LONDON.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13.

Stocks this day at One.

Bank Stock shut	India Stock
3 per Cent. Red. 77⅜⅞	India Bonds 64 65
3 per Cent. Cons. 78⅜⅞	Ex. Bills (£1000) 7 9 6 pm.
3½ per Cent. —	Long Ann. 19 15-16⅞
4 per Cent. Cons. 94⅝	Cons. for Acc. 78⅞ 9 ⅜
5 per Cent. 102⅜⅞	

We have received the following letter from Paris this morning, and lay it before our readers precisely as it has reached us. It is proper to mention, that it is not from any of our own Correspondents, and therefore we cannot vouch for its accuracy. With this fair qualification we submit it to the Public. With respect to the alleged assassination of Riego, we perceive that the *Morning Chronicle* mentions the same circumstance upon the authority of a private letter of the 8th instant.

"Paris, April 10.—A private letter from Madrid states, that, on leaving the Cortes, Riego, and the most distinguished Constitutional Members, were assassinated by the Servilles; that the populace of Madrid instantly rose *en masse*, penetrated into the Royal Palace, and massacred all the Royal Family. We know not what credit is due to this intelligence, which we have traced to General B——s, who states, he had seen the letter to the above purport.

"The discussions that have taken place on the budget of the Minister at War has had the effect of disgusting the military with the *Liberals*, who unblushingly stated, in the Chamber, that the Army was almost entirely officered by the sons of the Nobility. An inquiry has taken place in every regiment, and it has been found, that the same proportions exist as formerly; it has also been ascertained, that in other regiments of the Royal Guard, there are one-third less Nobles than there were in the Imperial Guard. So that the attempt of the Liberals to weaken the attachment of the Army, in pretending that an undue preference has been shewn to the Nobility, has had the effect of strengthening it, by eliciting the proof that such assertions were equally false and malicious."

We have received the Paris Papers of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. It will be seen, from the following extracts, that though nothing further of a positive character has transpired with respect to Russia and Turkey, a returning belief in the probability of peace was gaining ground:—

"Paris, April 10.—It was yesterday rumoured in Paris, that the English naval officers who are in France had received orders to return forthwith.

"It is confidently affirmed that General Berton, and his co-conspirator Delon, have arrived safe at St. Sebastiani (Portugal), and that they were cordially welcomed by the Constitutionalists of that kingdom. Some persons say that these two rebels have joined Nantil and Lamothe, on the Spanish frontier.

"It is affirmed that, at the demand of a neighbouring Power, and the Ministers of several of the States of the Holy Alliance, the Prince de Canino (Lucien Bonaparte), who was at Brussels on affairs connected with the marriage of his son, has received a request to quit that town.—*Constitutionnel.*

"The issue of the negociations carried on between Russia and the Porte, under the auspices of Austria and England, has been what we foresaw. It is now beyond doubt, that the Turkish and Russian armies will be put in motion as soon as the season will permit, that is to say, towards the end of the present month, or the commencement of May.

"Vienna, March 29.—Our Funds begin to rise. The *metalliques* are quoted at 71¼; Bank Stock, 670 1-3d.

"The *Austrian Observer* maintains the most profound silence relatively to the affairs of Turkey, which, however, does not prevent politicians from advancing conjectures on the Turkish Note of Feb. 28, and its probable consequences. It is to-day affirmed that the English Ambassador has been successful in procuring the erasure, in the Turkish Note, of several offensive sentences applied to the personal character of the Emperor of Russia, whom the Turks reproach with bad faith, and insincerity. Other persons affirm that the enumeration of the grievances of Turkey is longer than they at first believed, and that the Divan renews its remonstrances against the Russian occupation of the fortresses of Mingrelia, contrary to the last treaty, which evidently betrays a project of invading Asiatic Turkey.

"It is asserted that the Plenipotentiaries of Austria and England felt it incumbent upon themselves, after the reception of the Turkish Note, to suspend all negociation with the Ottoman Ministry, until they should receive new instructions from their Courts. Such a proceeding is by no means decisive; or it might have been expected that these two Ambassadors would have demanded their passports."

Extract of a private letter from Vienna, dated as above:

"The ordinary courier from Constantinople arrived yesterday; but the letters he has brought are not yet distributed. The general opinion here is, that war will take place; but there are always people, the holders of great sums in paper, who believe, or who endeavour to make the Public believe, that peace may yet be preserved. They found their hopes on the eminently pacific character of the Emperor Alexander, who has already more than once deceived the hostile views of his subjects, and on the possibility that the Porte may revoke its Note of the 28th of February, or at least couch it in less insulting terms. It is known that our Court, perhaps in furtherance of pacific intentions, has refused to receive the said Note. The Courier who was despatched with this declaration of our Court left Vienna on the 19th, and may return about the 20th of April. It is also about that time, that we expect here the return of the couriers which MM. Golowkin and Tatischef have sent to St. Petersburgh, to announce the haughty conduct of the Porte towards their Sovereign."

"Odessa, March 15.—A commercial letter, dated Constantinople the 8th inst. announces that war with Russia is much talked of in that capital. The Ottoman fleet had sailed for the Isle of Candia, with 16,000 troops, to make a descent there. An army, entirely composed of Asiatics, and which is estimated at 130,000 men, was cantoned in the vicinity of Constantinople, where tranquillity reigned.

"Estafettes have brought to Galatz the intelligence, that on the 12th instant the Turks gave chase to three Russian ships, in the Black Sea, of which they captured two, under pretext that they had Greek property on board."—*Augsburg Gazette.*

By a vessel which has arrived from Malta, accounts have reached town from Smyrna, to the 30th February, which are some days later in date than those acquired through Marseilles. They state, that the military preparations made by Turkey were very considerable, and the roads in the vicinity of Smyrna were crowded with troops, proceeding towards Constantinople. A great number of extra caravans had been employed by the Turkish authorities, for the purpose of transporting soldiers and military stores towards the head-quarters, on the Banks of the Pruth. The same advices also confirm the contents of other letters, respecting the issue of a Firman by the Grand Seignior, for embodying all males from the age of 18 to an advanced time of life. For some months past, the inhabitants of Smyrna had been kept in a state of great ignorance as to the relations of Russia and Turkey, but the preparations to which we have alluded had produced a strong sensation, and war was looked upon as certain. The Turks had shewn no disposition of late to molest foreigners, but great fears were entertained that the commencement of hostilities might lead to fresh excesses.

Classical Pun.—On Catalani's late visit to Edinburgh, her Concerts broke in upon innumerable dinner and supper arrangements. A party engaged to sup at the house of a Scottish Barrister, lingering considerably beyond the hour, the impatient wit exclaimed, in a parody of the famous Catilinarian, "*Quosque tandem Catalani abutere patientiâ nostra?*"

The Revenue Officers on this coast are particularly active. The trade of smuggling is sadly cut up, and so many severe losses have been sustained by adventurers, that this vicious spirit of enterprise is severely checked, and, in a great measure destroyed.—*Brighton Herald.*

It is currently reported in town this morning, that the Earl of Rosslyn, one of the seconds in the late duel, has been apprehended in Edinburgh. *Glasgow Sentinel.*

From a return of the number of convicts sent out of the United Kingdom from January 5, 1816, to January 5, 1822, which has been printed by order of the House of Commons, it appears that the number of males transported during that period has been 15,218; while the number of females has been only 1155.

We understand, from good authority, that his Majesty does not intend to visit Scotland this season.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

TURKEY AND GREECE.

(*From the Morning Chronicle.*)

The cruelties of the Turks towards the Greeks who happen to be in their power, of which we receive details from time to time on good authority, are so dreadful, as, notwithstanding our previous knowledge of these barbarians, almost to stagger belief. On getting possession of Kydonia, they disposed of one thousand children (too young for their brutal purposes), by tying them two by two, and hanging them up on trees, when they amused themselves by shooting at them. They afterwards cut them to pieces, in the manner in which butchers cut up their meat. The Monasteries of Mount Athos derive their subsistence from the estates they possess in Thessaly, Macedonia, &c., which are superintended by people belonging to the order. All these superintendents, to the number of 1200, were suddenly seized and hung, without their having given the least offence, and before the convents had risen, which they were forced to do for their own safety. Of these horrible cruelties, we hear not a syllable from our agents in Turkey, though the moment a Greek, from the wrongs offered to his kindred, is driven to retaliate, the outrage immediately finds its way in an exaggerated shape into the Ministerial Journals.

