LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17.

We announced yesterday the arrival of advices from Constantinople of the 11th of last month, stating, that another joint Note had been presented to the Divan on the preceding day by Lord Strangford and the Austrian Internuncio.

It is already known that the Note delivered by the Divan to the Ministers of the two Powers, though communicated to their respective Courts, has not been officially made known to the Emperor of Russia. The Court of Vienna refused to present it formally to M. Tatischeff, who had been sent to Vienna, to receive such communications as the mediating Powers thought proper to submit to him, and also with instructions, which permitted him to modify some of those demands which had been pressed by Russia. The rejection of the Russian *ultimatum* was not, we repeat, communicated to M. Tatischeff officially, though he could not remain ignorant of its contents. It was determined to make another effort to prevent the calamity of war; for, in the concluding part of the Turkish Note of the 28th of February, the Divan had not, it was imagined, shut the door altogether against further overture or negociation; it had merely stated, that it was not for the Porte to send negociators to the frontiers to negociate peace, for she was not at war with Russia, notwithstanding all the provocations she had received, though she was prepared to repel hostilities if they were begun by Russia. Accordingly, on the 10th ult., Lord Strangford and the Austrian Internuncio presented another Note; and, it is reported, that these representations were accompanied by a Note from the French Minister, M. Latour Maubourg, who earnestly invited the Turkish Government not to rekindle those flames of war which had raged so long, and which had been so recently extinguished. The joint Note pressed, in the strongest manner, the withdrawing the Ottoman troops from Wallachia and Moldavia; a measure which, without compromising the dignity, or endangering the security, of the Turkish Government, would be considered as proof of its wish to remain at peace. Report adds, that the mediating Powers pledged themselves that no advantage should be taken of such a measure by the Russian troops on the eastern bank of the Pruth. This Note was delivered on the 10th, and the Divan had consented to take it into consideration, which was viewed as some indication of a less hostile spirit than that which had dictated the Note by which the Russian *ultimatum* had been rejected, (dated, as our readers may recollect, almost immediately after the arrival of the head and treasures of Ali Pacha). Couriers were forthwith sent off to the Austrian Government with despatches, stating, that another door, it was thought, had been opened to negociation, and that hopes were again indulged that the peace of Europe might yet be preserved.

Such is the situation in which affairs were left at the date of the last despatches. Nothing of a more hostile character had been undertaken by the Turks, in the interval that had occurred since the delivery of the Note of the 28th of February.

Where so much depends upon the Turkish Government, it is not possible for any man to come to a decisive conclusion, or to pronounce even a strong opinion. But very little sagacity is necessary to enable any man to state, that it is not for the well-understood interest of any of the other Powers, not even of Russia, to provoke a war at present. That it must be the wish of Great Britain and France that Turkey should remain *in statu quo*, or nearly so, we need not argue: and perhaps there never was a time in which the interests of those Powers were more combined, or in which a better understanding subsisted between the two Governments. That it is, *a fortiori*, the interest of Austria, is equally evident—she can hardly, we apprehend, desire Wallachia and Moldavia to change masters.—*Courier.*

Letters and Papers have been received this morning from Frankfort and Vienna. From the latter the dates are to the 4th inst. It is stated in them, that intelligence had arrived from the Turkish frontiers that the Russian forces had been augmented very considerably in the month of February, and that the Turkish Government had deemed it necessary to make preparations for an early commencement of hostilities;—yet, in the Austrian capital, a confident expectation was entertained that the peace would not be broken.—The Austrian 5 per cents. had fluctuated only one per cent. in the space of a fortnight; and this circumstance is mentioned by the writers of the private advices to prove that the reports circulated in Germany of the hostile intentions of the Emperor Alexander with respect to Turkey, deserve no countenance whatever.—*Ibid.*

We have received the Paris Papers of Sunday last; the principal article they contain is a communication from Semlin of the 28th of March, which states that, on the 20th, Constantinople was the theatre of a sanguinary insurrection of the Janissaries. These tales have been so often repeated, and so regularly refuted, that we own we do not place the slightest confidence in the account referred to. The discussion on the Budget was continued in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday. The article respecting the Tax on Doors and Windows produced a number of complaints that unfair conduct had been used towards the citizens of Paris, with regard to granting certificates of the payment of this Tax, by which means several of them would be deprived of their votes in the Electoral Colleges about to assemble. It was also alleged, that the Electoral lists were not properly circulated. The Ministers maintained that the law had been strictly adhered to. A stormy scene ensued, in which much personal rudeness was displayed. The discussion was at length closed, and the article agreed to, but the tumult still continued. Soon afterwards the Members of the left side quitted the Chamber, and the greater part of those of the right. There remained about eight or ten Deputies to listen to a speech of three quarters of an hour, delivered by M. Galmiche,; at the termination of which the discussion was adjourned till Monday.

We learn from Manchester, that business is at present very brisk there. A great deal of new machinery has lately been set in motion. The manufactures of Glasgow also continue in a flourishing state. The woollen manufactures of the fine valley of Stroud, Gloucestershire, are equally busy, and hard pressed to produce their broad cloths, blue, black, and scarlet, from 24s. to 35s. a yard, for China, Hindostan, Mexico, Peru, Chili, and other places; these are no longer taken to London by slow weekly waggons, but by daily flying vans. We are, however, sorry to learn, that the iron trade, in Monmouth, is very bad; and that tumults were apprehended on the part of the workmen, arising from the low rate of wages.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

THURSDAY, APRIL 18.

Letters were this morning received from Odessa of the 22d ult. Up to that date every thing was tranquil, and the routine business of the Porte with Constantinople continued uninterrupted.

We have received the Paris Papers of Monday last. They contain two articles, equally amusing, but equally, we suspect, fictitious. The one is an alleged account of the deliberations which took place in the Divan, when the demands of the Russian *ultimatum* were considered, and at which the Sultan himself was present, though concealed behind a curtain. If we could suppose this to be any thing like what really occurred, we might recommend it for its brevity to a certain assembly, where more time is frequently consumed in debating upon a few pounds, than the Muftis and U'lemas employed in settling the claims of their Moscovite antagonists. We should very much wish to know, however, what Turkish or Christian reporter was present, to transmit so precise an account of the questions which were propounded, and the answers that were given.

The other article to which we have referred is no less curious, and we dare say will be quite new to our own Ministers. It purports to give all the particulars of a negociation now in progress between this Country and Denmark, for the cession of Hanover to the latter Power, in consideration of our receiving certain islands and territories in the Baltic, which are to give us the absolute command of that sea. The kingdom of Hanover exchanged for Zealand, Fuen, and the peninsula of Jutland, as far as the River Eider, in order that we may check or counterbalance the assumed designs of Russia upon Turkey! This would be a master stroke policy, especially for Denmark, who, if she had Hanover, would be so likely to keep it in defiance of Prussia, supported by her Imperial Ally. But, we suppose, England would covenant to secure Denmark in the possession of it, which would complete the absurdity of this notable device.

"Paris, April 15.—The banker, Rotchschild, has set off for London, for the purpose, it is confidently said, of negociating a Loan for Austria, in that capital.—*Journal de Paris.*

"Petersburgh, March 20.—The new Customs Tariff for the Russian Empire is in the press, and will appear in a few days. The greatest activity reigns in the War Department, and couriers are daily despatched to the army. It is now a fortnight since Count de Wittgenstein, General-in-Chief of two corps of the Russian army, left his head-quarters to inspect the troops under his orders. It is inferred from this, that hostilities will soon commence. We have this instant learned that orders have been received by all the Post-masters to retain their horses in readiness for the journey of a great Personage; it is thought that it is for the Emperor himself."

Lisbon Papers to the 29th ult. have reached us this morning, from which the following are extracts:—

"*To the Provisional Junta of Government at Pernambuco.*

"Lisbon, March 29.—There having been laid before the King the Note of Mr. E. M. Ward, Charge d'Affaires of his Britannic Majesty at this Court, of the 1st instant, accompanied by the Letter of the Consul-General of the same nation in Brazil, of 28th Feb. last, relating to the revision of the Tariff of customs in that kingdom for the valuation of the British manufactures, and the order of the Sovereign Cortes in this respect, his Majesty orders, by the Secretary of State for the Affairs of Finance, that the Provisional Junta of the Province of Pernambuco shall immediately issue the necessary orders, to the Director of the Customs, and other competent authorities, to proceed without loss of time to the reform of the said Tariff, conformably to the 15th Article of the Treaty of Commerce concluded between this Crown and his Britannic Majesty, and to remit the result through the Secretary of the same department, to be presented to the Sovereign Cortes. "Jose Ignacio da Costa.

"*Given at the Palace of Queluz, March 11, 1822.*"

"A similar order had been addressed to the Provisional Juntas of the Provinces of Rio de Janeiro, Maranham, Para, Paraiba, St. Paulo, Ceara, Rio Grande de St. Pedro do Sul, Santa Catherina, and Alagoas.

