ATROCIOUS MURDERS BY PIRATES.

From the Kingston (Jamaica) Gazette of March 30.

"The brig Alexander, Ferguson, from Glasgow to New Orleans, was boarded on the 13th December, within five miles of Cape Antonio, by an open boat, full of men, and two schooners — After plundering her of every thing worth carrying off, they set fire to and burnt her. They previously drove all hands, including the Captain, into the forecastle. Having called up the steward, they demanded of him if there was any money on board, and, being answered in the negative, one of the pirates stabbed him in the side, by which he fell down the main-hatch, where he died in a few minutes. They then called up Captain Ferguson, and made the same demand, to which the same answer was returned; and, in order to extort a confession from him, they obliged his own crew to tie his hands behind him, to put a rope round his neck, and to run him up. While hanging, Captain Ferguson begged his mate to tie weights to his feet, that he might die at once.—The mate declined, of course, to comply. After hanging some time he was let down, totally insensible, and the fellow who had despatched the steward blew out his brains with a musket. The rest of the crew were beaten in a most shocking manner with cutlasses and the buts of muskets. The pirates in the boat and schooners were altogether about thirty-five in number, and were all Spaniards and Portuguese. They were badly armed. We are happy to state that the inhuman wretches have been taken by the United States' schooner Porpoise, Captain Ramage, who had captured and destroyed several piratical vessels off the Coast of Cuba, as likewise the depot of the pirates."

When the intelligence of the above atrocious piracy first reached Great Britain, a representation upon the subject was transmitted to the Lords of the Admiralty, by the Association of Underwriters at Glasgow. A late number of the *Glasgow Herald*, says, "a most prompt investigation was made by their Lordships into the particulars of the case, and from the following communication, of which we have been favoured with a copy, we are glad to learn that the depredators will be brought to immediate punishment by their own Government. The alacrity and attention manifested on this occasion, by the Admiralty, is entitled to the most unqualified praise, and the thanks of all interested." The communication here referred to is a letter from Mr. Croker to the Secretaries of the Association of Underwriters at Glasgow, announcing that "in consequence of a representation which had been made to the Spanish Government on the subject of the Piracies committed in the neighbourhood of the above Cape (San Antonio) a communication has been received from that Government, stating that 'Orders have been given for the immediate discovery and chastisement of those perpetrators of outrages.'" If, however, the above account be correct, the villains are already taken.

ENGLISH COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

ENGLISH AND IRISH DISTILLERIES.

The King v. Mackenzie.

In this case the Attorney-General showed cause against a rule for arrest of judgment. The Defendant is a dealer in Spirits, against whom a verdict had been given, for having in his possession a quantity of Spirits above legal proof. But it was contended, that as the Spirits had been distilled in Ireland, they did not come within the description of British Spirits, or the enactments for the regulation of British Spirits, and were not liable to seizure or the penalties.

The Attorney-General said, the case would turn upon the construction of the Statute of Union, and described the existing operation of the Excise Laws, as they affected the question. The Distiller, as it was now regulated, could only send his raw Spirits to the Rectifier at one-tenth above proof. This Rectifier was entitled to send out 150 gallons of Spirits at one-eighth under proof, for every 100 gallons which they received at one-tenth over proof. The Legislature had thought that one-eighth under proof was the strength at which the Inhabitants of this Kingdom ought to drink their liquor; but they thought the inhabitants of Ireland required a greater strength, and allowed it accordingly. Before the Union, Spirits distilled in Ireland were regarded and regulated as Foreign Spirits; but since that Act the produce and commodities of the Sister Country came into the English Market on equal terms with English goods, and *vice versa*, establishing a complete reciprocity between the two Countries in every respect with regard to trade and commerce. If the Defendant were successful in his application, it would go at once to cut up the British Distilleries root and branch, for the Irish Distillers might come into the markets with Spirits of superior strength, and all they had to do was to pay the countervailing duties which were collected, not from the strength but the quantity, and then they might come into the market with Spirits at 1 to 10 above proof, while the English Spirit Dealer was restrained from selling Spirits above 1 to 8 below proof. The English Spirits would thus be totally withdrawn out of the market.

Mr. Shadwell, for the Defendant, contended that the proceeding being one to recover penalties from his Client, the laws should be construed *literatim*. He denied that Irish Spirits were considered or nominated in the Act as British Spirits, and argued at considerable length upon the position that the Defendant's Spirits had been improperly seized, and, of course, could not be legally detained.

The Court stated, that the question was one of great importance to the trade of the two Countries, and postponed the judgment, in consideration of its weight.

JURY COURT—EDINBURGH, June 19.

Lord Archibald Hamilton v. Duncan Stevenson, Printer of the Beacon.

This day there came on before this Court, the cause of Lord Archibald Hamilton against Duncan Stevenson, for a series of libels, published in the *Beacon*, in April, May, and June, 1821, tending to bring into contempt the character of the Noble Lord. The damages were laid at £5000, and the Jury was a Special one.

Mr. Henry Cockburn, in a speech of considerable length, opened the case for the pursuer, when about eight or ten witnesses were called to disprove the injurious assertions in the *Beacon*, regarding the character and conduct of Lord Archibald Hamilton, which were the grounds of this action.

Mr. D. Macneil was then heard for the defence, but no evidence being called for the defence, the other party was not allowed to reply.

The Lord Chief Commissioner next addressed the Jury. He observed, that in this Country the Press was free; but still there was such salutary restraints upon it as were necessary for the protection of character. He then went into an explanation of the law of libel, and pointed out the distinction between general and personal discussion. The question they had to try was, whether or not the personal feelings of the pursuer had been injured by the remarks complained of. They were to put themselves in the situation of common readers, and to draw the same conclusions which they would draw. His Lordship then proceeded shortly to state his opinion regarding the several issues, which he conceived were on the whole well founded; the remarks in the paper, which were the ground of the action, being 16 libels, particularly those relating to Wilson and Turner; and in this view he was supported by his Learned Brother on the Bench. There was one thing, however, which he would recommend to their consideration. He could not suppose the noble individual who was pursuer had brought on this case for any other purpose than to vindicate his character from the aspersions that had been thrown upon it. There was no vindictiveness in the case, and therefore the amount of damages he conceived was a matter of little moment. However, this, as well as the merits of the case, was for their consideration.

The Jury then retired for about three quarters of an hour, and on returning, found for the pursuer in all the issues. Damages one shilling.

DIVISION

ON THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PEERS' BILL.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, June 21.

FOR THE SECOND READING OF THE BILL.

PRESENT.

Dukes.—Sussex, Somerset, Grafton, Devonshire, Portland, Buckingham.

Marquisses.—Lansdowne, Bute, Downshire, Conyngham

Earls.—Derby, Thanet, Essex, Albemarle, Jersey, Oxford, Dartmouth, Bristol, Cowper, Harrington, Darlington, De la Warr, Grosvenor, Fortescue, Caernarvon, Rosslyn, Wilton, Grey, Harrowby, St. Germans, Morley, Bradford, Aberdeen, Elgin, Roseberry, Donoughmore, Lucan, Caledon, Gosford, Blessington, Darnley, Cork, Lauderdale, Cassillis, Limerick, Ormonde

Viscounts.—Melville, Gordon, Granville, Clifton, Downe.

Barons.—Clinton, Dacre, Howard, (of Effingham), Howard, (of Wal.), Sey and Sele, King, Grantham, Holland, Ducie, Foley, Berwick, Braybrook, Amherst, Gage, Grenville, Auckland, Dundas, Stewart, (of Garlies), Calthorpe, Dunstanville, Lilford, Alvanley, Ellenborough, Erskine, Crewe, Stewart, Cawdor, Maryborough

Bishop.—Norwich.

PROXIES.

Dukes.—Bedford, Brandon, Leinster, Argyle.

Marquisses.—Wellesley, Stafford, Anglesea, Sligo, Queensbury, Tweedale

Earls.—Suffolk, Carlisle, Waldegrave, Guildford, Hardwicke, Ilchester, Spencer, St. Vincent, Mulgrave, Minto, Somers, Charlemont, Wicklow, Suffield, Kingston, Carrington, Carysfort, Granard, Breadalbane.

Viscounts.—Hereford, Bolingbroke, Anson, Duncan.

Barons.—Ponsonby, Melbourne, Sondes, Hawke, Ashburton, Sherbourne, Yarborough, Abercromby, Gwydir, Glastonbury, Hutchinson, Lynedock, Hill, Churchill, Belhaven.

AGAINST THE SECOND READING.

PRESENT.

Dukes.—York, Richmond, Beaufort, Rutland, Northumberland, Montrose, Wellington

Marquisses.—Winchester, Bath, Cornwallis, Exeter, Northampton, Lothian, Ailesbury.

Earls.—Pembroke, Bridgewater, Denbigh, Westmorland, Stamford, Winchelsea, Cardigan, Shaftesbury, Plymouth, Scarborough, Aylesford, Bathurst, Abergavenny, Talbot, Digby, Mansfield, Liverpool, Romney, Powis, Manvers, Lonsdale, Harewood, Verulam, Whitworth, Brownlow, Eldon, Farnham, Belmore, Courtown, Aboyne, Glasgow, Enniskillen, Wemyss, Longford, Falmouth, Kinnoul.

