STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From the Cork Southern Reporter.)

To the numerous outrages which it has been our painful duty to record during the past two or three weeks, we have now to add another, which is the more to be regretted as it has taken place in a part of the Country which hitherto remained undisturbed, and it was hoped, unvitiated by the itinerant incendiaries who travel from district to district, scattering mischief as they proceed, and instilling the minds of the peasantry with their pernicious doctrines. In the worst of times the barony Barrymore exhibited a scene of almost perfect tranquillity, not a single act having been committed in it which could be traced to any connection with Whiteboyism or those concerned in it, and the gentlemen of that extensive district enjoyed as the reward of their exertions and vigilance, an exemption from those scenes of riot and disturbance which took place elsewhere. We regret to find, however, that the agents of mischief have got admittance among its peasantry, and have commenced their work by an act which has entailed extensive injury upon an individual, the selection of whom, in the first instance, proves that neither integrity or industry is a protection against the designs of the ill-disposed. On Saturday night, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, the extensive haggard of Mr. James Fitzgerald, of Faha, within about half a mile of Carrigtowhill, was discovered to be on fire, and in a short time the whole stock contained in it, consisting of the produce of 30 acres of barley, 5 acres of vetches, 35 tons of hay, and 2 large stacks of oats, was entirely consumed, together with a cabin immediately adjoining, to which the flames communicated. The haggart was distant from Mr. Fitzgerald's residence only two or three fields, yet such was the violence of the flames, that notwithstanding the short distance he and his family had to go to the spot, it became impossible to save any of the stock, and the atrocious ruffians who committed this daring and malicious outrage were gratified to the fullest extent, by the accomplishment of the utmost possible injury that could be effected.—Such was the blaze which the fire sent forth that it was seen from Lapp's-Island and the surrounding quays on Saturday night, by many persons whose attention was drawn to it by the great glare of light that spread through the firmament. The distance is between 7 and 8 miles. On Sunday morning, the place was visited by several of the surrounding Magistrates and Gentry, but nothing was elicited which could lead to the discovery of the offenders.

The neighbourhood of Mallow and Doneraile, it will be seen from the subjoined notification from the Magistrates of that place, continues to be the scene of nightly outrage and destruction of property. The mental perversion by which the deluded beings concerned in these outrages, expect thereby to better their own condition, immediately or prospectively, is at once a subject of surprise and regret. Whatever the situation of the peasantry may be, or the causes of their sufferings, the former will excite no sympathy and the latter no inquiry while such atrocities are being committed; but all will unite in a general call for measures of restraint and punishment. The peasantry of the Country are only retarding the period of their own amelioration by the commission of acts which array every man, however he may deplore their abject condition, in opposition to them; and while they continue in this career of lawless violence they may expect to find the most determined resistance and the most strenuous exertions to bring them to justice, from those who, under other circumstances, would prove their friends, and gladly act on that system of leniency which is assuredly more accordant with the spirit of Government than one of coercion. One of the most severe inflictions under which they laboured—the Tithe System—has been at length taken up by those whose representations and management of the subject will effect more in the first month of the ensuing Session of Parliament, than the combined efforts of all the rustic legislators of the Country could achieve, by pike or torch, in twenty winter campaigns. There is therefore not only great vitiousness, but the most palpable gratuitous folly in the destruction of Stock drawn for Tithe, the more particularly, as it set forth by the Magistrates to whose notification we have already referred, the loss falls ultimately upon those who caused it. We trust that these reasons will have due weight, and that a termination will be put to a system which threatens to involve the Country in one common ruin. Certain we are that if a general unanimity existed, and that one common effort were made, this desirable end could be obtained by remonstrance and representation.

MEETING OF MAGISTRATES.

[The following are the Resolutions alluded to in the above statement.]

We, the undersigned Magistrates, assembled at the Special Sessions at Mallow, on the 28th of September instant, under the Insurrection Act, have observed with extreme regret and disappointment that the spirit of Disturbance, which we hoped had been extinguished, still continues to exist amongst the Peasantry, and to manifest itself in acts of Outrage and mischief, in various parts of this County.

That scarcely a night passes in which some malicious destruction of Property by fire does not take place.

That the Property so destroyed is, in general, Corn or Hay, set apart for Tithe, or belonging to Persons who have made an agreement with the Tithe Proctor.

That *the wickedness of* these Acts can be equalled only by their *Folly*, because the Law will give compensation to the Individuals against whom the attack is directed, and the loss will fall upon the Parish or Barony, to which, the Incendiaries, for their own sakes, can intend no injury.

That we pledge ourselves to enquire minutely into the particulars of each occurrence of this kind which has happened, or which may happen in our respective Neighbourhoods, and to give every assistance in our power to those Persons who may have to seek compensation for such losses, *provided* their conduct upon the occasion shall appear to have been fair and manly; *but* those Persons whose Behaviour has been such as *to give* encouragement to this system of Outrage, rather than to suppress it,' *and those in particular who have put their Tithe out of their Haggards after being once brought in*, can expect *no aid* or sympathy from us.

That we pledge ourselves to give liberal Rewards for information which may lead to the detection of persons guilty of such Outrages, and to observe the strictest secrecy, if required.

If any persons entertain an expectation that they will be able to effect their relief from the payment of Tithe, *by these or any other Acts of violence*, they are grossly mistaken; on the contrary, the commission of such outrages may justly be urged as one of the strongest reasons for refusing to take the subject even into consideration at present; and we should hope it is only necessary to point out these circumstances to the respectable Farmers of the County, to ensure their support and co operation in putting an end to this abominable system.

Mallow, Sept. 28, 1822.

Doneraile,	George B. Low.
Ennismore,	John Lombard, Clk.
Adam Newman,	Arthur Herbert, Clk.
W. W. Becher,	James L. Cotter, Bart.
John Longfield,	John Chester, Clk.
John D. Freeman,	Garret Nagle.
C. D. O. Jephson,	

ATTACK ON THE REVEREND JOHN BAGWELL CREAGH'S HOUSE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The only article which the villains concerned in this deed of blood succeeded in carrying off was a six keyed flute, belonging to one of the young gentlemen of the house. The different other property which they had secured, when alarmed by the faithful domestic who unfortunately fell a victim, was found, as we have already stated, scattered about the lawn. They also left behind them, in addition to the iron instrument used in forcing the shutter, a hat of one of their own party, and we are not without strong hope that this article will lead, under the direction of that Providence which will not suffer murder to go undetected and unpunished, to the discovery and conviction of those who perpetrated this, one of the worst that we have ever had to relate.

In the course of the investigation some suspicions were excited against the gate-porter, in consequence of the boy who went to call him having stated that it was more than an hour before he could get him out of bed, though he told him what had taken place at the house. A circumstance so extraordinary could not fail to create suspicion; but it was the opinion of the boy himself that the man did not believe him, and thought he was only in jest, some conversation having occurred between them on the preceding evening, which justified the supposition. When, however, he perceived that it was young Mr. Creagh's clothes the boy had on, he got out of his bed; and though even then he lost more time than, under the circumstances, he ought to have done, it was the general opinion that he had no knowledge of the transaction. He was accordingly released from the temporary arrest under which he had been placed.

Mr. Sheriff Leycester, who acted with great promptness and decision throughout, on procuring four Soldiers and a Serjeant at the Barracks, was proceeding to Mr. Creagh's house, it being then about two o'clock in the morning, when on one of the roads he fell in with two men who had handkerchiefs filled with apples in their hands.—On questioning them, they said they had come from Riverstown, but could give no other account of themselves. They were accordingly taken into custody, and were scarcely secured, when the sound of voices was heard at a distance, but there was no light by which figures could be distinguished. The Sheriff gave directions that two of the soldiers should charge with blank, and two with ball cartridge, and having placed them he advanced, and fell in with eight men, who described themselves to be the *Glass-house Band*, and to have been out for amusement. Mr. Leycester desired them to produce their musical instruments, but they had not one among the group, and they were also taken into custody, conveyed to Mr. Creagh's porter's lodge, and finally to Bridewell. A vigilant search was made in the neighbouring public-houses, and such other places as offered any ground for suspicion, but there was an apparent tranquillity prevading the country round.

The road from the City to this scene of the murder was thronged, during the entire of Sunday, with persons of all ranks, anxious to learn the result, and whether any circumstances had come to light which would lead to a discovery of the perpetrators. Upon this latter point whatever was elicited leads as yet but to suspicion, and on circumstances too slender to justify any thing like an opinion that it is well founded; but, though deferred, detection will assuredly follow, and that punishment be awarded which is almost too light for the crime.