"Besides the above circular to the Juntas of the Brazil, another has been addressed to them, reprobating the arbitrary proceedings which have been complained of by the British Government, of exacting, besides the regular duties on British manufactures, an additional and arbitrary sum to cover the increase of duty which may arise from the new or future Tariffs, a practice highly blameable, and contrary to the treaties happily subsisting between the two nations."

We understand that a Meeting is about to be called of the Merchants, Ship-owners, &c. of London, for the purpose of presenting a representation to Government on the expediency of permitting the ships belonging to the Republics of Columbia, Buenos Ayres, Chili, &c. to be admitted into our ports, (when coming direct from their respective countries, and laden with the produce thereof,) in the same manner as the ships of the United States and Brazil. The altered situation of these countries, in consequence of their being no longer Colonies of Spain, seems to render some such regulation advisable; and the mercantile interest feel a degree of anxiety, lest the withholding it should produce, on the other side, regulations unfavourable to the admission of our shipping into their ports on the same terms with those of nations which may grant to these Republics that reciprocity. Indeed, it appears by the Tariff of Import duties recently published by the Congress of Columbia, that the Duties are to be five per cent. less on goods imported in their own ships than in those of other States, *excepting in the case of nations with which they may enter into treaties of commerce*, the obvious purpose of which is to intimate that they will only treat on the footing of reciprocity. The question assumes a higher interest in consequence of recent occurrences in the United States.

New American City.—A French Paper contains the following extract from *The National Intelligencer* of March 10:—"Congress, informed that the Russians and the English still continued to extend their respective establishments in the north-west parts of America, has resolved to take measures for maintaining the sovereignty of the United States over those immense territories which the American Republic first discovered and occupied. A city will, accordingly, be founded at the mouth of the River Columbia, and military posts established on the branches of it. Whenever the number of inhabitants (American) shall amount to two thousand souls, a civil administration is to be constituted. The new State so formed shall assume the appellation of the State of Oregan, instead of that of the District of Columbia. Its extent will be greater than that of all England; and thus will be for ever done away all confusion as to the District of Columbia northward of California, and the Republic of Columbia, in South America.

Swindling.—A case most ingeniously contrived, and successfully carried into execution on Saturday last, is scarcely to be equalled on the records of fraud. It was equal to that practised on Rundell and Bridge, the jewellers, some time ago, but the present case is only at the expense of four costly gold watches. The swindler, who called himself Mr. Winter, is rather above the middle size, was dressed in a brown frock coat, wears large whiskers, and is well calculated for imposition in address and manner. A house in Southampton-street, Strand, occupied by Mr. Holt, the Barrister, having been advertised to be let, Mr. Winter called about it several times last week, and he appointed Saturday last to call with some ladies, when he could give a final answer, and the servants were desired, if the occupants were from home, to shew the *gentleman* and his party into the dining room. Having secured this point Mr. Winter called upon Mr. Ely, a jeweller, at the latter end of the week, and after looking over some trifles in the shop, he desired that some ladies' watches might be brought to *his residence*, No. 5, Southampton-street, at a certain hour on Saturday for inspection. The swindler called some time before the jeweller was expected, and inquired if the ladies, who were to meet him there, had called; and on being informed in the negative, he affected surprise, and desired them to be informed of his arrival when they came. He was shewn into the front drawing-room, but he preferred the adjoining room, and desired the servant to shew a gentleman who would call into the front room, and let him know when he arrived. The jeweller was to his time with the goods, and Mr. Winter paid him a visit, and after looking over the goods, he selected four watches, worth £100, to shew the ladies in the next room, instead of which he took his hat, and walked off with the watches. After waiting until out of patience the jeweller rang the bell, and the servant missed Mr. Winter, who had promised her servitude, the landlord his new tenant, and the jeweller his watches.

MR. CANNING.

Liverpool, April 16.—The friends of our worthy Representative, the Right Hon. George Canning, met this day in the large room at the King's Arms at two o'clock.

Henry Blundell Hollinshead, Esq. was called to the Chair, and stated, that the purpose for which the Meeting had been called was to take into consideration the best means of showing the high sense which Mr. Canning's constituents entertained of the zeal and ability with which he had always stood forward in the cause of the Country at large, and the Town which he represented.

John Bolton, Esq. then rose, and said he would beg leave to suggest, that the Chairman should, in the name of the gentlemen then assembled, send an invitation to Mr. Canning, earnestly requesting that he would come to Liverpool to dine with his Friends, that he might receive, personally, those thanks which are so justly his due, for the talents and zeal which he had always so eminently displayed as the Representative of this Town.

This proposition was received with acclamation, and the Meeting, which was most respectably attended, then broke up.

THE SINKING FUND.

A financial document of some interest, relating to the Sinking Fund, has just been laid upon the Table of the House of Commons. The first division of this document presents an account of the total capital of Stock redeemed on the 5th January, 1822, by virtue of the various Acts that have been passed for regulating the operation of the Sinking Fund, since the year 1786, from which it appears, that the gross amount of Capital Stock thus redeemed, is £403,970,095. To this is added the capital contracted for by the Sinking Fund Loan of 1821, which loan is in the course of payment, viz. £16,296,875, making a total of £420,266,970. The above capital includes £5,209,633 redeemed on account of outstanding Exchequer Bills, and is exclusive of £180,296 9s. 4d. Irish Five per Cents. redeemed in England.

The second division, however, is the most curious, it being an account of the calculation of the amount of capital of Stock which would be redeemed within ten years from its commencement, by a sum of five millions applied annually at simple interest; and by a similar sum operating at compound interest, according to the provisions of the Act 26 Geo. III. c. 31. taking the price of the 3 per Cent. Consols at 75, 78, 81, and 84. The following figures illustrate this calculation:

	Taking the price of 3 per Cents. at	£5,000,000 applied annually would redeem in Ten Years, £3 per Cent. Capital Stock.
	£.	£.
At Simple Interest.	75	66,666,660
	78	64,102,560
	81	61,728,390
	84	59,523,800

In the above calculation the interest arising on the Capital Stock redeemed in each year is supposed to be annually remitted to the Public, instead of being carried to the Sinking Fund.

At Compound Interest.	75	80,010,708
	78	76,115,390
	81	73,101,137
	84	70,060,666

The superior efficacy of compound interest is here strikingly shewn, the quantity of debt redeemed by it within a given period, and by the operation of a given sum, being, as compared with the operation of simple interest, in the ratio of from one-fifth to one-sixth more.

The third and last division of this paper gives an account of the calculation of the total saving made in the management of the public debt, in consequence of the Act 48 Geo. III. c. 4, from its commencement to the 5th Jan. 1822. The total estimated saving amounts to £1,175,209; the calculation being made upon the amount of the unredeemed debt on the 1st February in each year until 1817, and from that period upon the amount of the unredeemed debt on the 5th Jan. in each year.

COMBINATION TO DESTROY FARMING STOCK.

(From the Bury Gazette.)

His Grace the Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant of the County, has requested a meeting of the Magistracy, to be held at Stowmarket, on Saturday next, for the professed purpose of taking into consideration, and of adopting such measures as may then be thought necessary, to discover and bring to punishment the authors and abettors of the disgraceful outrages so frequently, of late, committed in many districts around us. A General Committee of Magistrates, it is expected, will be formed from every division of the County; and a select Corresponding Committee, from them, to receive all information of suspicious and suspected persons, to be, by the Members of such Corresponding Committee, Communicated to the Magistrates around them, in order that a vigilant lookout should be had at the same time in every part of the County, after persons of a suspicious character, and whose apprehension may, by such means, be speedily and easily effected.

The Magistrates for the Hundreds of Hartismere and Hoxne held their Petty Sessions for the said Hundreds on Tuesday and Wednesday last. We are happy to record that no new complaints for riotous proceedings were brought forward.

A thrashing and drill machine, the property of Mr. Thurtell, at Poringland, were last week destroyed by a riotous assemblage of persons.

Execution.—On Saturday last, Noah Peake and George Fortis, both late of Bressingham, were executed at the Castle in this city, pursuant to their sentence, for being concerned with William Baker (who was admitted an evidence for the Crown) in setting fire to several stacks belonging to Mr. John Kent, of Diss, in the night of the 25th of February last. These are the only incendiaries who have been brought to justice in this county; and would possibly have still remained undiscovered, if they had not been engaged in a riot and breaking the thrashing machine of Mr. R. Doggett, at Winfarthing, on the 28th of February, which led to their apprehension, and ultimately to subjecting these two unhappy men to the heaviest sentence of the law. They both leave families to bewail their ignominious end.

WATERFORD:
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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,856. *THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1822.* PRICE FIVE PENCE

OUTRAGE.

