

life, to which they had brought themselves by wanton violations of the laws of God and man, was closed upon them for ever.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On the same morning, as the procession which was of itself sufficient to make an awful impression on the beholders was preparing to proceed from Mallow, a pistol which a servant of the Sub-Sheriff was arranging in his master's balcony, at the door of the hotel, accidentally went off, the contents of which entered the head of a young woman who was passing at the moment. She was immediately taken to the Infirmary of that town, where she lingered about three hours in much pain, until death terminated her sufferings.

O. the 22d ult. five large copper Still Heads and Worms, were cut up at the King's Stores, Fermoy, which had been seized, and brought in by Mr. Patton, Gauger, of Mitchelstown, within the last three weeks, with a quantity of illicit spirits.

We understand that the Lord Lieutenant has declined sanctioning the enrolment of additional Yeomanry Cavalry Corps in Ireland. The number of Infantry raised since the disturbances in the South amount to 3000.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

BURNING, RAPINE, & DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

On Sunday night, a party of insurgents attacked the house of a farmer named Gurrane, close to Newcastle, and, not getting entrance, they instantly set fire to the house and premises, which were shortly consumed to ashes.

The house of Appleton, the property of Lady Mackery, was demolished on Saturday night, and every atom of timber taken away; an orchard was cut down, the timber of which was taken off.

On the same night, 8 very fine cows were stolen from the lands of Droim, near Newcastle; also 4 cows from Glenstar, the property of Wm. Nix; and 4 from Mr. James Fitzgerald, of Main.

On Sunday night, 6 swine, the property of Mr. Meade, of Newcastle, were taken from off the high road, by an armed party. The house of Wm. Upton, of Ballinalena, was surrounded by a numerous party of insurgents; a few nights since, but committed to degradation. Mr. Nix and family have taken the alarm, and are at Lodgings in Newcastle, with many other country gentlemen.

About two o'clock, on Monday, that indefatigable Magistrate, Godfrey Massey, Esq. attended by a party of military and police, repaired to the lands of Ballyvaughan, near Newcastle, where they found four car-loads of stolen beef, cut up into quarters, pieces, &c. perfectly fresh, together with 8 sides and the fat, all of which were conveyed to town, with two prisoners, named Collins and Eoright, in whose house the meat was found.

At eight o'clock on Saturday night, an armed bandit attacked and entered the house of Mrs. Treacy, within a pistol-shot of Newcastle, and took thereout a quantity of bacon, with every article of house and wearing apparel they could lay hands on. After they departed, an express was sent to the military, when the patrol arrived, but did not pursue, as the insurgents took the fields and made off.

A notice was posted in Ballingarry and other places last week, signed "Captain Rock," exhorting all persons from attempting to comply with the orders of the Magistrates, in posting lists of names on the doors, as required by them under the Insurrection Act.

A notice was also sent to Mr. Fitzgerald, of Echo Lodge, that unless he sent two pounds to a certain place, his house should be burned in so many hours after the time appointed.

On Sunday last, at the early hour of 4 o'clock, seven stands of arms were taken by the Insurgents from the house of Joseph Mason, Esq. of Cooline, near Croon, in this County. Mr. M. had just left to dine with an neighbour.

Last Wednesday night, about twelve o'clock, a large party of Whitboys, on horseback, visited Drewacort, passed through the gates, and noticed the Miller to quit. On Friday night, another visit was made on it, when the fellows burst in the hall-door, demanded arms, and got a blunderbuss and a pistol. After keeping the family for near three hours in great terror, they went off, taking with them some bread and whiskey.

No family in the County of Limerick have been more bountiful to the lower orders than Mr. and Mrs. Drew—indeed, they have been profusely so.