However, from all that we can understand, the Greeks are surmounting gallantly their difficulties, and rising fast into a consequence which will soon put them beyond the reach of the malice of their enemies. We learn from a gentleman who has had good opportunities of observing the Greeks lately in various situations, that their spirit and determination are beyond all praise; that the peasantry were all desirous of submitting to regular exercise; that they perform their work in the mornings and evenings, and leave their tools to be disciplined, and when called on to fight, they display an enthusiasm hardly to be believed, and a desperate valour. It is this intimate conviction which they now have of the necessity for discipline and order (valour they have always had), which gives the chief confidence to their friends. They have now several well disciplined regiments and corps of artillery training; and the camp of Ypsilanti, in as far as order is concerned, has all the appearance of that of a French, Austrian, or Russian General.

The want of order was of great injury to them in the outset. For instance, the value of the property found in Tripolizza is estimated at two hundred millions of piastres; but for want of a properly organized government no part of this came into a public treasury, and most of it was appropriated to themselves by the Mainottes, and carried to Maina. Their great object since has been to form a temporary government; and the manner in which the property taken at Corinth was disposed of proves the progress they have made towards their object, for all the treasure found there was delivered into the general treasury.

The individual from whom we derive this information states, that all the time he was in Greece he never saw a single Greek intoxicated; the comparative sobriety of the South and East of Europe prepares one for this; but (what was not so much to be expected with so warm and lively a people) he never saw them quarrelling among themselves.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.

We gave in our last an account of the fatal accident by which Mr. Briggs and Mr. Knowles were killed on Tuesday night near Brighton. The following particulars of this melancholy catastrophe are copied from the *Brighton Herald*:—

Brighton, April 13.—The next morning (Wednesday) the horrible catastrophe was generally known here, and caused the most painful sensation. Hundreds of persons repaired to the spot, which is about two miles from the town, and at precisely the highest point of the cliff between this place and Rottingdean. It was evident, from the track of the wheels, that the horse had gibbed, or backed, at the moment, probably, that the right hand rein had been pulled to turn him into an upper road that has been newly made. There was a deep impression of the wheels on the margin of the cliff, as though the animal had attempted to draw the vehicle forward, when, alas! it was too late. From the centre of the road to the edge of the precipice, the distance is eight yards. The hat found on the cliff belonged to Mr. Briggs, who, it would appear, had jumped out of the chaise at the moment of its going over. This supposition is strengthened by the fact of his having been found lying ten feet from his companion, and also by the circumstance of his having had his gloves grasped in his left hand. Both bodies were dreadfully mutilated. That of Mr. Knowles had the left thigh fractured, and a large wound about two inches above the left eye, with contusions about the loins. Mr. Briggs had his right leg broken, a large piece of flesh cut away just above the left knee (as if by a jutted point of the cliff in his fall), and his head and face shockingly lacerated by the gravel on the beach.

The bodies lay at the White Horse on Tuesday night, and the whole of Wednesday. On Thursday noon, a Coroner's inquest was held, at which the following evidence was adduced:—

Samuel Sutton, the landlord of the White Horse Inn, at Rottingdean, being sworn, deposed, that in the course of Tuesday afternoon, the deceased passed his house in a spring chaise-cart on the road towards Newhaven; that at nine in the evening of that day they called on their return, and staid at his house about ten minutes: they were both quite sober. Just before they got up into the cart, Mr. Briggs expressed a wish to drive, saying that he knew the road better than his friend; but Mr. Knowles objected, remarking that he (Mr. K.) knew the horse better than Mr. Briggs. It was rather dark, the moon not being then up. At half-past eleven he heard of the accident, and sent a horse and cart for the bodies, which were brought to his house, when he discovered them to be those of Mr. Briggs and Mr. Knowles. On Cross-examination, he said that the darkness of the night was not so great as to make it probable that the accident resulted from it.

Thomas Patching, an ostler, heard the expressions, abovementioned, of the deceased, to each other, previously to their starting from the Inn.

Stephen Rich, labourer, of Rottingdean, left the White Horse at ten o'clock on Tuesday night, in company with John Pupplet and Edward Pierce, who were also labourers; they were going to Black Rock Bottom, where they lodged.—At about a mile and three quarters from Rottingdean, witness saw a man's hat about six feet from the edge of the cliff; this induced them to look over, when they fancied that they saw a man and a horse lying on the beach; upon which they proceeded to Greenway-gap, and went down on the beach towards the spot. The first thing they found was the wheel of a cart lying near the sea; about two rods from the cliff they discovered a man on the ground—witness put his hand to the mouth of the man, to feel whether he breathed; but his face was quite cold. Nearer to the cliff, they found another man, who also was quite cold; part of a cart was near him, one of the shafts lying across his thigh. The horse was found near, greatly bruised, and dead. Witness and one of his companions remained with the bodies, while the other proceeded to Mr. Sutton's for a horse and cart, which having arrived, the deceased were conveyed to the White Horse, Rottingdean. At this time it was star light and clear. Witness thought that the distance from the new or upper road from the cliff was ten rods.

Edward Pearce and John Pupplet corroborated the evidence of the preceding witness. They thought that the distance at which the bodies lay from each other on the beach was about a rod and a half, and that the edge of the cliff was six rods from the old or lower road, on which the deceased travelled. Both of them had watches, one of which had stopped at 25 minutes after nine, and the other at 10 minutes before ten.

[The Coroner here read a letter, signed "Henry Sayers," an ostler at the King's Head Inn, Brighton, in which the writer stated, that he well knew Mr. Knowles's mare, which was always unquiet in harness; that she had run away with Mr. K. no less than three times, and that she was in the habit of gibbing.]

Here ended the evidence. The Jury (of whom Mr. Martin, a very intelligent yeoman, of Rottingdean, was foreman) appeared anxious to impress an idea on the minds of those present, that no blame was imputable to the Parish of Rottingdean; in as much as the road, unfortunately taken by the deceased, had been stopped up, and all persons travelling on it were actually trespassers. The parish had, at a considerable expense, made a road several yards farther inland, and which was entirely removed from danger.

The room was now cleared; and the Jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of—*Accidental Death.*

Mr. Briggs has left a widow and eight children, and Mr. Knowles a widow and seven children, to lament their melancholy end. The former was an old inhabitant of this town, and universally respected; he was one of the successful candidates at the recent election of Commissioners. In the morning of the fatal day he was at the Court-Leet, and was one of the Jury for the election of High Constable. He had not before omitted being at the Constable's dinner for many years. Mr. Knowles was equally respected at Cowfold, where he had resided for many years.

YOUNG WATSON.

Extract of a Letter received from Baltimore, dated Feb. 22, 1822.

"You may remember my telling you I had seen the famous Watson, the Spital-fields leader, at Nashville, Tennessee. The subsequent history of this unfortunate young man shall fill my sheet, as I have no private business worth communicating. In the fall of 1820, Watson married Miss Mary Poyzer, a most amiable girl, eldest daughter of an English gentleman of that name, who aided Watson in his escape, paid his passage, and accompanied him to the United States, whither he was then going to take possession of a large property left him by a brother at Nashville. Watson accompanied the family of Poyzer to Nashville, and got a situation in a druggist's store. Mr. P. discovering in Watson a partiality for his daughter, and this not being agreeable to him, had discharged him from his house at the time I was in that country; but the affections of the daughter had been engaged, and she eloped with Watson, and was married to him. The father would not permit either to enter his house. The seeds of dissipation were too deep rooted in Watson to permit him to remain steady; he became a habitual drunkard, ill-treated his wife, and turned her out of doors. The father, moved with compassion at the helpless situation of his daughter, took her home again. In order to procure the means of dissipation, Watson had recourse to stealing, store and house-breaking, &c. At last he was detected, and in December last stood his trial at the Criminal Court in Nashville. He was indicted on two charges—1st, store-breaking and robbery—2d, robbing the Rev. Mr. Hume's dwelling of sundry articles of clothing, &c. When the Judge inquired if he had any thing to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, Watson rose and made such a powerful appeal to the feelings, as filled the whole Court with tears—even the *lawyers* wept aloud. Separate sentences were pronounced on each offence—for the first offence, to be hanged till *dead, dead*, on the 8th of February, (this present month); for the second, to be branded and cropt. If the first sentence be put in execution, the criminal will be tolerably independent of the second. Mr. ———, who was present on the trial, tells me application has since been made to the Governor for a reprieve, but it was not granted. The Nashville papers subsequent to the 8th have not yet arrived here; no doubt they will contain an account of the execution."

Duel.—On Tuesday morning last, Messrs. Black and Davis, Officers of the 7th Fuzileers, stationed at the Barracks, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, met with pistols, in consequence of some quarrel at play, the preceding night; they fortunately exchanged shots without any serious effect.

An extract of a letter from Edinburgh, dated the 10th instant, says, "Lord Rosslyn has surrendered himself, and is just now before the Sheriff. Mr. Stuart is to return immediately from France, for the same purpose, as he is apprehensive they do not mean to try him, but keep it over his head. If they put him in goal, he will force on his trial. Lord Rosslyn, after some consideration, has been admitted to bail.

