



THE CAPTURE OF SCIO.

At the multitude of sad objects did but strike me, I selected a single captive. The evening was glowing, all fragrant and calm. Her loose hair look'd forth in its loveliest smile. Over meadows and vineyards the air shed its balms. And Ocean lay waveless round Scio's green Isle. The vesper of peace through the valleys were heard. And melody thrill'd on the fragrant string. Where the Grecian maid glanced her bright looks on the bard. Who sang of his love as a Greek ought to sing. Who sang of his love, but who mix'd the fond lay With the woes of a prison more mournful and grand. The deeds of his fathers in Freedom's bright day. Ere Tyranny trod on the bloom of his maid. The hope that liv'd on for the country he lov'd. Was mix'd with the sigh for the maid he ador'd. And sweetly the soft eyes of beauty approv'd. The accents that breath'd from the patriot's chord. Green Scio! there's gloom on thy fair-blowing fields. And the shriek of thy children thro' hamlet and wood. While the tyrant the red sword of massacre wields. And steep the bright dints of thy valleys in blood. And music is the lute in the desolate tower. No longer the heart of the hero to move. Or kittle fond glances at evening's soft hour. When breathing the wild winds to freedom and love. And where is the minstrel who freed the sweet sound? And where is the maiden that wept o'er the lay? Oh! be left where the banquet was blazing no more. And they bore her all pale o'er the waters away. She's gone to the sea of the savage that tore Her frantic embrace from the land of her birth. When the youth her bosom was sleeping in grave. And all that the loved, was swept wildly from earth. There, desolate daughter of Greece, must thou bear. A bondage the darkest, the foulest, the worst. That e'er defied soft eyes in a tearful despair. And the young heart of innocence wither'd and cur'd. And there thou art doomed to be ever oppress'd. By the smiles of the tyrant, the taunts of the slave; Fair child of the fairest of women who blest With the charic light of beauty the homes of the brave.

MASSACRE OF THE GREEKS.

(From the Morning Chronicle of Monday.) The humanity of the Country has length been roused by the horrible atrocities at Scio and Constantinople. The Friends, who generally take the lead in all works of charity and benevolence, have, it is said, determined to promote a subscription for the relief of the sufferers. The Greeks have unfortunately but too strong a claim, not merely on our charity, but on our justice; for independently of the direct aid which has been afforded to their enemies by our Government, we have in too many ways indirectly contributed to their misfortunes. We know of no equivalent which can be obtained for the stain which the proceedings in the East must throw on the character of the nation. If it could even be shown that the perpetration of the barbarous massacre of the Turks, and the consequent extermination of the Greeks, would be profitable to us in a commercial sense, we should without hesitation say, never sacrifice honour and character to any such considerations. But we really do not see in what manner we can possibly be interested in the destruction of the Greeks. It seems to us on the contrary, that their consolidation and regeneration would be of the utmost advantage to us in almost every respect. They are in communication with the civilized part of Europe; their leading men are acquainted with European knowledge; the people generally are active and enterprising; and full of recollections of their ancient glory; and the freedom from Turkish restraint would be attended with a rapid advance in all the arts of civilization. The Turkish power on the other hand cannot possibly subsist much longer. It carries in itself the principle of destruction. If the Greeks were exterminated to-morrow, this, instead of retarding, would only promote the expulsion of the Turks, and make the Country more completely Russian. The resources of the Turks are chiefly derived from the industry of the Greeks. The Moslems are exempted from the payment of tribute; they are mere military marauders, and cannot exist without a subordinate people to furnish for them the matter of pillage. We have an exemplification of this in what is going on in Moldavia and Wallachia, which, from the desolating system pursued by the Turks, are now retained by them with great difficulty. The Russians would only have to combat the difficulties of the Country, and when once they had surmounted these, it would be completely their own. One of two things must take place at this time, the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, or the extermination of the Greeks, for the nature of the contest precludes all idea of pacification. As the Turkish power cannot possibly subsist much longer, it seems a very odd why our Government should embrace the latter alternative, and thus incur the reproach of gratuitous inhumanity. We know, however, that this dreadful alternative has been embraced. The Holy Alliance, in its dread of innovation, has consented to the sacrifice of the Greeks. All we would maintain is, that the people of England can have no interest in

promoting this plan of the Holy Alliance, though Austria herself, we believe, has hardly been more zealous in promoting it, than the British Government.

