

SPECIAL SESSIONS UNDER THE INSURRECTION ACT.

(From the Southern Reporter of March 16.) The trials of the several persons apprehended under the Insurrection Act, since its revival, commenced on Wednesday, and have been continued, with occasional intermissions, to the present day, when another adjournment took place until Monday. We have paid close attention to the proceedings, and it is due from us, who so long and strenuously opposed the renewal of that measure, to state, that we have never witnessed moderation and impartiality more creditably and honorably displayed than by the numerous bench of Magistrates who daily assembled; to which we respectfully take leave to add our humble tribute of praise of the coolness, humanity, and discrimination which have marked the conduct of the eminent Law-Officer who presides. It is, indeed, gratifying to reflect, that if laws of such a nature as the Insurrection Act are resorted to—a law so restrictive and coercive; so strange to the spirit of the Constitution, and so flagrantly indicative of the system under which that Country must have been governed, to which and to whose population it has been deemed necessary to apply such a measure: it is gratifying, we say, to see that the administration of mildness and mercy, and that the formidable and dangerous powers which they depute are not arbitrarily exercised. That they have not been so exercised is the result of our observation since the Commission opened; on the contrary, we have witnessed a spirit of forbearance, and a disinclination to construe or extend the Act rigidly, in cases where there were any mitigating circumstances attending them. This we are bound in justice to record; but with equal sincerity we avow, that we can never be reconciled to the principle of an objectionable law because the administration of it may happen to fall into pure hands. Its immediate danger, is abated by such a fortunate circumstance; but by different characters it may be used as a means of gratifying the worst passions, and of promoting sinister interests. We trust, therefore, that the Country will soon be restored to that state, which will induce all persons to concur in seeking for the restoration of the old; and the extinction of the new laws.

We have learned with sincere pleasure, that it has been determined by the Magistrates to continue holding the Sessions in this City. Independent of the inconvenience which would be caused by a moving Commission, there are many other strong and cogent reasons for opposing the determination that has been come to, and which, we hope, will be persevered in.

(From the Limerick Chronicle.) WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13. James Sprerin was put on his trial for absence from his dwelling, on Thursday, the 28th of February. This Prisoner was tried on Monday, for being absent from his dwelling, on Friday, 1st March, but upon a point of Law was acquitted, and remanded upon a fresh charge—Guilty.

John and Denis Ryan, both brothers—the former an ill-looking vigorous man; the latter a wild very young boy. There was no mitigation in the countenance of the Prisoners, and the Magistrate interrogated as to the fact of being brothers.

The Court and Magistrates were unanimous that John Ryan was a fit subject for transportation. The Court then extended its lenity to the young boy, believing from his youth that he must have been seduced, and recommended to him to give up a good subject, and be peaceable and loyal.

John Nanan and Edmond Fitzgerald were put to the bar, for being out of their respective dwellings. The first Prisoner is an opulent farmer, and can command £1000.

should have stood in its defence, like a man, and not to have left it through fear. By being absent from your dwelling, in consequence of terror, you have put yourself to great inconvenience and expense.

Edmond Fitzgerald, the other Prisoner, was acquitted upon the testimony of Nanan, he having gone for him, and took him from his supper to go to witness's house, to assist in the production of it; but it was impossible for two men to defend it. The Prisoner was discharged and the Court adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14. Michael Council, of Kilsannon, a very respectable farmer, for concealing arms, and denying them to the Sergeant-Major of the City Police, Guilty. The Court restrained any observations for the present; but the Prisoner may be assured his stay in this Country would be very short; he was one of those characters fit to be removed.

Daniel Gleeson, a man near 70 years of age, for having arms, ammunition, &c. concealed—Guilty.

Patrick Hayes, found in the house of the last Prisoner—Guilty. Wednesday night, Edward Villiers Fitz-Gerald, Esq. with a party of the 42d and Captain Waller's Kerry Yeomanry, apprehended James Fitzgibbon and James Brittan, who are fully committed for the murder of Richard Goins, Esq. Chief Magistrate of Police, in this County. They were taken near Cappan, within half a mile of where the unfortunate Gentleman was brutally assassinated. Whilst Mr. Fitz-Gerald was in search of these men, he heard a constant fire of shots and sounding of horns on Cappan-hill, but he follows thought it prudent not to advance on his small party.

Michael Madigan, apprehended by Edward Villiers Fitz-Gerald, Esq. is sworn against before Captain Drought, as the murderer of Mr. Raymond's servant. We also hear that strong informations are against three more of the murderers, who are in custody.

Eyre Evans, Esq. has also sent to prison Henry Graham, charged with murder. Cagney, charged with murder, who escaped from the County jail, was apprehended at Cook on Saturday, whilst embarking for America. The Magistrates of the county Kerry have been very active in apprehending persons under the Insurrection Act. The Magistrates of that county are to meet on Monday, to divide the county into districts, and procure an additional military force.

Mr. Kitson secured two men near Croft, Co. Kerry, who had a blunderbuss, pistols, and ammunition in their possession, on Wednesday; since their apprehension 27 stand of arms have been surrendered to Doctor Church.

Four men, charged with the murder of Mr. Brien, were brought into Kilkenny, by the association there, on Wednesday last. Several men at Castle-Island have taken the oath of allegiance this week.

MURDER OF MRS. DONATY. HATTON-GARDEN.—On Friday Mr. Donaty, nephew to the deceased, underwent a long private examination before the sitting Magistrate, at which no persons were allowed to be present, except Mr. Taylor, the Vestry Clerk of the Parish of St. George, Bloombury, and two gentlemen of the Parish Committee, who have taken an active part in investigating this horrid and barbarous murder, and who were also on the Coronor's Jury. William Read, senior, and John Limbrick, are the officers to whom any particular instructions relative to this mysterious murder are intrusted. A great number of witnesses were in attendance from eleven o'clock till half-past one, during which time no person was examined but Mr. Donaty; but so secret was the examination that not a single word was suffered to transpire, and none of the witnesses were called, but dismissed with word that they would have notice when to attend again. However, the officers above named received some instructions which they were immediately despatched to execute. The body is confined, and the house locked up, the key being in the possession of the officers. The Magistrate has received a letter from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, with instructions, we understand, to offer a large reward for the discovery of the murderer, unless there be such a clue already as will separate the necessity of it.

The Verdict of the Coronor's Jury was *Willful Murder* against some person or persons unknown. In the course of the inquiry on Tuesday, a person of the Jewish persuasion informed the Magistrate, that whilst sitting in the parlour of the public-house, he overheard the conversation of some persons who were in the room relative to the murder. One of them, named Martin, son to a Mrs. Rodriguez, a former husband, & whose sister to Michael Donaty, husband to the deceased, observed that when the murder was known to David Donaty, the nephew, he (Donaty) and his wife ran to the house, and on the former seeing the murdered corpse on the ground, he kissed his wife, and in a whispering tone told her not to be alarmed at the affair, and to run home and take that from the drawer immediately. He therefore considered it might be furthering the ends of justice to make this communication. The Magistrate thanked the Gentleman, and a summons was instantly granted for Martin to attend.

Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock, the Magistrate; Mr. Hall, Mr. Fisher, Gentleman of the Committee; Mr. Taylor, the Vestry Clerk of the Parish; and Mr. Field, the executor to the will of the deceased's husband, arrived at Hatton-Garden office, and retired up stairs into the private room, where the examination of the following witnesses was received:—Mr. Stevens, a fish-onger in Donostree street; W. Rhodes, a button-maker; J. Mills; J. Egeiton; Ann Bowling; E. Isaacs; W. Redman, residing next door to the deceased; M. and Mr. Rodriguez, of Pitt-street-lane, and their son, John Martin, Richard Lyons, water-carrier to the deceased; Peter Blackall and John Archer, the two bakers alluded to in former statements; and Henry Waller, a young man residing at Mr. Barrett's, a corn chandler, in Great Water-street, Clerkenwell. The evidence of the above witnesses is in addition to that before stated. Mr. David Donaty, the nephew, and the girl, Mary Ann Young, were also present, and were again examined with Elizabeth Ryalls.

The evidence of the whole of the foregoing witnesses, with the exception of those of the two bakers, Martin and Waller, merely went to prove the extent of the deceased's connexion, and the names of those persons who were in the habit of calling at the house at different periods, and were supposed to have any knowledge of her circumstances—from which, nothing of a suspicious nature was thrown on any of her relatives or acquaintances. At this period of the business, information was received that two notorious characters, named Henry Books and Judd, whose appearance answered the description of two men who were seen running from Milman-place, at the moment the murder was committed, were in custody at Guildhall, for an attempted felony at the wine-vaults near St. Andrew's Church, Holborn. William Read, senior, the officer, was therefore despatched to the two suspected persons to the office, after they were done with by the Alderman. The examination of Martin, as to the conversation in the Black Lion public-house, was gone into, and Mr. Donaty, the nephew, was called in, and explained the reason for desiring his wife to do as above described. He was therefore completely exculpated from any suspicion. A female (whose name we are not able to learn) stated, that just before 9 o'clock, when the cries of "murder!" were heard, she saw a man concealed behind a wooden projection, similar to a watering-place, that separates the house of the deceased from that of No. 17. He was peering in a very suspicious manner; she took such notice of his features and stature that she was positive she should know him again. Henry Waller, residing at Mr. Barrett's, corn chandler, in Great Water-street, Clerkenwell, was next called. He stated that he was in the crowd before the house of the deceased at the moment the murder was discovered. Some persons who came out of the house said, "Po-God's sake run round to the back of the house!" Witness instantly ran up Little James-street into Great James-street, when he saw four men running from Milman-place (into which the murderers escaped) towards Bedford-row. Witness pursued, and came up to the last man, a very tall fellow, pitted with the small-pox, and dressed in a surtout coat, and worsted stockings; he seized him by the skirt of the coat, and called to the watchman to assist him in securing the man, but he refused; a violent struggle then took place, which terminated in the fellow making his escape. He was positive he could identify him. The Magistrate said, that the watchman, whoever he was, should be immediately discharged, as unfit for his situation. Waller was then ordered to withdraw, till the arrival of Read, the officer, with Books and Judd from Guildhall. Blackall and Archer, the two journeymen bakers, were then examined, and nothing appearing against them, and on their proving where they went after leaving Mrs. Chessie's house, they were instantly discharged. Soon after two o'clock a hackney-coach, accompanied by an immense mob, drove up to the office door, in which were the two Prisoners, Books and Judd, in the custody of Read and two city officers. On the approach of the vehicle a cry of "the murderers! the murderers!" was raised. Books is a good-looking young man, about twenty-two years of age, by trade a carpenter, and is the same person who was tried for breaking open a watchmaker's shop in the Strand, and stealing upwards of £2000 of property a short time back. Judd is about twenty, of short stature, of rather ferocious aspect, and is a hackney-coachman, and generally plies at the stand on Holborn-hill. The Prisoners were taken into the room before the Magistrate, and underwent an examination. The bag which contained the property of the deceased was produced. It was made of canvas, and resembled a bag used on shipboard for holding the bread, but is supposed to have been used by a carpenter, as some shavings were found inside. It was marked on the outside G. 7, with a B underneath. This bag, it will be recollected, was left behind by the murderer, and was smeared with blood. The witness Waller was again called into the presence of the Prisoners, but he could not identify either of them as the man whom he struggled with on the night of the murder. The Prisoners were then remanded, and it being now nearly four o'clock, the investigation was closed, and the officers received instructions from the Magistrate to use every exertion to procure further evidence that might elucidate the horrid affair, and bring the murderer to condign punishment.

The witness Waller was ordered to attend at the watch house at 9 o'clock, at the time the watch is set, in order to identify the watchman who refused his assistance.

CONFESSON OF A MURDERER. It may possibly be recollected, that about seven years since the body of a young woman (named Mary Begg) was found floating in the canal in the Regent's Park; and that as there was no evidence to show how she came by her death, the Coronor's Jury returned a verdict of Fœtus Dæmonum. Last night, a man of middle age, having the appearance of a labourer, who, born and educated by remorse, confessed himself the murderer of this young woman, expressing a strong desire to expiate his crime by suffering the penalty of the law.

He was brought to town last night by the Governor of the gaol of Newport in the Isle of Wight, and was immediately carried before Sir Richard Bland, when the following confession of his crime to the Magistrate of that place, was produced and read over to him:— My name is John Gale. In April 1815 I lived with my father at No. 52, Prince of Wales's-court, Hampton-street, I worked for Thomas Spragg, a head-tool-maker, in Brook-street, New-road. One Sunday morning, in the month of April, I walked to the fields near Coppenhagen-house, and saw there a young woman. I asked her to go into Coppenhagen-house, and have something to drink. She went, and we had a pint of ale. We then walked through the fields; and, when we parted, we agreed to meet again in the evening. I met her again, as agreed, about six o'clock that evening, on the banks of the Regent's Canal, near the Queen's-head and Artichoke public-house, and I slept with her. We met again on many evenings afterwards. She told me she came from the country, and had no friends in London. I promised her marriage, but I was then a married man. We kept company about four weeks. One evening she told me she would find out where I lived. I would not tell her where I lived, but I told her my name and where I worked. We were then walking between the Queen's-head and Artichoke and the first bridge over the Regent's Canal. It was after eight o'clock on a Monday evening, in the beginning of May, and I was a little in liquor, though not so much but I knew what I did. She said she would follow me home and see where I lived. I told her if she followed me much further it would be worse for her. I walked round the edge of the basin, & if I was going to the Queen's-head and Artichoke, I found she was close behind me. I turned about and struck her on the breast with my fist, and she fell over into the basin. I stood there and saw her go down. She screamed, but no one came near. I could not have cared her if I had tried. I went home, and went to work the next morning the same as usual; and so continued for more more than five weeks; when Mrs. Vaiden, a neighbour, whose daughter had been missing a day, told me that a young woman had been found in the Canal, and she feared it was her daughter. I replied it could not be her daughter. I went with her and saw the body, and I immediately knew it to be that of the young woman I had drowned. The body was lying in an outhouse near the Queen's-head and Artichoke. In two days afterwards I left London and went to Sherrys, and received some prize-money due to me for the capture of some Danish ships as a seaman on board the Modeste frigate. I wandered about Kent some time, returned to London and entered on board the Mitchell East Indiaman, Captain Sanson; but only went as far as Greensted when I left her, and again returned to London. I enlisted in the third regiment of Foot Guards. I remained with them only two days—they deserted, and entered on board the William Pitt East Indiaman, Captain O'Brien, with whom I sailed to Bona, and was absent about eighteen months. On my return I went to live with my wife at my father's house in Prince of Wales's-court. I staid with her about a fortnight, and then I travelled the country as a pedlar, for about three months, in the company of another woman (Maria Jones) my own wife being unwilling to follow me. After this I was taken up as a deserter from the Third Guards, and sent down to the prison-ships in Cowes Harbour, in the Isle of Wight. I remained there about twelve months, and was then removed as a prisoner to Portchester Castle, where I remained seventeen months longer, and was then discharged. I then worked on board different ships in London river about three months; and after that I entered on board the Warren Hastings East Indiaman, Captain Robinson. In this ship I sailed to Bombay and China, and was absent about twenty-two months. I landed at Greensted on May June, 1820, and then entered on board the Mary Anne, of Liverpool, on board of which I remained nearly four months. Since then I have been a wanderer. On the 19th of last October I was apprehended as a deserter from the Rifle Brigade, though I never actually enlisted; in that corps having only received a shilling, without being sworn in, and I have been in different prisons ever since as a deserter.

