THE ARMY.

EXCHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Regulations (directed by order) to be observed by Regimental Officers, on their Appointment, Removal, Exchange, or Promotion.

Officers, on being newly appointed to Commissions in the Army, are to join their Regiments or depots within two months from the dates of their appointments, or at such period as may be directed by the Adjutant-General.

The pay of Officers newly appointed, who fail to join within two months from the dates of their appointments, or to comply with the directions they receive from the Adjutant-General, is to be stopped; and if their absence is not speedily and satisfactorily accounted for, their appointments will be cancelled.

Officers who exchange, or are removed from one Regiment to another; or obtain promotion in another corps; or are appointed from the half-pay, are to have recourse to the readiest means of joining the Regiment or depots to which they are appointed or removed. It is expected that few cases can occur where an Officer, selected from the half-pay, shall not be prepared to join immediately on appointment.

In all cases where Officers do not join their Regiments, or depots, within two months from the date of their appointment, removal, exchange, or promotion, their Regimental Pay is to be withheld (as directed in the fifth article of sixth section of the Articles of War,) until a satisfactory explanation shall have been given, through the Commanding Officers of their respective Regiments or Depots, as to the cause of their delay in joining, and a notification of the same shall have been made by the Adjutant-General to the Secretary at War.

Officers who are newly appointed to commissions, or from the half-pay, or who are exchanged or promoted to other corps, may be reported in the Regimental Returns in the column of "Officers absent with Leave," for two months from the dates of their appointments, removal, exchange, or promotion.

This authority is not, however, to prevent such Officers from having recourse to the readiest means of joining their Regiments or depots, as before directed, nor to be construed as a right of leave of absence to be claimed by them; nor is it to interfere with any orders which Commanding Officers of Regiments or depots may, under particular circumstances, deem it necessary to transmit, requiring such Officers to join forthwith, or at any specific period within the two months.

The period of two months is allowed to Officers under the above circumstances, to enable them to provide themselves with the necessary equipments, and to join their Regiments or depots in any part of the United Kingdom; and the authority for their being considered *on leave*, during that period, is to prevent any difficulty arising in the issue of their regimental pay on their joining their respective Regiments or depots.

In the event of an Officer failing to join *by the expiration of two months*, he is to be reported in the subsequent Regimental Returns, "*Absent without leave*," from the *date* of his appointment, exchange, removal, or promotion, and a *special* report of his absence is to be transmitted to the Adjutant-General, at the end of the following, or third month after the date of appointment, &c., in order that, if no satisfactory account can be obtained as to the cause of his absence, his appointment may be cancelled.

Officers, on joining their Regiments or depots, are to report themselves personally to the Commanding Officers, and are also to give notice of their arrival, either personally or in writing, to the Adjutant. The same rule is to be observed on an Officer joining any garrison or military station.

ORDERS

RESPECTING THE ROYAL VETERAN BATTALIONS.

When *Veteran Battalions* are formed, they are intended exclusively for the reception of *meritorious* soldiers, who, from wounds, age, or infirmity, are become unequal to the more active duties of the Line.

The Commanding Officers of Regiments of the Line, from which men are transferred to Veteran Battalions, are to send with them the following documents, viz.:

1. A list of the names, ages, services, &c. extracted from the Regimental Description Book—specifying also the general character of each man, and the cause of his being transferred.
2. A statement of their accounts, according to the form prescribed, shewing the peirod to which each man has been paid—the period for which he has received clothing—the nature of the claims of any man which remain unsettled, stating the cause which prevents the settlement of them—and a list of the necessaries which each man has in his possession at the time of his quitting the regiment from which he is transferred.

The Colonels or Officers in the command of Royal Veteran Battalions, are required to make an especial report to the Adjutant-General of any man who may arrive at their head-quarters, for the purpose of being received into their battalions, without the documents above directed.

The Officers commanding Veteran Battalions, are restricted from *promoting* any Corporal or Private Soldier to the situation of *Serjeant*, unless they shall previously obtain, through the Adjutant-General, the special authority of the Commander-in-Chief, which is granted only in particular cases, as the vacancies which occur in the establishment of Serjeants in the Veteran Battalions are to be filled by Serjeants from the Regular Army, who, being unequal, from age or infirmity, to very active service, are recommended by their Commanding Officers for such appointments.

It is to be fully explained to the boys or lads who are enlisted to serve as *Drummers* or *Fifers* in a Veteran Battalion, that whenever they attain sufficient age and strength to qualify them for more active duties, they will be transferred to Regiments of Infantry of the Line; and the Commanding Officers of Veteran Battalions are requested to report from time to time to the Adjutant-General, the names, age, and size, of such Drummers as become fit for service in Regiments of the Line, specifying the Regiments to which they are desirous of being transferred.

The sum of one guinea and a half is to be allowed to each Drummer who is transferred from a Veteran Battalion, for the purpose of completing him with such regimental necessaries as he may require. This sum is to be paid by the Paymaster of the Regiment to which any Drummer is transferred.

Non commissioned Officers or Private Soldiers are not to be *discharged* from Veteran Battalions, except they are rendered totally incapable of further service by age, infirmity, or accident.

We understand another Court Martial is about to assemble, to try an officer of a regiment of cavalry. We are informed it originates in a wager made between three officers. One of his party won his bet of £100 and lost the same sum to another. On applying for the money due, he was requested to wait a short period, as it was not then convenient to discharge the claim. The apology was accepted; but when the wager lost was demanded, he replied that as he had not received his winning, he could not think of paying his own loss till the former was arranged. Some misunderstanding consequently arose, and the whole is about to be submitted to the judgment of their Peers.

ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENT.

(From the Plymouth Telegraph.)

We last week noticed an invention by a Gentleman of Plymouth, for conveying the electric fluid, by means of a copper conductor fixed in the masts, through the bottoms of ships. Instead of being ascribed to Mr. T. Harris, jun., as then stated, it should have been Mr. W. S. Harris.—The experiment has taken place in the harbour, and completely succeeded, as will be seen from the following details.

It is not necessary to quote the numerous instances of the tardy attention bestowed upon many important results obtained from natural and experimental philosophy; but it may now be sufficient to remark, that seventy years have elapsed since Dr. Franklin demonstrated the efficacy of metallic conductors in protecting buildings from the destructive effects of lightning. Although the application of conductors on land is generally judicious, and their advantages are admitted, yet on shipboard, where the effects of lightning are most to be dreaded, from the inflammability of the materials of which the ship and stores are usually composed, the introduction of electrical conducters has been lamentably neglected, or injudiciously employed. This indeed may in some measure be traced to the difficulty of placing any fixed or continuous conductor in a situation so liable to change and motion as the mast and rigging of a ship; and consequently the only species of conductor that has been adopted is a chain, or long links of wire, one end of which is designed to be hoisted to the mast head, whilst the other passes over the side of the ship and communicates with the water: but, independent of its defective construction, from its small dimensions, the inconvenience of being constantly hoisted, and its consequent liability to be injured, are very obvious. This species of conductor is therefore usually kept packed in a case, and only hoisted on the approach of danger, which it may then be too late fully to avert. To remedy these inconveniencies, Mr. Harris proposes to place in the back of the masts a slip of copper, which is to be continued to the interior or hole of the cap of each mast; consequently, coming into contact with the mast above, the continuity will be preserved, without preventing the upper masts being lowered. The conductors of the lower masts are to be continued to the keel, and made to communicate with one or more copper bolts in contact with the exterior copper, or the water. It must be clear, therefore, that this arrangement preserves a permanent conductor, so long as any part of the mast is continued; and as the masts of ships may be considered as points when contrasted with a thunder cloud, thus armed they are virtually pointed conductors. To those acquainted with the action of points on charged electrics, it will be obvious, and not too much to presume, that such masts will be highly efficacious in silently depriving a thunder cloud of its charge, thereby giving to ships a degree of security of considerable importance.

