

conducted thither by an escort of the Yeomanry. On Wednesday, we understand, several others of the ringleaders in the neighbourhood of Kenninghall were apprehended at their own houses, with the assistance of the Yeomanry Cavalry. The troop under Colonel Edgar's command assembled with the utmost promptitude, in marching order, at Stoken Park, at four on Wednesday morning, and from thence proceeded to Scole, but we are happy to say their further services were not thought necessary by the Magistrates. The Eye troop was also discharged on Wednesday evening. The Halesworth Troop, commanded by Captain Crabtree, was also under arms on Tuesday and Wednesday, in consequence of a representation to the Magistrates that a numerous body to the amount of upwards of 400, were proceeding to Stradbrook, and threatened Hovingham-hall, but we are rejoiced to find that the Magistrates dispensed with the further services of the Cavalry on Wednesday evening. We sincerely hope that the prompt measures which have been resorted to by the Magistracy, in the different districts disturbed by this spirit of insubordination, which would become more daring if its progress were not immediately stopped, will operate as an effectual check to further outrage, for although we are as much aware as possible of the use of thrashing machines under the present circumstances of the labouring community, we would, admiring the poor that their object is not to be accomplished by violence; their end is not to be effected by such means. We hope that the destruction of machinery is the only and real object they have in view, but we regret to learn that some of the individuals who were apprehended in Norfolk were single men, and constantly existing from 10s. to 12s. a week—ages which at the present moment cannot justify a murmur or complaint. A troop of the 10th Lancers is daily expected from Ramford to be stationed at Diss.

About eight o'clock on Thursday night a fire was discovered in a barn on the premises of the Rev. Mr. Betham, of Stokenham, which communicated to a thatched cow-house adjoining, but by very great exertions the fire was got under before the building sustained much damage. The fire is supposed to have been the act of an incendiary.

About one o'clock on Monday morning, the 4th inst. a fire was discovered on the premises belonging to Lewis Myjndere, Esq. in the occupation of Mr. Bell, widow, in Sible Hedingham, by which the barns, stables, a wheat stack, a quantity of barley, &c. together with a valuable market horse were burnt, and no doubt is entertained that the fire was the act of some malignant incendiaries. The property was not insured.

Wednesday morning a fire broke out in a cottage, at Monk's Elligh, belonging to Mr. Baker. The fire communicated to another cottage, which was destroyed, as were also two stacks of corn and a barn.

Three persons were committed to Norwich Castle, on Saturday last, for wilfully setting on fire three hay-stacks, the property of Mr. John Kent, of Diss; two of the accomplices having made a confession.—*Ipwich Journal*.

Wednesday (5th inst.), in consequence of a sudden order, two troops of the 9th Lancers marched from the King's barracks, in this city, under the command of Major Campbell, on their route for Colchester, where they are to arrive on the 11th inst., and to be placed at the disposal of the Magistrates.—*Kentish Gazette*.

On Tuesday evening (5th inst.) the premises of Mr. Charles Mierle, of Upper Hardres, were discovered by Mr. Hawkins, of that place, to be on fire; and, on examination, it was found that fire had been communicated to the thatch of the dairy, also to a shed at some distance, and to a stable separate, which induced strong suspicion that it was the work of an incendiary; and on Wednesday, Henry Hitchcock, Sarah Hitchcock, and two other persons, were examined by the Justices of the Home District, on suspicion of having committed the above act; when, after a patient investigation of six hours, the Magistrates considering the evidence not sufficiently conclusive to commit any of the parties for trial, discharged them, on the two Hitchcocks producing sureties for their good behaviour until the next County Sessions.—*Ibid*.

