STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

RATHKEALE SPECIAL SESSIONS,
UNDER THE INSURRECTION ACT.
MOST IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS.
TUESDAY, MARCH 5—FIRST DAY.

About two o'clock, Serjeant Torrens and the Assistant-Barrister entered the Sessions House; a numerous assemblage of Magistrates were in attendance.

Serjeant Torrens briefly addressed the Magistrates, congratulating them on the respectable and numerous assemblage; also, that no repetition of outrage had been committed for the last two nights; and concluded by saying, that Gentlemen should rouse themselves into activity, the Law is strong and powerful—the Government will afford every assistance—but then Government expects you will also use your exertions and perform a part of your own work. He would call upon any Magistrate who found himself inefficient and inadequate, either from age, infirmity, or otherwise, to discharge the duties of that important office, to give up his commission at once, and no longer delude the Government and the Public, which would spare the Executive Power the painful necessity of requiring it at their hands. It would be only doing a public service. The retention of the Commission of the Peace in such hands only tends to bad purposes. When the idle and ignorant see an indolent and careless Magistrate, they count upon him as of their party. It was so in the year 1798; the disaffected and rebellious held such a Magistracy to be their friends instead of their foes. Let any persons who, from infirmity or otherwise, are incapable to discharge the duties of the Magistracy, give up their Commission now, and it shall be accepted of; others able and willing to do their duty can easily be had. He was induced to make those observations, from reports currently in circulation, that there was a want of vigour and exertion in some Magistrates of this County. With the junction of vigour and the law, an insurgent population, a set of deluded wretches will be put down—teach them the law is strong enough to do so, and with your assistance that will decidedly be the case.

James Roche was charged with being an idle and disorderly person, and for having gunpowder in his possession; also, an illegal notice in his pocket on the 3d March.

Thomas P. Vokes, Esq. Magistrate, deposed that he had been in a parlour in the town of Rathkeale, in company with some gentlemen, and that the Prisoner passed by the window. Witness, from what he heard of him, followed and arrested him, asked him for powder, &c. and where he lived.—The Prisoner smiled at such interrogatories. Witness then put his hand in Prisoner's pocket, and took therefrom some gunpowder and screws, and a State Paper of Gen. Rock's, directed to Captain Johnson; the gunpowder was loose in Prisoner's pocket. Prisoner acknowledged to witness he had served the notice.

Here the Prisoner from the dock said, it was the boys left the notice with him, and he went to serve it on Captain Johnson, but he was not at home.

He was found guilty, and sentenced to be *transported for seven years.*

David Donovan, for being absent from his house, at the Commons of Rathkeale. This case the Magistrates retired upon two or three times, his situation on the Commons requiring deep investigation. *Guilty.* Prisoner said—"*thank God, boys, it is nothing scandalous!*"

William Nix, for being absent from his house on the Commons, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock at night. *Guilty.*

Maurice Crosby, a very old man, for having powder, was acquitted, it being proved that it was the boys who had it for killing sparrows.

The Court adjourned to Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6—SECOND DAY.

Serjeant Torrens and the Assistant-Barrister took their seats at the usual hour, when

Michael Neale, alias Somers, was put to the bar, for being absent from his dwelling at the Commons of Rathkeale.

His Lordship desired that the Prisoner should hear the allegations of the witness particularly as he had no professional person engaged.

Thomas James, Policeman, deposed, that he had entered the house of one Danaher; that the Prisoner answered by the name of Neale in the house, and Somers, out of the house; witness called the roll; Prisoner's name was not in the roll.

The Court doors were closing by the officer of the guard; but his Lordship requested them to be thrown open, that the People should see and hear what was doing.

Prisoner was from Knockaderry.

No defence was made by the Prisoner, and he could give no account of his absence.—Guilty.

Major Wilcocks observed, that the practice of putting strangers forward to commit outrages, to preclude the natives from being recognized, was one of the cunning arts used by the Insurgents.

John Meran, for being absent from his dwelling. William Smith, peace-officer, took the Prisoner in a state of inebriety, after the prescribed hour. John O'Brien, for the Defendant, proved the Prisoner, was to have slept there before the fair of Croagh, and was to sleep there on the night of the fair.—Discharged. On the prisoner's being discharged, he thanked the Magistrates, and named Mr. Brown; upon which his Lordship rose indignantly, and in an emphatic strain addressed the Prisoner, telling him that his acquittal was not the result of influence, that he had to thank no man—that he should not dare point out any Magistrate for favour. (Here Godfrey Massy, Esq. rose, and said, he despised the Prisoner's eulogy). Let not, said his Lordship, any Prisoner put upon his trial rely upon the Magistrates; if they do not their duty, let them give up the commission—there they are (said his Lordship pointing his hand to the left), and they despise your panegyric. Let this man be confined for his expressions towards the Magistrates.

John Hickey, for being absent from his house. Richard Condon, Peace-officer, deposed, that between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, he went to Prisoner's house, found him absent, and his wife at home; that on the following morning Prisoner came on a car, his person lacerated, and gave himself up to Mr. Smith. On his cross-examination by Mr. Odell, he said the Prisoner's head was cut, and his clothes full of mud and dirt. For the defence, John Fitzgerald, farmer, deposed, that the Prisoner came to his (witness's) house supported by two men, in such a condition as rendered it impossible for him to proceed to his home; he was cut, weak, and languid, and witness gave him (the Prisoner) an asylum; even next morning Prisoner was unable to go home; it was on witness's car he went to Mr. Smith, at Adare, and gave himself up.

Mr. Vokes then rose and said, "I suppose you took care of the Prisoner. How far from your house was poor Petit murdered!!!"

Captain Smith indignantly addressed the witness. "You would not afford covering or an asylum to the unfortunate Petit."

The Court then restrained the laudable indignation of the Magistrates and interrogated.

Court. You live near Adare? Yes, my Lord.

There was a man killed? Yes, I was at home when he was killed.

Court. Did you say you saw him killed, to whom did you tell the murder? I told it to Captain Smith that I saw him killed.

Court. Were there many saw the murder as well as you? I heard a shot in my house, and I looked out and saw three men about deceased, struggling with him; one of them had a gun.—Swears "by God" he (witness) does not know any of the three murderers, but saw a brown riding coat on one of them. Witness's wife dragged him into the room, and locked him up. What was done with Petit's body? "By God" witness does not know, for he and the neighbours were afraid to assist the deceased. Witness gave the deceased no assistance. Sent his horse and car with the Prisoner, and swears, from the way he was in, he could not go home, which was two miles off. Petit was murdered about a fortnight ago.

The Magistrates retired upon Hickey's case, and returned with a verdict of Guilty.

His Lordship then told Prisoner, that the Magistrates deliberated upon his case, not having a doubt of his guilt, but the Prisoner was defended upon strange principles indeed, by the witness for him; there was an unanimous verdict for his guilt.

Thomas Driscoll, from the neighbourhood of Croagh, was put to the bar for being absent from his dwelling.

A serjeant of the 42d Highlanders deposed, that he had proceeded with Mr. Meyers Maunsell, a highly respectable Magistrate, to the dwellings of several persons; that out of a house witness took the Prisoner between 8 and 9 o'clock; it was with difficulty he could get in, but there was a rush from the interior, and the Prisoner was one of the party.

It was ruled by the Court, that it was not necessary for any person to have the deputation of a Magistrate in taking a person on the highway, unless they entered a dwelling.

The Prisoner's defence was trifling, but as to character, was called Samuel Leake, woollen-draper, who knew the Prisoner many years in the way of business, and was always an honest good character; but on being asked whether many good characters were not concerned in the disturbances? he replied, "*there were ten thousand!*"

Captain Smith was called upon Mr. Odell, for the Prisoner, but he declined to give a character; however, he was absolutely forced, and his character was, that he knew the Prisoner "to be a disaffected man." The Prisoner here cried out "Mr. Odell, *you have done my job completely.*"

Daniel Kilbride, a simple, harmless-looking countryman, was put to the bar, for being absent from his dwelling. Joseph Lynch, a Policeman, went to the house of one Carmody, and found that the Prisoner was a stranger; it was eight o'clock at night. Mr. Monkton, a respectable country gentleman, knew the Prisoner in the spring of life, and always knew him to be a peaceable being; he possessed the properties of a simpleton (which the Court recognised)—his brothers were excellent tenants, and the Prisoner occasionally resided with them, and worked for others for his subsistence—the brothers of the Prisoner were such good tenants that they paid up their September rents.

Court. Oh! then, his brothers are guilty of high treason in this County, by paying their rents, contrary to Captain Rock's orders.