In the meantime might we suggest that the wretched family of the deceased, consisting of a widow and three children, whose affliction for the loss they have sustained must be naturally aggravated by the manner in which he met his death, are fit objects for a public subscription in their favour. Fidelity in a servant is a great virtue, and when combined with intrepidity, cannot be sufficiently estimated by masters. M'Cormick fell a victim to both, and those whose existence his industry supported will have cause to regret that, instead of being brave and honest, he was not a coward and a rogue, if they are left without the means of support. It is not a call on any individual, but on every master of a servant. This man, we understand, possessed the same virtues in every employment in which he was engaged, and some short time since was actually on his knees, and threatened with death, by a party of the disturbers of the peace near Doneraile, if he did not discover where the arms of the gentleman with whom he then lived were concealed.—He refused, however, tho' it is stated to us, on authority in which we implicitly confide, that he had them at the time in his own pocket. This man's surviving family ought to be provided for, and should not a subscription be opened for them, by those who perhaps could give it more effect, we will try, as we have on other occasions, what our own humble agency can effect.

Tuesday, a man named Daniel Callaghan, one of the Veteran Battalion, at present in the Barrack in this City, was taken up on suspicion of being concerned in this murder. The circumstances which led to his arrest are as follow:—Monday morning this man went to the House where the body was lying, and, saying he was the nephew of the deceased, began to cry loudly, and wanted to buy a shroud and to provide other matters necessary for his funeral. Some suspicion being excited from his manner, he was questioned closely, and frequently contradicted himself, so much so that further inquiry was made, the result of which is, that he now acknowledges he is no relation to the deceased. These facts being communicated to the Sheriffs and Mr. Hewson, they on Tuesday proceeded to the New Barrack in search of him, and on stating their business to the Colonel, he immediately said—"You need take no trouble in describing the man you want: if there be any person in the regiment, it must be one now in the Blackhole named Callaghan"—which proved to be the fact. He was out of the Barrack, we understand all Saturday night—is a very bad character in the Regiment, had frequently been tried on various charges, had been only just discharged, after receiving three hundred lashes, and it was resolved immediately to have him turned out of the Regiment. He has been lodged in Bridewell, until more minute particulars can be obtained respecting him. The hat left behind has been tried on his head, and appears to fit exactly to its shape.

It is not true, as has been stated in some of the Papers, that the house of Mr. Condon, on the Wellington road, was attacked on Saturday night. The circumstance alluded to took place several months ago.

On Sunday night last a dwelling-house on the lands of Rossestown, near Thurles, together with a quantity of wheat, was burned, we have every reason to suppose maliciously. The house was occupied by one Miles Hough, who, as well as his wife, son, and a man named Carroll, narrowly escaped. On being awoke by the barking of a dog and the lowing of a cow, they discovered the house in flames, and had merely time to escape when the roof fell in. Major Wilson, the Chief Magistrate, investigated this transaction—and we hope, in our next publication, to be able to communicate the particulars.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

ROMAN CATHOLICS OF MUCKNO.

The following *Address* and *Answer* will be perused by every liberal mind with the purest satisfaction:—

To the Right Honourable Lieutenant-General Lord Blaney, *&c. &c.*

The humble Address of the Roman Catholics of the Parish of Muckno.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

We, the Roman Catholics of the Parish of Muckno, with sentiments of profound respect, beg leave to assure your Lordship, that your arrival amongst us, after even a short absence, affords us unmixed delight and sincere gratification.

A sense of duty impels us to give expression to our lively feelings of gratitude for your many acts of noble munificence towards us; amongst these, we are particularly bound to notice your great generosity in lending us a large sum of money, interest free, for a long term of years, towards the building of our Chapel; indeed, to your benevolence it is owing that we have been able to accomplish its erection.

Your conduct as a Landlord, residing and spending the income of a large estate, amidst a grateful and happy Tenantry, elicits our praise and admiration; whilst your dispensing justice with an equal and impartial hand to all classes—shewing yourself the avowed enemy of party spirit, and the anxious promoter of peace and good will, merits our warmest approbation.

Accept, as the only return we can make, these humble expressions of our gratitude, with our constant prayers for your temporal and eternal welfare.

Signed on behalf of the Parishioners,

James Duffy, P.P.

Castleblaney, September 11, 1822.

To the Rev. James Duffy, *Parish Priest, and the Roman Catholic Parishioners of the Parish of Muckno.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have been flattered by the Address on your part, delivered to me by the Rev. James Duffy, your Parish Priest. I can assure you, Gentlemen, it is a consolation to me to find that any act of mine should have met with your approbation or contributed to your advantage.

You have an excellent Temple of Prayer, which has been so constructed and preserved (under judicious arrangements) as to be equally a comfort and protection to your religion as an ornament to the Country.

To the Superiors of your Church, this part of the Country is indebted for so excellent a selection of Ministers, from every period, who have been so assiduous and attentive to their moral and religious duties, as to inspire their flocks with confidence in them, with good principles, order, and morality.

Too long has Ireland been divided and weakened by party distinctions, and the difference of religion converted to purposes in order to favour the ambitious and mischievous designs of the wicked.

We should return thanks to Providence that this part of the Country has escaped the calamity; and that the good sense of all religious sects may be devoted to the preservation of harmony and friendship, is the sincere wish of,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and faithful Servant,

Blaney.

Castleblaney, Sept. 12, 1822.

To Cut.—To look at an old friend in the face, and to affect not to know him; which is the *cut direct.* To look anywhere but at him; which is the *cut modest*, or *cut indirect.* To forget names with a good grace; as, instead of Tom, Dick, or Harry, to address an old friend, "Sir," or "Mister—What's your name!" This is the *cut courteous.* To dart up an alley, dash across a street, whip into a shop, or do any thing to avoid the *trouble* of nodding to some one; which is the *cut circumbendibus.* "I remarked (says a visitor to Cambridge) that they frequently used the word *cut* in a sense to me totally unintelligible. A man had been *cut* in chapel, *cut* at afternoon lectures, *cut* in his tutor's rooms, *cut* at a concert, &c.—Soon, however, I was told of men—*vice versa*, who *cut* a figure, *cut* chapel, *cut* lectures, *cut* examinations. Nay more, I was informed of some who *cut* their tutors! I own I was shocked at the latter account, and began to imagine myself in the land of so many monsters. Judge then how my horrors increased, when I heard a lively young man assert, that in consequence of an intimation from the tutor relative to his irregularities, his father came from the country to *jobe* him—'But faith!' added he carelessly, 'I no sooner learned he was at the Black Bull, than I determined to *cut* the old codger completely.' But this was not the worst. One most ferocious spirit solemnly declared, that he was resolved to *cut* every man of Magdalen College; concluding with an oath, that they were a parcel of *ruffish quizzes.* In the *Letters from Florizel to Perdita*, a very illustrious personage, then in his *prime*, thus uses the term:—"St. Leger has a head like a rock. We did not carry off less than a dozen bottles each, and he was as sober as a Methodist Parson. As to my part, I own to you I was d——ily *cut*, and made a mistake which had liked to have proved fatal to me. I rose early in the morning to get back to Windsor in time, and turning to the wrong staircase, tumbled over the ballustrades!"

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

A melancholy event, which has caused a great sensation here, occurred on Friday, at Ballyharran, within about four miles of town. On that day, Captain Greer, of that place, and Christopher Harvey, Esq. eldest son of William Harvey, Esq. of Kyle, had been practising at a mark, with duelling pistols. In the evening, Mr. Harvey took up one of the pistols in Captain Greer's parlour, for the purpose of shaking the powder out of the pan, in doing which it went off, and unhappily the ball entered Captain Greer's back, near the right shoulder. Surgical assistance was promptly procured, the ball was extracted, but, we are sorry to say, there is very little hope of his recovery. The Captain's Lady is in a state of mind of the most pitiable description; but certainly her feelings are not agonized more than those of the individual who was innocently the cause of the misfortune. Here, however, we must conclude, and leave the picturing of the distress, which this afflicting circumstance has occasioned to the relatives and friends of both parties, to the imagination of the reader.—*Wexford Herald.*

Irish Provision Contract.—Messrs. Callaghan and Son, of Cork, have taken the Government Contract for Beef and Pork, at £4 17s. 6d. per Navy Tierce, all round, in London, on Friday last.

In the Lothians they have now had five heavy crops of wheat in succession—a circumstance to which the oldest farmer living scarcely recollects a parallel.—*Edinburgh Paper.*

This town is a scene of the greatest alarm at the increased mortality which has taken place during the last few days. The contagion is of a most virulent nature.—*Galway Advertiser.*

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,917. *TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1822.* PRICE FIVE PENCE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

DANIEL DUNFORD

Has received, per the *Aurora*, J. Nicholls Master, from London, Sixteen Pipes CAPE MADEIRA WINE, of superior quality, which, with a large Stock of PRIME OLD PORT and SHERRY WINES, in Pipes, Butts, Hhds and Quarter-Casks, per the *Mary and Ann*, from Oporto, and by the *Vittoria*, from Cadiz, he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

He is, as usual, supplied with CORK SPIRITS, and will land on Monday next, out of the *Nancy*, Michael Murphy, Master, from Cork, 10 Puncheons of WHISKEY, above 18 Months old, and daily expects 20 Puncheons more, which, with his present Stock, he is enabled to dispose of on advantageous terms.