The following is the Copy of a Proclamation issued by the County Magistrates assembled in Sessions at Norwich—

"The Magistrates assembled at the adjourned Sessions on Wednesday, March 6, 1822, have, with considerable pain received evidence of a riotous disposition exhibited in some instances by actual outrage in various parts of the County. The circumstances, made known to many of them previous to this day, have induced measures of precaution, which will assuredly be found effectual for the suppression of tumult. But, anxious as the Magistrates feel in the discharge of their duty to avoid the necessity of resorting to the force with which they are armed for the preservation of the peace against a misguided populace, they desire to offer, in the form of timely remonstrance, a few remarks deserving of attention:—

"If grievances exist, do the persons concerned in the riotous proceedings before alluded to suppose that they can be remedied by violence? To what possible beneficial result can their proceedings tend? To what have they tended in other parts of the County, but to the loss of many valuable lives, and a curtailment of British liberty? Let the People beware of bad advisers—those who may pretend to sympathize in their alleged grievances, for the purpose of exciting them to acts

of mischief, in the punishment for which the instigators generally take care to have no participation. Let them be assured that it is equally wicked and unwise to resist the law; wicked in principle, and unwise in practice, because ineffectual to any good purpose. By order of the Court, "COPEMAN, Clerk of the Peace."

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

The state of France cannot fail to attract the particular attention of our readers. The accounts which appear in our columns have been extracted from the *Commer*, and even that Journal represents the agitation which almost every where prevails as of a serious and alarming character, justly cherishing, "that the peril, indeed, is the greater, because France is literally surrounded with the combustible materials of revolutionary explosion, and that Spain, the North of Italy, and Germany, are so many sources, whence the torrent of disaffection to legitimate Government may receive inexhaustible supplies." A Gentleman of this City has kindly favoured us with the following extract of a letter from Paris, dated March 11:

"Paris is much disturbed—the gates are all closed this evening, and the *Gens d'armes* are parading the streets under arms—the English are already flying—there is a rumour of an insurrection at St. Omer—MONTMORIL and BRITANNIA are said to have placed themselves at the head of the revolutionary party, and to have proclaimed young NAPOLÉON. For the truth of this I cannot vouch, but Paris is this night much agitated. I am afraid we shall not be long here in a state of peace."

The following observations relative to the same important subject, are extracted from the *Morning Chronicle* of Saturday:

"The Insurrection in France is not suppressed. Government has received intelligence which it will not communicate. If intelligence favourable to the Bourbons had been received, it would have been instantly made public; and the absence of favourable intelligence is equal to unfavourable. Under the present circumstances—with the well-known disposition of the French Nation—with a Royal Family either hated or not beloved—with men in power whose principles are detested—whose abilities are held in contempt, and who have been so imbecile as to convert at this critical juncture nearly the whole host of employes into irreconcilable enemies—an insurrection of a few days' continuance is equivalent to a Revolution."

"We have no details to lay before our readers. The French Journals cannot furnish them; but, as we have said, the absence of information in this case speaks volumes. The report, indeed, is, that the force of General BRUNO has received great accessions, and that he was marching upon Nantes, with the certainty of obtaining possession of that city. We know not the authority on which the report rests; all we can say is, that persons well informed as to what is now going on in France, attach credit to it."

"The present Royal Family has evidently no hold either of the People or of the army of France. The circumstances under which it acquired the Throne, were beyond measure galling to a high-minded nation; and even if the French could have forgotten these circumstances, the Bourbons would not allow them. Time, which often allays irritation, has in this case only given increased force to it."

"It can rarely happen, in an enlightened nation, that the People are ill affected to their Government, and the army well affected. France certainly forms no exception to the rule. The body of the army feels exactly as the People feel. And here is the grand difficulty of reigning of a People. The Bourbons have had recourse to a foreign soldiery; and this, without affording them security, has served only still more to alienate the native troops from them. How is it possible, that the extravagant allowance which they, in their infatuation, give to these foreigners, should be productive of any other than the worst effects on the natives? As this is a subject to which little is known here, though it is of great consequence to the forming a correct judgment respecting the French Army, we here lay before our readers a statement of the pay of the French and Swiss Guard, and of the Infantry of the Line. The number of Swiss is 10,000—