Viscounts.—Torrington, Hampden, Sidney, Sidmouth, Lake, Exmouth.

Barons.—Willoughby de Broke, Bolton, Dynevor, Walsingham, Bagot, Montague, Kenyon, Selsey, Rolle, Bayning, Bolton, Northwick, St. Helens, Redesdale, Arden, Gambier, Combermere, Harris, Colchester, Glenlyon, Ravensworth, Stowell, Delamere, Rocksavage

Archbishops.—Canterbury, Dublin.

Bishops.—London, Worcester, Bangor, Lincoln, St David's, Salisbury, St Asaph, Ely, Chester, Oxford, Llandaff, Exeter, Ossory, Clonfert.

PROXIES.

Dukes.—Clarence, Marlborough, Dorset, Manchester, Gordon, Newcastle.

Marquisses.—Salisbury, Thomond, Ely, Cholmondeley

Earls.—Huntingdon, Abingdon, Rochford, Coventry, Poulett, Ferrers, Stanhope, Macclesfield, Pomfret, Portsmouth, Buckinghamshire, Harcourt, Radnor, Strange, Mountedgecombe, Malmsbury, Craven, Chichester, Nelson, Norwich, Cathcart, Beauchamp, Howe, Stradbroke, Home, Kellie, Balcarris, Carrick, Mayo, O'Neill, Charleville, Morton

Viscounts.—Dudley and Ward, Maynard, Middleton, Tyrone, Arbuthnot, Carleton.

Barons.—Le Despencer, Audley, De la Zouche, Vernon, Rivers, Rodney, Douglas, Broderick, Wodehouse, Ribblesdale, Manners, Beresford, Oriel, Forrester, Saltoun, Napier.

Bishops.—Durham, Winchester, Chichester, Carlisle, Gloucester, Peterborough, Bristol.

We give the names of Peers, according to their superior titles, as by these titles they are better known. For instance—in the House of Peers, the Marquis of Downshire ranks only as Earl of Hillsborough—we place him in the list in which his name appears as Marquis of Downshire.

The Majority lost the following Votes which they had in 1821:

Marquis.—Hertford, *Dead.*

Earls.—Egremont, *Absent.* Orford, *Dead.* Chatham, *Abroad.* Roden, *Proxy too late.* Gray, *Abroad.* Prudhoe, *Abroad.* Morny, Dufferin. And gained six new Peers on the average.

The new London Bridge is to be erected as nearly as possible to, and not exceeding 170 feet from, the west side of the present bridge, and to afford a clear water-way of not less than 690 feet. It is to be faced with granite, and to consist of five arches; the centre arch to rise 23 feet above high water mark of an average spring tide, according to the Trinity House standard, which is shown on the face of the present bridge. Proper stairs of granite are to be provided. The acclivity of the road way, to and over the bridge, is not to be steeper than one foot in twenty-six feet.—*London Paper.*

A diving bell, under the direction of a submarine adventurer, called Croson, of this place, has been shipped from London for Holland, to recover the cargo of a vessel sunk there 22 years ago. She is stated to have 22 brass guns on board, £30,000 in gold, 32 casks of gold in bars, and 25 casks of silver in bars. The vessel lays in 30 feet at high water, which being very clear, the most sanguine expectations are formed of their saving the whole of the property. One of the casks of gold bars was lately raised to the water's edge, but from the bursting of the hoops, only one bar was saved, which weighed seven pounds and a half.—*Plymouth Telegraph.*

Great Canal in Holland.—Above 30,000 men are at this time employed in cutting a grand canal from the Texel, through North Holland, to Amsterdam. The marshy soil under the water is removed by means of nets, and above 1000 small vessels are daily employed in carrying it away.—The depth of the canal is fixed at twenty five feet, that the largest East and West Indiamen may be able to reach Amsterdam without unloading any part of their cargo in the Texel. The canal will be above ten German (fifty English) miles in length.

Canal Steam Vessels.—With a view to the introduction of steam-vessels on canals, a very interesting experiment was made in the Union Canal, Edinburgh, on Saturday se'ennight, with a large boat, 28 feet long, constructed with an internal movement, upon the principle of the model invented a considerable time ago by Mr. Wright, Abercromby place. The boat had 26 people on board, and although drawing 15 inches of water, she was propelled by only four men, at the rate of between four and five miles an hour.—*Tyne Mercury*

Woollen Trade.—A Parliamentary Return states that, during the year 1821, there were imported into Great Britain, from all parts of the world, 16,672,749 lbs. of sheep's wool. The duty according to the Annual Financial Accounts, (p. 23,) produced £393,417. The first mentioned Returns, made up months after the closing of the Finance Accounts, states that the declared value of British manufactured woollen exported from Great Britain, in 1821, to all parts of the world, amounted to £7,395,185 12s. 7d.

Insolvents.—From returns to Parliament, we find that the debts of *six thousand and ninety* petitioning and discharged debtors amounted to upwards of five millions and a half, while the amount of property received by the assignees was *one thousand four hundred & ninety nine pounds!!!* This was somewhat more than *four shillings* from each debtor's estate to clear upwards of five millions and a half of debts! There is a Bill now in Parliament, for erecting a new Insolvent Court near Lincoln's Inn, which economically provides, that all unclaimed monies of relieved debtors shall be applied "towards defraying the expenses of the said Court."

Oyster Fishery.—We are happy to state, that his Majesty's sloop Fly, Captain George Tyler, has returned from Jersey, whither she was sent to make an amicable settlement of a dispute which had arisen between the French and English oyster fishermen, as to the right of the English boats to fish on the banks stretching from Cape Rozel to the rocks called the Minquais, between one and three leagues from the French coast, which oyster-beds they discovered in 1797. The right has been admitted, by which the fishery will again become open for the supply of our markets in September next. During four months of the year these fisheries occupy 300 fishing smacks and nearly 2000 British seamen.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

IRISH CORONERS.

The Bill for regulating the necessary qualifications of persons holding the office of Coroner in Ireland, provides that no person shall be qualified for the office who shall not have an estate of the value of pounds, an estate, or freehold, for his life; election of said Coroner to be void, if when elected or chosen, he shall not be so qualified. He must take the necessary oath before the Sheriff, describing his lands, &c., and in what parish they are situate; the Sheriff, or Under-Sheriff, must certify the same. Present Coroners must qualify within a given period after the passing of the Act, and the necessary qualifications must be filed with the Clerk of the Hanaper, in the Court of Chancery in Ireland. No fee shall be exacted for said oath. Persons taking the qualification oath falsely, are to be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury. A Coroner convicted of extortion, shall be liable to removal from his office. None to vote at elections for Coroners, unless possessed of a freehold in the county for which such election for Coroner shall be held, of the clear yearly value of £50 sterling at the least.

This Act is not no extend to Coroners for counties of cities, or towns.

HORRID MURDER IN THE VICINITY OF BANDON.

On Saturday last, were discovered in a field contiguous to the Earl of Bandon's demesne, the remains of a female far advanced in a state of putrefaction. On the Rev. Mr. Jervois, the Provost, hearing of it, he repaired to the place, where a truly appaling spectacle presented itself—the head nearly severed from the body—several deep wounds on the skull, and other dreadful marks of the savage barbarity which some wretches in the human shape had inflicted.

Prompt inquiry was instantly made, the result of which was, the arrest of a man named William Good, son-in law to the unfortunate woman (whose name was Mary Tobin).

It appears that Good resided in her house, that she was in the habit of leaving home to spin flax in the country, by which means she amassed a small sum.

On Thursday week last, the day on which she last left her house—it came out in the examination of a member of the family, that an altercation happened respecting this money, between the deceased and Good, in which he was heard to swear, he *would have her life* if he did not get a part of it. However, notwithstanding this and various other suspicious circumstances, the verdict of the Coroner's Jury (an Inquest having been held on Tuesday, which lasted till a late hour,) was, of "Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown"—the contrariety of the evidence being such as would not warrant a verdict against the suspected.

On Sunday the New Methodist Chapel was opened in Bandon. As a public edifice, it it not only a distinguished ornament to that town, but is one of the most commodious, elegant, and we might even add, noble buildings of the kind that has ever been erected in any provincial part of Ireland. To the strenuous exertions of Mr. Waugh, the Methodist Minister at Bandon, the cause of Religion owes this admirable place of worship. The Rev. Mr. Newton, of Manchester, preached a Sermon on the occasion, which for impressive eloquence, has not been excelled; it was marked by that true spirit of Christian Charity which excluded from his pale none of the followers of Christ. A sum of £95 13s. was collected; a fact which speaks highly to the credit of the liberality of Bandon.

Dublin, June 26.—This day the Court of King's Bench pronounced judgment in the case of Wallace against Staunton. Mr. Staunton was ordered to be imprisoned for two months.

We regret to find that Mr. Grant's absence, for some time past, from the Meetings of the London Committee, and from the late important discussions on Irish affairs in the House of Commons, was caused by severe illness, which confined him to his room during the last fortnight. We are happy, however, in being able to announce his convalescence.

