GREECE.

(From the Journal des Debats.)

The Greeks appear to form new hopes, the confirmation of which we shall be glad to see, but which we cannot venture to guarantee. These are the reports in circulation:—The Sultan, it is said, has demanded, in an imperious tone, the surrender of the fortresses occupied by the Russians on the banks of the Phasis, which Russia promised to restore after the definitive arrangement of the affairs of Moldavia and Wallachia. The Porte, it is added, has moreover intimated the expectation of a formal disavowal, on the part of Russia, of all that M. de Strogonoff stated in his notes in favour of the Greeks, and which might be regarded as a censure on the conduct of the Divan. The Porte invokes, as is asserted, the principles of the Grand Alliance of the Five Powers—"the repression of all rebellions."

The explanations given by Messrs. Lotzow and Strangford remove all doubts respecting the invincible obstinacy with which the Turks refuse to listen to friendly counsels, or to admit even the shadow of an interference in behalf of the Greeks.—*Letters of a certain authority*, which arrived yesterday in Paris, state, that, tired with so much haughtiness on the part of an enemy little to be dreaded, the Emperor Alexander *had announced to the Congress of Verona his intention of entirely changing his system with regard to Turkey, and of employing means of force to compel at last the barbarous Government of Constantinople to make concessions.* England having renewed and confirmed her declaration, 'that the Powers have not the right, and that it is not their interest, to oppose indiscriminately all revolutions, without distinguishing their principles and their causes,' the Russian Cabinet, it is said, has drawn from this very principle the inference, that it had *a right to recognise, in the Greek Revolution, the character of a legitimate resistance to tyranny.*

Intelligence so pleasing to the friends of humanity and of the Christian name will undoubtedly find much favour with our readers; but, faithful to our duty, never to take our wishes for realities, we confine ourselves to record those reports, such as they circulate in Paris, amongst individuals *very far removed from all revolutionary ideas*, but attached to the cause of the Greeks. Politicians know, besides, that two opinions exist among Russian Statesmen, and that frequently, in a decisive crisis, one opinion employs every means, even that of suppositious news, to cause itself to be heard, or at least to create regrets and doubts.

A very distinguished Greek, more persuaded than we are of the possibility of a change in the policy of Russia, has seized this important moment to plead the cause of his unfortunate country at the tribunal of European diplomacy. His *Political Remarks on the Cause of the Greeks* are perhaps what are best calculated to command the attention of the Russian Cabinet, and revive its ancient disposition in favour of Greece, and at the same time to disarm the contrary opinion in the Cabinets of Vienna and London. We cannot analyse a work, which is itself but a brief analysis; but we shall direct the attention of the Public to the passage in which the Author tries, with very great ability, to demonstrate, from the notes of M. de Strogonoff, that Russia ought to distinguish, and had in fact distinguished, between the invasion of Wallachia by Ypsilanti, and the insurrection of the Greeks in the Morea. The first was a revolutionary intrigue; the second is the natural result of intolerable oppression. Therefore, Christian Powers, without contradicting their avowed principles, may blame the Rebellion of Wallachia, and assist the Insurrection of Greece. The author appeals to a very imposing authority in support of this opinion; it is that of the Russian Ambassador, speaking *in his Master's name.*

"If the Turkish Government (wrote M. de Strogonoff, in his Note of the 16th and 18th of July, 1821,) admitted, against all expectations, that it was in consequence of a pre-concerted plan that it adopted the measures upon which the undersigned has already declared the sentiments of his august Master, it would only remain for the Emperor to declare from the present moment, to the Sublime Porte, *that she places herself in a state of open hostility against the Christian world*; that she *legitimates the defence of the Greeks*, who from that moment would combat solely to save themselves from inevitable ruin; and that, in consideration of the character of this contest, Russia would find herself under the absolute necessity of offering them an *asylum*, because they would be persecuted; *protection*, because she would have the right to do so; *assistance, with all Christendom*, because she could not deliver up her brothers in religion to the mercy of a blind fanaticism."

The language is so clear, so positive, that one has a difficulty to conceive how the sentiments which it expresses could fail in drawing on a war, after the obstinacy which the Turks evince to carry on their system of oppression. The Author thinks with reason, that the motive invoked by certain Christian Powers, to prevent Russia from aiding the Greeks, is the fear of appearing to sanction a rebellion; he endeavours to demonstrate that this odious term does not apply to the Insurrection of the Greeks.

"The word *rebellion* does not apply legally but to an armed force revolted against the Sovereign to whom it has taken the oath of fidelity and obedience; but it cannot, under any circumstances, apply to a national body which struggles against its foreign oppressors, in the defence of it's existence, it's country, and it's religion. If there are *rebels*, properly so called, in Turkey, they are the Janissaries, and the Pachas, who revolt incessantly against the legitimate Sovereign of the Nation, and against the power of his Government, established by the laws, and by religion. But the Greek Nation, with relation to the Turkish Government, is neither an integral part of the ruling Nation, nor a national or paid militia, nor even a class of subjects under the obligation of allegiance by oath; it is a body nationally distinct, existing altogether apart from the State to which it is tributary, and in which it lives subjugated by the force of the ruling power, at the same time that it is distinctly separated by its manners, it's laws and it's religion: and since it is this ruling force that threatens to crush it, since it proscribes it from the State, since it removes all social guarantee, all surety of existence, all enjoyment of property and individual liberty, it is but against this force, become an exterminating force, that the oppressed Nation seeks to defend and to sustain herself. It is therefore no longer a revolt of subjects against the legitimate Sovereign; neither is it a rebellion of the armed force against the power of the supreme Chief of the Nation; it is the legitimate defence of an indigenous People against the oppression of an exotic and barbarous People.—What man of sense will ever give the name of rebellion to such a contest—where is the law, political or divine, that will ever condemn such action?"

The second motive for not interfering in the affairs of Greece is, as we know, the fear of deranging the balance of power, and of giving to an empire already so formidable as Russia is, an absolute preponderance over the rest of Europe.—The Orator of Greece repels this argument, at first by shewing that the Ottoman Empire, from its actual weakness, is no longer a barrier in reality against Russia, and then by demonstrating that the use that Russia could make of her conquests might be such that the European equilibrium would gain rather than lose by it.

"In allowing to remain," says he, "the equilibrium of Europe, as it at present is established, there would still be very simple means of arresting the troubles and the effusion of blood in the States of Turkey, without departing in any manner from the fundamental principles of this power, or acting contrary to the political views of those who interest themselves in the preservation of Europe; this would be, to interfere with energy and concert with the Porte, to terminate the war of extermination which it carries on against the Greeks, and to erect into *a Christian Principality, civilly independent, but politically tributary*, Greece, properly so called, comprehending the Morea, Attica, and Livadia to the pass of the Thermopylæ, a country principally inhabited by Greeks, annexing to it the Cyclades of the Archipelago, where there were never any Turkish inhabitants, and separating, in this manner, the Greek population predominant in these countries from the Turkish population, so few in numbers, and who will never henceforward be able to live in peace together. This Principality, erected upon the plan of those of Moldavia, of Wallachia, and Servia, and constituted by a fundamental act, under the guarantee of the great European Powers, would strengthen rather than shake the Ottoman Power; because she would procure a fixed revenue double the amount of that which she draws from this country under the government of the Pachas, and under the burdensome vexations of her subaltern agents, and because she would be at the same time freed from all the disquietudes which the frequent revolts and civil wars of her insubordinate Governors occasion."