French Guard. Swiss. Infantry.
Colonel, 8,250fr. 15,000fr. 9,000fr.
Lieut. Colonel, 5,375 12,000 4,500
Chef de Battalion, 4,500 8,000 3,000
Captain, 3,000 5,000 2,000
Lieutenant, 1,875 3,000 1,250
Second Lieut., 1,500 1,800 1,000

"We shall close our observations with the following extract from the *Monitor* of Tuesday, which shows the nature of the reliance which is to be placed at this time on the French Papers. 'It must have been remarked, that the Opposition Journals confine themselves to collecting all the news published by the Royalist Journals respecting the affair at Saumur and the assemblages at Paris, and that their object in the arrangement, and in the choice they made of this news, was that they should offer either contradictions or apparent indiscretions, of which the effect might excite in the minds of their readers the idea that Government did not publish the whole truth respecting these troubles. These bad uses to which the Opposition Journals put articles of the Royalist Journals ought to be present to the Editors of these last Journals, and impose on them the obligation of guarding nothing which may serve the malicious intentions to which their attention has been called.'"

EXTRAORDINARY NEWS.—On Thursday evening, a messenger from France arrived in the greatest haste with despatches, which were delivered to Lord LONDONDERRY while at dinner at BELLAMY'S. His Lordship, who had not swallowed a couple of mouthfuls, had no sooner read himself acquainted with their contents, than he rose from table, in apparent agitation, and proceeded to his office.

"The above paragraph is an extract from the leading article of the *Morning Chronicle* of this day. Of the two mouthfuls of despatches which his Lordship swallowed, we shall probably never hear again. From their effect, however, upon his Lordship, it appears the dose was not very palatable, and that it operated with surprising quickness."

The *Globe* of Saturday contained the subjoined articles:

"We will not pursue the subject further at present. The *Courier* tells us, that, even if a majority of the People of France were not attached to the reigning family, 'the guarantee of the Allied Powers, who brought about the auspicious change, stands pledged for its continuance.' If we once saw the august house of Bourbon on its retreat from Paris to its old asylum, we could venture to predict with tolerable certainty the effect which could be given to this pledge. A pledge to reinstate the Bourbons, contrary to the will of the French Nation! The days for its realization are gone for ever. The immense population of Germany, with the concurrence of which alone the thing is practicable, is now in a very different disposition from that which year forth nearly a million of men in arms against France. There are also reports of insurrection at Toulouse, but we can state nothing positive on this subject."

Sir JOHN NEWPORT has given notice in the House of Commons of a motion, that the House be called over on Wednesday, the 21st of April, in order to secure a full attendance of Members upon the discussion of certain questions on the state of Ireland. On Friday, after some preliminary observations relative to the Window Tax, in which he offered his best support in the promotion of Mr. SHAW'S views on that subject, Mr. S. RICE obtained an order for the production of the accounts of all taxes which had been taken off in the last ten years in England, stating the gross amounts of each collected in the year preceding their repeal; a similar return for Ireland; accounts of the malt and spirit duties collected in Ireland during the last seven years, distinguishing the amount of each year, and the charge of collecting. Mr. MABERY obtained an order for the production of accounts of the debt due by Government to the Bank of Ireland, distinguishing the funded from the unfunded, the periods at which each portion was contracted, the rates of interest agreed on, the variations, if any, in those rates, with the period of alteration, and the rates now paid. Sir JOHN NEWPORT obtained an order for accounts of Exports and Imports of Ireland in the years 1792, 1815, 1820, and 1821, distinguishing the amounts under various heads, and the real value of the commodities, with the duties charged; also, accounts of all the shipping cleared out from the Irish ports in the same years, distinguishing the destination and rates of tonnage. Mr. SKEWIS gave notice of a motion for Monday next for the repeal of the duty no tallow candles. To a question put to the Marquis of Londonderry respecting the Russian Tariff his Lordship answered, "that the last despatches which his Majesty's Government had received from Petersburg were dated the 31st of January, at which time, no such Tariff had been promulgated. He, therefore, could not say whether or not the document alluded to was authentic. At the same time, he did not mean to deny it might be so." The Tariff spoken of bears most heavily against Britain, and will probably be resisted by Ministers.