Further particulars of the attack on the escort of Dragons, and murder of the Post-boy, as stated in our last:—"It appears that two Post-boys travelled together (namely, the Tralee and Arkleston). When the Tralee Post came to that part of the road where it was usual for him to turn towards Rathkeale, without a guard, he said to the Dragons who were to go on with the other Post, that he would go by a different line, and continue with them a little longer, as he was threatened a few days before, between that and Rathkeale. They had not proceeded far, when the Dragons said, "this is a treacherous looking place," and took out their pistols: in a few minutes after, five shots were fired at them, one of which killed the Post-boy, another his horse, and a third broke the thigh of one of the Dragons—the fire was quickly returned, and one of the Dragons was killed, and there were upwards of twelve persons in the attack, one of whom he deliberately took in at firing. They then proceeded onwards, and there was an attempt made by the ruffians, who also prettily stones, to get by the Dragons, when they actually cut their way thro' them. A shot

distance further, they met some persons whom they challenged, and who replied that they were "Palatiners"—this the Dragons conceived was to entrap them, and one of the escort drawing his pistol from his holster, fired plump in his face; the ball, however, had fallen out of the pistol into the hollow, which was a most presidential circumstance, as the men were what they represented themselves. One of them was much disfigured by the powder.

On Friday night last, twenty-one in-calf cows, the property of B. Gibbins, Esq. were most barbarously mangled and mutilated on part of the lands of Gibbins-Grove, in this County, by a party of Rebels, who fired several shots at them, and lodged a quantity of slogs, chiefly made of iron, in the bodies of those poor offending animals, by way of revenge on their owner, for having gallantly defended his arms, and continuing to do so in defiance of repeated threats and menaces—nothing can exceed the inhuman cruelty manifested on this occasion. The animals were houghed and covered with stabs all over their bodies. Five of the carcasses were wholly taken away on the ensuing night. A party of the Military stationed at Charleville under the orders of Major Maxwell, brought the remainder on cars to that town, as not one of Mr. Gibbins's labourers would venture to assist on the occasion. The flesh was so bruised that it was totally unfit for use; but at all events, no person would have been permitted to purchase it, in consequence of positive orders from the midnight legislators to that effect. All the herdsmen, dairymen, and labourers on Mr. Gibbins's estate, were sworn not to fodder his cattle, or do any kind of work upon the Lands.

Thirty-two cows and ten heifers, the property of Mr. Edward Allen, of Millford, were taken away on Saturday night, and no trace of them can be found.

LONDON.

MONDAY, MARCH 4.

Bank Stock this day at 4. India Stock India Bonds 39 40 B. Bills (£1000) 10d. 1/2pm Long Ann. Cons for Aec. 79 1/2 Irish 3 per Cent.

CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—There is much interest excited in the City, by the opening of the Books at the Bank of England, for the insertion of the names of such persons as dissent from the Plans of Government respecting the paying off the Five per Cent. Navy Stock. The manner of carrying this into effect is by a Circular Letter, which the Principal or Agent signs in the Office of the Secretary, Mr. Haig, which is carried to the Five per Cent. Office, and there checked by the Clerk, in order to ascertain that the person holds such a quantity of Stock. The Paper is then brought back to the Secretary's Office, there deposited, and marked as in rotation, No. 1, 2, or 3. The names and sums, we understand, are then entered in a book. The latter is not open for inspection, nor will the number or amount generally transpire till the twelve days allowed shall be completed. The reports on this subject must therefore be taken with much caution. There are few persons applying to-day, even for circular letters; and there, if we may judge from appearances, are nearly, if not entirely, from curiosity, to learn what is going on. The report is, that few persons, but those interested in time-bargains at the Stock Exchange, have appeared at the Bank. There is, however, one exception, and much merit has been conferred, by one dissentient for £250. The person signing at the Bank attracted the attention of the by-standers, who crowded round him to ascertain the name and amount. It cannot be expected there will be many dissentients, or that persons would commit themselves to receive £100 on the 5th July, when they can sell each £100 Navy 5 per Cent. in the money market at £102 10s. to £103.

Two O'CLOCK.—The interest respecting the changing the Five per Cent. Navy Stock appears already to have subsided; for the last hour, scarcely an application for a circular letter has been made. The Bank and Secretary's office only exhibit the usual routine of business.

The following is the form of the letter issued by the Bank of England, for such persons to fill up, who choose to dissent to the plan for the reduction of the Navy Five per Cent.:

To the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

I do hereby give notice, in pursuance of a Resolution of the House of Commons, passed the 29th of February, 1822, that I dissent from accepting Four per Cent. Annuities with respect to Five per Cent. Annuities now standing in — name, and that I require to be paid off in money, according to the terms contained in the above-mentioned Resolution.