☞ D. DUNFORD, for the accommodation of House-keepers, will sell so low a quantity as *Twenty-five Gallons Spirits.* Waterford, Oct. 4, 1822.

AUCTION OF TOLLS.

County of Waterford } A TURNPIKE BOARD *will be held at* Dungarvan, *on* Tuesday, *the 22d day of October inst., at the hour of* One *o'Clock, when the TOLLS of the Turnpike Gates at THREE MILE BRIDGE, REDCLIFFE, COLLEGAN, CAPPOQUIN, and BALLYBULK, on the Road from* Waterford *to the bounds of the County of* Cork; *and the TOLLS of any other Gate that may on said day be ordered to be erected on said Road, will be SET up and LET to the highest Bidder, for a Term of THREE YEARS, from the* First *of next Month.*

TERMS AT SALE.

By Order,

MICHAEL MORTIMER,

Treasurer.

Waterford, October 3, 1822.

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 HAYES & BARRY, Brokers.

Cork, 21st Sept. 1822.

John Harris and [illegible] 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 [illegible] 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 LYLE, Plaintiffs' Solicitors,
No. 10, Talbot-street, Dublin.

LONDON ROYAL EXCHANGE,

ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER,

IN THE REIGN OF

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,

FOR ASSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZES, 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, to the age of Seventy-five years. No [illegible] Certificate or needless Reference required, when the Life to be assured appears at this Office. No extra Charge now made for Militia or Volunteer Service, serving within the limits of the United Kingdom. Persons assured with this Corporation do not depend on an uncertain Fund or Contribution, nor are they subject to any covenants or calls, 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 29th September, are informed, that if the Premium is not paid on or before the 14th October, their Policies will be void, as the usual 15 days allowed for payment beyond the date of each Policy will then expire.

SAMUEL CROSTHWAIT,
SANDHAM ELLY,
Agents and Receivers to the said Corporation.
Waterford and Ross, Sept. 28, 1822.

CHING'S PATENT WORM LOZENGES.

Mrs. CHING, Widow of the late Mr. John Ching, Apothecary, respectfully informs the Public, that the celebrated WORM LOZENGES invented by her late husband, which for so many years have supported their sale and reputation, continue to be prepared by herself, and may be had *Genuine* from her Agents, Messrs. BUTLER, of London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, also, of their Agents, in every part of the United Kingdom.

The extraordinary effects of these Lozenges, in the removal of those complaints which proceed from the presence of worms, whether in Adults or Children, have been so fully acknowledged and recommended by many persons of distinction, among whom are the Lord Chief Baron Mc Donald, the late Bishop of Carlisle, and several others, (specified in the general direction that accompanies the Medicine,) as to render any further comment unnecessary from the Patentee and Proprietor, than, that they are perfectly safe in their administration, and only require the care that ought to be used in the taking any other active and aperient medicine, and that being palatable, no difficulty is found in inducing children to use them.—In Boxes, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d. each.

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

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2.

A Letter addressed to the New England Coffee-house, from Liverpool, received this morning, states that a person arrived from New York, in the Hercules, mentions that one half of the City of New York has been consumed by fire. This statement is believed by the American Merchants in the City, but not to the extent reported. The following is the Letter:—

"Liverpool, Sept. 30.—The Hercules, Gardiner, from New York, arrived off Holyhead yesterday. Captain Gardiner reports, that he saw the Tobacco Plant, from Philadelphia, four days before, off Cape Clear, for this port. A steam-boat is gone to meet her, to take her in tow.—Exchange at New York, 10½.

"P. S. I have just heard that letters from New York, per Hercules, state, that a most destructive fire broke out at New York, and destroyed nearly one-half the city. I am this moment informed so by a Gentleman who may be depended upon."

"City, half-past One.—We have just learned there is another letter in town, addressed to a Mercantile House, confirming the report of a great fire at New York."

Lisbon Papers to the 20th ult. have arrived this morning. The following are extracts:—

SITTINGS OF THE CORTES.—Sept. 16.

"It appearing that there is [illegible] of corn in the Kingdom, the Assembly [illegible] to admit foreign corn to be [illegible] in the port of Lisbon.

"I. Any merchant shall be at liberty to import foreign corn (Trigo, wheat) into the port of Lisbon for the next three months, subject to certain regulations.

"II. When the average price of Portuguese corn is 800 reas, foreign corn shall be admitted as follows:—

"1. When the average price is between 600 and 800 reas, foreign corn may be sold in equal proportions with Portuguese, that is, half of each.

"2. When the average is between 900 and 960 reas, two-thirds of foreign corn may be sold.

"3. When the average exceeds 960 reas, the whole quantity sold may be foreign.

"Sept. 17.—The Committee of the Constitution present d its opinion on the steps yet to be taken in swearing to and publishing it. They propose that his Majesty shall repair to the Palace of the Cortes on the 1st of October, to take the oath in form, and that the President having presented to his Majesty the Holy Evangelists, he shall lay his right hand on the book and say, 'I accept, and swear to observe, and cause to be observed, the Political Constitution of the Portuguese Monarchy, which the Constitutional Cortes of the same Nation have just decreed.'

"Sept. 19.—The opinion of the Committee proposing a decree in seven Articles, relative to Brazil, (which has already been printed), declaring the acts of the Government of Recife[illegible], recalling the Prince Royal, &c. was discussed, and gave rise to a very long and animated debate, the continuation of which was adjourned to the next Sitting.

"The Cortes having approved of the opinion of the Committee of the Constitution, on the application of some Deputies of Brazil, who desired that their functions should be considered as terminated, because the provinces that sent them did not agree, which opinion was founded on the circumstance, that this disagreement (*dissidencia*) was not certain, and therefore they should retain their functions till those provinces should name other Deputies to the Cortes convoked at Rio; the 12 parties proposed to defer signing the Constitution for the present."

Madrid Papers to the 17th ult. have arrived this morning. The following are extracts:—

"Madrid, Sept. 16.—A general subject of conversation here is, an interview which the Ministers San Miguel and Gasco have had with his Majesty, relatively to the new Junta of Government at Urgel, which issues its decrees in the King's name, endeavouring to persuade the People that it acts by his Majesty's permission, which has excited great discontent in this capital. The two Ministers have represented to his Majesty how much this new Junta throws doubts on the constitutional sentiments which the King has so often expressed, and shewed the necessity of contradicting the falsehoods and stratagems by which the revolutionary Government of Catalonia seeks to mislead the People. The King, it seems, has yielded to their representations, and signed an address to the Nation (*vide* the *Chronicle* of Saturday), reiterating his solemn professions of attachment to the Constitution.

"It is totally false that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, has been concluded between Spain and Portugal, or that the latter has offered 12,000 men to Spain; on the contrary, a remarkable misunderstanding exists between the two countries. This coolness is said to be the effect of the intrigues of a Foreign Government, and it is even reported that a change of Ministers may be expected at Lisbon."

We have this morning received Papers direct from Bayonne to the 25th ult. They contain no intelligence of interest. It is stated in one of them, that Sir William A'Court was expected at Vittoria on the evening of the 23d.

Letters from Stockholm of the 17th ult. mention that Baron Steding, who had brought thither the advices of the conclusion of the marriage treaty between the Crown Prince and the Princess Josephine Maximiliana de Leuchtenberg, had been despatched again for Rome, where he would meet with the Crown Prince. Baron Steding would travel by way of Munich, and was commissioned with the delivery of costly presents to the Princess.

Margate, Sept. 30.—James Hall, wine-merchant, of Margate, was fined before the Rev. W. Fred. Bayley, Edward Boys and John Friend, Esqrs. Magistrates of the Cinque Ports, in the mitigated penalty of £100, for hindering the officers of the Excise in the execution of their duty in surveying his stock in trade.

It appeared on the evidence of George Harvey, an officer in the Excise, that he went to survey the stock of Mr. Hall, on the 1st and 14th of August, and the 5th September last, but the premises were fast, and no one in the way to open them. It had been the custom of the officer to call for the keys of the cellars at the abode of the Defendant, in Charlotte place, but on the occasion aforementioned the keys had been taken away by Mr. Hall, and the duty consequently was not performed.