Witness deposed, that the Prisoner has no certain place of residence. The Prisoner was acquitted, and admonished from the Court to adhere to his brothers' residence, or his employers.'

Mr. Lloyd observed, that certainly the Prisoner was a simpleton—the wish of the Court was, not to try simpletons, but rogues.

The following Prisoners were then ordered by the Court to be put forward for sentence:—James Roche, Michael Neill, Wm. Nix, John Hickey, and Thomas Driscoll.

His Lordship then addressed the Prisoners, and an extremely crowded Court at much length, reviewing each man's case, and animadverting on them as he went on, and concluded in the following emphatic manner:

"Let me tell you, were there myriads brought from strange places to oppose the peaceable and loyal, with the blessing of God—with a firm and strenuous union of the Magistrates—and let those who hear me, be impressed with my observations, that the law will still be predominant; it is still strong enough to terrify and lay prostrate the wicked and the disloyal, and I trust it will prove salutary in bringing from the paths of impiety and disloyalty those who have been misguided, to those of peace and loyalty.

"I call upon the Magistrates to stand to their posts, and to discharge their duty with firmness and vigour. I call upon the misguided, and those who have been led astray, and I shall offer up my prayers to the father of mercy and goodness, that he may change the hearts of those who have been misled, and bring them back to the paths of religion, loyalty, and peace."

His Lordship then said, "Mr. Sheriff, *you have the cars in readiness to take the Prisoners forthwith to be transported.*"—"I HAVE, MY LORD."

The Prisoners were then bolted; the streets were crowded; the windows of the different houses were full; the greatest demonstrations of sobbing, as if it were a funeral, was manifested by the populace. One of the prisoners took off his hat and cheered the populace.

There were twenty-four infantry and six cavalry in attendance, and the whole had the appearance of an execution.

The Court adjourned at the usual hour.

Serjeant Torrens has ordered the Clerk of the Peace to make a daily report of the names of all Magistrates in attendance, in order that the absentees should be known.

Since the convictions that have taken place, the relatives of Prisoners are all in tears about the Bridewell, and the Sessions-house is surrounded by multitudes. The most rigid investigation is made into absentee cases. In the case of Scully, who was acquitted, a woman who had only lain in on Sunday evening, and for whose accommodation the Prisoner left his bed, was obliged, in her delicate state, to come forward and testify the fact. The Serjeant was so affected at her appearance, that he held it over his face for a considerable time.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

[FROM THE CLONMEL HERALD OF MARCH 9.]

Memorial for Proclaiming Parts of the County Tipperary, under the Insurrection Act.

On Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, there was an adjourned Meeting of Magistrates at Cashel, to take into consideration the State of the County—of the numbers or respectability of which we shall say no more, than merely to state the names of the sixty-two Magistrates who attended, as follows:

Earl Donoughmore; Viscounts Hawarden and Lismore; Sir Arthur Carden; Sam. Jacob, Sam. Perry, William Barton, Richard Butler, Mat. Pennefather, William Ponsonby, J. G. Jacob, Richard Creagh, John Palliser, Rev. Thomas Grady, T. Lenigan, Robert Cooke, Henry Carden, C. Moore, William Perry, R. Long, E. Power, Daniel Ryan, Ambrose Going, Nat. Taylor, E. Pennefather, John Maher, James Butler, (Park) Rev. W. Massy, E. O'Meagher, J. Purefoy Poe, Rev. Charles Tuckey, Mathew Jacob, B. B. Bradshaw, Wm. Sadleir, Richard Sadleir, Rev. N. Herbert, Michal Lidwill, Wm. Pennefather, William Cooper, T. Finlay, James Scully, T. Pennefather, Rev. S. Grady, Ham Lockwood, Col. Stratton, ——— Webb, Robt. Holmes, John Godfrey, Fergus Langley, Wm. Quinn, Wm. Purefoy, E. Wilson, R. Chadwick, W. M. Reade, ——— Reade, Joseph Sutton, J. D. White, N. Doherty, G. Osborne, Rich. Fitzgerald, M. D., George Grace, and Magrath Fogarty, Esqrs.

The Earl of Donoughmore was called to the Chair, and stated briefly to the Meeting the occasion of their being assembled at this second legal time. He said, that it was with regret that he had found himself called upon by an imperative sense of duty to interrupt the progress of the business even for a few days; but that, on the other hand, he felt assured, that the business would be more effectually and unobjectionably done by his having made the point on which the former Meeting adjourned—that of producing informations on oath, as the only ground and reason of their opinion on the state of any Barony. His Lordship adverted to his former disclaimer of interfering with his opinion on the state of any Barony, in which he had no connection in point of property, and declared his intention not to sign his name to any of the proceedings of the day.

It was agreed to proceed accordingly to the order established on the former day, Barony by Barony, and to go on with that of Iffa and Offa East, with which, on the former day, the Meeting had commenced.

And here we do not feel ourselves at all justifiable, in detailing at large the arguments, *pro* and *con*, of the Magistrates who offered their opinions on these peculiar and local deliberations, and, therefore, trusting that our more anxious readers will see the obvious necessity of this self-denial, and give us their approval for it, we shall, for the greater part, give merely the result of the [illegible]tion on every Barony.

It was agreed, after some debate, to a[illegible] the Barony of Iffa and Offa East, excepting the Parishes of Clonmel, Abbey, and Carrick-on-Suir.

It was then proposed, for expedition, to consider together the five Baronies, now under the Peace Preservation Bill, and to state merely the heads of the Informations, handing in the Documents themselves to be copied by the Clerk of the Peace. But this was very shortly overruled, and the original mode of proceeding *seriatim* was preserved.

In discussing the situation of Clanwilliam, which was the next Barony proceeded on, Mr. S. J[illegible] recurred to the general measure adopted in 181[illegible], as applying to all the Baronies—namely, that of applying to Government for military assistance, of reporting the positions fit for military stations, and the number each would require—to be under the direction of two police constables.

Lord Donoughmore deprecated the expectation, that, if the Statute were to be put in force, every thing under it was to be done by the military.—In the five Baronies already under the Peace Preservation Bill, where there were Superintending Magistrates and Chief Constables already in existence, the matter, in so opulent a County as this, would be easily accomplished, by merely adding to the number of Special Constables or Policemen; and that then the cost of bringing the disturbed Baronies to order, as in justice it ought to do, would fall upon themselves.

After some discussion, it was agreed to memorial for proclaiming Clanwilliam.

Iffa and Offa West occupied but a short portion of time, and it was agreed that that Barony should be left out of the memorial.

It was unhesitatingly agreed, that application should be made to proclaim the Barony of Slievardagh.

In considering the Barony of Eliogarty, we are tempted in some measure to deviate from our rule, by introducing an observation of Mr. Lenigan's, when urging the exception of his parish in that Barony, which he stated to be in perfect tranquillity. He said, that he thought it also necessary to remark a very singular circumstance, and it was for this singularity he remarked it—which he begged leave to declare he did with the highest respect for the characters he was about to allude to—that, from the oldest record or tradition, he could not learn, that a Clergyman of any religious persuasion had ever resided in it.

Eliogarty, it was agreed, should be included in the memorial for the Insurrection Act, with the exception of Thurles Parish, the Parishes of Drum, Inch, and Ballycahill, (so much as lies within that Barony,) and the Town-Lands of Two-mile-Boris.

It was agreed not to memorial for the Barony of Kilnemanagh.

It was, after some debate, agreed to include the Barony of Middlethird in the memorial.

There being no Informations produced from the Barony of Ikerrin, nor any motion made to include it within the provisions of the Insurrection Act—it passed *sub silentio.*

On the Meeting of Magistrates held on last week, in Nenagh, to consider the state of the Barony of Upper Ormond, and Lower Ormond, and Owney and Arra, it was agreed to, that a memorial should be forwarded to have these three Baronies proclaimed.

COUNTY OF CORK.

On Monday night last, about eleven o'clock, a party of those miscreants who are daily and nightly disturbing the public peace, attacked the house of Geo. Goold, Esq. at Laughrin, near Liscarrol, in this County. They first rapped at the door, and it being opened, several of them went up stairs, whilst more of them confined the servants in a room, and they forcibly dragged down to the lower part of the house this gentleman's second eldest sister, for the purpose of conveying her away. She asked permission to dress herself; this being allowed with much difficulty by these ruffians, the young lady contrived to slip out of the house, and concealed herself in a ditch for the night, with only her night-clothes on. When the miscreants found she had escaped, they then went up stairs again, and took away a younger sister, not more than 13 years of age, out of her bed, without allowing her time to dress herself, and she has not since been heard of. They are supposed to have proceeded for the County of Kerry, being well mounted. They left a party at the house for about an hour after, to prevent alarm being given; but, as soon as Mr. Goold could escape, he proceeded to W. Purcell's, of Altamira, Esq. where there is a party of soldiers stationed, and he, with the most praise-worthy humanity, immediately made every exertion to come up with the fellows, but he did not succeed.