It would appear from the fall of Austrian papers, that there begins to be something like a mingling in the fidelity of Alexander to the views of the Holy Alliance. The outages at Scio and Constantinople have been committed at what Prince Metternich will consider a most inconvenient time. The Austrian Oberreger has accordingly begun to labour most assiduously in constructing the impression they are calculated to produce. After stating, in the shape of an article from Constantinople, "that the whole island (of Scio), the City, and the Country, is changed into a heap of ruins; of its one hundred thousand inhabitants, the half are destroyed or banished, and the other half deprived of all the comforts of life for perhaps a whole generation," the ruthless writer seems to view in this nothing but a legitimate exercise of authority on the part of the Turk. The Greeks, the Greeks alone are to blame. They are the authors of all this calamity! Was there ever such an instance of assurance!

NAPOLEON IN EXILE.

MR. O'MEARA'S WORK. About the middle of the week will appear a work which must produce a strong sensation in every country of Europe. Mr. Barry O'Meara, who enjoyed so fully the confidence of the illustrious Prisoner of St. Helena, has come forward with an account of his unrestrained communications on a number of subjects during the first three years of his captivity, taken down each day on paper from him. We have been favoured with a sight of the work in sheets. It is with great propriety dedicated to Lady Holland, who exerted herself so much to promote the comforts and alleviate the sufferings of Napoleon. Our limits will only allow us at present to give very scanty extracts from this highly interesting publication. The difficulty is to make a selection where so many subjects press upon us with an equal claim. The following extract throws a valuable light on some of the secrets of Post-office management: "I suppose," added he, "that that Montebello is very glad to hear of my illness. By what channel does he send his letters to France? I replied, that he sent them through the Governor and Lord Bathurst. "Then, they are all opened and read in London by your Ministers," I replied, that I was ignorant of their having recourse to such practices. "Because," said Napoleon, "you never have been in a situation to know any thing about it. I tell you, that the despatches of all the ambassadors, and other diplomatics, that pass through the Post-office are opened. Otto told me that when in London, he ascertained this to be a fact beyond a doubt; I said, that I had heard that in all the States on the Continent, official letters were opened. "Certainly they are," answered Napoleon, "but they have not the impudence to deny it, like your Ministers, though it is carried to an extent amongst you, as any where else." "In France," continued the Emperor, "an arrangement was made, so that all the letters, sent by the Ambassadors, or other diplomatic characters, all their household, and all persons connected with foreign affairs, were sent to a secret department of the post-office in Paris, no matter what part of France they were sent in. All letters or despatches, in like manner, for foreign courts or ministers, were sent to this office, where they were opened and deciphered. The writers sometimes made use of several different ciphers, not continuing the same for more than ten lines, in order to prevent their being understood. This, however, did not answer, as in order to decipher the most ingenious and difficult, it was only necessary to have fifty pages of the same cipher, which, from the extent of the correspondence, was soon to be had. So clever were the agents employed, and so soon did they read the ciphers, that letters by only fifty lines were paid for the discovery of the means of deciphering a new one. By opening all the letters addressed to the diplomatic representatives, the post-office police got acquainted with their correspondence to whom all letters addressed subsequently, were treated in a similar manner. The ambassadors suspected that there were some infidelities committed upon their correspondence, and to prevent it, used generally to change their cipher every three months. But this only gave a little additional trouble. They sent their letters sometimes to a post-office town a few miles distant from where they actually resided, thinking that they were very cunning, and would thus escape observation, not knowing of the arrangement I have mentioned to you. The Ambassadors of the lesser Powers, such as Denmark, Sweden, and even Prussia, used, through avarice, to save the expense of Couriers, to send their despatches thro' the Post-office in cipher, which were opened and deciphered, and the most important part of their contents copied and communicated to me (never to the Ministers) by ***** By these means, I knew the contents of the despatches that Bernstorff, *****, and others, sent to their Courts, before they arrived at their destination; for they were always sealed up, and sent on after we had done with them. Several of them, especially of those of Bernstorff, were full of injurious reflections upon me, and on my conduct, and I laughed within myself, to see them linking the dust from under my feet at my levee, after having read in the morning the blattes they had written of me to their Sovereigns. We used, also, fre-