From these considerations, Mr. Harris was induced to submit a model of a complete mast, furnished with permanent conductors, to the inspection of the Hon. Navy Board, who expressed their decided approbation of the principle, and requested him to exemplify its efficiency by an experiment, which was carried into effect on Monday afternoon last, on board the Caledonia, in presence of the Navy Board, Sir A. Cochrane, Commissioner Shield, several Captains in the Navy, and the principal officers of the Dockyard, in the following manner:—The Louisa cutter, having had a temporary mast and topmast fitted with a copper conductor, according to Mr. Harris's plan, was moored astern of the Caledonia, and at the distance of 80 feet from the cutter a boat was stationed with a small brass howitzer. On the tiller head of the Caledonia were placed the electrical machine and an electrical jar, with the outer coating of which a line was connected, having a metallic wire woven in it; this line, being carried out of the starboard window of the ward room, terminated in an insulated pointed wire in the immediate vicinity of the touch hole of the howitzer; a similar line was passed from the larboard window, which communicated with the mast-head of the cutter; and at the termination of the bolt through the keel, a chain was attached, connected with another insulated pointed wire in the boat, placed in the vicinity of the touch-hole—the space between the insulated points being the only interval in a circuit of about 300 feet, from the positive to the negative side of the jar. Some gunpowder being placed in contact with the conducter in the cutter, and the priming in the interval of the insulated points, the jar was charged, and the line attached to the mast-head of the cutter being brought into contact with the positive and inside of the jar, a discharge of electric matter followed, which was passed by the line to the mast-head, and by the conductor through the powder to the chain in the water, by which it was conveyed to the interrupted communication in the boat, where it passed in the form of a spark, and discharging the howitzer, returned to the negative or outside of the jar by the line leading into the starboard window, thereby demonstrating that a quantity of electric matter had been passed by the conductor through the powder (without igniting it) in contact with the mast of the cutter, sufficient to discharge the howitzer. Mr. Harris then detached the communication between the keel of the cutter, and the positive wire in the boat, leaving that wire to communicate the water only, but this interruption did not impede or divert the charge, as the discharge of the howitzer was effected with equal success as in the first instance, the water forming the only conductor from the cutter to the boat. In order to demonstrate that a trifling fracture or interruption in the conductor would not be important, it was cut through with a saw, but this produced no material injury to its conducting power.

These trials, carried on under the disadvantages of unfavourable weather, could not fail of convincing all present of its efficacy, and called forth the decided approbation of the Navy Board in particular, which was evinced by Sir T. B. Martin requesting Mr. Harris to superintend the equipments of the masts of the Minden, 74, and Java frigate, preparatory to its general introduction into the navy.

It can scarcely be necessary to expatiate on the degree of security the adoption of these conductors must afford; and we trust the simplicity of their application will facilitate their introduction into the merchants' service; nor need we combat the objection, should it be urged, that these injuries rarely occur, since it will be sufficient to remember that many ships have been damaged; and possibly some, whose fate has been unknown, may have become the victims of neglect of the principle of electrical conductors. It may not however be misplaced to state, that a family in this town was deprived some years since of a promising young man, by the explosion of a ship in the East Indies, partly laden with gunpowder, occasioned by being struck with lightning; or to record the more recent instance of a French store-ship in the Mediterranean having a plank under water displaced from the same cause, and was only saved from sinking by being heeled over.

CURIOUS AND IMPORTANT INVENTION.

A very eminent Mathematician, Charles Babbage, Esq. F. R. S. London and Edinburgh, &c. in a letter addressed to Sir Humphry Davy, President of the Royal Society of London, has announced to the world that he has invented various machines, by which some of the more complicated processes of arithmetical calculation may be performed with certainty and despatch; so that if the expectations of the ingenious inventor shall be completely realized, the mathematician may in many cases be relieved from the dull drudgery of arithmetical computation, and tables of almost every kind may now be constructed with a facility of accuracy hitherto unknown, by a process purely mechanical. Mathematicians are well aware that tables of every kind may now be constructed by the aid of one of the finest inventions of modern analysis, the theory of finite differences. It is in this way that Mr. Babbage proposes to apply his machines to the purpose of calculation. He states, that his first engine is capable of computing any table by the aid of differences, whether they are positive or negative, or of both kinds; and that with perfect confidence he would venture to construct an engine that should compute numbers depending on ten or twelve successive orders of differences. It is a remarkable property of the machine, that the greater the number of differences the more it will outstrip the most rapid calculator. This machine, by the application of certain parts, may be employed in extracting the roots of equations, and the degree of approximation will depend on its magnitude. Mr. Babbage has sketches of two other machines, one by which the product of any number by any other number, may be found; and another by which all prime numbers from 0 to 10 millions may be determined. He has also a fourth machine, whose plans are in a more advanced state, by which tables having no order of differences constant may be constructed. tion of Logarithmic and Astronomical tables of every kind; and to avoid the errors which might be produced in copying and printing the numbers in the common way, the ingenious inventor states, that he has contrived means by which the machines shall take, from several boxes containing type, the numbers which they calculate, and place them side by side: thus becoming at once a substitute for the computer and the compositor. In order to demonstrate the practicability of executing these views, Mr. Babbage has actually constructed a machine which will produce any tables where second differences are constant, and has exhibited to some friends who have witnessed its performance.

THE HERTFORD PROPERTY.—We understand it is quite true that the Dowager Marchioness of Hertford made over to her son, the present Marquis, the magnificent legacy of two hundred thousand pounds left to her by the will of the Marquis, and also that she has settled three thousand pounds a-year upon her sister, Lady William Gordon, and eleven hundred pounds a-year upon her two nieces and nephew, Misses Meynell and Captain Meynell. The Yorkshire Estate, as mentioned, is her Ladyship's property from her own family, and descended to her from her father, the late Viscount Irwin. Upon her Ladyship's death it goes to Lady William Gordon, her next sister; and, upon her death, to the eldest son of the late Mrs. Meynell, the third sister. Its annual value is much exceeded in the paragraphs that have appeared in some of the Papers.

TITHE SQUABBLE.—There is a Mr. Fairtclough, whether Reverend or Right Reverend we do not know, nor do we know where he dwells, as he is, to us, a foreigner. He is owner of the Tithes of the Parish of Killinane, in this County, where there has not been a Church or Protestant Congregation for the last 100 years; but where, nevertheless, the Tithe has been uniformly collected in the most merciless and rapacious manner. The Reverend or Unreverend Incumbent has had it set, latterly, to a Mr. O'Neil, of Bagnalstown, who has not been as *punctual* in making his payments, to Mr. Fairtclough, for the Tithe, as he has been in receiving payment from the Farmers, for the Tithe. The consequence is that Mr. O'Neil has been placed by the *Non Rector* in a state of probation, with Mr. Kirwan, the Prior of No. 1, in Barrack-street, there to remain until he learns to render proper reverence to his Reverence, by paying the balance of his Tithe. Both parties, however, served notices on the Tenants of Killinane, not to pay any *Parson* but themselves; and Darby Maher, of Kilethock, a man of true Milesian descent, *served* notices on both of their Reverences, as he called them, to attend and draw their Tithe from the said Darby's premises on Tuesday last. Their two *Reverences*, the Proctors, accordingly attended the summons of Darby, each predetermined to take *the whole Tithe to himself*. Darby threw out the Tithe, and each Proctor laid his claws on the sheaf. Mr. Gripeall, the Proctor of Mr. O'Neil, warned Mr. Harpy, the Proctor of Mr. Fairtclough, to let the Tithe alone, or he should leave him at Mr. Kirwin's along with his Master. Some pulling and hauling, and scratching and struggling, and abuse, followed; and, as our paper was just going to press, we have learned that Darby has offered himself as umpire, to let their Reverences fight fair, and he will bestow the prize on the Victor. We hope, in our next to be able to lay before our readers a list of the killed and wounded.—*Carlow Post.*

VISITATION.—Yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, and his Vicar-General, held a visitation in the Parish Church of this town, for the purpose of examining into the charges which had been brought against the Register of the Diocese. The Register put in an exculpatory affidavit, which was deemed by the Court insufficient to acquit him of the charges, the principal of which was "having taken the books out of the office, which had been ordered to be restored on this day." This order not having been complied with, the Register was called upon to account for his conduct. He stated that the books were in the possession of the Crown Solicitor, for the purpose of making searches relative to the Living of Carlow. The Bishop asked the Register if he had demanded the books, as directed? This question was answered in the negative by the Register, who said that "he would not give up the books until compelled by law, as the Court had acted unfairly, and was *an unjust Tribunal*."—The Bishop cautioned the Register against contempt of Court; but he still persisted in his violent conduct, which obliged the Court to adjourn *sine die*.—*Ibid.*

A PIPER'S GRATITUDE.—In the Recorder's Court, Dublin, on Friday, a woman was indicted for stealing a set of bagpipes, the property of Denis Sullivan, a Kerry piper. The woman was acquitted, and the Court ordered the pipes to be restored to their owner, a poor miserable-looking man, whose care-worn cheeks and hollow eyes (though unfavourable to the expression) evinced the greatest delight at again possessing the source of all his joy and solace of many an hour of griping proverty. In the fullness of his heart the Kerry piper begged the Court would allow him to strike up "God save the King," or "Patrick's Day." The Court, however, begged to dispense with this proof of the musician's gratitude.

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,913. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1822. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

AT CORK,
FOR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
VANDIEMAN'S LAND,
AND NEW SOUTH WALES,
The very fine fast-sailing coppered and copper-fastened British Ship,
WILLIAM PENN, A. 1,
BURDEN 400 TONS,
OGDEN BROWNE, COMMANDER.

THIS Vessel will be found a most eligible conveyance for GOODS and PASSENGERS; her accommodations will be very spacious, and furnished with every thing calculated to contribute to the convenience and comfort of Passengers. Having considerable part of her Cargo engaged, immediate application is necessary.

☞ For terms of Freight or Passage, apply to the CAPTAIN on board, at Passage—to JAMES B. CHURCH, Warren's-Quay—or HAYLES & BARRY, Brokers.
Cork, 21st Sept. 1822.