Riots have taken place in Norfolk and Suffolk of a very serious description. Sixteen of the persons found guilty have been sentenced to fine and imprisonment. Nothing can excuse the destruction of property, or the violation of the peace; but these persons were without even an extenuation of their offences, for most of them were in easy circumstances. The destruction of machines was their primary object.

There is now an almost universal conviction in the best informed circles, that a Russian and Turkish war is inevitable.—No Mail due.

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle. SIR—It affords me unfeigned pleasure to perceive, that a Petition from the Corporation of Waterford, has been presented to the Legislature for the removal of those evils which result from the present (the) system. It is from such representations, addressed to a humane Government, that redress may be expected. I hope the inhabitants of this County will follow so good an example, and that, at the approaching Assizes, they will sign a Petition for a commutation of Tithes. If Meetings were to take place in this and in other Counties, and if temperate Petitions were forwarded to both Houses of Parliament, the happiest consequences might be expected. Let it not be thought, that I wish to enroach on the rights of the Church. Those rights would be best insured by a fair commutation.—It would relieve the Laity, from the manifold evils of the present system, and would, at the same time, secure to the Clergy as large a revenue as they could possibly enjoy under that system. That such a commutation might be effected, is the opinion of many of the best and greatest men whom this County has produced.

It will, perhaps, be said, that it would be dangerous to join in a Public Meeting in the present agitated state of the County. On the contrary, nothing would tend to allay the irritation of the People, so much as such a Constitutional Petition. It would prove, that the higher classes of society sympathized with the sufferings of their fellow creatures, and that they were actually exerting themselves for such a laudable purpose. In England, it is acknowledged, that the right of Petition is attended with the greatest advantages. One of the most valuable consequences resulting from it is this—as it gives the People an opportunity of laying their complaints before Parliament, and affords them a constitutional mode of seeking redress, they are thus prevented from trying to relieve their distresses by acts of a violent and treasonable nature. Let the attention of men in this County be directed to such a source of relief. Let it be shown to them that they may hope for every thing by presenting temperate Petitions, in which their grievances are fully stated. It will then be found that disturbances will be less frequent. It is a fearful thing, the distressed state of the labouring classes. As long as such intolerable distress prevails, so long may acts of outrageous violence be expected. Could the best among us answer for his conduct, if not only himself but his wife and children were suffering from the dreadful pangs of hunger? The power of Government is, no doubt, sufficient to quell disturbances. But can it gratify a humane mind to find, that the aim of the present is beat down, when it cannot be denied that his wrongs are unredressed? If his crimes must be punished, let the incentive to commit them be removed. His offences may have arisen from the irresistible cries of his starving family; but his state of hopeless despair was induced by the overbearing oppression of the Tithes. The present disturbances have not been caused by the Tithes alone. But will any one assert, that they have not always been justly considered a source of discontent, and a serious obstacle to the improvement of this Country? They give rise to numberless acts of rapacity; they prevent the cultivation of a large portion of this Island, and thus shut out from employment many thousands of a starving population. Nothing but a firm conviction of the necessity of some change in the mode of providing for the Church Establishment would induce me to trouble you with these lines. If this feeble effort of mine in the slightest degree promotes so desirable a measure as a Petition to Parliament, it will afford me lasting gratification.

I am, Sir, AN IRISHMAN.

Cappoquin, March 8th, 1822.

CARRICK SAVINGS' BANK.

