock. He would not wish, he would say again, to bring forward any motion which should pledge the House to any particular line of conduct. He had merely a simple proposition to submit, in order that he might see whether the House would be satisfied with the plans which had been suggested by the Noble Lord. He could not see that at the present moment any efficient plan had been brought forward; and he hoped, that though there was no regular motion on the roll of the House for any specific measure, the Noble Lord would not take advantage of that circumstance, but would allow the matter to be fairly discussed. He would put a motion which the House would be able to decide by a simple ye or no; and he would leave it to the House to say whether, after all the distress that the Country had borne, they ought to be put off with so paltry a relief as the abatement of one shilling per bushel of the duty on Malt? He knew that the Country would not be so satisfied, and he thought it necessary to bring forward this motion, in order to correct the erroneous opinion that they would. The Noble Lord concluded, amid cheers, by moving, "That it is the opinion of this House that the reduction in the amount of Taxation proposed by his Majesty's Ministers, is not sufficient to satisfy the just expectation of the People."

The Hon. F. ROBINSON would feel as much pleasure as his Noble Friend in giving the House an opportunity of coming to an agreement on this most important subject; and he was ready to do justice both to the motion itself and to the manner in which his Hon. Friend had brought it forward. (Hear!) His Majesty's Ministers were by no means disposed to take advantage of any point of form in order to avoid coming to issue on a question such as this; they were anxious that it should be discussed, and they asked for the decision of the House. He had therefore to thank his Noble

Friend for having brought forward the motion; and he would entreat the House to keep in mind the kind of question that was before them. Looking at that question, they would have to contract the plan suggested by his Noble Friend with that suggested by his Majesty's Ministers, and he would entreat of them never to lose sight of the circumstances which formed the difference between those plans. They would recollect that they were not arguing the question of reduction or of no reduction; but whether they were to adopt an immediate and vehement reduction which might endanger the Country, by shaking the basis of public credit, or that wholesome and gradual course which would maintain the honour and interest of the Country. (Hear, hear!) He could not congratulate the House, that they had the power of arguing such a question. It was a question unprecedented for a long time; and they had not, for 30 years, had it in their power to argue such a question, as, how to dispose of a real and efficient surplus revenue which they actually had in their hands? They ought to look to what had produced this surplus revenue, and that would inspire them with feelings very different from those of despair. Ministers had already effected such reductions of the expenditure as had enabled them to bring it within the revenue. He would not follow all the details of those reductions; but in the spirit in which these had been made, Ministers were very willing to make any other practical reduction which could be pointed out. But while they had made those reductions—while they were disposed to make others—while they were anxious to make every possible saving in the expenditure, and to omit every possible portion of the taxes, the public safety required that they should maintain the Sinking Fund. They would reduce the expenditure, they would reduce taxation; he felt much pleasure in being able to state that they could do both, and preserve the integrity of that Fund; and he trusted that the House would not call upon Ministers, or even suffer them, were they so disposed, to abandon it. Yes, he would say, "maintain the integrity of that Fund;" if reduction can be effected, say the result of that reduction to diminish the taxes. This is what ought to be done, and what Ministers have done. (Hear!) With respect to the reductions which had taken place, he did not need to argue, and he would not trouble the House with the details; but he would say that Ministers had acted upon the Resolution passed toward the end of last Session, with honesty. He would challenge any man who looked fairly into the matter to deny this. Still, however, there was a point beyond which reduction could not with safety to the Country be carried; they could not without the greatest danger break in upon those great establishments upon which the security of the Country depended. These it was necessary to preserve efficient. Upon this principle, if the Army had not been reduced to the same annual sum as in 1792, and if every man had not been put, without consideration of the importance of his services upon the very smallest scale that could keep him in existence—if in short his Majesty's Ministers had not dispersed the army altogether, they had reduced its numerical strength to the lowest pitch, consistent with the public safety. If again they had not at once abandoned the Navy, as some Hon. Gentlemen seemed to desire, and as some, if it suffered to go on, would, in all probability have done, they had not let that which had so often been the bulwark and the boast of the Country, go to decay, through a ruinous parsimony, were they to be blamed on such an account? (Hear, hear!)—If the annuals were suffered to decay from an unwise parsimony, he was sure his Noble Friend (Lord Althorp) would be the first to condemn the Government, while they would only deserve the contempt of posterity if they had so neglected one of their greatest duties. His Noble Friend had said the Country was ruined. He (Mr. R.) was ready to admit the existence of distress, and, much as he deplored it, he could not confine his view to one particular class alone. There was no man who looked at the general condition of the Country, who could at the same time say it was in a state of ruin. The very excess in the revenue proved the reverse.—(Hear, hear!) If Gentlemen would but look at the general condition of the Country, they would wish him admit that it was not distressed. Improvements had taken place in every branch of the revenue, not merely in those articles, which were of a personal and domestic nature, but in those which formed our foreign trade; and this could not have been the case without an improvement in the general condition of the Country; for an increase of revenue can arise only from an increase of consumption, and an increase of consumption could not take place without increased means on the part of the People. It is hence that we have a surplus of revenue; and the question is not whether that surplus shall enable us to reduce or not to reduce taxation, but in what mode, and to what degree that reduction shall take place; and between the plan proposed by his Majesty's Government, and that suggested by the Noble Lord, it requires little consideration to decide. His Majesty's Ministers have been accused of being the authors of the distress; but had they convulsed their own personal interests—had their object been to procure to themselves perpetual power—no plan would have been more efficient than that proposed by the Noble Lord. To the present case, the abstract principle would not apply. He would not deny that the abatement of taxation would be an advantage in itself; but he would deny the advantage of it in this particular case; because it would be productive of evil. That evil would be nothing