LENT ASSIZES, 1822.

LEINSTER CIRCUIT.

County of Wicklow, at Wicklow, Monday, 11th March.
Wexford, at Wexford, Thursday, 14th.
Waterford, at Waterford, Tuesday, 19th.
City of Waterford, at Waterford, same day.
County of Tipperary, at Clonmel, Saturday, 23d.
Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, Saturday, 30th.
City of Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, same day.
The Right Hon. the Chief Justice; } Judges.
The Hon. Justice Moore, }
John Domville, Esq. } B[illegible]
William Kemmis, Esq. }

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by BENJAMIN [illegible]
Chronicle-Office, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,838. *THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1822.* *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

FOR QUEBEC, IN CANADA,
THE WELL-KNOWN, FAST-SAILING BRIG,
PENROSE,
MICHAEL FOLEY, MASTER,
BURDEN 300 TONS,
Has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will be ready for Sea on or about the
FIRST OF APRIL.
Application at the Office of
JOHN PIM PENROSE & Co.
Waterford, March 11, 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.

TO BE LET,
FROM 25TH MARCH INST.
THE FOLLOWING LANDS,
THE ESTATES OF
SIR LEONARD WORSLEY HOLMES, BART.

Situated within Two Miles of Youghal, in the Parish of Temple Michael, and County of Waterford.

	HELD BY	CONTAINING A. R. P.
BRINCREW	SAMUEL UPTON, Esq.	274 2 0
BALLYNOCK	SAVAGE and Partners	166 0 20
KILEA	Mr THOMAS LOWE	259 2 25
KILEA MILL	Untenanted	4 3 20
CASTLE MILES	SOOLEVAN & Partners	264 1 18
BALLYCONDAN	BALDWIN & Partners	215 0 11
COMMONS and Mountain of BALLYCONDAN	MURRAY & Partners	561 0 0
		1745 2 14

A PART OF THE ESTATE OF
SIR LEONARD WORSLEY HOLMES,
Situated within Three Miles of Dungarvan, in the Parish of Kilgobinet, and County of Waterford:

	HELD BY	
KNOCANE and GLOWN	DEE & Partners	322 3 28
BOHADOON	DUNFORD & Partners	768 2 29
Mountain of BOHADOON	KELLY & Partners	960 0 0
		2051 2 17

AND ALSO,
A PART OF THE ESTATE OF
SIR L. WORSLEY HOLMES,
Situated in and about the Town of Ardagh, in the County of Limerick,
Called—CRISHCULLANE,
MOONASHANNAG,
LISKILLEEN,
KILREASH,
DROMRANHEE,
ARDOON,
RIRASHTY CLOUGH,
THE COMMONS,
14 Lots of LAND in the TOWN,
And several HOUSES,
Containing together, Plantation Acres, about 360A. 0R. 0P. as at present held by WILLIAM MAHY, of Glinville, Esq. and his under Tenants.
The whole of the above Lands will be Let in Farms of from 50 to 200 Acres. Maps of which may be seen by applying to the Stewards on each Property.
Proposals may be addressed to G. H. JACKSON, Esq. Glenmore, Lismore, County Waterford.
☞ *It is requested that no Person will SPORT over any part of Sir LEONARD WORSLEY HOLMES'S ESTATES, without having Permission in Writing, and all POACHERS will be prosecuted.* March 5, 1822.

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, & 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 or they shall think proper, of any adjoining county:

And whereas Eleven Justices of the Peace of the County of the City of Cork, 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 Guild Hall of the said City, in and for the County of the said City, on Monday, the Fourth day of March inst., have, by Memorial by them signed, signified to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that upon due consideration of the State of those Parts of the County of the City of Cork, called the Liberties, they are of Opinion the same are in immediate danger of becoming disturbed, and the Grounds and Reasons of such their Opinion, and have thereby prayed that the Lord Lieutenant and Council may proclaim the Liberties of the City of Cork, lying without the Suburbs of the said City, as the said Suburbs are ascertained by an Act passed in the 53d Year of the Reign of his late Majesty, entituled, "An Act for the more equal Assessment of Money presented to be raised by the Grand Jury of the County of the City of Cork; and for a New Valuation of the said City, and Survey of the Liberties thereof, and for other Purposes relative to Grand Juries;" to be in danger of becoming disturbed:

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 Liberties of the County of the City of Cork, lying without the Suburbs of the said City, as the said Suburbs are ascertained by an Act passed in the 53d Year of the Reign of his late Majesty, entituled, "An Act for the more equal Assessment of Money presented to be raised by the Grand Jury of the County of the City of Cork, for a new Valuation of the said City and Survey of the Liberties thereof, and for other purposes relative to Grand Juries," to be in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate danger of becoming so, and do hereby warn the Inhabitants of the Liberties of the County of the City of Cork lying without the Suburbs of the said City, as the said Suburbs are ascertained by the last mentioned Act, 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 Thirteenth Day of March inst. 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 the City of Cork, be held at the Guild Hall of the said City, in and for the County of the said City, on Thursday, the Fourteenth day of March 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 7th Day of March, 1822.

MANNERS C. ERNE. FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. CHARLES KILDARE. CASTLECOOTE.—NORBURY. CHARLES BUSHE. WM. M'MAHON. S. O'GRADY. D. BAIRD. G. KNOX. JAMES FITZGERALD. J. RADCLIFF.

GOD save the KING.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

The following is an extract of a private letter, which we have received this morning from Paris. In that capital, among the best informed persons upon political events, the persuasion is very strong, that hostilities must take place between Russia and Turkey, and that the declaration of war, by the former Power, will soon be put forth. We can add nothing to this belief, of our own knowledge, either one way or the other; but shall merely lay before our readers the facts communicated by our correspondent:—

"PARIS, TUESDAY NIGHT.—A commercial courier arrived here to-day from St Petersburgh, which he left on the 17th of February. It was believed at his departure, that war was on the point of breaking out with Turkey, for orders had been sent to all the armies and to the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. The Grand Dukes were gone to the army, and the Emperor and his Ministers were expected to set off immediately."

We have received the Paris Papers of Monday and Tuesday. The internal state of France is evidently not a satisfactory one. Without adverting to what may or may not be the causes of the events which are taking place, the fact is undeniable, that plots and conspiracies prevail to an alarming extent. Nor is the discontent confined to a particular district, but we hear of its breaking out in different and distant provinces. No sooner is one attempt defeated than another is made, and if we may judge from the private accounts we have received, these attempts are by no means of that trivial and insignificant character which they are represented to be by the Paris Journals. At all events, their number and repetition indicate a perturbed state of the public mind, which, in a Country like France, where the elements of party feuds, though dispersed, are far from being extinguished, cannot exist without imminent danger. The peril, indeed, is the greater, because France is literally surrounded with the combustible materials of revolutionary explosion. Spain, the North of Italy, and Germany, are so many sources whence the torrent of disaffection to legitimate government may receive inexhaustible supplies. In the first of those countries, anarchy already prevails; in the second it is but coerced; while in the third, there are anti-social principles at work, which only wait the moment for action, to develope their pernicious character. Thus situated, France has not only to watch the movements of her own agitators, but to guard against such a crisis as may knit into one common confederacy those of her frontier States.

The *Gazette de France* of Tuesday mentions, in a postscript, dated midnight, that there had been fresh disturbances that evening (Monday) at the churches of St. Eustatius, and aux Petits Pères. At ten o'clock, however, all was tranquil.

The presses of the printer of the *Journal de L'Isère*, at Grenoble, had been sealed by the Police.

The Prefect of Nantes, M. Destrosses, had been dismissed; as was also M. Cheron, the Sub-Prefect of Provins.

DESTRUCTION OF FARMING STOCK BY INCENDIARIES.