WHEREAS, on Friday, the 19th Instant, between the hours of Three and Four o'Clock in the Afternoon of said Day, 16 HEAD of CATTLE, 7 SHEEP, and One HORSE, distrained for Rent and Arrears of Rent, on the LANDS of FARNEYARA & BALLYVALLA, in the County of Kilkenny, adjoining Sir John Newport's Demesne, were forcibly and illegally rescued by a Banditti of Men, who abused and ill treated the Constables in charge of the Distress:—

Now we hereby offer a REWARD of TWENTY POUNDS to any Person or Persons who, within One Calendar Month from the date hereof, will give such Information as will enable us to prosecute to Conviction the Perpetrators of this Outrage.

EDMOND BARDEN.
JOHN BARDEN.

Ballinlaw, April 19, 1822.

Samuel Farmer, *Plaintiff;* John Keily, *Defendant.*

BY virtue of his Majesty's writ of *Fieri Facias* in this Cause forth of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench in Ireland to me directed, bearing Teste the Twelfth day of February last, and marked for the sum of £37 2s. 3d.—I will, on Wednesday, the *First day of May* next, between the hours of One and Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Court-House in the Town of Dungarvan, set up and sell, by public Auction, all the Defendant's RIGHT, TITLE, and INTEREST, for Years, in and to the LANDS of BALLYHANE, situate in the Barony of Decies-Without-Drum and County of Waterford, to satisfy the Sum marked at the foot of said Writ.—Dated this 20th Day of April, 1822. WILLIAM SMYTH, Sheriff, County Waterford.

Examined,
WM. GARDNER,
Under-Sheriff.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

WELLESLEY.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the Third Year of his present Majesty, entitled, "An Act to suppress Insurrections, and prevent Disturbances of the Public Peace in Ireland, until the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two," it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Justices of the Peace of any County, or County of a Town or City, assembled at an Extraordinary Session of the Peace, summoned in manner by the said Act directed, and pursuant to the provisions therein contained, not being fewer than Seven in a County at large, or than Three in a County of a Town or City, or the major Part of them, if they see fit, upon due Consideration of the State of the County, to signify, by Memorial by them signed, to the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, for the time being, that they consider their County, or any Part thereof, to be in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate Danger of becoming so, and the Grounds and Reasons of such their Opinion, and praying that the Lord Lieutenant and Council may proclaim such County, or Part thereof, to be in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate Danger of becoming so; and thereupon it shall and may be lawful to and for the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, for the time being, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by Proclamation to declare such County, or any Part of such County, to be in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate Danger of becoming so, as also such Part as he and they shall think proper of any adjoining County:

And whereas Twenty Eight Justices of the Peace of the County Kilkenny, being the major part of the Justices of the Peace, duly summoned and assembled, pursuant to the provisions for that purpose in the said Act contained, at an Extraordinary Session of the Peace, holden at the County Court-House, in and for the said County, on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of March last past, and duly summoned, pursuant to the said Act, have, by Memorial by them signed, signified to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that the Baronies of *Knocktopher, Iverk*, and *Kells*, including in the last, mentioned Barony the Town and Liberties of *Callan*, and also that Part of the Barony of *Shillelogher*, South of the *King's River*, in the said County of Kilkenny, are in a State of Disturbance, and the Grounds and Reasons of such their Opinion, and have thereby prayed that the Lord Lieutenant and Council may proclaim the said Baronies of *Knocktopher, Iverk*, and *Kells*, including in the last, mentioned Barony the Town and Liberties of *Callan*, and also that part of the Barony of *Shillelogher*, South of the *King's River*, to be in a State of Disturbance:

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, in pursuance of and by the authority to us given by the said Act of Parliament, do by this our Proclamation declare the Baronies of *Knocktopher, Iverk*, and *Kells*, including in the last-mentioned Barony the Town and Liberties of *Callan*, and also that Part of the Barony of *Shillelogher*, south of the *King's River*, in the said County of Kilkenny, to be in a State of Disturbance, and do hereby warn the Inhabitants of the Baronies as before specified, including in the last mentioned Barony the town and liberties of *Callan*, and also that part of the Barony of *Shillelogher*, south of the *King's River*, that they, each and every of them, be and remain within their houses at all hours between sun-set and sun-rise, from and after Saturday next, the twentieth day of April instant, under the penalties by Law established. And we do hereby further order and direct, that a Special Session of the Peace, for the said County of Kilkenny, be held in the County Court House in the City of Kilkenny, in and for the said County, on Monday next, the twenty-second day of April instant, for the purposes expressed in the said Act of Parliament, of which all Justices of the Peace, and other Magistrates of the said County of Kilkenny, and all others whom it may concern, are to take Notice.

Given at the Lodge, in his Majesty's Park the Phœnix, the 15th day of April, 1822.

Manners C. Mayo. Frankfort de Montmorency. Charles Kildare. Norbury. Wm. M'Mahon. D. Baird. W. Downes. Wm. Saurin. J. Radcliff.

GOD save the KING.

FRESH MEDICINES.

IN justice to the signal merit of Tilson's Pectoral Plaister for the Chest, I feel it a duty I owe to the Nobility and Public to assure them, I had been for many years seriously afflicted with a violent Pain and Contraction of my Chest, attended with Spasms and other alarming symptoms. I tried one of Dr. Tilson's Plaisters, which had the happy effect of totally removing the same, and am now quite recovered. WILLIAM WEST.

Phœnix-Office, Cork, Aug. 18, 1818.

How gratifying to humanity it must be to learn, that the melancholy lists of Pulmonary Complaints, heretofore so numerous, are daily decreasing, since the introduction of that valuable Antidote,

Tilson's Pectoral Syrup of Iceland Moss, and Pectoral Plaister for expanding the Chest.

Parents have much to answer for, who neglect the first appearance of Coughs in growing Youth, by tampering with inefficacious Medicines, until the Disease has so established itself as to render abortive the assistance of any Remedy. Timely application alone can save, and not when the Patient is writhing in the last paroxysm of exhausted Nature, or grappling with the hand of Death.—They should apply at once to that truly efficacious Medicine, *Tilson's Syrup of Iceland Moss.* See his Treatise on he Diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

To the efficacy of the above, the following respectalbe characters have borne public testimony:—

Frederick Wm. Turner, Esq. See former Advertisement.

G. Reeves, Esq. Reeves Castle, County Tipperary.

W. West, Esq. Phœnix-Office, Cork.

And a crowd of others too numerous for insertion.—Suffice it to say, that no Cough, however obstinate, Consumptive Disease, Spitting of Blood, or Asthmatic Affection of the Chest, but has at once given way to the wonderful efficacy of this Medicine.

Pints, 10s. 6d.; Half ditto, 6s.; Plaisters, 1s. 6d. British. To be sold Wholesale and Retail by Messrs. Newbury, No. 20, Dame-street, and No. 45, St. Paul's Church yard, London.

GOWLAND'S VEGETABLE LOTION, prepared by S. D. Spilsberry, Oxford-street, London. Observe *None other is genuine.* Pints, 4s. 2d.; Half do., 2s. 6d. All Eruptions of the Face or Skin, however inveterate or long standing, Thickness, Opacity, Yellow, Greasy, or Freckly Appearance, are all mildly absorbed to the surface, and the parts rendered healthy, beautiful, and sound. See Pamphlet, given gratis.

Dr. FOTHERGIL'S GRAND RESTORATIVE, OR ESSENCE OF VIPERS 5s. 6d. Imbecility, Nervous Debility, Tabes Dorsalis, Diabetes, all relaxation of the Spine, Kidneys and Bladder, Lumbago, &c. &c. &c. are at once relieved by this invaluable Medicine.—See Hand Bills.

BLACK DROP—Bottles, 2s. 6d., double, 4s. 2d. This admirable preparation of Opium ranks so high with the Faculty, it needs no comment.

DUIGAN'S EXPECTORATING BALSAM OF LICORICE—Bottles, 2s. 6d.; Double, 4s. 2d. This Medicine has stood the test 30 years in Dublin, removing all diseases of the Chest and Lungs. J. Hyde, Esq. one of his Majesty's Messengers, T. Russell Brett, &c. &c. have borne public testimony to its efficacy.

PILE OINTMENT and PILLS. Many years' experience has proved this a never-failing remedy.

FRIZEL'S ITCH POMADE—pots, 2s. 2d. This loathsome disease is removed in one night by a single pot, without the slightest risk of any kind, or danger of cold,

Sir HANS SLOANE'S EYE-WATER and GOLDEN OINTMENT—each 2s. 6d. This great man was Physician and Oculist to Queen Anne, George I. and II.—These were, uniformly, the Medicines he used in removing Inflammations, Redness, Specks, &c. of that delicate organ.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS—*American Soothing Syrup*, for promoting the growth of Teeth in Infants.

The above are to be had of Messrs. Birnie, Chronicle-Office, Bull, and Farrell, Waterford; Reynolds, Kilkenny; Gorman and Hackett, Clonmel.

COMBINATION AMONGST THE COTTON-KNITTERS AT NOTTINGHAM.