Mysterious Mendicant.—James Conlan, of Castletown Delvin, slept at a farm house near Trim, on the night of the 18th of May last; he missed his coat and vest in the morning; unfortunately he had a large sum in them, when he went to rest. On inquiry, it was discovered that one of the nightly lodgers had disappeared. On application to the Dunboyne Police, every necessary inquiry was made, but without effect, until Friday last, when a man called Owen M'Kenna, whose appearance answered the description given, was arrested; he is about 50 years of age, has a contraction in his left knee and arm, and is a well known sturdy beggar. The following were found on his person:—£6 in silver; a pass-book from the Drogheda Saving Bank, with receipts for £13 10s.; a bond for £138; several promissory notes and bills; the total amount exceeding £211. He was examined before Samuel Garnet, Esq. of the County Meath; he said that he lived by begging; in his early days he had been a hedge school-master; and added, that the property found upon him, and which we have described, was the legacy of a deceased relative.—He has been remanded for further inquiry; and an intimation of the above was made at the police office in town on Monday night.—*Dublin Paper.*

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,885. *TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1822.* *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

DISTRESS.

The most afflicting intelligence continues to be received from the South-West. From Clare we learn "that Fever now rages generally throughout the County." The Lord Lieutenant has directed £500 to be placed at the disposal of the Board of Health, for the purpose of erecting temporary Baronial Hospitals. Out of nine Baronies which the County contains, seven are reported as requiring the immediate erection of these asylums; and in the other two Baronies the Fever was rapidly increasing. The deplorable state of the Poor renders them now, more than ever, liable to infection. The many privations they have so long endured have brought on a total disregard to cleanliness; this, in itself, is sufficient to engender the disease.

To such an extreme of misery are the Peasantry now reduced, that many of the heads of families employed upon the public works are literally clothed in rags, while their wives may be seen in some corner of the town, wrapped in the tattered clothes that serve to protect their children from the night air. There are, at this moment, employed on the public works, at the trifling pittance of eight-pence a day, tradesmen of different denominations, whose daily hire before now, may be rated at from two shillings to half a crown, and three shillings and nine-pence a day; and we regret to say, that what has been appropriated for labour, is not sufficient to employ one-half the applicants. Every day the applications to the Committee increase, and from the want of funds to reduce the price sufficiently, numbers of them have it not in their power to avail themselves of the provisions, reduced even as they are, so far below the market prices. As the season advances, the resources of the poor are lessened; and, of those who, one month since, could purchase in the market, nine-tenths are now unable to buy even at the Committee stores. This is the prospect before us for five weeks.

The Galway Papers observe, that disease is added to starvation. "It would appear," says the *Connaught Journal*, "that Divine Providence, for its own wise purposes, will not suffer the lesser evil to come on us unaccompanied by the greater; and in afflicting us with both, has nearly filled up the cup of our misery."

The Mansion-House Committee in Dublin have published letters from respectable individuals, residing at Bantry, Galway, and Tuam, giving the most afflicting details of suffering. Of these communications the following, which is from Bantry, will afford a sufficient specimen:—

"It being totally impossible to minister to the wants of all, scenes of the most agonizing distress are every day taking place, which we have not the means to remedy.

"The unfortunate pride of the people, too, adds not a little to the calamity; one woman with three children, died of actual starvation; they were nearly a week without sustenance, and the woman, ashamed to make her case known, before assistance could be administered, they were all found together lifeless.

"Many are seen to faint, through mere exhaustion, during the necessary delay that occurs in administering food; and it is the opinion of many of the Committee, that, were it not for the benevolent aid of the British Public, the local subscriptions would be hardly sufficient *to purchase coffins for those who would die of mere want.*"

In a letter from the Archbishop of Tuam, we read the appalling passage which follows:

"*In short, if thousands are not sent to Mayo and Galway,* (but the former, except as to the west of Galway, than which nothing can be more deplorable, is many shades worse than the latter) whole populations must die."

In Paris there have been great and successful efforts made to raise subscriptions for the Irish Poor, amongst persons Connected with this country.

The public Press of the United Kingdom should apprise persons having occasion to address the Lord Mayor and Committee, at the Mansion-house, Dublin, that letters addressed as under will pass free of postage: "For relief of the Poor, Sir E. S. Lees, General Post-office, Dublin—Lord Mayor."

THE ARMAGH RIBBONMEN.

The following paragraph is extracted from the *Belfast Irishman:*

"Our Correspondent at Armagh informs us, that, on Tuesday morning last, 14 persons were arrested in the House of Patrick M'Cone, of Irish-street, in that City, under a warrant of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. It is supposed they were met for some treasonable purposes. The arrest was made by A. I. Kelly, Esq Sovereign of Armagh, accompanied by Colonel Blacker, and Mr. Robert M'Kain, High Constable, and a part of the Seagar Yeomanry, and of the Staff of the Armagh Militia, in coloured clothes, having been previously in attendance.—The Prisoners were found in the upper apartment of the house, but it does not appear they had proceeded on the business of their Meeting, but were waiting, as our Correspondent supposes, for others of their party. They were escorted to Armagh Gaol by a detachment of the 81st Regiment, and afterwards underwent an examination before the Sovereign and Mr Blacker, the result of which, it is supposed, is forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant. Our Correspondent adds, that it is impossible to form an idea of the intention of these people, who are rather all mean-looking men, and from different parts of the Kingdom. This has made a considerable sensation at Armagh, and the Sovereign has been requested to convene a Meeting of the Inhabitants on the occasion."

The *Newry Telegraph*, after stating the Arrest, proceeds thus:

"These men, it is understood, were acting as Delegates from several Counties in this Kingdom, and concerned in some conspiracy which they were endeavouring to organize and bring into operation, against the authority of the Government, and the peace of the Country. We have ascertained their names and places of abode, and they are as follow: Michael Coffee, Dublin; Edward Claffery, Fermanagh; Thomas Blake, Ditto; John Rice, Monaghan; Peter Rourke, Longford; John Kelly, Tyrone; Bernard Doughan, Dublin; Thomas Lamb, Monaghan; Peter Reilly, Cavan; John Bradley, Derry; Henry Coogan, Antrim; Thomas Hughes, Dublin; Thomas M'Geogan, Antrim; Thos. Byrne, Louth. Three of these men were from Dublin, two from Fermanagh, two from Monaghan, two from Antrim, and one respectively from Louth, Longford, Cavan, Derry, and Tyrone. They all seemed respectable from their dress and appearance; and are now confined in separate cells in the gaol of Armagh."

The Newry Telegraph proceeds to bestow great praise on Colonel Blacker, "for detecting the Conspiracy." It adds, "That several papers were found about the Conspirators, which of course will, when made public, throw light on this extraordionay and unlooked-for occurrence."

Very unlooked-for, indeed, and very extraordinary! *The Belfast Irishman*, if we read him rightly, observes, that the Conspirators had neither pens, paper, nor ink; and proceeds to put the following questions:

"Two questions naturally arise from the perusal of the statement which we have given from our Correspondent in Armagh. The first is, how comes it to pass that Colonel Blacker, the reputed Deputy Grand Master of Orange Lodges, should be the very Magistrate who obtained the information, and that no other Magistrate in the County or City of Armagh should know anything of the matter? And the second question is, how it comes to pass, that, at this moment only, when the Yeomanry are disbanded, and the annual *illegal* Processions of Orangemen are *approaching*, the fourteen Conspirators, called Ribbonmen, should be bolted, *without pen, ink, or paper?*"

Perhaps we should qualify our surprise—for we ought to recollect, that Armagh is renowned for illegal Associations. It is the head quarters of the Orangemen of Ireland, of whom our excellent Vice Deputy is Deputy Grand. Let the Ribbonmen be punished by all means; but we trust that the Orangemen will not escape. At present, however, we must confine ourselves to a mere statement.

The Prisoners have been brought up to Dublin in the custody of Mr. Farrell, Chief Peace-Officer of the Dublin Police, and three Police Constables. They were all brought in the Armagh Stage Coach.

On arriving in Dundalk on Friday, the Prisoners were sent to the Gaol during the hour of breakfast. They were all in irons. All the People of the Town came out of their houses to see the Prisoners setting off for Dublin. Thomas Byrne, one of the Prisoners, is a Cooper and Publican, of Dundalk. Some Dragoons followed the Coach to a short distance from the Town, but soon returned. There was no other guard during the entire way, the Peace Officers and Mr. Farrell being deemed sufficient. One of the Prisoners, seeing the immense crowd of people in Dundalk, and the Dragoons galloping after the Coach, said, it was "a great fuss about nothing!" On arrival at the Coach Office in Bolton-street, about six o'clock in the evening, the Prisoners were put into three Hackney Coaches, and taken immediately to the Head Police Office, from whence they were committed to the Richmond Penitentiary, in Grange Gorman-lane, where they remained for the night.

