STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

COUNTY OF CORK.

(From the Intelligencer of Feb. 28.)

This City was again thrown into great consternation yesterday morning by the circulation of a horrible report, which spread rapidly and generally, that the house of a respectable farmer named Nunan, in the vicinity of Churchtown, where the execution of the three men had taken place on Monday, had been surrounded on Tuesday night by a large party of Whiteboys, and set fire to—and that he and his entire family were consumed! On the rumour, no observation need be made, but the most earnest anxiety was evinced. In a short time, however, the public feeling was unexpectedly and agreeably changed by the arrival of a gentleman from that part of the country, who, on being informed of the rumour, positively declared it's falsehood; which we have the gratification to say was further confirmed at a late hour of the day by letters on business from Mr. Nunan himself, and by other circumstances unnecessary to particularize. On this intelligence, several respectable gentlemen and an active Magistrate, justly indignant at the impropriety of such rumours, exerted themselves to trace the author, under the just feeling, that, as nothing can be more dangerous to the public peace, nothing should be more promptly, or severely punished. We learn, accordingly, that it has been for the present traced to the man who conveys they Mail between this City and Limerick, but who, on examination, says he heard the story told by a gentleman near Doneraile. Should this prove the fact, the gentleman will no doubt be able to explain upon what authority he did so; but, should it be false, as there is strong reason to suspect, it will of course only aggravate the fellow's criminality, and call the more urgently for exemplary punishment.

On Sunday night last, the residence of Mr. A. Burke, of Tullyglass, in the parish of Morragh, and immediately adjoining the parish of Kilbrogan, was surrounded by a party of near 100 men, four of whom got into the house, and called for Mr. Burke, who had been before visited for arms and sworn. On making his appearance, he was told by the villians that he deceived them at the former time, and was on the point of being shot, but for the intercession of three of his family, young ladies, whose remonstrances in some measure allayed their fury. Money, however, they should have, and they then tore open all the boxes, drawers, &c. where it was probable it may be, and in the presence of Mr. Burke and his family, took away every farthing they could come at, to a large amount, threatening destruction to the house and family, if in the least degree their designs should be thwarted by him; and at one time, a gun was presented at one of his daughters, if she would not facilitate their object by immediately lighting a candle. Last week, a large quantity of young ash trees were carried off from the same place.

It is now said, upon the authority of a Gentleman just returned from the most disturbed part of the County of Cork, that the deluded peasantry, who lately acted in concert with the lower classes of working farmers, and whose outrages were not discountenanced by some of the more independent, or, at least, the less wretched of that description of persons, have, within the last ten days, changed the plan of their insane operations, and laying aside, for the present, the consideration of Tithes and Proctors, arrayed themselves in hostility against their former allies—the Farmers.

The Farmers' houses he reports are nightly visited by bands of labbourers, who, availing themselves of the arms procured by their former depredations, and of the terror that so generally prevails through the disturbed districts, swear them not to charge, in future, more than a certain price for garden-ground, to increase the wages of their labourers, and to furnish them with diet.—This oath is taken at the mouth of the musket or pistol, or at the point of the bayonet; and the trembling farmer is assured, that the violation of his engagements with these wretches will be avenged by the immediate forfeiture of his life and property. Such is the use to which the arms plundered from his Majesty's loyal subjects, of every religious persuasion, are now converted!

EXECUTION AT CHURCHTOWN.

On Sunday evening the melancholy procession, which we mentioned in our last had left this City on that morning, arrived at Mallow, and at an early hour on Monday, proceeded onward to the place of execution, strongly guarded, and accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Kiely, Parish Priest of Mitchelstown, and the Rev. Thomas England, Roman Catholic Chaplain to the City Gaol. On arriving at the spot, where the unfortunate men were to explate by their deaths the crimes of which they had been found guilty, there were very few persons assembled, and those present were principally women.

The Rev. Mr. Kiely addressed the unhappy men as well as the people in Irish, and was followed by Mr. England in English, in a very impressive and feeling address. Both Gentlemen exhorted those under their spiritual care at the awful moment, to make atonement for, and confess their offences—but they protested their innocence of the crime for which they were about to suffer, and in this declaration they persevered to the last.

The absence of the male part of the Population from this appaling scene of death, which women of the country did not hesitate to attend, is a remarkable circumstance—but what is considered even more extraordinary is the fact, that scarcely any of the country gentlemen of the neighbourhood were present, at which, as may easily be supposed, the High Sheriff was much disappointed. It seems strange, indeed, that on such an occasion, and where the Prisoners had been convicted of beyond all comparison, the most enormous crime of those investigated at the Special Commission, the Gentry of that part of the country did not evince their sense of the atrocity of the deed, and their determination to uphold and vindicate the laws, by giving the authorities the aid and influence of their presence. When the bodies had been cut down, they were conveyed to the Infirmary at Mallow, and after undergoing the form of dissection prescribed by law, they were brought back to this city, and interred in the yard of the County gaol.

On Sunday last, laudably anxious to point out to the misguided peasantry, the wickedness as well as the folly of their proceedings, the Right Rev. Dr. Coppinger, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocess of Cloyne, attended at the Chapel of Cove, and read to the Congregation the Insurrection Act, explaining its clauses, and in a most clear and energetic manner, warned the people of the consequences of allowing their minds to be turned from the habits of industry, by any incendiaries, who may attempt them, and assuring them that if any such persons did come amongst them they would be the first to betray the miserable victims of their seduction. This exhortation emanating from so highly respectable and venerable a Bishop, must be attended with great public benefit, and will no doubt be followed by all the other Roman Catholic Clergy.

ARREST OF A CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN UNDER THE WHITEBOY ACT.

On Saturday last, the Rev Mr. O'Sullivan, Parish Priest of Knockacoppol, in the County of Kerry, the Clergyman, who for a while succeeded in saving the unfortunate Brereton from the dreadful death which he afterwards experienced, was put under arrest by Robert Hedges Eyre, and William Preston White, Esqrs. two County Magistrates, in consequence of his declining to give the names of the persons in whose hands he saw the deceased. The transaction took place in the apartments of the Crown Solicitor, where we understand, Mr. O'Sullivan was cited; but the circumstance having been communicated to the Attorney-General, almost at the instant he was leaving town, he immediately ordered the release of the Reverend captive. We understand that a similar proceeding against the same Clergyman was *threatened* by some of the County Kerry Magistrates, in consequence of which a representation was made by the Roman Catholic Bishop of that diocess to Government, who forthwith forbade it. —*Southern Reporter.*

CONFLICT IN INNISHOWEN.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Monday, the 8th ult., a party of the Police, stationed at Carthage, in the Barony of Ennishowen, in the County of Donegal, proceeded on Revenue duty, and effected a seizure of an unlicensed Still and some Malt. The country people assembled, and, after a smart conflict, succeeded in rescuing the seizure. One of the assailants was shot in the thigh, and Mr. Robert George, the Police Constable, and one of his men, severely beaten. The number and character of the conflicts that have recently taken place between Revenue parties and the peasantry, in different parts of the kingdom, are worthy the serious consideration of Parliament. It is a long time a matter of notoriety, that illicit distillation is more encouraged than otherwise by the upper classes, and certainly there is no effectual remedy for it but lowering the duty on legal spirits.—*Dublin Herald.*

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

New application of Peat Moss.

A gentleman has recently found, and proved by a series of successful experiments, that the dark peat moss of Scotland produces gas not inferior in quantity and quality to that extracted from coal, possessing the additional and valuable advantage of being in a great measure free from that offensive and noxious effluvia emitted by gas produced from the latter material. The tar obtained by the process may be applied to several useful purposes, while the coke is adapted for the furnaces of brewers, distillers, and smelters of ores, &c.

The same gentleman, by a cheap and simple preparation of the moss, gives it a consistency and durability not inferior to that of coal, and by this means renders it not only valuable as a fuel, improves its aptitude and capability of producing gas.

An extensive brewery, the property of Mr. Robert Fleming, at Sciennes, Edinburgh, containing a number of burners, was lately lighted up entirely with the common peat gas, and several ladies and gentlemen visited it on the occasion, and expressed their satisfaction with the result of the experiment, and their admiration of the beauty and brilliancy of the various lamps.

By this important invention, peat moss, hitherto considered a *caput mortuum*, has been proved, and may in many situations become a most valuable material, in as much as it may be converted into a fuel little if at all inferior to coal—into a gas equal if not superior to that produced from coal—into an oil or tar equally valuable—and finally, into a coke fit for many useful purposes.

The inventor has in the meantime taken the necessary steps to secure that exclusive privilege which the laws and policy of his Country very properly bestow as the boon of original and inventive genius.