On the 16th ult. a body of the labouring class went in a tumultuous manner to the farm of Mr. Browning, of Eye, and dragged a thrashing machine into the street, where, however, they left it uninjured. On Monday, the 25th ult. a party committed a similar disorder on the farm of Mr. W. Barber, of that town, taking a drill from the hands of the workman, and drawing it into the street in the same manner. On Tuesday, they committed like acts on the premises of Mr. Beales, of Eye, and Mr. Sherman and another farmer, of Occold.—Though no mischief was done, these were most daring breaches of the peace; but another occurrence was of a more serious nature, and has given rise to greater alarm. Indeed, the general cry is, that unless something decisive be done, neither property nor any other tie of society can be secure. On Saturday morning, between two and three o'clock, the inhabitants of Eye were alarmed by the cry of "Fire," which was found to have broken out on the farming premises in the occupation of R. K. Cobbold, Esq. the property of J. Cobbold, jun. Esq. of Ipswich. A barn, containing several loads of mangel wurzel, and a great quantity of straw, a stable, two stacks of wheat, three of beans, and part of one of clover, were all in flames. The two Corporation engines were soon brought, but the fire raged so furiously that nothing of any value could be saved except a small quantity of wheat. A number of implements were destroyed, a horse, some poultry, &c. In a thatched cottage, which stood about a dozen yards from the stacks, a man, his wife, and two children, were asleep up to the time when persons arrived at the spot, and had the wind blown in that direction, they would no doubt have been burnt in their beds. None of the property was insured, and there is no doubt that the disaster was wilfully occasioned. A man has been apprehended on suspicion of perpetrating the horrible crime. At Mr. Moniment's, of Lopham, about seven o'clock on Sunday evening, the 24th ult. a large haulm rick, close to a barn, and some corn stacks, were found to be in flames. Assistance from Diss prevented the barn and stacks from being consumed; but the rick was destroyed. It is believed to have been set on fire. A fire broke out at midnight on Monday, the 25th ult. on the farm of Mr. Kent, at Darwood, near Diss, which consumed three large hay-stacks, and had not the wind fortunately changed, several corn-stacks must have fallen a prey to the flames. It was caused by some incendiary. On Thursday, the 28th ult. a farm out-house, in the occupation of the Rev. Mr. Betham, of Stonham, was set on fire.—*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

The deluded persons who set fire to the hay-stacks in Diss, a few nights since, which caused so much alarm, have surrendered themselves, and are now in Norwich Castle; and on Monday last three men were committed to the same prison on suspicion of assisting to destroy two or three thrashing machines, in the parish of Wymondham, on Saturday last.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

On Sunday night (3d inst.) the premises of L. Majendie, Esq. of Castle Hedingham, were consumed by fire, and we are informed it was wilfully occasioned.—*Idem.*

SATURDAY, MARCH 9.

Stocks this day at One.

Bank Stock shut	India Stock
3 per Cent. Red. shut	India Bonds 52 47
3 per Cent. Cons. 78¾ ⅞ ¾	Ex. Bills (£1000) 1 4 pm.
3½ per Cent.	Long Ann.
4 per Cent. Cons. shut	Cons. for Acc. 79⅞ ¾ 9 9⅛
5 per Cent. 102⅛ ¼ ⅛	Irish 5 per Cents.

Letters were this morning received from Buenos Ayres of the 15th Dec. Very recent advices from Lima mention, that a misunderstanding of rather a serious nature had taken place between General San Martin and Lord Cochrane, respecting the latter seizing a large sum in dollars belonging to private individuals, for the purpose of paying the fleet, which, it was reported, was in a state of mutiny. It is also mentioned, that Lord Cochrane had levied large sums on the old Spaniards, who were anxious to leave Lima, for passports to proceed to the Brazils, &c. The sum demanded for leave to pass was in proportion to the riches of the individuals; several had paid from two to 5000, and even 10,000 dollars. The dispute between these Chiefs had gained a great height, but an open rupture had been avoided by the departure of Lord Cochrane and the fleet for the coast of Mexico.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Agents to Lloyd's, dated Buenos Ayres, December 14.

"The last letters from Lima, of the 16th October, mention a difference between Lord Cochrane and General San Martin, in consequence of the former having seized about 500,000 dollars, belonging to individuals and the Government of Lima. This money was sent on board the transports for security, and laid hands on by Lord Cochrane, for the payment of the seamen of the fleet, who were at the time in a state of mutiny, not having received any pay for upwards of 12 months. Lord Cochrane had sailed for the coast of Mexico, to endeavour to meet with the Prueba and Venganza Spanish frigates, and to assist the Patriots in that quarter. Captain Guise had been appointed Admiral of Peru, by General San Martin."

The Paris Papers of Wednesday, which were due this morning, had not arrived when we went to press; but we understand there are advices from that capital down to the evening of that day, which mention the closing price of the French Funds on Wednesday, at 91f. 35c. A disturbance, it is said, had taken place among the Students of the Law School in Paris, which was not repressed till the gendarmerie made their appearance.—The fray appears to have been connected with the Missionary preachings at the Church of the *Petits Pères*, and while one part of the refractory youths cried "*Vive le Roi,*" another exclaimed "*Rien que la Charte.*" The Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday, made some progress in the Law of Public accounts, and adjourned.

The debates in the House of Commons, last night, related chiefly to the Navy five per Cents'. Reduction Bill, which went through the Committee, and stands for the third reading on Monday. Some Amendments were introduced, and one or two of the original clauses were withdrawn; but the principle of the measure remains substantially unaltered. Mr. Tierney, in the course of his speech, made an allusion to the pending negociations between Russia and Turkey, and the probability of their ending in war. The Marquis of Londonderry replied to this, and clearly showed that the argument, so far as it went to the delay of the proposed plan for reducing the Five per Cents., on account of the effect which a war with Turkey might have upon the Funds, was utterly untenable. But it will be observed, that the Noble Marquis cautiously abstained from the slightest allusion as to what may be the issue of those negociations.

Various statements have appeared respecting the manner in which the late Mr. Coutts has disposed of his immense property; but we understand the following is correct:—Some time previous to his death, he settled upon Mrs. C. the sum of £600,000, with the house in Stratton-street, all the plate, linen, wines, &c.; the service of plate is said to be the most valuable of any in this country, and the stock of wines greater than any two private cellars in the kingdom, together with the house at Highgate, and all its appurtenances.—Mrs. C. is likewise left half proprietress of his immense banking establishment, with all moneys due to him at the time of his decease. The affairs of the house have been made up since his demise, and it is said there is a balance of £670,000 due to Mrs. C. which sum will be proved under the Will. The whole amount of property (with the annual profits of half the banking business) now in possession of this lady, it is supposed, makes her the richest widow in the United Kingdom.—It is perfectly correct respecting the liberal offers Mrs. C. has made to the daughters and families of her deceased husband.—*Morning Paper*

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS IN SUFFOLK AND NORFOLK.

We are sorry to learn that the services of the Yeomanry Cavalry of this county have been put in requisition to aid the Civil Authorities in the suppression of acts of riot and mischief. The facts which have reached us are briefly these.—An urgent request was addressed on Tuesday evening, by Mr. Lee, one of the Magistrates acting in the district of Diss, to Colonel Edgar, requesting the immediate service of a Troop of Yeomanry from this neighbourhood, to supply the place of the Eye Troop, which had advanced to Harling at the desire of the Magistrates for that district, where we are concerned at learning the deluded rioters had threatened to execute further acts of destruction on the morning of Tuesday.—The Eye Troop, under the command of Colonel Ray, were directed to proceed to Buckenham, where they met a very numerous assemblage of rioters, upwards of twenty of whom were secured and taken before the Magistrates, and seven of them were committed to Norwich Castle, and

has, we understand, already made most ample provision for his daughters. Upon the Countess of Guildford she has settled £10,000 per annum; an annuity to the same amount on the Marchioness of Bute, with £10,000 to her two children; and Lady Burdett is also to have a very large sum, the exact amount of which has not yet been stated. Besides these noble provisions of his daughters, Mr. Coutts gave each of them originally a marriage portion of £100,000. Exclusively of the immediate great property in cash of which Mrs. Coutts becomes possessed, she is to have the preponderating share in the banking-house which her lamented husband enjoyed, and which is of itself a most capital fortune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

Stocks this day at Two.

Bank Stock shut	India Stock
3 per Cent. Red. shut	India Bonds 43 45
3 per Cent. Cons. 78⅞ 9 8⅞	Ex. Bills (£1000) 1 3 pm.
3½ per Cent.	Long Ann.
4 per Cent. Cons. shut	Cons. for Acc. 79[illegible]
5 per Cent. 102[illegible]	Irish 5 per Cents.