This would be, it appears to us, the most forcible means, and at the same time the most equitable, to rally the Greeks, in delivering them from the inhuman slavery under which they groan, and of which they naturally seek to break the chains.

"For the execution of such a plan, there would be no necessity for great efforts. This project entered into the administrative views of the Sultan Mustapha II., who would without doubt have carried it into execution, if death had not carried him off before the peace of 1774. It is very possible, and indeed probable, that the Porte, under existing circumstances, emboldened by the extreme deference that the mediating Ministers have hitherto evinced towards her, would, according to her system of politics, repel such a proposition as coming from Foreign Powers. But what means would she have to refuse definitively to subscribe to it, when this proposition, dictated by policy as well as humanity, should be, by the common accord of all the Powers, vigorously supported? Is it possible to believe, in short, that she would take the senseless resolution to compromise her political existence in opposition to all the Powers of Europe, when she would be convinced that they were acting in good earnest, and in conformity with their real interests, for the re-establishment of good order and the tranquillity of Europe? We repeat it once more: the Turk is terrible only when he sees that he is feared, and that it is desired to conciliate him; but firmly attacked in front, he resists neither in war nor politics."

After having recounted the examples of the possibility of intimidating the Divan, "examples which have passed before our eyes," our author resumes the course of his reflections to tranquillize Monarchical Europe, on the score of the consequences that may follow the affranchisement of Greece; he shews that they would all be on the side of social order, peace, and tranquillity.

"If, in spite of all these motives, Greece were abandoned, she may succumb," says her eloquent defender, "she may fall at last, but she will never perish without glory. Her sacred cause will survive her ruin. It is eternal, because it is the cause of humanity and of religion. The blood of so many thousands of victims, which flows at the foot of the throne of the Supreme Dispenser of Mercies, will call for vengeance, and the hour of the destiny of this unhappy People will not be distant. The Elect of Heaven will appear upon the scene, encircled by all his glory, and illuminated with divine grace. It is to the divine will that we refer, with perfect resignation, our hopes, and it is with confidence that we expect and trust for the end of our ills."

(From the Austrian Observer.)

Constantinople, Sept. 25.—We are still without positive intelligence as to the state of affairs in the Morea. The most extraordinary reports are circulated every day. No person gives credit to them, and the Turks do not take the trouble of rectifying them. Many Germans and French, taught by bitter experience, are on their return home. They all agree in their accounts of the Greek Commanders, whose conduct would be sufficient to change the opinions of the most decided supporters of their cause.

It appears that the Persians have made some progress on the Eastern Frontier of the Empire.—The *cholera morbus* has broken out at Moussul and Mardin.

In the course of last week, intelligence was brought by Tartars, direct from Syria, which confirms what had been previously announced relative to the disaster at Aleppo. On the 6th of September, when the late accounts came away, the shocks of earthquake had not yet ceased. The ravages occasioned by the event are not confined to Aleppo. They have been felt, more or less, at Antal, Antalia, Gessés, Latakia, Alexandretta, Tarsus, Marasse, Hama, and Hems. Some slight shocks were felt even at Damas, and the Isle of Cyprus.

Some changes have taken place in the public offices and also in the provincial governments.

The plague has made its appearance at Candia, and the mortality there is very great.

A fire which broke out on the night of the 18th inst. in the house of an Armenian, reduced to ashes 2000 houses, all inhabited by persons of the lowest class.

Public tranquillity is still preserved by the most rigorous measures.

The plague has made some progress in the course of the two last weeks, particularly in the villages bordering on the canal, and among the troops encamped near Bojukdere. Bara and Galata are not quite free from it; but no case has yet appeared in the hospitals.

Athens, Sept. 1.—We are assured that the Greeks, to the number of 3 or 400, still occupy the citadel, as the Turks are in expectation of entering when the Peloponnesus shall become their prey.

Several of the inhabitants have been driven back by hunger.

It is reported that there is a pestilence in the Ottoman fleet.

Strangers leave the Morea at the very first opportunity. The indiscipline, the disorder, and the confusion which predominate, appalled all.—According to the Greeks, a general engagement is looked for, whose results are expected to be decisive.

The combined Grecian flotilla has put to sea, and sailed from Hydra on the 20th ult. The design, as far as report went, to observe the issue of events on the Peninsula; and also to attack the Turkish Navy, in case of the Greeks triumphing by land; but, in the event of a contrary result, they were determined on emigration. At all events, it was more than doubtful whether the Greeks would dare to attack the Ottoman fleet, which, as a last resource, they wished to set on fire.

THE KING'S DEPARTURE FOR BRIGHTON.

His Majesty left Carlton Palace at half-past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, for Brighton. His Majesty's travelling carriage—that in which the King returned to London from his visit to his Hanoverian dominions, with four horses and two postillions, left the Palace by the St. James's Park entrance. The carriage was preceded by two outriders, and followed by two of the Establishment, also on horseback. Contrary to the course usually pursued by his Majesty, on proceeding from Carlton Palace to the Pavilion at Brighton, the King passed along the Park and through the Horse Guards' entrance; thence along Parliament-street, Palace-ward, Abingdon-street, Millbank, and across Vauxhall-bridge. The usual course has been to pass through Buckingham-gate, by the Palace at Pimlico, and thence to the Vauxhall-bridge. The deviation on Saturday was, that his Majesty might view the progress made in erecting the new Royal entrance to the House of Lords. The Piazza is completed; the roof is now being raised; and the Royal staircase, almost the whole of which may now be seen from the street, is in a very forward state. The walls, and ceiling in particular, of this grand staircase, are finishing in a very high style of architectural decoration. When completed, it will be uncommonly handsome. The King, as the carriage, which travelled slowly at this point, passed along, attentively regarded the works, and appeared to be well pleased with the progress made towards completing the improvements. The large windows not yet being put in, his Majesty also had a good view of the highly ornamented staircase. The workmen who were about recognised the Royal party as the carriages proceeded, and they made their obeisances to his Majesty, which the King, in the most condescending manner, acknowledged. To view the works, and afterwards to return the attentions of the workmen, the King leaned very forward out of the carriage window. The spectators thus had a good view of his Majesty. It is with great pleasure we add, that his Majesty looked uncommonly well; that he appeared to be in excellent spirits; and that, in fact, we have not for some time past seen his Majesty look better.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING.

Brighton, Sunday, Oct. 27.—His Majesty arrived last evening at twenty minutes after seven o'clock, and it gives us unfeigned pleasure to add, in good health. The Duke of Cambridge met his Majesty, as he alighted from his carriage, at the Palace-hall door. The meeting was affectionate.

The attendance of Nobility to pay their respects to his Majesty to-day, by leaving their names at the Palace, was very great.

The Duke of Cambridge, we find, will leave England for Hanover, on the 10th of the ensuing month, accompanied by the Princess Augusta.

At the theatre last night, on the arrival of the King being made known there, the performances were suspended, and the national anthem was sung, and chorused by all present, on and off the stage.