William Lee Fyo, supervisor, deposed, that in December, 1821, complaints were made by the former witness of the irregularity in the taking of Mr. Hall's stock; that he reported him to the Board of Excise, and was directed, to inform Mr. Hall, that if he persisted in withholding the keys, the penalty would be enforced, and instructing the supervisor to report if the Defendant again offended. On a similar event taking place, another letter was sent to Mr. Hall, advising a different proceeding, which letter Mr. H. returned unopened, and the same offence having been again committed on the above-mentioned days, the Board gave the supervisor directions to lodge an information against him.

Mr. Hall said in his defence, that he considered his conduct on those occasions not to come under the cognizance of the Act, inasmuch as force must have been employed to render him liable; but on referring to the Act, the words were found to be opposing, molesting, hindering, impeding, or obstructing any officer of Excise, &c.; and the Magistrates were of opinion that unless Mr. Hall could disprove the facts as stated by the officer, he must be convicted. Mr. Hall then denied having hindered the officers, as they had the power of breaking open the premises when necessary. This point was overruled, and the Defendant convicted in the mitigated penalty.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3.

New York Papers to the 25th August have reached us this morning, and we are happy to find by them, that the reports yesterday in circulation respecting the fire which had happened in that city, were extraordinarily exaggerated. Instead of nearly one-half of the city being destroyed, it does not appear that more than two or three stores, a few sheds, and one or two dwelling-houses, were burnt. The property, however, which was consumed, was estimated to amount to 100,000 dollars, as the fire broke out at the great depot of naval stores, and soon communicated to several others. From the combustible nature of the materials they contained, the conflagration is described as having exhibited an awfully grand appearance.

A very destructive fire also took place at Baltimore on the 19th August, in which much merchandize was destroyed. Both there and at New York, it was supposed that incendiaries had caused the disaster.

These papers contain an interesting account of the first legislative proceedings in the newly-acquired possessions of Florida.

The yellow fever, according to the last Report of the Board of Health, still menaced New York with its continuance. "The Custom-House," says the *National Advocate* of the 24th August, "has moved, and arrangements, it is said, are making for the removal of the Banks and Post-Office. They had better all go together, than one at a time, because the business will move with these institutions. The alarm down town yesterday was excessive, and if the excitement is kept up, that part of the city will be greatly thinned. Those who have no business, and can go out of town, can have no excuse in staying below. The Board of Health continues advised on all cases, and is determined to do what is right, and full confidence may be placed on its reports. The Assistants are vigilant, and danger will not be concealed."

"New York, Aug. 22.—About 8 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out at the great depot of naval stores, opposite the Coffee-house-slip, on Long Island. In a few minutes, several stores and sheds, filled with naval stores, &c. were in a vivid blaze. The illumination was sublimely grand, and, on the city side, attracted an assemblage of thousands of spectators, who filled our wharfs and stores on the river side, and hundreds were seen on the hills in the rere of the flames.—The wind was very light from S. S. W. and the flames received but little aid which was not derived from the combustibility of several thousand barrels of naval stores, which, like the lava of Mount Vesuvius, spread a most interesting sheet of fire over an extensive wharf, to the river, and presenting a most splendid blaze to the surface of the water. The curling smoke, rendered brilliant on its edge by the blaze beneath, was an exhibition which requires powers more able than we possess to describe; and the only regret on the occasion, which was general, is, that much valuable property is destroyed."

"The stores were principally owned by Mr. Henry Waring, and were rented by Captains Waite and Merry, who had on storage the property of numerous individuals. It was not in our power last evening to obtain further particulars.

"Since the above was in type, we learn the property destroyed includes Thomas Armstrong's porter-house and store-yard; Mrs. Vandevoort's porter-house; J. Tuttle's dwelling-house, and the stores of Waring and Kimberly. It is supposed that the buildings contained about 1400 bales of cotton, and 12,000 barrels naval stores. The naval stores may be estimated at about 24,000 dollars, and the cotton at about 55,000 dollars; making a loss, including the buildings, of about 100,000 dollars. The brick store of Messrs. Waring and Kimberly, full of cotton, is the only building which was not laid in ashes. It is not known how the fire originated, but presumed to be the work of an incendiary."

(From the Baltimore Patriot, of July 19.)

"Fire.—The large three story brick warehouse, at the corner of High and Bridge-streets, well stocked with dry goods, hard-ware, &c. belonging to Major Wm. Stansbury, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The concussion produced by the explosion of gunpowder, which burst off the doors and windows, and threw some goods into the street, gave the first alarm about one o'clock.

"Insurance on dry goods had been effected for 15,000 dollars, on hardware 10,000 dollars, on groceries 5000 dollars, and on the store 2800 dollars. Conjectures are various as to the origin of this conflagration; but there are strong indications, as it is said, of its being the work of incendiaries.

"Mr. Joshua Gorsuch's store, on Bridge-st., was considerably damaged. Two frame houses on High-street were torn down, and several others much injured."

"New York, Aug. 23.—From Rio de Janeiro.—The brig Homer, arrived at Baltimore, sailed from Rio on the 10th ult. We learn, through the Editor of the *Federal Gazette*, that an expedition, consisting of two frigates, the Union and the Royal Caroline, three sloops of war, and two gun brigs, had been fitted out at Rio, and were on the point of sailing against Bahia, where General Madeira, with about 3000 or 3500 Portuguese troops, was stationed. It was expected with this force to blockade the port of Bahia, until a sufficient number of troops could be marched by land, from Pernambuco, to attack the Portuguese troops.

"Two vessels arrived at Rio from France, laden with flour, and another from the same place was daily looked for, which, in addition to several expected from England, with full cargoes, tend to depress the sale of flour considerably.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.

Stocks this day at One.

3 per Cent. Red. shut.	Bank Stock shut.
3 per Cent. Cons 81⅞	India Stock ——
Imperial 3 per Cents.	Long Ann. shut.
3½ per Cent. shut.	India Bonds 49
4 per Cents. shut.	Ex. Bills (£1000) 3 4 pm
4 per Cts. (New) 102¾	Cons. for Acct. 81⅞

We have received this morning Piedmontese Papers to the 19th ult., from which we make the following extracts. There seems no longer room to doubt that the Turks are in possession of the Morea, and that the Greek cause is at an end.—The anonymous bulletins, and the undated narratives, are rapidly disappearing before details of a more tangible and intelligible character.

Preparations are actively making at Verona, for the reception of the Allied Sovereigns and their Ministers. The arrival has been delayed, in consequence of the lamented death of the Marquis of Londonderry, which necessarily protracted the period of the preliminary conferences at Vienna.

"NAPLES, SEPT. 7.—We have before us a letter of very recent date, (Aug. 27,) from Corfu, respecting the affairs of Greece. We extract the following paragraph from it :—

'The affairs of the Greeks go on badly. We do not now know where their squadron is. Some persons believe that it is dispersed through the Archipelago, for the purpose of taking on board and saving their unfortunate families.'

"We have not for some time past received any news from Missolunghi, and therefore refrain from giving an account of what has passed in the Morea; we shall say only, that that town is blockaded by a division of the Turkish squadron, the remainder of which is partly at Patras, and partly cruising in the Archipelago.

"The Vice-Consuls of Foreign Powers, fearing the disasters reserved for Missolunghi, have withdrawn from it; the inhabitants are flying in all directions, seeking a refuge in the neighbouring mountains."

"VERONA, SEPT. 11.—We are now certain that we shall have the Congress here, and it will be in a short time. Baron Maier is already arrived, to prepare a residence for their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Austria. The Palace is not determined upon. Some are for that of the Legation, with the addition of the Hotel della Torre; some for the Palace Emilj, with the addition of the Palace Pellegrini, and some for the Casa Marioni, with part of the Casa Riel. The latter seems to be preferred, on account of its situation, though it is not large. The Count Goez states, that the Casa Canossa is not thought of. Our Bishop has offered his Palace gratis to the Legation of his Holiness.

"LEGHORN, SEPT. 12.—We have in our roads the following vessels, which have arrived in the beginning of this month :—The Wassenaar, Dutch ship of the line, of 74 guns, 550 men, Captain Spingler, Rear-Admiral Baron Ruysch; the Dutch brig Avoltojo, Captain Gu-hanor; (these two came from Genoa ;) and the Dutch frigate the Schelde, 44 guns, 300 men, Capt. Paulders, from Gibraltar.

"The English cutter the Racer, Capt. Barnes, from Malta, with despatches for Vice-Admiral Sir Graham Moore.

"The Rochefort, 80 guns, Admiral Sir G. Moore, and the Dutch corvette Hekla, 22 guns, arrived here from Naples last month.