Sir R. Brien asked the Prisoner whether this confession was true, and what induced him to make it? He replied, "It's all right;" at the same time bursting into tears.

The worthy Magistrate committed him for further examination.

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FOR SALE, A CHAIN, with HARNESS, NEARLY AS GOOD AS NEW. ALSO A STRONG BAY MARE, Aged, with a BROWN MARE, 4 years old, VERY PROMISING FOR ROAD OR FIELD, Both engaged to dance gentle and kind in either double or single harness. Apply to Mr. Gitt, at the Custom-house, any Morning from 10 to 11 o'clock. Waterford, 18th March, 1822.

NEW ARRIVALS, AT McLEAN'S FASHIONABLE HAT WARE-HOUSE. BENJAMIN McLEAN has leave to inform his Friends that he has just received a large Assortment of superior HATS, direct from London—also, a variety of Gentlemen's & Children's SEAL SKIN CAPS, which he will sell on the most moderate terms. He has also stock of IRISH WAX MANUFACTURED HATS, which he can offer at very Reduced Prices. Parade, Waterford, March 19, 1822.

FOR QUEBEC, IN CANADA, THE WELL-KNOWN, FINE-SAILING BRIG, PEN ROSE, MICHAEL FOLEY, MASTER, BUILT 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.

PERMISSANT to an Or. HENRY MILES, of the County of Wick, to make the 16th day of November last, I will, on Monday, the 25th day of March, at my Chambers, at the Four Courts, Dublin, at 10 o'clock of the Day, set up to be let, during the Minority of the Defendant, the following Estate, to-wit:—The LOTS of MULLINGH, in the County of Tipperary, by the possession of Mrs. THOMAS O'CONNOR and MRS. CAROL, part of the Estate of said Minor and Mrs. MILES, at same time, set up to be let, during the Minority of Plaintiff, RICHARD HENRY, the PARTS or FIELDS in the City of Kilkenny, late in the possession of ELLIOTT NOLAN. Dated this 14th day of March, 1822.

A. T. MCGOWERY, Solicitor for Plaintiff, 5, Hanover-street, Dublin.

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 BRINCROW, SAMUEL, UPON, Esq. 274 2 0 BALLYMOR, SAVAGE, PARTNER, 166 0 0 KILLA, Mr. THOMAS LOWN, 259 2 3 KILLA MILLS, Intentional, 4 3 0 CASTLE MILLS, SUGRAW & PARTNERS, 865 1 18 BALLYCONRY, BARRY & PARTNERS, 515 0 11 MOUNTAIN OF BAL, MURRAY & PARTNERS, 241 0 0 LYCONDAN, 1745 2 14

A PART OF THE ESTATE OF SIR LEONARD WORSLEY HOLMES, Situated within Three Miles of Dungarvan, in the Parish of Kilsheelin, and County of Waterford: HELD BY KNOCANE and DEK & PARTNERS, 322 3 28 BOHADDOON, DUNN & PARTNERS, 764 2 29 MOUNTAIN OF BAL, KELLY & PARTNERS, 980 0 0

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 CRISHULLANE, MOONASHANNAG, LASKILLEEN, KILREASH, BLOOMANSHIEE, ARDOON, RIRASHY CLOUGH, THE COMMONS, 14 LOTS OF LAND IN THE TOWN, AND several HOUSES, 2051 2 17

Containing together, Plantation Acres, about 3000, On the one of present held by WILLIAM MANN, of Glavinilla, Co. Wick, 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 Steward on each Property. Proposals may be addressed to G. B. JACKSON, Esq. Glenmore, Limerick, County Waterford.

It is requested that no Person will spend more any part of Sir Leonard Worsley Holmes's Estates, without having Permission in Writing, and all Possessions will be procured. March 15, 1822.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET, On such Terms as may be agreed on. THE HOUSE and CONCERN adjoining the Commercial Brewhouse Hotel, at the Parade, Quay. Application to be made to GEORGE MORRIS WATTS, Esq., 15, Mountjoy-square, East, Dublin—or ALFRED MANN ALOOCK, Esq. Waterford, February 15, 1822.

WINE AND HOOP'S, ARCHBOLD AND O'BRIEN OFFER FOR SALE, Prime Old PORT, in Bond, in Pipes and Hhds. Ditto SHERRY, in Butts and Quarter Casks. Imported by them direct from Oporto last September. They likewise export, by the next arrival from London, a parcel of WHITE and RED CAPS, in Pipes—and have on Sale, at their Stores, Butty's New-Street, the following Wines, in bottle:— Crusted Old PORT, Twelve Months in bottle, Prime Old CLARET, MADEIRA, SHERRY, TENERIFFE, MOUNTAIN, CAPE &c. All of which they shall dispose of on the most liberal Terms, as THEY HAVE ALSO 10 Bags and 21 Packs of HOPS, Which will be sold very reasonable. Waterford, 18th March, 1822.

GREENVALE BLEACH, FORMERLY SMITHWAY. WILLIAM SHEARMAN RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Establishment to the above Place, which has been rebuilt by him within the last year, on an improved Plan, that will enable him to have his LINDEN finished in such a manner as he trusts will secure him a Continuance of that Support he has hitherto received.