It is with much pleasure the Committee present the following Report of the Carrick-on-Suir Savings' Bank, for the year ending the 1st March, 1821, which they trust will meet the approbation of the Friends of the Institution:—

The Treasurer had £40 16s. 8d. in his hands at the commencement of the year; 33 Pass Books have been taken out within the last year; 238 Deposits have been made, amounting to the sum of £1525 19s. 0½d., of which £288 7s. 1d. has been paid to Depositors; £10 14s. 8d. interest has been paid to different Depositors; and there remains the sum of £32 10s. 5½d. still due for interest on the several Deposits since the commencement; Debentures to the amount of £1200 have been purchased within the last year, which, with those previously procured, make the entire of the Debentures now in the hands of the Treasurer £2000, on which £43 5s. 3d. interest has been paid by the Bank of Ireland within the year, and £18 5s. 5d. still remained due the 1st of this Month. The Donations and Subscriptions for the support of the Bank during the last year amount to £18; the price of the Pass Books sold to Depositors comes to 16s. 6d. The incidental Expenses, including the Clerk's Salary, and the Rent of the Office, amount to £18 14s. 3d.—The Treasurer has at present in his hands the sum of £1 16½d., which, with the price of Pass Books that have not been issued, amounting to £21 11s. 6d., would leave a Balance of 7s. 6d. in favour of the Savings' Bank.

Before the Committee proceed to make any further remarks, they beg to point out your particular notice the liberal Donation of the Earl of Bessborough, of £10—his Lordship having, on this occasion, shown the same anxiety to promote the Interest of this Institution, that he has always manifested for every Charitable purpose, which would in any degree contribute to the welfare and advantage of his Tenantry.

To Mr. WALSH, also, his Lordship's Agent, the Committee feel much indebted for the kind manner in which he represented the Carrick-on-Suir Savings' Bank to the Earl of Bessborough, by which he has obtained for it his Lordship's Patronage, and that in a manner so effectual, that the Committee must in a great degree to this attribute their being able on the present occasion to give so favourable a Report. The Committee are happy to think, that, in consequence of the present prosperous state of the Savings' Bank, their expectations have been so far realized as to enable them to recommend that the Subscription of a Governor or Governors should be only bi-annually, instead of triennial. They hope that after this year a still further reduction may be made in the Annual Subscriptions, it being their wish to ask from the Friends of the Institution as little as possible for its support, and they look forward to see this effected in some short time without the