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, Chronicle-Office, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,854. SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1822. PRICE FIVE PENCE

TO BE LET,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.
WOODBINE LODGE,
With good OFFICES, GARDEN & FIELDS,
ON THE GRACEDIEU ROAD,
PLEASANTLY SITUATED,
Commanding a beautiful View of the River and of the Co. Kilkenny.
ALSO, A SMALL HOUSE IN GEORGE'S-STREET, OPPOSITE MR. WM. WHITE'S.
Apply at the CHRONICLE OFFICE.
Waterford, April 15, 1822.

GALWAY KELP.
A CARGO OF PRIME QUALITY, NOW LANDING.
Will be Sold on reasonable terms.
Apply to ROBERT WATSON, WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,
POTASHES,
CANDLE WICK-YARN,
PALM OIL,
ROSIN,
ROUGH SALTPETRE,
COD OIL,
ROUGH SICILY BRIMSTONE,
HEREFORDSHIRE CIDER, and
A few good empty PIPES.
Waterford, 4th mo., 11th, 1822.

GREENVALE BLEACH,
FORMERLY SMITHVALE.
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 LINENS finished in such a manner as he trusts will ensure him a Continuance of that Support he has hitherto received.
LINENS ARE NOW RECEIVING BY
The Proprietor, Stephen-street, } *Waterford.*
Mr. Patrick Ryan, Quay, } *Waterford.*
Mr. William Power, ... *Carrick.*
Mr. John Power, ... *Kilkenny.*
Mr. Patrick Dower, ... *Dungarvan.*
Mrs. M'Connor, ... *Thomastown, and*
Mrs. Allen, ... *Ross.*

NOTICE.
COUNTY OF WATERFORD.
A *TURNPIKE BOARD will be held at* DUNGARVAN, *on* TUESDAY, *the 7th of* MAY *next, for the Purpose of receiving Proposals from Persons willing to CONTRACT for Keeping in Repair, for Seven Years, the Road from Waterford to the Bounds of the County of Cork, and of deciding thereon.*
Proposals to be lodged with the TREASURER, *on or before the* SIXTH *day of* MAY *next.*
By Order,
MICHAEL MORTIMER, Treasurer
Waterford, April 5, 1822.

NOTICE.
COUNTY OF WATERFORD.
ALL competent Persons wishing to CONTRACT for Executing the WORKS necessary in the COUNTY GAOL, *pursuant to the Plan and Specifications made by Mr.* JAMES EVANS, *now lying in the Office of the* SECRETARY *of the* GRAND JURY *for Inspection, are requested to send in their Proposals to said Office on or before the First of* JUNE *next.*
Proposals, Plans and Estimates will be also received at said Office, for the Erection of Two Water Closets, to be attached to the Court-House to be completed before the next Assizes.
MICHAEL MORTIMER,
Secretary to the Grand Jury.
Waterford, April 5, 1822.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL WILLIAM MURPHY, ESQ. MAYOR OF SAID CITY.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize) was last week 27s. 0d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

	WHITE.	RANGED.	HOUSEHOLD
	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.
Penny Loaf,	0 5 7	0 9 0	0 11 4
Two-Penny,	0 11 7	1 2 0	1 7 1
Four-Penny,	1 7 7	2 3 7	2 14 2
Six-penny,	2 3 7	3 5 6	4 5 4

☞ All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proportion—and besides the two Initial Letters of the Baker or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the Household with an H—and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly Returns, ON OATH, on every Wednesday, before 12 o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Acts of Parliament for regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law.

April 17. WM. MURPHY, *Mayor.*

PRIME NEW HERRINGS.
GALWEY AND POWER
HAVE RECEIVED,
Per the *Favourite*, from Wick,
364 *Barrels of prime new Crown Brand HERRINGS,*
THEY HAVE ALSO ON SALE,
Scale SUGARS assorted,
Refined Do. in Patent & Powder Loaves,
CANDY,
MOLASSES,
Muscatel, Bloom, & Sun RAISINS,
CURRANTS,
Rough and Refined SALT PETRE,
Carolina RICE,
Russia MATS,
Cape and Benecarlo WINE, in Wood and Bottle,
Galway KELP,
Montreal POT ASHES, and
PALM OIL,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD ON ENCOURAGING TERMS.
High-street, April 6, 1822.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.
SEALED PROPOSALS to supply the HOUSE OF INDUSTRY with SWEET and SOUR MILK, for ONE YEAR, will be received by HENRY TURNOCK, *at the House, to be decided on by the* REGULATING COMMITTEE, *on* MONDAY, *the 6th of May next, at Eleven o'Clock.*
Waterford, April 16, 1822.

TO BE LET,
For any Term not exceeding Sixteen Years,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,
A NEW BACON STORE, with suitable OFFICES, and a DWELLING-HOUSE adjoining, situate at SUMMER-HILL, in this City, lately occupied by P. and P. Nevins.
For Particulars, apply to Chas. and Chas. Samuel Tandy, Waterford, or 4, Talbot-street, Dublin.
November 19, 1821.

WATERFORD BRIDGE.
PERSONS intending to propose for the TOLLS of the BRIDGE are noticed, that the Undersigned will receive, to the 20th instant, Sealed Offers for the same, for ONE YEAR, commencing the First of May next. Security, legally entered into, to the amount of £500, will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract; or the amount of the Tolls to be paid in advance, by equal Instalments, on the First Day of every Month.
A MEETING of PROPRIETORS will be held on MONDAY, *the 22d instant, to receive and determine on such Proposals as may be transmitted; and in case of none being sent in, the TOLLS will be PUT UP FOR SALE, in the* NEW LODGE, *at the* BRIDGE, *on THAT DAY, at* ONE *o'Clock, when a* COMMITTEE *and* CHAIRMAN *will be appointed for the ensuing Year, and such other Business proceeded in as may offer.*
WILLIAM BELL, Jun.
Chairman of Proprietors.
Waterford, April 5, 1822.

NEW CLOVER SEED.
JUST ARRIVED TO
JONATHAN GATCHELL,
Per the *Eglon*, Captain Le Feuvre, direct from Jersey
30 BAGS NEW CLOVER SEED,
Which he will sell on Reasonable Terms for Ready Money.
Waterford, 2d month (Feb.) 5th, 1822.

COUNTY KILKENNY.—To be Let, from the 25th of March next, (unless redeemed by the late Tenant,) for such Term of Years as may be agreed upon, GAULS MILL, with 8 or 10 Acres of Ground. Besides having a good GRIST-MILL, a large Sum has been lately expended in erecting a PAPER-MILL. Its having a good Supply of Water, and being distant but Two Miles from Waterford, make it a convenient and eligible Situation for Business. Proposals will be received by Dr. Hammond.
Waterford, Dec. 5, 1821.
(*To be inserted on Saturdays.*)

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25th OF MARCH INST.,
For such Term as may be agreed upon,
THE HOUSE, GARDENS, OFFICES, and DEMESNE of LANDSCAPE, situated in the County of Waterford, midway between Carrick and Clonmel, containing 40 Acres, Plantation Measure.
Proposals will be received by John Congreve, Esq. Mount Congreve, Waterford—or Edward Roberts, Waterford. March 2, 1822.
(*To be inserted on Saturdays only.*)

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25th OF MARCH INST.,
In such Lots and for such Term as may be agreed on,
MR. LATTIN'S PART of BALLYROBIN, in the County of Kilkenny, Liberties of the City of Waterford, containing about 155 Acres.
Application to be made to Thomas Boland, High-st., Waterford. March 2, 1822.
(*To be inserted on Saturdays only.*)

MENDICANT ASYLUM.
WANTED,
A SCHOOL MASTER for the BOYS' SCHOOL at the MENDICANT ASYLUM. The most satisfactory Reference as to Character and Capacity will be expected.
Application to be made at the ASYLUM, *on or before* TUESDAY, *the 23d inst.*
April 18, 1822.

TO BE LET,
From the First Day of MAY *next,*
THAT PART of the LANDS of COOLNECUPPOGUE, situate near Tramore (excepting about five Acres), as lately held by Joseph Power, Esq. containing 198 Acres and upwards, with a TURBARY attached.
The above will be let together, or in two Divisions, viz:— ACRES.
NORTH QUARTER, containing about.... 158
SOUTH QUARTER........ 40
Proposals, in writing (if by Letter, Post-paid), will be received by Lord Viscount Doneraile—and Duplicates by Wm. Hill, Esq. Donnybrook, Doneraile.
April 18, 1822.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD,
THE CUSTOM-HOUSE of ROSS, and the SURVEYOR'S and BOATMENS' HOUSES and GROUND at CHEEKPOINT,
Proposals to be addressed to JAMES WALLACE, *Esq. Waterford.* December 7, 1821.