quently to discover very important matters which they had communicated to them in confidence from the Ambassadors of Russia and Austria, and of your country (when you had one in Paris), who always sent their despatches by couriers of their own, which presented me from being acquainted with the nature of them. Through the correspondence of the lesser Powers, I became acquainted with the opinions of the greater. The clearness of those who conducted this machinery, was astonishing. There was no species of writing which they could not imitate perfectly; and in the post-office were kept seals similar to those used by the Ambassadors of all the Powers of Europe, independent of an immense number of others, belonging to families of different countries. If they met with a seal for which they had not a fac-simile, they could get one made in twenty-four hours. "This arrangement," continued he, "was not an invention of mine. It was first begun by Louis the Fourteenth, and some of the grandchildren of the agents originally employed by him, filled in my time situations which had been transmitted to them from their fathers. But," added he, "Castiglione does the same thing in London. All letters to and from diplomatic persons, which pass the post office, are opened and the contents forwarded to him, or some other of your Ministers, and they must be aware that a similar practice is followed in France."—Vol. ii. p. 290.

The following are some of his opinions of the person to whom, perhaps, in the world he was most attached—the Empress Josephine. "Had some conversation with him relative to the Empress Josephine, of whom he spoke in terms the most affectionate. His first acquaintance with that amiable being, commenced after the overthrow of the sections in Paris, subsequently to the 13th of Vendemiaire, 1795. "A boy of 12 or 13 years old presented himself to me," continued he, "and entreated that his father's sword (who had been a general of the republic) should be returned. I was so touched by this affectionate request, that I ordered it to be given to him. This boy was Eugene Bonaparte. On seeing the sword he burst into tears. I felt so much affected by his conduct, that I noticed and praised him much. A few days afterwards his mother came to return me a visit of thanks. I was much struck with her appearance, and still more with her spirit. This first impression was daily strengthened, and marriage was not long in following." And again—"Josephine was subject to nervous attacks when in affliction. She was really an amiable woman—elegant, charming, and affable. Era la dama in grazia di Francis. She was the goddess of the toilet; all the fashions originated with her; every thing she put on appeared elegant; and she was so kind, so humane—she was the best woman in France." In another place he says of her—"Josephine died worth about eighteen millions of francs. She was the greatest patroness of the fine arts that had been known in France for a series of years. She had frequently little disputes with Napoleon and even with myself, as she wanted to procure fine statues and pictures for her own gallery instead of the museum. Now I always acted to please the People; and whenever I obtained a fine statue, or a valuable picture, I sent it there for the benefit of the Nation. Josephine was a great benefactor. Every thing she did was with a peculiar grace and delicacy. I never saw her act indegantly during the whole time we lived together. She had grace even *en coze* elegant. Her toilet was a perfect arsenal, and she effectually defended herself against the assaults of time."

Of Marie-Louise also he seems to have been very fond. The author relates that he made him read to him three several times, out of the Observer Newspaper, an account of her having fallen off her horse into the Po, and narrowly escaped drowning; an accident by which he appeared much affected. We have already seen that her own picture, and that of her son, decorated his mantle-piece; he had subsequently received from Europe a bust of young Napoleon, upon which he used to gaze at times with the most tender affection. Napoleon seemed fully impressed with an opinion that his affection for Marie-Louise was returned to the last; and if the story which he relates be true, it is indeed highly to her honour. "I have," continued he, "been twice married. Political motives induced me to divorce my first wife, whom I tenderly loved. She, poor woman, fortunately for herself, died in time to prevent her witnessing the last of my misfortunes. Let Marie-Louise be asked with what tenderness and affection I always treated her. After her forcible separation from me, she avowed in the most feeling terms to ***** her ardent desire to join me, extolled with many tears both myself and my conduct to her, and bitterly lamented her cruel separation, avowing her ardent desire to join me in my exile."

Of his own family, and particularly of the females, he appears to have been fond of indulging the recollection. "My excellent mother," said he, "is a woman of courage and of great talent, more of a masculine than a feminine nature, proud and high minded. She is capable of selling every thing, even to her chemise, for me. I allowed her a million a year, besides a palace, and giving her many presents. To the manner in which she formed me at an early age I principally owe my subsequent elevation. My opinion is, that the future good or bad conduct of a child depends entirely upon the mother. She is very rich. Most of my family considered that I might die,

but accidents might happen, and consequently took care to secure something. They have preserved a great part of their property." Of Joseph he thus speaks. "His talents and talents are those of a private character; and for such nature intended him; he is too good to be a great man. He has no ambition. He is very like me in prison, but handsome. He is extremely well informed, but his learning is not that which is fitted for a King; nor is he capable of commanding an army."