The most cautious of our Contemporaries pronounce this to be a "mysterious affair!" The Alarmists say, of course, that it is an alarming Conspiracy. One of the latter has the following paragraph:

"The business of the Delegates, we suspect, was nothing more than to report the state of their respective districts, and to *receive orders*, as to the best method of spreading the flame of insurrection through the different Counties in which they resided. The prime Movers, we fear, yet remain to be discovered. Some of the individuals apprehended were, we understand, men above the lower orders. One, we are told, was a shop keeper in the town of Naas. Thus we find every requisite refutation of the *Plunkett* doctrine—that the disaffection was confined to the South of Ireland."

Like prudent men, we shall say nothing. We are only thinking that the Yeomanry of Ulster are put off Permanent Pay, and that the Twelfth of July is approaching.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

THE WONDERFUL LETTER!

(From the Dublin Evening Herald.)

A letter which has been recently found, and handed to an eminent Catholic Barrister, has caused a great deal of chat through society. Some of the Editors say that they have been furnished with copies of it for insertion, but have declined suffering it to see the light, from a consideration of the manner in which it found its way into the possession of the individual alluded to. Now, as to the publication of such a document, it appears to us that the whole difficulty must be merely its *authenticity*. To assert that it should be allowed to remain under the veil of secrecy, because it wears the appearance of a private or confidential communication, is a manifest absurdity, when its nature and tendency are considered. The *Patriot* puts a case to shew it is quite improper to publish it. "Suppose it were a *purse*," says the Editor; would the finder be justified in not restoring it directly, and at once, to its just possessor?" It is as familiar, but, we think, rather a more apt illustration, to suppose it to be a *treasonable* instrument—an instrument touching a *conspiracy* against public liberty or peace, against the rights of the King, or the rights of *any of the King's People*—and to ask, whether, in such a case, it would be proper to return it at once to the owner and keep its contents in concealment? If we put such a case, and ask such a question, we think there is little doubt of our receiving an answer in the affirmative. In fact, the *character* of a document of this kind determines the propriety or impropriety of giving it publicity. If it be strictly of a private nature—if it do not touch the Public interest—if it relate not to politics—it would clearly be a violation even of the courtesies of life to give it to the world. If, on the contrary, it be strictly political—if it have for its end and aim not only politics, but politics of a wicked, and criminal, and mischievous character—the case is quite altered, and the act of publication is not only excusable, but quite commendable. The only question, then, that could arise, with regard to the Paper under consideration, is, whether it be *authentic?* On looking to the *Patriot*, we find a passage indicating knowledge of the document, but not a word to satisfy us that it is in any respect forged or fabricated. Believing it to be genuine, but declining to pledge ourselves on the subject—holding it to be not only very curious, but very important—we submit it to our readers. If it be a forgery, no doubt the parties whom it more directly concerns will feel it their duty to fix the brand of falsity upon it without delay. We shall be amongst the first to give them the means of effectually disavowing it; and while we now put it into print, and scarcely add to its publicity, at least in this City, we are not unwilling to do them the service of claiming, on their behalf, a suspension of all judgment, either as to its tendency or origin, until it is left for an entire week undisowned:—

Dublin Castle, August 9.

Dear —— ———.—I transcribe for you a very sensible part of Lord ——'s letter to me:—"As —— ——— goes our circuit, and as he is personally acquainted with the gentlemen of our county, a hint to him may be of use. He is in the habit of talking, individually, to them in his chamber at Philipstown, and if he were to impress upon them the consequence of the measure, viz.: that, however they may think otherwise, the Catholics would, in spite of them, elect Catholic Members (if such were eligible); that the Catholic Members would then have the nomination of the Sheriffs, and, in many instances, perhaps, of the Judges, and the Protestants would be put in the back ground, as the Catholics were formerly; I think he would bring the effect of the measure home to themselves, and satisfy them that they could scarcely submit to live in the Country if it were passed." So far Lord ——; but what he suggests in another part of his letter, "that if Protestant gentlemen, who have votes, and influence, and interest, would give these venal Members to understand, that if they will purchase Catholic votes, by betraying their Country and its Constitution, they shall infallibly lose theirs, it would alter their conduct, though it could neither make them honest or respectable." If you will judiciously administer a little of this medicine to the King's County and other Members of Parliament that may fall in your way, you will deserve well.

* * * * * Many thanks for your letter and its good intelligence from Maryboro'. —— is a most valuable fellow, and of the sort that is much wanted.

Affectionately and truly yours,
Wm. S———n.

The price of gold has fallen to 77s. 6d. the ounce, being $4\frac{1}{2}$d. below the Mint price, a circumstance which has not taken place since the year 1797, and was of very rare occurrence previous to that period.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

Rumours are already in circulation, that the Orangemen mean to celebrate the Twelfth of July next with unwonted honours. Thus is the annual system of irritation to be continued, in contempt of the Admonition of his Majesty, and in utter disregard of the declaration made by the Chiefs of the Faction. The shabby conduct of the Lord Mayor last November, we exposed and reprobated as it deserved. We have reason to believe that this conduct was represented in proper terms to the proper quarter. At all events the sentiments of Government are well known not to be equivocal—it disapproves most pointedly of these irritating exhibitions; and, as far as persuasion can go, we have no doubt that persuasion will be applied. What may be accomplished by good feeling and good sense, we have an opportunity of stating, in reference to the town of Bandon, which has, for several years, been made an arena of conflict between opposite Parties; and, on more occasions than one, the scene of Murder. Lord Bandon, it should seem, has exerted himself so successfully, as to prevent a recurrence of those scenes in the Town from which his Lordship takes his title. The following article we quote with unmixed pleasure from *The Cork Southern Reporter:*

"We have seldom, if ever received a communication with more genuine satisfaction, than that which warrants us in stating, that the Nobleman whose name is prefixed to this brief article has given a convincing proof of his wish for the extinction of all party feelings, and that certain orgies which were accustomed to be performed in the Town from which he takes his title, on the annual return of the 1st of July, should be no longer observed. To the rash, unthinking, and bigotted few who signified an intention of celebrating this festival of mischief on its approaching return, forgetful or regardless of the work of blood and death which, even so lately as last year, disgraced its commemoration, he has refused to give the oak or the laurel to decorate the mischievous revels, or to countenance, in any way, the repetition of scenes which were too long indulged in and which were always attended with riot or murder. We will not speak of the approbation which this line of conduct will certainly obtain from a Government which discountenances the maxim of governing by division; but we may and do speak sincerely of the obligations which humanity and the peaceable inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood owe to the Noble Lord, for an act which it is hoped will insure future unanimity and concord. It would appear, indeed, as if it only required some influential person should begin the good work, for we have good authority for stating, that it is the intention of all the respectable persons in and about Bandon to make an application to their active and esteemed Provost, the Rev Joseph Jervois, calling on him to use his authority to prevent any procession or exhibition which may be the cause or foundation of quarrel or bloodshed, and to repress any indication of bigotry from any party. We cannot hear of these signs of the times without feeling unfeigned gratulation, and we will not despair that our long-divided and unhappy Country will attain tranquillity, and perhaps prosperity, when we see those whose example must be instructive, cultivating concord and unanimity among the People."

To the Corporation of Dublin, to the Orangemen of this Metropolis, we would say, "Go ye, and do likewise." Let not the Statute in College-green be decorated—let there be no Orange Exhibitions—add not to this season of distress and misery the feelings of hatred and revenge. But if the Faction be determined to go on, we invite the Police to do their duty. We desire them, in the name of humanity and of the King, if any attempt be made to dress the Statute, to interpose, and disrobe it. We would beg the Police Magistrates to remember that they are removable at the pleasure of the Crown—that they may be sent to the right about at once, without appeal; and above all, we would impress upon them the necessity of reflecting, that the Lord Lieutenant is himself adverse, in principal, to these proceedings; and that he represents, in this respect, the feelings and the wishes of our most gracious Sovereign.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

The Army.—Early on Tuesday morning Major-Gen. Lord Aylmer left town on his way to Belfast, there to embark for Scotland. His courteous and affable demeanour towards every one who had occasion to transact business with him; his manly, simple, and inostentatious manners; his mild, benevolent, and conciliatory disposition, was conspicuous in all his sentiments & feelings; his inflexible integrity, which spurned at every thing mean or intriguing, eminently fitted him for the situation he held in this Country. His natural philanthropy and good taste made him always, by his example, try to discountenance and pull down that system of irritation which, unhappily for Ireland, has not met with all the reprobation which her leading men ought to bestow upon it. We sincerely lament the loss of such a man, and at such a time, when this unhappy Country can so little spare the good, wise, and benevolent.

At the Duke of Wellington's Waterloo Anniversary Dinner, there was scarcely a visitor but what had been wounded in that memorable battle. Four Colonels of regiments had each lost a left arm. The Earl Bathurst was the only civilian present.

through them out of the burning building. The clergyman, who was in his pulpit, chose this shorter way, and saved his life by a hazardous leap. But above 100 persons, who could not make their escape, perished in the flames. The fire was caused by the carelessness of the sexton, an old man, who had not used due caution with the fire kept for lighting the tapers on the altar."