INTENDED NATIONAL MUSEUM.

It is well known that England, with all its vaunting about art and its love for it, is the only state in Europe which does not possess a national collection of pictures. His Majesty, with a view to remove this national disgrace, is said to have expressed a wish that a Museum should be erected to contain works of art, and to which the Public shall have free and reasonable access. The Sovereign has been an ardent collector of pictures for many years, and the chambers of Carlton Palace exhibit some splendid specimens of all the Flemish and Dutch Masters, and the most choice and admirable pictures painted during the bright era of the Italian school. These, numerous as they are, the King will freely contribute, together with the matchless cartoons, by Raphael, now at Hampton Court, the *Two Misers*, in Windsor Castle, and a good selection from the Palaces at Kensington, Hampton-court, & Windsor, in addition to his own. The plan is to be carried into effect under the direction of a Committee of Taste, and a power given to that Committee, by Parliament, with a grant of certain funds, in order that no opportunity of enriching the Collection by purchases (either abroad or at home) may be lost. Chambers are to be erected to contain the Elgin and Phygalian Marbles, and all the rare Works of Art now in the British Museum, so that the whole of our national treasures may be seen at once.

HORRIBLE ATROCITY.

A few days ago, a young woman, residing at Sunny-brae, parish of Saline, had an illegitimate child, and in order to avoid the shame which an exposure of her situation might have drawn upon her, barbarously murdered the innocent infant in a manner at which human nature shudders. The unhappy mother lived under the same roof with an old woman, whose apartment was separated only by a thin partition, on whom she called to come and make her a warm drink, but prohibited her from preparing it at the fire of the room they were in, saying that she had just heaped on a large fire to warm the house, which she was unwilling to have touched or broken down. The old woman was surprised on finding a very disagreeable smell issuing from the fire, and, after repeatedly interrogating the sick female, without obtaining any satisfactory answer, turned up the coals, and, to her unspeakable horror, found in the midst of them, the half-consumed remains of the hapless victim of the unnatural parent's inhumanity. There being no assistance near, the wretched infanticide made her escape next morning, and was seen in Dunfermline on the evening of that day, the report of her crime not having then spread so far. Every exertion has been made to discover her, but as yet without success. Her parents are alive and respectable.—*Stirling Journal.*

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

IRISH PETITIONS.

Extract of a Private Letter, dated London, Wednesday evening.

"It is not expected that Parliament will assemble till the latest possible period, the end of February, for instance. In short, it is so much more easy to prorogue Parliament before it meets than after, that I do not wonder at Ministers wishing to compress the Session into the smallest possible space, and the only means of doing so is by postponing its commencement. I am well informed, that a great variety of Petitions from Ireland will be presented soon after the opening, and some of them relating to mal-practices which took place in Dublin four or five years ago. This is the proper course to pursue. Nothing will more surely abate abuses in Ireland than the exposure of them in Parliament. See, for instance, how the Stationery Job is blown up. Let this plan be followed constantly, and all Jobbing must soon be at an end. I would advise, however, that every case be well prepared, and abundance of authentic documents, bearing it out, produced before the Petition be presented. I would also deprecate the least exaggeration, for, with the People of England, its discovery might damn a good cause."—*Southern Reporter.*

WATERFORD:
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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,929. *TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1822.* *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30.

We have received this morning, by express, three of the Paris Journals of Monday, also the *Cours Authentique* of that day. From the latter, it appears, that the French Funds had somewhat improved upon the closing price of Saturday, as they are quoted at 93f. 25c. The other public securities had also improved. The Neapolitan was 80¾ (which is about 82 here). New Spanish 69½. Old do. 85. Exchange on London one month 25f. 35c.; three months 25f. 25c.

We subjoin extracts from these Papers. The paragraph respecting the despatch said to have been received by Count Capo d'Istria, and the order for Baron Strogonoff to attend the Emperor Alexander, when coupled with the remarkable statement which we copied from the *Journal des Debats* on Monday last, may excite a little curiosity. Capo d'Istria is himself a Greek, and a zealous advocate for the cause of his countrymen.

There is an article from Madrid, too, of some importance. The extraordinary Cortes have empowered the Government to raise the additional troops demanded by the War Minister. It is remarkable, that in the estimates of the disposable Spanish force, submitted to the Cortes on the 13th, by his Excellency, 60,000 Portuguese infantry and 2000 cavalry are included.

It is stated, in the same article, that in a secret sitting of the Cortes, for the purpose of hearing read the Memorial of the Minister of State, upon the Foreign Relations of the Country, the question was discussed, whether measures of reprisal should not be adopted towards France?

"Paris, Oct. 28.—M. the Duke de Blacas arrived in Paris yesterday. He is bearer of the final arrangements concluded between the Holy See and France, which consist of a new limitation of the Dioceses, and Bulls of Institution of the three Bishoprics of Amiens, Nantes, and Limoges.

"The Police, yesterday, seized at the library of M. Niogret, a publication entitled *Systeme Sociale*, by Baron d'Holbach, which is a verbatim reprint of an old edition.

"It is affirmed that, at the *instance of a great Power*, Prince Alexander Ypsilanti, who is still confined in the fortress of Montgatz, will soon be liberated.—*Constitutionnel.*

"M. Benjamin Constant, and the responsible Editor of the *Pilote*, the *Journal du Commerce*, the *Courier Français*, and the *Constitutionnel*, have received a citation to appear before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, on Wednesday, the 30th inst. (this day.)—*Idem.*

"It is announced that Count Capo d'Istria, who is at the country-seat of the Baron de Stein, in Westphalia, has recently received a courier, with despatches from the Emperor Alexander, which appeared to be of a nature most gratifying to him. Hence it was concluded that a sudden change would take place in the policy of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, relative to the affairs of the East. To strengthen this conjecture, it is added, that the Baron de Strogonoff has received orders to join his Sovereign at Verona, without delay.

"Madrid, Oct. 14.—In the discussions of the Cortes yesterday, which were replete with wisdom and dignity, the National Congress has accorded to Government the necessary powers for an extraordinary levy of 29,000 men, and 7900 horses, which has caused the greatest impression in this capital: and no doubt will cause the same when it becomes known in the different Provinces. This is the first time our Government has taken energetic measures, and has set aside an apathy which has caused us so much evil.—To-morrow, or the day after, the Report of the Commissioners of Finances will be read, in which the Minister demands the creation of 60 millions of *rentes*. Yesterday, after the public sitting, in which was voted the extraordinary levy, the Cortes remained sitting in secret, to hear the reading of the Memorial of the Minister of State on our exterior relations, which has been prohibited from appearing before the Public. It is asserted, that in this sitting, there was a question whether or not measures of reprisal should not be adopted against France.