The Paris Papers of Sunday have arrived. The commotions in the capital had not entirely subsided, and the French Funds continued to decline. Connected with the plots and conspiracies which are almost daily breaking out in different parts of the Country, and even in those parts which have been drenched with the blood of martyrs to the cause of loyalty, we find the dismissal of numerous public functionaries, such as Sub-Prefects, Secretaries-General, &c. It is not stated, tho' we imagine the fact is so, that these persons are suspected, if not of positively countenancing, yet of supinely counteracting, the machinations of the disaffected. Perhaps, indeed, such removals are among the customary proceedings of a new Ministry, who must have friends and dependents to provide for; but their coincidence with the agitated state of various parts of France, gives them the appearance of a more important character. We are not among those who take a desponding view of the actual condition of that Country; but, certainly, an attentive consideration of what has lately passed, a recollection of the language used by certain Members of the Chamber of Deputies on more than one occasion, and an examination of the comparative state of parties, do not inspire us with very great confidence as to the future.— We do not mean with regard to the stability of the restored dynasty, for we consider the Bourbons as secure in their power, as any Sovereign in Europe. A very large majority of the People of France is, we are convinced, attached to the reigning family, and sincerely anxious for its maintenance on the throne. Even were it otherwise, the guarantee of the Allied Powers who brought about the suspicious change, stands pledged for its continuance; but to retain the confidence of the People, the Government must be conducted on those principles which are in accordance with the spirit of the age.

The discussion on the general principles of the law for restraining abuses of the Press has closed.

The 1st Article was adopted in its original tenor. It enacts, that whoever shall be convicted of an outrage on, or of deriding, the religion of the State, or any other religion recognised in France, shall be subjected to imprisonment, from three month, to five years, and to a penalty of from 300 to 6000 francs, according to the nature of the offence.

The second Article was next submitted. It enacts the same punishment against those who, "by the medium of the press, attack the Royal Dignity, the rights and authority of the King, the inviolability of his person, the order of succession to the Throne, and the rights and authority of the Legislative Chambers."

Count de Bastard proposed to substitute for this article, one differently worded, and omitting the imprisonment, as follows:—"All attacks, by medium of the press, against the Royal Dignity, the order of succession to the Throne, the rights which the King *derives from his birth, those by virtue of which he has granted the Charter*, his *constitutional authority*, the inviolability of his person, and the rights and authority of the Legislative Chambers, shall be punished by a penalty of from 300f. to 6000f."

This amendment was opposed by the Count de Castellane, M. de Vatimesnil, (King's Commissioner, and the Minister of the Interior. It was supported by Count de Pontecoulant and Baron Pasquier. On a scrutiny, its adoption was declared by a Majority of 112 against 101. The Chamber then adjourned to Monday.

The *Gazette* of last night contains an Order in Council, held at Brighton on the 28th of February, for dispensing with the training and exercising the Militia in the present year.

MALT TAX.

We are enabled to state, from an authority which may be depended on, that the intentions of Government respecting the reduction of the duty on Malt are as follow:—

That a duty of one shilling per bushel shall be taken off Malt, from the 26th of February, 1822.

That all Maltsters and other holders of Malt, whose stocks have been taken, shall receive an allowance of one shilling per bushel, for all their stock in hand, to be repaid to them, by instalments, as under:—

Threepence on the 5th of July,	1822.
Threepence on the 10th of October,	1822.
Threepence on the 5th of January,	1823.
Threepence on the 5th of April,	1823.

Thus it appears, that all Malt, manufactured subsequent to the 26th of February last, will be chargeable with a duty of 2s. 6d. per bushel only; and for the stock of Malt now in hand, and which has been charged with the duty of 3s. 6d. per bushel, an allowance will be made so as to reduce the duty to the like sum of 2s. 6d. per bushel.— And where Malt, which had been charged with the duty of 3s. 6d. per bushel, has been used by Brewers, &c. a proportionate allowance, as stated in our last, will be made in charging the duties on Beer, &c. There can be no reason, therefore, that the Maltsters should suspend their manufactories, nor for that alarm and stagnation which has taken place in the Barley trade at the Corn Markets.—*Kentish Gazette.*

ARMY ESTIMATES.

The following is an accurate copy of the Statements made on Tuesday night by Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons:

	Charge Decrease.	Charge Increase.
On Land-Forces (12,304 men)	£490,817	
Staff	13,571	
Public Departments	12,009	
Medicines	9,284	
Volunteers	9,163	
Military College	2,253	
Army Pay of General Officers		8,350
Garrisons		690
Full Pay to Retired Officers		15,234
Half Pay		51,640
Foreign Half Pay	6,395	
In-Pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham	6,813	
Out-Pensioners		34,591
Military Asylum	6,076	
Widows' Pensions		3,283
Compassionate List, Bounty Warrants, & Pensions for wounds	18	
Reduced Adjutants of Local Militia Transferred to Half Pay Estimate	19,819	
Superannuation Allowances		3,761
Exchequer Fees	2,000	
Veteran Battalions (9103 men)	67,144	

Total, as compared with Estimate of 1821, a Reduction of 21,407 men, and £537,849.

Estimate of Peace Establishment of the Army made by the Finance Committee in 1817, including the Half Pay and Pensions of the Army of Occupation in France		£8,760,000
Charge for 1822—		
Ordinaries	6,106,118	
Extraordinaries	950,000	
Barracks	244,400	
Commissariat	443,840	
		7,744,358
Decrease in 1822		£1,015,642

Total of Reductions on Army Votes for 1822, as compared with 1821, setting aside the additional charge for Ireland, on account of the existing disturbances in that Country—	
On Ordinaries, deducting £42,000 for Irish Yeomanry, a charge created by the Disturbances	£579,849
On Extraordinaries	100,000
On Commissariat	66,929
On Barracks	15,900
	£762,678
Add £200,000 expected to be repaid from the East India Company, on account of Recruiting, &c.	200,000
Total	£962,678

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

The London Journals of Friday were due when we went to Press. Those of Thursday were chiefly occupied with proceedings in the House of Commons relative to the funeral of the late QUEEN.— The Hon. H. G. BENNETT moved—"That it is the opinion of this House, that the fullest respect and solemnity had, by ancient custom, been observed at the funerals of the Queens of ENGLAND, but that, at the funeral of the late Queen CAROLINE, they have been unnecessarily and indecently violated." A long debate ensued, but the motion was negatived without a division. On Thursday, Consols were at 78⅞; for Account, 79[illegible].

MALT TAX RESOLUTIONS.

The following is a Copy of the Resolutions agreed to in the Committee on the Malt Tax, and reported by Mr. Lushington:

1. "That, from and after the 25th February, 1822, the duty of excise on malt, charged by an Act made in the 2d year of his present Majesty, 'for continuing to his Majesty certain Duties on malt, sugar, tobacco, and snuff, foreign spirits, and sweets, in Great Britain, and on pensions, offices, and personal estates, in England, for the service of the year 1821,' shall cease and determine, and be no longer paid or payable, except as to any arrear thereof."

2. "That the said duty shall be allowed for and upon all dry unground malt, produced to, and taken account of, by the proper officer of excise, after the 15th day of February, and before the 3d day of March, 1822, as the stock of any maltster or maker of malt for sale, seller or retailer of malt, common brewer, distiller, victualler, or vinegar-maker, and for which all the duties payable by law, have been charged or paid, deducting from such account twelve per centum on brown or porter-malt, and five per centum on all other dry unground malt, for the swell and increase thereof, over the quantity of such malt charged with duty, such allowance to be payable and paid to the holders of such stock, by four equal instalments, on the four usual quarter-days, commencing the 5th day of July, 1822."

"That there shall be granted and allowed, for and upon every barrel of strong beer or ale made or brewed after the 25th day of February, 1822, in Great Britain, and for which all the duties payable by law shall have been charged or paid, and which shall be duly exported to foreign parts as merchandize, a drawback of 14s. 2d. only, in lieu of the drawback now payable on beer so exported."

4. "That the sum of 3s. British currency, on every barrel of malt, containing four bushels Winchester measure, which at any time after the 25th day of February, 1822, shall be made of barley, or any other corn or grain, in Ireland (part of the duty of excise of 11s. on every barrel of malt granted by an Act made in the 59th year of his late Majesty King George III.), shall cease and determine; and that, for and upon every such barrel of malt which, at any time after the said 25th day of February, 1822, shall be made of barley, or other corn or grain, in Ireland, by any person or persons whomsoever, whether the same shall be or shall not be for sale, the sum of 10s. British currency, and no more, and so proportionably for any greater or less quantity, shall be paid by the maltster or maker thereof, respectively, in lieu of all duty payable thereon under or by virtue of any Act or Acts in force in Ireland."

5. "That the sum of 4s. per barrel shall be allowed for and upon all dry unground malt produced to and taken account of in Ireland by the proper officer of excise after the 15th of February and before the 3d day of March, 1822, as the stock of any maltster or maker of malt for sale, seller or retailer of malt, common brewer, distiller, victualler, or vinegar-maker, and for which all the duties payable by law have been charged or paid, deducting from such account twelve per centum on brown or porter malt, and five per centum on all other dry unground malt for the swell and increase thereof, over the quantity of such malt charged with duty; such allowance to be payable and paid to the holders of such stock by four equal instalments on the four usual quarter-days, commencing the 5th day of July, 1822."