LINDEN ARE NOW RECEIVING BY THE PROPRIETOR, STEPHEN... WATERFORD. Mr. PATRICK RYAN, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM POWER, Esq. Mr. JOHN DOWD, Esq. Mr. PATRICK DOWD, Esq. Mr. JAMES O'CONNOR, Esq. Mr. ALLEN, Esq.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 25th MARCH INSTANT, OR FIRST OF MAY NEXT. In such Discretion and for such Term as may be agreed upon. THE TOWNLAND OF BALLYGORY, situated within Four Miles and a Half of Waterford, on the Banks of the River Suir, County Kilkenny—containing 200 Acres—of great divided into several Farms, many with excellent DWELLING-HOUSES, OUT-POURINGS, &c. &c. attached to each. The above LAND is in the highest state of Improvement. ALSO TO BE LET, 174 Acres of the Lands of LUFFFANNY, with an excellent HOUSE and OUT-POURINGS. Application to be made to HUGH POWER, Esq. Carraig Castle, March 11, 1822.

TO BE LET, FOR ANY TERM NOT EXCEEDING SIXTEEN YEARS, OR THE INTEREST SOLD. A NEW BAGGON STORE, with suitable OFFICES, and a DWELLING-HOUSE adjoining, situate at P. SUMMERSHILL, in this City, lately occupied by J. and P. NEVILL. For Particulars, apply to CHAS and CHAS. SAMUEL, TARDY, Waterford, or 4, Talbot-street, Dublin, November 10, 1821.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY, MARCH 15. ROYAL ASSENT. At half past three o'clock the Lords Commissioners, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord Viscount Melville, dressed in their robes, took their seats on the Woolsack.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR directed the Deputy Usher of the Black-Rod to inform the House of Commons that their presence was required, in order to hear his Majesty's Assent given by Commission to certain Bills. In a few minutes the Speaker, attended by several Members, and the Officers of the House of Commons, arrived, when the Royal Assent was declared to the following Bills:—The Navy Five per Cent. Transfer Bill, and the Circuit Commission Bill. The Speaker and the other Members of the House of Commons then retired.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS. THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE presented several Petitions from the Occupiers of Land in Derbyshire, complaining of agricultural distress, and praying for relief. They were read, and laid on the table.

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for the land of the Country ought not to pay more for the support of the poor than the law provided for. The Petitions were then read and laid on the table.

TITHES (IRELAND). The Duke of Devonshire rose and said, he held in his hand a Petition from the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Waterford, in Ireland, complaining of the distressed state of that Country, which was in a great measure caused by the oppression of the system of collecting tithes, and praying for the commutation of tithes, or such other relief as their Lordships in their wisdom might think proper. He could bear testimony that the Petitioners were a most loyal and respectable corporate body; they were lay-proprietors of thirteen parishes. He felt honoured by being appointed by them to present the Petition, as he was so much connected with that Country; he felt also pleasure, as it gave him an opportunity of expressing his sincere wishes for the prosperity, dignity, and destinies of that Country—(Hear, hear!)—as he would not have another opportunity, he, from circumstances, not being in the habit of taking a part in the debates of their Lordships. He, as a Peer of Parliament, and a land proprietor of that Country, had their interest at heart. (Hear, hear!) When he saw those destructive abuses which so often disturbed the peace of that Country, he could not help considering that there was something wrong in the manner of governing it. (Hear, hear!) Their Lordships ought to inquire into the cause of the distressed state of the Country; they owed it to the resident gentry, and the deluded people, the actors in it, and every relief ought to be given to them. The vexatious manner in which tithes were collected in Ireland ought to be inquired into, and relief given by a commutation of them; it would be not only useful to the People but to the Clergy, as it would make them much more respected. (Hear, hear!)

The Petitioners were the lay-proprietors of 13 parishes, and they were willing to give up a part of their receipts to carry this great object into effect. He (his Grace) was the lay-proprietor of 21 parishes, and he would happily follow their example. He did not see what objection the clergy could make to secure their interests. He trusted that his Majesty's Ministers, or some of their Lordships, would bring the subject in a proper shape before Parliament. There was another complaint which the Petitioners made, which perhaps would not be becoming in him to say much on—that of the distress caused by absenteeism. Although an absentee, he had done every thing in his power to add to the comforts of those, by his being a landed proprietor of Ireland, that were connected with him, and to ameliorate their condition; but he had other duties to perform, that made it impossible that he could be a constant resident in that Country; at the same time he could not help agreeing with the Petitioners, that the absenteeism greatly contributed to the distress of the Country. He did not think that the late unfortunate disturbances in Ireland ought to be a cause for delaying relief; on the contrary, it was an argument for giving it. Whatever means of relief might be devised, it was happy to know that their intentions would be seconded by the great talents and abilities of the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, from whose government there he argued much for the People. They were a People who could appreciate kindness, for they were a grateful People; he therefore implored their Lordships to take their distresses into consideration at an early period.—The Noble Duke concluded by moving that the Petition should be read and laid on the table.—His Grace sat down amidst loud cheers.

The Petition was then read. The East of LIVERPOOL said he was aware that he did not more than express the sentiments of every other Noble Lord when he said that he did most seriously regret that any circumstances whatever, should prevent the House from frequently hearing the Noble Lord on other subjects, for he had never heard a business of importance brought under their Lordships' consideration in a more candid and able manner. The Petition was entitled to more than ordinary consideration on account of the quarter from whence it came, and the share which the Noble Duke himself possessed of the species of property in question. He (Lord Liverpool) could vouch, certainly not from personal knowledge, but from much inquiry, that there were evils attending on what he would call absenteeism, which could not be altogether relieved by any landlord to his tenants. It was strictly true (and he could state it more distinctly than the Noble Duke had permitted himself to do) that no landlord exhibited more liberality towards his tenants, or laboured more assiduously to mitigate the evils incidental to absenteeism than the Noble Duke. He could assure the Noble Duke that, with respect to the subject of the Petition, it was one which did not occupy the consideration of the Noble Marquis at the head of the Government of Ireland, and those with whom he corresponded. (Hear, hear!) He (Lord Liverpool)