AGRICULTURE, &c.

English Monthly Report for June. The Whos, which are the only promising crop of the year, have not gone so well off the bloom as might have been expected. The extreme drought has brought them into a ripened state before the green has been naturally matured. The principal corn districts are perfectly free from mildew or red gum. If the present weather continues, it will probably be the forwardest Wheat Harvest ever remembered. On the light, warm lands in Surrey many acres are expected to be cut in the course of next week. A general failure is complained of in the Barley and Oat crops, and the Beans and Peas have lost their expected produce from the extreme want of vegetating moisture. The seedling Clover plants are generally burnt up from the spring corn never planting sufficiently to cover them. The Potatoes are not likely to yield more than half an average produce. The Turnip countries have generally lost their Swedes, and are now getting in the white and Murray kinds from cross ploughings. A large quantity of Hay has been got together this year than usual, from the great diminution of feeding stock in all districts. Rape-seed, in some parts, rises light, owing to a frosty night that struck the forward and soil. The Grazing levels suffer much for the want of water, as well as feed. The Dairy countries are not better off; the Hop plantations are much improved in the Shires; but through Kent and Sussex continue unpromising. The Counties of Devon, Hereford, and Worcester, continue full of fruit, promising a produce of cider and perry. The Wool market has a brisk demand for fine short fleeces, at an advance of 5s. a tod within a month; but long Wool continues dull of sale, the best scarcely reaching 25s. per tod. Smithfield is still glutted with half fat beasts, sheep, and lambs, which agricultural distress forces so untimely into the market; prime Stock sell rather better. Lean Stock continues at nominal prices from the uncertainty of raising green crops in due time at so late a season.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

At the late Quarterly Examinations held in this University, Premiums and Certificates were adjudged to the under-named Students:—

For GENERAL ANSWERING.—Certificates to Up-ton, Longfield, sen. (Montfort), Mr. Duffy, Mr. Monaghan, Savage, Marshal, Imus (Joshua), Sleater, Imus (Charles), Stokes, sen. (William), Conroy, West, Imus (William), Bewick, Mertley, Vance, Comerford, Grier; and Premiums to O'Flaherty, Young, Imus (George), Hunt, sen. (Percival), Curran, Imus (John), Ferguson, Doss (William), Mr. Hamilton, Imus (Charles), Finn, Shaw, sen. (George), Therry, Wynne, Sius (James), Purdon, Sius (Thomas), Day, junior (Edward), Murray, junior (Richard), Barker, Imus (William), O'Donohoe, senior (John), Maberly, Gibson, jun. (James).

For ANSWERING IN SCIENCE.—Certificates to Mr. Wilmot, Quine, Tolkein, Franklin, Lang, Napier, Roche, Jos (Jordan), Mr. Hamilton, Sius (Thomas), Mr. Bolton, Gergg, Doss (Terham), Sius, Carson, Oppen, Molesworth, O'Brien, Sius (James), Mulligan; and Premiums to Mr. Webber, McConchy, O'Mally, Sius (Peter), Sloane, Todd, Herbert, Doss (Henry A.), Mahon, Imus (Thomas), Jack, Mr. Meade, Mr. Pomey, De-Batts, jun. (Geo.), J. Marston, Ryall, Sius (John), Howard, Martin, Robertson, jun., (Thomas), Donnelly, Sius (William).

For ANSWERING IN CLASSICS.—Certificates to Mr. Murphy, Doss (Joseph), Moony, sen. (Robert), Sius, Jos, Herbert, Doss (Henry A.), Napier, O'Brien, Imus (Frederic), Mr. Ward, Jos (George), Mr. Lawless, Woodward, Sius (Jonathan), Hamilton, Jos (Richard), Kettlewell, Baker, Sius (Mathew), O'Beane, Sius (Richard), Leahy; and Premiums to Mr. Wilmot, McConchy, Johnson, Doss (Edward), Wycholy, Smith, 11s. (James), O'Beane, Doss (Andrew), Mahon, Imus (Thomas), Potter, Mr. Meade, Mr. Pomey, McCar, Dinsey, Sius (Edward), Nelson, Brady, jun., (Thomas), Bingham, Robertson, jun., (Thomas), McCarthy, dss (Charles).