March —, 1822. Agent or Attorney to said —

We have received since our last the Paris Papers of Thursday and Friday. In these we find the account of alarming and most serious commotions in Paris, which required the interference of the military, and which ended in the arrest of two Members of the Chamber of Deputies. The following is the statement of this affair as given in the Paris Papers:

It appears that during the first days of the preceding week, a multitude assembled in front of the church des Petites-Pères, and by their riotous conduct, interrupted the exhortations of the Missionaries. On Thursday evening, the assemblage was greater than on the preceding days. "Prophane songs were sung, and impious exclamations were heard on all sides. At length they entered the church, and denounced the Ministers of

Religion. The civil authorities having in vain exerted themselves to disperse the riotous mob, the military were called out. The cavalry charged the rioters several times, many of whom were wounded. The populace, seeing the resolute conduct of the authorities, dispersed. Several persons were arrested, amongst whom were the Deputies MM. de Courcelles and Demary; they underwent an examination. It is not said whether they were liberated. The *Constitutionnel* says, "It is probable" they were. The *Gazette de France* states, that the law and medical students were the instigators of, and took an active part in, these tumultuous proceedings, and announces a rumour that General Drouot was taken into custody whilst haranguing a group in the most violent terms. The same Journal contains an account, dated one o'clock on Friday morning, stating that all was quiet in Paris at that hour.

The Paris Papers of Friday contain some further details of the attempt made by General Berion to surprise the town of Saumur. It was evidently of no trifling character, though not sufficiently matured to ensure even a momentary success; and, were it capable of being viewed merely as an insulated transaction, the complete discomfiture of the conspirators might relieve us from all anxiety upon the subject. But when we connect this enterprise with that of B. Hoff, Brest, and the former one at Saumur, and bear in mind that at all those places the principal promoters were military men, while the proposed ends were the same in all, it is impossible not to view the series of plots as indicating the existence of much discontent, at least among that class of the French People. If, too, we examine a little closer, and inquire into the alleged motives for such criminal undertakings, we shall find they originate precisely in those apprehensions which we stated would be excited by the nomination of an ultra-royalist Ministry. We said then, however, what we still think, that there were no just grounds for the alarm which we knew would be created; but we questioned very much the policy of giving power to men whose principles were considered, no matter how unfounded the supposition might be, not in unison with the feelings and confidence of the Nation. We shall certainly be well pleased if these Ministers keep their places long enough to dispose, by their acts, the suspicions that prevail, because, abstractedly considered, we should prefer to see the executive powers of a monarchical government confined to the hands of a monarchical party. We only doubt whether this is the time when the experiment can be safely made.

In the Chamber of Peers, on Thursday, the Duke de Broglie and Count de Segur, were heard against the Count Drouze in support of, and the Prince d'Ekholm on the present project.

The project of the public accounts for 1820 passed the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, by a majority of 261 against 192.

PARIS, MARCH 1.—The Duke de Cazes, shortly after his arrival in Paris, had an hour's audience with the King.

MM. Rebut de la Rhodière and Gerneseo, Principal Secretaries in the Ministry of Justice, have been dismissed.—*Courier Francais.*

Several Sub-Prefects, Secretaries-General, and other functionaries, to the number of fifty-eight, have been dismissed.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Odessa, dated Feb. 1. It is the only political intelligence contained in the last advices from that quarter:

"It is now understood that the Emperor will visit this City in March next, and was to leave St. Petersburg, for Warsaw, on the 15th inst."

We have received New York, Charleston, and Philadelphia papers to the 9th ult. We perceive, from the proceedings in Congress, that the piratical depredations committed upon the merchant vessels of the United States are likely to call forth some vigorous measures for their repression. The whole of the documents relating to the conduct of General Jackson, in Florida, and his quarrel with Judge Fontenot, have been communicated by the President. A Committee was proposed to examine these documents, and to report what portion of them it would be proper to make public; but it was finally resolved the whole should be laid upon the table and printed.