From the *Edinburgh Courant* we have extracted the preceding paragraph, and we deem the information highly important to Ireland, considering the extent and depth of our bogs. The use of gas is daily extending in this metropolis, and it furnishes cheaper and better light than either tallow or oil. The gas is the produce of coals imported from England, and it actually costs the manufacturer nothing, as the *residuum*, consisting of Coke, Tar, and Acid, is more valuable in the market than the coals originally were. But the substitution of bog soil, instead of imported coals, in this new manufacture, would create a large demand for an article of which we possess an inexhaustible stock, and give employment to thousands in digging it from the moss, and conveying it to the market.

Altho' gas has been, as yet, used only to give light, it is our opinion, that it might be applied with advantage to many purposes where fuel is required. It might be used in all culinary applications of heat, just as easily as steam, or the flame of coals. In Distilleries, Breweries, or where large boilers are used, the pure flame of gas could be applied with as great intensity of heat as that from ignited coal, and instead of reducing the fuel to ashes, worth nothing, the coke, &c. would replace the price of the coal; and the distiller, brewer, or soapboiler, would thus save the whole expense of his fuel.

We throw out this suggestion that experiments may be made, for we really think that the application of gas is yet but imperfectly understood, and that it might be substituted for the raw material of inflamable substances, with great benefit to the Country. But in Ireland the use of peat moss in the production of gas, would render our bogs as valuable as coal mines, and that which is deemed almost useles to manufacturers might place our Country on an equal footing with England as to the abundance and cheapness of fuel.—A course of experiments to ascertain the various uses of gas as the means of communicating heat to other bodies, such as the boilers of distilleries, or in every case where coal is applied, would be a proper object for the science and the *funds* of the Dublin Society.—*Dublin Journal*

DARING ATTACKS UPON THE COAST BLOCKADE SERVICE.

HASTINGS, FEB 23.—Our Sussex *fair traders*, taking advantage of the present dark nights, have been making attempts upon all parts of this coast. In every instance where they have ventured upon the ground occupied by the Coast Blockade Parties, they have entirely failed. On the 11th instant, a company of three hundred went down to Crow Link Gap, near Eastbourne, and by a sudden rush succeeded in seizing two of the guard stationed there, but the third sentinel firing his pistol repeatedly, alarmed the officers; the boat was pushed off, and the object of the smugglers frustrated. Four nights afterwards, a cargo was landed, without opposition, at Cliff Point, Seaford, which place is beyond the limits of the Blockade system, when the preventive Water-guard seized 63 tubs and a horse, the smugglers amply indemnifying themselves by carrying off 300 half ankers of spirits in safety. At three o'clock this morning, another numerous gang of smugglers marched down to Martello tower, No. 52, opposite the village of Little Common, and endeavoured to seize the Blockade sentinel; but the man having received several dreadful blows with the smugglers' bats, or sticks, drew forth his pistol, and shot one of his antagonists dead on the spot. Upon this alarm, the boat made sale from the land, with her whole cargo on board. The blockade parties hastened to the spot, and succeeded in taking one of the smugglers into custody, although he did not happen to be one of those who were provided with fire-arms. A coach and six, which was in waiting at the back of the beach, to carry off the contraband goods, drove off empty, being stopped and examined several times before it reached Pevensey, by different officers who were hastening to the assistance of their companions.—The sentinel who behaved so gallantly in the defence of his own life, and in the execution of his duty, now lies ill in bed, in consequence of bruises he received.

(Further Particulars.)

At half-past two, A. M., Feb. 23d, a company of nearly 300 smugglers, armed with clubs, assembled on the beach near the Martello Tower, No. 52 (Pevensey Sluice); and attacked two of the blockade sentinels on duty, near that station.—A large smuggling boat, cutter rigged, was observed at the same time making for the shore.—The smugglers succeeded in disarming one of the sentinels, after beating him severely, but not before he had fired his pistol to give the alarm. In their attempt to disarm and secure the other sentinel, they were not so fortunate; they had, however, nearly overpowered him, after inflicting two very severe wounds on his head; they had already wrenched his cutlass from him (and in doing this they wounded him in several places,) and they were endeavouring to gag him, one of the most powerful of the smugglers grasping him by the throat, when he was obliged to fire his pistol, and the leader of the gang was killed on the spot. The smugglers then dispersed, without having succeeded in working a single tub; one of them has been apprehended. The smuggling boat, from its size, is supposed to have contained from 400 to 500 tubs. She was close to the beach, when this rencontre took place, waiting for the issue, but this being unfavourable to the smugglers, she bore away for the opposite coast.

(From the Philadelphia Advertiser, Jan. 22.)

"NAVY REGISTER.—We have received the 'Naval Register of 1822.' It appears the public are rid of the expensive armaments on the lakes, and that the Navy now consists of the following efficient vessels of war:

"*Line of battle ships.*—Independence 74, Washington 74, Franklin 74, Columbus 74, Ohio 74, North Carolina 74, and Delaware 74.

"*Frigates of the First Class.*—Constitution 44, United States 44, Guerriere 44, and Java 44.

"*Frigates of the Second Class.*—Congress 36, Constellation 36, Macedonian 36, and Fulton steam frigate 30.

"*Corvettes.*—John Adams 24, and Cyane 24.

"*Sloops of War.*—Hornet 18, Ontario 18, Erie 18, Peacock 18, and Alert store-ship.

"*Brigs.*—Enterprise 12, and Spark 12.

"*Schooners.*—Nonsuch 6, Alligator 12, Porpoise 12, Dolphin 12, Shark 12, Grampus 12, the Asp receiving vessel, and Lady of the Lake 1.

"*Gun Boats.*—Nos. 96, 8, 72, 76, 158, and 161, one gun each.

"The following is a recapitulation of the Officers, &c.—Captains 31, Masters Commandant 31, Lieutenants 196, Surgeons 46, Surgeons' Mates 44, Pursers 42, Chaplains 10, Midshipmen 336, Sailing Masters 58, Boatswains 16, Gunners 17, Carpenters 15, Sail Makers 10, and Master's Mate 1.

ABSTRACT of the RETURNS of WEEKLY ARRIVAL of ENGLISH WHEAT, at the Corn Market, Mark-lane, of the Weekly Prices of Wheat at Guilford Market, in the years 1819-20, 1820-1, and 1821-2.

1819-20.	Quarters.	Prices per Load. £ s. d. £ s. d.
Sixteen weeks, from the 18th Feb. to the 5th June, 1819	*89,946	17 4 4 to 21 9 9
Sixteen weeks, from the 12th June to the 25th Sept.	103,977	17 15 3 to 21 6 1
Twenty weeks, from the 2d Oct. to the 12th Feb. 1820	149,497	13 15 0 to 19 15 6
General Average........ £18 17s. 3d.	329,422	30 14 7 62 9 4

1820-1.	Quarters.	Prices per Load. £ s. d. £ s. d.
Sixteen weeks, from the 19th Feb. to the 3d June, 1820	135,338	15 3 9 to 21 4 6
Sixteen weeks, from the 10th June to the 23d Sept.	401,774	16 7 8 to 21 4 7
Twenty weeks, from the 30th Sept. to the 10th Feb. 1821	134,950	12 7 9 to 17 12 9
General Average........ £17 6s. 4d.	372,062	43 19 2 60 8 0

1821-2.	Quarters.	Prices per Load. £ s. d. £ s. d.
Sixteen weeks, from the 17th Feb. to the 2d June, 1821	95,213	19 19 8 to 17 8 9
Sixteen weeks, from the 9th June to the 22d Sept.	185,554	18 13 1 to 17 15 11
Twenty weeks, from the 29th Sept. to the 9th Feb. 1822	231,553	8 10 3 to 19 17 3
General Average........ £14 16s. 8d.	459,330	34 3 0 54 15 11

* This includes 25,880 quarters of foreign corn, the ports then being open for a short period.

REMARKS.

The extreme prices have been taken for the purpose of shewing that the average has been effected very considerably by the inferior quality of the corn; and that, notwithstanding the low average, good corn has obtained high prices.

The Guilford prices have been taken, because the Mark-lane Returns do not give any general average of the extreme prices.

The divisions of the year have been made for the purpose of shewing the effect produced upon the market by new corn, for some months after the harvest; and the steadiness of prices for the remainder of the year; and also how the increased quantity of each succeeding crop has regularly lowered the prices.

The quantity at market in the twenty weeks of 1821-2, is above seven-tenths more than the quantity at market at similar periods in 1820-1; and above six-tenths more than the quantity at market at similar periods of 1819-20.

The total quantity of 1821-2 is above two-tenths more than the total quantity of 1820-1, and nearly four-tenths more than the quantity of 1819-20.

WATERFORD
Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, Chronicle-Office, Quay,
AGENTS FOR ENGLAND, Messrs. Newton & Co. Warwick-square, London. AGENTS FOR IRELAND, J. K. Fowler & Co. No. 1, ... Dublin.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,834. *TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1822.* PRICE FIVE PENCE.