thought it convenient, that one or two prejudices which were entertained on this subject should be removed. First, he did not believe, that with respect to the distressed state of Ireland, any considerable portion of that disturbance could be ascribed to the question of tithes; he believed that it had an effect to a certain degree, but the main cause lay much deeper. This was generally stated as a question between the Clergy and the Country; but if he were not misinformed, more than one-third of the tithes were in possession of lay proprietors. He did not say this to diminish the importance of the question, but as a means of doing away an injurious imputation. Judging from what he knew in England, he should say that those portions which were in possession of the Clergy were not under the most severe and exacting persons in possession of that sort of property. It was not to be supposed that this subject had been overlooked, and in 1806 and 1807, when a Noble Duke was Lord Lieutenant, he had expressed himself as not having seen any plan which entirely met his ideas on the subject. This matter had certainly been under the consideration of different Governments, and it presented difficulties which he admitted might not be insurmountable. So far from a disadvantage to the possessors of this property, an alteration might be advantageous as a matter of pecuniary profit, and the individual might pay more in another way. That might be the result, but if the mode of collection were less irritating, that would have a tendency to promote tranquillity, and avert the evils which at present afflict the Country. To one observation of the Noble Duke, he thought it important to allude, with a view to the practicability of dealing with the subject. There might be individuals who thought it impossible to enter upon this question with respect to Ireland without also including England, but he distinctly concurred in opinion with the Noble Duke, that that was not at all necessary. He did not see but that those persons who entirely disapproved of the question (under all the circumstances) being agitated with respect to England, might yet enter into the discussion (under all the circumstances) with respect to Ireland. He was anxious to have it understood that whatever other difficulties might attach to the subject, that of its not being a general question was out of the number. The Noble Lord at the head of the Government of Ireland, and he himself, should also direct his mind to this as an Irish question, with a view to do justice to every party, both to the clergy and all those who had acquired a title to this sort of property, and which, though it could not be taken away, yet might certainly be commuted. He did not think it proper to commit himself as to the future course of proceeding, but this he would say, that if after having obtained every information on the subject no practicable remedy could be found, his Majesty's Ministers would at once declare it, in order that it might not be a question hanging up, but that the public should be possessed at once of the sentiments of Government upon it. He agreed with the Noble Duke that the disturbances which prevailed in Ireland ought unquestionably to be no impediment or ground for delaying the inquiry, at the same time the Noble Duke would concur with him in thinking that ought to be no impediment to Parliament to adopt any measure hastily, or without the greatest deliberation, that justice might be done to all the great interests concerned.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN said, that he had also a Petition to present to the House on this subject, but such was the importance of it, that he felt he should neither do justice to his own interest or the interest of the public if he remained silent. Connected with this Petition was every thing calculated to command the serious attention of their Lordships;—the manner in which the subject had been introduced by the Noble Duke; the nature of the Petition, and further that Petition which he should here to present; Petitions not from persons desirous of interfering with the property of others, but calling upon their Lordships upon the most enlarged principles to interfere with their own. It would hereafter redound to the honour of the Corporation of Waterford that they had been the first to renounce, as far as they were competent, any interest which they might have in the preservation of an odious system, and to remove from their Country a principle of distraction and division that had afflicted it for years. The Noble Duke and the individual who now addressed them, also came before their Lordships and solicited investigation. From all these circumstances their Lordships had ample reason to enter upon the consideration of the subject. No man who looked at Ireland but must regret that a system now abolished in a great part of Europe, should continue in full force in that particular part of Europe, where its existence was the greatest anomaly, and connected with the most violent irritation that any system could or ever did excite. If it were introduced as a bar to the established church, and as a means of alienating the minds of the lower classes, sowing the seeds of discord, and keeping them in life and

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against those whose fanatic and perfidious counsels have brought such evils on millions of innocent people. The Turkish Generals profit by these feelings, to bring back the Albanians to obedience. Countess Pachá has opened negotiations with several tribes, and especially with the Sulists. According to accounts brought to Prerova, by a Turkish Bimbashi, in the Sultan's name, has promised the Sulists the confirmation of all their rights and liberties, and also rewards and distinctions. The Sulists on their side have promised to demolish the fortress of Sali, in order to remove all cause of misunderstanding between them and the Porte. At the same time, Countess Pachá has granted his pardon to the young Hussein, the son of Maricetta, and grandson of Ali, whom the latter had given as a hostage to the Sulists. Countess Pachá has also permitted him to remain at liberty at Ardino Castello.

"The news of these negotiations has spread consternation among the Greeks in the Morea, and Colocotroni has given another turn to affairs, towards Acanthia, to give another turn to affairs, if possible; but his success is very doubtful, he cause Chouschid can now dispose of the greater part of his troops, and the approaching fall of Ali will wholly change the face of affairs in those countries.

"The fate of the foreigners who, by their own fault, or by bad counsels, have been led to join the Greek insurrection, is very melancholy. Rejected by the Greeks, or forced by want of resources, they wander from place to place before they find relief."

"The Monitor of Tuesday last, which, with other Paris Papers of the same date, has arrived at our office, contains a Proclamation addressed from the Prefecture of the Police to the inhabitants of Paris, complaining of the riotous conduct of "a small number of agitators," and exhorting the People not to join in the tumultuous assemblages which have disturbed the peace of the city. The labours of the Missionaries were interrupted in the Church of St. Eustache, on Monday evening, by the explosion of petards, and the clamorous shouts of the rioters. The gendarmes were under the necessity of clearing the Church, but the rioters, to the number of 150, or 200 persons, traversed several streets of the metropolis. They were at length dispersed, and several of them taken prisoners.

Complaints have been made in the Chamber of Deputies of the conduct of the Police, and some altercation arose on the subject of the riots, between the opposing parties in the Chamber. The Students of the Academy were warmly justified by M. Constant and Guérin, who contended that they had been provoked by the insulting cries of "Vive la Roi absolu!" "Vive Roi quand même!" and that the conduct of the Police during the riots was "revolting and sanguinary."

A courier from St. Petersburg arrived at Paris the day before yesterday, and having delivered his despatches to the Russian Ambassador, immediately set out for London.

The following communication relative to Russia and Turkey, if it be correct, is of considerable interest:—

(Extract from a Private Communication.)
AIX-LES-BAINS, MARCH 7.—We have received to-day news from Warsaw of the greatest importance, but for that very reason they require confirmation. The following is the substance:—A courier from St. Petersburg has said at Warsaw, that when he left the capital the publication of the Imperial Manifesto, declaring war against Turkey, was daily expected. The second army, commanded by Count Wittgenstein, is to open the campaign in the beginning of the spring. The 4th corps of the reserve, under General Borodino, and the 3d corps of the 1st army, under General Voronoff, have reinforced Count Wittgenstein. As soon as the Emperor arrives at Teltzin, where he is expected, this great force will advance to occupy the positions nearest the Turkish frontiers. The Turks on their side are in motion. A numerous corps which was stationed at Wildden had advanced to Little Wallachia. By orders from Constantinople another corps has passed the Danube at Iliria, said to be destined for Jassy; the Turks on the Pruth have received a quantity of artillery. It is said the English officers of that army will make the campaign with the Turks. (Journal de Paris, March 12.)

A Flauders Mail has arrived with Papers from Brussels to the 12th inst. The following are extracts:—

On Monday, Feb. 12.—Accounts from St. Petersburg of the 6th, by express, state that the categorical answer of our Court to the note of the Hols Effendi of December 2, had been sent to the Courts of London and Vienna. This note, as we stated some weeks ago, has not appeared at all satisfactory to our Cabinet, and the language it holds has even excited dissatisfaction.

His Majesty our Emperor has now caused it to be signified, by a note to the Courts of Austria

and England, that he gratefully acknowledges the pains they have taken hitherto to maintain peace; but that he also hopes that the two Courts of Austria and England would now clearly see the justice of his description. His Majesty insists that Moldavia and Wallachia shall be immediately evacuated, and that the Porte shall appoint Moldavia. Then and not before his Majesty will lay down the bases by which he may renew direct diplomatic intercourse with the Porte. His Majesty will in the mean time take such measures as he shall judge necessary as soon as the moment shall appear to him to be suitable, and he will then immediately communicate them to the two Courts. Thus it appears that our Court enters into no positive engagement, and that it can every moment adopt hostile measures.