New York, Feb 7.—A passenger in the brig Hannah, arrived this forenoon from St. Thomas, informs us, that the black population of the Spanish part of St. Domingo had succeeded in establishing their independence, and had united their forces with General Boyer, for the purpose of making common cause against any Power that might assail them. He also informs, that the West India Islands swarmed with pirates. Capt. Chase, of a Venezuelan armed vessel, had captured two, and hung the commanders of them to the yard-arm.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.—The Editors of the *National Intelligencer* have been favoured by a Member of Congress with the following copy of a letter from the Baron de Bastrop, residing at St. Antonio, to a gentleman residing at Natchitoches:

"November 27, 1821. Mexico, and the whole kingdom (Vera Cruz excepted), have sworn to support our independence. This has been effected with the least imaginable confusion. Very little blood has been shed. I do not believe Vera Cruz will hold out long, in case it is assailed—from incapacity to defend it, for the fort called St. Juan Urua is almost impregnable—but the People so universally wish for independence, that it is believed they will rise and declare for it."

PORT-AU-PRINCE, JAN. 8.—A few weeks since a revolution broke out in the Spanish part of the island, there were three distinct parties, one

for the Cortes, one to join the Republic of Hayti, and one the Republic of Columbia; the latter party have prevailed, and the Royal Government and its suite were forced to leave.

Commissioners were sent from here, but, without having effected their purpose, and President Boyer is now assembling all his troops for the purpose of forcibly taking possession of that section of the country. A division of about four thousand men arrived here on Sunday. It is expected that he will take about twenty thousand with him.

(CIRCULAR.)

Commercial Agency of the United States of America.

Port-Au-Prince, Jan. 25. Merchants and masters of Vessels are hereby informed, that an additional tonnage duty of five cents, per ton, has been laid on all foreign vessels trading to Hayti, making the present tonnage duty one dollar per ton.

A. ARMSTRONG, U. S. Cons. Agent.

Dutch Papers to the 2d inst. have arrived this morning. They contain a long exposition of the affairs of the Greeks, which is dated Frankfurt, Feb. 21. The party of the Maniot has succeeded in getting the National Senate transferred to Brachoni. The deputies of the Maniot have declared that they would not agree to the establishment of a general Government, but they would concur in the formation of a confederation similar to that of North America.

The following extract is dated Petersburg, Feb. 4:—"We expect every moment the official Manifesto of the declaration of war; it is no longer doubted that the campaign will begin in the spring. Madame Krudener, who is supposed to have great influence over the Emperor Alexander, is said to be in favour of war. It is added that the second army, commanded by Count Wittgenstein, will commence hostilities. This army has just been reinforced by the third corps of the first army, under the command of General Woronzow, and the fourth corps of cavalry of the reserve, commanded by General Burodin."

The following paragraph is from the *Norwich Mercury* of this day, and we are sorry to learn that the same spirit of outrage is observed in different parts of that County:—"On Wednesday last, about one hundred of the labouring class of men assembled in the Parish of Kenninghall, to take away, destroy, or prevent Mr. Bailey, a respectable farmer of that place, from using his threshing machine. Information was given to a Magistrate, the Rev. Mr. Surtees, of Banham, who immediately proceeded to an auction of farming stock, &c. that was held within about a mile of him, and requested all the Gentlemen and Farmers present, with Mr. Auctioneer, in the King's name, to go with him forthwith to Kenninghall. All, with one accord, mounted on horse, joined the Magistrate to Kenninghall, where they found the men assembled in a body. All the persuasive means possible were used to induce these misguided men to return to their respective homes quietly, but with no avail. The Riot Act was read by the Magistrate, and even then they did not disperse till within two minutes of the hour being expired. Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Surtees for his activity and calmness of temper throughout the whole of his proceedings."

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9.

The London Journals of Tuesday were done when we went to Press. The following proceedings took place in the House of Commons on the early part of Monday afternoon:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, MARCH 4.

IRISH TITHE.

Sir JOHN NEWBORN said, he held in his hand a Petition on a subject the most important to the peace and tranquility of Ireland. He alluded to the Tythe System. The Petition was from a respectable body of Lay Impropriators, inhabitants of the City of Waterford, who, after expressing their conviction of the evils arising out of this system, declared their readiness to sacrifice their own interest for the peace of the Country; at the same time they declared their belief, that if the subject was pressed to the bottom, the interest of the People and the Clergy might be reconciled with each other. The Honourable Baronet said, he was convinced this was the fact, for he knew the money paid by the Lity did not reach the Clergy, but went into the pockets of intermediate individuals. He would relate a case which would prove this. A Proctor in the neighbourhood of the Petitioners went to a poor man, and demanded £30 for Tithes. The poor man pleaded inability to pay, when the Proctor threatened him with a citation to the Ecclesiastical Court. The poor man, alarmed by this threat, got this money together, and was proceeding with it to the Proctor, when he met the Clergyman, and told him he was going to pay his Tithes, and tendered the £30, when the Clergyman assured him his Tithes were only £11, and that the demand of £30 was a gross and shameful imposition.