We have hitherto abstained from noticing the *turn-out* amongst the frame-work knitters in the cotton hose branch, in the hope that the matter would be amicably arranged between the masters and their workmen. In this, however, our expectations have been disappointed, and we regret to find that the conduct of some of the workmen, in several of the manufacturing villages in this county, has assumed a character which threatens the peace of society, and it has in consequence become necessary to enforce the provisions of the Watch and Ward Act. The following notification was issued by the Magistracy on Saturday last:

"County of Nottingham.—It having been represented to a full meeting of the Magistrates assembled this day, at the Shire Hall, in Nottingham, that various outrages have been committed in several parts of the county, by persons unlawfully assembling, and going about in a riotous and tumultuous manner, threatening the lives and destroying the property of such frame-work knitters as are at work, in order to intimidate and deter them from following their lawful employment, I am directed to give this public notice, that an order has been this day signed by the said Magistrates, requiring the Clerk of the Peace for the said County to take immediate steps for carrying into effect the powers and provisions of the Watch and Ward Act: and the said Justices have, in the mean time, appointed a number of Special Constables, in the several parishes, to preserve the peace, and for the protection of property. And such Special Constables are empowered to apprehend all persons who shall, after this notice, unlawfully assemble or commit any outrage or breach of the peace, that they may be dealt with according to law.

(By order)

"W. Sculthorpe,
"Clerk to the said Magistrates.

"Nottingham, April 13, 1822."

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

MR. GEORGE O'FLINN, OF BALLINTESKIN.

(From the Moderator of April 23.)

We are now fully prepared to support the truth of the statement which appeared in our Paper of the 9th instant, relative to the attack on Mr. O'Flinn's house—we have authentic copies of several depositions taken before a Magistrate, in Mr. O'Flinn's presence, fully confirmatory of that statement—we have one other document, (Mr. O'Flinn understands us) which must set the question altogether at rest, but which we withhold, in mercy, for the present—and unless a full, prompt, and unequivocal retraction of the letter, signed George O'Flinn, which appeared in *The Leinster Journal* of Wednesday last, be sent forth through the Press, we shall publish all the particulars of which we are in possession, accompanying them with such observations as, we think, the case demands.

We pause for a reply.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Yesterday, the first Special Sessions Court, under the Insurrection Act, for the proclaimed Baronies of this County, was held in our Court-house, before John Sealy Townshend, Esq., King's Counsel, as Chief Judge of the Court, Gervase Parker Bushe, Esq. Assistant Barrister of the County, and the following Magistrates:—

The Earl of Carrick, Sir J. C. Coghill, Bart., Hon. Pierce Butler, John Power, John Flood, William Bayly, Joseph Greene, W. M. Reade, William Hartford, R. B. Osborne, M. D. Keating, Arthur St. George, Henry Wemys, William Izod, Robert St. George, Joseph Robbins, Robt. Lanigan, Ambrose Shearman, John Barwis, Richard Eaton, Henry Alcock, William Henry Hunt, Esqrs., Rev. H. R. Dawson, Rev. B. Morris.

The Proclamation having been read by the Clerk of the Peace, together with the Commission appointing John Sealy Townshend, King's Counsel, to preside at these Sessions, the latter rose to address the Court, and went at very considerable length into the subject matter of the Act under which the Court was assembled. The Learned Counsel detailed the several clauses of the statute, commencing with great clearness and energy on the various provisions which it comprises, and taking occasion, as he went along to instruct the Court and auditory as to the peculiar character of the Act, its applicability to those cases which the Court were competent to try, and the intentions of the Legislature in visiting insurrectionary districts with the imposition of this extraordinary but most requisite enactment. The Court was considerably crowded, and the observations of Mr. Townshend produced, in several of the most stroking and important passages of his speech, a sensible impression on the auditory.

When the Learned Counsel sat down, some conversation took place as to the fittest period for adjourning the Court to, no prisoners being then in custody. It was at length resolved to adjourn to 12 o'clock this day, when a further adjournment takes place, we understand, to Friday; and the Magistrates retired to their private room for the purpose of arranging preliminaries for the discharge of business on the next and following days.

The Court opened at about half-past twelve o'clock, and the address of Mr. Townshend occupied about one hour and a half.

LIMERICK ASSIZES—April 18.

Thomas Kennelly, John Kennelly, Jas. Griffin, Michael Welsh, John Fennell, Patrick Fennell, Patrick Corbett, James Donohoe, John Coghlan, Nicholas Enright, and John Hassett, were tried for attacking the Post-office at Shanagolden. The first eight were found guilty—the remainder were acquitted. These men were convicted on the single affidavit of John Neil, the approver, who escaped from the guard last month, and, having fled to his own country, was murdered. This conviction is of great importance, inasmuch as it must convince the deluded peasantry of the foolishness of assassinating an approver—as every statement previously made by such approver, stands as incontrovertible evidence.

James Farrell, for seizing arms, and for unlawfully assembling. Guilty.

John Savage, for posting notices. Acquitted.

John M'Keough, William M'Keough, and Denis Coffee, for abduction. Acquitted.

IMPORTANT TRIAL.

Robert Cussen was indicted upon three counts, for feloniously assaulting and breaking into the dwelling-house of John Shelton, Esq., of Rossmore, in the County of Limerick, at the head of an armed party of insurgents (of which he was the leader) at the hour of two o'clock, in the morning of Saturday, the 9th of February last.

Alicia Shelton, examined.—Is daughter of John Shelton; lives at Rossmore; recollects the 9th of February; shall never forget it; her brother Charles and sister Susan were in the house also; a large party surrounded the house about two or three o'clock in the morning; the family were all in bed; the door was broken in, and a great number of persons came into the kitchen. Witness got up and went to the kitchen, where she saw a great number of persons; the night was very light, indeed, but there were no candles lighting when she went down; witness asked them what they wanted; they called aloud for her brother Charles to go with them to Castletown-Cooyers, for a basket of ammunition which they said was carried there the day before from Rossmore-house. Witness said there was no such thing carried there, and it was quite useless for them to attempt going to Castletown, for that certainly if they did, every man of them would be shot; they, however, insisted that he should go with them; witness's brother was up stairs at the time, and two or three of the party went up and seized him; they were pulling him by force out of the house, and called one of the servants to saddle his horse to carry him to Castletown; he asked them to allow him to dress himself; he went up stairs again and was much terrified. Witness then called out for the Captain; none answered; was much distracted at all of them pulling her brother, and endeavouring to get him out of the house. Witness then went to the back-yard, and saw a man standing near the back-door; conjectured that he was the Captain; had sufficient light to distinguish his dress; he wore a large coat, and had a leather cap lined with fur, tied under his chin; he had a long gun in his hand. Witness said to him, "I know you are the Captain, and won't you save my brother;" he made no reply, and stood still; witness fell on her knees and took hold of his coat, and said she would never leave him until he released her brother, and not let him be taken out of the house to be murdered; he still made no reply; witness then asked what it was he wanted; he said to take her brother to Castletown; witness offered to go herself, but to leave her brother, as she knew he was out of his senses for half an hour before; the man then said, "no lady, you shall not go, and your brother shall be left; her brother is only seventeen or eighteen years old; the man then went a few steps inside the kitchen door, and said to them inside, "leave him to the lady;" they then let her brother go for an instant; shortly after, two or three came forward and seized him again; witness then called out, "Honour, honour, Captain, won't you leave me my brother?" He was still standing outside, but made no answer; and witness asked him had he no control over his men, to make them comply; they murmured and debated for some time, and then they let him go; they called for spirits, and witness gave them some; cannot say whether it was before or after the affair with her brother, her mind was so bewildered; saw a pane of glass broken; the house was attacked once before, on the 9th of October, in the middle of the day, and on the night previous to the attack now spoken of. Witness was then desired to turn round and try whether she could see the person in Court of whom she had been speaking; she did so, and pointing to the Prisoner at the bar, said emphatically—"That is the man—I am positive of him; and I shall never forget his honourable and merciful conduct towards my brother on that night."

Miss Shelton was cross-examined at considerable length; but nothing in addition was elicited from her.

The manner in which Miss Shelton gave her evidence attracted the admiration of the entire Court. She was firm, at the same time delicately modest; her answers and mode of delivery bespoke the perfectly well-educated female; and her appearance was elegant and fascinating.

Susanna Shelton examined.—Is sister to the last witness; recollects the morning of the 9th of February; "never shall forget it;" when she got up she went into her brother's room first; (her only brother at home;) after that to her sister's, then to her father's room, and then to the kitchen; saw several persons there armed; saw her brother pulled by two men; they said they wanted to take him to Castletown to get arms and ammunition; was able to recognise some of the party, and one person more than another, because he lit a candle for witness and remained near her side most of the time; he had a hold of the candlestick with her. Witness asked that person were they any of the party that were at the house the night before; he said not, that person was inside the house, in the kitchen; he had a large outside coat, a blue inside coat, and yellow kersimere waist-coat; witness could swear to several of the party if she saw them again.—Witness was then desired to look round and try if she could see any person that was there that night; she took the wand and put it on Prisoner's head, and said he was one of the party; he stood

posite (Sir J. Newport) should find it inconvenient to postpone the motion of which he had given notice for that day, he (the Marquis of Londonderry) would defer his notice for the consideration of the Report until a future day. He now understood that it was the intention of the Hon. Baronet to bring forward his motion on Monday next, and he would therefore postpone his motion relative to the Agricultural Report until the following Friday, the 26th instant. He wished it, however, to be understood, that his notice was peremptory for that day: the subject was too important to admit of longer delay.