6. "That, upon the exportation of any spirits made or distilled in Ireland from corn or grain, malted or unmalted, at any time after the 25th day of February, 1822, and which shall be warehoused in Ireland, and exported from thence to any place except Great Britain, there shall be allowed and paid a drawback of 4½d. and no more, upon every gallon of such spirits, for and in respect of the duty paid on the malt used and consumed in the making of such spirits, in lieu and instead of all drawbacks allowed and made payable on such spirits in respect of such duty, by any Act or Acts in force in Ireland; and that on all spirits made or distilled in Ireland from corn or grain, malted or unmalted, at any time after the said 25th day of February, and on which all duties imposed by law thereon shall be paid, and which shall be exported from Ireland, otherwise than from his Majesty's warehouses, to any place except Great Britain, there shall be allowed and paid a drawback of 5s. 10½d. for every gallon of such spirits of a strength not less than that of one to ten over hydrometer proof, being, according to law, seven per centum above proof by Sikes's hydrometer, in lieu of all drawbacks allowed or made payable on such spirits under any Act or Acts in force in Ireland."

7. "That, from and after the 25th day of February, 1822, the sum of 4s. British currency (part of the drawback or allowance of 14s. made payable by an Act made in the 59th year of his late Majesty King George the Third, on every barrel of malt made in Ireland, and exported to any other place than Great Britain), and also, the sum of 2s. 9d. British currency (part of the drawback or allowance of 9s. 9d. made payable by the said Act), on every barrel of beer or ale made in Ireland and exported to any other place than Great Britain, shall be repealed, and shall cease and determine; and that, from and after the said 25th day of February, 1822, instead of all former drawbacks on malt, or on beer or ale made in Ireland, and exported to any other place than Great Britain, there shall be paid to every person who shall legally export from Ireland, to any other place than Great Britain, any malt, or strong beer or ale made or brewed in Ireland, the drawbacks and allowances following: that is to say,

"For every barrel of such malt, containing four bushels Winchester measure, the sum of 10s. British currency; and for every barrel of such beer or ale the sum of 7s. British currency, and no more."

8. "That, from and after the 25th day of February, 1822, the countervailing duty of 3s. 6d. imposed by an Act made in the 59th year of his late Majesty upon Irish malt imported or brought into Great Britain from Ireland shall cease and determine, except as to any arrear thereof; and that in lieu thereof the following duty of Excise shall be charged, levied, collected, and paid:

"For and upon every bushel of malt made in Ireland, and imported or brought from thence into Great Britain unground, an excise countervailing duty of 2s. 6d.; and that upon the exportation from Great Britain to Ireland, after the said 25th day of February, 1822, of any malt made in Great Britain, there shall be allowed and given a drawback equal in amount to the said countervailing duty payable on malt made in Ireland and imported into Great Britain, and no more."

9. "That, from and after the 25th day of February, 1822, the sum of 4s. British currency, on every barrel of malt, containing four bushels Winchester measure, made in Great Britain, and imported from thence into Ireland (part of the countervailing duty of 14s. on every such barrel, granted by an Act made in the 59th year of his late Majesty King George the Third, and of the equivalent drawback on the exportation from Ireland to Great Britain of any malt made in Ireland), shall be repealed, and shall cease and determine; and that, from and after the said 25th day of February, 1822, there shall be charged, for and upon every such barrel of malt made in Great Britain, and imported from thence, after the said 25th day of February, 1822, directly into Ireland, the countervailing duty or sum of 10s. British currency, and no more, in lieu and full satisfaction of all countervailing duties whatsoever payable on such malt, under or by virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament in force in Ireland; and that, upon the exportation from Ireland to Great Britain of any malt made in Ireland, there shall be allowed and given a drawback equal in amount to the countervailing duty so made payable on malt made in Great Britain and imported into Ireland."

10. "That, from and after the 25th day of February, 1822, the countervailing duty of 16s. 2d. imposed by an Act made in the 59th year of his late Majesty King George III., upon Irish strong beer, ale, or mum, imported or brought into Great Britain directly from Ireland, shall cease and determine, except as to any arrear thereof; and that in lieu thereof, the following duty of Excise shall be levied, charged, collected, and paid:

"For and upon every barrel, consisting of thirty-six gallons English beer measure, of Irish strong beer, ale, or mum, which shall be imported or brought into Great Britain directly from Ireland, an excise countervailing duty of 14s. 2d.; and that upon the exportation from Great Britain to Ireland, after the said 25th day of February, 1822, of any strong beer, ale, or mum, made in Great Britain, there shall be allowed and paid a drawback equal in amount to the said countervailing duty so payable on strong beer, ale, or mum, made in Ireland, and imported into Great Britain, and no more."

11. "That, from and after the 25th day of February, 1822, the sum of 2s. 9d. British currency, on every barrel of beer or ale, containing 32 gallons, brewed or made in Great Britain, and imported from thence into Ireland (part of the countervailing duty of 9s. 9d. on every such barrel of beer or ale, granted by an Act made in the 59th year of his late Majesty King George the Third, and of the equivalent drawback on the exportation from Ireland to Great Britain, of beer or ale made or brewed in Ireland), shall be repealed, and shall cease and determine; and that, from and after the said 25th day of February, 1822, there shall be charged for and upon every such barrel of beer or ale brewed or made in Great Britain, and imported from thence after the said 25th day of February, 1822, directly into Ireland, the countervailing duty or sum of 7s. British currency, and no more, in lieu and full satisfaction of all countervailing duties whatever, payable on such beer or ale, under or by virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament in force in Ireland; and that upon the exportation from Ireland to Great Britain, after the said 25th day of February, 1822, of any beer or ale brewed in Ireland, there shall be allowed and given a drawback, equal in amount to the countervailing duty so payable on beer or ale made or brewed in Great Britain, and imported into Ireland."

12. "That, from and after the 25th day of February, 1822, the several countervailing duties, imposed by an Act made in the first year of his present Majesty, upon Irish spirits imported or brought from Ireland into England, or from Ireland into Scotland, or from Ireland into Scotland and from Scotland into England, shall cease and determine, except as to any arrear thereof; and that, in lieu thereof, the following duties of Excise shall be charged, levied, collected, and paid:

"For and upon every gallon, English wine measure, of Irish spirits, which shall be imported or brought from Ireland into England, at any time after the said 25th day of February, 1822, at a strength not exceeding seven per centum above hydrometer proof, and so in proportion for any greater degree of strength, not exceeding twenty-one per centum above hydrometer proof, an excise countervailing duty of 10s. 6d.:

"For and upon every gallon, English wine measure, of Irish spirits, which shall be imported or brought from Ireland into Scotland, at any time after the said 25th day of February, at a strength not exceeding seven per centum above hydrometor proof, and so in proportion for any greater degree of strength, not exceeding twenty-one per centum above hydrometer proof, an excise countervailing duty of 5s 6d:

"For and upon every gallon, English wine measure, of Irish spirits, which shall be imported or brought from Ireland into Scotland at any time after the said 25th day of February, and from Scotland into England, at a strength not exceeding seven per centum above hydrometer proof, an excise countervailing duty of 5s."

13. "That, from and after the 25th day of February, 1822, the countervailing duty of 6s. imposed by an Act made in the 59th year of his late Majesty King George the Third, upon spirits made or distilled in Great Britain, and imported from Great Britain into Ireland, shall cease and determine, except as to any arrear thereof; and that in lieu thereof the following countervailing duty shall be charged, levied, collected, and paid:

"For and upon every gallon, Irish wine measure, of spirits which shall be made or distilled in Great Britain, and which shall be imported into Great Britain from Ireland, at a strength not exceeding that of one to four over hydrometer proof (being according to law twenty-one per centum above proof by Sikes's hydrometer), the sum of 5s. 6d. British currency, and so in proportion for any less degree of strength, not being less than that of one to ten over hydrometer proof (being according to law seven per centum above proof by Sikes's hydrometer)."

14. "That, from and after the 25th day of February, 1822, the drawback of 6d. made payable by an Act made in the 59th year of his late Majesty King George III., upon every gallon of spirits extracted in Great Britain and exported to Ireland, in respect of the malt used and consumed in the extraction of such spirits, shall cease and determine, and be no longer paid or payable."