Mr. Goulburn assured the Right Honourable Baronet, that the subject of Irish Tithes was under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. Ellis expressed the satisfaction he felt at hearing this declaration.

Mr. Newman hoped the inquiry would be extended to the Tythe system in his County also.

Mr. Husk asked the Noble Marquis, if there was any intention of considering English Tithes? No answer was returned.—Petition received.

Lord ENGLISH said, the Noble Lord had returned an answer to his Hon. Friend's question of English Tithes.

Lord LONDONDERRY said, he was not prepared with an answer; but he knew of no intention at present existing of agitating any question on this subject.

Lord ENGLISH then presented a Petition from the Owners and Occupiers of Land in the County of Devon, complaining of Agricultural Distress.—Petition received.

FIVE PER CENT. STOCK.

Mr. ELLICE said he held in his hand a Petition from an Individual, a holder of Five per Cent. Stock, an Agent for other Parties, complaining that the time allowed by the plan of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, for entering a dissent, was not sufficient for him to get the opinion of his principals. He wished to know if the Right Honourable Gentleman would have any objection to have the Bill re-printed, that it might fairly be laid before the Public.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he saw no reason to depart from his plan in general; as for individual cases, they might be provided for.

Mr. THURNEY said to know when the Right Honourable G. gentleman wished to bring up the Report.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said on Thursday.

The Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the collection of the Revenue of Ireland has been printed, in pursuance of an order of the House of Commons. It states, that their labours have been hitherto chiefly confined to the collecting of evidence to enable them to recommend any definite reduction of the extent and expense of the revenue establishments in Ireland, namely, the duties affecting the commercial intercourse between the two countries, and of altering the system and simplifying the operation of the remaining duties. The only specific recommendation in the Report relates to the office of Receiver General of the Customs and Excise. That office having become vacant, the Commissioners recommended its abolition. "We experienced," said the Commissioners, "from his Excellency the most ready acquiescence in our suggestion, and the appointment has accordingly been suspended." The Report concludes with stating, it having become necessary to obtain information in England, they had transferred their sittings to the office assigned for them in London, where they are now pursuing their investigations, and hope to be able to lay the result before Parliament, sufficiently early to admit of some practical measure founded upon being submitted to the Legislature before the close of the present Session.

The London Corn Market was extremely dull on Monday. The price of Wheat had experienced a further decline of two shillings, and there was no demand whatever for barley, even at a decline of four shillings. The making of malt was suspended in the country, in consequence of a bill, that the reduction of the duty is not to commence till the 5th of July. This has been officially declared, and an expectation was indulged, that it would commence sooner. It has not been officially declared, that the reduction is not to extend to stock on hand to the maltster, but that it will be extended to the public brewer, excluding all those who brew for themselves, who are in England a numerous class. These things will weigh against Malt as a powerful body of men. Between two and three hundred growers of barley, and other gentlemen immediately interested in the question, had arrived in London on Monday from Norfolk and Suffolk, for the purpose of remonstrating with the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER against his plans.

It may be believed almost with certainty, that the salt duty in England will be repealed, either in the present or in the next Session of Parliament.—This will inflict the most serious injury on Ireland, and the landed and mercantile interests ought, without delay, to take measures of self-defence.

A London Paper says—"It is whispered in the highest circles, that the Order of the Garter, lately sent to the Danish monarch, was prepared in the demand of his daughter, CAROLINE (aged 29), in marriage for an illustrious personage."

Mr. GEORGE WREN HALL has taken the field against the new propositions of the Marquis of Londonderry, for the alteration in the Corn Bill. Copies of the following document have been sent to all the Members of the Committee, and to the leading Members of the House of Commons.

Bentley's Hall, Feb. 20, 1822.