FRANKFORT, MARCH 3.—It is still reported that there will be a personal interview this summer of the Emperor Alexander and Francis and the King of Prussia, and perhaps also the King of Great Britain, who is expected on the Continent in June.

Lord King last night, in the House of Lords, gave notice of a motion for Thursday next, on the subject of the Civil List.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Creery brought forward his motion for a Committee to inquire into the internal management and economy of the Board of Control, with a view to the reduction of the two junior Commissioners. It produced a long debate, in which the office, as at present constituted, was defended chiefly by Mr. Canning to his maiden speech this Session. The motion was negatived on a division, by a majority of 185; the numbers being, Ayes 88, Noes 273.

The Marquis of Londonderry rose, and took an opportunity of referring to a question which had been put to him on a former evening respecting a paper which had appeared in the public prints, purporting to be a new tariff of duties on goods imported into the Russian Empire for the present year. He had not been able when the Hon. Member had asked the question, to say whether that paper was officially published. Since then, however, he had received notices from that quarter, of the 23d February, at which time no alteration in the tariff existed, and he therefore presumed that the publication in question could not be correct.

Lord Normanby's motion for reducing one of the two Postmasters-General was negatived in the House of Commons. The majority was only 25, a victory which, if the number of placements on the side of the Minister be considered, is virtually a defeat.

The severity of Mr. Hunt's imprisonment was made the subject of further discussion in the House of Commons. The evidence taken before the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the abuses of Hchester goal, is now in the act of being printed for the Members of the House of Commons, and when this work is completed, the whole affair will be made the subject of Parliamentary discussion.

The Five per Cents. Bill went through the Committee yesterday evening in the House of Lords, without any alteration, and will be read this evening the third time, and passed.

Upon the subject of the report now current upon the Continent, of an intended matrimonial alliance between his Britannic Majesty and a Danish Princess, a letter from Aix-la-Chapelle, of the 5th instant, inserted in the French Papers which arrived yesterday, contains the following passage:—

"It is affirmed that on the occasion of the ensuing marriage of George IV. with a Danish Princess, a Treaty of Alliance will be concluded between England and Denmark; in which certain modifications will be stipulated relative to the navigation of the Baltic. It is not said whether Russia and Sweden will be parties in this Treaty."

THE SOLE-DAINT PRINCESS OF CUMBERLAND.
The debts in this lady's schedule amount to considerably more than £6000. She purports to give up to her creditors, as good debts, upwards of £7000, exclusive of the £15,000 which she claims under the paper writing, which purports to bear the sign manual of the late King. Five thousand pounds were bequeathed to her by his Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent, charged upon his estate of Castlebar-hill, which he authorizes her, as "his dear cousin," to sell either by public or private sale, for the purpose of raising this money. She has a claim of £2000 upon Lord Brooke, with the interest, for a considerable number of years, under a bond of the late Earl of Warwick. The Earl admits that he owes this money to the lady, and strictly commands Lord Brooke to pay the debt. She explains that this debt was contracted by her having permitted the Earl of Warwick several years ago to raise money to this amount by the sale of her jewels and other valuables. The late Duke of Kent had for several years allowed her £400 a year, "from a conviction of her relationship to his illustrious family," and to her "literary talents" she has been indebted for many years for an equal annual supply.

CURE OF HYDROPHOBIA.
(From the Courier.)
We have received, from a Gentleman at Berlin, the following important statement of the mode of Cure practised in the Ukraine, for the Bite of a Mad-dog. It is translated from the *Herlin State Gazette*, (No. 20.) of the 14th of Feb. 1822, and does certainly seem entitled to the fullest consideration of all medical practitioners. That the knowledge of this remedy may be

extensively known, and consequently put to the test of further experience, we hope it will be copied into every Journal throughout the country.

When Mr. Marchetti, an operator in the Hospital at Moscow, was in the Ukraine in 1813, in one day 13 persons applied to him for cure, having been bitten by a mad-dog. Whilst he was preparing the remedies, a deputation of several old men made its appearance to request him to allow a present to treat them, a man who for some years past enjoyed a great reputation for his cures of hydrophobia, and of whose success Mr. Marchetti had already heard much. He consented to their request, under these conditions, 1st, that he, Mr. Marchetti, should be present at everything done by the peasant; 2dly, in order that he might be fully convinced that the dog was really mad, he, Mr. Marchetti, should select one of the patients, who should only be treated according to the medical course usually held in estimation. A girl of six years old was chosen for this purpose.

The peasant gave to his 14 patients a strong decoction of the 'Summit,' and 'El. Geuista lotze tinctoria' (about a pound and a half daily), and examined twice a day under the tongue, where, as he stated, small knots, containing the poison of the madness, must form themselves. As soon as these small knots actually appeared, and which Mr. Marchetti himself saw, they were opened, and cauterized with a red hot needle; after which the patient gargled with the decoction of the 'Geuista.' The result of this treatment was, that all the fourteen (of whom only two, the last bitten, did not show these knots) were dismissed cured at the end of six weeks, during which time they drank this decoction. But the little girl, who had been treated according to the usual methods, was seized with hydrophobic symptoms on the seventh day, and was dead in eight hours after they first took place. The persons dismissed as cured, were seen three years afterwards by Mr. Marchetti, and they were all sound and well.

Five years after this circumstance, (in 1818,) Mr. Marchetti had a new opportunity to establish of confirming this important discovery. The treatment of 26 persons, who had three been bitten by a mad dog, was confided to him; nine were men, eleven women, and six children. He gave them at once a decoction of the 'geuista,' and a diligent examination of their tongues gave the following result:—five men, all the women, and three children, had the small knots already mentioned; those bitten worst, on the 3d day, others on the 5th, 7th, and 9th, and one woman, who had been bitten but very superficially in the leg only, on the 21st day. The other seven also who showed no small knots, drank the 'decoction geuista' six weeks, and all the patients were cured.

In consequence of these observations, Mr. Marchetti believes that the hydrophobic poison, after remaining a short time in the wound, fixes itself for a certain time under the tongue, at the opening of the ducts of the glandular submaxillary: which are at each side of the tongue-string, and there forms those small knots in which one may feel with a probe a fluctuating fluid, which is that hydrophobic poison. The usual time of their appearance seems to be between the 3d and 9th day after the bite; and if they are not opened within the first 24 hours after their formation, the poison is re-absorbed into the body, and the patient is lost beyond the power of cure. For this reason Mr. Marchetti recommends that such patients should be immediately examined under the tongue, which should be continued for six weeks, during which time they should take daily 1 lb. of the 'decoct. geuista' (or four times a day the powder 1 drachm pro dosi). If the knots do not appear in this time, no malices is to be apprehended; but, as soon as they show themselves, they should be opened with a lancet, and then cauterized, and the patient should gargle assiduously with the above-mentioned 'decoct.'

We hasten to communicate to our readers this important discovery, (which we borrow from the 'Petersburg Miscellaneous Treatise in the Realm of Medical Science, for 1821,') which certainly deserves the full attention of all medical practitioners; and which, if confirmed by experience, may have the most beneficial results."