15. "That from and after the 25th day of February, 1822, the drawback of 6d. made payable by an Act made in the 59th year of his late Majesty King George the Third, upon every gallon of spirits made or distilled in Ireland from corn or grain, malted or unmalted, which shall have been or shall be warehoused in Ireland, and which shall be exported from thence to Great Britain or elsewhere, for and in respect of the duty paid on the malt used and consumed in the making of such spirits, shall cease and determine, and be no longer paid and payable."

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

THREATENING NOTICES.

Three or four abominable and lawless placards of this description have been posted up at the village of Tramore, within about six miles of this City. It appears to be certain, that these crimes have been committed by strangers, for the accusation so audaciously advanced against the inhabitants is evidence of their innocence, and of their peaceable conduct. One of these notices, posted up last Sunday, called upon the Roman Catholics, from the ages of 16 to 50, to turn out, to be ready to assist Captain Rock, to fight for their religion, to pay no tithes, and upbraiding them for loyalty in paying tithes. The other notice, posted up on Sunday week, threatened two most respectable characters with punishment wherever they shall be found. These things call for the greatest vigilance on the part of the constituted authorities. There is not a respectable Roman Catholic in Ireland who will not witness the name of his religion so infamously prostituted with unbounded indignation. The Gentleman who favoured us with the above information saw the placards, and had part of one of them in his possession.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

(From the Limerick Chronicle of March 9.)

We have seen some observations in the Dublin Papers, doubting the accuracy of the statement respecting the appalling outrage committed on the wives of the soldiers of the Rifle Brigade. We freely admit, that that account first appeared in the columns of the *Limerick Chronicle*, and, in a day or two after, that a contradiction to it was published in the *Limerick Advertiser*. The subject in itself was so revolting to human nature, that we thought it better not to harrow the feelings of the Public again by going into any further detail, as we were in possession of documents, and from such sources, as at a view would set all doubt on the matter at rest for ever. Taking it, therefore, that silence on the subject would equally answer the view of those who procured the insertion of the contradiction, and believing, that whatever publicity it would get through that medium would be quite harmless to the original statement, we suffered it to pass unnoticed. But now that the Dublin Papers have copied that contradiction, and have assumed a haughty tone on the subject, and charge it as a gross fabrication, we feel ourselves called upon to state, "*that the outrage was committed in all its horrible colours.*"

We have had a communication from a Medical Gentleman who attended the women after the affair occurred, and the facts therein mentioned would not bear to be put in print.

ANOTHER BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

Last week, a party of armed insurgents visited several houses in the neighbourhood of Castlemahon, near Newcastle, in search of two young women of the name of Hassett, who were in the service of some farmers. On ascertaining the house where one of the girls lived, the door was broken in, and she was dragged out on the road and violated by those Monsters!!! It is however some consolation to the outraged laws, that three of those horrible ruffians were apprehended on Wednesday night, in the town of Newcastle, by that indefatigable Magistrate, Thomas P. Vokes, Esq., to whom the County owes much. A sister to one of the young women was a witness on the Crown Prosecution at the late Special Commission in Limerick. Perhaps the statement of this outrage may also *offend* the Metropolitan Prints.

Some anonymous letters having been addressed to Captain Draught, last week, stating that an attack would be made on this City, on Thursday night, by the Whiteboys; as a precautionary measure, the entire garrison were under arms, and anxiously waited their arrival; it however turned out to be a hoax. Major Warburton, with the police, and 50 men of the 93d Highlanders, arrived here at 12 o'clock on Thursday night, from Ennis, after a march of five hours, as a reinforcement to the garrison.

We have received the following this morning from our Newcastle Correspondent:—

"In addition to the number of cows and [illegible] heretofore taken from Edward Sheehy, Esq. [illegible], there have been two very fine fat bullocks and five sheep taken from off his lands a few nights back, and also a number of breeding geese. The number taken from this Gentleman are fifteen cows and bullocks, and fifty-seven sheep.

"Thursday night, a house was burned on the lands of Gardenfield, near Newcastle, belonging to a man named Shanahan, tenant to Mr. E. Sheehy.

"The town of Newcastle was much alarmed on Monday night last, in consequence of a stack of straw having been set on fire, near the barracks; however, from the calmness of the night, and the active exertions of the officers and men of the Rifle Brigade, no injury was sustained. It is presumed that setting fire to the straw was a manœuvre of the whiteboys, to take their attention from a farther search on that night for stolen beef, Mr. Massy and a party being on their way out of town, when the fire was discovered."

Extract of a letter from Newmarket, County Cork, dated 4th March: "I beg to inform you, that the Cattle are driven from the Farmers' Houses, in this Country, in large numbers, to the mountains between this and New-Castle and Abbyfeal, by the Whiteboys. I shall specify a few instances of those who have experienced the greatest losses in this way—Mr. Daniel Duggan, twenty-seven head of cattle, and his tenant's house levelled; Mr. Lauler, forty three head of cattle; Mr. Shadick, sixteen head of cattle; Mr. Shine, fourteen or fifteen head of cattle; and numerous other petty thefts, bacon, &c. all in the vicinity of this place, within this last week."

The *Limerick Chronicle* contained various details of other outrages, which our limits obliged us to exclude.

WATERFORD HARBOUR.—The Quay and River Watch, recently established by the Harbour Commissioners, has already been productive of very beneficial effects, as appears from the following instances:—

On Sunday night, a man belonging to the ship *Nassau*, wanting to get on board, and finding, on hauling the vessel, that the boat was not alongside, attempted to throw himself into the river for the purpose of swimming on board, but was with great difficulty prevented by *Thomas Moriarty*, the Watchman, Walk No. 1, whose exertions in all probability saved the man's life, as he was very much intoxicated.

Same night, a man belonging to the brig *Fame*, lying at the upper end of the Adelphi, fell into the river, and was fortunately rescued from a watery grave by *James Browne*, the Watchman on that walk, who promptly jumped into a boat, and, with his long pole, hooked him under the arm, at the depth of a fathom under the surface.

The Treasurers of the Protestant and Trinitarian Orphan Institutions acknowledge to have received each One Pound, for the use of their respective charities, from Messrs. John Wright, John Haare, and T. Hanton, being the amount of an award made by them on an arbitration.

THE MARKETS

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.—Having no improvement in the demand for Wheat, and the supplies being superabundant, gives a great depression in the trade, and only the finest samples are taken off by the Millers, but such quality supports Monday's prices—and all other descriptions are unsaleable. The Barley trade has in a great measure recovered from the state of stagnation into which it was thrown by the first resolution of Ministers not to allow the remission of duty on the stock of malt on hand.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The price of Butter continues stationary, 88s. per cwt. being still paid for fresh-made first qualities—inferior qualities (old), from about 80s. downwards. We had at the Crane on Saturday, 110—yesterday, 171 firkins—of the latter, only 18 were from Farmers, the remainder being Brokers' parcels.

The Supply of Grain was limited. Some samples of prime Wheat fetched 22s. per barrel, but the general rate did not exceed 21s. 6d. Oats, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 8d. and 8s. 10d. for very prime. Barley, 8s. 6d. to 11s.

No material alteration in Singed or Scalded Pigs—23s. 3d. to 24s. for the former—18s. to 23s. for the latter. Other articles as last mentioned.

Exchange, Saturday. Dublin on London, 8¾.

DIED.

On Thursday morning, at Upton, at a very advanced age, the Rev. Samuel Riall, Rector of the Union of Killenaule, &c. for nearly half a century, where he lived in friendship and harmony with his Parishioners, and in the discharge of every charitable and christian virtue, during that lengthened period. In early life he graduated at the University of Oxford—and before the time of many years obtained an ecclesiastical benefice, which seemed to satisfy all his wishes in that particular, for though, from the marked purity of his life, he became a distinguished favourite of his Grace the Archbishop, and had frequent offers of Church preferment, among others that of the Archdeaconry of Cashel, he never accepted of any—his own personal property being considerable, and his habits moderate and abstemious; he was, nevertheless, most hospitable, liberal, and cheerful in his manners—highly esteemed through a long life, and regretted at its termination.

SHIP NEWS.

SUPPOSED SHIPWRECK.—Two vessels of seal oil were taken up within the last ten days a short distance from the islands of Arran, a part, we suppose, of the cargo of some vessels wrecked on the coast of Galway. The hogsheads were marked with the initials "F. E."

WESTPORT, 28TH FEB.—"A large vessel, timber laden, water-logged and abandoned, has been carried into Ennis."