WOOLLEN AND LINEN WAREHOUSE,
QUAY, NEAR THE BRIDGE.

RICHARD JACOB

HAS just received a fresh supply of ENGLISH and IRISH WOOLLEN CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.—Seven-Eighths & Yard-Wide LINENS—with a variety of other Articles in this Line, which, with his former Stock, he offers for Sale on very reasonable terms. He is also constantly supplied with a General Assortment of the ELASTIC WATERPROOF HATS.

Waterford, 3d Month 1st, 1822.

TO BE LET,

For any Term not exceeding Sixteen Years,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

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

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

November 19, 1821.

SHIP AMAZON,

A CONSTANT TRADER,
WILL SAIL FROM HENCE,
FOR BALTIMORE, IN AMERICA,
ON THE 10TH OF MARCH NEXT.

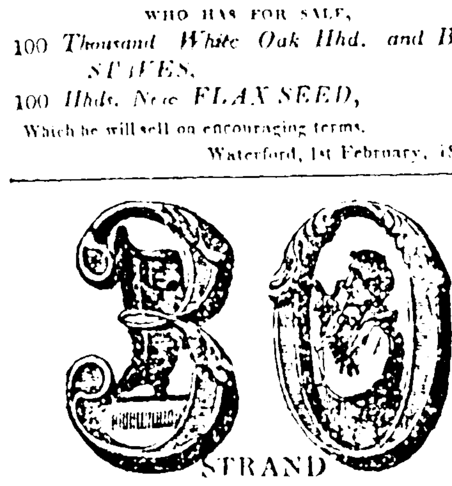
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS NEVINS,
WHO HAS FOR SALE,

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

100 *Hhds. New FLAX SEED,*

Which he will sell on encouraging terms.

Waterford, 1st February, 1822.



STRAND

THE CAT AND THE BOOT;

OR,
AN IMPROVEMENT UPON MIRRORS.

As I one morning shaving sat,
For dinner-time preparing,
A dreadful howling from the cat
Set all the room a staring!

Sudden I turn'd—beheld a scene
I could not but delight in,
For in my boot, so bright and clean,
The cat her face was fighting.

Bright was the boot—its surface fair,
In lustre nothing lacking;
I never saw one half so clear,
Except by WARREN'S BLACKING.

(WARREN! that name shall last as long
As beaux and belles shall dash on,
Immortaliz'd in every song
That chaunts the praise of fashion.

For oh! without his *Blacking*, all
Attempts we may abolish,
To raise upon our boots at all
The least of jet or polish.)

Surpris'd its brilliancy I view'd
With silent admiration;
The glass that on the table stood
Waxed dimly on its station.

I took the boot, the glass displac'd,
For soon I was aware,
The latter only was disgrac'd
Whene'er the boot was near.

And quickly found that I could shave,
Much better by its bloom,
Than any mirror that I have
Within my drawing-room.

And since that time, I've often smil'd
To think how puss was fright'en'd,
When at the boot she tugg'd and toil'd
By WARREN'S *Blacking* brighten'd.

This easy Shining and Brilliant BLACKING
IS PREPARED BY

Robert Warren

30, STRAND, LONDON, AND SOLD AT

WATERFORD,	CORK,
By Birnie, Farrell, White and Co. Bull, and Terence Clarke, Michael-street.	By Byrne, Manley, Hare, Denny, O'Connor, and M'Leod.
CLONMEL,	DROGHEDA,
By Davies, Holmes, and Hakes.	By M'Kenna.
LIMERICK,	NEWRY,
By Cooke, Alexander, Morris and O'Brien.	By Stephenson.
DUBLIN,	FERMOY,
By Caldwell, and Ford.	By Flinn. KILKENNY, by Smithwick & Co., & Downy.

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.

FRESH MEDICINES.

IN justice to the signal merit of Tilson's Pectoral Plaister for the Chest, I feel it a duty I owe to the Nobility and Public to assure them, I had been for many years seriously afflicted with a violent Pain and Contraction of my Chest, attended with Spasms and other alarming symptoms. I tried one of Dr. Tilson's Plaisters, which had the happy effect of totally removing the same, and am now quite recovered. WILLIAM WEST.

Phœnix-Office, Cork, Aug. 18, 1818.

How gratifying to humanity it must be to learn, that the melancholy lists of Pulmonary Complaints, heretofore so numerous, are daily decreasing, since the introduction of that valuable Antidote,

Tilson's Pectoral Syrup of Iceland Moss, and Pectoral Plaister for expanding the Chest.

Parents have much to answer for, who neglect the first appearance of Coughs in growing Youth, by tampering with inefficacious Medicines, until the Disease has so established itself as to render abortive the assistance of any Remedy. Timely application alone can save, and not when the Patient is writhing in the last paroxysm of exhausted Nature, or grappling with the hand of Death.—They should apply at once to that truly efficacious Medicine, *Tilson's Syrup of Iceland Moss.* See his Treatise on the Diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

To the efficacy of the above, the following respectable characters have borne public testimony:—

Frederick Wm. Turner, Esq. See former Advertisement.

G. Reeves, Esq. Reeves Castle, County Tipperary.

W. West, Esq. Phœnix-Office, Cork.

And a crowd of others too numerous for insertion.—Suffice it to say, that no Cough, however obstinate, Consumptive Disease, Spitting of Blood, or Asthmatic Affection of the Chest, but has at once given way to the wonderful efficacy of this Medicine.

Pints, 10s. 6d.; Half ditto, 6s.; Plaisters, 10s. 6d. British. To be sold Wholesale and Retail by Messrs. Newbury, No. 20, Dame-street, and No. 45, St. Paul's Church-yard, London.

GOWLAND'S VEGETABLE LOTION, prepared by S. D. Spilsberry, Oxford-street, London. Observe *None other is genuine.* Pints, 4s. 2d.; Half do., 2s. 6d. All Eruptions of the Face or Skin, however inveterate or long standing, Thickness, Opacity, Yellow, Greasy, or Freckly Appearance, are all mildly absorbed to the surface, and the parts rend red healthy, beautiful, and sound. See Pamphlet, given gratis.

Dr. FOTHERGILL'S GRAND RESTORATIVE, OR ESSENCE OF VIPERS—6s. 6d. Imbecility, Nervous Debility, Tabes Dorsalis, Diabetes, all relaxation of the Spine, Kidneys and Bladder, Lumbago, &c. &c. &c. are at once relieved by this inimitable Medicine.—See Hand Bills.

BLACK DROP—Bottles, 2s. 6d., double, 4s. 2d. This admirable preparation of Opium ranks so high with the Faculty, it needs no comment.

DUIGAN'S EXPECTORATING BALSAM OF LICORICE—Bottles, 2s. 6d.; Double, 4s. 2d. This Medicine has stood the test 30 years in Dublin, removing all diseases of the Chest and Lungs. J. Hyde, Esq. one of his Majesty's Messengers, T. Russell Brett, &c. &c. have borne public testimony to its efficacy.

PILE OINTMENT and PILLS. Many years' experience has proved this a never-failing remedy.

FRIZEL'S ITCH POMADE—pots, 2s. 2d. This loathsome disease is removed in one night by a single pot, without the slightest risk of any kind, or danger of cold.

Sir HANS SLOANE'S EYE-WATER and GOLDEN OINTMENT—each 2s. 6d. This great man was Physician and Oculist to Queen Anne, George I. and II.—These were, uniformly, the Medicines he used in removing Inflammations, Redness, Specks, &c. of that delicate organ.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS—*American Soothing Syrup*, for promoting the growth of Teeth in Infants.

The above are to be had of Messrs. BIRNIE, Chronicle-Office, BULL, and FARRELL, Waterford; REYNOLDS, Kilkenny; GORMAN and HACKETT, Clonmel.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,
A PROCLAMATION.

WELLESLEY.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Parliament passed in the third year of his present Majesty, entitled, "An Act to suppress Insurrections and prevent Disturbances of the Public Peace in Ireland, until the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two," it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Justices of the Peace of any County or County of a Town or City assembled at an extraordinary Session of the Peace, summoned in manner by the said Act directed, and pursuant to the provisions therein contained, not being fewer than Seven in a County at large, or than Three in a County of a Town or City or the major Part of them, if they see fit, upon due consideration of the state of the County, to signify, by Memorial by them signed, to the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, for the time being, that they consider their County, or any Part thereof, to be in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate danger of becoming so, and the grounds and reasons of such their opinion, and praying that the Lord Lieutenant and Council may proclaim such County, or Part thereof, to be in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate danger of becoming so; and thereupon it shall and may be lawful to and for the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, for the time being, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by Proclamation to declare such County, or any Part of such County, to be in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate danger of becoming so, as also such Part as he and they shall think proper of any adjoining County:

And whereas, twenty two Justices of the Peace of the County of Limerick, being the major part of the Justices of the Peace duly summoned and assembled, pursuant to the provisions for that purpose in the said Act contained at an extraordinary Session of the Peace, holden at the Court House in and for said County of Limerick, on Monday, the eighteenth day of February instant, and duly summoned pursuant to the said Act, have, by Memorial by them signed, signified to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that the said County of Limerick is in a State of Disturbance, and the grounds and reasons of such their opinion, and have thereby prayed that the Lord Lieutenant and Council may proclaim the said County of Limerick to be in a State of Disturbance.