Frankfort Journals to the 18th instant have come to hand this morning. The only intelligence of the slightest interest which they supply, is the following quotation of the Funds at Vienna, on the 12th instant:—

Metalliques....79½—Bank Shares....775

The Paris Journals of Saturday have arrived.—Intelligence from St. Petersburgh, dated the 31st ult. states, that the Imperial Guards have received orders to return to that capital, which was considered as decisive of the pacific settlement of the differences with the Ottoman Government.

The Emperor Alexander has issued an Ukase, directing that prohibited goods which may arrive in vessels, (the Captains of which can prove that they left their respective ports before the new Russian Tariff had reached them,) shall be received and permitted to be sold on paying the ancient duties.

M. de Tatischeff arrived at Vienna on the 10th instant.

The Plague in the Mediterranean.—The Gibraltar Paper of the 31 instant contains the following official notice relative to the plague at Algiers:

"Civil Secretary's Office, Gibraltar, June 1, 1822.

"It appearing by official information that the Plague is declared to exist in the city of Algiers,

"His Excellency the Governor has deemed it expedient to give directions that no vessels from that Regency, or its dependencies, be admitted to pratique in this port, without first having performed quarantine on any one of the accredited Lazarettos of the Mediterranean.

"By Command,

(Signed) "S. R. Chapman, Civil Secretary."

The Bill introduced into the House of Commons, for the better collection of Ministers' money, Church rates, Tithes, and other ecclesiastical dues in Ireland, has been printed. It repeals so much of the Act of Charles II., as empowers the churchwardens in the City of Dublin, and other cities and corporate towns in Ireland, to collect the Ministers' money, and enables the Ministers themselves to collect it directly from their parishioners.

Spoiled Stamps.—Ministers, who are always availing themselves of every opportunity to steal a march on one class or other of his Majesty's subjects, have, we understand, in a Bill before the House, under the pretext of affording relief to the Holders of Spoiled Stamps, contrived to introduce what will in fact amount to an enormous tax on the landholders of England. The greatest part of the land throughout England is let on Memoranda of Agreement, which the existing law renders it necessary to stamp before proceedings can be had on them, and for which a penalty of £10 is exigible. These Memoranda were never stamped except under peculiar circumstances. But by the proposed law it becomes necessary to stamp within half a year, and after the lapse of twenty-one days, a high penalty is exigible, graduated according to the value of the property.

BRITISH CATHOLIC BOARD.

At a Meeting of the General Board of British Catholics, held in London on the 22d of June, 1822, the following Resolutions, proposed by the Right Hon. Lord Stourton, and seconded by P. E. Towneley, of Towneley, Esq. were unanimously adopted:—

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, E. M. in the Chair.

1st. That we have beheld with feelings of the deepest regret the rejection by the House of Lords of two Bills, during the present and the last Sessions of Parliament:—the one directly affecting the happiness and the interests of many millions of his Majesty's subjects; the other, restoring six most ancient Peers of the Realm to their seats in Parliament, which restoration would have afforded hope, confidence, and satisfaction, to a large portion of the United Empire.

2dly. That in the midst of this gloom, our first duty is, to offer our most grateful and sincere acknowledgments to the movers and seconders of these Bills, in both Houses of Parliament, and publicly to entreat every Member who voted for these generous and liberal measures to accept our warmest and most affectionate thanks.

3dly. That, firmly attached as we are to the great principles of religious freedom, (without which all civil liberty is imperfect,) and maintaining, as we do, that liberty of conscience is the inalienable right of all men, and detesting every principle or law which persecutes or deprives, on account of his religion, any person whomsoever of any right or franchise, whether enacted by Protestant or by Catholic; we declare publicly before the world, that we will continue to use every legal exertion in our power to obtain a repeal of those laws, by which, for conscience sake, we are hourly degraded in society, and constantly deprived, though equally taxed, of every political privilege of the Constitution.

4thly. That we have seen with sentiments of peculiar satisfaction the noble exertions made by a large portion of the Press in favour of religious freedom, and have heard it with surprise imputed to us, that we are enemies to the general diffusion of knowledge. Now we do most publicly declare, that we are most anxious to see the blessings of Education extended throughout the world, towards which, in our respective stations, we largely contribute; convinced, as we are, that human happiness will be increased in proportion as the principles of education are engrafted on morality and religion, and in proportion as the governments of nations are just towards their People.

5thly. That assembled for the first time, since the lamented death of our Secretary, Edward Jerningham, Esq. we seize the opportunity, penetrated with sentiments of the deepest grief for his loss, to record our opinion of the many and essential services rendered by him to his fellow-subjects the Catholics of Great Britain.

Norfolk.

His Grace having left the Chair, the unanimous Thanks of the Meeting were voted to him, for his able and impartial conduct therein; and the above resolutions were ordered to be published.

RESCRIPT FROM THE POPE.

Extract of a Rescript addressed by his Holiness Pius VII. to the Vicars Apostolic of Great Britain, dated April 18, 1820.

"In excolenda Domini vinea adlaborantes, V. I. omne studium operamque vestram, in id intendite, ut Fideles omnes, quos Pastorali sollicitudini vestræ commisimus seipsos invicem diligent; in charitate non ficta, in verbo veritatis; ut in præsenti rerum animarumque perturbatione, in omnibus seipsos præbeant exemplum bonorum operum; ut Regem honorent, illique ita subjecti ac fideles existant, ut qui ex adverso sunt, vereantur, nihil habentes dicere malum de nobis; ut a perversorum librorum lectione, quibus calamitosissimis hisce temporibus, Sancta Nostra Religio undique impetitur, abstineant. Ut Piorum Librorum, ac præsertim Sacrarum Scripturarum lectione, in Editionibus ab Ecclesia adprobatis, in Fide et bonis Operibus. Vobis, Verbo et exemplo, præcentibus, confortentur.

Quod cum a vostra fide, spectataque in nos observantia, præstitum iri confidimus, in pignus singularis Nostræ erga vos benevolentiæ, Apostolicam Vobis Benedictionem, impertimur.

"Datum Romæ, apud Sanctam Mariam Majorem, die 18 Aprilis, anno 1820, Pontificatus Nostri, anno XXI. "PIUS P. P. VII."

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29.

The London Journals of Monday and Tuesday have arrived. No Mail due.

If the intelligence conveyed by the Paris Papers (inserted in our first page) be correct, the downfal of Ferdinand of Spain is an event probably not far distant; but a disposition to exaggerate the political discontents of their neighbours has been long manifested by those Journals.

A London Paper of Tuesday contained the following paragraph:—

"It is stated by a Gentleman, who has just returned from Copenhagen, that the marriage of His Majesty, with the Princess of Denmark, is talked of in the fashionable circles of the Danish Capital, as a matter quite certain. The Princess is about 28 years of age."

It appears to be certain, that the King will leave London on the 31 of August, on a tour through Scotland. This is said to have been finally agreed on by Ministers on the 19th instant. His Majesty will go direct to Holy Rood House, which is to be prepared for his reception.

The *Globe* of Monday contained the subjoined statement:—

"We this day insert the Resolutions of the Board of British Catholics, held on Saturday last, and we hope every inhabitant of not these realms only, but of the world, will peruse them. They breathe a spirit of liberty worthy of the descendants of our ancient Barons. They are the opinions of men, not new in this Country, but many of whose names are enrolled in our brightest pages; and still these men, full of the true and genuine principles of liberty, Englishmen to their heart's core, are most unjustly and most cruelly deprived of every political privilege of our Constitution."

On Monday, in the House of Commons, Sir J. Newport presented two Petitions, one from the Inhabitants of Waterford, and the other from the Salt Manufacturers of Youghal, both complaining of the proposed regulations relative to the Salt Tax. The discussion on this subject was appointed for yesterday.

The Bill for repealing the Hearth and Window Tax in Ireland, has passed the House of Commons.

On Monday, Mr. Brougham moved in the Commons—"That the influence now possessed by the Crown is unnecessary for maintaining its Constitutional Prerogatives, destructive of the independence of Parliament, and inconsistent with the Government of the State." The motion was negatived by 216 against 101.

The *Morning Chronicle* has published the following statements:

"It is said, that in the discussion on the Catholic Peers' Bill in the House of Lords, on Friday night, his Royal Highness the Duke of York (who had been sitting on the Woolsack deeply engaged in conversation with the Lord Chancellor, before the latter rose) applauded so violently, all the passages of the Noble and Learned Lords speech, offensive to the Catholics, as frequently to excite the particular attention of the House.

"We understand that the Lord Chancellor has for some time positively determined to resign; but with a want of decision which can hardly surprise the friends of the Noble and Learned Lord, he is unable to fix on the time."

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Schooner *Rover*, Capt. Thomas Bulley, arrived here on Thursday from Saint John's, Newfoundland after a passage of 21 days. The accounts by this conveyance, we are happy to say, are so far satisfactory, as they shew that the distress which had previously existed in the Colony had in a great measure disappeared, and that there were some appearances of an improvement in trade. The Seal Fishery had been very successful, but the prices were low. It was then rather too early in the Season to form any conjecture as to the probable result of the Cod Fishery; but sanguine hopes were indulged, from the encouragement held out from Spain and Portugal, that, if this Fishery should turn out well, the place would again revive in some degree. The youngsters who went out from this port, having been few this year, were eagerly sought for and shipped—but several of the old hands, who were standing out for high wages, remained at that time unemployed. Sales of Irish provisions were extremely dull, from the scarcity of money and the glut in the market; Pork was not expected to fetch over 55s. per barrel generally.