ALBION
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON,
AND
No. 9, CAVENDISH ROW, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Empowered by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION BRITISH STERLING.

THE RATES and CONDITIONS on which the ALBION COMPANY grants Insurances are in every instance, of the most moderate and reasonable description. No charge is made for FIRE POLICIES, when the Premium exceeds 5s.—No ADMISSION FINE is charged on LIFE INSURANCE; and every Facility is afforded by which the Interest and Convenience of the Public may be promoted.

Persons whose LIVES are Insured with *this Company* are allowed to pass by Sea, at any time, from any part, to any part, of Great Britain, or Ireland, including the Islands belonging to, and in the immediate vicinity of, each; and during Peace, such Insurances will not be held void on account of passage, in decked Vessels, or Steam Boats, from, or to, any part of Great Britain, or Ireland, including the Islands belonging to and in the immediate vicinity of each, directly to, or from, the Island of Guernsey, the Island of Jersey, or any part of the Continent of Europe, on the line of Coast between the Texel and Brest, both inclusive.

INSURANCES effected with fidelity and despatch, by
JOHN BULL,
Bookseller and Stationer, Agent,
Quay, Waterford.

IN THE MATTER OF PIERSE DONOVAN,
AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by order of the Assignee in this Matter, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of October next, at the house of Mr. PATRICK LEAHY, Inn-holder, in the Town of Tallow, in the County of Waterford, all the Insolvent's Right, Title, and Interest of, in, and to the HOUSE and PREMISES wherein Insolvent now lives and resides, situate in West-street, in the Town of Tallow aforesaid, held by Insolvent for a Term of Years, of which there are upwards of Fifty unexpired, subject to the Yearly Rent of Ten Pounds.

Same time will be Sold, all DEBTS due to Insolvent's ESTATE, as returned in his Schedule.

☞ Sale to commence at TWELVE o'Clock.
Further particulars will be explained at the Sale.

ROBERT BARRY,
Sole Assignee of Insolvent.
Dated this 23d day of September, 1822.

JOHN HARRIS and THOMAS MEAGHER, jun. Esqrs. Assignees of SAMUEL NEWPORT, a Bankrupt, Plaintiffs; The Right Honourable Sir JOHN NEWPORT, Bart. and Others, Defendants.	PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in this Cause, bearing date the 25th day of May last, I do hereby require the several Separate Creditors of WM. NEWPORT, Esq. late of the City of Waterford, Banker, deceased, to come in and prove their Debts before me at my Chambers, on the King's Inns' Quay, Dublin, on or before the 1st Day of November next, otherwise they will be precluded from the Benefit of the said Decree.—Dated this 4th Day of September, 1822.

THOMAS ELLIS.
TANDYS and IVIE, Plaintiffs' Solicitors,
No. 10, Talbot-street, Dublin.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

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

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize) was last week 22s. 0d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

	WHITE. lb. oz. dr.	RANGED. lb. oz. dr.	HOUSEHOLD lb. oz. dr.
Penny Loaf,	0 7 1	0 10 5	0 13 0
Two-Penny,	0 14 2	1 5 2	1 11 4
Four-Penny,	1 12 4	2 10 6	3 7 0
Six-penny,	2 10 6	4 0 0	5 2 3

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

Sept. 26. WILLIAM MURPHY, *Mayor.*

WILLIAM WHITE
OFFERS FOR SALE,
209 *Chests Black and Green TEAS,*
8? *Hhds. New and Refined SUGARS,*
30 *Bags East India SUGARS,*
37 *Pockets & 20 Bags — Prime Kent HOPS,*
35 *Packs Cotton & Twist WICK-YARN,*
2000 *Russia MATS,*
64 *Casks Riga TALLOW,*
10,000 *White Oak Barrel STAVES,*
104 *Bags of SALTPETRE,*
13 *Tierces VINEGAR,*
191 *Pieces Quebec Yellow and Red Pine TIMBER,*
22 *Pieces American OAK,*
200 *18, 20, and 40 Feet 3 Inches Riga PLANK,*
MACE, NUTMEGS, CLOVES, CINNAMON, ORCHAL, WOAD &c.
Waterford, King-street, 21st of 9th Mo. 1822.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS
APPOINTED PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
FOR THE RELIEF OF TRADE,
On TUESDAY, the 8th day of October next,
IN THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, DUBLIN,
LETTER G.,
At the Office lately occupied by Messrs. Mollov,

131	Ends of Superfine and Refine Blue CLOTH.		
135	Do.	do.	Black do.
73	Do.	do.	Olive do.
17	Do.	do.	Brown do.
39	Do.	do.	Drab do.
30	Do.	do.	Mixed do.
5	Do.	do.	Green do.
74	Do. Kerseymere,		(Drab Blue and Mixture)

All being of the Manufacture of the Kilkenny Merino Factory.

The Goods may be viewed for one week previous to the Sale, between the hours of Twelve and Two o'Clock each day.

Catalogues to be had from the Broker, at his Office, Commercial Buildings, and from the StoreKeeper, at the Richmond Institution, No. 37, Sackville-street.

☞ *Sale to begin each day at 12 o'Clock.*

TERMS—CASH.
WILLIAM HONE, Broker.
September 23, 1822.

AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE EXCISE-OFFICE, WATERFORD,
On MONDAY next, the 30th of Sept. Instant,
AT THE HOUR OF 12 O'CLOCK,
FOUR PUNCHEONS,
CONTAINING
479 GALLONS OF WHISKEY,
Which have been Seized and Condemned for Breaches of the Excise Laws.
WM. HUGHES, Collector.
Excise-Office, Waterford, Sept 23, 1822.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD,

THE CUSTOM HOUSE of ROSS, and the SURVEYOR'S and BOATMEN'S HOUSES and GROUND at CHEEKPOINT
Proposals to be addressed to JAMES WALLACE, Esq. Waterford. December 7, 1821.

WEST OF ENGLAND
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL .... £600,000.

CHIEF OFFICES—
EXETER—LONDON—DUBLIN—EDINBURGH, &c.
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Right Hon. Earl of MORLEY,
Right Hon. Lord CLIFFORD
Sir THOMAS DYKE ACLAND, Bart. M. P.
EDMUND POLLEXFEN BASTARD, Esq. M. P.
SAMUEL KEKEWICH, Esq.
PRESIDENT,
Sir ROBT. GIFFORD, Knt. his Majestys Attorney-General.

THIS Institution consists of a numerous and opulent body of Proprietors, who have subscribed a Capital for the security of the Insured, which, with all accumulations, is wholly invested in Government and real Securities, in the names of the above Trustees. Established only in the year 1807, the Institution already ranks as the second Provincial Office in the Kingdom, as is proved by the account of Duty paid into the Stamp Office.

FIRE OFFICE.

A return of ONE-FOURTH PART of the Profits is made to the Insured every five years, provided they shall have insured two years at least at the time of declaring the dividend.

The advantage attending this plan has been realised by the actual payment of two dividends. Hence a considerable reduction of premium has accrued to those who have effected insurances in this office.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances are effected at Rates TEN PER CENT. LOWER than usually paid in such transactions, so that the many important objects of this branch of Insurance may thus be secured at a very moderate expense. The reduction of the rates operates as an annual bonus to the Insured, and the beneficial practice of making Life Insurances is hereby facilitated and encouraged.

ANNUITIES granted and purchased upon liberal terms.

WM. LUMSDEN,
Agent for Waterford, &c.
August 9, 1822.

WANTED,
A LAND STEWARD,
OF UNEXCEPTIONABLE CHARACTER,
That perfectly understands his Business.
Apply to the PRINTER.
September 21, 1822.

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS of WATERFORD HARBOUR will receive Proposals for erecting a PIER HEAD between the NEW BRIDGE and GRAVING-BANK.

Application to be made to the SECRETARY, with whom the Plan and Specification may be.

By Order,
GEORGE BROWNRIGG, Secretary.
Ballast-Office, Sept. 24, 1822.

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS
TO BE LENT.
Apply to C. and C. S. TANDY,
Waterford, June 1, 1822.

TO BE LET,
FROM 29TH SEPTEMBER NEXT,
THE HOUSE ON THE QUAY,
In which Mrs. DENIS at present resides.
Apply to JAMES KEATING.
Waterford, July 26, 1822.

THE VEGETABLE TOOTH POWDER

THIS Dentifrice has so long been in general use, and so well approved as to the fashionable Toilet, that it is almost unnecessary to offer any further recommendation of it. Composed of Vegetables, without the admixture of any Mineral or pernicious ingredient whatever, it is free from the usual objection so justly formed against the use of other Dentifrices. Its detersive power is just sufficient to annihilate those destructive particles which adhere to the Gums and the interstices of the Teeth; and if used regularly will preserve them in a sound state even to old age. In Boxes, at 2s. 9d.