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, in pursuance of and by the authority to us given by the said Act of Parliament, do by this our Proclamation declare the said County of Limerick to be in a State of Disturbance, and do hereby warn the Inhabitants of the said County, that they each and every of them be and remain within their Houses at all Hours between Sun-set and Sun-rise, from and after Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of February instant, under the Penalties by Law established: and we do hereby further order and direct, that a Special Session of the Peace, for the said County of Limerick, be held at the Court-House in and for the said County, on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of February instant, for the purposes expressed in the said Act of Parliament, of which all Justices of the Peace, and other Magistrates of the said County, and all others whom it may concern are to take Notice.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 21st day of February, 1822.

MANNERS, C. ERNE. FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. CHARLES KILDARE. CASTLECOOTE.—NORBURY. G. KNOX. WILLIAM M'MAHON. STANDISH O'GRADY. D. BAIRD. JAS. FITZGERALD. ST. GEO. DALY. WM. SAURIN.—JOHN BARRY. J. RADCLIFF.

GOD save the KING.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,
A PROCLAMATION.

WELLESLEY.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the third year of his present Majesty, entituled, "An Act to suppress Insurrections, and prevent Disturbances of the Public Peace in Ireland, until the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two," it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Justices of the Peace of any County, or County of a Town or City, assembled at an extraordinary Session of the Peace, summoned in manner by the said Act directed, and pursuant to the provisions therein contained, not being fewer than Seven in a County at large, or than Three, in a County of a Town or City, or the major part of them, if they see fit, upon due consideration of the State of the County, to signify, by Memorial by them signed, to the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, for the time being, that they consider their County, or any part thereof, to be in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate Danger of becoming so, and the grounds and reasons of such their opinion, and praying that the Lord Lieutenant and Council may proclaim such County, or part thereof, to be in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate Danger of becoming so; and thereupon it shall and may be lawful to and for the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by Proclamation to declare such County, or any part of such County, to be in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate Danger of becoming so, as also such part as he and they shall think proper of any adjoining County:

And whereas forty-six Justices of the Peace of the County of Kerry having been duly summoned and assembled, pursuant to the Provisions for that purpose in the said Act contained, at an Extraordinary Session of the Peace, holden at the Court-House, Tralee, in and for the said County, on Monday, the Twenty fifth day of Feb. insh, and duly summoned pursuant to the said Act, have, by Memorial by them signed, signified to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that the said County of Kerry is in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate danger of becoming so, and the Grounds and Reasons of such their opinion, and have thereby prayed that the Lord Lieutenant and Council may proclaim the said County of Kerry to be in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate danger of becoming so.

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the Advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, in pursuance of and by the authority to us given by the said Act of Parliament, do by this our Proclamation declare the said County of Kerry to be in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate danger of becoming so, and do hereby warn the Inhabitants of the said County, that they each and every of them be and remain within their Houses at all Hours between Sun-set and Sun-rise, from and after Wednesday, the Sixth day of March next, under the Penalties by Law established; and we do hereby further order and direct, that a Special Session of the Peace, for the said County of Kerry, be held at the Court-House, at Tralee, in and for the said County, on Thursday, the Seventh day of March next, for the purposes expressed in the said Act of Parliament, of which all Justices of the Peace, and other Magistrates of the said County, and all others whom it may concern, are to take Notice.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 28th day of February, 1822.

MANNERS, C. CHARLES CASHEL. POWER, TUAM. MAYO. ERNE. FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. CHAS. KILDARE. NORBURY. DENIS BROWNE. ROBERT WARD. WM. M'MAHON. STANDISH O'GRADY. D. BAIRD. ST. GEO. DALY. W. C. PLUNKETT.

GOD save the KING.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

MEETING OF MAGISTRATES.

(From the CLONMEL HERALD of Saturday.)

On Wednesday last, there was a very numerous and most highly respectable Meeting of Magistrates, holden in Cashel, pursuant to the last Requisition which appeared in this Paper, under the Insurrection Act.

There were present—Earl Donoughmore, Lords Viscounts Lismore and Hawarden, Samuel Jacob, Wm. Barton, James Gledstanes Jacob, Samuel Perry, Richard Butler, Richard Creagh, Matthew Pennefather, John Palliser, John Bagwell, Nathaniel Taylor, Charles Wm. Wall, Thomas Lenigan, Rev. Wm. Stephenson, Edmund Power, Vere Dawson Hunt, William Pennefather, Edm. O'Meagher, Richard Long, Jas. Scully, Richard Millett, Matthew Jacob, John Godfrey, Rev. Wm. Massy, Edward Wilson, William Purefoy, Robert Cooke, James Lenigan, William Massy, (Stagdale), Colonel Straton, Ambrose Going, Rev. Thomas Grady, Fergus Langley, Hamilton Lockwood, Edward Pennefather, B. B. Bradshaw, Robert Holmes, Thomas Pennefather, Richard Chadwick, John Maher, Nicholas Doherty, Rev. Charles Tuckey, Rev. Standish Grady, Michael Lidwill, Wm. Cooper, Weldon Jordan, Richard Fitzgerald, M. D., Wm. Quinn, and Geo. Grace, Esquires.

Lord Lismore moved, and Lord Hawarden seconded, that the Earl of Donoughmore should take the Chair, which his Lordship accordingly did, and proceeded at once to advert to the grounds of the Meeting, and to the mode in which it had been attempted to convene a former Session, under the provisions of the Insurrection Act.—Before his Lordship entered upon the detail of that attempt, he made a few preliminary observations on the highly penal effect of the Statute, though not more penal than necessary, from the unfortunate state of the Country, under a full impression of which, he was as zealous a supporter of the Act as any man living, and had, on the very first arrival of the Lord Lieutenant in this Country, two months since, given his decided opinion to that effect.

The Act, penal as it was, was formed with the regard to Justice that pervades the character of the British Criminal Law, providing, in the very first instance, that its punishments should not be visited upon any man, or any district, by surprise—that Gentlemen should not gallop to the infliction of the most frightful penalties upon those, when accused under its provisions, were stripped of the old constitutional safeguard of Trial by Jury.

In the mode by which it had been attempted to convene the former Meeting, however, all this salutary precaution of the Legislature was disregarded. From the time when the notice was brought into Clonmel, and from the distance at which it appeared that the Clerk of the Peace was then from the County Town, it was physically impossible that it could have got the sanction of the Clerk of the Peace, or that the Magistrates of the County could have the due notice of the measure, which the Statute prescribed; and, unless he had interposed, as he had done, the County would have been completely taken by surprise.

An attempt was, however, made to supply the want of due legal notice, under which alone any legal act could be done, by sending a number of expresses round the country to several of the Magistrates, and a respectable Meeting was accordingly assembled; at which his (Lord D.'s) objections being communicated, the consequence was, that that Meeting was abandoned, and the present Meeting was summoned.

His Lordship proceeded to press upon the Assembly, that they were met on the most solemn subject which could possibly engage their attention. They were met to determine whether they would call for the infliction upon the County, or any and what parts of it, of one of the heaviest and severest penal statutes to be found in the statute book. To justify them in this awful measure, they should have before them, as every Court of Justice ought, the strongest testimony by Informations on Oath; and highly respectable and numerous as that Meeting was, his Lordship hoped it would not be ever in their power to

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

Stocks this day at One.

Bank Stock 249½¼	India Stock 248
3 per Cent. Red. 79¾	India Bonds 50 51 45
3 per Cent. Cons 79 7/8	Ex. Bills (£1000) 2 pm. par.
3½ per Cent 90¾	Long Ann. 20 11-16 ½ 11 16
4 per Cent. Cons. 98⅞ 98	Cons. for Acc. 79 7/8
5 per Cent. 103⅞	Irish 5 per Cents. 104½

We have received, this morning, by express, the Paris Journals of Sunday.

"PARIS, FEB. 24.—We have received further particulars of the earthquake felt at Lyons about 9, A. M., on the 18th. It was so violent that several houses in the streets Bombarde and St. John appeared to be shaken. At the same time a noise was heard like that of a loaded waggon passing over a draw-bridge. It was also felt by some persons in St. John's Church. The same shock was felt pretty severely, at the same hour, at Bourg and Valence, where it also lasted only about a minute.