LONDON.

MONDAY, APRIL 15.

"City, One o'Clock.—Letters were this morning received from Odessa, dated the 19th ult. No mention whatever is made in them respecting the march of the Russian army. The dates from Constantinople are to the 11th. Intelligence to the same date was received several days ago; yet the contents of the Constantinople letters, if they can be relied upon, are important. According to the news received from the Agent to Lloyd's, the Turkish Government had re-commenced its purchases of grain. The official Note of the Porte to the Russian *ultimatum* was of such a nature, that it rendered the great question of peace or war extremely doubtful. Other letters, and one we believe from the Consul-General, state, that the negociations were continued, and that Lord Strangford had delivered in an official note on the 10th ult."

The following is an extract of a letter dated the 19th ult. (N. S.) from Odessa:—

"The Free Port question has not been announced as decided upon; no doubt, however, is now entertained, but the full duties will be exacted on all foreign goods: what then will be said with you on the pompous manifesto of this Government only two years ago, inviting foreigners to invest their property here, under a promise of protecting and freedom from all duties for 30 years?

"We have no news of a political character, that is of a decisive nature to communicate. The Exchange is at last advised."

The following is an extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Constantinople, dated March 11:—"This Government has renewed its purchases of corn, and though our wants are apparent, and our supplies chiefly depending upon Russia, the answer of the Porte to the demands of that Power is such as to render the issue of this great question very doubtful. Capt. Fell, of the Sultan, from Alexandria, reports that a Maltese brig, from Candia to the former place, had been taken, and carried into Casso, by a Greek armed vessel, and liberated by a British tender belonging to the Cambrian frigate. The Ipsara squadron had been out 23 days without being heard of; and it was supposed to have gone in search of the Turkish fleet, which, however, it was reported, had reached Patras."

We have received the Paris Papers of Thursday and Friday since our last. The intelligence they contain from Madrid relieves us, happily from all doubts as to the tragical events which were alleged to have happened in that capital. It appears, however, by a note in the *Constitutionnel* of Friday, that the rumour of the assassination of Riego, and subsequently of the Royal Family, prevailed in Paris; but a reference to dates destroys it credibility.

"Paris, April 12.—An extraordinary courier, which arrived yesterday morning from Spain, has brought advices from Madrid, dated the 5th instant. At his departure, that capital was sufficiently tranquil. Numerous patroles and detachments stationed in various positions (amongst others in the Square of the Constitution) maintained good order. The Spanish Journals of the 5th instant, which we have before us, contain nothing important. One of the most violent, entitled the *Tribune*, continues its unseasonable diatribes respecting the influence which it attributes to France in the commotions which desolate Spain.—*Gazette de France.*

"In consequence of the arrests of some young men in this capital, it appears certain that several individuals have fled. Amongst others is cited M. Barginet, against whom a warrant of caption had been issued.—*Idem.*

"The arrests which have taken place at Strasborg, were determined upon, it is affirmed, in consequence of information given by the Captain of one of the regiments of infantry in garrison there. This officer received orders to set off express for Paris. It appears that these arrests have principally taken place amongst the officers of the artillery corps.—*Journal de Paris.*

"It is asserted, that Count Golowkin, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, has formerly demanded of the Austrian Government the liberation of Prince Ypsilanti, who is still confined in the fortress of Montgatz, in Hungary.

"On Wednesday last, several officers were lodged in the prison St. Pelagia, whence they are still kept *au secret*. Neither the place whence they came nor the motives of their arrest are known. It appears that it did not take place at Paris.

"The *Echo du Nord* of the 8th instant, published at Lisle, states—'M.M. de Prie, de St. Marsan, and de St. Michel, Piedmontese refugees, whose singular detention we have already noticed, were yesterday morning released, agreeably to an order by M. the Prefect, who arrived the previous evening from Paris.'

"Vienna, April 1.—The *Austrian Observer* says—'It is thought that the Russians will attempt a descent in the immediate neighbourhood of Constantinople, as the least expensive, and, perhaps, the only means of reaching that capital. The Russian army has still its great magazines at Kalouga, above 200 leagues from Odessa. The struggle between the Russian and English Diplomatic Agents at the Court of Persia is extremely spirited.'"

Dutch Papers, to the 13th instant, have arrived. The following are extracts:—

"Ancona, March 22.—There is now no doubt whatever of the total defeat of the Turkish fleet, which is confirmed to us by the arrival of two vessels, one from Santa Maura, in nine days, and one from Corfu, in eleven days. The Greeks took 25 vessels, 17 of which were ships of war, 4 of them frigates. The others were transports.

"Of the whole Turkish fleet, only six vessels have taken refuge in the Gulf of Lepanto. The Captain Bey, Ismael Gibraltar, and the Algerine Admiral, were taken prisoners. The passengers who are here affirm, that the most extraordinary sight in this battle was, to see a Greek schooner take a frigate by boarding, and very small Greek vessels conduct, in triumph, so many Turkish ships into the port of Hydra.

"All agree in representing the affairs of the Greeks as being in the best situation. Chourschid Pacha was still at Joannina. The Albanese are discontented; the principal among them have retired into their own country, where it is supposed that a revolution will very shortly break out.—At Zitmac, near Thermopylæ, the Greeks have gained a victory, in which Ulysses was wounded. We have no particulars of this affair."

FUNERAL OF SIR ALEXANDER BOSWELL.

Ayr, April 11.—Yesterday, the remains of Sir Alexander Boswell were consigned to the tomb. Our readers know, that, for this purpose, the body had been brought from Fifeshire to Auchinleck-house. We understand it was the intention of the relatives of the deceased that the funeral should have been private; but an inclination to gratify the natural and expressed anxiety of the 1st regiment of Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry, to attend the funeral of their Colonel, and the ready acquiescence and participation in this desire and feeling, by the Lord Lieutenant of the County, altered this intention. Accordingly, about noon, almost the whole of the 1st regiment mounted, and the other gentlemen and tenantry invited to the funeral, approached the house.—The body was removed from the house to the hearse, and the procession formed and proceeded in this order:—

The 1st Regiment of Ayrshire Yeomanry, mounted, and under the command of Capt. Wm. Campbell, of Fairfield, in reverse order, followed by the bugles belonging to the corps. The tenantry and other gentlemen of the neighbourhood, to the number of nearly 500. The undertaker and his assistants. The Body, in a hearse, drawn by six horses—the whole in deep mourning. The departed Baronet's coach, empty, and in deep mourning. His groom, and other servants and dependants. His only son, a youth of 15, accompanied by Lord Glenlee, Lord Balmuto, and Sir James Montgomerie Cunningham, in a coach-and-four, in mourning. The Right Hon. Lord Glasgow, the Lord Lieutenant of the County, the Hon. John Douglas, and Gen. Leslie, in a coach-and-four, in deep mourning. Then followed between 20 and 30 carriages, containing the principal friends of the deceased, and the chief gentry of the County.

In this order the funeral proceeded to Auchinleck church-yard, before which the cavalry filed

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18.

The London Journals of Saturday and Sunday, leaving no Mail due, have arrived. They have added nothing of importance to previous intelligence.

There is no truth whatsoever in the reported murder in Madrid of QUIROGA, RIEGO, and the Royal Family.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

A daring outrage was committed on Sunday night, at Coolnacuppogue, in the County of Waterford, about seven miles south-west of this City. Liberal rewards are offered for the apprehension of the perpetrators, as will be seen by the Advertisement on the subject in the last column of our third page, in which the particulars of the transaction are given.