BIRTHS.

On Thursday morning, in Meerron-square, Dublin, the Lady of Lord Edward Chichester, of a son. At Knockilly Giehe, Co. Tipperary, the Lady of Rev. James Hill, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th ult. at Killeen, Charles Hutton, Esq. of Mount-Browne, County Dublin, to Letitia, fourth daughter of the late Joseph Green, Esq. Currier-in-Salt. On Saturday, Dominick Waters, jun. Esq. of Cork, to Mary Catherine, daughter of the late J. G. Ronan, Esq. M. D.

DIED.

On Monday week, at Burton-house, Co. Cork, stande aged 82, Mr. John Poyell, Kat. It will be recollected that this venerable Gentleman received the honour of Knighthood, for his gallant defence of his life and property, when assailed by a numerous armed banditti, in his bedroom, a few years back.

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TO BE LET, FROM THE 20th OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS, THE FARM OF KILCARRAGH, late in the hands of JAMES ATWOOD, Esq. and his under Tenants, within less than Three Miles of the City of Waterford. The Farm is adjacent to the Messrs Deane's Lands of the Lord Baron of WATERFORD and LISMORE. No premium has been made, no preference will be given, except to the late tenant, who must find down one moiety of the value of the same, in the usual way of such cases. Proposals, in writing, and post-paid, will be received by the Hon. the Lord Baron of WATERFORD and LISMORE, at the Palace, Waterford; and by Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR, Treasurer, Dublin Castle. The Tenant will be declared on the 20th August next. Waterford, June 28, 1822.



London Royal Exchange Assurance Company, ASSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER, IN THE REIGN OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, For Assuring Buildings, Goods, Merchandize, and Ships, from Fire; ALSO FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

THIS Corporation, established now almost a Century, insures all kinds of Manufactories, Buildings, and Stock, from Loss or Damage by Fire. Assurances on Lives effected with the greatest facility and privacy, on average of Seventy-five Years. No Medical Certificate or needless Reference required, when the Life to be assured appears to this Office. No extra Charge now made for Mills or Yarns or Woollen Manufactures, being within the limits of the United Kingdom. Persons assured with this Corporation do not depend on any secret Fund or Contribution, nor are they subject to any uncertainly, to make good Losses, that may happen to themselves or others, the Capital Stock of this Corporation being an unquestionable Security to the Assured in case of Loss. Insurances effected on single Lives to the extent of £10,000. Persons whose Annual Premiums on Fire Insurances fall due on the 1st of June are informed, that if the Premium is not paid on or before the 5th of July, their Policies will be void, as the usual 45 days allowed for payment beyond the date of each Policy will then expire. SAMUEL CROFTWELL, NATHANIEL BLY, Agents and Receivers of the said Corporation. Waterford and Ross, June 22, 1822.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, A PROCLAMATION. WELLESLEY. WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the fifty-fourth year of his late Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to provide for the better execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in Counties in certain cases;" it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare by Proclamation, that any County, County of a City, or County of a Town in Ireland, or any Barony or Baronies, or Half Barony or Half Baronies in any County at large to be therein specified, is or are in a State of Disturbance, and requires or require an extraordinary Establishment of Police; and by a further Act made in the fifty-fifth year of his late Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, entitled 'An Act to provide for the better execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in Counties in certain cases,'" it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare by Proclamation, that any Part or Parts of any County or Counties, or of any County of a City, or County of a Town, in such Proclamation to be specified, is or are in a State of Disturbance, and requires or require an extraordinary Establishment of Police; and whereas it hath sufficiently appeared to us, that the Parish of DRUMSHAWNEE, in the County of WESTMEATH, is in a State of Disturbance, and requires an extraordinary Establishment of Police:

Now we the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, by virtue of the said Acts, and of the powers thereby vested in us, do by this our Proclamation declare, that the Parish of Drumshawnee, in the County of Westmeath, is in a State of Disturbance, and requires an extraordinary Establishment of Police: Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 2d day of July, 1822. MANNERS G. ERNE, CHARLES KILDEARE, Wm. M'MADON, S. ACHMUTHY, W. DOWNES, M. FITZGERALD, J. RADCLIFF. God save the King.