"M. Dupuy, formerly an officer of cavalry, and at present merchant at Nantes, has just been arrested by the gend'armerie, and confined in the prison at Bouffray, as implicated in the plot some time since discovered in that city.

"TRIBUNAL OF THE FIRST INSTANCE.

"AFFAIR OF THE WILL OF BONAPARTE.—A considerable number of persons had collected to hear this singular law-suit between M. Lafitte and the Executors of Bonaparte's last will. When the cause was called, M. Dupin, Counsel for Generals Bertrand and Montholon, desired it might be now pleaded, if the time of the Court permitted.

"M. Champanhel, King's Counsel, immediately rose, and strangely disappointed the curious spectators by the following motion:—

"'As the publicity of this cause might bring with it serious inconveniences, we require that it be pleaded with closed doors, on the day which it shall please the Court to determine.'

"After a short consultation, the Court, by the organ of M. Moreau, its President, pronounced the following decision:—

"'Considering the requisition of the King's Attorney *(procureur)* on the 87th Article of the Penal Code, which is as follows:—

"'The pleadings shall be public, except in cases where the law orders that they shall be private.—The Court may, however, order that they shall be with closed doors, if the public discussion may occasion scandal, or *serious inconveniences*; but in this case, the Court shall be bound to deliberate on it, and to render an account of its deliberation to the Attorney-General of the Royal Court,' &c.

"'The Court after having deliberated according to the law, considering that it results from the arguments respectively adduced, and the consultations entered upon, on occasion of the demand made by Messrs. the Count de Montholon, Count Bertrand and Marchand, in the names and qualities in which they proceeded against Sieur Lafitte, that the public discussion of this cause would lead to *serious inconveniences*, orders, that the pleadings of this cause shall take place *with closed doors*, on Monday, the 25th of this month, at ten o'clock in the morning; and further orders that a copy of the present deliberation be delivered in the course of the day, by the Clerk, and by him handed to the King's Attorney, to be by him delivered to the Attorney General.'

"N. B. Monday is generally a day of vacation for the Chamber of the Civil Tribunal."—*Journal des Debats.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, FEB. 25.

NAVY FIVE PER CENTS.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Navy Five per Cent. Acts.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he was about to submit a resolution to the House, which proposed an object for the adoption of Parliament, the effecting of which had always been looked upon as affording a most striking proof of the great resources of the Country, and of the extent of public credit. Before, however, he proceeded to state the nature of his resolution, he would call the attention of the House to the plan proposed by Mr. Pelham in 1749, for reducing the rate of interest payable on the 4 per Cent. Bank Annuities. In 1737, it was proposed to Parliament by Sir John Barnard, that the King should have the power of raising such sums as should be considered requisite for the purpose of reducing the highest rate of interest upon stock at that time existing. This proposition of Sir J. Barnard was rejected by the House. However, 1749, Mr. Pelham being then Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposed to reduce the interest payable upon the 4 per Cent. Stock.—The greater part of that stock was created during the war which had concluded a few years before. The whole amount of this 4 per Cent. Stock was £57,000,000. Many objections were made to the proposition; Mr. Pelham, however, was firm in his purpose; he brought forward his plan, it received the sanction of Parliament, and was carried into effect. The mode he proposed for effecting this great object was, that after the expiration of one year, the subscribers to the standing stock at 4 per cent. should receive as an equivalent for every £100 4 per cents. £100 in the 3 per cents. bearing an interest of 3½ per cent. for the next 7 years, and subsequently receive, if they chose to continue their names on the books an interest of no more than 3 per cent. The amount of the first subscription transferred to the 3½ per cents. was £38,806,496 of 4 per cent stock. The plan, however, met with great opposition from a [illegible] corporate bodies and large stockholders, who were encouraged in their repugnance by the political opposition then existing in Parliament. He trusted, however, that the gentlemen who now sat opposite to him would exhibit an honourable contrast in their proceedings to this party conduct in the time of Mr. Pelham, and that they would give their full concurrence and support to the measure which he was about to propose, and which must be most beneficial to the interests of the Country. In order to remove the objections which were made to the scheme of Mr. Pelham, Sir John Barnard published a pamphlet which produced a great effect on public opinion, and so far prevailed above all combination that a second subscription was opened. The terms of the second subscription, however, were less favourable to the stockholder, than those of the first; for Parliament considered it unjust that those who stood out should have the same advantages as those who were most prompt to second the views of the Minister in the reduction of the debt. The amount of that subscription was £15,600,000, leaving an amount of upwards of three millions to be paid off to the holders who were still standing out. At that time the amount of the whole of our public debt was about 78 millions, so that when it was taken into consideration that with such an amount of our debt the Government of that day did not hesitate to attempt to reduce 57 millions of it at one stroke, it would not be considerd too much, in the present state of our public debt, to attempt the transfer of the whole of the 5 per cents. to a new stock, bearing an interest at 4 per cent. The accurate terms of Mr. Pelham's Plan for reducing the 4 per cents. in 1749 were as follows:—

	First Subscription	2d Subscription & Posterior Acts.	Unsubscribed.
Bank Stock	£8,456,800		
East India Stock		3,200,000	
South Sea Stock		3,66?,748	
South Sea Annuities	15,335,740	6,026,785	2,276,393
Bank Annuities	14,857,455	2,714,117	830,898
Annuities on the Plate Act	126,500	3,250	182,250
First Subscription	38,806,495	15,606,936	3,290,041
Second Ditto	15,606,936		
	54,413,431		
Unsubscribed	3,290,041		
	57,703,472		