On Monday occurred the most audacious violation of the peace that we have yet had to record, for this neighbourhood, since the commencement of the present odious disturbances. About three o'clock in the afternoon, to the terror and astonishment of numbers, a well armed and tolerably well-appointed party, of about ten men, traversed the south-eastern extremity of the barony of Knocktopher, in the County of Kilkenny, in a body, undisturbed, and proceeded to the house of Patrick Murphy, of Bockstown, near Mullinavat, a tenant of Thomas Edmond Lalor, of Cregg, in the County of Tipperary, Esq. About two months ago, Murphy had been served with a Whiteboy *Notice to quit*, which having disregarded, he received a domiciliary visit, and personal castigation, on the night of the 8th March. Still he persevered, and the mid-day legislators of Monday tattered his doors, windows, and furniture, gave him a dreadful beating, and were with much difficulty and supplicating importunity prevented from putting a fatal termination to his persecution. This threat, too, they left behind, in case of finding the necessity of another visit.—They then perambulated the country in various directions, searching almost every house for arms.—We do not think that they were so unluckly as to succeed in any one instance. After some time they were encountered and put to the rout by a party of young farmers, whom Dr. Dillon, of Ballyquin, lately formed into something like a military *band*. In the flight, one of the marauders lagged, and was taken. He has been committed to Kilkenny gaol by Joseph Robins, of Firgrove, Esq. His name is Power; he is the son of a farmer who lives at Cotterstown, near Kilmaganny, at no great distance, in the County Kilkenny.—The scene of these operations was from seven to nine miles from Waterford, in a northerly direction.—*Waterford Mirror.*

On the night of Saturday week, a numerous party of armed Whiteboys came to the house of John Walsh, an old and infirm man, at Red Acre, a little above Mullinavat, in the County Kilkenny, and demanded arms. Walsh had previously sent his gun to a Magistrate. They wanted the son of Walsh to make oath if there were or were not any arms in the house; he refused, saying that they might search the house and see, but that certainly none were there. They declined entering the old man's room, as he was asleep, and left the house without disturbing him. Two young women were up making pancakes, which they invited the Whiteboys to eat of; they declined taking any, and said that they did not want food, but arms. They departed without doing any injury.—*Ibid.*

About half-past one, on Monday night, five fellows attacked the house of Alexander Alcock, Esq. at Elysium, in the South Liberties of this City. After firing two shots, and after repeatedly calling on the people inside to open the door, or that they would suffer for it when they got in, they commenced breaking the back door with sledges. This they certainly would have accomplished, had not Joseph Bates, Esq. who resides within a field of Elysium, on hearing the noise, proceeded with a gun to the rere of Mr. Alcock's house, and, on seeing the men at the door, fired on them, and wounded one of the gang in the hand; upon which they decamped. Mr. Bates followed them to a hedge, which they went over, and fired a second time at them. It is not supposed that their visit had any object beyond ordinary robbery.—*Ibid.*

BARONY OF IVERK.

To the Editor of the Leinster Journal.

SIR—Having read in the Kilkenny *Moderator* of the 9th of April inst. the following paragraph—

"Our latest accounts from the Barony of Iverk, in this County, are most unfavourable. During the past week numerous outrages have been perpetrated in several parts of the barony, and it is quite manifest that the spirit of outrage is alarmingly on the increase. We well know to what violence of popular reproach our honest and unreserved disclosures of the real state of rural society, in certain quarters of this County, most expose us; but they who hope, by slander or intimidation, to deter us from a firm and fearless performance of this paramount, though ungrateful duty, have most imperfectly appreciated the character of our public labours. We, at least, are raised above 'the filthy ambition of an ignominious popularity;' and neither threats nor calumny shall avail with us against the obligations of truth and justice. We are understood. On the night of Monday week, Mr. O'Flinn, of Ballinteskin, in Iverk, was visited, for the second time, by a party of armed men, and the several persons in his employment were sworn on that occasion not to work longer for him. This respectable farmer holds about 350 acres of dairy ground, and no one now dares to fodder his cattle or milk them, in consequence of the very gross personal violence inflicted on some who ventured to work for him against the injunctions of this ferocious gang. On the night in question, the ruffians broke every article of household furniture within their reach to atoms, together with a winnowing machine, two Scotch carts, other implements of agriculture, and the doors of the dwelling-house and out-offices."

I feel myself called on thus publicly to say, that the statement, so far as relates to me, is (to use the mildest terms) false, scandalous, and unfounded, calculated only to spread designing and needless alarm in this district. I am happy to add that my tenants here continue to work for me as usual, and that, whilst I am writing this, I have 89 ploughs and nearly 200 men sowing my oats here—a great number of whom came to me at a moment's notice from the adjoining farms on the Bessborough estate, part of which this is.

GEORGE O'FLINN.

Ballinteskin, April 11, 1822.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

(From the Clonmel Advertiser of April 17.)

Notwithstanding the twelve capital convictions, which took place at our last Assizes—notwithstanding the shortness of the nights, which so greatly militates against the common incendiary, the operations of the Whiteboys are carried on with full vigour and audacity:—On Sunday evening last an armed banditti rushed into the house of Peter Smithwick, Esq. of Suirville, near Golden, from which they took two guns and an unserviceable pistol. Some of Mr. Smithwick's servants having been out walking, returned home between 8 and 9 o'clock, and on the doors having been opened for their admission, this party, who had probably been watching their opportunity, burst in along with them, having their faces disguised. Mr. Smithwick being in bed, and having no force to resist them, they obliged his servant-boy to conduct them to his chamber, where they presented their arms at him with violent imprecations, and seized the guns and pistol above mentioned—which having got, they went off exulting in their success.

Yesterday morning a large body of men assembled near Lisronagh, where they threw down, and demolished even the walls of a new farm-house erected by John Bagwell, Esq. of Kilmore. On this occasion they fired several shots, and uttered many acclamations.

On Tuesday, the 9th, a house was maliciously set on fire and burnt on the lands of Lickfin, near New Birmingham.

The Rev. Mr. Prendergast, Parish Priest of Ballingarry, lately set on foot a subscription to rent a barrack for military in that village:—on Sunday last a placard was posted in Ballingarry, cautioning any person from paying or contributing any sum towards the support of said barracks on pain of death.

On Monday morning last, 28 fellows, well armed, were seen to pass near Kilcash wood towards the mountains; it was between 8 and 9 o'clock on said morning.

Edmond Kent, James Kent, and John Creagh, have been committed to Clonmel Gaol, by Mr. J. Sutton, charged with having, with a party of armed men, broken into the house of Darby Sheehy by night, presented a gun at him, and administered an unlawful oath.

Yesterday afternoon, James Walsh was executed in front of Clonmel Gaol, for robbing the house of a man of the name of Foley, near Ballydine. On his coming out on the drop, he addressed the people in Irish for some minutes, in a cool, steady, and becoming manner, intreating them to avoid the use of fire-arms, or any such offensive weapons; as it was by using the like, and associating with men given to arms and bad company, that he had been brought to that untimely and shameful end. He fully acknowledged his guilt, warned every one against following his example, and strongly advised every person who had arms, for any unlawful purpose, to give them up. He begged that his friends might not blame his wife, as, had he taken her counsel, he would have avoided that fate which doomed him to suffer—and after taking a farewell of his audience, he was launched into eternity.

Monday the Rev. Mr. Ryan, Parish Priest of Ballyneal, near Glenbower, sent in, by the Dublin Mail-Coach, to Mr. Colclough, of Clonmel, with directions to have them forwarded to Lord Donoughmore, 1 blunderbuss, 2 guns cut short, and 3 pistols, which had been delivered to him (Mr. Ryan) on Sunday night by the friends of Butler, now under sentence of death for firing at the Rev. Mr. Ryall: these arms are in general unserviceable, excepting two of the pistols. Too much praise cannot be given to the Rev. Gentleman for his exertions on many occasions; and we cannot avoid mentioning here, that Walsh (who was executed yesterday afternoon) and the notorious Strike, were both sent in prisoners to Clonmel by him, and were thus made answerable to the offended laws of their Country.

We have reason to expect, that few days will elapse before the provisions of the Insurrection Act will be extended to this County.

We feel pleasure to learn, that John Bagwell, Esq. of Kilmore, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace of this County.

On Monday evening Mich. Mulcahy was taken into custody in the south suburbs of Clonmel (Co. Waterford), charged with the murder of one of the preventive Water-guard near Dungarvan, some time since.

(From the Dublin Correspondent.)

As the period approaches when Sir John Newport is to make his proposed motion in Parliament, relative to the state of Ireland, a very general anxiety seems to prevail. The country is tired of being occasionally taken up as a party topic, and is dissatisfied at the virulence and levity with which party politicians have habitually treated her misfortunes; and some offended feelings perceptibly exist at the anticipation of having Ireland again dragged into public discussion, as a mere opportunity of propounding impracticable projects, and reiterating battered topics of party vituperation. There are some, however, who endeavour to discourage this sensibility, and who carry their confidence so far as to say, that Sir J. Newport's intended motion is not to be degraded by any mixture of party feeling; that, although his propositions to Parliament may betray a little too much of the appetite for what is called *popularity*, yet, that there is no idle and unwarrantable upbraiding of the Ministers in his contemplation; that his proposals for softening and improving the hard condition of his country are calculated upon sound and safe political grounds, practicable and useful, free from those bewildering delusions which the unhappy fertility of theory is so apt to produce in these times, and clear of all metaphysical refinements whatever. For our own parts, we confess we should be very slow to put our trust and confidence in the abstinence of a modern Whig; but it is just *possible*, that the nature and character of the present times, and the severe urgency of the public condition, may place some restraints upon the proclivity of party men to run into hazardous courses, and for once render a Whig harmless, if not useful.