THE LATE ARRESTS. "We believe that a sufficiency of facts have transpired to justify the Authorities in bringing the fourteen Men lately arrested to the City of Armagh, to Trial. The charges against them will undergo judicial investigation; it is probable, before a special Commission—Patent. The Armagh Ribbonmen have excited so little public attention, that we should scarcely have reported the preceding paragraph, if we had not a word or two to offer on the subject. The parties we believe, if belonging to any Association, were Ribbonmen. High Treason is, therefore, out of the question. Such Associations, we readily acknowledge, are illegal; quite as much so, though not so mischievous, as the Orangemen. It is known, we should imagine, to most of our Readers, that the origin of the Ribbonmen may be traced to the Orange Association itself. One illegal Faction, in fact, set up in opposition to another.—Abolish the Orange system, and Ribbonism, to use a grammatical anomaly, which has, unfortunately, become too familiar, vanishes of course. But, while one Faction is allowed to exist—while it is allowed to insult and to trample upon the feelings of the majority of the Kingdom, it is vain to hope that tranquillity can ever be re-established in this wretched and ill-fated County.

Now to the point—among the persons arrested at Armagh is a man of the name of John Kelly. This man is a Crown Witness in the Prosecution of the King against Hamilton, and certain other Orangemen, for a Homicide, as the Reader may remember, at Dionmore. The man, in fact, was murdered by the Orange Yeomanry in Kelly's house. We stated the particulars at the time. We also mentioned that the Trial was postponed. Several persons implicated in the transaction are now in Omagh Gaol, and are to stand their Trial at the coming Assize; for the alleged offence.—But Kelly is the principal Witness for the Crown, and the Habeas Corpus Act is now suspended. He cannot, therefore, be brought down to Omagh, except on a petition to the Government. We have no doubt that an application to Lord Wellesley would be readily complied with. But, it may so happen, that the Commission in Dublin, and the Assizes, might be proceeding at the same time. This is all we have to say at present.—Dublin Evening Post.

AUCTION OF TIMBER, DEALS & STAVES. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT 12 O'CLOCK ON THE 9th INSTANT, NEAR THE GRAVING BANK, THE CARGO OF THE WHITBY, JOHN SCOTT, Master, from Quebec, CONSISTING OF 322 Tons Yellow PINE TIMBER, 68 Tons Red PINE Ditto, 17 Tons OAK Ditto, 6000 STAVES, 200 ASH OARS, 300 DEALS. TERMS AT SALE. For Particulars, apply to WILLIAM WHITE, JOHN FITZPATRICK, Auctioneers. Waterford, 3d of 7th Mo, 1822.

ARRIVED, AND FOR SALE BY THOMAS NEVINS, 70,000 White Oak Barrel and Hoghead STAVES, 50 Barrels of TAR, 2 Hogheads American OAK BARK, Per the Ship Amazon, from Baltimore, 500 Tons well squared Yellow PINE TIMBER, 300 DEALS, 3-Inch 9-Inch, and about 6 Fatboms of 3 & 4 Feet LATHWOOD, Per the Europa, from St. John's, New Brunswick, Ferry-Bank, 5th July, 1822.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, A PROCLAMATION. WELLESLEY.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation of the 26th day of April last, the Barony of MORCASTLE, in the County of Westmeath, was declared to be in a State of Disturbance; and whereas it hath been made known to us, that the said Barony has been restored to a State of Tranquillity; We, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, do hereby revoke and annul, the said Proclamation, whereby the said Barony of Morcastle was declared to be in a State of Disturbance, of which all Justices of the Peace, and other Magistrates of the said County, and all others whom it may concern, are to take Notice. Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 2d day of July, 1822. MANNERS G. ERNE, CHARLES KILDEARE, Wm. M'MADON, S. ACHMUTHY, W. DOWNES, M. FITZGERALD, J. RADCLIFF. God save the King.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, A PROCLAMATION. WELLESLEY.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the fifty-fourth year of his late Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to provide for the better execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in Counties in certain cases;" it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare by Proclamation, that any County, County of a City, or County of a Town in Ireland, or any Barony or Baronies, or Half Barony or Half Baronies in any County at large to be therein specified, is or are in a State of Disturbance, and requires or require an extraordinary Establishment of Police; and by a further Act made in the fifty-fifth year of his late Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, entitled 'An Act to provide for the better execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in Counties in certain cases,'" it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare by Proclamation, that any Part or Parts of any County or Counties, or of any County of a City, or County of a Town, in such Proclamation to be specified, is or are in a State of Disturbance, and requires or require an extraordinary Establishment of Police; and whereas it hath sufficiently appeared to us, that the Parish of DRUMSHAWNEE, in the County of WESTMEATH, is in a State of Disturbance, and requires an extraordinary Establishment of Police:

Now we the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, by virtue of the said Acts, and of the powers thereby vested in us, do by this our Proclamation declare, that the Parish of Drumshawnee, in the County of Westmeath, is in a State of Disturbance, and requires an extraordinary Establishment of Police: Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 2d day of July, 1822. MANNERS G. ERNE, CHARLES KILDEARE, Wm. M'MADON, S. ACHMUTHY, W. DOWNES, M. FITZGERALD, J. RADCLIFF. God save the King.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS.

Third Report from the Select Committee. The Select Committee appointed to consider what provisions it may be expedient to establish for Regulation of the Grand Jury Presentments of Ireland, in order to render the Levies made under that authority more equal, and for an impartial and correct distribution of the taxation thus imposed over the lands to be assessed, upon a Scale proportioned to their value; and to report their opinions & observations thereupon from time to time to the House; and to whom several Reports, Petitions and Papers, presented to the House in the years 1815 and 1816, and in the present Session of Parliament, were referred; and who were empowered to examine into the state of the Laws regulating Grand Jury Presentments, and to suggest such alterations therein as may tend to lessen the expense without diminishing the efficacy of such provisions—have made further progress in the matter in their deliberations, and agreed upon the following Report:

That it has appeared to your Committee highly essential to obviate and guard against the recurrence of abuses, which have in more than one instance occurred by the insolvency of County Treasurers within a few years, and the incompetency of non-fidelity of their sureties to make good the deficiency in their accounts, by reason of the insufficiency of the existing provisions of the law to effect this highly necessary object. Your Committee, therefore, and in order to consolidate and render effectual the statutory enactments for this purpose, venture to recommend to the adoption of the House, in place of the existing regulations respecting the office of County Treasurer, the following Provisions:—

That the election of Treasurer upon any vacancy which may occur by death or otherwise, shall be held, upon one month's notice to be given by the Secretary to the Grand Jury in the Gazette, and also in the newspaper (if any) published within the county for which such election is to be held. That the qualification of property of the Justices of the Peace, who shall be entitled to vote on such election, shall be the same as is now required by the 58th Geo. III. c. 67, for Magistrates, who are empowered thereby to consider of, and determine on, proposals for making and repairing roads, and the execution of public works; provided that such qualification shall arise from property within the county. That the meeting competent to make such election, shall consist of seven Magistrates in counties, and five in cities and towns, so qualified at least; and that the senior Magistrate shall preside in such meeting.

That no person be competent to fill such office of County Treasurer who, at the time of his election, shall not make oath that he is possessed of property, in his own right, to the full amount of the security which he is personally required to give by law, according to the schedule annexed, upon his undertaking the office of County Treasurer, and that such property is over and above his just debts, and of all charge by settlement or otherwise therupon. That it shall not be lawful for any person now being Treasurer for any county, city, or assize town in Ireland, or hereafter to be elected in such office, to act as such, after the 1st day of January, 1823, unless he shall have produced to the magistrates assembled at Michaelmas sessions, 1822, in the case of existing Treasurers, or at the session next ensuing after the election of such as shall hereafter be appointed (if such session shall take place at a period not less than one month after such election, or otherwise, at the approbation of the validity of the securities to be given by such Treasurer and his sureties, to the amount of the sum specified in the schedule annexed to this Report, testified by the opinion in writing of the Attorney or Solicitor-General, or a King's Serjeant, signifying their examination into and approbation thereof; and further that the said Treasurer and his sureties, not less than two nor more than four in number, shall have entered into recognizance to the King conditioned to the due performance of his office, and for duly accounting for all monies received by him on account of such county, city, or assize town. A certificate of due performance whereof, signed by the chairman of the magistrates so assembled at session, shall be laid before the Judge and the Grand Jury on the first day of the next ensuing assizes, together with the recognizances.