The *Snipe*, Swain, arrived at Bristol from Honduras, passed on the 26th ult. in lat. 49°45', long. 14°30', a brig, water-logged, with foremast and bowsprit standing; bow port, cabin-window, and hatches open, and a log of pine timber sticking out of the cabin window; after-part blown up; bulwarks gone; white sides; she appeared to be Sunderland built, had gilt horse boxes, and two anchors on the forecastle.—*Lloyd's List.*

The *Highflier*, Welsh, arrived at Cowes from New Orleans, saw on the 26th ult. in lat. 49°30', long. [illegible], a brig with yellow sides, mainmast and part of the quarter-deck gone, and full of water.—*Ibid.*

LOSS OF THE BRIG MARTHA.—In mentioning on Saturday, the circumstances attendant on this melancholy disaster, we stated, on the authority of the Mate, that the vessel, when upset, was lying to, "waiting to land the Pilot." As this latter expression may have been misconstrued, by some persons, into an indirect accusation of remissness on the part of the Pilot Establishments below, tho' certainly not so intended, we feel it right to say, that the Mate has since admitted, on an inquiry before the Harbour Commissioners, that this part of his statement was inaccurate. He fully acknowledged that every possible exertion was made by the Pilot Boats for the preservation of the unfortunate sufferers, and spoke in very grateful terms of the kind treatment he received, after he was picked up, on board the *Caroline*. It appears from the report of Mr. F. Hunt, Pilot-Master at Dunmore, that the *Martha* was apparently prevented from getting out of harbour in consequence of being, with other vessels, rather late on the tide at leaving Passage; that, when she hove to, she appeared to be waiting for the flood tide to run up again to Passage, or expecting that a shift of wind to the Northward would enable her to work out; that she was lying with her head N. W. wind W. S. W. and broadside to, when a tremendous sea struck her, in a heavy squall, and upset her in a moment; and that the *Caroline* pilot-boat, then near Dunmore Pier, immediately made sail to her assistance, having already taken the pilots out of all the vessels that had got round the Hook Tower. Mr. Coun, of the Passage station, points out another inaccuracy in the Mate's statement, with respect to the people having been an hour and a half on the vessel's side; Mr. Coun says, he reached her, in the *Sarah*, in about three quarters of an hour after the accident, and that the whole of the crew (as stated on Saturday) had then disappeared.

It is but a just tribute to intrepidity and humanity to mention, that two of the people on board the *Caroline*, namely, ROBERT FOWLER and JOHN FORTRAN, stripped themselves, went into the small boat, and, at the imminent risk of their lives, endeavoured to rescue some of the unfortunate crew, by getting nearer to the wreck than the *Caroline* could approach—and tho' their exertions were not crowned with success, the bravery of the attempt redounds no less to their credit.

The body of Capt. DAY was brought up here on Saturday evening, in the *Sarah* Pilot-boat, and will be conveyed to England for interment.

ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD,

At London, 3d, Mary, Comben, and Matilda, Pellatt.

At Deal 4th, Britannia, Neill, for London.

At Ramsgate, 6th, Resolution, Drumond, for London—cut from a cable in the Downs.

At Liverpool—Louisa, Bails, and Cornwallis, Murray.

At Portsmouth, 3d, Hope, Beale.

At Southampton, 5th, Prosperous, Mitchell.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, MARCH 11.

ARRIVED,

8th—Betsey, Grenfell, St. Ives, herrings.

9th and 10th—None.

11th—Sullelan, Donovan, Cork, whiskey.

SAILED,

8th—Martha, Moore—and Orlon, White, Liverpool, grain and flour; Maria, Palmer, (from Cork,) ditto, grain and butter. Put back—Fame, Lloyd—Avon, Willis—and Providence, Davis.

9th—Susanna, Morris, Liverpool, wheat, barley and oats; Eagle, Cannon, ditto, wheat, oats, rum, glass, &c.

10th—None.

11th—Wind W. N. W. to N. W.

UNFURNISHED LODGINGS

TO BE LET,

IN THE HOUSE ON THE MALL,

Lately occupied by THOMAS M'MAHON.

ANTHONY MURRAY, at said House, will shew the Apartments.

Application to RICHARD DAVIS, Mary-street.

Waterford, 11th of 3d month, 1822.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

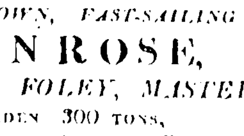
ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 15TH INSTANT,

AT KILMACTHOMAS,

TWENTY-FIVE IN-CALF COWS, some of them SPRINGERS, together with some STRIPPERS.— Six Pence in the Pound Discount will be allowed for Prompt Payment, or Three Month's given on approved Security. This Sale is well worth the attention of Purchasers, the Cows being young and in good condition.

Sale to Commence at Twelve o'Clock.

March 11, 1822.



FOR QUEBEC, IN CANADA,

THE WELL-KNOWN, FAST-SAILING BRIG,

PENROSE,

MICHAEL FOLEY, MASTER,

BURDEN 300 TONS,

Has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will be ready for Sea on or about the

FIRST OF APRIL.

Application at the Office of

JOHN PIM PENROSE & Co.

Waterford, March 11, 1822.

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, & 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 Eleven Justices of the Peace of the County of the City of Cork, 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 Guild Hall of the said City, in and for the County of the said City, on Monday, the Fourth day of March inst., have, by Memorial by them signed, signified to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that upon due consideration of the State of those Parts of the County of the City of Cork, called the Liberties, they are of Opinion the same are in immediate danger of becoming disturbed, and the Grounds and Reasons of such their Opinion, and have thereby prayed that the Lord Lieutenant and Council may proclaim the Liberties of the City of Cork, lying without the Suburbs of the said City, as the said Suburbs are ascertained by an Act passed in the 53d Year of the Reign of his late Majesty, entituled, "An Act for the more equal Assessment of Money presented to be raised by the Grand Jury of the County of the City of Cork; and for a New Valuation of the said City, and Survey of the Liberties thereof, and for other Purposes relative to Grand Juries," to be in danger of becoming disturbed:

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 Liberties of the County of the City of Cork, lying without the Suburbs of the said City, as the said Suburbs are ascertained by an Act passed in the 53d Year of the Reign of his late Majesty, entituled, "An Act for the more equal Assessment of Money presented to be raised by the Grand Jury of the County of the City of Cork, for a new Valuation of the said City and Survey of the Liberties thereof, and for other purposes relative to Grand Juries," to be in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate danger of becoming so, and do hereby warn the Inhabitants of the Liberties of the County of the City of Cork lying without the Suburbs of the said City, as the said Suburbs are ascertained by the last mentioned Act, 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 Thirteenth Day of March inst., 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 the City of Cork, be held at the Guild Hall of the said City, in and for the County of the said City, on Thursday, the Fourteenth day of March 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 7th Day of March, 1822.

MANNERS C. ERNE. FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. CHARLES KILDARE. CASTLECOOTE.—NORBURY. CHARLES BUSHE. WM. M'MAHON. S. O'GRADY. D. BAIRD. G. KNOX. JAMES FITZGERALD. J. RADCLIFF.

GOD save the KING.

STRAND

HODGE AND HIS MASTER;

OR,

THE DEVIL ON THE TOMB STONE.

HODGE pass'd thro' the church-yard one evening and saw—
A *Ghost?*—no, the Devil, he thought, on a Tomb-stone;
For WARREN'S fine JET, of unrivall'd *Eclat*,
Illum'd the Boots of a Stranger, and room some
The image of HODGE had now found in its shade—
Like *Imp*, or young devil, each BOOT in, display'd!

HODGE pass'd in dismay—but when order'd to trudge
The Church-yard once more, on an errand, that night,
"*For zartain*" *said* HODGE, "*I'ze be damn'd an I budge*
"*Again thro' the Church-yard I'ze got such a vright,*
"*For a zeed, an its made I both lonely and gloomsome,*
"*The* DEVIL *himself cracking nuts on a Tomb-stone!*"

His *Master* damn'd HODGE for a credulous elf—
And but for the *Gout* he would go there himself;
His services HODGE volunteer'd, as a back,
And hoisted his *Master*, at once, on his back!

It happen'd the place of the Stranger there took
A fellow his post on the very same Tomb-stone—
His brother marauders gone forth on the look
For *Sheep*—and a booty expecting to doom some—
As HODGE came along with his load, cried so pat
This fellow—"*You've got him I see—is* HE FAT?—"

"FAT OR LEAN *you may take him, and welcome I say!*"
And casting his load, sped in terror away!

HODGE hadn't run far till the Stranger he met
Whose BOOTS first display'd the fell *Imps* in the JET;
He started, aghast—"*By the Goles, with my Master,*
"*I zartingly now to the Devil am packing!*"
But HODGE and his *Master* escap'd this disaster;
Yet still the church yard he plods faster and faster
If met by the *Visions* in WARREN'S JET BLACKING!

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 Hokes.	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.