"On the 9th of this month arrived the Nancy Ann, and on the 10th the Eliza, both of the United States; the first in six months from Sumatra, the second in ten months from Batavia. They have brought 850,000 lbs. of pepper, 80,000 lbs. of Sumatra coffee, and 1108 blocks of tin.

"In the night of the 6th instant, Vesuvius emitted most brilliant flames, but unaccompanied with any noise."

German Papers to the 24th ult. have arrived this morning. A Frankfort Journal states, that on the 29th of August a fire broke out at Constantinople, near the mosque of Sultan Mehemed, which, though prompt succour was afforded, could not be extinguished till it had destroyed about 2000 houses and shops.

PARIS, SEPT. 23.—Despotism has begun to make strides in this country, but they are those of a ricketty infant just beginning to feel its legs. The stumbling awkwardness of our Ministers betrays, at every step, their weakness and their want of sense. They take it into their heads that enslaving the Press will strengthen their power, and they commence an attack upon its liberty, indecent and glaring enough to rouse the whole country to rebellion. They hope to terrify the people by the sight of blood, and they put to death four fine young men, although all Paris rings with the exclamations of public opinion, which pronounces them martyrs. The Rochelle conspirators were executed on Saturday; and never was sympathy more generally excited than for these sufferers. It was thought to the last that the King would have pardoned them; and the general conviction that he was forced by his advisers to abandon his merciful intentions has raised a universal cry of indignation towards them, beyond any thing which their incapacity or their cruelty had previously caused. Berton and his associates come next to the sacrifice. Our rulers have tasted blood, and more victims must be had. But if they decimated all France, or offered up a holocaust of their opponents to the bloody demon of Ultraism, it would fail to produce them any thing but execration and vengeance. Breathing a vein or executing a conspirator, goes a short way towards improving a constitution or a kingdom, and the artery and the plot are soon as full as ever; and, believe me, the moral plethora of France is not a little increased by the blood-letting experiment of Saturday last. It was a wanton step, to say no worse of it; and it betrays, with a terrible certainty, the sanguinary thirst of the faction which roams at large in search of prey.—You will have seen that these political falcons have dared to make a stoop at no less a mark than Benjamin Constant. The efforts made to shake his courage are quite amusing to those acquainted with his brave spirit. He was urged to fly—assured that there was no safety for him—that he was doomed—devoted—and the Lord knows what. But there he stands firm and undaunted, and we are yet to see whether Ministers have arrived quite to the pitch of doting insanity, at which alone any set of men would be capable of risking an open attack on such an enemy.

We understand that the removal of the Post-office packets from Falmouth to Plymouth has been finally determined on, and will shortly take place. It is said the principal part of the vessels will be purchased of the owners by Government, by whom the Commanders, &c. will be appointed, and put under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief at this port.—*Plymouth Telegraph.*

A Paris Paper states that Lord Grenville is expected in that City, and it insinuates that "this Member of the English Administration" will be charged with a mission of the highest importance.

On Thursday week, the Seringapatam frigate, Captain Samuel Warren, C. B.; the Redwing eighteen, Hon. Captain Trefusis, and the Grecian cutter, Lieutenant Cawley, sailed on a foreign, secret, and special service. It is conjectured their destination is connected with the present state of affairs in South America, where, from the contending state of parties, the British interest may require protection; and also with the piracies committed on our commerce in the American and West India seas, and particularly at Cuba.

THE KING TO THE SPANISH CONSTITUTION.

"SPANIARDS!—Since the moment after having become acquainted with your wishes, I swore fidelity to the constitution promulgated at Cadiz on the 19th of March, 1820, my mind could only rejoice in the happy prospect of your future felicity. A reciprocal and painful experience of absolute government, in which every thing is done in the name of the Monarch, without his real will (having, in fact, the least share therein), induced us to adopt with pleasure the fundamental law, which, in pointing out the rights and duties of those who command and those who obey, obviates the deviations of all, and gives more ease and freedom to the reins of the State, in order that it may be conducted by the most direct and most glorious path of justice and prosperity. Who, then, impedes our course? Who has now the design to precipitate us into the opposite route? I must announce this to you, Spaniards—I, who have experienced so much chagrin on the part of those who wish to drive us back to a system which never shall return, and which I cannot support in silence, since it would sacrifice you. Placed at the head of a magnanimous and generous nation, the happiness of which is the object of all my solicitude, I seize this favourable opportunity to address in a voice of peace and confidence which may, at the same time, convey salutary advice to the machinators. May they profit by it to avoid the effects of a struggle! In vain do they pretend to exculpate themselves by errors of opinion; if indulgence be applicable to them, chastisement is not the less due to real crimes. The period of error respecting the form of the Government is passed, since the Spanish People have declared themselves in favour of the present institutions. Those who aspire to rise without merit and to command without virtue and responsibility, therefore thought it necessary to dissemble their vexation; but it was not the less real. Concealing all their humiliation, their chagrin changed to hatred and fury against the restorers and the friends of the constitutional system. Such, Spaniards, is the cause of the agitations which fatigue you. The artifices tortuously employed, the violent seditions, the many inquietudes which good citizens have to endure, are all evils springing from the impatience of those who are accustomed to listen to no other voice than that of their own caprice—to yield to no salutary constraint of the law, and never to sacrifice their guilty desires on the altar of the Country. In vain do they invoke the name of a King, who hears them only with the most lively sentiments of indignation—in vain do they pretend to defend the prerogatives of him who is ambitious of no other title than that of being the Constitutional Monarch of the Spains.

"The scenes which the contests between the sons of the country and their criminal adversaries produce, are too public not to demand my attention—too horrible for me not to denounce them to the acts of the law, and not to excite against them the indignation of all those who are proud of the name of Spaniards. You are witnesses of the excesses which have been committed, and still are committed, by that liberticidal faction.—It is needless to lay before you the picture which Navarre, Catalonia, and other provinces of this fine country present. Robberies, murders, arson, and brother armed against brother, and father against son, have repeatedly excited your indignant courage, and caused your generous tears to flow. Embrace in idea all the evils to which fanaticism gives birth, and supply from your indignation all the expressions which I want to make you comprehend mine.

"Valour and constancy will ever beat down that degraded race of unworthy children of the country. Their projects are criminal, their hopes insane. If they are obstinate, you are invincible; if they yield to the cry of sordid interest, liberty and honour, which are inseparable virtues, animate and guide you; but seduction will be of short duration, and the low artifices which they employ will soon yield to the lights of our age.—The misled men will listen to the voice of the Constitutional King of the Spains. Listen not to the voice of perfidious men, who misrepresent a law, which can only be accused of imperfections inseparable from all human labours. The Constitution proclaims in the most solemn manner the worship of your fathers, and they would substitute for your piety the most abominable fanaticism. By the Constitution you are free and happy; with them you would sink again into desolation and misery. Behold the blood which the fury of those banditti caused to flow; contemplate your dwellings, which were formerly asylums of peace, now become theatres of fratricidal war. Fix your eyes on that throne of derision and ignominy erected by imposture at Urgel. Finally look at the precipice from which it is wished to hurl you. Enlightened Europe sees with horror so many excesses and so many crimes. Humanity demands vengeance for the insults to which she is exposed—the law for injuries suffered—the country for her outraged honour—and I, shall I continue silent?—shall I tranquilly behold the evils of the magnanimous nation of which I am the chief?—shall I in disgraceful silence, suffer my name to be profaned by perjured wretches, who make it the buckler of their crimes? No, Spaniards! my voice denounces them at the severe tribunal of the law. I devote them to your indignation and to the execration of the universe. May this voice be the rainbow which announces peace—the voice of confidence applying its salutary balm to the ills of the country.

"Valiant Soldiers! Redouble your efforts to display every where your victorious banners. Civil chiefs, executors of the law, labour day and night to engrave in the hearts of the People the love of liberty, let its principal supports be your example, and the benefits bestowed by the Constitution. Ministers of Religion! you who announce the word of the living God, and preach his morality and his charity, tear off the mask with which the perjured cover themselves. Declare that the faith of Christ is not to be defended by crimes, and that it rejects from the number of its Ministers those who employ fratricidal arms—annihilate these criminals—from the altar destroy them with those thunderbolts which the church has placed in your hands; be good priests, as well as good citizens.

"And you, public writers, you who direct public opinion, the queen of nations—you who frequently compensate for the insufficiency of law and the errors of governments, employ your arms in the national cause with more ardour than ever; unmask the enemies of freedom; infuse the love of liberty into the hearts of all Spaniards; speak to their reason; gradually dissipate the darkness of their understanding; heal the wounds of the country, and take care not to make them bleed anew; inculcate union, which is the basis of power; fan the noble passions, which lead to good, and not those which wither up the soul and produce such fatal errors.