TAVERN LICENSING SYSTEM.

Mr. TIERNEY said, he had a Petition to present from several Landholders of the neighbourhood of Maidenhead, in Berkshire, complaining of Agricultural Distress, and attributing that distress in part to the want of a market for barley, occasioned by the monopoly of the public-houses in the hands of brewers. In fact, the Petitioners entertained the suspicion that the brewers' beer was not made of malt at all. (*A laugh.*)—He did not mention this as a subject of ridicule—for the Petitioners, he was enabled to state from his inquiries of Gentlemen of that neighbourhood, were persons of the highest respectability, and strictly entitled to the attention of that House. The Petitioners complained that licenses were now granted, not to the man, but to the particular sign or house; and that these houses becoming the property of the brewers, a monopoly, which it was impossible to break through, was established in the sale of beer. If, as the Petitioners recommended, the licenses were granted to proper men, who could transfer them to any houses they chose to reside in, a free competition would take place in the sale of beer, which must benefit not only the consumer, but the grower of barley. He recommended the Petition to serious attention.

Mr. W. WYNN thought that the giving licenses to persons instead of houses would be attended with mischief. It was part of a Magistrate's duty to say where a public-house should be, as well as who should keep it. If licenses were made personal, the holders might remove their residences at pleasure, and so two or three public-houses might come to be situate next door, or close to one another.

The petition was then read. It complained of the great stagnation of agricultural trade, and stated that the market for barley (the chief produce of the Petitioners' part of the Country) was injured by the public-houses in that vicinity being monopolized by brewers. From the bad quality of the beer, the Petitioners apprehended that too little was consumed, and in the making of that little too small a proportion of malt was employed. A free trade in beer, which permitted any individual to sell it, upon payment of the taxes and duties, would benefit (the petitioners conceived) not only the agricultural interest, but the Public at large. Under such a system, the reduction of one shilling per bushel upon malt would become a valuable boon, and the ale or beer now selling in London at 9d. and 1s. per quart, might be retailed at half that price.

Mr. TIERNEY said, that when he recommended the Petition to the consideration of the House, he did not use words of course; he understood from persons acquainted with the County of Berks, that the signatures to it were most respectable, and that it proceeded from such persons as were well worthy of attention.

Mr. GRENFELL apprehended that the Hon. Gent. opposite (Mr. Wynn) misconceived the object of the petition. The intention was, not to interfere with the discretion of the Magistracy in licensing, but to put the licenses into the hands of individuals, instead of affixing them to buildings.

Mr. WYNN explained, and repeated his objection to that measure, as it prevented the due location of public-houses.

Sir R. WILSON doubted whether any licenses ought to be granted to houses which were in the occupation of brewers, that was, such houses as were the property of brewers.

Mr. BENNET trusted that the House would not run away with so important a question. A proposition (that of Sir R. Wilson's) which put millions of property in jeopardy, ought not to be looked at hastily. While he was upon his legs, he would mention, rather than give notice, that he intended, if he could find time in the present year, to bring in a bill for changing and recasting the laws relative to the Licensing and to the Regulation of Public Houses. The subject, he was sure, was well worthy the attention of the Legislature; and if he was enabled to pass a bill, which in another place had been thrown out, he anticipated the most valuable results to the community.

Mr. BROUGHAM was extremely happy to hear of his Hon. Friend's intention to revive the bill of which he had spoken. The particular provisions of that bill he (Mr. Brougham) did not recollect; but he fully agreed that the laws of the licensing system were in the most lamentable need of a revision. The opinion which he was expressing was not confined to any particular class or classes of persons—it was felt by those who were magistrates, as well as by those who were not. Many respectable Members of that valuable body (the Magistrates of England) were most anxious for the introduction of such a measure as was now proposed. While he was on his legs, he must remind the House, not only that the very large and at present wholly uncontrolled power held by Magistrates over publicans was most liable to abuse, but also that, in some cases, abuse of it had been proved. In many instances of complaint, he was disposed to trace the fault rather to bad judgment in the licensing justice than to wilful abuse; but abuses had been shown—shown within the knowledge of Members of the House: and he could not help thinking, as a matter of general regulation, that Magistrates, in their discretion, were disposed to restrict the number of public-houses too far. To allow a monopoly to one house in each district, and that monopoly to a house belonging to, or connected with, a brewer, led immediately to the sale of an inferior commodity; and the result was an evil far greater than that against which the Magistrates, in his caution, intended to provide: persons who, in other circumstances, would have drank good ale or beer, were compelled by the ill quality of those beverages to drink bad spirit.—The Hon. Gentleman concluded by saying, that he should not so long have occupied the time of the House, if he had not known that the system which he deprecated had been too much followed.

The Petition was read, and ordered to be printed.

CATHOLIC PEERS.

Mr. Secretary PEEL presented a Petition from the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, against the Bill, of which notice had been given for the Admission of Catholic Peers into Parliament; and he now gave notice, that the sense of the House would be taken on the first proposition, whether a motion for going into a Committee, or for leave to bring in a bill, by which it might be attempted to introduce that measure to the House?

Mr. TIERNEY thought it was rather premature to offer Petitions against a measure which was not yet before the House, and consequently of which the Public could have had no opportunity of judging upon which to found their opposition.

Mr. PEEL complained that when a Petition originated on his (the Treasury) side of the House, the Hon. Members showed wonderful acuteness in finding opposition to it. The present Petition came from those to whom the case in question was quite notorious; it was couched in respectful language; and therefore he was aware of no objection that could be made to it.

Mr. HUME denied that the Right Hon. Gentleman's remark had the slightest foundation in the conduct of the Opposition. Since he had sat in the House, he had never before seen a petition opposed from his side of it, while objections numberless had been started from the other. He challenged any instance in contradiction of what he asserted. But, while he was upon his legs, he could not help lamenting that such a petition as that now before the House should have originated in Scotland. It was a sad sign of bad taste, of bigotry, and of intolerant feeling, when those who enjoyed so much liberty themselves refused to allow a small share of the same blessing to their neighbours.

Sir T. LETHBRIDGE was not surprised at the Glasgow Petition; his only astonishment was, that the Country had not more generally petitioned against the measure. He would venture to say, that if such a motion, in that House and elsewhere, were carried, the whole question would be accomplished, as it were, by a side-wind. If such a consummation did come to pass, he, for one, should think the Constitution of Britain in total danger.

MARRIAGE OF UNITARIANS.

Mr. BROUGHAM presented a petition from the Unitarian Dissenters of Kendal, in Westmoreland, complaining that certain parts of the provisions of the Marriage Act pressed on their conscience, and praying to be placed upon the same footing in that respect with the Jews and Quakers in England, and with the Unitarian Dissenters in Scotland and Ireland. Read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. W. SMITH had brought forward his present measure in consequence of various petitions presented on the subject; but before he opened his proposition to the House, he would beg to put in two petitions similar to that presented by the Hon. and Learned Member (Mr. Brougham)—the one from Sheffield, in Yorkshire, the other from Stopford, in the County of Durham.