The *Astringent Tincture*, which may be used with advantage at the same time as the Dentifrice, possesses the property of sweetening the breath, and to persons who object to the use of a powder, who have tender gums, and from various causes require a frequent ablution of the mouth, it will be found pleasant and efficacious. In Bottles, at 3s. each.

Be careful to ask for "BUTLER'S VEGETABLE TOOTH POWDER."

Prepared by Messrs. Butler, No. 34, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin; 20, Waterloo-Place, Edinburgh; 4, Cheapside, and 220, Regent-street, London. Agents—Messrs. Birnie, Bull, and Phelan, Waterford; Taylor, Wexford; Mullins, Ross; Reynolds, Kilkenny; Hackett, Clonmel; Quin, Dungarvan; Finn, Lismore; Hamilton, Youghal; Macnamara, Fermoy; Ferguson, Cork; Goerin, Limerick, &c.—of whom may be had every Genuine Patent-Medicine.

LONDON.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

Private letters from Paris, dated Saturday last, say, that the four individuals sentenced to death for their participation in the Rochelle conspiracy were to be executed that evening. The Court of Cassation had rejected their appeal.

We have received this morning the Paris Papers of Saturday by express, from which we subjoin some interesting articles of intelligence.

We regret to learn from one of these Journals of Saturday, that the Duke of Wellington found himself so much indisposed when near Beauvais, that he was forced to stop on his journey and undergo the operation of bleeding. God forbid that this illustrious person should also become a martyr to public duty. The lamented Marquis of Londonderry sunk into a premature grave, borne down by the weight of his official labours. We trust that his Grace has not been urged, by zeal for his Country's service, to undertake a mission of so arduous a character, at a moment when the state of his health required repose and care. We are not of course, alluding in the most distant manner to an event such as we have recently had to deplore; but we have heard, with much pain, from various quarters, that when the Duke of Wellington left England for the Continent, the general state of his health was far from satisfactory.

Attempt of the Rochelle Conspirators to escape from Prison.

"PARIS, SEPT. 21.—The *Moniteur* of yesterday contains the following paragraph:—'We have this instant learned that an attempt to effect the escape of the four individuals under sentence of death for the Rochelle conspiracy has just been defeated at the prison de Bicetre; those who undertook to bribe the gaoler are in custody, and a considerable sum of money has been seized. All the agents of authority have done their duty. To-morrow we shall communicate the details.'

"We (the *Quotidienne* of Saturday last) can vouch for the authenticity of the following statement:—'Since the 14th inst. a Medical Student, named Marque, who attended the Physicians on their visits to the Hospital of the Bicetre, had sought to gain over the Keeper. After a few interviews, the conversation turned upon the situation of the condemned men. Endeavours were made to excite his sympathy in their fate; and finally, very ample offers were made. Conferences took place to concert their escape: the importunities of Marque became more and more urgent; he went so far as to offer 50,000 francs, and gave hopes of much more. Several interviews were appointed, but some difficulties always intervened to defeat them. At length the student Marque applied to know what terms the Concierge would accept, which he declared himself prepared to guarantee. He offered to pay down 10,000, and the whole sum (now increased to 60,000 francs) was to be paid the moment the prisoners should be free. Marque promised every thing; he assured the keeper that he had nothing to fear, because, as he said, the police of *ces Messieurs* (it was thus that he designated certain personages) was much more powerful than that of the Government. He must, he observed, go to Paris to conclude the treaty with the said '*Messieurs*.' He returned about 5 o'clock, and stated, that two of the Messieurs were absent from the capital, and that he must, consequently, postpone matters until the following day. At last, after these successive delays, the Student entered the Keeper's Lodge, took from his pocket five thousand francs in gold, and five thousand in notes, and appeared to be sure of success. At this moment, a Peace Officer presented himself, and announced to Marque that he arrested him in the name of the King. Marque was disposed to make resistance; the officer kept him at bay, and a Brigadier of the Gendarmerie, who had been stationed in observation, entered, and secured this young man. The affair is now under the cognizance of the King's Procureur; and the 10,000 francs have been deposited in the registry.'

"We give the above details without comment. We will merely repeat what we have before so frequently asked:—How does it happen that the principals of this band of conspirators still find dupes among the French youth? They offer gold, they employ Seides, and they continue undiscovered. Let us, however, hope that they will not long remain in the shade which conceals them.—The young and courageous Magistrate, to whom has been confided the charge of watching over the safety of the Monarchy, will eventually succeed in penetrating the dark abode in which they are concealed. Let us fervently hope that they will be dragged forth, and, at the same time, encourage M. de Lavau to continue to merit the public confidence by his vigilance and activity.

"Two Police Officers have searched the residence of M. Benjamin Constant; they were furnished with a mandate, authorising them to examine his papers, and to seize any copies they might find of his letter to M. the Procureur-General, Mangin.

"M. Benjamin Constant has been cited to appear this day before the Judge d'Instruction.—This mandate does not give him the title of Deputy, although six weeks have not elapsed since the close of last Session.—*Courier Francais.*

"It was yesterday evening reported, that the four Sous-officiers who are under sentence of death for the Rochelle conspiracy, would be transferred, in the course of the night, from the Bicetre to the Conciergerie. The *Etoile* states, that the Prefect de Police has already examined several persons accused of being implicated in the project of effecting their escape.

"M. Mauduit, Director of the Colonial Administration, has just received his dismissal.

"The Sieurs Lamort, Editor and Proprietor of *l'Abeille de la Moselle*, and Boquillon, publisher of that paper, were cited to appear on the 19th instant, before the Preliminary Tribunal of Metz, for having published an article under the head of 'Historical Narrative of the Events which have taken place at Colmar,' &c.; having in view to excite hatred and contempt towards the King's Government, and to defame and injure the Authorities of the Upper Rhine.

"It now appears certain that the Duke de San Lorenzo, will be the Spanish Ambassador at Paris. M. de San Lorenzo at first declined this destination; but his refusal not being accepted by the King, he has deemed it incumbent upon him to accept the honourable mission confided to him."

We have received this morning New York Papers to the 22d ult.

"REPUBLIC OF COLUMBIA.

"NEW YORK, AUG. 19.—By the *Endymion*, which left Laguira on the 1st inst., we learn that the Patriot squadron, which was employed in the blockade of Porto Cavello, had arrived at the former place, having found it necessary to raise the siege, in consequence of the prevalence of the malignant fever, which carried off about 150 persons daily.

"NEW-YORK, AUG. 21.—Business is completely at a stand; the appearance of the yellow fever has caused a suspension of all traffic, and I feel fearful the extreme warm weather will cause that dreadful malady to spread; if so, it will cause much trouble in our commercial concerns."

Advices from Bayonne of the 14th inst. confirm the defeat of Quesada, on the 7th, but contradict the assertion of his having been arrested.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

We lay before our readers the following energetic, and even eloquent, Address, from the Legislative Assembly of the Ionian Islands to his Majesty. It is a satisfactory refutation of the calumnies poured forth by the creatures of a factious press, against the administration of affairs in those Islands.

"*To his Majesty George the IVth, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c. the Sovereign Protector of the United States of the Ionian Islands.*

"SIRE!—The President and Members of the Legislative Assembly of the United States of the Ionian Islands, humbly beg to offer to your Majesty the expression of their respectful attachment and devotion.

"At the termination of the first Parliament of five years' duration, under the Constitution of 1817, they deem it dutiful and fitting to declare, that the benevolent intentions of your Majesty towards these States, have been carried into effect in a manner the most grateful to their feelings; and the result is, the advancement of the interests and the general prosperity of their country.

"In the choice of the trusty and distinguished person *fortunately* appointed to represent your sacred Majesty in these Islands, they beheld the pledge, and in the ratification of our Constitutional Charter, the irrefragable proof, of the favourable disposition of your Majesty towards this people. To the due observance of the provisions of that Charter they owe the realization of those splendid hopes, which inspired them, when it pleased Divine Providence to place the Ionian States for ever under the exclusive protection of the British Throne.

"Such are the sentiments of the Representatives of the Ionian people, humbly laid at your Majesty's feet, and those who assert the contrary are not the advocates of the interests of that people, but the supporters of a few factious individuals, now restless and discontented, that the revenues of these States are no longer a prey to their rapacious desires.

"May the Almighty, the arbiter and disposer of all events, propitious to the prayers of your people, long preserve your Majesty; and in the meditations of a great and glorious King, on the happiness diffused by your Majesty over a large portion of the earth, let not the regeneration of the Ionian people be forgotten, exclusively the work of your fostering hand.

(Signed) "MARINO VEGA, President.
"DEME. VALSAMACHI,
"Secretary of Legislative Assembly."

"Corfu, May 30, 1822.

The following is one of the latest letters received from the Austrian Capital:—

"VIENNA, SEPT. 9.—In my last I mentioned that the Emperor Alexander was to reach this city on this day, but he arrived, very unexpectedly to every body, two days ago. A palace had been prepared for his reception three or four weeks since, so that, excepting at Court, the circumstance was attended with no inconvenience. He did not visit the Emperor of Austria until yesterday, when he was, of course, most graciously received. The French Ambassador, Viscount Montmorency, was present at the interview, and after remaining about half an hour, the Emperor Alexander returned to his hotel.