"We have much to do, Spaniards, to cure our dear country of all the wounds she has received. Several of them still continue open; but amidst so great a confusion and so many contradictions, it would be unjust not to perceive the progress we have made. The Cortes have already reformed serious abuses, though many still remain. The wisdom of their deliberations has given the sanction of experience to reason, recovered by the lights of the age, and the advantages of Representative Government.

"None can better know the wants of the People—none can exhibit them with greater zeal and interest than the Deputies charged with collecting the wishes of the nation. I expect from them all that can be expected from them. I rely on you—on your intimate and sincere union—on the native co-operation of the Political Chiefs, and other economical and popular authorities—on the firmness of the standing army and the national militia, to complete the great work of your political regeneration, and to raise you to that degree of elevation for which virtuous nations, which have for liberty the esteem it deserves, are destined. My power, my authority, my efforts, will always be directed towards this object.

"FERDINAND.

"Palace, Sept. 16."

The King has ordered that Lieutenant-General Baron D'Eroles and Brigadier Don Philip Hiras, who have abandoned the national colours, declared themselves enemies of the Political Constitution of the Monarchy, and laboured in concert to destroy it, shall be dismissed from the army, and deprived of all their employments, honours, and distinctions. The Camp-Marshal Don Vincen Quesada will also be included under the same resolution, as he is similarly situated to the preceding officers. The same principle will apply to Lieutenant-General Don Carlos O'Donnel, in consequence of his having proceeded to France without his Majesty's permission.

PROCLAMATION.

The General-in-Chief of the army employed in the 7th military district, to the inhabitants :—

"Could it have been supposed that the ancient province of Catalonia, more liberal and more industrious than any Spanish province, losing sight of its principles and interests, violating the oaths and decisions by which it declared itself in favour of the constitutional system, destined to produce so much good, would one day have occasioned the Government to declare it in a state of warfare, and to charge me with its military occupation? But so it is! Such are the effects of religious fanaticism—a weapon so well managed by the enemies of Spanish information, glory, and prosperity.

"Fanaticism and superstition, aided by foreign gold, have caused all the evils which we now experience, in a country where we ought to enjoy peace and happiness. What do the factious wish? They are paving the way for the impunity of crimes; they are endeavouring to excite faith in extravagant and chimerical ideas; they are persecuting good men; they are raising the standard of rebellion; but they can only place at their heads chiefs, as much out of credit as the cause which they defend, and inexperienced troops, into whose minds they have instilled the two great errors—that they are fighting in the cause of faith, and that calamities arising out of political circumstances must be attributed to supernatural causes. As to the first reproach, what proofs of morality have hitherto been given by those partisans of anarchy? What guarantees do they give that *the religion of the Nation is, and always shall be, the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman*, more conclusive than those offered by Article 12 of the Constitution? And with regard to the second, how can we enjoy the benefits of that wise code, and repel misery and poverty, if civil war, which those monsters kindle on every side, forces the agriculturist to suspend his labours, destroys the efforts of the artisan, restrains commercial speculations, and finally, paralyzes every useful and productive class of society.

"Inhabitants of the Seventh District!—In the retirement in which I have passed the few last months, I have attentively watched the course of our revolution, and the various factions who have fettered its progress at different points of the Peninsula. The discoveries which I have made will not, perhaps, be useless to me. Now that I am forced to raise my voice, I will speedily inform you what you have to expect from me. My former actions have proved to you that I know how to perform what I promise. My future conduct will shew that I am still unaltered. Have this truth present to your minds when you read my proclamations and the orders which circumstances may require me to issue.

"Much-abused men, you are still armed; why do you fight? To defend a religion which nobody attacks. Against whom do you fight? Against your brothers—against those who defend the same religion, while they defend the Political Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, which can alone enable you to enjoy the advantages which you wish for. What blindness! Reflect on your melancholy situation. Where can you present yourselves without shedding your blood on ground trodden by patriots? These ephemeral and insignificant triumphs—these partial, but unheard of excesses—have cost dear to your families, your friends, and yourselves. Awake from your dream; abandon and detest those miserable chiefs who command you—those secret agents who direct them, and who wish to lead you to death by the path of error and crime. But I know the wretches and let them tremble. The power with which the Nation has invested me shall not remain inactive; it shall reach them at the moment when they least expect it, and when, in the mystery of their secret councils, they form new plans of destruction to satisfy their passions, the only springs by which they are guided.

"Authorities of every denomination—assist me in exterminating these infamous men, who must be punished with all the rigour of the laws; for those who are dazzled, abused, or deceived, have still some means of justification, if not in the eyes of the law, at least in those of pity.

"And you, soldiers, at whose head I have the honour to be placed, what shall I say to you?—Shall I advise you to remain faithful to your inviolable oaths—to the glorious enterprise in which you are engaged? Would not this be the grossest of insults? You belong to the Spanish army, and the Spanish army has given so many pledges of its valour and civic spirit—it has so well proved that it has been the first to present to the world the phenomenon of an army hostile to tyranny and supporting public liberty, that no doubt of your fidelity can henceforth be entertained.

"I shall therefore merely recommend to you the severest discipline and most perfect subordination. We have much to do; but aided by an heroic national militia, with whom we shall remain in unity, what may we not effect? Let us march against the factious—let us pursue and annihilate them; and when we shall have put down even the least culpable among them, far from imitating the example of their ferocious leaders, we will implore from Government all the necessary aid to enable (amidst the repose which we shall have restored) the industrious Catalonians to return to their labours, to cultivate their fields, and to continue their manufactures and trade; thus converting this afflicted country into the happy abode of peace and plenty. Being, then, convinced of the wide difference between that despotic and arbitrary system and the Representative and Constitutional Government, abjuring their past errors, and animated by the desire of atoning for them, they will doubtless flock to our ranks, and when we shall once have consolidated in Spain the sacred code, which the immense majority of the nation is determined to support, perhaps they will unite with us in endeavouring, to extend the blessings of that code, to emancipate enslaved and degraded minds. Such are the sentiments of your General and Chief,

"FRANCISCO ESPOZ Y MINA.

"Lerida, September 19, 1822."

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5.

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

The French troops, so long and so absurdly denominated the *sanitary cordon*, are, by a Royal Ordinance, to maintain their positions as a *corps of observation*. France has now an army on the northern frontier of Spain, and a squadron cruising upon her coast in the Mediterranean. No independent Nation can feel quite at ease in this situation. The Army of the Faith, the men in arms against the Constitution of Spain, regard the Government of France as favourable to their cause, and must encrease in strength and spirits when they see their country thus beset by their friends. A long address has appeared from the King of Spain to the Spanish Nation, in which he *professes* his attachment to the Constitution, and *deprecates* the attempts to overturn it. General MINA has addressed the inhabitants of the seventh military district. These important documents appear in our columns.

By the Royal Ordinance to which we have alluded, France has openly thrown off the mask with respect to Spain. France undisguisedly favours the cause of the Spaniards who have rebelled against the Constitution of their Country. She has supplied the Army of the Faith with money, with munitions of war, with countenance, and with protection. It is obviously the design of the French *Ultras* to restore FERDINAND to his legitimate and tyrannical sway, and they seem determined to risk the hazardous experiment of involving their Country in a new war. It appears, also, that it is seriously the intention of the *Holy Alliance* to interfere with the concerns of Spain. The German Journals, particularly those of the House of Austria, scarcely hesitate to call the prevailing party in Spain and Portugal rebels to their legitimate Monarchs. Should these dispositions be carried into action, France may calculate upon another revolution.

A Madrid Journal announces, that three hundred and five ladies of that City have presented an address to the KING, praying him to pursue the constitutional career with firmness; they add, that they will inspire their husbands and children with the same sentiments; and that if Spain were attacked, they would themselves take up arms in its defence.

We can state positively, says the *Globe*, that the Government of India has been offered to Lord MELVILLE. His Lordship was in Scotland at the time he received a communication to that effect, and is expected in town daily. Unless an objection should arise from the delicate state of Lady MELVILLE's health, the appointment, it is presumed, will be accepted by his Lordship. His successor at the Admiralty has not been mentioned.

The Guard hitherto mounted at the Main Guard-house, on the Quay, was withdrawn yesterday, and is, we understand, to be discontinued in future.

A barony constable, named Connell, who had indulged too freely in drinking on Tuesday evening, at Tramore, was found dead next morning. An old woman named Mountain, an inmate of a poor house in George's street, died on Wednesday night from a similar cause.

On Tuesday evening, a poor woman named B—, residing near Kilbarry, while passing near the Pont-strary, received a kick above the temple from a restive horse which an officer's servant was leading, and was so much injured that her recovery is considered very doubtful.

Byrne, the poor man who was dreadfully hurt by a fall from one of the towers at Newtown Head, on the 25th of May, and who has since remained in a state of almost universal paralysis, died on Thursday at the Leper Hospital.