The petitions having been read and ordered to be printed,

Mr. W. SMITH proceeded. In bringing forward the present motion, he should begin by stating, as briefly as possible, the grievances of which the Petitioners complained. Their complaint was, that, by the regulations of the Act of the 26th George II., commonly called the Marriage Act, they were placed in a situation painful to themselves, and different from that in which, previous to the passing of that Act, they had been accustomed and permitted to stand. It would scarcely be denied by any one that marriage was a civil ceremony. It was so considered, not only by the common law, but by the canon law; and from the period of the year 1753, up to the passing of the Act now complained of, marriages solemnised by the Dissenters in their own places of worship had been held good and valid. The Act of the 26th Geo. II., however, enacting that every marriage, to be held legal, must be solemnised in the church, by the ministers of the church, and according to the ritual of the church, completely deprived the Dissenters of their before enjoyed privileges. He (Mr. Wm. Smith) was one of the class of persons now praying to be relieved from the pressure of that act, and it was important to those persons as a class, that, coming before Parliament, they should stand *rectus in curia*. He begged them to aver, that the Dissenters were unarraigned of any crime, and that they had as good a title to worship God in their own way as any members of the Church of England. Marriage was the natural right of the human species, and neither man nor woman, without the grossest injustice could be deprived of [illegible] Act of the 26th Geo. II. said to the Dissenters, "You shall comply with terms which are contrary to the dictates of your consciences, or you shall forego the advantage of that natural right." Such a holding was most unjust.—It was not without precedent, because the same course had been pursued under Louis XIV., towards the Protestants of France. The measure in France, however, though unjust, was not so inconsistent as the law in England; because the Government of that country recognized at the time no religion but the Roman Catholic. To presume every Frenchman a Roman Catholic was most unjust; but, such being the presumption, there was no inconsistency in saying that members of the Roman Catholic Church should be married according to its rites. In England, however, there was a gross and palpable inconsistency about the arrangement. At the very time when the Act of Geo. II. passed, the Dissenters had the benefit of the Act of Toleration. At that time it so happened that the Unitarian Dissenters were in small numbers, so small, indeed, that they had not a place of worship (so called) belonging to them; but the Jews and the Quakers were especially exempted from the provisions of the Act. The Jews could scarcely, perhaps, be called dissenters from the Church of England—(the Church of England might, indeed, more properly be called dissenters from them, for they were the more ancient)—but the Quakers were, to all intents and purposes, a sect dissenting from the Church of England, and they could have no right to any exemptions in which the Unitarians were not entitled to participate. By the Canon Law, marriage was nothing else but a civil contract. This was stated by high authority in this country, when, in 1813, a question respecting the validity of a Scottish marriage was discussed. The opinion of the Lord Chancellor was, that the Scottish law was founded on the Canon Law, which was the foundation of the laws respecting marriage throughout Europe, and which regarded marriage as a contract. There was no doubt whatever but the Scottish law considered a marriage by consent of parties, and in presence of witnesses, to be as valid as if it were by any clergyman.—The marriage act had for its object the prevention of clandestine marriages. With that object he wished not to interfere, and he would therefore only propose the alteration of the religious part. Some religious ceremonies were common to all nations, and were highly proper, but they were not necessary. As a proof of that, he might refer to the decree of Pope Innocent III. in Council, which declared the religious solemnity not to be necessary to the validity of marriages. But the religious ceremony ought to be in unison with the feelings of the parties. The ritual of the Church of England was derived from the Romish Church. Now to make that ritual a necessary part of the marriage, where religious objections existed to it, was a positive absurdity. He proposed leaving out the whole of that part of the ritual which stated opinions on which the Petitioners dissented from the Church of England.—As he understood from the Noble Lord that his motion would not be opposed, he thought it unnecessary to go into further discussion of the subject now. He might, however, mention, that the wisdom of our ancestors had enacted burning alive as the punishment of Christians marrying Jews. When that law was repealed, and some time previously, more persons were found to contend for its justice, and even humanity, than could now be found to advocate the part of the present law, which he wished to alter. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill altering certain points in the 26th Geo. II. commonly called the Marriage Act.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY stated, that though he should not oppose the introduction of the Bill, he did not pledge himself to give the measure his support.

Mr. H. GURNEY did not see what possible objection there could be to Unitarians being married by their own clergymen. The whole service would then be suited to their own sentiments, and, bans being regularly proclaimed in the church, no inconvenience could arise from it.—On the other hand, there were many objections to parties having the service performed by clergymen of a different persuasion. He wished, therefore, that instead of such a measure as was now proposed, the Honourable and Learned Gentleman opposite would embrace the subject in his Bill.

Mr. W. SMITH explained.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

IRISH COMMERCIAL CREDIT BILL.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the report be brought up.

Mr. W. SMITH wished to be informed by the Right Hon. Gentlemen, what the original object of this Bill had been, and why that object had been altered? Why had there been an extension of the period of payments? Originally there were to have been eight instalments annually of 12½ per cent. each. Now the money was to be repaid in two years. Originally, it had not been intended to give any of the money to bankers; now, he was informed, that the time was extended for the accommodation of a banking-house in Dublin.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the House would recollect, that when the Bill was proposed to which the present measure had reference, very great distress prevailed in Ireland. The failure of several Banks in the South of Ireland pressed heavily on commerce; so much so, as to put a stop, to a considerable degree, to commercial transactions, and to produce a most baneful effect on agriculture. Immediate relief was at that time given by the Bank of Ireland; that relief, though it did not prevent the stoppage of the Banks in the South of Ireland, prevented the evil from spreading to other parts of the Country. A bill was then passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, granting relief to the extent of £500,000, and the object of the measure now under the consideration of the House was, to legalize certain proceedings which had taken place, in consequence of that grant. It was intended, first, to legalize the proceedings to which he had alluded, and to which he would presently refer, and next to extend the period originally fixed for the re-payment of the sums lent to different bodies and individuals. The Hon. Member had asked whether bankers belonged to that description of persons, to whom, under the Act, part of the money granted might be legally lent. A question of the same kind had been started when the bill was first introduced, and he had distinctly stated, in the Committee on the Bill, that though bankers were not included by name in its provisions, yet they were virtually included under the general head of "traders;" because, though they were not traders, in the ordinary acceptation of the word, he considered them to be "traders in money." Money was, therefore, advanced to them under this interpretation of the meaning of the legislature. It appeared, however, that an Irish Act of Parliament was in existence, which had not been adverted to by this House. By that Act it was provided, that a banker could not be looked upon as a trader. Legal opinions were taken on this point, in Ireland; and it was held, that bankers were not included under the head of "traders," in Ireland, though the fact might be otherwise in England. One of the objects of the present bill was to legalise the granting of that portion of the vote of Parliament which had been advanced to bankers. The sum granted by the former bill was not exhausted; perhaps it would be necessary to issue the surplus now, for certainly it could not be denied that no country ever required more assistance than Ireland did at the present moment. The other object of the Bill was to extend the repayment of the original advance, from two years, which was at first stipulated, to eight years. Here it should be observed, that commissioners had been appointed to superintend the issue of the money, in the first instance. They had lent it on undeniable security; both landed and commercial security had been given, under bond of repayment. Now, supposing those securities were of an unimpeachable description, he could see no reason to deny an extended period for the repayment of the sums lent, which would be a very great accommodation to those in whose hands they had been placed. Besides, the public were receiving five per cent. for their money, which, at compound interest, would equal the capital lent in fourteen years, if the period of repayment were even extended to the term.

After a few words from Mr. W. Smith, who expressed himself satisfied with the explanation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the report was agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The Malt Duties Bill (Ireland), and the Countervailing Malt Duties Bill went through a Committee.—Report to-morrow.

STAMP DUTIES.

Mr. LUSHINGTON brought up the report of the Committee on the Stamp Duties Act.

The resolutions were read and agreed to. On the question "that a bill be brought in, in conformity with the said resolutions,"

Mr. HUME rose and complained that no adequate provision appeared to have been made for reducing the emoluments of distributors of stamps. He could not conceive why those individuals should receive emoluments to the amount of £5 or £6 per cent. Having formerly brought this subject distinctly before the House, he had hoped that a bill would have been introduced by the Right Hon. Gentleman to rectify this abuse.—There could be no difference of opinion on the expediency and propriety of bringing forward a measure to alter the present system, under which those Gentlemen received from £2000 to £5000 a year, for which they did nothing whatsoever. It appeared from the returns on the table, that £80,000 were annually paid to distributors; and, had the House gone into evidence on the subject last Session, he was prepared to shew, that the whole duty could be as well, nay better, performed for £40,000. He certainly would, in one of the stages of the Stamp Bill, call the attention of the House specifically to this subject.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the allowances granted to the distributors of stamps had been for some time under the consideration of the Treasury; and in consequence of the inquiries which had taken place, considerable reductions would be made.

Mr. HUME wished to know what would be the amount of reduction in Scotland and Ireland in consequence of the new regulations?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not state positively what the amount of reduction would be. A paper would, however, be shortly laid before the House, containing a scale of the reductions which it was intended to carry into effect. It was impossible to state the average reduction, because the emoluments on different stamps varied so much. For instance, there was, comparatively, less profit on a stamp for £50,000 than on one for £20,000.

A Bill was then ordered to be brought in, conformably with the resolutions.—Adjourned.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

Stocks this day at One.

Bank Stock	India Stock
3 per Cent. Red. 77⅞	India Bonds 61 62
3 per Cent. Cons. 78⅜	Ex. Bills (£1000) 4 5 4 3 pm.
3½ per Cent. 88¾	Long Ann. 19 3 11-16 ⅞
4 per Cent. Cons. 94⅞	Cons. for Acc. 78½
5 per Cents. 102⅝	

We have received this morning Hamburgh Papers to the 12th inst. They contain intelligence from Russia, of a warlike character, so far as any reliance can be placed upon these mere rumours. They are but an echo, however, of the reports of the last nine months.

"FROM THE DANUBE, APRIL 3.—Letters from Russia say, that the first army assembled on the Pruth, and ready to take the field, consists of 280,000 men, of which a large portion is cavalry, and of dragoons alone 26,000. It is said to have been shewn by experience that this description of troops has always been eminently serviceable in the wars with the Turks. The same letters state the park of artillery to consist of 500 pieces of cannon. At Kaluga, the great depot of arms for South Russia, immense quantities of military stores of all kinds are collected."