As two or three other vessels were soon to sail for Waterford, further accounts may be shortly looked for, which, we hope and trust, will furnish further grounds for calculating on the return of better times to that Colony, in the prosperity of which Waterford is particularly interested.

Exemplary Humanity.—A few days ago, as some persons were gathering sea-weed on the rocks at Ballymacaw, one of them, named Dee, fell into the ocean, and must have been drowned, but for the prompt & prudent interposition of two young men named Christopher, who immediately leaped from the rocks, and swam to the rescue of their companion, who had sunk three times. On approaching him, they called out to him not to lay hold of them. He answered, that he would not, and stretched out his hands, which they seized, and brought him safely to shore. The apprehension of spectators, lest they should be laid hold of by persons in this perilous situation, causes them to leave many to perish, who would otherwise be preserved from an untimely death. The meritorious and cautious humanity of the Christophers exhibits an example deserving of the highest praise.

Dublin, June 27.—We learn, with great satisfaction, that the Gentlemen of the Home Bar met yesterday, in the Admiralty Court, and resolved, that the subscription for their Bar Dinner—not merely for this but the ensuing year—would be appropriated for the relief of the poor in the distressed districts; and that the amount thereof should, within a week, be paid into the Mansion-house Committee. It is to be hoped that their example will be followed by the Gentlemen of that liberal profession, and a considerable aid will thereby be afforded for the relief of the urgent wants that press so heavily in the Country at this moment.

Upwards of £700 was collected at the Catholic Chapels, on Sunday last, for the Relief of the Distressed Peasantry of the South West.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

Rathfarnham-house has been taken for a Nunnery, by a branch of the sisterhood from Yorkshire. Alterations and improvements upon an extensive scale have already commenced. The situation chosen for a retreat of this kind is admirable.

Orders were issued on Saturday, by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, commanding that the Yeomanry of the North be forthwith discontinued from serving on permanent duty.

Lord Bandon has refused permission to the Orangemen of Bandon, to get laurels and other flowers in his garden, for the intended procession on the 1st of July; it is thought that no walk will take place, as the procession will not be countenanced by his Lordship.

The taxes on servants, carriages, and horses, it is generally understood, will not be repealed this year.

A dividend of 3s. 4d. in the pound, on the notes of Messrs. Roche, Cork Bankers, will be paid in Cork, in the following order:—From the 8th to the 12th of July, all debts proved under £12; under £60, from the 20th to the 30th of July.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

SECOND CIRCUIT FOR 1822.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Wicklow, July 12; Wexford, 15; Waterford, 17; Clonmel, 19; Cork, 29; Tralee, August 1; Limerick, 3; Ennis, 6; Galway, 9; Philipstown, 14; Maryborough, 15; Kilkenny, 17; Carlow, 20; Kildare, 21. John Parsons, Commissioner; Henry Parsons, Register.

Important information to persons indebted to Insolvents in custody.

The Chief Commissioner expressed himself as follows:—"When an Insolvent files his schedule in this Court, the creditors inspect it, and finding some good debts due to the estate, go away satisfied, and do not oppose his discharge. In the *interim* between such inspection and the day of hearing, the debts are collected without any application to the Court to do so, and innocent parties are induced to pay money *in their own wrong.* Let it be made *as publicly known* as possible, both for the information of the Public, to whom it is an important matter, as well as for the sake of the dignity of the Court, that on the next recurrence of a similar case, the order for hearing will be dismissed, and the offender remanded to custody."

ARRESTS FOR HIGH TREASON.

(From the D. E. Post of June 27.)

It is curious enough, that, while the Disturbances in the South-West were at their zenith, we scarcely ever heard the word Treason uttered. There were numerous arrests, and several convictions—but they were all for crimes that came within the purview of the Whiteboy Acts. Some efforts were made, it is true, by the factious and inflammatory Prints of Dublin, to give to these offences the character and colouring of politics, or at least of fanaticism. But the good sense of the Government, the conduct of the Attorney-General and of the Bench, put the alarmists, if not out of countenance, to silence at least.

It is, therefore, with some surprise, and we will add with a degree of incredulity, which our knowledge of the Country, we think, will justify, that we have read the following paragraph in the Armagh Paper of Tuesday last:

"Fourteen persons were arrested this day in a Public-house in this City, by virtue of a warrant from the Lord Lieutenant, directed to the Sovereign and Colonel Blacker. It is alleged these People were met for treasonable purposes. As our Paper is just going to Press, we have not time to enter into particulars; but we cannot help expressing our satisfaction, that of fourteen arrested, not one is an inhabitant of this City or County, but strangers from other parts of the Kingdom, who thought, probably, they might carry on their treasonable practices in this City, where they would not be suspected."

We heard something of this yesterday. We were told that they were *Delegates* from different parts of Ireland, who had assembled, not at Armagh, but at Dungannon. It is certain that the warrant, under which they were arrested, was issued at the Castle.

We are disposed at present to regard this circumstance as a *ruse* of that well-known Gentleman, Mr. Patrick M'Kew. At all events, the Assizes are at hand, when the real character of the offence must speedily be made manifest.

CORK SPECIAL SESSIONS,

UNDER THE INSURRECTION ACT.

CITY COURT—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

COMBINATION—COOPERS' TRIAL.

At half past ten o'clock, Mr. Serjeant Lloyd, the Recorder, and a number of Aldermen, took their places on the Bench. The Court was much crowded.

The following persons were then placed at the Bar:

John Callaghan,	Thomas Fitzgerald,
Michael Collins,	John Flyn,
Jeremiah Collins,	John Green,
Edmond Hollis,	John Murphy,
Maurice Joyce,	John Lewis,
James Keating,	Timothy Sullivan, and
Jer. Leary, (alias Daly),	Bryan Swiney.

Mr Jones having read the informations, the prisoners were called to plead.

Counsellor Deane, before they did so, wished it should be understood, that it would not be taken advantage of, or operate against them, in arguing any objections that may be afterwards made to the competency or jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Serjeant Lloyd thought that any objection to the jurisdiction of the Court should be taken then.

Mr. Deane acquiesced and said, that though, as an individual, no person could be more anxious for the peace of the City, and to prevent its being injured by Combinations or Associations of any description, he objected to the competency of the Court, as at present constituted, to try the prisoners for the offence with which they were charged. In fact it was completely a *casus omissus* in the Act, and he relied principally on the construction of the 5th Section, in support of his opinion, that the Court could not be considered as properly or perfectly constituted without the presence of an Assistant Barrister, or other person invested with the same powers, which the Recorder was not. Mr. Deane then read the clause of the Act referring to the points he had made, and contended that the Act could only have operation in Counties at large, where an Assistant Barrister was appointed, and not to Counties of Cities—Mr. Deane had also an objection to offer respecting the Learned Serjeant himself, who, by the construction of the Act, should possess the power of ubiquity, and be in the County and City at the same moment. This, however, he only mentioned to shew that the Act was hastily and imperfectly framed.

Mr. F. M'Carthy followed Mr. Deane, and expressed his opinion, that the points he had urged were matter of fact, not of argument. By the Act, it was clear that the presence of an Assistant-Barrister was necessary to render the Court perfect or competent—and if so, he only should ask where he was?

The Recorder said, he only considered himself sitting as a Magistrate—not as Recorder.

Mr. Connell, on the part of the Crown, contended that the Act was not so crude or imperfect as had been urged by Mr. Deane.—The present Act, he submitted, was but the renewal of a former Act, confirming all its force, which perfectly met the objection made by the Counsel; the preamble so recited—and there was no Lawyer who did not know, that, under that Act, the presence of an Assistant-Barrister was not necessary. It was under the same Act and circumstances, that Serjeant Torrens had been for some time sitting in Limerick. Mr. Connell here read the preamble of the Act, and argued therefrom, that, where no such person as an Assistant Barrister exists, it would be absurd to suppose that the Act required his presence; and he contended, therefore, that the Court had full jurisdiction.

Serjeant Lloyd said, it appeared to him that the objection could not be sustained, and that that part of the Act which required the presence of Assistant Barristers could only apply to where such persons existed. With respect to the case of Limerick, mentioned by Mr. Connell, it was true that the Assistant-Barrister had for some time attended, but been had advised it was unnecessary, and had since discontinued doing so. The prisoners should of course have the benefit of the objection urged by their Counsel, but he conceived that the reasoning of Mr. Connell was conclusive on the point; and if the clause admitted of two constructions, he should certainly adopt that which would protect the public peace and good order.

Mr Jones again read the informations, which stated, that, on the 4th day of June inst., the Prisoners, with other persons, to the number of three hundred and upwards, had tumultuously assembled, at a place called Grant's Bog; that stones were thrown at Peace-Officers and Soldiers; that the mob had encreased to several thousands; and they were charged, under the Insurrection Act, as idle and disorderly.