"During the whole of last week the French Minister has been very active in his negociations with the Cabinet of Vienna.

"It seems that the Duke of Wellington will not be here until the 24th or 25th instant. After his arrival, there will be a grand rehearsal here of what is to take place at Verona.

"Since the late disasters of the Greeks, (regarding which, there seems to be no longer any doubt,) there has been no further speculation respecting the arrival of Deputies to represent their case to Congress. It seems by accounts, as well circuitous as direct, that their affairs are in a most ruinous predicament. A Proclamation is said to exist, published by the Greek Senate before its dispersion, and it has been mentioned as having arrived here, but I have not been able to get a sight of it, or to learn more than, generally, that it still exhorts to resistance, as the only means of preserving life against the barbarity of the Turks.

"The King of Sardinia will certainly be present at the deliberations of the Congress at Verona. Some of the papers of Vienna have said that the King of Spain has been invited to attend, but there is not supposed to be a syllable of truth in the story. The Spanish Ambassador here has been almost in the daily receipt of despatches by express from Madrid within the last week or fortnight."

We have given, in another part of our Paper, two Bulletins, alleged to be authentic by the *Constitutionnel*, announcing great successes said to be gained by the Greeks. It is curious, however, and a little suspicious, that documents of this description should be signed by no General, Secretary, or Aid-de-Camp; in other words, that they should be completely anonymous. The name of Colocotroni is mentioned indeed; but it is impossible to determine whether he, or any other Greek Commander, issued the said Bulletins. We leave our readers to draw a very obvious inference, from this fact alone, without adverting to the other circumstances which have produced no slight impression upon our minds, as to their authenticity.—*Courier.*

The Paris Journals of Wednesday have arrived; they contain the Official Bulletins of the advantages obtained over the Turks by the Greeks, announced in the *Constitutionnel* received yesterday. It is true, as stated in the *Austrian Observer*, that the Turks had penetrated into the Morea, but their success was of short duration; the tide soon turned against them, and they were subsequently driven out of it with great loss. This was the result of three several actions, the last of which was fought on the 9th of August. The Turkish Commander fell in the first ranks. His troops fought with all the courage of despair.—Three thousand of them remained on the field of battle. Captain Vidall, the bearer of the Bulletins, adds, that up to the 13th of August, the day when he left Spezzia, additional details were constantly arriving of the advantages gained by the Greeks. All announced that the Ottoman army was placed in a desperate situation, and intelligence of its complete destruction was daily expected. He also affirms, that having gone to Argos on the 12th August, on private business, he had had an interview with the Grecian Vice-President, Kanakara, and that whilst they were together a Mainote brought in and laid at their feet the head of the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, Tchar-Hadji Ali Pacha.—*Globe.*

We have received the Paris Papers of Wednesday last. They contain some contradictory accounts of the movements of Quesada, the Royalist General, who is at the head of a numerous body of partisans in the north of Spain. According to one statement, he has not only sustained a signal defeat by the Constitutionalists, but his own followers, suspecting him of treachery, seized his person, had him bound hand and foot, and conveyed to their camp at Irates, for the purpose of being there tried by a military commission. Another statement represents this same Chief, as still in command of the division of Navarre, and co-operating successfully in favour of the Royal cause. Our next arrivals will probably set these conflicting accounts at rest, by communicating facts of a positive character.

Letters dated Wednesday, from Paris, state that the fall of the funds which took place on that day was caused by a rumour that the postponement of the Duke of Wellington's departure for Congress arose solely from political motives; and that England, prompted by zeal in behalf of constitutional liberty in Spain, meditated an entire separation from the Holy Alliance.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CATHEDRAL AT ROUEN.—We have received from Rouen, dated the 16th inst. the following further details:

"The houses in Du Change-street, and Du Back-street, were so heated, that the engines played on them constantly to prevent their catching fire.

"In falling, the ruins of the pyramid set the roof of the church on fire; a part of the nave was burnt; all the covering of the choir, and of the sacristy is consumed. The roof work of the Place de la Calendre, Street St. Romain, has also suffered considerably; the interior of the Church, however, has not suffered much, and the Archbishop's Palace very little.

"The houses in Du Change-street, contiguous to the church, are very much damaged; two of them were destroyed by the falling of the burning steeple. Those also of St. Romain-street have also suffered considerably; as has the Chapel.

"This morning, at 7 o'clock, the fire was not above 6 or 7 feet high from the lower part of the tower, but all danger is over.

"Besides the total destruction of the upper part, and the calcination of the stones of the tower, the galleries and the arches have suffered very considerably. It seems certain, however, that we have to deplore the loss of only one individual, who was sent to the hospital in such a condition as to be despaired of. The soldiers of the *Garde Royale*, the *Pompiers*, and several citizens, have been wounded, more or less, but we have not yet received any certain information on this point."

SINGULAR REQUEST OF A CONDEMNED CULPRIT.—At the Glasgow Assizes, on Monday last, James Campbell was indicted for entering a dwelling-house, by means of false keys, on the 12th of July last, and stealing £85 in bank-notes. The evidence for the prosecution and the defence having been gone through, the Jury, by a plurality of voices, found the Prisoner guilty of the crime libelled. The Learned Judge (Lord Pitmilly) said, that as there were a majority and minority in this case, he thought it proper to state, that had he been on the jury he would have agreed with the former. Lord Pitmilly then admonished the pannel, in impressive language, to prepare for the awful and inevitable fate that awaited him, and concluded by sentencing him to be hanged on Wednesday, the 23d October next. Campbell then addressed the Bench as follows:—"My Lord, as this is the last time that you and I will meet together on this earth, I have two requests to make, which I hope your Lordship will grant me. The first is, that my name shall not be cried thro' the public streets in those puny papers, as is usually done with persons in my situation; and that on the day of execution I shall not be brought into the Court Hall amidst the gaze of an ignorant rabble, by which my devotions may be disturbed, and my thoughts discomposed. I will ever be very glad to receive the instructions of any Protestant ministers who may desire to visit me, as I was bred up in that persuasion; and I hope that your Lordship will indulge me in my wishes, and, that though we have been enemies here to-day, we will meet together as friends in Heaven."—This was said in a very firm audable voice. Lord Pitmilly said he would do every thing in his power for him; but it lay not with him to grant his requests. He had no doubt, however, if he would apply to the Magistrates of Glasgow, who, while they acted with firmness, were at the same time merciful, they would do every thing possible for a person in his unhappy situation. Campbell then said, "I have your good will, my Lord," and left the bar saying, "death is sweeter than confinement; cowards die many times, but I shall only die once."

One of the Bristol stage coaches was overturned on Wednesday last, between that City and Bath, by which a passenger named Hambleton was killed upon the spot.

A dreadful accident occurred last week through the breaking of the fore axletree of one of the Gravesend coaches, near Dartford. The coachman and passengers were thrown off, and an elderly man, named Bryan, had the flesh literally torn from his right thigh and leg. He was conveyed to the house of a surgeon, when it was necessary to amputate the limb above the knee, and he is doing well. To add to the affliction of Mr. B, his wife, who had been some time ill, has died since the accident, but she had not the pain of learning that distressing occurrence. It is singular, that a Gentleman who was on the coach when it broke down went to London by another, and the axletree of that also broke, just as the coach was entering the Inn yard, but fortunately without any injury.

ORANGEMEN IN CONCLAVE.

(From the Dublin Evening Post.)

In another place will be found a kind of Manifesto, a sort of blind Proclamation, from the Orangemen of Ireland, which, though neither dated nor signed, bears manifest tokens of that bastard authority which this Gang has so long assumed. The impudence and audacity of these persons cannot be surpassed, except by their shuffling and meanness. But we shall go through the topics of the Paper *seriatim.*

The Paper begins by announcing a breach of the Law; it asserts that a Meeting of *Delegates* was held at a Tavern in Dawson-street, at which an Irish Earl and a Public Functionary took the Chair. We do remember a Meeting of the Catholics of Ireland, at which also presided an Irish Earl—and we recollect that a Police Magistrate arrested him, for violating the *Convention Act.* We remember that, at the election of other Deputies, in one of the Parish Chapels, several of them were seized, two of them tried, and one convicted, under an allegation that they had violated the Law of 1793. The last conviction, and the decision of the Court of King's Bench, decided the meaning of the Act. We are far from pretending that the House of Lords, if they were appealed to, as they ought to have been at the time, might revise that decision; but the intent of the Convention Act—its construction has been settled by the highest Criminal Jurisdiction in this Kingdom. It is a *ruled case,* that Delegates of other Bodies cannot legally assemble for political purposes. We have seen, they cannot even assemble for the purposes of petition.