Very little business was transacted last night in the House of Commons. The only subject of any general importance that was brought forward, was the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the appointment of a Committee to simplify the national accounts. The utility of this measure every one must acknowledge who has ever attempted to investigate our financial affairs. It seems to be the intention to assimilate the public accounts, in future, to the manner in which mercantile ones are kept. The task will be a difficult one, and the labour of the Committee proportionally severe, when it is considered what a mass of figures will have to be examined, and how many alterations must be made in various departments of Government, so as to accomplish the specific objects of the Committee.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23.

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

We have to express our warmest acknowledgments to the Gentleman who transmitted to us from London the following very important and highly interesting communication. It speaks so powerfully for itself, that we might refrain altogether from offering any observations upon it, but we cannot deny ourselves the expression of the pleasure which it's perusal afforded. It is authentic in it's character, and it unfolds the valuable truth, that the South Americans deserve the liberty which they have so nobly achieved. They are proceeding in their great work with dignified wisdom and moderation. They have broken in pieces those fetters by which the former Government bound them to the earth. They are opening their commerce to all the world. In short, a more gratifying prospect could hardly be presented to the friends of freedom:—

SOUTH AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE

Extract of a letter from Caraccas, dated January 16, 1822:—

"I returned here some time since from attending the Congress of Colombia at Cacuta, from whence I had a long and fatiguing journey. The Congress broke up on the 13th or 14th October, having terminated its session. Having been at Cacuta the whole period of the session, I had an opportunity of witnessing all the proceedings, which were extremely interesting. The assembly was composed of by far the most intelligent and clever men I have met with in this country, and several speeches were made during the different discussions, that would not have disgraced a British House of Parliament. The Constitution underwent a long discussion, and was finally settled and concluded. I hope soon to get a copy of it to send you. It is very much upon the plan of the United States. The executive power is lodged in the President, assisted by a Vice President, and the laws proceed from the Senate and House of Representatives, or Congress. Bolivar is elected President, and Gen. Santander, Vice President, of the Republic. You may form some idea of the spirit in which the proceedings of the Congress have been conducted, when I mention to you some of their principal acts. They have abolished slavery, by declaring the children of slaves born after the date of the Constitution free, and they have provided means for gradually emancipating the present generation, by setting apart a fund for the gradual purchase of their freedom. They have decreed the removal of every relic or vestige of the "holy Inquisition" throughout the country; and the Constitution contains no exclusions or restrictions on the score of religious belief. (This latter circumstance will be found a great advantage to persons who may determine to come and settle in this country.) On the subject of the Liberty of the Press, they have decreed that every man is at liberty to publish his thoughts, but that he is at the same time to be held responsible for the abuse of this privilege. They are very anxious to introduce our British 'Trial by Jury;' and by way of getting the people accustomed to it, and at the same time ascertaining how far it may suit the feelings of the country, they have directed the Judges for the present to make use of it in such cases as may appear to them suitable to the nature of the Institution. They have also passed a Decree for Universal Education on the Lancasterian System, throughout every parish in the Republic, providing specific funds for the purpose. I think you will agree with me that for a beginning these are not bad symptoms. The character of those people is very little understood in England. It has chiefly reached the British Public through the representations of disappointed officers, who, liking neither fighting nor hard fare, returned home to write books containing representations, which they knew there was nobody in England to contradict, and with the profit of which they have paid the expenses of their campaigns. The North Americans are doing a good deal of business at the port of this city, La Guyra; some valuable returns have lately been sent to the United States in cocoa, hides, and coffee. After the country has had time to repose, there will be room for good business; but people on your side the water must not be in too great a hurry to begin. There is no limit to the resources of this country, but they must have time to be drawn forth.

By the new Tariff of Duties made by Congress, goods are received at 5 per cent. less duty, coming direct from Europe than from the West India Colonies."

WINDOW TAX.

Knocklofty, 8th April, 1822.

Lord Donoughmore does not lose a moment in acknowledging the honour of the Mayor of Waterford's letter of the 4th instant, but which has only reached Lord D. this moment, and the Petition of the Householders of that City to the House of Lords, for the repeal of the Window Light Duty, by which it was accompanied in another cover. And Lord D. begs leave to express how much he is gratified by the confidence in him, of which the placing this Petition in his hands is so convincing a proof.

As Lord D.'s absence from his Parliamentary duty, just at this moment, will prevent, necessarily, the immediate presentation of the Petition by Lord D. himself, and as the delay may be injurious, Lord D. thinks it incumbent upon him to state the facts, in order that, should it's immediate presentation in the Lords be held to be necessary, Lord D. may lose no time in sending it for that purpose to some other friendly Peer.

The Worshipful Wm. Murphy.

Waterford, April 11, 1822.

MY LORD—I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 8th instant, acknowledging the receipt of the Petition of the Householders of this City against the Window Tax, and stating your Lordship's readiness to present same to the House of Lords, for which I beg leave to return you many thanks on the part of the Petitioners. As your Lordship mentions that it will not be in your power to present it at an early day to the House, and as it is the wish of the Petitioners that no delay should take place as to the presentation, may I request you will have the kindness to transmit it to some other Peer whom you may know to be friendly to the repeal of so obnoxious a Tax, to have it presented with as little delay as possible.

I have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's obedient humble Servant,
WM. MURPHY, *Mayor.*

Lord Donoughmore, &c. &c. &c.

A subsequent Letter to the Mayor from the Earl of Donoughmore, dated the 21st instant, enclosed one to his Lordship from Earl Grey, acknowledging the receipt of the Petition, promising to present it at an early opportunity, and to promote its prayer for the repeal of the Tax, which, his Lordship observes, "is certainly one of those, to the repeal of which, in a large reduction of taxation, he looks as the only effectual relief to the present distresses of the Country."

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

The first Special Sessions under the Insurrection Act was to be held yesterday at the County Court-house, Kilkenny. John Seaty Townsend, Esq. has been appointed King's Counsel to preside at these Sessions. Maxwell Blaker, Esq. is to preside at the Co. Tipperary Special Sessions.

(*From the Moderator of Saturday.*)

We have instituted such an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the extraordinary letter of Mr. O'Flinn, as will probably enable us to unfold a tale of some domestic interest. Until further informed on this subject, we shall not enlarge upon the precious epistle in question. We asked, in our last, whether or not this Mr. O'Flinn was present when several persons swore to facts detailed in our narrative, and whether he denied a syllable of these informations? We now tell the Public that this man *was* present when the outrage was deposed to, and the damage which he sustained was verified, and not a word of doubt or contradiction fell from him! *The Evening Post* suggests, that the statement of this outrage, as well as others given in our Paper, may "have been the means of putting the district (Iverk) under the Insurrection Act." We are happy to relieve our contemporary from so painful an apprehension, so far at least as it applies to Mr. O'Flinn's case. The substance of that gentleman's letter, we have some reason to believe, was actually transmitted to the Government before the last Council day. The character of the document, we doubt not, was there most correctly appreciated, and that consideration bestowed upon it to which it might have been fairly entitled. We have promised, however, to investigate the whole transaction in question, and we shall not forget our pledge. In the mean time we beg to submit the following letter to our readers:

To the Editor of the Moderator.

SIR—Having seen, in the *Leinster Journal* of yesterday, a letter purporting to come from Mr. O'Flinn, of Ballinteskin, contradicting the statement which appeared in your Paper of the 9th instant, respecting the attack on Mr. O'Flinn's house, I beg to assure you, that the statement given by you of the transaction is SUBSTANTIALLY CORRECT, and that informations *were sworn* before a Magistrate a few hours after the attack. I saw Mr. O'Flinn's cows running about the fields, with their udders almost bursting for want of being milked, as none of the country-people would milk them, or work for him. I live within a few miles of Mr. O'Flinn, and you may depend on what I say.

A FARMER.

19th April, 1822.

One word more as to Mr. O'Flinn's letter. It states—"While I am writing this, I have EIGHTY-NINE ploughs and nearly TWO HUNDRED MEN sowing my oats here!!" Prodigious! as that most grave and learned personage, our friend *Dominie Sampson*, would say. Why, this *is* Farming indeed, and comprises an extent of Agricultural operations wholly unknown, we will venture to say, out of Knoctopher or Iverk! Eighty-nine ploughs!

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

(*From the Limerick Chronicle of April 20.*)

MOST MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM ASSASSINATION.