"In the sitting of yesterday, the Minister of War presented several statements on the force of the Spanish Army, which were as follow:

The Permanent Army, composing the Active Militia and Infantry	108,051
Horse, or Cavalry	15,090
Officers	7895
Total	131,036
The different forces of the Portuguese Army	60,300
Horse	2000
Grand Total	193,336

The following is an extract of a private letter which we (*Courier*) have received this morning:

"Paris, Oct. 26.—What has become of the celebrated observation of Louis XIV.—'*Il n'y a plus de Pyrénées?*' This boundary now exists: the Pyrenees are, in Modern Europe, what the Rubicon was, at the period of the fall of the Roman Empire. But who is the Cæsar who will dare to throw his lance from the other side? No temporising expedient, however, can avail; either war must be proclaimed, or the desire for the maintenance of peace declared. After having enjoyed seven years of tranquillity, of which the annals of history afford few examples, if war should break out, it will be terrible; it will resemble those conflagrations, the theatre of which is every where, because every where matter abounds which becomes daily more combustible. It is impossible for a mind the most habituated to judge of events, to foresee what would be the issue of war, for the world has never been, either morally or physically, in the position in which we now behold it. Two Powers predominate, and necessarily draw the other Powers within the sphere of their activity. Much perspicacity is not necessary to discern, at the first glance, that England desires peace, and that Russia repents not having commenced war in the east. Russia has failed in her views, through not knowing how to seize the favourable moment. Though the Russian Cabinet should now resolve to support the cause of the Greeks, it could no longer allege motives of humanity, after the slaughter of upwards of three hundred thousand Greeks. It would also ill become it to manifest a tardy dissatisfaction at the singular haughtiness of the Divan. Should the Russian armies now triumph, they will triumph without honour, and the long deferred execution of the views bequeathed by Catherine, will have excited too much rancour in the bosoms of the Greeks, for them to consider gratitude as a duty. It is, however, generally rumoured here, in the high political circles, that Russia is anxious to retrace her steps; but, notwithstanding all that is circulated on this point, we cannot believe, that this is so; or if so, the Emperor Alexander has very weak Councillors. It is, in our opinion, due to the honour of his Imperial Crown, that his past conduct should be attributed to no other motive, than an invincible desire to maintain peace, and this honourable motive would vanish, if his policy should change under present circumstances.

"These reflections on the past and future policy of Russia are not foreign from what more immediately concerns ourselves; and if it should happen that, at the Congress of Verona, that Power, in unison with Austria, should consider an armed intervention as a medium of pacification in Spain, the supposition might be permitted, that the East would not be sorry to see the armies of the West occupied or detained at home in case of necessity. All sensible men in France, who are accustomed to look a little into the future, dread war: they are wholly at a loss to know how it will end. The Ally upon which most dependence is placed may become the most redoubtable; and certainly, at the commencement of 1812, when the Sovereigns of Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, protested at Dresden their attachment to the system of France, it was impossible to foresee that the armies of these Powers would pass the Rhine, eighteen months after, under the very banners against which they were arrayed. It appears that this experience has not been wholly fruitless, but, unfortunately, there are some individuals to whom it furnishes no lesson. If certain rumours may be credited, some faint efforts have been made here *to open the door to the north wind*, and this with the inconsiderate view of successfully establishing, on the other side of the Pyrenees, a form of government which has been proscribed in France by the will of Louis XVIII. Some personages may have exclaimed, 'War—at all hazards!' but hitherto this project has been defeated. Great intrigues have been set on foot by little men; warlike fantasies have disturbed certain brains, which force upon our minds the recollection that Spain is the native country of Don Quixotte; but the plot is detected, and Wednesday was a new *Journée des Dupes* for the partisans of one of our *Ultra-montane* Ambassadors. M. de Villele continues to enjoy the confidence of the King, as he does that of all the men in France who are attached to their Country, and our Government.—Let us hope."

It appears, by private letters from Paris, that the King has been indisposed, and some of the journals announce that he does not quit his apartments. We hope it is not a serious indisposition. No event would be more likely to derange the existing system of European Politics, (especially in reference to one particular branch of it, upon which important negociations are at this moment carrying on), than the demise of Louis XVIII.—The preceding letter, which we this day insert, from our Paris Correspondent, is worthy of consideration, in connexion with this topic.—*Courier.*

The Paris Papers of Sunday have arrived this morning in due course.

(Extract of a Private Letter, dated Verona, Sept. 19.)

"'Paris, Oct. 27.—The Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Prussia and Sardinia, went on the 17th, in the morning, to meet the Emperor of Russia, who entered our city the same day.—His arrival was retarded till the 17th, because his Imperial Majesty, on the way from Inspruck to Als, visited some of the most picturesque spots in that part of southern Tyrol. He also visited the north bank of the lake de Garda. Among the persons in his suite, we observed Lieut.-General Prince Wolkinsky.

"'Lord Wellington was still at Venice yesterday, the 18th. It is said that our Podesta has been desired to prepare lodgings for a person of distinction, who is to come from London, and who, together with the Duke of Wellington, will represent Great Britain at the Congress.

"'It is affirmed that one of the first operations of the Congress will be to decree the evacuation of Piedmont by the Austrian troops. This point is in a manner settled, and will not require any further discussion, the Ministers of the Great Powers having perfectly agreed on the subject in the preliminary conferences which took place at Vienna. But it is not the same with regard to the kingdom of Naples and Sicily. The deliberations on this point, at Vienna, continued several days; some Ministers had, at first, voted for the evacuation of these countries, but the contrary opinion was carried by a great majority. There is reason to believe that this first decision may be confirmed by the Members of the Congress, tho' England is not of this opinion; thus the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies would continue to be occupied by the Austrian army, which would be even reinforced, or at least raised to its full compliment. It must be observed that, for some time past, a certain quantity of troops has proceeded from the Milanese to the Roman State, to go there to join the army of Baron Frimont. They talk also of the formation of an Austrian Corps of Observation on the coast of the Adriatic, the head quarters of which would be at Ancona. This last news, however, needs confirmation.

"'Some persons, who pretend to be well informed, assert that the preliminary resolution taken at Vienna, by the Ministers of the great Powers, to prolong the occupation of the Neapolitan territory, probably influenced the resolution of his Majesty not to come in person to the Congress. It is believed that he will be represented by Prince Ruffo, President of the Council of Ministers.'

"Frankfort, Oct. 21.—Our readers remember the vain efforts made by Lord Strangford, just before he set out for Vienna, to induce the Porte to renew the diplomatic negociations with Russia, and that the Ottoman Government formally refused. It is now said, that after an Extraordinary Divan, to which 55 persons were summoned, the Reis Effendi addressed a very important Note to the Ministers of Austria, France, and Prussia, in which the reasons are explained that induced the Sultan to reject every proposal leading to a renewal by the Porte of the ancient relations with Russia.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31.

Stocks this day at One.

3 per Cent. Red. 81⅜¼	Bank Stock 250½ 251
3 per Cent. Cons. 82⅜¼	India Stock ——
Imperial 3 per Cents —	Long Ann. 20 13-16⅞
3½ per Cent. 93¾	India Bonds 50 52
4 per Cents. 99⅜¼	Ex. Bills (£1000) 6 5 7
4 per Cents. (New) 103⅜¼	Consols for Act. 82⅜

"City, One o'Clock.—This is settling day in the Foreign Stocks. No defaulter has been declared."

We have received, this morning, New York Papers to the 9th instant; also from Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston to recent dates. We are pleased to find that the latest reports from the Board of Health represent the fever as having abated. The 11th instant had been appointed by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, of New York, after a conference upon the subject with the Clergy, as a day "of public humiliation and prayer to Almighty God, that he would be pleased to interfere in their behalf, and arrest the progress of the malady, and, in his infinite mercy, to restore health to the city."