short of the destruction of the Sinking Fund, which would destroy the credit of the Country, and be fatal to the Revenue. The ground in which he had differed as to the abstract advantage of a Sinking Fund when there was a real surplus of revenue; and though those who are not conversant with the subject, might be misled by the Noble Friend's assertion, that it was merely diminishing the debt on the one hand by increasing it on the other, yet the greatest practical advantage would result from it. The Noble Lord had said that the only effect which this five millions of a Sinking Fund would have, would be to increase the price of Stock, which numerically it would do, but to a small extent; he was ready to admit that the only effect which it would have on the practical men agreed that it would have this effect. It had, however, a more important effect, which this—it had an effect upon the public credit, by affording security to that numerous class of persons who are the possessors of the National Debt. Practical men differ from him, but he was aware of the consequences which would follow upon any attempt to abandon the Sinking Fund. He was aware that the object of this motion was to withdraw, and to destroy the Public Credit. (No, no! from the Opposition.) Were they not told on a former night that they must reduce the funds, because the People were unable to pay the interest—the *ultimum supplicium*, to which an Hon. and Learned Gentleman had alluded on a former night; and by the allusion to which he had attempted to spread dread and alarm. But, God forbid that (Mr. Robinson) should make any such recommendation; for if the recommendation produced alarms and terrors, as produce them it must; then so far from producing any relief itself, it would aggravate all the distresses of which the Country was now complaining, & lead to others more extensive, and more fatal. He was aware that there are in the Country many persons who are disposed to look upon the funds and the fundholders with an evil eye, to consider the fundholder as a proud, swollen, and unfeeling man of wealth, who regarded not the sufferings of others. He knew that there was such a sentiment, and that among a certain class of persons it was very general; and he would ask, who are the fundholders? and what are the funds? Are not the greater part the savings of honest industry? Although, therefore, the danger were less imminent than that which would ensue from a destruction of Public Credit, Ministers would not be warranted in interfering with the Sinking Fund; how dangerous, therefore, would it be to do so; with the certainty of producing this cruel destruction? The plan of the Noble Lord, even although it did not involve the danger, was problematical, inasmuch as it was doubtful whether it would produce any real advantage, while that of Ministers was founded upon two principles of unvaried good—the security of the Public Funds, and the reduction of taxation. The goal of the Noble Lord's plan was not free from doubt—that of the Ministers was clear and distinct; and he (Mr. Robinson) hoped, indeed he was sure, that the House would not entertain the view taken by the Noble Lord—that they would not listen to this untried and questionable proceeding, when the plan of Ministers could be made so fully and so instantly available to the best interests of the State. He was glad that this question was to be brought to an issue; and on that issue his Majesty's Ministers could appeal to the House. The House knew their principles—knew that they had not been actuated by selfish and personal motives, and that they had done nothing to forfeit the good opinion of the Country. (Laughter on the Opposition Benches.) Gentlemen might laugh, but if Ministers were not to be allowed to appeal to the votes of that House, then they could appeal to the People—to that People of England, who, though they were sometimes betrayed into error, were always both just and generous. Yes, though the People of England were perhaps prone to attack the Government; and to attribute to public men distresses which sprung from other causes; yet even that arises from natural feeling; and they would repeat, that no one could accuse Ministers of having acted personally or selfishly. They were anxious to have the whole of their conduct made clear, and Parliament would do them that justice which a disinterested attention to the public merited. (Hear!) The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving the following Resolution as an amendment on Lord Althorp's Resolution: "1. That it appears to this House that the next excess of Revenue above the Expenditure of the United Kingdom may be estimated for the year ending the 31st of January, 1822, at £5,260,000, exceeding by £260,000 the amount of clear surplus which the House by its Resolution of the 8th of June, 1819, deemed it expedient to provide for the progressive reduction of the National Debt, and the adequate support of the Public Credit."