On Thursday last, as Captain John Standish, of the City Limerick Militia, was walking through the glen of Ballinruan, near Kilmeedy, in this County, a fellow started up from a brake of furze and fired a gun at him—he was so close to the fellow as to put the gun aside with a stick which he had in his hand; the gun was loaded with slugs, which passed across his breast and principally lodged in his handkerchief, which was placed there. One of the slugs grazed his stomach slightly, and another his thigh; having been armed, he immediately returned the fire, when a second villain started up and discharged another gun at him. Mr. S. also fired in return, upon which a third man appeared, and Mr. S. was in the act of loading his pistol again, when a fourth appeared with a scythe and made a blow at Mr. S. which cut off part of his hat, and cut through the cape of his coat. Mr. S. immediately turned upon him and fired—the ball struck his shoulder, and though he had a large coat on, the blood instantly rushed out. Mr. S. took him prisoner, and was proceeding onwards, when another fellow came up and fired at him, and perceiving those who had retreated rally, Mr. S. thought it more prudent to make off. It was quite accidental in Mr. S. to go to that place, and they could not possibly have waylaid him there. They appeared to be strangers in the country, and had congregated there for some other purpose.

COUNTY MAYO.

(*From the Dublin Evening Post.*)

We know not with what feelings our readers will peruse the following paragraph—we own we have not been tickled with the jest; it would produce a laugh in the House of Commons; it might excite a tear upon reflection:

"A man of the name of Marley was convicted and sentenced to be hanged at the last Assizes of this County, for stealing a mare, but has since been respited. The execution of another criminal was appointed for an earlier day, and Marley's contrivance to make money, during the few days he had to live, deserves to be recorded, for its novelty and ingenuity. He actually made application to be permitted to perform the office of executioner on the person who was to suffer before him, stating, "he would earn thereby a certain sum; and if the favour was granted him, of allowing his wife to hang himself, he was sure she would do it as well and as *tenderly* as any person that could be found;" and the creature, he said, "would then have, by the produce of *both* jobs, wherewithal to pay her rent."—*Mayo Constitution.*

Generally speaking, the Papers from the South of Ireland represent every thing as tranquil. The arms are still coming in;—but nothing can give an idea of the misery and destitution of the *better orders.*

The Magistrates of Westmeath have memorialed to have the Barony of Moycashel proclaimed.

On Saturday last, John Barrett, for highway robbery, to which he pleaded guilty, and John Keily, for felony in the house of Michael Magrath, were executed in front of the County Gaol, pursuant to their sentences at last Assizes. Keily strongly protested his innocence of the charge for which he suffered.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE!—On Saturday night, 20th instant, the barn and potato house of David Hickey, of Loughdaheen, in the parish of Lisnakill, Barony of Middlethird, County Waterford, was accidentally burned in consequence of the neglect of a servant boy, who fell asleep with a lighted candle near his bed. Melancholy to relate, a young lad of about fourteen years of age was so miserably burned that he expired in two hours; to his last moment he continued perfectly sensible of all about him.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

The Sub-Committee, appointed to draw up an account of the proceedings in the Establishment during the year, will this day lay their Report before the Managers, preparatory to a General Meeting of Citizens. It is, therefore, most desirable, that a numerous Meeting of the Managers should take place.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17.—We had a few arrivals from the Suffolk coast this morning, chiefly of Wheat and Barley, and the former article of fine quality sold at Monday's prices; but we continue without any demand for the inferior samples. Prime malting Barley fully supports Monday's quotation; but the ordinary sorts were dull sale, and rather cheaper. In Beans, Peas, and Oats, there is no alteration.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19.—Having but little fine Wheat at market, in proportion to that of inferior quality, prime samples were in tolerable demand this morning, and obtained full as good prices as on Monday; but we have no buyers for the ordinary descriptions, which have only a nominal value. Superfine malting Barley is rather dearer, but there is no amendment in price of the stained and inferior samples, which continue to go off slowly at from 15s. to 17s. per quarter. The Oat trade is brisker, and from 6d. to 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday. In other articles there is no alteration.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19.—We had a small supply of grain to-day at market, for which there was but a limited demand, and there was no alteration to notice in the prices since our last quotations.—Red Clover Seed, £3 10s. to £5; White Clover Seed, £5 to £6; Trefoil Seed, £1 10s. to £2 per cwt.; American, £3 5s. per hhd.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

Butter, as we anticipated in our Second Edition of Saturday, suffered a further decline yesterday. One prime lot, said to have been previously engaged, sold at 90s.—but, with this exception, the current price did not go beyond 88s., and some first qualities were bought at 87s. in the early part of the day. Very little Corn appeared from Farmers, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather; but the few sales of parcels that were made were at an amendment on last week's rates. No material alteration in other articles.

SHIP NEWS.

We regret to learn, that the furious gales of Sunday night have caused some melancholy disasters on the neighbouring coast.

About ten or eleven o'clock on that night, a bark-rigged vessel, called the *Esther*, of and for Liverpool, from Charleston, in America, laden with cotton, rice, &c. went on shore about 200 yards to the Eastward of the Hook Light-house, and was totally lost; five of the crew saved—the Captain, Mate, and six men drowned.

There is also the strongest reason to fear, that the *Sandwich Packet*, Capt. Stupples, coming over from Milford with Friday's mail, has been lost near the same place. A letter from a gentleman who resides in that neighbourhood, written yesterday morning, states, that a board belonging to her stern, with the name painted on it, together with a flag, such as is usually carried by the Packets at the mast-head, and a tiller, also believed to have belonged to her, have been picked up in St. Patrick's Bay, about midway between Bagenbon Head and the Hook Tower. The whole of that coast is strewed with wreck and cotton.

Subsequent accounts, we understand, state, that six bodies have been washed ashore on the above coast, all of which, being unknown to the survivors of the *Esther's* crew, are believed to have been some of the unfortunate sufferers of the *Sandwich*.

About six o'clock yesterday morning, the brig *Asia*, of Boston, from America, for Liverpool, with flaxseed and staves, ran up the inlet or little harbour of Rhineshark, at the eastern side of Tramore Bay, and stranded at Summerville. The vessel is likely to be got off without any damage; crew safe. The escape of this vessel from destruction was in a great measure owing to the uncommon height of the tide.

On the 15th of last February there came in on the lands of Carmoncarea, Erris, the hull of a very large vessel full of American balk. Her stern has not been found, and her name being unknown prevents the Underwriters or Owners from being discovered. A stave or end of a cask belonging to her is branded "*Joseph Knox, Waterford.*" This may be the means of discovery. Some time last year, Mr. Knox sold provisions to a vessel loading here for Liverpool, whence she expected to sail for Miramichi. We are authorised to say, that those concerned may apply to "*Mr. Henry W. Naughton, French Port, Ballymullet, Erris, Ireland.*"

ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD—At Liverpool, Fancy, Hannah; Hero, Squire; Assistance, Beeby.

SAILED FOR WATERFORD—From Penzance, 14th, Eliza, Griffiths. From London, 18th, Erin, Allen.

ARRIVED FROM YOUGHAL—At Liverpool, Success, Brice. At Plymouth, 16th, Blessing, Brown.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, APRIL 22.

ARRIVED,

19th—Active, Hallman, Liverpool, rock salt, hardware, earthenware, &c.; John and Mary, Carew, Bannow, ballast, under seizure, having a little spirits and wine on board.

20th—H. M Schooner Clinton, Lieut. Hart, from a cruise; William Penn, Hughes, Liverpool, m. goods, for Cork; Aurora, Blackstone, London, leather, candles, spirits, teas, &c &c. for Newfoundland; Protector, Shaughnessy, Cork, ballast; Prosperous, Mitchell, Cowes, do.

21st—Favourite, Duck, Chichester, ballast; Regent, Bond, Shoreham, do.; Liberty, Brown—Unity, Cheesman—and Integrity, Pond, Weymouth, do.

SAILED,

19th—Prosperous, Schollar—and Hope, Walters, Swansea, ballast.

20th—Modelen, Hawff, (from Sandeford,) Dungarvan, deals—put back again.

21st—Jessie, Hutchinson, Dublin, barley and flour; William Penn, Hughes, above mentioned; Trinity, Kean, (from Ross,) Dublin, malt. Put back—Jessie, Hutchinson—and Trinity, Kean.

22d—Wind S. S. W. at 7 morning. Weather thick, with much rain, very heavy gales, uncommonly high tides, and heavy sea all the last 24 hours. The sea made a fair passage all over the Pier at Dunmore, from beginning to end, at high water this morning; a quantity of the timber belonging to the works was washed away.

DIED,

On Sunday, the wife of Mr. Thomas Binns, Summer Hill.

SAMUEL FARMER, *Plaintiff;* JOHN KEILY, *Defendant.*

BY virtue of his Majesty's writ of *Fieri Facias* in this Cause forth of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench in Ireland to me directed, bearing Teste the Twelfth day of February last, and marked for the sum of £37 2s. 3d.—I will, on WEDNESDAY, the *First day of May* next, between the hours of One and Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Court-House in the Town of Dungarvan, set up and sell, by public Auction, all the Defendant's RIGHT, TITLE, and INTEREST, for Years, in and to the LANDS of BALLYHANE, situate in the Barony of Decies-Without-Drum and County of Waterford, to satisfy the Sum marked at the foot of said Writ.—Dated this 20th Day of April, 1822. WILLIAM SMYTH, Sheriff, County Waterford.

Examined,
WM. GARDNER,
Under-Sheriff.