The accounts from Pensacola represent that place as severely visited with this pestilential disease. A Mobile Paper of the 5th October says, that fifteen persons were buried in one morning who had died of yellow fever. The Governor, and all the principal inhabitants, had left the city. The following is an extract of a letter published in the *Washington Gazette* of the 4th inst.:—

Extract of a Letter from a resident at Pensacola, dated Aug. 30.

"The few lines I now write perhaps may be the last that can be had from me, as the yellow fever prevails to an alarming extent here, most of the city dying with it. I have been unwell for some days, so much fatigued by sitting up and assisting the distressed; but, I put my trust in the Almighty, who is the source of all things.

"There is not, at this present time, a sufficient number to bury the dead and make the coffins, some having been buried without.

"The manner of treatment by the Physicians, is by bleeding and giving salts of Epsom, and hot baths; sometimes blistering the head.

"Strangers, in particular, are carried off in a very short time. It is now near four o'clock in the morning, sitting up with a patient on the recovery. Farewell!—I feel fatigued."

It appears also, that New Orleans has been visited with the infection, according to a letter from that place, dated September the 8th.

"New York, Oct. 7.—Baron de Thuyle, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Lisbon, has been appointed as successor to M. de Politica. He has taken passage in the Howard, at Havre, for this port, as stated in the Gazette a few days since.

"October 6.—Columbian Republic.—Captain Burns, of the fast-sailing schooner Midas, in fourteen days from Santa Martha, arrived at Baltimore, states, that the day before he sailed an express arrived from Rio de la Hach, with the positive information that the Spanish General Morales had landed near Maracaibo with about 500 men, and advanced towards that city. He took possession of the strong position of Sinamaica, within the territory of the Indians, where he expected to be joined by the Coharos Indians—in this, however, he was disappointed—Gomez, their leader, not being able to engage them in a new war with the Patriots. It is said that in an assembly of their Chiefs, he was fired upon, severely wounded, and with difficulty escaped, with few of his adherents, to the camp of Morales. The most effective measures have been taken by the Patriots to entrap this remnant of the Spanish forces in the net into which their desperate leader has so opportunely placed them; and such was the confidence of the Patriot officers at Santa Martha, that bets were made that Morales would be taken.

"From Quito.—The most satisfactory accounts are daily arriving. Bolivar is at Guyaquil, where he was received with the greatest rejoicing, and the whole of that province has joined Columbia—peace, tranquillity, and safety are every where established, and even the notorious Dr. Ximenes, Bishop of Popayan, who lately had been at the head of Pastusas, the most faithful adherent of Spain, and of course the most inveterate enemy of the Patriots, has joined the cause of the Independents, declaring to his flock, that Heaven has determined in favour of American liberty.—The Country is overstocked with goods, particularly dry goods—and country produce high and scarce.

"The news from Lima states the Spaniards in the neighbourhood of Cusco to be very strong, and it was supposed they would very shortly attack San Martin. General Bolivar has sent about three thousand men from Guyaquil, under the command of General Valdes, to the assistance of General San Martin. Numerous agents have arrived at Santa Martha, from Europe, to contract for Loans, &c. and a great many applications, it is said, have been made for privileges, for establishing steam-boats on the Magdalena Attrato, and several propositions have been made to the Colombian Government, to open a water communication with the South Sea, by the way of the Attrato river.

"October 5.—The French corvette Le Tarn, Capt. Begue, has arrived at Norfolk, from Rochefort, whence she sailed on the 17th of August, having on board Count Laudos and Col. Schmeltz, charged with special missions from France to the South American Governments.

"At the late extra session of the legislature of Tennessee, an act was passed to amend the laws concerning marriages. No white man to intermarry with a negro, mulatto, or mustee, or any person of mixed blood, bond or free, till the third generation, under the penalty of 500 dollars; no Minister of the Gospel, or Justice, to marry such persons under the penalty of 500 dollars; and the said pretended marriages so celebrated shall be null and void. If any white man shall live with a negro, &c. as man and wife, he shall forfeit 500 dollars, and shall be indicted in a Circuit or County Court, and punished at the discretion of the Court; no Clerk shall issue such license under the penalty of 500 dollars, and be subject to be indicted and punished at the discretion of the Court.—*Washington Gazette.*

"October 4.—Our friend Paul Allen, speaking of the letter from General Lafayette to Colonel Willet, observes, 'How venerable would be an interview between Lafayette, Tho. Jefferson, John Adams, Charles Carrol and Charles Thompson!—What thoughts would such a meeting inspire! The American, the Spanish, the French, the South American Revolutions would pass before their eyes in rapid succession! With what emotions would Lafayette pass over the ground where he had once retreated from Cornwallis. How would he loiter amidst the groves of Mount Vernon, and how often would he muse on the tomb that contains the ashes of Washington!'

October 2.—Captain Beard, of the fast sailing brig Doris, arrived at Baltimore, in 27 days from St. Salvador, states that the whole of Brazils had

The lodging at the Dog tavern, it appears by information given to the Police Officer who went there to inquire for young Las Cases, had been taken for him by Mr. Holmes, who resides at No. 3, Lyon's Inn, close adjoining. Mr. Holmes called on the Thursday, and said that the young gentleman would not require the lodging for three or four days.

On the day after the occurrence with Sir H. Lowe, the publication of Las Cases' Journal was announced by Mr. Colburn, the bookseller, of Conduit-street. Mr. Colburn having been applied to for information respecting the young man, referred the person applying to Mr. O'Meara, who, it is understood, resides in the same house, at Lyon's Inn, with Mr. Holmes.

The publication of Las Cases' Journal, in its original form, had been some time since announced in the French Journals. The reason why this publication did not go on in that country is not precisely known, but it is certain that since the publication of Mr. O'Meara's work, the work of Las Cases has been announced for publication in England; of course, since Mr. Colburn says so, young Las Cases has not been employed in this affair; but there is no doubt that the young man has been living, or associating, nearly the whole time he has been in this country, with Mr. Holmes and Mr. O'Meara, and, as a Morning Paper has well remarked, if he came over to resent the conduct of Sir H. Lowe, it is strange that he should have bottled up his filial piety for a whole month at the *Dog* Tavern, and that at last he should not have sent Sir Hudson an honourable message, instead of *lying in wait*, with a bravo at his back, to ensure his own impunity.

Mr. Holmes, it must be observed, is the only English person, and indeed the only person, whose name is brought forward, in any way, to vouch the authenticity of Mr. O'Meara's compilation; for, it is to be observed, where Mr. O'Meara speaks of Count Bertrand, or Count Montholon, he refers only to them for the *facilities* he had in obtaining information, and not for the *fidelity* of his statements. Almost the whole of the other persons spoken of in Mr. O'Meara's book, whether English or foreign, are *dead*.

Thus the authenticity of his relations rests almost exclusively upon his own assertions, particularly in what relates to Sir Hudson Lowe, backed and supported by a single declaration from Mr. Holmes, that the original manuscript had been confided to his care.

The Journal of Las Cases relates to a great part of the same portion of time as the compilation of Mr. O'Meara. Hence, many important motives for desiring that the two narratives should *harmonise* together, may be surmised.