"2. That this House sees with satisfaction, that by the operation of this surplus, connected with a reduction of the interest on the Five per Cent. Stock, a diminution of Taxes may be immediately effected, thereby affording to the People within the current year the first advantages of that relief, from a part of their present burden, which was held out to the Country in the Resolution aforesaid, as one of the beneficial effects to be derived from the application of a surplus of five millions."

(The debate was extended to considerable length, several other Members having taken part in it. Mr. Robinson's Resolutions were finally carried by 231 against 129—Majority in favour of Ministers, 103.)

### The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

The following question and answer passed in the House of Commons on Friday:

WINDOW TAX IN IRELAND.

Mr. S. RICE wished to ask the Right Hon. Gentleman, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, whether it was in the intention of Government to concede a repeal of, or any modification in, that oppressive impost, the Window Tax in Ireland.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply, said, that after his Noble Friend (the Marquis of LONDONDERRY) had stated distinctly the other night to which Government were able to carry a reduction of taxation, this question of the Hon. Member seemed unnecessary. He would now state, that it was not in the intention of Ministers to repeal the tax alluded to in Ireland, but he himself would bring in a Bill for extending to that part of the United Kingdom the repeal of the additional duty on malt.—(Hear, hear!)

A Paris paper contains the following paragraph under the head of Austria:

"A grand project of Administration is on the tapis. It is in agitation to restore the order of Jesuits with all their ancient splendour, and to place all the establishments for instruction under their superintendance. Hitherto difficulties of a serious nature, and particularly financial embarrassments, have been opposed to this measure, which as been for a long time in contemplation; but it is now said that it will shortly be put in execution."

The *Hereford Journal* has published the following article relative to boys—

"It is with pleasure we inform our agricultural friends there is a great probability that an alteration and reduction will be made in the duty now payable upon hops. We know from good authority, that one of our worthy County Members, Sir JOHN GEORGE COTTELETT, Bart. anxious to relieve the agricultural distresses, and attentive to the interests of his constituents, has had one or two interviews with the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER upon this subject; and sanguine hopes are entertained that the duty will be so reduced and modified, as to afford essential relief to the hop planters of this and other counties."