The Debt at the termination of the Spanish War (1748) amounted to—

Principal.............. £78,293,312
Interest.............. 3,061,004

The sum then proposed to be reduced constituted a much larger proportion of the Public Funded Debt of the Country at that day than the amount of the Stock now proposed to be transferred constituted of the present debt. He therefore augured favourably of the result of the proposed arrangement, because it was not, in his mind, an operation so difficult as that which had been contemplated and completed by Mr. Pelham. Having thus slightly described the object of Mr. Pelham's transfer of the four per Cents., he should proceed to state the features of the arrangement he meant to propose to Parliament. Every Member in the House must recollect the applications which had been made, and the hopes which had been held out, of reduction in the public burdens, ever since the arrangement of the present peace, which had all the appearance of being permanent.—Some operation of relief had been called for by different classes of the community, and such a call must always be attended to by Ministers, when there existed an hope that the object of such application might practically and safely be called into effect. He called upon Parliament, in pursuance of those applications, and with a view to effect so far the reduction of the public burdens, to support a proposition, the object of which was to give an immediate relief to the public of £1,150,000, and which if taken jointly, with the reduction meditated in Irish stock of a similar description, would amount to £1 220,000, or perhaps as much as £1,230 000. This amount of stock standing in the five per Cents was made up of three different kinds: Of Navy 5 per Cents. at the close of the American war, with the additions made to that stock, at different times since that period, amounting to £141 000,000; there was also on the Irish 5 per Cents. a sum of £1,400,000, borrowed for the public service in Ireland, though payable in England.—With this latter-mentioned sum he proposed to act in a similar way to that now submitted as to the transfer of the English Navy 5 per Cents. There was another part of this fund derived from the Loyalty 5 per cents. as they were called, of 1797, which were by separate provisions contracted under a special liability to be redeemed within two years after the peace, which peace being concluded at Amiens in 1802, they were then liable to be paid off, with however a preference at any time to transfer the amount of stock into the 3 per cents., with the advantage of adding upon such transfer 33 per cent. to the amount of their stock as it stood before the transfer. These different stocks, all standing in the name of the 5 per cents., amounting to £142,530,000, including also the Irish Five per Cents., it was now proposed to transfer into stock bearing a rate of interest at 4 per cent. The individuals who consented to this exchange would continue to receive 5 per cent. interest until the 5th July next, but after that time they would receive only 4 per cent. upon the encreased stock then in their hands, which increase would yield an additional interest of four shillings per cent. The Committee would here see, that all Government had a right to do, was to force the holders of stock to accept payment of their capital at par. They had no right to compel them to accept the proposed terms of transfer; that must be entirely a voluntary act on their part. But the terms which were proposed to them were so favourable, that it might be reasonably concluded that the greater part of the stockholders would accept them. The plan had been submitted to them; and from all he was able to learn, he believed there was every disposition on their part to do so. It was obvious, that in a voluntary transaction of this nature there must be differences of opinion. Government therefore fairly left it to the parties to express their dissent or consent to the plan. The arrangement by which the opinion of the stockholders was to be ascertained was a matter of convenience; but it did not matter in what way that knowledge was arrived at, provided sufficient time were given to the parties for deliberation, and for making known the result of it. Here he found it necessary to state that his plan, though similar to Mr. Pelham's in point of justice and adherence to public faith, differed from it in two particulars. It was provided by Mr. Pelham's measure, that the parties should signify their assent within three months. Now it must be obvious that since Mr. Pelham's time our colonial possessions had been greatly extended, in consequence of which the proprietors of stock might be dispersed over the most distant parts of the world. He therefore proposed, that instead of offering three months indiscriminately, which was a period too long in some cases, and in others much too short, to limit the time for expressing their dissent to the 16th of March to persons resident in the United Kingdom, and to the 1st of June to parties residing in any other part of Europe. To parties resident beyond the limits of Europe, a period of twelve months was allowed. It might be concluded, that within the periods he had mentioned, all parties interested would have an opportunity of expressing their opinions. Whether or not the terms thus held out to stockholders would be accepted must of course be matter of speculation. But the general impression was, that they would be acceded to. It had been objected to this arrangement, that it would add £7,000,000 to the capital of the debt. He would state the reasons which had induced him to adopt the proposed mode of effecting the same object, in preference to that adopted by Mr. Pelham. There were two modes by which the interest of the 5 per cent. stock might have been reduced; one of these modes was to create stock bearing interest at 4½ per cent; but his objection to this was, that it would have postponed for a considerable period the advantages which would immediately be derived from the present arrangement. If stock at 4½ per cent. had been created, it must have remained irredeemable for a number of years. The other mode to which he had alluded, of carrying this object into effect, was to grant certain portions of long annuities by way of premium, in addition to so much stock at a lower interest. The objection to this plan was, that a considerable portion of the fund was held in trust, and that trustees would be unwilling to take securities which would only continue for a limited number of years, and without any capital annexed to them. He would now return to the reasons which had induced him to prefer the mode of taking the option of stockholders, by an expression of their dissent, rather than of their assent. In the first place, assuming that the advantages held out to the stockholders by the proposed transfer were so great that comparatively but a small number would wish to remain in the five per cents, it was evident that it would be much more convenient to call upon the minority than the majority for the statement of their will. The other mode would indeed be attended with great inconvenience, because the five per cent. stock was divided amongst a large number of holders. He believed the number of individuals holding that stock exceeded 100,000. Of these persons, 50,000 possessed each less than £1000 stock.—The Committee would easily imagine the inconvenience that would result from calling on this prodigious number of persons, supposing, as he did, that nearly all of them would consent to the proposed arrangement, individually to signify their approbation of it. He proposed that the greatest possible convenience should be given to those who dissented: a plan had therefore been concerted that would combine facility and accuracy: a printed form in a few days would be ready for circulation at the Bank, which might be filled up by the party himself, or by a person authorised by power of Attorney. Dividends were received either by the actual holders of the stock, or by a person acting under a power of attorney, and the power might be extended to the purpose now in view. He apprehended that it was most equitable that the parties signifying dissent should be paid off in the order of their dissent; their names would be regularly entered in a book at the Bank, in the regular order in which they might be paid on the 5th July. He said the 5th July, because, although there was no objection on the part of the public to contemplate the payments on that day, for Parliament could direct as it pleased upon the subject, it did not seem at all likely that the number of dissentients would be so great as to render any further instalment necessary. Upon this point he should have further to explain himself when the period for declaring the option had expired. It would then be requisite for him to submit to the House the mode in which the money for that purpose should be raised, and it might then be determined whether it should or should not be all paid in one day. On the authority of the 26th Geo. III. c. 31, he affirmed that Parliament possessed the power to direct at what period, and in what manner, any payments should be made; that statute expressly referred to the payment of stock at par, and it provided that any stock above par, might be paid off at any time and in any manner Parliament should determine; it provided further, that stock under par should be purchased in the market for the Sinking Fund. No difficulty would arise out of the circumstance that the payments were to be made by the Commissioners; any Fund Parliament might appropriate to the purpose would be paid into the hands of the Commissioners for the redemption of the National Debt, and applied by them to the object now under consideration. He had now shortly stated the mode adopted by Mr. Pelham; he had also mentioned the mode now intended to be pursued; he had pointed out the differences between the two plans, and had assigned, as he thought, satisfactory reasons for those variations. It now only remained for him to recall the recollection of the Committee to the advantages the Public would receive from this transaction; he trusted that it would be deemed in no respect inferior in principle and superior in amount to the operation effected by Mr. Pelham. Under the latter, the Public ultimately obtained a relief to the extent of £570,000, but until the lapse of seven years, it did not exceed £285,000. In the present instance, the reduction of burden would be to the extent of £1,150 000, exclusive of the Irish Five per Cents., amounting to about £90,000. The whole would be left open to farther reductions at the end of seven years: the new fund now created might then be paid off.—At what time, and under what circumstances, Parliament might make a farther reduction of the public burdens by paying off other funds, it was not for him to anticipate. All he could say was, that it mainly depended upon the firmness and resolution of Parliament itself. He ascribed the benefit this day opened to the House entirely to the firmness Parliament had displayed in preserving the public faith inviolate. He took no credit to Government excepting as the organ of the will of Parliament, as the agents of the representatives of a free & generous People. *(Hear!)* The resolution of Parliament to support the sinking fund, the stability of public credit, the confidence reposed by the stockholder in the national council that the public faith would be preserved at any hazard, had induced the public to accept terms from which they might have shrunk with apprehension without this guarantee on the part of the great council of the Nation. The operation of this day would sufficiently point out the necessity and the wisdom of adhering to the same steady undeviating course.—At the same time it was in the highest degree satisfactory to Ministers to be enabled to give the public the relief which had been held out on a former night in the speech of his Noble Friend (the Marquis of Londonderry.) In the confidence that this great operation would be completed, he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had proposed to the House the re-enactment of the annual taxes without the addition of the malt-tax: Government would now proceed with confidence to give the public, and the especially the Agriculturists, the benefit of the remission of that duty, knowing that by so doing they broke in upon no principle of public credit, but preserved a full surplus for the Sinking Fund. Having gone thus far, he perhaps should not be wasting the time of the Committee if he proceeded to answer a question that might be put to him. He should probably be asked why, under the strong feeling of the importance of an operation of this kind, the opportunity had not been taken in the year 1818, when, for a certain period the funds were even higher than at present? To that question he was bound to give a distinct answer. It must be obvious that, on the conclusion of peace, Ministers had two great objects in view which presented serious obstacles—the one was the restoration of the currency, the other the reduction of a part of the charge of the public debt. Until the currency of the Country was re-established, the stability of public credit could not be depended upon, and the bargain with the stockholder could not be equitable on both sides: no security could have been given as to the effects the change in the currency might produce. In point of fact, this change had produced some important effects.—From the high price the funds obtained in 1818, they fell back most rapidly, and consequently a heavy and inequitable loss would have been thrown upon the public had any such operation been then contemplated. Until the restoration of cash payments, nothing could be offered to guard against dangers of this kind; but when once that great object had been accomplished, when that important remedy had been applied, it then became Ministers to take the earliest opportunity of consulting the public interest by the reduction of the charge on the debt. Never was there a time when that reduction could be more opportune and acceptable. He looked upon this operation as a sequel and consequence of the resolution of the House in 1819, by which it was determined to support a Sinking Fund of £5,000,000. It was the first fruit of the resolution of Thursday night last—"That this House sees with satisfaction that by the operation of this surplus, connected with a reduction of the interest on the 5 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 burdens 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 £5,000,000." A surplus of income appearing beyond the five millions necessary for the Sinking Fund, Ministers lost no time in proposing a proportionate reduction of taxation. *(Cheers.)* The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving the following Resolutions:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee that all and every person and persons, bodies, politic or corporate, who now is or are, or hereafter may be interested in or entitled unto any part of the National Debt, redeemable by law, which now carries an interest after the rate of five pounds per cent. per annum, and is usually known by the name of Navy 5 per Cents. or by the name of Irish 5 per Cent. Annuities, payable at the Bank of England, and who shall not signify his, her, or their dissent in the manner hereinafter mentioned, shall, in lieu of every £100 of such 5 per Cent. Annuities, receive and be entitled to the sum of one hundred and five pounds, in a new Stock, to be called the New Four Pounds per Centum Annuities, and to carry an interest after the rate of four pounds per cent. per annum, and so in proportion for any greater or less amount of such Five per Cent. Annuities, and that the Dividends thereof shall be payable half-yearly, at the Bank of England, upon the 5th day of January and the 5th day of July, in each and every year; and the first half-yearly dividend on the said new Four Pounds per Centum Annuities shall be payable on the 5th day of January, 1823; and that the said new Four per Cent. Annuities shall not be liable to be paid off until the 5th day of January, 1829.

"That the interest and dividends payable in respect of the said new Four per Cent. Annuities be charged and chargeable upon the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the same manner as the interest and dividends of the Five Pound per Centum Annuities now stand charged on the said Fund.