That the Public may judge of the nature of the relations previously subsisting between Mr. Holmes, Mr. O'Meara, and the foreign persons who were under Sir H. Lowe's charge at St. Helena, some extracts are here added from a letter sent, at the same time with some French books, *under a false address*, from Mr. Holmes to Mr. O'Meara, whilst the latter was supposed to be still at St. Helena.

The discovery of this letter, and the consequent failure, at least for some time, of the plans and schemes it disclosed, with the disappointment to the contrivers, whether foreign or English, may well account for the inveterate hostility which has been shewn to Sir Hudson Lowe.

The Public, however, will best draw their own inferences; and if young Las Cases does not escape justice, they will have, perhaps, still further opportunities of judging, whether his quarrel with Sir Hudson Lowe was, in any sense of the word, a private quarrel, and whether, on the contrary, it did not arise out of a cowardly conspiracy (of which Las Cases was only the tool) against that officer, for having faithfully performed an important public duty.

"MR. HOLMES TO JAMES FORBES, ESQ.*

"Dear O'Meara.—I have at length seen Mr. B——. The letter you gave him for me, he left at Ascension Island, to be forwarded, so that I know not your instructions. He did think of going to the Continent, but is fearful of improper motives being ascribed to his taking the journey. I told him that if *business* had any thing to do with the object of his journey, I would be happy to go in his place; but he says he has only one commission to execute at Paris, which is so unpleasant, that he would not trouble me, and that, indeed, his name being mentioned, he thought I could not effect it. If, therefore, you are aware of the nature of the commission, and that it is necessary still to execute it, you had better get *me authorised* to transact the business for you.

"I expect to hear from my friends at Rome and Munich, of which you shall have due information.

"Lady C—— is on the Continent, so that I must keep Las Cases' watch until I hear from him. I have written to, and sent him a *small inclosure from his friends*.

"B——, I mentioned to have seen, and that the parcels brought by him should be appropriated as directed.

"Ever your's, (Signed) W. Holmes.

"Another day is allowed, and I continue this duplicate to say, that the letter from Ascension Island left by B—— is just come to hand. All the parcels sent in July last by Mr. I—— are safe—since which, two have been left by some unknown hand. One brought by B——, and two by B——.

"I have persuaded Brash to take the French books, and they follow him to Deal to-night, to be shipped; he has instructions to give them to F——. The English books are sent to Stokoe.

"I intend starting for Paris next week, to see Lafitte, and perhaps will see Las Cases; but fear my journey will be useless, from the insufficiency of the documents I hold. B—— much regrets he did not bring me full authority to act.

"Street and Parker refused to pay Gourgaud's bill, but they have since heard from Las Cases, and it is settled. I understand the old General does not mean to publish; but should he, Perry, of the *Chronicle*, has promised his assistance.

"I understand you are to draw for £1800.—You shall hear the issue of my visit to Lafitte, and if your remittances are paid, trade of that kind can be carried on to any extent. Again, God bless you!

(Signed) "W. Holmes.

"June 26, 1818."

* This was the *superscription* of the letter; but it commences "*Dear O'Meara!*"

On the arrival of the steam packet from Boulogne at Dover, on Sunday last, the Officers of Customs immediately inquired for Lady Stuart, the wife of Sir Charles Stuart, our Ambassador at Paris, whom they conducted to the Custom-house, where she underwent a very tedious examination. We have not as yet heard the result.

Accounts from Cambridge state, that Lord Hervey is likely to be the successful candidate.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons has declared himself a candidate for the University of Cambridge.

Melancholy Occurrence.—Early on Sunday morning, as Mr. Ellis, the Keeper of Hyde-Park, was going his rounds, he observed the crown of a man's head floating above the Serpentine water, and with some difficulty he succeeded in dragging out the body of a respectable-looking man, who was quite dead, but who did not appear to have been long immersed in the water. There was nothing found about him that could lead to an identification of the person; but in the course of yesterday, it was discovered to be Mr. Holland, painter and glazier, of Mount-street, who had been absent from his friends several days. He frequently betrayed strong symptoms of derangement, and was considered to be in that situation when he escaped from home.

Portsmouth, Oct. 28.—A number of passengers have landed here from the Cape of Good Hope: they came home in the John Palmer, Prissick, master, from the Cape, bound to Amsterdam.—The John Palmer left the Cape on the 22d of August, touched at St. Helena, which she left on the 1st of September. The Barossa had sailed from the Cape; the John Barry, homeward bound, was to sail in a day or two. The weather at the Cape was very fine when the John Palmer sailed, and no more accidents had occurred. We are sorry to learn that our countrymen, in their different localities, were suffering severely; and they were anticipating a return of the blight which they had experienced for the preceding two years.

The 49th and 55th regiments were in Cape Town the 6th, and the Cape corps were on the frontiers. His Majesty's ships Andromache, Severn, Heron, and Barracouta, were in Symon's Bay.

On the 20th of Sept. in lat. 12. 29. spoke the Regalia, from London for New Holland. On the 27th, off St. Jago, boarded the American brig Decatur, from the Isle of May to New York. On the 6th Oct., in 23. N. spoke the American ship Cecilia, from Havre to New Orleans.

On the 8th, in lat. 27. N., spoke the George Canning, from Old Calabar (Africa) to Liverpool. On the 18th, spoke the brig Matilda, off the Western Isles, from Newfoundland to St. Salvador, with fish.

The ship Royal George, from New Holland, which was driven on shore by the violence of the late gales at the Cape, was got off previously to the John Palmer sailing. Her bottom does not appear to have suffered at all.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

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

The affairs of Europe are evidently hastening to some important crisis. Some of the Foreign Powers are anxious to assail Spain, and to restore the former despotism, but the conduct of the British Government will most probably prevent such a daring interference with the rights of an independent People.

The following private communication appeared on the *Dublin Evening Post* of Thursday:—

"London, Monday evening, half-past seven,
"October 28.

"We have received an Express from Verona, which left that city on the 19th instant. The deliberations of Congress were not to commence till the 23d; of them, therefore, nothing can be known—but we have been favoured with a copy of a most important Note, prepared at Vienna by Count Nesselrode, and addressed to the four principal Sovereigns, which seems likely to renew the late agitation which existed on the relations between Russia and Turkey. In this Note it is demanded, on the part of the Emperor of Russia, 1st, That the Divan shall be required either to send a Plenipotentiary to the Congress, or that it shall prove incontestibly, by a series of acts, its firm resolution of executing the announced dispositions in favour of the Greeks—2d, That the Divan shall be called upon to announce officially to the Russian Government the nomination of the Hospodars, and the evacuation of the Principalities by the Turkish troops—3d, That the navigation of the Black Sea shall be free, not only to the Russian, but to every other Flag, the allegation that the Russian afforded protection to the Greeks being wholly unfounded. This Note will form one of the first subjects of discussion brought before Congress. An interview has taken place, at Verona, between the Duke of Wellington and the Spanish Minister to the Congress, in which the latter received positive assurances from the Noble Duke, that both England and France were determined to oppose all interference with the affairs of Spain, unless the King were put to death, or an attempt made to spread the principles of the Spanish Constitution into other Countries."