In the House of Commons, Mr. CALVERT gave notice of a motion on the 23rd instant for the repeal of the Salt Tax.

### TITHES IN IRELAND.

We understand that, at a Meeting of the Corporation of this City, held yesterday, it was resolved that a Petition should be forthwith transmitted to both Houses of Parliament, praying them to take into their early and serious consideration the present distressed and disordered state of Ireland, and interposing their attention in particular to the entire system by which the assessment and collection of TITHES is regulated.

Yesterday, at a Meeting of the Corporation of this City, Richard Pope, Esq. was elected a Common Councilman, in the room of the late Sir Francis Harsard.

### STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

(From the *Connell Advertiser* of Feb. 27.)

We regret to say, that on Monday night last, the house of Thomas Prince Lloyd, Esq. at Carrigrohane, near Mogles, between Kilkenny and Fethard, was maliciously set on fire about 11 o'clock, and burnt to the ground, as were a stable and barn, detached, which proved the most ruinous, as well as some half-burnt turf found being the ruins. Mr. Lloyd was not at home, being dined with Captain Millet, at Lismoreagh. Though at several miles distant, the sky was seen red from Grove—and Mr. Barton, not doubting but it arose from a fire, with great activity proceeded on horse-back to Fethard, from whence he took a party of the Lancers in the direction of the conflagration, and, on arriving at Carrigrohane, found Mr. Lloyd's house (which was a neat thatched cottage) and concerns nearly burnt to the ground. The work of destruction having been effected, none of the incendiaries were, of course, to be found; it seems, that, previous to the burning, a large body of men were seen collecting near a forge in the same neighbourhood. Mr. Lloyd is a considerable time residing at the farm above mentioned, it having been given up to him by the former tenant, who rented it from him.

On the night of Monday week, the dwelling houses of Mr. William Taylor and Mr. Henry Hughes, both of Cloury, in the vicinity of New Birmingham, were broken open and entered by a large party of armed men, who beat them in a shocking manner for having lately taken farms.—In making his escape from his father's house by a window, the son of Mr. Hughes was repeatedly fired at—but he got off unhurt, and remained in the boys all night, fearing to return home till morning.

On Saturday night last, illegal notices, signed John Rock, were posted on the following places, entreating the farmers to lower the rents of their potato grounds, or to abide the consequences.—Two in the neighbourhood of Holy Cross, one in Cloury, one in Ballish, and one in Dandrum; at Carrigrohane, a similar notice has been served on a farmer of the name of Cahill, desiring him to let the people take away their potatoes without paying the rent, and also warning him to turn away a servant boy, whom they alleged to be a danger.

On Friday week, a party of midnight legislators called at the house of one Keating, at Corashill, near South Lodge, and warned him to give up some ground he had lately taken—having first fired at, or so near his son, as to burn part of his shirt by the explosion of the powder. They afterwards went to one Goling, who had been a driver to Capt. Elliott, and ordered him to give up his ground, but would allow him to remove the crop. At Ardbrone, on Sunday night week, a man of the name of Gooney was cautioned to give up his farm. They also went to the house of one Shea, into which they fired a blunderbuss with 21 swan-drops; Shea defended his house with a pitchfork—but before they went off, they shattered his door and windows with stones.

COUNTY OF CORK. FIRST EXECUTION UNDER THE SPECIAL COMMISSION IN THE COUNTY CORK.

(From the *Intelligencer* of Tuesday.)

On Sunday morning, Cornelius Ryshan, John Mahony, and Daniel Breen, who had been tried and convicted on Friday last, for the burning of the barracks at Churchtown, and aiding and assisting in the murder of Hugh Colquhoun and other Policemen, were conveyed from this city, under the direction and care of the High and Sub-Sheriffs of the County, and a strong military escort, on their way to Courthtown, where they were to undergo the sentence of the law yesterday. The procession was conducted with due solemnity; and, we trust, the fatal example of the consequences of such daring violations of humanity and the law had a suitable effect on the minds of those who witnessed the fatal scene.