They who venture to *hope*, upon the approaching occasion, and who speak of "something which is to be done for Ireland," entertain a notion, that all parties in Parliament are tacitly agreed to favour the known intentions of the Government towards Ireland, and to render its parental disposition towards her People availing and effective. If this should turn out to be the case, and if, instead of an annual party exposition, the main texture of which generally consists of exaggeration, perversion, and invective, the worthy Baronet proposes by his motion, to lead Parliament into a calm and dispassionate consideration of the state of this Country, with a sincere view to its happiness and interest; and if the party with which he acts will content themselves with attempting to emulate their opponents, in endeavouring, as they do, to render Ireland a lasting benefit—in such a novel and most desirable occurrence, great good might result immediately—and the seeds of tranquillity and peace might be fruitfully developed under the continuance of such promising auspices. If all party rivalry should be suspended, as some—we trust not vainly—prevail on themselves to hope; if, while the local Government of Ireland be entrusted to the care of one of the most enlightened and able, experienced and accomplished Statesmen of the age, a propitious singularity of this sort should occur, it is but reasonable to reckon upon some share of positive, tangible advantage, as a natural consequence, tho' that should not equal, for nothing can, the chimerical products about which some preposterous calculators love to rhapsodize. But in order to procure an advantage suitable to the emergencies under which the Country is sunk, and now languishes, it is necessary that the fund of good sense, and of admirable resource, which the enlightened part of the Irish nation so abundantly affords, should be thrown open; and that persons of leading and understanding, who think it a main and a paramount object, to raise the Country out of its depression, if possible, should assemble in different parts of the kingdom, and should, respectively, for those several parts, communicate freely and frankly what they conceive most likely to relieve the existing pressure, and to afford the resources within their reach the most salutary operation.

To be of any use, to render any thing like a benefit to the Country, the plain end of all such deliberations should be limited to what may be practicable, and immediately applicable to the existing emergency. We know there are men who can approve of nothing which is not bottomed upon some of the grand projects of the times—but those are not the men whom the present conjuncture of disorder & poverty calls for; the period is arrived when flourishing speculations cannot serve us, but the pursuit after them may aggravate our national privations and miseries. We want for the time, not shewy men, but useful men, who will condescend to talk and to act like members of the living world of mankind—like "folks of this world," as the immortal humorist of an immortal Drama has it. We shall see this matter the plainer, by a momentary examination of our actual condition. What is that condition, then? We answer, a population without employment, a Gentry contending with the deprivation of their usual incomes, insurrectionary troubles, and general poverty. We do not care to be minute—a sketch will suffice, and the correctness of it will not be questioned. We turn our eyes to the South—we know it well—its disorders and convulsions—its crimes and its distresses. What, then, is the first step to be taken under all its circumstances?—That which the Government is endeavouring to take—to re-establish tranquillity. Let the difficulty be ever so great, with that difficulty the contest must be maintained, until the Insurgents be crushed in power and spirit—their nefarious affiliations broken up—the peasantry disarmed to a man—and the law of the Country amply and fully asserted and established. But something should proceed, *pari passu*, with this essential and uncompromisable step; for it will not be enough to put down Insurrection, and to place the State as a sentinel over it: What that resource should be, will be at once revealed, if we consider what are the other sad peculiarities in our public condition, which press the heaviest upon us. We shall find those to be, poverty, and the want of employment for the poor. Those who possess property, so great is the want of money in the South of Ireland, can scarcely do more than barely subsist their families upon it. The Gentry are impoverished to a degree heretofore unknown; for, since the failure of the Southern Banks, two years ago, their interests have been declining, and with these, the interests of all the subaltern classes of the community, which principally thrive by the expenditure of the rich. The labours of agriculture languish for the want of money, to a certain degree: the artizan is idle; for those who, while a suitable supply of money enabled them to indulge in the elegancies and luxuries of life, gave employment to persons of this class, are now incapable of continuing its customary aliment to ingenious industry. The condition of the Gentry in the South of Ireland is singular and distressing, and presents itself to the Legislature and the Government with the most important and interesting pretensions imaginable. It is impossible that they can relieve themselves. They cannot, by any incumbrances upon their property, which the state of credit in the South will enable them to raise, obtain the means of liberal existence—the consequences to the rest of the community are obvious.

It may be asked us—what is the remedy which we would propose? We do not presume to think that our imperfect views of matters qualify us to decide upon the resources the most expedient for such an unhappy state of things. We are zealous and honest; but we assume no pretensions to political wisdom; yet, in the humility of our self-estimate, we cannot help thinking, that the simple and direct expedient which offers itself would be, the vesting of a certain sum of the public money in Commissioners, to be lent to the resident Landed Proprietors of the South, upon their properties, as other loans have been made for *a time certain*, and at *a low interest*. It strikes us, that it would be more practicable to lend, for instance, six or seven hundred thousand pounds in Exchequer Bills, upon landed security in the South of Ireland, at three or three and a-half per cent., than it would be found to advance money in England upon the corn in the hands of Factors or Corn-dealers; and we are satisfied that the benefits would be more immediate, as the result could not be intercepted by interested projects or speculations. A sum of money distributed upon this principle in the South of Ireland, would compensate the injurious want of a circulating medium—would assure the Landholders in their properties—would re-animate their enterprise in improvement—would extend and invigorate employment—would force into use the money hoarded now by usurious speculators—would tend to the effective payment of the public revenue, and brighten the face of affairs, as well as conduce to durable and fructifying benefits. A sum of money advanced to the landed interest of the County of Cork upon this principle, would be productive of so many advantages, direct and circuitous, as to outweigh *infinitely* any defalcation that might possibly occur in the ultimate repayment of the Loan; for we would put the matter in its true light, with all its incidents and contingencies, and we would calculate, as a matter to be expected, a loss to some amount upon the principal of the Loan. But even upon this important resource we would not place entire reliance, as a complete remedy. *The Poor want employment*; and, without a certain share of it, to absorb the labour of the robust indigent, we dare not hope for complete tranquillity. For this end, a certain portion of public money, to be expended in public works, presents itself in a remedial light. We do not hold in contemplation unmeaning public works, devised *only to employ the Poor*; but we mean, undertakings designed for purposes of durable improvement—for the constructing of roads through districts, the impervious solitude of which at present repels civilization, and baffles the authority of the Magistrate.

The approximation of those sequestered & barbarous places to the abodes of law, and order, and police, naturally constitutes an elementary step in the advance of civilization; and whoever will take the trouble of examining the topography of those places upon the confines of the counties of Cork and Limerick, where Insurrection has planted itself in its most desperate attitude, will find that they are composed of the properties of absent Landlords from this Country, and consist of vast tracts that have been discharged from the generous concern of the Landlord's patronage, and that have been suffered to remain in unmitigated barbarism, unreformed by the construction of a single road for the last two centuries. Surely those matters are of some weight, and press importunately for serious consideration; and if pecuniary aids be necessary for obtaining a victory over incivilization, and ignorance, and idleness, and turbulence, and bringing poverty within the beneficial influences of industry, encouragement, and order, it is as essential that they be provided in such a case, as for any war that ever was undertaken for a right of fishery, or a sugar-island, or any of the old causes of national contention.—Surely the *honour* of the country is as much involved in blotting out a living disgrace of such a nature, as in any question that ever occurred about fishing upon a bank, or cutting logwood upon a coast. We should extend our remarks into a pamphlet, were we to pursue this subject—and we shall conclude with remarking, that Statesmen will not search for national remedies among the refined and speculative classes of expedients, but among the homely and intelligible order of resources. Those who are not Statesmen by habit or qualifications of mind, set out in quest of what is very brilliant, and become enamoured of whatever is prankt out with the decorations of what is called *philosophy*—but, with all deference to this ambitious taste, the substantial services rendered to a People, in emergent times, are always drawn from those resources that are within the reach of plain common sense.

DUBLIN, APRIL 16.—We regret to state, that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been, for some days past, suffering under slight indisposition. The Privy Council which was to have met yesterday at the Castle, was, in consequence, obliged to assemble at the Viceregal Lodge in the Park. The Council was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Mayo, Viscount Frankfort, Lord Norbury, the Earl of Erne, the Commander of the Forces, the Bishop of Kildare, Sir Wm. M'Mahon, the Right Honourable W. Downes, W. Saurin, and J. Radcliffe. Three Proclamations were issued, placing certain parts of the Baronies of Clanwilliam, Slievardagh, Middlethird, Iffa and Offa East, and Eliogarthy, in the County of Tipperary, and the Barony of Iverk, in the County of Kilkenny, under the operation of the Insurrection Act.

ORANGEMEN.

(From the Dublin Evening Post.)