It will be seen from the subjoined article, extracted from the *Sherborne Mercury*, that hostility to thrashing machines is spreading in some parts of England with considerable violence:—

"Some indication of that fierce and intractable spirit, which has been the occasion of such destruction among agricultural property in Norfolk and the adjoining counties, has, we regret to state, made its appearance in this neighbourhood. About a fortnight since, several placards, in a feigned hand, were posted in the village of Charlton Horethorne, containing the following words: "Wo to the farmers that use thrashing machines." On the night of Saturday week, about eight o'clock, a fire was discovered in the rick-yard of Mr. Toop, who rents a considerable farm of the Marquis of Anglesea, in that neighbourhood, and who employs a thrashing machine. A barley rick was speedily destroyed; and it was only by the unremitting exertions of the inhabitants, that the conflagration was prevented from extending its ravages. While the flames were at their height, a voice from the crowd was heard to repeat the words inscribed on the placards. We regret to add, that when the fire was first discovered, Mrs. Toop, in hastening to the spot, fell, and dislocated her shoulder. A reward of fifty pounds having been offered for the discovery of the incendiaries, a man named Barnett gave information that himself, and a father and son, named Talbot, were concerned in the transaction. An examination of these persons took place on Saturday last, before the Rev. James Monkhouse, when Barnett stated, that, about a week before the fire, the elder Talbot proposed to him to set Mr. Toop's premises on fire, but that he refused to have any thing to do with it; and that, on the night of Saturday week, he met both the father and son in the barton, when the latter held a lantern, while the former applied a candle to the barley-rick.—The younger Talbot most satisfactorily proved an *alibi*; and so improbable did Barnett's evidence against the father appear, that both were discharged, and Barnett committed to Ilchester gaol.—This man's prevarications were so gross that little reliance can be placed upon his evidence, and much mystery continues to hang about the transaction."

It is with feelings of the warmest satisfaction that we publish the following important Document. Such a measure has been long and anxiously wished for by every liberal mind—by every honest friend to the peace and prosperity of Ireland. A *Correspondent* has suggested some additional precautions, in which we fully concur, and which well deserve the attention of those who administer the affairs of this Country:

"If the Government would transmit a *circular letter* to all the Departments, signifying their determination to remove from office every one of their servants, who, after a given day, should continue to be a member of any Orange, Green, or other political Club or Association, connected by oath, compact, or engagement, of any kind, it would be decisive to the extinction of those hateful and ruinous divisions which have brought down on this ill-fated Country such a train of evils, and which, whilst they exist, will paralyse the strength of the well-affected, and swell the numbers of the disturbers of the peace—nor can we hope, that, under such repelling circumstances, any English Capitalist will set his foot on our soil for permanent settlement."

By the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin.

PROCLAMATION.

John Smith Fleming.

Whereas the decoration of the Statue of King William in College-green has been, for some time past, the occasion of Dissensions and Animosities amongst the Inhabitants of Dublin, and, in many instances, productive of violations of the Public Peace; and whereas it appears, by information upon oath, that, in consequence of the Decoration of the said Statue on the 12th day of July last, a tumultuous Mob assembled in the early part of the night of said day, and continued in a state of Riot and Disturbance of the Public Peace for some hours, during which period several of his Majesty's Subjects received, in consequence thereof, serious bodily injuries, and the Inhabitants of College-green and its vicinity were kept in a state of great personal apprehension and alarm. And whereas it further appears by the said Information upon Oath, that there is reason to believe that there will be a repetition of the like disturbances, if the said Statue shall be decorated upon the approaching Anniversaries on the 4th and 5th days of November next.

Now I, the said Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, do hereby give this Public Notice, that, as Chief Magistrate of this City, I shall feel it my bounden duty to guard, as far as I possibly can, against the recurrence of similar disorders and infractions of the Public Peace, and for that purpose to prevent, by all legal means in my power, the Decoration of the said Statue, or the affixing thereto any emblem, ornament, or device whatever, with a view to the said approaching Anniversaries, and to bring to Public Justice all Offenders in that respect. And I do most confidently hope, that all the loyal, peaceable, and well disposed of my Fellow-citizens will concur in giving effect to this my Proclamation.

And I do further hope, that in thus following the wise and benignant instructions of his Majesty, and avoiding this cause of irritation, we shall set an example, which, by uniting all classes in support of his Majesty's Government, may restore the public tranquillity, redeem the character, and promote the prosperity of the Country in general.

Given at the Mansion-house, this 31st day of October, 1822. By order,

A. Taylor, Sec.

TO THE BREWERS OF WATERFORD.

Gentlemen—Not having received any reply to my former communications, though I conceive you have had ample time for deliberation as to the reduction to be made in the prices of your Malt Liquor, I conclude that you wish to adopt the line of the Poet, that "*Silence seems to carry wisdom's power.*"

As my two former letters were perfectly respectful, common courtesy would seem to require that some reply was due; either a compliance with the appeal, or a reason why you would not comply.—Mark the words of Lord Londonderry on the subject, on his introducing it into Parliament.—"*I have no hesitation in saying, that His Majesty's Ministers think, that the repeal of the Malt Tax would give the greatest relief to the Country; it is therefore proposed to give up the additional Malt Tax of one shilling per bushel this Session.*"

I need not enter into any proof of the authenticity of the above quotation, for the public papers bear witness to its correctness, and the repeal of the Tax from July has confirmed the fact. Now, Gentlemen, let me ask you, what is meant by "*relief to the Country?*" But as you are so tardy in reply, I suppose you will expect me to answer my own questions. I consider what the Minister meant by "*relief to the Country*" was, that all people who use Malt Liquor might be enabled to drink it at a cheaper rate; particularly the poor, labouring, hard-working people, whose usual beverage is either Milk or Water, and who, if they do indulge in a draught of Beer or Porter, to renew their wearied spirits after a toilsome day's work, might be enabled to purchase it cheaper in consequence of the repeal of the Tax. However, if you can prove, to the satisfaction of the Public, that he thereby meant, the increasing of your profits at the expense of all those who pay taxes—or the taking of your trade into Government safe care and keeping, whilst almost every other branch of business is worn threadbare, and will scarcely pay the charges attendant thereon, I shall bow in submission and cease troubling you farther on the subject. Another of His Majesty's Ministers declared in Parliament—"*I shall feel myself bound to suggest the propriety of imposing on the Public Brewer, if he do not reduce his price, a Duty per Barrel amounting in the whole to the relief given him by the present reduction.*" Can the meaning be misunderstood by the most sceptical?—And if not, why is it not complied with? By non-compliance do you give to the Public that which is their due?—And if you do not, are you not applying to your own use what is really not your own? Gentlemen, it is not my intention to injure your feelings in the least degree; I wish to write respectfully and to reason fairly. If I do otherwise, let it go for nothing; but my subject does not need any adventitious aid; it is powerful enough of itself to make you speak, for I am sure it has made you think; it must carry conviction with it. If you have formed a determination not to lower your prices, do tell the Public the ground for such determination. Is it because the price of Barley is high? Every Person knows that cannot be the cause. Is it Hops that are exorbitant? No; they are not one-tenth of the price that I have known them. Is it labour that is dear? No, surely; our labouring classes prove that they will gladly work for almost any wages offered to them. Is it water that is scarce? The inundation of town and country is a direct answer to this question. In short, we have such bountiful supplies of every article of produce, that it may in truth be said, the windows of Heaven are opened to shower down its blessings upon these Countries, in such plenty that the inhabitants have cause to rejoice, with humble thankfulness to the All-Beneficent Giver. I therefore still hope that you will second these gracious designs, and fulfil the benevolent intentions of our Rulers, by complying with my entreaties.