Working Farmers only.
To Edmund Bryan, of Two Mile Bridge, Tennant to Arthur Kelly, Esq. for bringing into the field the best Draft Horses, the first Premium, £2 0 0
To James Donohoe, Ploughman to Stephen Moore, of Sapperton, Esq. the second Premium, 1 0 0
To John Mulvaney, of Carrystown, Tennant to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, double Harvest, value, 2 10 0
To James Galloway, of Shanakill, Tennant to Henry Peard, Esq. an Agricultural Implement, value, 2 0 0
To Daniel Bryan, of Killybegs, Tennant to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the same value, 1 0 0

HORSES & TACKLING.
To Thomas Quin, of Ballinacorney, Tennant to Arthur Kelly, Esq. for bringing into the field the best Draft Horses, the first Premium, 2 0 0
To James Donohoe, Ploughman to Stephen Moore, of Sapperton, Esq. the second Premium, 1 0 0
To Edmund Bryan, of Two Mile Bridge, for the best in value, 1 0 0
The Candidates were 17 in number; and the whole of the Ploughing was extremely good, and the general improvement observable was exceedingly gratifying, and here testimony to the advantages which continue to be derived from the exertions of the Society.

One of the Lunatics in the House of Industry put a period to his existence on Sunday, by suspending himself from a beam in his cell.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Scott, steward of the Countess Dowager of Ormonde, was fired at when entering the front door of his house, on her Ladyship's demise at Castlemer. The contents of the gun shattered the glass in the fan-sash over his head, but he providentially escaped all injury. This is the second attempt on Mr. Scott's life. We regret to see that, notwithstanding an immediate pursuit, no person by whom this diabolical attempt was made succeeded in effecting his escape.—*Kilkenny Indicator.*

The London Journals of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, have arrived.—No Mail due.

The following statements, relative to France, appeared on the *Morning Chronicle* of Thursday:—It is understood, that all the Editors of Newspapers, published near the scene of insurrection in France, have been strictly enjoined to insert no details respecting it; and care has been taken, at the same time, that no information should be obtained through the channel of the Post-office. The bulletin published by the Ministry of War, however meagre and unsatisfactory, shows sufficiently, that there has been cause for this alarm, and what is more, that the insurrection is not yet suppressed. They are still in pursuit of the remnant! What a lengthened pursuit this seems to have been! The zeal and fidelity of particular regiments are made the subject of anxious enquiry.—This alone may be considered a pretty unequivocal proof of the fears now entertained. In the meantime, the prisons of Paris are unable to contain the number of persons arrested for seditious cries, and interruptions to the Jesuit Missionaries, the pure apostles of the Bridge-street religion.

The following extract from a letter from Paris, from a source of the greatest respectability, states

some curious particulars respecting the insurrection proceedings:—

The affair of General Biscuits, which was said to be terminated, seems to become more and more important. It is reported that he is at the head of several thousand men; and it is likely that General Biscuits proceeded to take possession of Nantes, and to hoist there the tricolor flag. These two Chiefs of the Insurrection will combine together their operations.

The grenadiers under the orders of the Baron de Marchal de Camp Biscuits have for the most part deserted, and joined the Insurgents.

The Chiefs of Corps have declared to the Ministry, that they could not risk a combat against the Insurgents, and that the Bourbons could not sense reck on the troops.

This comes of governing in opposition to the spirit of the age, and to the sense of a Nation. We have as yet seen no feasible mode of correcting the difficulty inherent in such a system. The difficulty in retaining a conquered country, is a subject upon the conquering troops, raised to a most troubling comparison with that of keeping in a population by an army taken from that population, and sharing its feelings. It is extremely easy to govern agreeably to the wishes and opinions of a People, but a hard matter to govern in opposition to them. The Ten Millions of Prusse in the United States give no trouble to their Government—their Government gives no trouble to them—and there is no want of Soldiers in any quarter, except on the frontiers, to restrain a few miserable Indians; but the present Government of France, with a million of men in arms, would only be in greater danger than with fifty thousand.

The *Constitutionnel* quotes from a Spanish Paper the number and stations of the French troops on the line of the Pyrenees. The amount is 22,885 men, without including the 38th regiment. This part of the army is certainly in a very critical situation, and, all circumstances considered, must give some uneasiness to the Government.

The affairs of Russia and Turkey still remain in that doubtful state in which they have been so long involved.

The discussion on the Irish Window Tax, in the House of Commons, has been postponed by Mr. Shaw till the 21th of April.

LISMORE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
It is with pleasure we refer our Readers to the 'subjoined Report of this most respectable and useful Association relative to their Spring Ploughing Match—we say with pleasure, because it is the best testimony that can be given of the peaceful and industrious spirit which exists in the Western part of the County of Waterford, and we trust, that the Gentlemen who have been the promoters, and are now the active supporters, of this Institution, will continue their labours—for we are perfectly satisfied, that the Farmers and Peasantry in general will look upon them as their benefactors, protectors, and best friends. We have to express our warmest thanks for the kind manner in which the communication was made to us:—

On Monday, the 4th of March, the Lismore Agricultural Society's first Spring Ploughing Match took place upon the Estate of Henry Prendergast Garder, Esq. at Ballygrogan, near Dungarvan; the Judges appointed to award the Premiums were, the Rev. Stephen Dickson, the Rev. John Wall, and Berraford Boate, Esq., who made the following adjudication:—

FIRST CLASS:
To Stephen Abena, Ploughman to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the first premium, £2 5 6
To James Donohoe, Ploughman to Stephen Moore, of Sapperton, Esq. the second premium, 1 0 0
To John Mulvaney, of Carrystown, Tennant to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the same value, 1 0 0
To Daniel Bryan, of Killybegs, Tennant to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the same value, 1 0 0

SECOND CLASS:
To Edmund Bryan, of Two Mile Bridge, Tennant to Arthur Kelly, Esq. for bringing into the field the best Draft Horses, the first Premium, 2 0 0
To James Donohoe, Ploughman to Stephen Moore, of Sapperton, Esq. the second Premium, 1 0 0
To Edmund Bryan, of Two Mile Bridge, for the best in value, 1 0 0

The Candidates were 17 in number; and the whole of the Ploughing was extremely good, and the general improvement observable was exceedingly gratifying, and here testimony to the advantages which continue to be derived from the exertions of the Society.