Mr. Connell then proceeded to state the case for the prosecution, which he admitted could not succeed if he failed to prove that the facts had occurred in a proclaimed district. He strongly commented on the injury and annoyance which the trade of this City had experienced for a long time past, by the combination of the Tradespeople, who, under the name of Union of Trades, had committed various outrages, and even proceeded to acts of Murder—for which some of them were in custody since the last, and were to be tried at the ensuing Assizes. He submitted to the Court, that it was in consequence of these outrages that it had been found necessary to depart from the ordinary course, and resort to the present extraordinary law for the trial of the Prisoners.—Mr. Connell animadverted strongly on the general disposition manifested by the Tradesmen of the City to injure their employers, of which he recited the recent occurrences as instances; and during the last year such had been the consequence, that the Master Coopers, in order to save the provisions of the Merchants with whom they were engaged, were obliged to work themselves. Mr. Connell, after briefly stating the facts of the case, referred the Learned Serjeant to the opinion of Serjeant Hawkins and other authorities, respecting illegal assemblies, which he submitted the present was—and he would leave to the Learned Serjeant, whose opinion was to guide the Magistrates, to whom he referred the case as he would to a Jury—that if he were satisfied they were so assembled—however painful to their feelings, they were bound to convict—on the other hand, if they had a rational doubt, the Prisoners were entitled to the benefit of it.

The facts of the case for the Crown were then proved by the testimony of William Preston White, Esq. Mr. Mayberry, Mr. Daly, and Mr. Richards, master-coopers, George Macaboy, a messenger of the Bridewell, Mr. Hewson, high constable, Messrs. Whitney, Bull, and Southwell, peace officers, Mr. J. P. Mathews, Bridewell keeper, John Hanahan, a soldier of the 84th regiment, and Messrs. Dieble and Hobbs, Collectors of the City Rate. They were severally cross-examined on behalf of the Prisoners, for whom several witnesses were also produced.

Messrs. Deane and M'Carthy then addressed the Court on the law and nature of the case, which they contended was never intended by the Legislature to be cognizable under the Insurrection Act, which exclusively applied to seditious or tumultuous assemblies.

Lewis, one of the Prisoners, an Englishman, also addressed the Court, stating that he had been 27 years a resident of Cork—had been in respectable business, and had never incurred any censure for any part of his conduct. He had not been one of the party assembled—having merely gone for amusement to Grant's Bog, and was entirely unacquainted and unconnected with them.

The Magistrates then retired, and, after a short deliberation, returned into Court, when Mr. Serjeant Lloyd addressed the Prisoners with great energy and eloquence, and, after admonishing them and their associates on their illegal practices and warning them not to subject themselves by their conduct to the same hazard at a future time informed them, that, not from any doubt of the competency of the Court, or of the case being fully within the operation of the Act, the Magistrates had, with clemency and benevolence, and in pity to their young and helpless families, agreed to their acquittal, which he trusted would make a suitable impression on them.

The decision was received by loud expressions of thankfulness throughout the Court. The Prisoners were then discharged, and the Court was adjourned.—*Cork Intelligencer.*

Limerick, June 26.—We are happy to find, that there is every reason to suspect that all the murderers of young Mr. Hoskins, near Newcastle, are apprehended, and that the valuable watch which he had in his possession when the horrid deed was perpetrated, is recovered—it was purchased, we learn, by a *respectable* person, for ten shillings. The apprehension of the ruffians has been effected by that most vigilant Magistrate, Thomas Phillips Vokes, Esq.

The County Limerick Calendar for the approaching Assizes presents a frightful detail of persons to be tried—four for Mr. Going's murder, and several for the following murders:—the Shanagolden Post-boy; Frederick Petit, near Adare; Major Hare, near Rathkeale; Buckley, a crown witness; and Neale, near Cappa. Beside nearly one hundred, for capital offences, under the Whiteboy Act.

A boat, containing thirty-nine tons of Potatoes sent by Government to be distributed among the poor in the Half Barony of Arra, County of Tipperary, arrived at Killaloe on Thursday.—Seventeen tons were delivered out of her by Stephen Hastings, Esq. of Fort-Henry, on Friday, at Collina, in proportion to the extent of the families applying for relief. There were upwards of 200 applicants, and the greatest regularity was observed in the distribution, by the attendance of Mr. Pearce and a party of Police. The remainder of the cargo was reserved for the upper part of the Barony, and the boat was despatched in the evening to Derry and Castlelough, under the direction of Messrs. Head, Parker, and Finch, Magistrates, who disposed of them in like manner among the poor of these places.

On Saturday last, a car, conveying meal, belonging to D. O'Grady, Esq Kilballyowen, was attacked by some country people, in the parish of Donoughmore, and some part of it plundered; but by the active interference of Alderman Crips, assisted by Joseph Gubbins, Esq. who was passing at the time, a considerable portion was recovered.

Saturday last, £500 was remitted by the London Committee for relief of the poor, to the Central Committee for the distressed in the County Limerick.

The Committee for the Relief of the Poor, of the City of Limerick, are deserving of every praise for their unwearied exertions and close application to the discharge of the trust reposed in them; there are upwards of 1200 persons daily employed in useful public works, and it has been ascertained that by that mode 6000 persons are afforded the means of existence.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

Sir,—I have just now read the latest accounts from the distressed districts in Ireland; it seems the people are actually dying in numbers for want of food. I pledge myself to demonstrate to any competent Committee that may be appointed for the purpose, that these sufferings are unnecessary, and that the Government possess the means to put a stop to these daily murders.

Robert Owen.

Bedford-square, June 22.

COBBETT'S AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The Crops of all kinds promise to be good. All very early and very fine, from Putney to Ripley, through Kingston, which is, except in particular small spots, as poor a tract of land as is to be found in all England. The whole of it, except Ditton Marsh, is a *hungry gravel*; and that Marsh is a bed of sour clay; yet, along the whole of this tract, all the Corn looks well, not only the Wheat, but the Barley and Oats, and the Peas and Beans. The Hog Peas are just coming into bloom, and the Beans are, in general, in full bloom. The Grass is a great deal finer and forwarder than I recollect ever to have seen it. I left my men *mowing* at Kensington, and I saw them *carting hay*, in a fine state, between Guilford and Catherine Hill. From Ripley to Godalming, the *land is good*; and, therefore, one is not so much surprised to find the Crops promising there. But they are equally promising on the *light lands* hereabouts, where the soil is between a sand and a loam; and they are equally promising in the *Wealds* (the clays) of Surrey and Sussex, through which I went only last week. Frosts and blights may come to the aid of the *over production* men, to be sure; but at present there is every appearance of *tremendous* produce; of a most *awful* visitation of abundance. What are to be the *consequences*, God only knows! But amongst them will be, in all likelihood, good Wheat at *four shillings a bushel*; and that will pretty nearly do all that I am very anxious to see done. I think there can be no positive danger in praying for a good Crop and a fine Harvest. One will hardly get into gaol for that. At any rate, pray for them I do, and pray for them I will; and as the prayers of the Righteous avail much, I call on the Radicals to join me. William Cobbett.

AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.

(Extract of a Letter.)

"Paris, June, 1822.—The assertions of the English Ministers are not always to be taken for Gospel; but I can bear testimony to the truth of their averment, that Agricultural Distress is not confined to England. In France it is severely felt; but as it has been unaccompanied by any alteration of Currency, the depreciation is limited to that article of which there is an over abundance; and as the general Taxation is light, the pressure, even among the Farmers, is but trivial and temporary. Slight as it is, the Agricultural Interests in this Country are entitled to compassion, for they have not been instrumental to the evils they endure; but as to that portion of the same class in England, who have been the uniform panders to Ministerial corruption and waste; as to the fox hunting Ephori and claret-drinking Amphictyons—the Nimrods and Ramrods of the House of Commons—the Squirearchy, who only fought the battles of their Country against poachers—the blind and bloated hirelings, who were duly rung in from their dinners to bellow "Question! Question!" without knowing what it was, and cry "Aye," with my Lord Castlereagh, wherever he might lead them; it is really outrageous, monstrous to hear them exclaiming that the Commonwealth is in danger, because they cannot get their rents. Hirelings I call them, not in its direct and offensive sense, though many of them merit even that opprobrium, but because they all hired themselves out to that system which paid them the best; and so long as they fattened on bloodshed, and saw themselves rising, as the middling and lower ranks were crushed—so long as they manured their lands by trampling the Poor into the dust, and enriched themselves as the Country became impoverished—they had a ready huzza for war, and lavishment and taxation.—One class after another falls into ruin; and, in answer to their Petitions, they are assured that England is the happiest Country in the world, the envy of surrounding Nations—the Manufacturers ask for bread, and they receive the sabres of the Manchester Yeomanry—all classes petition for Reform, and they are told that the system works well as it is—and so it does—for the Country gentlemen; "their withers are unwrung"—they stroke their sleek sides, and inflate their vinous cheeks, and wonder what the deuce the fellows want; but no sooner are they unable to wring their rack-rents from the Tithe and Tax-ruined Farmer, than they begin to blubber in chorus—cry out lustily, "fire! thieves! murder!" and protest that the world's coming to an end! Bullies in prosperity, and clamorous when they are called on to partake the common suffering, they have little claim on our respect, and none on our compassion. Rents indeed! they must be dotards to expect any. They might have learned at school, that no one can have his cake and eat it too.