"That all and every Person and Persons, Bodies Politic or Corporate, who shall not, within the period commencing on Monday, the 4th day of March, and ending on Saturday, the 16th day of March, 1822, both days inclusive, signify his, her, or their dissent from accepting and receiving a Share in the said New Four Pounds per Centum Annuities, in lieu of his, her, or their respective Shares in the said 5 per Cent. Annuities, in the manner hereafter directed, shall be deemed and taken to have consented to accept and receive the same; Provided always, that if any Proprietor or Proprietors of 5 per Cent. Annuities shall not be within the limits of the United Kingdom at any time between the 22d day of February and 16th March, 1822, but shall be in any other part of Europe, it shall be lawful for such Proprietor or Proprietors to signify such dissent at any time before the first day of June, 1822; and if any such Proprietor or Proprietors shall not, at any time between the 23d day of February and the 1st day of June, 1822, be within any part of Europe, it shall be lawful for him, her, or them, to signify such dissent at any time before the first day of March, 1823, such Proprietor or Proprietors proving, to the satisfaction of the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England, or any two or more of them, his, her, or their absence from the United Kingdom, or out of Europe, as above specified; and that his, her, or their Share or Shares of such Five per Cent. Annuities stood in his, her, or their Name or Names respectively, on the 22d day of February, 1822, in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England; and provided also, that such Proprietor or Proprietors, so absent from the United Kingdom, or out of Europe, shall claim such right within ten days after his, her, or their return to the United Kingdom.

"That provision be made by this House for paying off such proprietor or proprietors of the said 5 per Cent. Annuities as shall signify his, her, or their dissent from accepting and receiving any share in the said new 4 per Cent. Annuities in lieu thereof. And in case of any transfer of such shares, or any part or parts thereof, after such dissent, the part or parts so transferred shall be entered in the said books, under the same numbers as were affixed to such shares when the dissent was so signified, and every such dissentient Proprietor or Proprietors, or his, her, or their assigns under any such transfer, shall be paid off in the numerical order in which his, her, or their name or names shall be entered in such book, such payment to commence on the 5th day of July, 1822, and to be continued at such periods and in such manner as Parliament may direct. All executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees, may signify such dissent in respect of such shares of the said 5 per Cent. Annuities, for the holding of which their names are made use of respectively; and all executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees, not signifying such dissent, shall be deemed to assent as aforesaid, and shall be indemnified in respect thereof."

[After some discussion, the whole of the Resolutions were adopted.]

MALT TAX.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the Order of the Day for the House going into a Committee on the Annual Malt Duty, and in the Committee, stated, that as the tax was not to be renewed, it remained for Parliament to decide in what way the duty should be levied till it expired on the 5th of July. He proposed, instead of levying it on the stock in hand at the time, which might have the effect of impeding the operations of the brewer, distiller, and vinegar maker, a certain duty should be levied on the beer, spirits, and vinegar made from between the 25th of February and 5th of April, proportioned to the estimate of the tax on the stock on hand. On strong beer and porter he proposed 8s. for every three barrels, with a proportional duty on other kinds of malt liquor; 2s. on 19 gallons of British spirits, and 2s. on 36 gallons of vinegar.

A conversation ensued between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. T. S. Rice, on the duties on spirits as they affected Ireland. The resolutions for graduating the duties to be substituted for the tax on the stock of malt in hand were agreed to. The House resumed, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

IRISH TITHES.

Mr. BROUGHAM, seeing his Hon. Friend (Mr. Home) in his place, wished to request that he would postpone his motion on the subject of Irish Tithes, which stood for to-morrow night, until after Easter. Many Gentlemen in the profession to which he belonged would be obliged to leave town on circuit, and as they were extremely anxious to take a part in the discussion, he thought it would be more for the benefit of the question it should be postponed. And in the mean time the Government would have an opportunity to turn their attention to a subject which appeared to him of such vast importance.

Mr. HUME said he should be desirous to choose the time most convenient, and the manner most likely to ensure success to the measure, and he should be happy to consent to any day most convenient.

Mr. GRATTAN thought it extremely desirable the measure should be postponed until the Irish Members had all arrived.

Mr. HUME then appointed the 16th of April next.

Sir J. NEWPORT observed, that there was no question which affected more vitally the happiness and tranquillity of Ireland. *(Hear, hear!)* It had been for more than forty years one of the leading causes of the disturbances; and it was most important that the Government and the House should enter warmly into the consideration of a question wich involved so deeply the tranquility of Ireland.

Mr. GOULBURN said, that it would be satisfactory to the Right Honourable Baronet to learn, that the subject at present occupied the attention of the Irish Government, and it was only interfered with for the present by the importance of other matters.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

The London Journals of Monday and Tuesday have arrived.—No Mail due.

These Journals conveyed no intelligence which merited particular attention.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

An allusion was made in our last publication to a report which stated, that a house, together with it's inmates, was burned near Churchtown, in the County of Cork. The report has happily proved totally unfounded, but it was of such a nature as wholly to exculpate from blame any persons who gave it circulation.

The County of Kerry has been placed by Government under the operation of the Insurrection Act.

It has been publicly stated, that the Peasantry, in some of the disturbed districts refuse to sell provisions to the Military.

The report of the intended capture of the Judges on their way to hold the Special Commission, is contradicted by the *Southern Reporter*. The same paper also states, that the Roman Catholic Clergyman was not arrested by the Magistrates, but it appears that he was examined by them. Nine more persons have been executed in the County of Cork. The particulars of these subjects shall be given in our next.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

(From the Limerick Chronicle of Feb. 27.)

ATTEMPTS AT ASSASSINATION, TWO MURDERS, BURNING OF A THIRD CHURCH, BURNING OF A BARRACK, THE INSURGENTS CONTINUING A SEARCH FOR FIRE-ARMS, AND SEVERAL OTHER OUTRAGES OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS, SINCE OUR LAST.

Monday night, Carew O'Grady, Esq. with Serjeant Fraser, a detachment of the 93d Highlanders, some members of his family, and a few trusty assistants, proceeded through Mannister to Boherard, and, being attracted by a vast conflagration and the firing of shots, advanced in double quick to Athlacca Church, which was upon their arrival entirely in flames, and shortly after totally consumed. Mr. O'Grady's party was delayed near Mannister in a search for arms and ammunition, which unhappily prevented an engagement, as Mr. Croker's Steward, who sat up for the protection of the Glebe House, Mr. Bolster, and all others concur in stating, that he would certainly have fallen in with the party, had he been ten or fifteen minutes earlier. These miscreants, about fifty or sixty in number, well armed, placed Mr. Bolster (brother to the gentleman the attack on whose house we mentioned in our last) upon his knees, and he owes his life to the approach of the Military. Mr. O'Grady's party succeeded in taking two prisoners, one within the Churchyard, and would certainly have achieved more, but were precipitately hurried from the scene and the village adjoining it, by another fire to which they quickly advanced, and which proved to be the burning of the Barracks at Ballinagran.

TWO MURDERS.

Saturday night, at 11 o'clock, Ballynoe House, in this County, was forcibly entered by a numerous gang, who, in the most inhuman manner, murdered Denis Bowen, steward to Mr. Cox, alleging as a cause, that he did not leave a pound note for Captain Rock at a certain house which they appointed some time since. He had four musket shots in his body—one entered his heart. Mr Cox is in the County Tipperary.

Monday night, a set of ruffians broke into the house of Thomas Egan, a decent farmer, near Croagh, in this County, and having placed him on his knees, deliberately, in the presence of his beloved nephew, fired three shots at his body—one of them entered his heart and caused instant death. They then marched off, exulting in their deed, without any apprehension of fear!

THREE ATTEMPTS AT MURDER.

On Saturday last, at one o'clock, as Lieutenant Stewart, of the 42d Highlanders, in company with Mr. C. R. Shelton, of Rossmore, was riding near his post, at Kilmeedy, they were fired at from behind a ditch, but providentially escaped, the ball having passed the back of Mr. Shelton's hat, although the distance was less than ten yards from whence the assassin took his aim. A few days previous, a party of the rebels lay in wait for this active officer, expecting he would walk out near Kilmeedy, but their plan was defeated. This is the third time this Gentleman, in discharge of his duty, has nearly fallen a victim to the savage barbarity of those lawless insurgents, who evidently have marked him out as a prey. No reason can be assigned for this apparent dislike, but his very great activity in patroling, and searching suspicious persons.

About 2 o'clock on Saturday, a servant man of John Sullivan, of Camas, Esq. was fired at from behind the orchard ditch there, but narrowly escaped. No reason can be assigned for such unprovoked felony, but a wish to have this servant leave the house, in order to have liberty to plunder the improvements, which are now the best on Lord Courtenay's estates; Mr. Sullivan being obliged to repair to Newcastle, to lodge.

An attempt was made on Saturday to assassinate the wood-ranger at Terroe. He returned the shots, but without effect, as the villains precipitately fled.