One of the Lunatics in the House of Industry put a period to his existence on Sunday, by suspending himself from a beam in his cell.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Scott, steward of the Countess Dowager of Ormonde, was fired at when entering the front door of his house, on her Ladyship's demise at Castlemer. The contents of the gun shattered the glass in the fan-sash over his head, but he providentially escaped all injury. This is the second attempt on Mr. Scott's life. We regret to see that, notwithstanding an immediate pursuit, no person by whom this diabolical attempt was made succeeded in effecting his escape.—*Kilkenny Indicator.*

The following extract from a letter from Paris, from a source of the greatest respectability, states

ASSIZES INTELLIGENCE.
WEXFORD ASSIZES.
WEXFORD, MARCH 15.—About four o'clock yesterday evening, Mr. Justice Moore arrived in town; shortly after he repaired to the Crown Court, where the Commission having been read, the following Gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury:—

John Charles Beauman, Esq. Foreman; Lord Vincent Stopford, M. P. Robert S. Carew, M. P. Sir Frederick Flood, Bart. Sir Thomas Emmond, Bart. Francis Leigh, Cresser Colclough, Joshua Nunn, Walter Harr, Harpurstown, Richard Donovan, Henry Lambert, Samuel Boyce, Robert Phayer, Walter Redmond, W. C. Picott, Henry Quinn, William Bolton, Christian Bolton, John Galloway Richards, James Boyd, Charles Dawson, Richard N. King, and Edward Beatty.

The learned Judge addressed the Jury at much length on a variety of subjects about which it was necessary for them to be informed; and expressed himself in very warm terms on the happy tranquillity that prevails throughout every part of the County, to maintain which he strongly recommended that all strolling strangers should be cautiously looked to, and prevented from prowling about the County.—From the extreme crowded state of the Court, and the low voice in which his Lordship spoke, we were unfortunately rendered unable to follow him in his most admirable address. The Chief Justice arrived in town about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, preceded by the Sheriff and two halberdiers.—Such an entrance into an Assizes town, of the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, tells more for the well disposed state of the County than any thing that could be written on the subject.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, CLONMEL.
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Ralph Gillingham, a Captain on half-pay, on being brought up to be discharged, was opposed by Mr. Joseph Connor, on the part of Mr. James White, grocer, on the grounds of having made partial payments while in prison, of having been discharged out of prison in Cork under the Insolvent Act in 1818. The amount of the debt for which he was arrested was £15. Mr. Barrowes then recited that part of the new Insolvent Act which provides that no person shall, within the space of five years, get the benefit of that Act a second time. Some remonstrance and explanation having been attempted by the Insolvent, the Commissioner said it was impossible for him to discharge him, until he paid his debts or be confined five years; that is, calculating from August, 1818. The Insolvent, who is in the receipt of a pension of £100 a year, was therefore remanded, his Petition having been dismissed.

Another Officer, who had been in the Tipperary Militia, and from which corps he receives a compensation of £15 a year, was opposed, and in the course of his examination the worthy Commissioner took occasion to allude to a statement which appeared in our last, taken from the Dublin Papers, of a Captain on half-pay having been obliged to allot any part of his half-pay to the liquidation of his debts. After reading that part of the statement in question which reads thus:—"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 Counsel"—the Commissioner said the Court had not come to any such decision. It was, he said, the usual mode to remand half-pay Officers seeking to be discharged, though it was not at the discretion of the Court to adjudge any portion of the half-pay to the liquidation of the Insolvent's debts. But the law empowered the Court to recommend to the respective Establishments from which the half-pay is drawn, to allocate a certain part of it to the discharge of his debts, and until the concurrence of the proper Officers was obtained, it was the invariable practice to hold over such Officers in confinement, to be in the mean time entirely at the discretion of the detaining Creditor. The learned Commissioner spoke at some length on this subject, which may be considered important, inasmuch as it was the prevailing opinion heretofore, that it was in the power of the Insolvent Court not only to remand a half-pay Officer applying to be discharged, but also to allot a certain portion of his pay to the payment of his debt. Such, it appears, is not the fact—but the law, nevertheless, affords sufficient protection to those who may have dealings with half-pay Officers not inclined to act consistently with the principles of honesty or good faith.

All the prisoners applying for the benefit of the Act were discharged, except Captain Cunningham, a sketch of whose case is given above.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.
FRIDAY, MARCH 15.—Our market has been but moderately supplied with Wheat and Barley this week, except that of inferior quality, which meets here in rather better demand this morning, and Monday's prices were readily obtained. The Oat trade continues very dull, but fine fresh Beans there is no alteration.

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Grain of each kind also continued nearly stationary at our last quotations.—Wheat, 18s. to 22s. 6d.—Oats, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 9d.—Barley, 8s. 6d. to 11s.

COUNTY GRAND JURY.
Captain Standish O'Grady, M. P. Foreman; Hon. William Massey, Knight of Glin; Edward Croker, William Mowell, Do. County O'Grady, Thomas Lloyd, John Bolton Massey, Richard Childley Coote, Edw. Villiers, Henry O'Grady, Eric Evans, William Gabbett, George M. Mansell, Alexander Rose, Thomas H. Roys, Thomas Wilson, Charles Deane Oliver, Joseph Gibbons, and Brudenell Plummer, Esqrs.

His Lordship, in addressing the Jury, took a comprehensive and enlightened review of the demoralized state of the County of Limerick, and after dwelling on the atrocious crimes which all parties had too long stained the character of the County, he said that he had given some consideration to the state of our society, whether there did not exist some radical cure for the disorders

that prevail—he felt it his opinion that an early cultivation of the minds of the lower orders was the most practical and useful means by which the root of the evil was to be met, illustrating his observations by a quotation from the Proverbs:—"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." He begged to impress upon them, that religion formed part of our code of laws; that the first proceeded on it was an oath; could the Jury advance one step without first taking an oath—and the man who was not sensitive of the danger and apprehension of the violation of it, was bereft of Christian feeling. The learned Judge did not feel that our demoralized state was to be attributed to any temporary cause, for that whiteboy disturbances existed so long ago as 1766; he implored the Jury, that when they had discharged their public duties, they would apply themselves to the cause of those disorders, promote a christian education to the lower orders, impressing those solemn truths in which all classes and sects united in belief, should be written in the hearts of the youth of our country.

There are ten Records entered, all of which were put off until next week, by affidavit. Sergeant Lefroy went into the Criminal Court at one o'clock.

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No change in Singed or Scalded Pigs since Saturday—for the former, 22s. 9d. to 23s. 6d.—the latter, 16s. to 22s. Other articles as last mentioned.

FRIDAY MORNING, 15th MARCH 1822.
At the Assizes at Waterford, Dublin, her Grace the Duchess of Leinster, of a daughter.
MARRIED.
In St. Thomas's Church, Dublin, on the 11th Instant, by the Rev. Andrew Ashleigh, John Russell Ardagh, Esq. Captain in the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Catherine, daughter of the late Richard Ardagh, of this City, Esq.

DIED.
In the Augustinian Friary, Brunwick-street, Cork, on Wednesday evening, after a short illness, the Rev. Wm. Keating, O.S.A.

SHIP NEWS.
A brig, apparently North of England built, was driven on shore on the 10th, at Danquin, near Bingley, and taken possession of by the Precincts Water Guard, under the command of Captain Bove, R. N. She is laden with American timber, and had not a living creature on board when she came ashore, and there is not any thing at all to show whether her crew can be recovered or whether she belongs to, except that on the Deck of her Windlass there is marked "Sunderland"—that part of her stern where the masts usually pointed is completely destroyed. She is in charge of the Precincts of Bingley, and when the weather becomes moderate it is likely a great part of the timber will be saved.

ARRIVED FROM