"This new system of things is, however, likely to work better for the Community than the old one; for there is a certain tendency in all evils to cure themselves; and though I build nothing whatever on the patriotism of the Country Gentlemen, I calculate immeasurably on their selfishness. The House of Commons is so essentially Agricultural, that when the Landlords are in real difficulty, we know before hand the result. Another year of abundant harvest, still lower prices, and still less Rents and Tithes, Agricultural property will, I think, operate some effectual change, for the Country Gentlemen will never consent to go on with empty pockets; and, as they know the present Ministry are deeply pledged to the Funding System, they will turn their hungry eyes in another direction. Ready to support any Ministry against all other classes of the Community, they will uphold none against themselves. It sounds incredible—but Lord Castlereagh and Lord Liverpool, and even the Lord Chancellor, will go out; the new act will begin with some slight encroachment on the Funds, of which the amount will be exclusively remitted in Taxes bearing on Agriculture; and having once tasted the blood of the Funds, the rest of the carcass will gradually go to manure the land, until all that portion of property shall have once more changed hands. All this, however, will be done decorously, and with the usual pompous protestations about national faith and public glory; only it will have been discovered that both are best consulted by upholding the Agriculturists, and that our immense public debt was utterly inconsistent with public prosperity."

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE.

Monday, June 24.—We had but a moderate supply of Wheat fresh in this morning, but the quantity left over from previous arrivals is large, and the demand being slack, the finest samples met ready sale at last Monday's prices; and the ordinary descriptions were offered at a reduction of 2s. per quarter. Owing to the continuance of hot weather, and the injury which it has occasioned to the crops of Spring Corn, an advance has taken place in the prices of Barley, Beans, and Peas, of 2s. per quarter, and the Oat trade was brisk at an amendment of 1s., although the arrivals have been very considerable.

Wheat	30s to 52s	Small Beans	26s to 30s
Rye	16s to 2[illegible]s	Tick ditto	24s to 27s
Barley	18s to 24s	Oats Potatoe	23s to 26s
Malt	42s to 46s	(Poland)	20s to 24s
White Peas	24s to 26s	[illegible]	15s to 22s
Boilers	34s to 36s	Flour	45s to 50s
Grey Peas	26s to 30s	Rapeseed	30l to 32l

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Tuesday, June 25.—Our market is as flat as usual. The only demand this day was for fine old English Wheat and Flour, which have brought rather better prices—Wheat, 7s. 10d. to 8s. 6d. per bushel of 70lbs.; and Flour 40s. to 42s. per 280lbs. In Irish Wheats nothing can be done at present. Oats are in rather better demand, and holders ask higher prices, but no alteration can be stated in quotations, as the sales made have been very limited. Barley of good fresh quality is saleable at 3s. to 3s. 3d. per 60lbs. Waterford Butter is now in abundance here, and selling at 68s. to 70s. for firsts, and 64s. to 65s. for second quality.

Imports of Grain this Week:

Wheat, qrs.	Oats, qrs.	Barley, qrs.	Flour, Sacks.
1524	20	423	451

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, June 26.—The supply of fresh Wheat in the market was small, yet fully equal to the demand. The price was 6d. to 1s. per barrel lower than last week; inferior qualities were also lower than on last market day. There was very little Oats in the market this day; the demand was also dull, and prices looking down. No demand whatever for Bere or Barley, and very little of either at the market. There was little or no demand for Oatmeal or Flour, and no alteration in the prices of either.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

Butter has been improving in price all this week. Yesterday, though the supply was the largest that has appeared this Season, it went off briskly; first qualities, from neighbouring farmers, opened at 74s.—but 74s. 6d. was soon after generally paid, and some lots obtained 75s.—Second qualities (which in some instances were taken at the price of firsts) were from 71s. to 73s. generally—Third do. 64s. to 68s. Weighed at the Crane, Thursday, 303—yesterday, 485 firkins.

The receipts of Grain yesterday, though small, were better than for several preceding days.—Wheat remained almost stationary; inferior and middling qualities, 13s. to 16s.; good and prime, 17s. to 18s.; superior millers' samples, 18s. 6d. to 19s. Oats appeared on the advance; 10s. was pretty freely paid by merchants, and 10s. 2d. in some instances. No Barley appearing.

Flour is very dull in sale, and, though last week's quotations are yet demanded, may be considered still drooping; 32s. appears to be the highest to be generally obtainable for best seconds. Oatmeal, 12s. to 13s. per cwt. Potatoes, 3d. to 4d. per stone. Swansea Coals, 3s. to 3s. 4d. per barrel; no other kind now at the Quay.

Price of Butter at Cork on Thursday.

To the Merchants—74s.—70s.—58s.—48s.—38s.

To the Country—64s.—60s.—52s.—38s.—28s.

WELLFIELD,

THE SEAT OF JOSEPH ESCH, Esq.

An Extract from "Curraghmore,"

AN UNPUBLISHED POEM.

But see fair Wellfield rising on the right,
Where simple neatness dazzles with delight,
Whose shaded walk and sweet perfuming grove
Seem form'd by beauty as a treat for love.
It speaks it's owner's industry and taste,
For late it stood a wild, mountainous waste.
Behold the trees, now grateful for his powers,
Bend and entwine to form these lovely bowers,
And him who fashioned them in beauty's mould,
From scorching suns their cooling shade infold.
The feather'd warblers on the new-blown trees
Alike exert their faculties to please,
While every flow'r here breathes a rich perfume,
And yields the owner all their beauteous bloom.
Behold one shaded, lengthened walk extend,
Nor can thy orbs perceive it's utmost end,
Ev'n from the entrance of this seat of love
To where Fort Juliet terminates the grove,
Nature here spreads her now luxuriant store,
But Art and Labour travers'd it before.

Waterford, June 27, 1822. S. M.

DIED—On Thursday morning, after a protracted illness, Mr. John Dwyer, of the Bridge Hotel—a man whose upright principles and kindly disposition procured him through life the respect and affection of all who knew him.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, JUNE 28.

ARRIVED,

26th—William, Beer, Swansea, coals; Amazon, M'Kenzie, Baltimore, (U. S.) staves, tar, bark, &c.; Hibernia, Richards, Swansea, culm; Thetis, Chapple, Swansea, coals; James, Graves, Miramichi, timber, deals, spars, &c.; Amelia, Steen, Sandeford, deals, spars, &c.

27th—Rover, Bully, St. John's (Newfoundland), fish, oil, hides, &c.; Eliza, Boustow, Liverpool, oatmeal, flour, and barley, for Baltimore, (Co. Cork.)

SAILED,

26th—Plover, Gordon, Bristol, flour.

27th—Malta, Morris, Newport, live cattle.

ARRIVALS FROM WATERFORD.

At Deal, 24th, Constantia, Moyse, for London.

At Portsmouth, 24th, Frances and Mary, Quinton.

At Placentia, Newfoundland, May 18th, Bledheim, Warren.

CLEARED FOR WATERFORD.

At London, 24th, Arima, Gray.

WILLIAM POPE, TAILOR,

BAKE-HOUSE-LANE,

AVAILS himself of this Opportunity of returning his sincere Thanks to his Customers for the decided preference given him since his commencement in Business; he now respectfully informs them and the Public, that he unequivocally engages, that such as may feel inclined to employ him will experience every Satisfaction in Neatness of Workmanship and Quickness of Despatch.

He also engages, that MILITARY and every other FANCY WORK, whether Plain or Figured, will be executed with Precision, and on the most reasonable Terms.

☞ An APPRENTICE wanted.

Waterford, June 28, 1822.

AUCTION OF STAVES.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON MONDAY, JULY 1st,

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

AT THE STAVE-YARD OF PIM NEVINS,

ABOUT FOURTEEN THOUSAND

BARREL STAVES.

Waterford, June 27, 1822.

WATERFORD HARBOUR.

THE COMMISSIONERS for improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford hereby give Notice, that the PILOTAGE, both Inward and Outward, will be Further Reduced Three Pence per Foot, commencing the 6th of next Month.

By order,

GEORGE BROWNRIGG,

Secretary.

Ballast Office, June 29, 1822.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 29th OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,

FOR TWENTY ONE YEARS,

THE FARM of KILLCARRAGH, late in the hands of James Aylward, Esq. and his under Tenants—containing 129 Acres, Plantation Measure, and situate within less than Three Miles of the City of Waterford.—Those Lands lie adjacent to the Mensal or Demesne Lands of the Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. No promise has been made, or preference will be given, except to the fairest Bidder, who must fine down one moiety of the value of the same, in the usual way in such cases.—Proposals, in writing, and post-paid, will be received by the Hon. the Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, at the Palace, Waterford—and by Mr. George Thorkin, Treasury, Dublin Castle. The Tenant will be declared on the 20th August next.

Waterford, June 28, 1822.