Now, we claim for the Orangemen of Ireland the same measure of justice which was meted out to the Catholics of Ireland. The latter appointed Delegates to prepare a Petition. This was at least their ostensible object. This was the object which they avowed, and it was upon this ground they defended themselves in the Court. Their defence ultimately failed—the opinion of the Judges having been express and decided against them.—But the Orangemen, even according to their own showing, have not the plea which the Catholics set up. They have assembled by Delegates, not for the purpose, or even under the pretence of petitioning. They have assembled as a political body, *co-ordinate* with the Government of the Country. They have not only a Peer of the Realm as their Chairman, but the Peer is himself a Public Officer, who receives a considerable income out of the Public Purse for doing nothing, but who possesses notwithstanding, by virtue of his Office, more patronage than any single Individual in Ireland, say his *Fellow Labourer,* Lord Ross, who will certainly, in a few months be deprived of his sinecure, at least so the late Lord Londonderry declared. They assembled, we say, as a Body, co-ordinate with the Government—for what is their avowal? "They were led to expect a communication from Government, on the subject of their consideration." They expected that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland would interchange a series of diplomatic notes with the Grand Master of the Orangemen of Ireland!—They expected that the Representative of the King would bandy compliments and "high consideration," with an Association whose conduct has been insulting to the Sovereign, and whose very existence is a direct breach of the Law. They expected that a Wellesley, who has governed millions of men, and whose counsels have influenced the destiny of nations, should enter into a correspondence with a set of Fellows whom he must most cordially despise, and who were met at the time in open defiance of the Law, which he is sworn to administer.

Now we shall put the Orangemen on their mettal. Let them furnish the Government with *proof* of their delegation, and we will wager a silver penny, that Lord O'Neill and the Delegates will be held to bail before twelve o'clock the next day. But this is what the gentry dare not do. They never meet in the face of day—they never suffer any but the initiated to be present at their orgies—they dare not come before the Public, except in a drunken broil, backed by the bayonets of an Orange Yeomanry, or by the batons of an Orange Police—they will take care to keep the proofs of their illegality in the back ground. Vociferating loyalty, they break the Law; and, with the Constitution in their mouths, they violate the Convention Act—yet they have not the spirit to put themselves fairly forward.

Well; but they were disappointed on the present occasion—Government did not communicate with them.—Government did not recognise them as a Fourth Estate. They met, ate, drank, and spouted—but no more. Now, we shall tell them what Government will do. On the eve of the 4th of November, the Orange Chief Magistrate of Dublin will receive orders from the Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant to preserve the peace of the City. The Lord Lieutenant knows that Darley is an Orangemen, for Darley himself took care to declare it almost in the King's presence. But he knows also that Darley will not dare to disobey; for, if there be the slightest demur, out he goes. In these hard times, however, solid pudding is not to be rejected for conscience sake. So that, however distressing it must be to their gentle feelings, the Policemen must do their duty, and strip the Statue.

But there are other things which the Government ought to do. They should turn Lord O'Neill off about his business. They should dismiss the movers of the Gang from their situations. Some good has been already done by disbanding the Orange Yeomanry. Some more will be done before the lapse of another year, when we shall deprive the Corporation of Dublin of its *Taxing Authority*—when the Grand Jury of the City shall be appointed from a fair selection of the Citizens,—when the Corporation shall be forced to account, as forced they will be, for the thousands of pounds of which they defrauded the City, on account of Metal Main and Pipe Water. The Orange System is in its agonies. The conduct upon which we are now commenting, proves that they are doting—that they are in the last stage of idiotism and fatuity. What else could it be but fatuity to suppose that the Lord Lieutenant should so far forget what he owes to his now exalted character, what he owes to his Gracious Sovereign, what to the high station which he fills and adorns, as to enter into a correspondence with a Body not only unknown to the Law, but who met in direct defiance to an Act of Parliament, and for what? To entreat them not to violate the public peace! Ah! Gentlemen, you are too late. As grand Conservator of that peace, the Lord Lieutenant will crush you as surely as you presume to violate it.

(From the Warder of Saturday the 21st instant.)

"On Monday last a Meeting of Delegates from the different Orange Lodges of Ireland, met at Hayes's, Dawson-street. The Right Hon. Earl O'Neill, Grand Master, in the Chair. The Meeting was for the purpose of discussing the propriety of recommending a discontinuance of the periodical ceremony of dressing or decorating, the Statue of King William in College-green; but particularly, on the approaching 4th of November, the Anniversary of the Birth of the Glorious Assertor of Civil and Religious Liberty. It appears that the individuals deputed to the Meeting were led to expect a communication from Government on the subject of their consideration, but having received none, they did not conceive it their duty to adopt any influential proceeding relative to an act of political feeling, not more particularly attributable to the brethren of the Orange Association, than to all loyal Protestants, and the friends of the Constitution in general, to whom the Memory of King William must ever be dear and precious. They felt that to dictate on this subject to their Countrymen and Fellow-subjects, who, in the days of the Old Volunteers, when Protestants and Roman Catholics uniting in loyal sentiment, and a just and common appreciation of the principles of Public Liberty, joined in decorating the Statue, would be an assumption in which they could not feel warranted, without some superior authority, inviting them to do so. The annual celebration of an event which led to the establishment of the present revered and illustrious Dynasty on the Throne of these Realms, and that Constitutional Liberty which has rendered Great Britain pre eminent among the Nations of the Earth, they could not contemplate as offensive either to loyal feeling or to the Public Authorities of the Country; particularly, as the opinions of the first Law Officers of the Crown, and recently the Lord Chancellor of England, in his place in Parliament, have declared that there was nothing illegal in the ceremony. The Meeting, accordingly separated without the adoption of any measure or Resolution on the subject, otherwise than the expression of their anxiety to support, by every act and sacrifice, that steady and rational loyalty can dictate, the Throne of their Sovereign, and those established institutions in Church and State, to which these Countries are altogether indebted for their glory and happiness; and their determination, as Loyal Subjects, to assist upon all occasions in giving efficacy to his Majesty's rule and Government.

"We also understand that they adopted some additional means of communion and recognition, to meet the dangers to which his Majesty's loyal and peaceable Subjects may, probably, be exposed during the approaching winter.

"Our honourable testimony to the important and vital services rendered to their Country by the Orangemen of Ireland, under the most trying and dangerous circumstances, has already been given in the columns of *The Warder;* and the proof of a Religious motive actuating the Rebellion of last winter, to which we felt it our duty to call the attention of our Readers in our last publication, strengthens the conviction which we always felt of the importance and necessity of cherishing an order, whose vital principle is a loyal and devoted attachment to the Throne and the Constitution. While we should accept as a frightful and pestilent omen of what was to follow, that an expression of attachment to the Constitution could, possibly, be an offence against the Government, we are, at the same time, friendly to the sacrifice of any minor and unnecessary observance to a rational system of conciliation; and we deem perfectly and honourably compatible—the firm and devoted assertion of principle, with the abandonment of that which may, unnecessarily, provoke enmity and opposition."

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

The London Journals of Sunday have arrived. No Mail due.

It is impossible to form any certain idea relative to the affairs of the Greeks. If the Bulletins, published by the Paris Papers, be genuine, the Turks have been defeated in some important conflicts. The *Courier* objects to the authenticity of those documents, because they are without signature. This objection is of no force, as it has not been the practice to sign such Bulletins.

We copy the following paragraph from the *Brighton Gazette:*

"By private sources which we can depend on, we hear that an attempt has been made to poison the KING of FRANCE. A dish of the livers of geese, which is considered in the *catalogue des gourmands* as a great delicacy, was preparing, into which the deadly matter, by some miscreant, was mixed. One of the cooks, who partook largely of some, was immediately taken ill, which excited a suspicion; and the *Maitre de Cuisine* lost not a moment in sending for the dish, which was not only on the Royal table, but which His MAJESTY was at the time partaking of. The cook had the assistance of the first medical men then in Paris, but he died. The KING remained speechless for eight hours, but recovered, and is now well!"

We suppose that this story has grown out of the sudden death of the Duke d'Escars, [illegible] of the Royal Household, who is said to have died from an "indigestion of [illegible]." The French Papers have no other [illegible] of the slightest nature, which could afford ground for the fabrication of the tale.

A late number of the *Morning Chronicle* contained the following curious paragraph:—

"It is a proverb frequently in the mouths of Politicians, that a man should live with his friends as though they might one day become his enemies; and with his enemies, as though the time might arrive when they would become his friends. Political friendships seem to be so different from all others, that the rules which might be laid down and followed with respect to them would not be consistent with the unions of domestic life; nay, on the contrary, would totally destroy them. We address this to a *quarter* wherein advice has been *thrown away!* We think that the *exposition* which will shortly take place respecting the extraordinary circumstances which led to the appointment of a certain person to a Foreign Mission, will do more to open the eyes of the Public, than any thing which has happened in our time! In a few days the mystery will be developed."