THE BURNING OF CASTLE MAHON HOUSE & OFFICES, AND TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE PROPERTY.

On Monday night, about eight or nine o'clock, the house of Mr. White was again visited. The party surrounded the house with the most cautious silence, and, without any other alarm, immediately set the house and extensive offices on fire, together with several stacks of corn, amounting to about twenty or twenty-five (wheat, barley, and oats). These cowardly assailants, with the greatest coolness, refused to admit any one of the family from the tumbling conflagration. There were in the house at the time, Mrs. White, four young children, the Governess, and six servants. Just as the dreadful catastrophe was about to close in the deepest tragedy, a party of the 42d Regiment, under the conduct of Serjeant Schism, rushed forward, and with the warm humanity and resolved spirit of a true soldier, rescued this whole family from the most appalling and imminent death, pursuing the murderous incendiaries through orchards and wild intricacies, in the dark, until one villain was secured, who, to this moment, affects the most unbroken dumbness. The soldiers, after this, afforded every assistance in extinguishing the flames, and in endeavouring to save some wreck of the property. The cold hearted pursuit of these men after Mr. White may be seen in this—that, on the very night before, they came as it were to apologize for the trouble and injury done heretofore. They showed every symptom of grace, and said that Mr. W. might return to his house, and that for the future they should live in a good and friendly neighbourhood. They then retired, leaving the most deceitful impressions on Mrs. White. Mr. W. has been forced to lodge this time back in Newcastle, and, most providentially, paid no attention to these cajoling invitations. Castle-Mahon is part of the estate of Thomas O'Grady, Esq. Surveyor-General.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

MONDAY, FEB. 25.—The arrivals of Wheat in the course of last week were very large, and the major part of it remained over for this morning's market, when we had a considerable quantity fresh in from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, the demand for which was very trifling, and only a few of the finest runs from the above counties could be disposed of at a reduction of 2s. per quarter; yet prime picked samples obtained last Monday's prices, but the inferior sorts were totally unsaleable. The supply of Barley has also been very abundant since this day se'nnight; yet superfine samples went off at last week's prices; but all other descriptions were dull sale at a reduction of full 1s. per quarter. Beans and Oats are 1s. per quarter cheaper, the supply of each being much larger than the consumers could take off.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26.—Our Market was heavy to-day, and the prices of this day week barely obtainable for the best samples of Wheat—a lot of the best Clonmel Wheat was retailed at 7s. 2d., which would have been well worth 7s. 3d. this day se'nnight. The same may be said of Oats, and all other articles, of which the supply far exceeds the demand, and though prices are nominally as on Tuesday last, they were not obtainable to-day.—Middling Wheats are entirely neglected, and the supplies of Flour from the interior, as well as from Irish ports, are too large to find sale at the present reduced prices, and unless a diminution in the supplies takes place, our market wil be further depressed.

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

Imports of Grain,

Wheat, 9107 qrs.—Oats, 7265 qrs.—Barley, 602 qrs. Flour, 1891 sacks.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The price of new Butter was stationary yesterday at 88s. for first qualities, from neighbouring farmers; best ditto, 83s. to 84s. A small broker's parcel (33 firkins), of indifferent quality, was sold on Thursday, at about 70s. per cwt. being the first sale of this description made within the last fortnight. Weighed at the Crane on Thursday, 77—yesterday, 29 firkins.

The supply of Grain yesterday, as on preceding days, was abundant. Wheat was rather depressed below the rates of Thursday, 23s. 6d. having been the top price, and that only for very prime millers' samples; inferior, midling, and good qualities, 20s. to 23s.; Oats remained at 9s. to 9s. 4d., but rather dull. Barley stationary at 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. for shipping qualities, and 10s. to 11s. for malting.

Flour has not altered in price since last week—Seconds, 32s. to 36s. per bag, and 37s. occasionally for superior qualities—sales dull at these prices. Oatmeal heavy at 11s. 6d. to 12s. per cwt.

Few or no lots of Bacon Pigs have come in since our last; the price, therefore, may be said to remain at about 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. per cwt.—Scalded Pork continues at 17s. to 22s. generally—22s. 6d. was paid yesterday for a few heavy Pigs. Offal, 10s. to 13s—Heads, 13s. to 14s. 6d.—Newfoundland Fish, 11s. to 13s. per cwt. Scotch Herrings, looking down—26s. the highest price now asked for best quality, and only obtained for small quantities—general rate, 24s. to 25s. per barrel.—Newport Coal, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.—Swansea, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS FROM WATERFORD.—At Bristol, Expedition, Stacey; Limerick Trader, Griffiths; Active, Lowday. At Plymouth, 22d, Liberty, Browne; Active, Quarme; Hope, Hannington.

Arrived at Dover, 24th, Nottingham, Elliott, from London for Waterford. At Southampton, 22d, William Penn, Hughes, from Youghal.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, MARCH 1.

ARRIVED,

Feb. 27th—Helen, Adie, Leith, herrings; Richmond Revenue Cruiser, Leint. Morris, from a cruise.

28th—Ann, Carew, Dublin, m. goods, for Cork; Charles, Jeffery—Confidence, Thompson—Caroline, Walters—Briton, Richards—Active, Hulman—Nassau, Grossard—and Venus, Lowther, Swansea, coals; Rebecca, Bant, ditto, culm.

March 1st—San Domingo, Redmond—and Ardent, Jenkins, Newport, coals; Oakwell, Jones, Swansea, ditto; Eliza and Ann, Hammett—and Susanna, Sikes, Swansea, culm; Mary Ann, Davis, Carnarvon, slates; Constantia, Moyse, London, m. goods; Marys, Haskell, Southampton, bark, chalk, and hoops.

SAILED,

Feb. 27th—Mary Ann, Gorman, (from Cardiff,) Limerick, coals and iron; Elizabeth, Copley, (from Lianelly,) Kinsale, coals. 28th—None.

March 1st—Put back, Mary, Ann, Gorman—and Elizabeth, Copley. Wind S. at 8 morning.

HOPS ON SALE.

SIMON MAX

HAS JUST LANDED 22 POCKETS

SUSSEX HOPS,

OF NICE QUALITY, (*GROWTH* 1821,)

WHICH HE OFFERS FOR SALE ON ENCOURAGING TERMS.

Waterford, 3d mo. 1st, 1822.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

AT JOHN'S BRIDGE BREWERY,

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 4TH MARCH,

About Thirty Tons SALT;
Eight Thousand BACON STAVES;
A large number of Old BACON WRAPPERS;
Two Tierces INDIA PORK, damaged;
Two Barrels PORK, damaged;
One Barrel SCOTCH CUT PORK;
One Half Barrel DITTO;
Twenty one Casks GREASE BUTTER;
A quantity of EMPTY CASKS, ROPE, some 12 feet DEALS, & a Variety of other Articles.

PEARSON, Auctioneer.

Sale to commence at Twelve o'Clock.

TERMS, CASH.

March 1, 1822. WM. HUNT and Co. Agents.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH INST.,

For such Term as may be agreed upon,

THE HOUSE, GARDENS, OFFICES, and DEMESNE of LANDSCAPE, situated in the County of Waterford, midway between CARRICK and CLONMEL, containing 40 Acres, Plantation Measure.

Proposals will be received by JOHN CONGREVE, Esq. Mount-Congreve, Waterford—or EDWARD ROBERTS, Waterford. March 2, 1822.

(To be inserted on Saturdays only.)

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH INST.,

For such a Term of Years as may be agreed on,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE and OFFICES, CORN STORE and KILN, TWO MILLS, &c. and Fourteen and a Half Acres of LAND, adjoining the Bridge of Portlaw, now in the possession of Mr. THOMAS CURTIS.—Every encouragement will be given to a solvent Tenant.

Proposals to be received by Miss ROGERS, Carrick-on-Suir; or MICHAEL O'BRIEN, Ballytra, Dungarvan. 1st March, 1822.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH INST.,

In such Lots and for such Term as may be agreed on,

MR. LATTIN'S PART of BALLYROBIN, in the County of Kilkenny, Liberties of the City of Waterford, containing about 155 Acres.

Application to be made to THOMAS BOLAND, High-st., Waterford. March 2, 1822.

(To be inserted on Saturdays only.)

WOOLLEN AND LINEN WAREHOUSE,

QUAY, NEAR THE BRIDGE.

RICHARD JACOB

HAS just received a fresh supply of ENGLISH and IRISH WOOLLEN CLOTHS & CASSIMERES—Seven-Eighths & Yard-Wide LINENS—with a variety of other Articles in this Line, which, with his former Stock, he offers for Sale on very reasonable terms. He is also constantly supplied with a General Assortment of the ELASTIC WATERPROOF HATS.

Waterford, 3d Month 1st, 1822.