necessity of applying for any Donations or Subscriptions. At present, however, it is absolutely necessary to have some assistance given, as otherwise the small sum arising from the excess of the Interest on the Debentures, after paying Interest to the Depositors, would not be sufficient to defray the unavoidable expenses, on the most moderate scale, attending the management of such an Institution, while in its infant state. The Clerk's Salary could not be lower; the Postage comes high, as on each Debenture it amounts to 2s. at least; and in addition to this, all the Debentures must be twice in the year sent to the Bank of Ireland, in order to receive Interest on them, and in place of these others are sent back, on which Postage must also be paid—all of which come to a large sum out of the Interest received on them. The Rent of the Office is also a heavy expense, and your Committee believe this is the only one in the Kingdom having such a charge to pay, as in most other Towns there is some Public Building, in which the Savings' Bank is allowed the use, without any expense. Under these circumstances, the Committee feel themselves obliged to propose 10s. as the Subscription of each of the Governors and Governors, for the present year, as they think it would be unfair to receive any Deposit unless they were certain of being able to bear all the expenses of the Institution without affecting them in any manner; and when the sum from each is so trifling, they can have no doubt but there will be many to contribute. The Committee regret that the management of the Institution is left depending entirely on two or three Individuals, instead of being assisted by more of the respectable Inhabitants, on the Days the Bank is open for receiving Deposits. The effects of this might prove very injurious; and though your Committee have every reason to be perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the Clerk, and are fully convinced of his Integrity and Correctness, yet there should be some check over him, which can only be effected by the presence of one of the Managers, whose attendance would also give more confidence to the several Depositors; and without one of the Managers being present, no Deposit should be made, according to the 8th Rule for the Management of the Carrick-on-Suir Savings' Bank. Under these circumstances, and when it is known how much the Interests of the Institution are concerned in having the 21st and 27th of its Rules carried into effect, your Committee cannot for a moment doubt but that a sufficient number of respectable persons, Inhabitants of the Town, will be willing to attend from one to three o'clock on Saturdays. The Committee think that it may be so arranged as not to require the attendance of any Individual more than once in Six Months; and surely no humane or charitable person could consider it too much to devote Two Hours in Half a Year to further an object so well calculated to promote the welfare and happiness of numbers of his poor Fellow-Creatures, for whose benefit the Carrick-on-Suir Savings' Bank was particularly instituted. Several have already taken advantage of it, and the Books of the Bank will show instances of Deposits of Shillings, Ten Pennies, and other small sums, that hold out to the Depositors the prospect of having their honest and industrious Earnings safely secured to them, still increasing while left in the Savings' Bank, and easily obtained when required—thus holding out the strongest inducement for Sobriety, Industry, and Propriety of Conduct;—and affording every encouragement to the Poor, while it pleases God to grant them health and strength to make a provision for Sickness, Infirmitie, or old age, instead of being, as so many are, at their latter days, either an incumbrance on their Friends, or reduced to Beggary, and thus becoming a Tax and Burden upon the Community at large. Some poor people have also begun to make a provision for their Children, by putting so much of their Earnings as they could spare into the Bank for this purpose, that, when they come to the proper Age, they may be able to give them the means of earning for themselves, an honest Livelihood, and becoming respectable Members of Society, instead of bringing them up in Idleness and Wickedness. The good example of an industrious Parent will almost always produce corresponding effects in the Child, and to such a Parent the Savings' Bank affords a certainty of his reaping the fruits of his honest and well-merited Industry, in the future and creditable settlement of his Children, by the provision he will thus make for them when in their youth. In such cases as the present, when some parts of the Country are so disturbed, the Savings' Bank affords the honest Farmer the means of securing for himself and the Family what his industry has earned, instead of its becoming the prey of the Middleman, Robber or the hoody of the lawless Plunderer, trying Contributions on the peaceable and well-to-do for some illegal purpose. The Books of the Savings' Bank show, that the Farmers are beginning to be aware of this, as, within the last year, Deposits have been made by persons living at Glenbrook, Mullinahone, and that neighbourhood, and but for the general distress that at present prevails, sums to a much larger amount would have been deposited, and more Pass-Books taken out by Farmers in that part of the County and near the Nine-mile-House. One great means of preventing that system of plunder which may be expected to result from the present disturbances, is to remove from those engaged in it the prospect of gaining any thing by their attempts to commit such depredations; and this is in a great degree effected by the Farmer putting in a place of security what would be the object of attack, and thus preserving for the Landlord what would otherwise fall into the hands of the Freebooter. Much more might be said in

favour of a well-regulated Savings' Bank, but that it would swell the report to too great a length.—Your Committee, however, trust that what has been stated will excite every friend to the welfare, the happiness, and morals of his fellow-creatures in the humbler walks of life—and every friend to the peace and tranquillity of the Country—to come forward and take a share in the proceedings of this Institution, and contribute to its support, as it must otherwise fall to the ground and be given up. Your Committee cannot suffer themselves to imagine that they will be reduced to such an alternative. A fair trial has been given—the end proposed by its establishment has been answered in many instances—and their further accomplishment may be expected. Two qualities, however, are wanting for its future existence—namely, the means of defraying the necessary Expenses, and the regular attendance of the Managers. But can it be the case, that in the Town and neighbourhood of Carrick-on-Suir there will not be found a sufficient number of Ladies and Gentlemen to become Governors and Governesses for the following year? As yet the Institution has but two Ladies as Governesses; but your Committee are certain that this can only be attributed to the Ladies being ignorant of its establishment, and that their assistance would be gladly received; otherwise they would have been as ready to contribute to its support as they always are to attend to the calls of Charity and Benevolence, when made on them in any other situation. Your Committee have also too high an opinion of the charitable and humane principles by which the respectable Inhabitants of Carrick are influenced, to imagine that a sufficient number of them would not undertake the office of Managers of the Carrick-on-Suir Savings' Bank, and thus prevent the necessity of its dissolution, which must otherwise be unavoidable, and would reflect so much discredit on the Town and neighbourhood, and reproach them as if they did not feel for the best interests of those they are bound to assist by every means in their power, and which can be so easily effected, by only giving a little of their time for this purpose. It is hoped this will not be refused, when applied for as an object.