That such recognizances shall be deposited and duly recorded in the Court of Exchequer, and shall have priority over all other debts of such Treasurer and of his sureties which shall be contracted or entered into after their acknowledging the said recognizance, in like manner as would take place in the case of any Collector or other receiver of the revenue of the Crown. Your Committee recommend that he officer, who your Treasurer be obliged to keep his office open in the assize town, two days before the commencement and ten days after the close of every assizes, for the transaction of business, during six hours at the least in every day; and that the baronial collectors be obliged to pay the treasurer at his office, two days before the commencement of the assizes, the amount of the assessments entrusted to their collection on pain of forfeiting all claim to their poundage upon such assessments. That no treasurer shall compound for any sum to be raised on the Public, nor shall make any deductions from any sums paid by him to any person, but such as shall be duly account for; and that he shall be obliged to lay his accounts before the Grand Jury on the first day of the assizes, duly made up for examination: That if he shall offend herein, or neglect to make up his accounts as above, or refuse or neglect to make up the amount of all such queries as shall have been discharged without fee or reward, except the salary provided by the Schedule to this Report, or any deduction in the way of discount; or if any person shall act as treasurer without his assize being approved as aforesaid, or without producing a certificate from the proper officer, that his assize has been duly recorded in the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, after the production of such recognizance to the Judge of assize and Grand Jury at the assizes, as before mentioned, he shall be fined by the Judge of assize, in any sum not exceeding one hundred pounds, and shall be him dismissed from such office as Treasurer, and be thenceforth rendered incapable of ever holding such office. That an accurate abstract of the accounts of every Treasurer, stating all his receipts and payments from the preceding assizes, with the balance in the hands of such Treasurer, at the commencement of such account, be printed, and perked to the copies of undischarged queries, when printed after each assize, with the full balance of the public money then in the hands of such Treasurer, stated at the foot thereof. That no higher chief constable or sub-constable of police, shall be hereafter appointed by any Grand Jury, to be the collector of any public money to be raised within any such county or any division thereof; and that no collector of any public money, who shall have been or shall be appointed by any Grand Jury, shall be removed or displaced by any subsequent Grand Jury, unless for reasonable cause shown in open court, and allowed by the Judge at the assizes. That the salaries allotted to the several treasurers by the schedule hereto annexed, be deemed and taken to be in full compensation for all duties to be performed by them, and a expense incurred therein; and that no Grand Jury to be empowered to present for any other or larger sum to be paid to them on that account. Your Committee take leave to represent to the House that they have been thus particular in the details submitted by this report, from their anxious desire duly to provide for the exact and faithful execution of a trust so highly important to the public interests.

18th June, 1822. SCHEDULE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF TREASURERS SECURITIES AND SALARIES.

- Class I.—comprehends the Counties of Tipperary, Down, Mayo, Galway, Antrim, Tyrone, and Donegal—Security for Treasurers, £8000—Salaries of ditto, £300. Class II.—comprehends the Counties of Limerick, Clare, Roscommon, Kerry, Armagh, Cavan, Londonderry, and Monaghan—Security for Treasurers £7000—Salaries of ditto, £250. Class III.—comprehends the Counties of Meath, Wexford, Kilkenny, King's County, Fermanagh, Queen's County, Westmeath, and Sligo—Security for Treasurers £5000—Salaries do; £200. Class IV.—comprehends the Counties of Waterford, Wicklow, Longford, Leitrim, Kildare, Louth and Carlow—Security for Treasurers, £4000—Salaries of do., £200. County of Cork—Security for Treasurer, £10,000—Salary, £400. City of Cork—Security for Treasurer, £4000—Salary of do., £200. Cities of Waterford, Limerick, Kilkenny, and Town of Galway—Security for Treasurers, £2000—Salary of do., £100. Town of Drogheda and Carrickfergus—Security for Treasurers, £1000—Salaries for ditto, £50.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Reverend Alexander Nicoll, M. A. of Balliol College, Oxford, is appointed to the Canonry of Christchurch, Oxford, and the Regius Professorship of Hebrew, both vacated by the promotion of Dr. Lawrence to the Archbishopric of Cashel. The Bishop of Kilmore held an ordination on Saturday, Messrs. Pakenham, Campbell, and Johnston, were admitted into Dacan's—and the Rev. D. George D'Arcy, William C. Plunkett, Edward Blyth, Messrs. Butler and Radcliffe, into Priest's Orders.