We are sorry to find, that neither the paternal Injunction and Admonition of his Majesty, nor the deep and awful distress of the times, has had any influence on the insurrectionary and lawless temper of certain Orangemen in the North of Ireland. We have a letter from Londonderry for some time in our hands—for the substance of which, however, we could not make room until this day. During the last Assizes at Derry, Sir G. Hill's Yeomanry appeared constantly with orange ribbons in their breasts; and on Sunday week, the corps of the Hon. Baronet (who, we are told, from authority, is *not* an Orangeman, and disavows every connexion with the confederacy), this corps, headed by their officers and decorated with their insignia, marched to the Church, their drum and fife playing "The Boyne Water," and other factious and irritating tunes. Now, the Catholics are, to the Protestants of Derry, in the proportion of about *eight to one*. And there is not one Catholic in the town who does not feel himself insulted by these exhibitions. They have hitherto produced tumult and blood. We confess, we do not, in the times of difficulty and danger to which, from its Financial and Agricultural distress, the empire is likely to be exposed, foresee such a clear prospect as might induce us to undervalue the importance of these exhibitions, paltry as the Instruments are, and contemptible as the Officers may be. On the contrary, we deem it to be the duty of every man who has a stake in the Country, of every man who values its present well-being and its future peace, to follow religiously and loyally the Admonition of the King. But how, it may be asked, is this to be done? We shall tell the Reader how, by mentioning a circumstance which occurred in the County of Tyrone. On the 10th ultimo, an Orangeman was buried at Castle-Derg, in that County. Previous to the hour of interment, two bodies of Orangemen, with Orange Flags flying, and decorated in all the tawdry paraphernalia of the Association marched to the Church, under the pretence of attending Divine Service. After the Service they were joined by a number of the Baron's Court Rangers. This body were headed by a certain Serjeant M'Cutch, of the same Corps. The Yeomen were in uniform, and were preceded by their fife and drum, playing their usual factious tunes. In this manner they marched two miles with the body, which was interred with the usual Orange honours. They were joined by a Soldier of the Regulars, but complaint having been made, he was put under arrest by his Officer and sent to head quarters.

Now, for the moral of our tale. The Baron's Court Yeomanry are commanded by Sir John James Burgoyne; Sir John, having satisfied himself of the particulars which we have stated, DISMISSED THE YEOMEN, STRIPPED THEM OF THEIR CLOTHES, AND DEPRIVED THEM OF THEIR ARMS. This will prove effectual in checking these inflammatory exhibitions. Why does not Sir Geo. Hill, who swears he is no Orangeman, adopt a similar proceeding with regard to the Derry Yeomen? If he be in earnest—if he wish to preserve the peace of the City of Derry—if he desire to obey the King's parting admonition and injunction—if he would wish to have it appear, that the King's Letter is something more valuable than waste paper, Sir George Hill ought to imitate the conduct of Sir John Burgoyne. Indeed, he is more imperatively called upon to do so, inasmuch as Sir George is a Public Functionary—as he is a man in the pay of the King, and receiving (for what services we need not now particularise) two or three thousand pounds a-year from the pockets of the People—it is, we say, his bounden and peculiar duty to see, that no one deriving authority or station under him should violate the spirit or the words of his Majesty's gracious and paternal Letter. This Corps, and every Corps like it, should be dismissed—dissolved. And if Sir George Hill be wanting in respect to the King—in duty to his Country—it becomes necessary that the Government of the Country should do what he has omitted to perform. They ought to turn these fellows adrift. The Londonderry Yeomanry should, if they persist to irritate and insult the public feeling, be disbanded. There is an example at their door; and we trust, and have some hope, that this example will be followed.

We say that it is an example which must be followed, or there will be no peace for Ireland in our time. We have before us a Letter from Sir Harcourt Lees to the Orange Lodges of Armagh, who, it should appear, sent him a laudatory Address. This man's letter concludes in the following words:

"I hope the Government of this Country will be unceasingly vigilant, and not to be deceived by a partial surrender of useless arms, or perhaps a few *serviceable* muskets given up to PEPPER. I inform them, *that the Peasantry have an immense store secreted at this hour*. Let Lord Wellesley secure them. He can do so, if the Priesthood be sincere, and only adopt those religious means I called on them to put in force three months ago, which in no one instance have they yet done, though conscious they would *alone* be efficient; or I SHALL CONSIDER IT TO BE MY DUTY TO SUMMON THE ORANGEMEN OF IRELAND TO PREPARE THEMSELVES FOR THE FIELD, in defence of the King, the Church, and the Constitution of the British Empire. For I TELL THEM, AND INFORM YOU, that THERE WILL BE YET A GENERAL AND BLOODY POPISH REBELLION, UNLESS TIMELY PREVENTED!!!"

Now, we have no hesitation whatever in pronouncing this a direct and unequivocal incentive to Rebellion. Had similar language been used by a Paper in an opposite interest, most assuredly that Paper would be prosecuted, and richly would it deserve prosecution. Here is a Priest—a titled Priest, publishing a direct Manifesto to an illegal Association—to men who are bound, contrary to their oaths of allegiance, by another oath of conditional obedience—a Manifesto which invites them to prepare for the field, which tells them to have their arms in readiness, and which describes the Catholics of Ireland as all rebels whetting their knives for the throats of the Protestants. It may be said, to be sure, that Sir H. Lees is cracked—that he does not know how to write common English—that he is vulgar, rambling and inconsecutive. None, indeed, can have a more hearty contempt for the Reverend Baronet's acquirements, and what are called his abilities, than we have. But there is method in his madness. He is persevering, active and voluminous. Even such a man, independent of his station in society, must have some effect. He is the Literary Champion of the Orangemen. And we see, even from the instance before us, that his services are appreciated; for we find that he has been addressed by the Orangemen of Armagh, the cradle and focus, if not the head-quarters of the faction. But we must conclude rather abruptly. We fear that we shall be compelled to return sooner than we could wish to a consideration of the subject. It is one, indeed, which we had much rather the Government would seriously consider.

QUAY AND RIVER WATCH.—Yesterday morning, between one and two o'clock, the watchman employed at the Coal Quay apprehended a man, having the appearance of a sailor, with a quantity of cordage in his possession, which there was reason to suppose had been stolen from some of the vessels at the Quay. On being examined before the Mayor, the ropes were identified by a sailor belonging to the brig Actuose, Capt. Wade, as having belonged to that vessel, and the thief was committed to the House of Correction, for two months, at hard labour.

On Tuesday, as a labouring man of the name of Comming, in the employment of Peter Walsh, of Belline, Esq. was cutting down some trees, one of the boughs suddenly snapped and struck him in the breast, by which he was tumbled off the ladder and killed on the spot. We understand that it is remarkable that the parents of this man had also very sudden deaths; his father was killed by a kick of a horse in Carrick-on-Suir, a few years ago, and his mother dropped dead in Pilltown.

The Rev. Mr. Darby is appointed to the valuable living lately enjoyed by the Rev. Mr. Ryall, deceased, in the Diocess of Cashell.

Baron Pennefather and Serjeant Lefroy left Cork on Tuesday morning for Limerick, to finish the Assizes there.

On Tuesday the Nobility and Gentry of the County of Cork unanimously agreed to address the Marquis Wellesley on his appointment to the situation of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

A dividend of the estate of Messrs. Roche, of Cork, late Bankers, will be made on the 26th inst. Such as have not proved their debts before that day, will be excluded.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13.—The dulness in our Corn Market continues. Very little was done this day. The finest Clonmel Wheat was not saleable over 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. per bushel, by retail. One or two parcels of Waterford Wheat have been forced off at very reduced prices; a parcel of 4000 bushels of fair good Wheat, in store, at 5s. 6d. which was purchased by the present seller, some time back, at 7s. per bushel. There was some inquiry for bonded Wheat, for export to the Mediterranean, in expectation of war having commenced between Turkey and Russia; some little was purchased at 4s., but the generality of holders will not sell under 5s. for Dantzic. Nothing done in other articles.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The price of new Butter, of first quality, was steady yesterday at 92s. per cwt. The supplies of this description have been on the increase this week; 61 firkins were weighed at the Crane on Monday, 71 on Tuesday, and 93 yesterday.

The receipts of Corn from neighbouring farmers continue very scanty, the principal part of the Wheat at market for several days having come from Kilkenny and its vicinity. The general average of middling and good qualities of this Grain is about 17s. to 19s. per barrel, and only superior samples reach 19s. 6d. or 20s., the latter very rarely. A slight improvement may be noticed in Oats; 9s. 2d. was yesterday paid rather more freely than before for prime, and 9s. 3d. in some instances. Barley steady, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. for shipping—10s. to 11s. for malting samples.

Very little doing in Pigs—22s. 9d. to 23s. seems to be the top price for lots of Singed, and some inferior have been bought at 21s. Scarcely any prime Scalded coming in, but the currency seems to be about 16s. to 22s. per cwt. No alteration of importance in other articles.

DEATHS.

Yesterday morning, John Burchall, Esq. one of the Aldermen of this City.