THE ISIS SMUGGLER.—On Thursday Counsellor James arrived and sat as Assessor to the Magistrates—this day was occupied in discussion, yesterday, one of the crew, *Father Grass*, was tried as a foreigner, found on board the smuggling vessel within the limits, and acquitted—he was afterwards tried as a British subject, acquitted, and discharged. The Court was subsequently adjourned till Tuesday next, in order to have an opinion from Dublin.

TO THE BREWERS OF WATERFORD.

GENTLEMEN—As the public press has been your chosen medium for circulating the knowledge of the variations which you have thought proper to make occasionally in the price of your Malt Liquor, I consider it as the legitimate channel of communication with you, especially as I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with all of you. I believe the repeal of the Duty on Malt took place from last July, and I confess to you, that I have been for some time past expecting an announcement from you of a Reduction in the price of Beer and Porter, equivalent to the advantage which the Repeal of said Duty now leads the Public to look for. Several Breweries in England have reduced the price of their Beer, so as to enable Retailers to sell it at three pence per Quart, and (as I am informed) some at 2½d. per Quart; but from the additional advantages which you possess, I shall hope that you will enable our poor working Classes to partake of this wholesome beverage, even at a more reduced rate.

Expecting a reply from you, after you have taken due time for consultation and deliberation as to the quantum of reduction to be made,

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE PRIMATE'S CHARGE.

(From the Dublin Evening Post.)

It is with a pleasure which we find it difficult to express, that we have read the following paragraph in the Armagh Paper of yesterday :—

"We are sorry to find that our report of the Primate's charge at the Armagh Visitation of the 26th ult., has inadvertently attributed some sentiments to his Grace, which he did not use. His Grace is made to say, that 'the right of the Clergy to Tithes was conferred by the scriptures of God, and enjoined by the laws of man.' We are assured, by authority on which we can rely, that, so far from using this expression, his Grace acknowledged the right of the Legislature to regulate the Property of the Clergy, and made no allusion whatever to a divine right of Tithe. The report also makes his Grace to state, that 'the tithe of the Parish was more the property of the incumbent, than the estate was of the Landlord.' We are assured, that this is erroneous; his Grace having merely stated, 'the *title* of the Clergy to their Tithes is *more ancient* than the title of any Landlord.'"

"We omitted to mention that his Grace strongly recommended to the Clergy to endeavour to cooperate with the Landlords of their respective Parishes in giving effect, as far as possible, to the provisions of the Tithe Leasing Bill, passed last Session at the instance of Government, with a printed abstract of which his Grace furnished every beneficed Clergyman in the Diocese at the Visitation.

"As we stated before that our Report was taken at a great distance from his Grace, and given entirely from memory, we trust that allowance will be made for its imperfections and inaccuracies."

This is all we contend for. Tithes are *not* of Divine Right, they are not *more* sacred than private Property, and the Legislature may deal with them as with any other subject of Finance. It is for the establishment of these premises we have so long and so earnestly contended. These being taken as *proven*, our case is disembarrassed of the difficulties with which the vain and empty sophists would beset it. We have the best authority in the Church with us. He sustains the principle. The only difference between the Church and the State will be with regard to the detail, the *modus*.

THE NEW CONSTABULARY ACT.

Major Wilcocks has been appointed, by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, supreme head of the Magistrates and Constables who may be employed under the new Act in the province of Munster.

In the appointments which will take place under the Act, the Government has abandoned every idea of patronage, as nothing but merit alone, certified through the recommendation of the local Magistrates, can be admitted as a claim for any situation of a superior or inferior rank. In every instance, therefore, whether in reference to the higher or lower order of Constables, no person will be appointed who shall not have obtained the recommendation of seven Magistrates of the County.

It is not the intention of the Government to put into operation any of the efficacious powers of the new Act in any of the other three provinces.—*Correspondent.*

MR. OWEN'S SYSTEM.

A Meeting of several Gentlemen took place on Wednesday, at the European Life Insurance Office, Eden-quay, to consider the preliminary steps to be adopted for receiving Mr. Owen, who is daily expected to arrive in Dublin, and also for the purpose of making arrangements for a Public Meeting, in order to give that Gentleman an opportunity of explaining the details of his plan for promoting the Employment and Relief of the Poor in Ireland.

The Meeting appointed a Deputation to wait on the Lord Mayor, to ascertain his Lordship's acquiescence, and to obtain his consent to preside as Chairman; and, having waited upon him at the Mansion-house, his Lordship received them in the most courteous manner, expressing his zeal in the cause, and ready consent to call a Public Meeting, and to preside thereat.

A Member of the Deputation having mentioned that Mr. Owen would pay his respects to his Lordship on his arrival in Dublin, he was pleased to say, that he would think himself honoured by a visit from a Gentleman of Mr. Owen's celebrity in the annals of philanthropy; after which the Deputation departed, highly gratified with the kind reception they received, as also the readiness with which his Lordship expressed his desire to promote the interest of Ireland specially, and that of humanity generally.

SECOND EDITION.

The London Journals of Wednesday (this day's mail) have arrived. Accounts from New York state, that nearly half of that City has been consumed by fire. There is a deficiency of Corn in Portugal, and Foreign Grain is to be admitted under certain conditions.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2.—Nearly at the close of Monday's market, a sudden fall took place in the price of Wheat, in consequence of an Uxbridge miller selling Flour 5s. per sack under the quoted price, and some of the best runs were ineffectually offered at a reduction of 3s. per quarter; and altho' we have had no arrivals, except two vessels from the Norfolk coast, Wheat is exceedingly heavy this morning at that abatement. New Barley is also very dull sale, and full 2s. per qr. lower than last Monday se'nnight. Oats seem in great request, and are ready sale at the advance of last Monday.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

TUESDAY, OCT. 1.—Our Corn Market has been very heavy all this week. Scarce any fresh supplies have been received, in consequence of the continued easterly winds. We had two small arrivals of new Irish Wheat at our market this forenoon, which met heavy sale at a decline of 2d. to 3d. per bushel, and old Wheat was equally depressed. Fine new Flour was saleable, but all other articles heavy at the prices of this day week.

Current Prices.

	s. d.		s. d.	
Wheat, Irish, old, 1820	4 0	to	5 6	per 70lbs.
—— —— —— 1821	3 6	—	4 6	——
—— —— new Red	6 0	—	6 2	——
—— —— White	6 3	—	6 6	——
Oats, Irish, old	2 2	—	2 8	per 45lbs.
—— new	2 6	—	2 9	——
Barley, grinding	2 10	—	3 0	per 60lbs.
Flour, fine seconds, old	18 0	—	26 0	per 240lbs.
—— —— new	28 0	—	31 0	——
Rapeseed	£17	to	£18	per last.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2.—Our Market to-day was completely glutted with every description of grain, and little or nothing doing. It is thought that the present abundant supplies are an exertion of the Farmers, in order to enable them to pay the rent, and that as soon as it is over prices will advance. Let this be as it may, the Market cannot be worse than we have witnessed it for the last fortnight. The general prices were as follow, viz.: New Wheat, 16s. to 21s. per barrel; Old do. no price can be stated; New Oats, 7 to 10s.; Old do. 10 to 13s.; Barley, 11s. to 14s.; Bere, 9s. to 11s.; Rapeseed, 15s. to 18s. per barrel; Second Flour, 9s. 6d. to 13s. per cwt; Oatmeal, 9s. 6d. to 16s.

POTATOES.—Apples 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.; Pink-eyes, 1s. 8d.; Whites, 2s. per cwt.

Price of Butter at Cork on Thursday.

To the Merchants,	75s.	72s.	66s.	62s.	54s.
To the Country,	64s.	60s.	54s.	50s.	42s.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

Butter continues to look down. Yesterday it declined from 73s. at which a few firkins were taken in the early part of the day, to 77s. 6d.—and subsequently to 77s. which appeared to be the general currency till the close, when some were said to have been bought 6d. to 1s. lower. Weighed at the Crane on Thursday, 352 firkins—yesterday, 110—all of which, except 54, were from neighbouring farmers.

The receipts of Grain this week have been much less than those of the last. No material alteration can be stated in Wheat, which continues at 14s. to 15s. 6d. for inferior and middling—16s. to 16s. 6d. for good samples, and 17s. for superior millers' quality. Oats are in tolerably good demand, at 8s. to 8s. 3d. for the best sorts, which are scarce, and from this down to 7s. for inferior. Barley, 8s. to 9s. for shipping, and 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d. for malting qualities.