We are at a loss to judge whether the following, extracted from the same Paper of Saturday, has any connection with the preceding:—

"The Parliamentary influence of the House of HERTFORD, which, in consequence of the long illness and political indifference of the late Marquis, had fallen into decay, has been recently revived, and, in fact, recovered by the present Noble Inheritor. The Marquis, it is said, directly and indirectly commands thirteen votes in the Lower House of Parliament. The Duke of YORK, Mr. CROKER, of the Admiralty, and Mr. HOLMES, whose *utility* in the House of Commons is pretty well known, are now on a visit to the Noble Marquis, at Sudborn. Couple this fact with the absence of the Marquis of CONYNGHAM in Ireland, and his son Lord FRANCIS's permission to travel, and perhaps the veil of mystery may be removed in a *certain high quarter,* [illegible] given to change."

The following statements are from the same source:—

"It is industriously rumoured, that the office of Secretary at War will be abolished. Lord PALMERSTON is to resign upon a Pension and a Peerage. The Pension, however, is but to equal one moiety of his present emoluments—the other moiety to be made up to his Lordship from another source.

"The friends of the Duke of BUCKINGHAM have pushed hard for the appointment of his Grace to the Head of the Admiralty, in the event of Lord MELVILLE going to India; but the claims to his Grace, although backed by the pompous phraseology of a Noble Relative, distinguished for his proficiency in the art of manœuvering, have not yet been acceded to."

A report of a defalcation in the quarter's Revenue, of from three to four hundred thousand pounds, has produced a considerable fluctuation in the English Funds. Saturday was a Stock Exchange holiday. On Friday, Consols were heavy at 81¼.

It is asserted that what is called the "Dead Weight," or the half-pay and retired allowances of our military and naval people, exceed the present expenses of the entire army and navy of France.

A general move amongst Officers in the Excise Department has been ordered—a change will also take place in the other Revenue stations, and the situations placed on a similar footing, as regulated in England.

ANOTHER SEIZURE.—Nineteen bales of smuggled tobacco, seized near Killelton, about two miles west of Bonmahon, were brought in here yesterday, and lodged in the Custom-house stores, by LUKE BARRON, Esq. late Coast Surveyor of that district (now superannuated), and Lieut. MORRIS, commanding the Preventive Water Guards in that quarter.

THE ISIS.—An examination took place on Tuesday before the MAYOR, Aldermen KING, E. ALCOCK, and SARGENT, respecting the Master and Crew of the Smuggling Cutter *Isis,* (the capture of which was stated in our last,) at the close of which the Master was liberated on his own recognizance. Yesterday the examination was resumed, but the Master was not forthcoming, and the Crew were remanded to gaol. The case will come on again this day, when Mr. LESTER FOSTER is expected to appear on behalf of the Revenue.

TRAMORE RACES.

We understand that Races will commence at this inviting Watering Place on or about the 11th of October. We expect to be able to state particulars in our next.

LAUNCH OF THE NEW SCHOONER, AT MR. WHITE'S YARD.

The new-built Schooner, now called the *Emerald Isle,* was launched on Tuesday, soon after eleven o'clock. A vast concourse of spectators assembled to witness the interesting spectacle.—She went off in very fine stile, and, when in the water, appeared to very great advantage, being a very beautiful model of a vessel. She is built of Irish Oak, in a very complete and substantial manner, which does great credit to the professional talents of Mr. SMITH, Foreman in this rising Establishment.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, we understand, will pass through this city on Sunday next, on his way to Kilfane, the hospitable and [illegible] seat of John Power, Esq. We understand his Grace will leave Kilfane on the ensuing day for the Duke of Leinster's, and on Tuesday he sails for England.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

CONVERSATION BETWEEN LORD BELFAST AND MR. LAWLESS.

This young Nobleman met Mr. Lawless on Thursday, the 12th inst., in Arthur-street, in the town of Belfast, and accosted him in the following manner:—"Mr. Lawless, you have thought proper to speak of me, within the last six months, in a public assembly in this town, in such a manner as is most painful to my feelings. You have spoken of me as a person that would treat the public opinion of Belfast with contempt, and that I would put the petition of the people of Belfast in my breeches pocket. Now, Sir, I should rather you would refrain from alluding to me, or making any reflection on my conduct." To this Mr. Lawless immediately replied, "That Lord Belfast was a public character, and that his conduct as a Member of the Legislature was public property, and exposed, like all other legislators, to public animadversion. That he (Mr. Lawless) would always feel it his duty to observe on the conduct of the most distinguished as well as the humblest Member of Parliament." Lord Belfast replied, "He did not deny the power of public opinion, but he wished to be done justice to; and it was not justice to say that he put the petition of the people of Belfast in his breeches pocket, who never received the petition."—Mr. Lawless immediately answered, "Do you, my Lord, say, on your honour, that you never received the petition of the people of Belfast?" "I do say so, on my honour," replied Lord Belfast. "Then," replied Mr. Lawless, "I have no hesitation in saying, I regret extremely that any expression should have fallen from me in a public assembly painful to your Lordship's feelings, because I spoke under the impression that your Lordship had received the petition, and, having received it, neglected it, or in other words, put it in your breeches pocket."—*Irishman.*

We are duly authorised by the Earl of Belfast to state, that a conversation which his Lordship had with Mr. Lawless in Arthur-street, on the 12th inst., is much misrepresented in the *Irishman* of the 13th instant. The words, "I do say so, *on my honour,*" &c., were not uttered by his Lordship, who did not think it necessary at all to pledge his honour on the subject. Nor did Mr. Lawless speak of the "most *distinguished* as well as the *humblest* Member of Parliament," as affirmed in that statement. In other respects, also, the statement is extremely incorrect.—*Belfast News Letter.*

INTERCOURSE WITH ENGLAND.

We recently adverted to the measures now in progress for the more expeditious conveyance of the Mail from London. We have further to notice an arrangement of the greatest importance, made by the Post-Masters General for the accommodation of the Public. At present the *Receiver* for Letters to England is closed at 10 o'clock P.M., and the Mail is despatched at 7 next morning. It is, however, announced, that after the 5th of next month, the Receiver will be kept open all night, and all Letters found in it at 6 o'clock in the morning will be forwarded by the Mail of that day. As the English Mail now arrives generally about half past three, merchants and others have full time to reply to correspondents in a due course. It is also announced, that British and Foreign Letters will be despatched on *Sundays* to the different Post Towns in the Kingdom, which now receive their Mails six days in the week.—These arrangements are calculated to facilitate correspondence, and must have a beneficial effect on the commerce of the Country. To the indefatigable exertions of the Secretary of the Irish Post Office, the public are indebted for these and other improvements for facilitating the intercourse between the two Kingdoms.—*Dublin Journal.*

EXECUTION AT CORK.

On Saturday, pursuant to their sentence, the two unhappy culprits Borke and Corbett underwent the awful sentence of the law, at the usual place of execution. They were found guilty of highway-robbery at the last City Assizes. It is a painful circumstance, that a respite arrived for them at three o'clock, and their sentence was necessarily carried into effect at one. The respite was unexpected, as, from a communication to Dr. QUARRY, made some days ago, it was understood that it would not be granted. There is a circumstance connected with the fate of one of those men, that ought to make an impression of the most serious nature on the public of this City. It is a salutary and practical comment on that curse and disgrace of our City, the *Union of Trades;* a combination that cramps its industry, and endangers its peace, whilst it drives commerce and wealth away, and only produces poverty and crime. It is a system the most nefarious and abominable that can be supposed, and that, until it can be met and defeated, must neutralize every effort to ameliorate the condition of our poor and redundant population. The fact we allude to is the dying declaration of the unfortunate Corbet, "that he had been always honest and industrious; but, coming to Cork to look for work at his trade, (that of a mason) he would not be allowed to work without giving the "Union of Trades" six pounds, and to raise that sum he committed the robberies for which he suffered." This speaks a volume.—It shews how this monstrous combination is the cause of crime and disgrace, and occasion them where, perhaps, they otherwise would not have existed. We would strongly recommend to the industriously disposed and well affected, to resist this combination, and to combine to receive work at moderate wages proportioned to the times, instead of allowing themselves to commit crimes, in order to satisfy the demands of this mischievous association.—*Constitution.*

REDUCTION IN PORTER AND TABLE BEER.—The Porter Brewers have reduced the price of Porter to £1 17s. 6d. per Hhd.; net price to the retailers, including all the allowances whatsoever. Aldermen Alley, and Whitestead and O'Brien, have announced a reduction in house-keepers' Beer, the former to eighteen shillings per barrel, the latter to seventeen shillings. This is as it should be, and will, no doubt, afford much satisfaction to the Public. It now remains for the retailers of Porter and Beer to make a proportionate reduction to the consumer, &c.—*Dublin Paper.*

The Report of the Select Committee on the transactions of the Corporation of Limerick is printed. It may be said, almost without poetry, to toll the knell of that broken down and expiring faction.

CLONMEL, SEPT. 25.—We regret to learn, that on Monday night a man of the name of Michael Dee, while stealing apples from an orchard at Greenmount, about 5 miles from Clonmel, was shot through the side by a ball fired from a gun, by a youth, a son of the Proprietor of the land—and that the wound inflicted on this unhappy occasion is of a very dangerous nature.—*Advertiser.*

FEVER.—We are sorry to observe, by the last accounts from Galway, that the fever is rapidly extending in that County and Leitrim. In Galway the cases had *doubled* within a few days, and the mortality has been very great, not so much, it is said, from the Fever itself, as from the inability of the poor to restore themselves after its effects.