On the morning of the 15th, in Queen-street, regretted by her friends and relatives, Mrs. Anne Hughes, of the Society of Friends, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Hughes, of Clonmel, aged near eighty years. She enjoyed the blessings of health and of her faculties until the day of her demise.

On Monday, Mrs. Bull, wife of Mr. Bartholomew Bull, Silversmith.

Last Friday, at Carrickmore, near Clogheen, County Tipperary, Mary, the wife of Mr. David Condon.

SHIP NEWS.

ILFRACOMBE, APRIL 6.—The schooner *Olive Branch*, of Teignmouth, Peter Mann, master, from Liverpool bound to Bristol, with a general cargo, was brought into this port in a sinking state. She was seen near Lundy Island, by a Pill Pilot skiff, with her colours in the shrouds, and when boarded, the crew were about to quit her, the boat being hoisted out, and their clothes placed therein. By great exertions at the pumps, and the skiff towing, the vessel was got into this harbour on Tuesday afternoon. When the tide ebbed from her, it was discovered that five holes had been bored from within, through her bottom, to sink her; three are in the Captain's state room, and two in the lockers in the cabin. The vessel is the sole property of the master, and is insured at Lloyd's. The mate (the Captain's son) has absconded.—*Exeter Paper.*

ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD,

At Bristol, Alpha, Tyrer—Speculator, Cooke; Providence, Robinson; and Hero, Maddick.

At Liverpool, 11th, William, Seer.

CLEARED FOR WATERFORD,

At Liverpool, 10th, Stafford, Johnson.

At Bristol, Hibernia, Bailey.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, APRIL 17.

ARRIVED,

15th—Ann, M'Grath—and Michael and Mary, Terry, Cork, ballast, for Ross.

16th—Madelen, Hawff, Sandiford, deals, a market.

SAILED,

15th—None.

16th—Maria, Barnes, St. John's (Newfoundland), salt, glass, porter, provisions, and passengers; Nassau, Gossard, St. Andrews (N. B.) and Quebec, geneva, rum, salt, &c.; Mary, Davis, Bristol, wheat, flour, bacon, &c.; Resolution, Evans, (from Beaumaris,) Galway, slates; New Bee, Jones, (from Aberystwith,) Llanelly, ballast; Helen, Shearer, Liverpool, oats; Rose, Warren—and Minerva, Harvey, St. John's (Newfoundland), provisions, passengers, &c.

17th—Liverpool, Murphy, (from Ross,) Chepstow, live pigs; Agnes, Rymer, Preston, wheat and oats.

HOSIERY WARE-HOUSE,

24, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY,

DUBLIN.

RICHARD FERRALL

INFORMS his Friends and the Buyers of HOSIERY generally, that the Trade of his House in future will be exclusively *Wholesale.* 1st March, 1822.

NEW YORK FLAX-SEED, &c.

JOSEPH D. LAPHAM & CO.

HAVE ON SALE,

70 Hhds. New York FLAX-SEED, of latest importation, which, with

A few Hhds. TOBACCO, particularly selected for this Market,

They will dispose of on reasonable terms.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON SALE,

Montreal POTASHES, and

50 Tons of KELP, of prime quality.

Office, Bridge-street, Waterford, April 18, 1822.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

WANTED,

A SCHOOL MASTER for the BOYS' SCHOOL at the MENDICANT ASYLUM. The most satisfactory Reference as to Character and Capacity will be expected.

Application to be made at the ASYLUM, on or before TUESDAY, the 23d inst.

April 18, 1822.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

SEALED PROPOSALS to supply the HOUSE OF INDUSTRY with SWEET and SOUR MILK, for ONE YEAR, will be received by HENRY TURNOUR, at the House, to be decided on by the REGULATING COMMITTEE, on MONDAY, the 6th of May next, at Eleven o'Clock.

Waterford, April 16, 1822.

TO BE LET,

For any Term not exceeding Sixteen Years,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

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

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

November 19, 1821.

TO BE LET.

From the First Day of May next,

THAT PART of the LANDS of COOLNECUPPOGUE, situate near TRAMORE (excepting about five Acres), as lately held by JOSEPH POWER, Esq. containing 198 Acres and upwards, with a TURBARY attached.

The above will be let together, or in two Divisions, viz.:—

	ACRES.
NORTH QUARTER, containing about....	153
SOUTH QUARTER....	40

Proposals, in writing (if by Letter, Post-paid), will be received by Lord Viscount DONERAILE—and Duplicates by WM. HILL, Esq. Donnybrook, Doneraile.

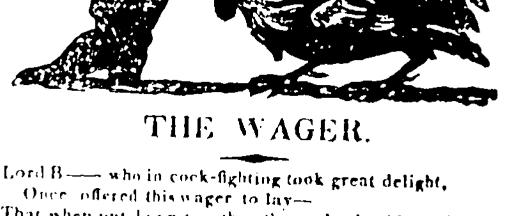
April 18, 1822.

REWARD.

WHEREAS, on SUNDAY night, the 14th instant, THREE COWS, the property of THOMAS HALLY, were houghed on the Lands of COOLNACUPPOGUE, in the County Waterford—a HOUSE on said Lands attempted to be set on Fire—and a NOTICE left with the Person in care of the House and Lands, threatening the said THOMAS HALLY with farther Injury, unless he gave up the possession of that Farm, which he had lately taken from Lord DONERAILE: Now we, whose Names are under written, do promise to pay the several Sums to our Names affixed, to any Person or Persons who will Prosecute to Conviction any one or more of those concerned in the above-mentioned Outrages, within Six Calendar Months from the date hereof. Any Person giving such private Information as may lead to such Conviction, shall be handsomely rewarded, and the Name of such Person kept secret.

April 15, 1822.

	£	s.	d.
Lord Viscount Doneraile........	50	0	0
William Hill..............	10	0	0
Rev. John Cooke	5	0	0
Rev. Henry Fleury	3	0	0
Edward Popham..............	3	0	0
Rev. John Cooke, Jun........	3	0	0
Joseph Power	5	0	0
C. Walsh	3	0	0
Elizabeth Miles..............	1	2	9
William Johnson	3	8	3
W. Burke	2	5	6
Richard Duckett..............	3	8	3
Thomas Hackett..............	3	0	0
William O'Neill	2	5	6
Michael Minchin	3	8	3
Rev. Nicholas Phelan, P.P......	3	0	0
Thomas Russell	2	5	6
Arthur P. Hunt..............	2	5	0
Henry Lane	2	5	6
Michael Dobbyn	3	8	3
D. W. Kearney..............	2	5	6
Thomas Kirwan	1	2	9
Thomas Hally and Sons	5	0	0
John Lyon..................	3	8	3
Thomas Carew	5	0	0
Henry Sargent	3	8	3
A Friend..................	2	5	6
David Phelan	1	2	9
Michael Nowlan	2	5	6
James Phelan	2	5	6
William Kearney..............	2	5	6



THE WAGER.

Lord B—— who in cock-fighting took great delight,
Once offered this wager to lay—
That when put down together the cocks should not fight,
But run from each other away.

For that he a greater attraction would bring
Than they to each other would prove
A charm so alluring, that round the wi.e ring
They should follow where'er he should move.

The wager accepted, the cocks trimm'd and grac'd,
(What a concourse encircled the ground!)
And they were no sooner upon the turf plac'd,
Than each cock turned suddenly round.

They viewed not each other, but made a short stand,
Then swift at his Lordship they flew:
(His boots were by WARREN's jet *Blacking* japann'd,
And surprisingly shone to the view.)

The secret was out, but the wager was won,
For the image of each was displayed,
In the high polished boots that so brilliantly shone,
And each cock attacked his own shade.

Then shouts of applause echoed loud from the throng,
To his Lordship's sagacity due;
But if praise to his Lordship's invention belong,
WARREN! what must be given to you?

For without your jet *Blacking* his boots had not shone,
Nor have had such a *lustre* to boast,
The humour had failed, he the bet had not won,
And the sport of the day had been lost.

Each Nobleman present then quickly declared
WARREN's *Blacking* alone he would use,
And each one to WARREN as quickly repaired,
To buy his japan for their shoes.

This easy shining and Brilliant BLACKING

IS PREPARED BY

Robert Warren

30, STRAND, LONDON, AND SOLD AT

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

And sold by most Boot-makers, Grocers, Ironmongers, Brush-makers, Perfumers, &c. in every Town in the Kingdom.

LIQUID, in Stone Bottles, 6d. 10d. 1s. 0d. and 1s. 6d. each.

Also, PASTE BLACKING, in Pots, 6d. 12d. and 18d each.

A Shilling Pot of Paste is equal to Four 1s. Bottles.

☞ *Ask for* WARREN's *Blacking.*