QUAY AND RIVER WATCH.—Three further instances have occurred, since our last, to demonstrate the utility of this Establishment. On Tuesday night, about 10 o'clock, Patrick Riordan, stationed between the Market-house and the Fish-house, materially assisted in preserving the life of a Ross waterman, named Murphy, who, in the dark, walked over the quay near the gas-house; the same night, on the 10th and 11th, William Maguire, stationed between the fish-house and the parade, was instrumental in picking up two men who fell out of a boat near the Cool-quay, much intoxicated; and last night the last-mentioned watchman again contributed to the preservation of another life, that of a man belonging to the sloop *Abel*, lying near the old Custom-house, who walked over the quay, about 11 o'clock.

The body of the Catholic boy of the brig *Martha*, lost on Friday near Bessborough, was written on shore near Passage yesterday morning.

FATAL EFFECT OF INTOXICATION.—A man named James Donohoe, belonging to a Kinsale sloop, died on Monday night, in consequence of drinking excessively of whiskey, clandestinely obtained. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body yesterday in this City, the verdict of which was to the above effect. Two other men, we understand, who on the same occasion indulged too freely in similar potations, narrowly escaped the awful fate of their unfortunate companion.

WE are requested to call the attention of those persons paying county charges to a clause in the last Grand Jury Act, 59th Geo. 3, chap. 81, which orders the Collectors of the respective Baronies to make a return in writing, the first day of each Assizes, to the Treasurer, for the inspection of the Grand Jury, of all arrears due in the Barony, with the names of the defaulters in arrear for same.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, DUBLIN.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

A Captain, on half-pay, was brought up for re-examination. This Insolvent had been before the Court in the month of January, and his discharge opposed with obstinacy by some of his creditors; and though he was then ably supported, the Commissioners judged it necessary to remand him, and to direct that he should give up £50 per annum of his half-pay in discharge of his debts. He was again brought up on motion for a re-hearing on Friday last; his Counsel, William Kennedy, Esq., who had not attended on the first occasion, now sought to sustain the following position:—That the Insolvent was entitled to his discharge without any surrender whatever of any part of his half-pay; and, after a very ingenious argument and laborious investigation, this position was fully and successfully established, and the Insolvent was discharged. This is the first decision of this description, as the practice in England, as well as here, has hitherto uniformly been to allot a portion of the half-pay to creditors; and the Commissioners stated this as their chief difficulty in yielding to the arguments of Mr. Kennedy? It is therefore a decision of considerable importance as a precedent.

CATHOLIC AFFAIRS.

March 1, 1822.

March 3, 1822.

March 5, 1822.

March 8, 1822.

March 11, 1822.

March 14, 1822.

March 1, 1822.

March 3, 1822.

March 5, 1822.

March 8, 1822.

March 11, 1822.

March 14, 1822.

March 17, 1822.

March 20, 1822.

March 23, 1822.

March 26, 1822.

March 29, 1822.

March 31, 1822.

April 3, 1822.

April 6, 1822.

April 9, 1822.

April 12, 1822.

April 15, 1822.

April 18, 1822.

April 21, 1822.

April 24, 1822.

April 27, 1822.

April 30, 1822.