The following is an accurate list of the other unfortunate persons on whom, according to the intimation of the Attorney-General, it is determined to carry the sentence pronounced upon them into execution—the remainder being referred, as he mentioned, at the same time, for the mitigation of punishment, according to the returning tranquility that may be manifested throughout the County, a condition which we earnestly hope will have due weight in every district:

At Carrigrohane, 28th Feb.—Daniel Murphy, Patrick L-hane, Thomas Goggin, Cornelius Lacey.

At D-uxville, 1st March.—Dan. Cronen, Denis Murphy, Tim. Hallahan, Richard Drummy, and Edmond Heron.

At New-market, 5th March.—John Sullivan, James Houlihan, Cornelius Sullivan, and Matthew Connell.

At Kinsale, on the 8th March, near Denis Mahony's house at Camphill—James Carrity.

To be imprisoned for 12 months.—William Mahony and Patrick Walsh; each to be twice publicly whipped from North to South Bridge, in the City of Cork, on the 9th March and 27th April.

Cornelius Buckley, to be imprisoned 6 months, and to be twice publicly whipped from North to South Bridge, in the City of Cork, on the 13th March and 4th May.

The following are the names of the men sentenced for the 1st April:

Daniel Reardon, Patrick Brien, Cornelius Buckley, Humphrey Lynch, John Keil-brother, Maurice Walsh, Jeremiah Hickey, Patrick Mahony, John Granger, James Cronen, John Mahony, John Drew, Patrick Leary, John Leary, Garrett Cotter, Jeremiah Hurley, Michael Coghlan, and Denis Cronen.

On Monday morning, the nine unfortunate men who are to suffer at Carrigrohane & Duxville will be taken from the County Gaol, under an escort of a troop of the 6th Dragoons, and will be joined by the Musketry Company, who will proceed to the place of execution. The various other military parties about the country in that direction will also attend.

RESULT OF THE COMMISSION.

For the engagement at Carrigrohane, 10  
For the same at Duxville-hill, 12  
For the same at New-market, 2  
For the same at Gougles, 3  
For the attack on the Barrack at Churchtown, 2  
For swearing the oaths of Mr. McCarthy, near Millstreet, 1  
For the attack on the house of the Rev. Mr. Kir-choffer, 1  
For taking a gun from Mr. Hobbs, 1  
For unlawfully beating a Keeper (Egan), 1  
For selling gunpowder at Cork, 1

Sentenced to Death, 36  
Convicted of Misdemeanours, 3  
Total, 75

ANOTHER DREADFUL ATROCITY IN THE COUNTY OF CORK.

By the Mail Coach from Cork, which arrived in this City last night, we learn that a report was prevalent there yesterday morning and generally believed, that a house, situated within a mile and a half of Churchtown, in that County, was set on fire by a gang of merciless fiends on Tuesday night, and totally consumed, with all its unfortunate inmates!!!

The *Southern Reporter* of Tuesday evening states, that the execution of the three men before mentioned, at Churchtown, on Monday, was attended by very few persons, and that the spectators were composed principally of women! The unhappy culprits, it appears, persevered to the last in protesting their innocence of the crime for which they suffered (the burning of the barracks and murder of the Policemen at Churchtown).

COUNTY OF MAYO.

We continue to receive representations of an unfavourable description from the neighbourhood of Clare, in this County. We have already noticed the attack on the herd and steward of Mr. Fair,

jun. of Fortville. On the night of that outrage, his tenancy at Carabeg, near Clare, were sworn not to work for him unless a stipulated price. In order to avoid the effects of this combination, he sent men from another farm, on the 11th inst. to plough at Carabeg, but on that night the herd and several of the labourers who accompanied him were visited by about 100 Whiteboys, who smashed the door of the house in which they were, dragged them out, beat them severely, and swore them never, on any account, to work for Mr. Fair, below the town of Clare. In consequence of those outrages, Mr. Fair, and a man of his, attended at the Special Sessions, at Newmarket, on the 14th inst., to state the circumstances to the Magistrates assembled there, and on their return they were waylaid and beaten near the village of Cullinagh. They escaped with difficulty to the house of Mr. Joyce, at Oxford, who gave them an asylum for the night.