The sales of Flour to Bakers for the past week have been 64 bags (per return) less than those of the preceding. No actual alteration has occurred in the price, tho' a reduction seems to be expected—Prime Seconds, 27s. and in a few instances 28s.; middling and good, 24s. to 26s.; inferior, 22s. to 23s.; Thirds, 16s. to 20s.; Fourths (in very little demand), 12s. to 14s. per bag of 2 cwt. Oatmeal very dull, at 10s. per cwt. for old, and 11s. to 11s. 6d. for new. Potatoes, 1½d. to 2d. per 14lbs.

Some Houses in the Bacon and Pork Trade have begun purchasing, though the Season cannot yet be said to have commenced generally, being somewhat retarded by the present close weather. On Tuesday, at the Fair of Mullinavat, Co. Kilkenny, about 7 miles distant, above 800 Pigs were bought, three-fourths of which were for this City—the remainder (except a few for Ross) went to Carrick-on-Suir. Most of these having been bought by hand, the price per Cwt. can scarcely be quoted with accuracy—but at present it appears to be about 24s. for Pigs of 2 cwt. and upwards, and 25s. for those of a smaller size.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday, at Dunmore East, John Denis, Esq. one of the Aldermen of this City.

On the 29th ult. in the 70th year of his age, the Rev. Patrick Grady, P. P. of Freshford, in which situation he had for 36 years manifested every virtue that could adorn the Priesthood.

Lately, in Paris, Mr. John McCreery, late of High-street, Kilkenny.

In Galway, of the malignant fever which is now making fearful ravages in that Town, John Browne, Esq. M. D.—a most amiable and respected character.

On Wednesday week, at Roslare Fort, near Wexford, Mr. William Gregg, Revenue Officer.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, OCT. 4.

ARRIVED.

2d. Sportsman, Coster, Liverpool, salt, &c.; John and Sophia, Howard, Jersey, cider and apples; Jane, Fell, Workington, coals.

3d.—Apollo, Division, Liverpool, sugar, potashes, coals, &c.

4th—Eliza, Griffith, Swansea, coals.

SAILED.

3d.—Wickham Revenue Cruiser, Lieut. Dore, on a cruise; Leander, Henderson, (from Jamaica and London,) Liverpool, sugar, rum, &c.

4th—Twenty-five sail of vessels got under weigh this morning from Passage—particulars not mentioned in this day's return. Sailed from Dunmore Pier—John Thomas, Gordon—and Ardent, Jones, before mentioned.

NOTICE.

THE CORPORATION COMMITTEE of SIX *will receive PROPOSALS for LETTING the OLD CUSTOM HOUSE and EXCHANGE, in ONE or TWO LOTS; and, on the First Day of November next, the SWEEPING of the STREETS will be LET BY AUCTION, in TWO or THREE LOTS, at the TOWN HALL, at ONE o'Clock.*

ROBERT COOKE,
Secretary to the Committee.

Waterford, 5th Oct. 1822.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

DANIEL DUNFORD

HAS received, per the *Aurora*, J. NICHOLLS Master, from London, Sixteen Pipes CAPE MADEIRA WINE, of superior quality, which, with a large Stock of PRIME OLD PORT and SHERRY WINES, in Pipes, Butts, Hhds. and Quarter-Casks, per the *Mary* and *Ann*, from Oporto, and the *Ellinor*, from Cadiz, he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

He is, as usual, supplied with CORK SPIRITS, and will land on Monday next, out of the *Nancy*, MICHAEL MURPHY, Master, from Cork, 10 Puncheons of WHISKEY, (over 18 dozen) old, and daily expects 20 Puncheons more, which, with his present Stock, he is enabled to dispose of on advantageous terms.

☞ D. DUNFORD, for the accommodation of Housekeepers, will sell so low a quantity as *Twenty-five Gallons Spirits.* Waterford, Oct. 4, 1822.

THOMAS AND RICHARD KEHOE

OFFER FOR SALE,

113 *Chests Black and Green TEAS, (just arrived per the Harmony),*
100 *Hhds. Muscovado SUGAR,*
Patent and Powder DITTO,
20 *Bags CHEESE,*
5 *Bags PEPPER,*
24 *Boxes CANDY,*
30 *Casks Refined SALTPETRE,*
40 *Bags COCOA,*
30 *Kegs MUSTARD,*
6 *Puncheons MOLASSES,*
84 *Barrels TAR,*
50 *Barrels ROSIN,*
30 *Barrels PITCH,*
8 *Tierces VINEGAR;*

AND THEY DAILY EXPECT THE ARRIVAL OF
30 *Hhds. Muscovado and Refined SUGAR,*
100 *Bags Rough SALTPETRE,*
40 *Kegs and Casks New MUSTARD, and*
A quantity of POTASHES.

Which, with their present assortment of NUTMEGS, CLOVES, MACE, DYE-WOODS, KELP, Old Cork WHISKEY, &c. &c. &c. they will dispose of on the most encouraging Terms.

Waterford, October 3, 1822.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

IF the writer of a letter inserted in last Saturday's WARDER, *and signed* "OBSERVATOR," *will give to the Public his* REAL NAME *I pledge myself to prove his assertions to be* FALSE.

That he is a COWARD, *or* SOME VAGABOND BENEATH THE NOTICE OF A GENTLEMAN, *I cannot doubt; for none but such would, under a feigned Name, traduce the Characters, and wilfully misrepresent the Conduct, of Gentlemen who cannot have injured him.*

I am, Sir, &c.

HENRY WHYTE.

Prospect Lodge, 2d Oct. 1822.

KING AND COMPANY

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THEIR INTENTION TO PUBLISH AN

ALMANACK

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

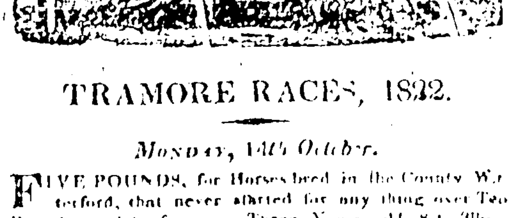
CALCULATED BY MR. THOMAS HOLT;

Referring generally to the Province of Munster.

THE necessity that exists for a correct Local ALMANACK, it is presumed, will not be questioned;—the perpetuation of error in the published Almanacks has been productive of much inconvenience, and has rendered them highly injurious to the interests they were intended to promote. The Improvements and Corrections now in contemplation, are

A Chronological Table of *Local*, or generally interesting events—the times of High Water, *calculated according to the theory of La Place*—the Rising, Southing, and Setting of the Sun, Moon, *and other Planets*—the Occultations of the Planets and Stars—the Aspect and Configurations of the Heavenly Bodies—a *Gardener's and Farmer's Calendar*—a List of Post Towns and noted Places in Munster *with their distances from Cork*—a more regular and systematic arrangement of the Ecclesiastical, Civil, Naval, and Military Departments—and many useful Tables not hitherto noticed in works of the kind.

It being the anxious wish of the EDITOR and PUBLISHER, to produce an Annual Compendium of *real value*, and a Work of Reference, any suggestion tending to this end, prior to the First of November, will meet every attention: their aim is Utility and Correctness, and they indulge a hope that these objects may, in a great measure, be attained. Cork, Patrick-street, Sept. 20, 1822.



TRAMORE RACES, 1822.

MONDAY, 14th October.

FIVE POUNDS, for Horses bred in the County Waterford, that never started for any thing over Ten Pounds—weight for age—Three Years old, 8st. 3lbs.; Four Years old, 8st. 10lbs.; Five Years old, 9st. 2lbs. Six Years old, and aged, 9st. 8lbs.—Three Mile Heats.

TUESDAY, 15th.

FIVE POUNDS, for Farmers' Horses that have been kept principally for agricultural purposes; to be qualified on oath, if required. Three Years old, 7st. 8lbs.; Four Years old, 8st. 2lbs.; Five Years old, 8st. 8lbs.; Six Years old, 9st.—Three Mile Heats.

WEDNESDAY, 16th.

FIVE POUNDS, for Horses bred in the Counties of Waterford, Kilkenny, Wexford, or Tipperary, that never raced for any thing above Ten Pounds—weight for age—Three Years old, 8st. 7lbs.; Four Years old, 9st.; Five Years old, 9st. 6lbs.; Six Years old, 9st. 12lbs.—Two Mile Heats.

THURSDAY, 17th.

FIVE POUNDS, for the beaten Horses of the preceding Days—Weights the same as on Tuesday—Two Mile Heats.

Horses to be entered Three clear Days previous to the Day of Running, at Mr. John Hayden's Hotel, Tramore, paying One Shilling in the Pound, or double at the Post.—Not less than three Horses to start for any of the above, except with the Consent of the Stewards. All Disputes to be settled by the Stewards, whose decision will be final.

The Winner each Day to pay Five Shillings for Scales and Straw.

October 5th, 1822.