"The proposition of the Marquis of Londonderry, in the Select Committee yesterday, is understood to be—open ports for Wheat at 67s. per quarter, with a duty of 15s. per quarter, and no floating duty, in addition of 5s. per quarter, for the first three months, if the price does not rise above 72s. per quarter. From 72s. per quarter to 80s. a duty of 10s. per quarter. From 80s. per quarter to 85s. a duty of 5s. per quarter. Above 85s. per quarter a duty of 1s. per quarter."

DISSENTIATION.—The lowering the restriction price from 80s. to 67s., and laying a duty of 15s. per quarter, will enable the importer to buy the whole duty, except 2s. per quarter, by the sacrifice of the growers here, by lowering the restriction price, and will not amount to any improvement to import—because, the ability of the importer to sell is not regulated by the cost of production in this Country, but the cost of production abroad. Thus, on the average of years, Wheat can be delivered in London at 35s. per quarter. Add the duty 15s. makes 50s. per quarter; and thus foreign Wheat can be at once brought to market at 50s. per quarter, to the ruin of the growers

here, when the home price shall be 67s. per quarter. If the price rises to 80s. here, with a duty of only 10s. it will be worse, for the ability to import, again not being regulated by the cost of production here, or failure of crop in this Country, the same ability to import at 35s. will remain with the importer, except in so far as the market price here may enhance the price abroad, and then the amount will stand thus:—Wheat delivered in London, 35s. per quarter. Add the duty 10s. makes 45s. per quarter. Thus the grower here must be sacrificed by such a system, which is founded on feeding the population of the Country artificially cheap, at the expense of every man embarked in agriculture, and paying the tax consequent on a residence in the Country. But with our present taxation, 10s. per quarter is the minimum at which Wheat can be grown on an average of years in this Country, and therefore on the first indication of a falling crop here, the price must necessarily instantly rise above 85s., and the previous gradations will only present on many states to protect the growers, while the self-same inundation of grain as was experienced in 1818-19, will again stock the market for three years.

It is manifest, therefore, to demonstration, that the operation of this proposition will be to place the cultivator in the last resort, better by 5s. per quarter as to the restrictive price, and 1s. per quarter in duty, and in every other particular to have them worse than the present regulation has them."

We suspect this to be an error of the Paper from which we copy the article.

MEMORANDUM.

At a Conference held with Lord Liverpool, the Marquis of Londonderry, Mr. Charles Grant, Mr. Viscount, and certain of the Irish Representatives, the Earl of Liverpool informed the Irish Members, that the Order of the Board of Excise, of July 22, should be revoked; Minutes of the Board of Treasury should issue to allow Irish Spirits to be imported to the Consumer, subject to the Law as it stood before the Act of Union; that he, Lord Liverpool, would send to the Chairman a Copy of this Minute, and a Copy of the Case laid before the Law Officers of the Crown, and that in any Trial instituted to try the question at Law, the Treasury would instruct the Board of Excise of Ireland to pay the Expenses, that if a Suit be instituted, no help should be given to the Act of Union should control the decision, but should rest on the construction of the Act of Union alone."

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At a Conference held with Lord Liverpool, the Marquis of Londonderry, Mr. Charles Grant, Mr. Viscount, and certain of the Irish Representatives, the Earl of Liverpool informed the Irish Members, that the Order of the Board of Excise, of July 22, should be revoked; Minutes of the Board of Treasury should issue to allow Irish Spirits to be imported to the Consumer, subject to the Law as it stood before the Act of Union; that he, Lord Liverpool, would send to the Chairman a Copy of this Minute, and a Copy of the Case laid before the Law Officers of the Crown, and that in any Trial instituted to try the question at Law, the Treasury would instruct the Board of Excise of Ireland to pay the Expenses, that if a Suit be instituted, no help should be given to the Act of Union should control the decision, but should rest on the construction of the Act of Union alone."

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The memorandum bears date the 27th Feb. 1821, & is signed, "MAURICE FITZGERALD." It was, we presume, published at the time in all the Newspapers.—*Dublin Morning Post of Wed. 27th.*

MEMORANDUM.—The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury have been pleased to direct the whole of the force employed for the prevention of smuggling on the coasts of this Kingdom