MURDER.—It is lamentable to perceive, that, notwithstanding the many dreadful examples recently made in the County Limerick, a most sanguinary spirit still pervades the peasantry in that quarter.—Of this deplorable fact another calamitous illustration was given on Sunday last, by the murder of one of the infantry police of Capt. Drought's establishment. Two men of this Corps were returning from Castle Connell on that evening to their quarters at Bird hill, and were assailed by a numerous party, when one of them named Armstrong, was murdered, and the other, Thomas Gunnell, severely wounded. The latter was found in the corner of a field where he had taken shelter, with three stabs of a bayonet in his body.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The supplies of Butter are on the increase, and the price on the advance. Yesterday, a few firsts were bought at 77s. in the morning, but the currency throughout the day, for this description, to neighbouring carriers, was 77s. 6d. to 77s. 9d.—and a few *heavy casks** went as high as 79s. Weighed at the Crane on Tuesday, 271—yesterday, 404—total, 675, of which 514 were from Farmers.

There has been no material change in Grain since our last. Wheat rated yesterday at 15s. to 18s.—the latter to be had only for very prime samples.—Oats, 6s. to 7s. 6d.—and in a very few cases 2d. over—Barley, 8s. to 10s. 6d. No alteration of moment in other articles.

* It may be useful to explain, that, as the Law permits no Cask of Butter to be branded over 84 lbs. gross weight, any excess in a firkin beyond this weight (a circumstance which not unfrequently occurs in the present mode of weighing *without beamage*) is lost to the seller. Such casks, however, as above mentioned, are likely to obtain a higher price than others from the buyers, in consideration of the extra weight not being allowed at the Crane.

Price of Butter at Cork on Tuesday.

To the Merchants,	73s.	69s.	64s.	60s.	54s.
To the Country,	62s.	53s.	52s.	48s.	40s.

BIRTHS.

On Saturday, the 21st instant, the Lady of Edmond Power, Esq. of Gurteen, Co. Waterford, was safely delivered of a son.

On Saturday morning, at Dromore, County Waterford, the Lady of the Rev. Benjamin Williamson, of a son and heir.

MARRIED.

On Sunday, the 22d instant, in Swords Church, Francis Reynolds, Esq. only son of the late Francis Reynolds, Esq. of Kilkenny, to Bridget, only daughter of the late Christopher Gilbert, Esq. of Barberstown, County Dublin.

DEATHS.

On the 12th instant, after a few days' illness, at his house, Barley Hill, County Mayo, Bernard M'Manus, Esq.

On Sunday, 15th instant, at Major Kelly's, of Ballyknocken, Co. Tipperary, at the advanced age of 82 years, Mr. Patrick Cooney, in whom were combined the sincere Friend, the true Christian, and the profound Scholar.

On the 21st inst. at Maryville, Clontarf, Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, a Member of the Most Honourable Privy Council, Vice-President of the Royal Dublin Society, a Trustee of the Linen Board, and a Commissioner for Improving and Preserving the Port of Dublin, &c. &c. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his son, Lodge Raymond.

SHIP NEWS.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.

On Wednesday night, the *Sehan*, of Exmouth, bound from Newport to Liverpool, and laden with bar and sheet iron, and tin, was driven on the Arklow Bank, where she soon became a complete wreck. Part of the crew got into the long boat, and the remainder into the jolly boat.—Those in the latter (the mate and two small boys) were saved; but, we regret to say, that those in the long boat, consisting of the Captain, his wife, and three sailors, unfortunately perished. The vessel is under water. Her stern and sides were driven in, but her masts, we believe, are still standing.—*Wexford Herald.*

The ship *David Shaw*, from Quebec to Liverpool, with timber and staves, having struck on the bar of Youghal, on Friday night, lost her rudder, and got water-logged, was abandoned by the crew and passengers, who landed at Cove on Tuesday.

The *London Gazette* of last Tuesday night contains an Order of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, in which it is recited, that whereas by an Act passed in the third of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to amend the Laws for the Prevention of Smuggling," it is enacted, that any vessel or boat belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects, presuming to carry the Union Jack, or any pendant or colours such as are commonly worn by his Majesty's ships, or resembling such, shall forfeit £500.—It then proceeds, "And whereas his Majesty's Jack, commonly called the Union Jack, or a Jack made in resemblance thereof, had been the usual signal displayed and kept flying for Pilots to come on board merchant ships and vessels on the coasts of this United Kingdom; we do therefore, by virtue of the power and authority so reposed in us, hereby warrant and empower every Master or other person, having the charge and command of any merchant ship or vessel, to hoist and keep flying his Majesty's Jack, commonly called the Union Jack, or a Jack resembling the same, as a signal for a Pilot, whenever and so often as the same may be necessary."

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, SEPT. 25.

ARRIVED,

24th—Leander, Henderson, Jamaica and London, rum, sugar, and logwood, for Liverpool; True Blue, Jameson, Glasgow, coals.

SAILED,

23d—Jane, Austin, before mentioned; Hibernia, Dyer, London, butter, &c.

24th—Rasselas, Jackson, (from Charleston,) Liverpool, cotton and reeds; Philippa, Madge, Swansea, ballast; Maria, Hanson, Pillau, white salt; Nancy, Morgan, Swansea, ballast; Priscilla, Beer, (from Ross,) Newport, ballast.

25th—Betsey, Evans—Thetis, Chappell—Ocean, Chalicombe—Stafford, Johnston—Mary, Jenkins—Industry, Jones—and Garlies, M'Kirlie, Liverpool, grain, flour, &c.; Mayflower, Fishley, (from Leghorn,) Liverpool, linseed, &c.; George, Linehan, (from Yarmouth,) Londonderry, barley; Goode Hoop, De Vink, (from Rotterdam,) Dublin, bark; Hero, Reigh—and Keith Stewart, Hannah, (from Liverpool,) Wexford, coals, &c.; Lion, Jones, (from Bridgewater,) Wexford, bricks, &c.; Royal Sovereign, Tyrrell, (from Swansea,) Arklow, coals.

Wind N. N. W. at 8 a.m.

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS of WATERFORD HARBOUR *will receive Proposals for erecting a PIER HEAD between the* NEW BRIDGE *and* GRAVING BANK.

Application to be made to the SECRETARY, *with whom the Plan and Specification now lie.*

By Order,
GEORGE BROWNRIGG, Secretary.
Ballast-Office, Sept 24, 1822.

AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE EXCISE-OFFICE, WATERFORD,
On MONDAY next, the 30th of Sept. Instant,
AT THE HOUR OF 12 O'CLOCK,
FOUR PUNCHEONS,
CONTAINING
470 GALLONS OF WHISKEY,
Which have been Seized and Condemned for Breaches of the Excise Laws.
WM. HUGHES, Collector.
Excise-Office, Waterford, Sept 24, 1822.

AT CORK,

FOR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
VANDIEMAN'S LAND,
AND NEW SOUTH WALLS,
The very fine fast sailing coppered and copper fastened British Ship,
WILLIAM PENN, A. 1,
BURDEN 400 TONS,
OGDEN BROWNE, COMMANDER.

THIS Vessel will be found a most eligible conveyance for Goods and Passengers; her accommodations will be very spacious, and furnished with every thing calculated to contribute to the convenience and comfort of Passengers. Having considerable part of her Cargo engaged, immediate application is necessary.

☞ For terms of Freight or Passage, apply to the CAPTAIN on board, at Passage—to JAMES B. CURREN, Warren's-Quay—or HAYES & BARRY, Brokers.
Cork, 21st Sept. 1822.

ALBION
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON,
AND
No. 9, CAVENDISH ROW, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN.
Empowered by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION BRITISH STERLING.

THE RATES and CONDITIONS on which the ALBION COMPANY grants Insurances are, in every instance, of the most moderate and reasonable description. No charge is made for FIRE POLICIES, when the Premium exceeds 5s.—No ADDITIONAL FEES charged on LIFE INSURANCE; and every Facility is afforded by which the Interest and Convenience of the Public may be promoted.

Persons whose Lives are Insured with *this Company* are allowed to pass by Sea, at any time, from any part, to any part, of Great Britain, or Ireland, including the Islands belonging to, and in the immediate vicinity of, each; and during Peace, such Insurances will not be held void on account of passage, in decked Vessels, or Steam Boats, from, or to, any part of Great Britain or Ireland, including the Islands belonging to and in the immediate vicinity of each, directly to, or from, the Island of Guernsey, the Island of Jersey, or any part of the Continent of Europe, on the line of Coast between the Texel and Brest, both inclusive.

INSURANCES effected with fidelity and despatch, by
JOHN BULL,
Bookseller and Stationer, Agent,
Quay, Waterford.