On the night of the 13th instant, we are informed, a gun was forcibly taken from a man in the employment of Joseph Lambert, Esq. of Brook-hill.

INTENDED CAPTURE OF BARON MCKELLAND AND JUDGE MOORE.

Several letters received from Cork speak with confidence on this daring and desperate enterprise, which we are assured had been planned by the Insurgents. They assembled to the number of several hundreds close to Watergrass-hill, which is situated between Fermoy and Cork, with the intent of attacking the escort and the Judges proceeding to the Commission; for they imagined that no more than the customary Sheriff's escort would attend their Lordships. Fortunately the strong guard that accompanied them completely overawed the banditti. It is said, that but for the speedy communication made by a Roman Catholic Clergyman to the Authorities in Cork, the additional guard would not have been thought necessary to meet the Judges, which we presume, did accompany them into Cork on their arrival.—*Sunday's News-Letter.*

We have mentioned in a former number (says the *Dublin Evening Post*) that the account which his Excellency received from Mountrath was altogether incorrect. We gave, at the time, the statement of a Correspondent, upon whose accuracy and truth we placed the fullest reliance.—We are now enabled to corroborate this statement by an official document of unquestionable authority—no less than the Resolutions of the Magistrates, Clergy, and Inhabitants of Mountrath. We insert the document with unfeigned pleasure:

"At a Meeting of the Magistrates, Clergy, and Inhabitants of the Town of Mountrath and its vicinity, held, pursuant to Requisition, on Friday, the 22d of Feb. 1822.

"The Rev. Valentine Griffith in the Chair.

"Resolved unanimously, That we see with astonishment and regret a paragraph in the Dispatches of his Excellency the Marquis Wellesley, recently submitted to the consideration of Parliament, purporting, that the Chief Magistrate of Police, stationed at Mountrath, had informed his Excellency, that his precautions had prevented threatened attacks upon the houses of the Inhabitants.

"Resolved, That there is no Chief Magistrate of Police stationed at Mountrath (which is not even in a provisional Barony), that there have been no threats of attack upon our houses, and that this town has been more tranquil for the last than for many preceding years.

"Resolved, That it is the unanimous sentiment of this Meeting, that such a report was connected with some private end, calculated to confound this town with other places in the kingdom, which are now unfortunately the scenes of systematic and disgraceful violence, and in a high degree to mislead the illustrious and beneficent representative of our beloved King.

"Resolved, That our Chairman, and Jas. Smith, Esq. the resident and acting Magistrates of this town, be requested to transmit these our Resolutions to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant."

Peter Burrows, Esq. will hold a Court for the discharge of Insolvent Debtors at the following places: At Wicklow, on the 4th of March.—Wexford, 6th.—Waterford, 9th.—Clonmel, 13th.—Cork, 16th.—Fethard, 23d.—Limerick, 27th.—Ennis, 1st April.—Galway, 4th.—Phillipstown, 9th.—Maryborough, 10th.—Kilkenny, 12th.—Carlow, 15th.—and Athy, 17th.

The statement respecting the reduction of the Staff of the Militia was unauthorised by Government, and no decision has been made as yet upon making an alteration in the Militia System.

The Lord Lieutenant, in reply to an Address to the Weavers, has recommended to Gentlemen to wear velvet collars and silk serge lining in turbans.

George Pentland and William M-ade Smyth, Esqs. are Candidates for the Representation in Parliament, for Drogheda.

The three Veteran Battalions are shortly to be embarked at Cork for Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Guernsey.

The *Dublin Mercantile Advertiser* mentions, that Mr. Bernal, in the House of Commons, on last Thursday night, wished to know if there was any truth in the report which had found its way into the public Papers, of his Majesty having issued an Order in Council for opening the Trade between the West India Island and America; and that Mr. Wilnot said he was most happy in being able to state that there was no truth whatever in this report. His Majesty had issued no such Order. In fact, the Act of Parliament under which such an order could have been issued expired six months after signing the definitive Treaty of Peace.

### LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 22.—The Wheat trade continues exceedingly heavy, the supply being much larger than the demand, which occasions a considerable surplus of samples to remain on hand, as the millers only take of the first parcels, which support Monday's prices; but all other descriptions are offered at an abatement of full 2. per quarter, without being able to effect sales at that reduction. We had a tolerable large arrival of Berley today from Suffolk, but prime samples met rarely sale on full as good terms as on Monday; but the strained and ordinary qualities were exceedingly dull at a decline of 1. per quarter.—Oats are also 1. per quarter cheaper, the supply having considerably increased since Monday. Lu Beans and Pease there is no alteration.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

SATURDAY, FEB. 23.—At our market this forenoon, only picked samples of Clonmel and Waterford Wheat were saleable at the prices of Thursday, namely, about 7s. 2d. to 7s. 3d. per bushel. Second qualities are about 6s. 3d. to 6s. 9d. Oats have been selling during the week to speculators, a cargo of inferior Waterford at 2s. 8d. and the best shipments from that port at 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d. At the latter the sellers have not yet got the grain into store. Buttes have advanced 1s. to 2s. per cent.—Waterford, 7s. to 7s. per cent.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

New Butter, of first quality, from Farmers of the adjacent districts, continued yesterday at 88s. per cwt.; but the demand for old was very dull, and few exporting purchasers would exceed 80s. for this description. Country Dealers' parcels are still entirely neglected. Weighed at the Crane on Tuesday, 24—yesterday, 30 fkins.

There was a tolerably large supply of Grate at market. Wheat was in rather better demand, and prime qualities were a shade higher, 23s. 9d. having been paid pretty freely for five millers' samples, and 1d. more in a few instances. Oats stationary at 9s. to 9s. 4d. Barley, particularly the inferior sorts, dull; Shipping qualities, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.—Malt, 10s. to 10s. 6d. and 11s. for very prime.

Bacon Pigs improving—22s. 9d. to 23s. 6d. cured, and 23s. 9d. has recently been paid.—Specially Pork is also amended in price; some heavy Pigs yesterday brought 22s. and 22s. 3d.—No material change in other articles.

On Monday last, the fair of Graigue was held, adjoining this town. The prices were as follow:—For prime fat pigs, 20s. per cwt.; for half-meat pigs, 18s.; for lean stores, 15s.; for bonnets, as the title proctor calls them, 1s. to 1s. 8d. per each—the price of these latter was formerly 15s. Every other sort of stock and commodity sold at prices nearly proportioned to the value of pigs, except milk cows, which were in demand.—*Carlton M. Post.*

On Wednesday, the 20th, in Lady-lane, the Lady of James Barlett, Esq. M. D. of two sons, one son, and one daughter, the wife of Thomas Morton, Esq. Clonmel, of a son and heir.

On Sunday, the Lady of John Kitchela, Esq. Deputy Recorder of Kilkenny, of a son.

DIED.

On Monday night, at Prosper, Co. Kilkenny, Christopher Hill, Esq. much respected, by all to whom the uniform integrity of his life was known.

ARRIVED.

Arrived at Plymouth, the *Blow-rod Maid*, Chittenden, from Waterford; 20th, Royal George, Stead, from London; for Portsmouth, 21st, Brilliant, Gray, from Dungannon, and Williams and Thomas, Smith, from Youngal.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, FEB. 27.