I remain, your obedient Servant,

Pro Bono Publico.

MURDER OF CALLAGHAN M'CARTHY.

We understand that a man, whose appearance corresponded very closely with the description given of *Fitzgerald*, the wicked perpetrator of the barbarous murder mentioned in our last, was seen on Tuesday, on the Ross road, within three miles of this City, by a gentleman who was then ignorant of the shocking transaction. We have also heard, from a credible source, that the audacious villain took up his lodging, on the night subsequent to the commission of the horrid deed, in a house within a mile of the scene of the dreadful atrocity, the owner of which he compelled to admit him by menaces of setting fire to the thatch in case of refusal—and that, while there, the ruthless ruffian made no secret of his guilt, but declared, with horrible imprecations, his determination never to allow himself to be taken alive.

TRANSIT OF THE PLANET MERCURY.

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

Sir—Permit me to hand you (for the information of young Astronomers) a few particulars of the approaching Transit of *Mercury* over the Sun's disk; a similar occurrence has not taken place since 1815, nor can it again happen till the 5th May, 1832. On next Tuesday morning, the 5th instant, this Planet will enter the Sun's disk, about 47 minutes after midnight in our longitude, and will continue 2 hours 46 minutes on the Sun; of course the Transit will be over before the Sun rises to us. At the beginning, the Sun will be vertical to 161 degrees E. and 15½ S.—and therefore will be setting along the western coast of North America, and rising about the western coast of Hindoostan. Hence the Transit will be visible in India, China, Japan, New Holland, and the adjacent Islands.

The most important Transit that ever happened was that of *Venus*, 3d June, 1769; the next will be 8th December, 1874.

Perhaps some of your Astronomical readers would calculate the next occurrence of that rare phenomenon—the occultation of the *Georgian Planet* by the *Moon*.

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
John Smith.

Waterford, Nov. 1, 1822.

HINT TO FARMERS.

It may be useful to our Country Readers to impress on their attention the marked distinction which (as we have heretofore frequently noticed in our Market Reports) is now generally made by the Bacon Merchants between large, heavy Pigs, and those of moderate size. It is of the highest importance to the feeders of Pigs to keep in view, that the demand at present is chiefly, or almost solely, confined to Pigs of 1 cwt. 2 qrs. to 1 cwt. 3 qrs. or approaching 2 cwt.—and that what are called handsome Pigs of this description will readily command a price of several shillings per cwt. over Pigs of a larger size, which are now almost totally neglected, except when purchased for Bacon Middles, or for India Pork, for which the demand is very limited.

The interest of the Farmer is materially concerned in paying attention to this point, not only on account of the immediate difference in the prices to be obtained for the respective kinds, but also from the consideration, that coarse, large-boned Pigs will consume a much greater quantity of food in a given time than those of a smaller size, and that a much larger portion of time is requisite to fatten them to the proper marketable condition.

The following Prisoners were on Thursday last received at our County Gaol from Clonmel:—Roger Scully, charged with robbing the house of George Greene, Esq. at Littlebridge, on the night of the 14th Oct. 1821, committed by the Right Hon. Earl Donoughmore, with Crown Capias—James Keane and David Condon, for the murder of Darby Mulrey, at Windgap, on the 21st June last, committed by George Grace, Esq.—Michael Kelly, horse-stealing, committed by Robert Longan, Esq.—and Margaret Noonan, house robbery, committed by Wm. Chaytor, Esq. Deputy Mayor, Clonmel.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER TO THOMAS SPRING RICE, ESQ. M. P.

LIMERICK, TUESDAY, OCT. 29.

John Kelly, Esq. President.
Michael Furnell, Esq. } Vice-Presidents.
Bryan M'Mahon, Esq. }

At seven o'clock, the Company, consisting of upwards of 120, sat down in Swinborn's large room to an excellent dinner, laid out in his first style, consisting of turtle, and every delicacy which could be procured, followed by an elegant dessert, consisting of pine apples, melons, &c. &c. The wines of the best description. The greatest conviviality prevailed—many excellent and appropriate songs were given. Catches and Glees sung in the first style, accompanied on the piano by the celebrated Dr. Holden, who condescendingly lent his musical talents to his friends for the occasion.

When the cloth was removed, the President rose, and, after a few preliminary observations on the subject of the Meeting, gave the following Toasts, which were followed by the several Tunes annexed to them, by the full Band of the County of Limerick Regiment:

'Our good and gracious Sovereign, George the Fourth—and may the People of Ireland never forget his parting admonition'—four times four—Tune, *God save the King*.

'The Duke of York and the Army'—three times three—*Duke of York's March*.

'The Duke of Clarence and the Navy'—three times three—*Rule Britannia*.

'The Lord Lieutenant, and prosperity to Ireland'—three times three—*Patrick's Day*.

'Our distinguished Guest, Thomas Spring Rice—the successful assertor of our Civic Rights—and may he long continue to represent us in Parliament'—three times three—and the loudest continued cheers and most rapturous applauses.—*See the Conquering Hero comes*.

'The City of Limerick; may she ever enjoy the Independence she has at length achieved'—*Garryowen*.

'The Earl of Limerick, the liberal and steady supporter of her Independence'—*The Humours of Limerick*.

'The Earl of Clare; may our infant Linen Trade prosper under his auspices'—three times three. Loud and repeated cheers—*The Weavers of Limerick*.

'Our gallant and virtuous fellow-citizen, Major-General Bourke, the distinguished soldier, who best promotes the arts of Peace, by supporting the rights and administering to the wants of the People'—three times three—Loud and continued cheers—*The British Grenadiers*.

'The Chamber of Commerce and the Trade of Limerick'—three times three—Great applause—*Speed the Plough*.

'Mr. Stephen Edward Rice, the respected father of our worthy Representative'—three times three.

'The Agricultural Association of this County'—*The Farmer*.

'The Hon. Col. Fitz-Gibbon'—three times three—*Irish Volunteers*.

'Our noble-minded English Benefactors and their zealous Committee in London'—three times three—*Should auld acquaintance be forgot*.

'Our respected and venerable fellow-citizen, John Howly'—three times three—*Auld Robin Gray*.

'The strenuous supporter of our rights, Michael Furnell'—three times three—Cheers—*Foxhunter's Jig*.

'Bryan M'Mahon, the steady and uncompromising advocate of the Cause of Independence'—three times three—Cheers—*Limerick Lasses*.

'The Stewards'—three times three—Thanks by Mr. Michael Ryan.

'Our active Agents in the Cause, Messrs. Boyse and Barrington.'—Both returned thanks.

SPECIAL SESSIONS,

UNDER THE INSURRECTION ACT.

Limerick, Oct. 30.—Friday and Saturday last, Mr. Serjeant Torrens held a Sessions, under the Insurrection Act, at Rathkeale.

Thomas and Michael Barry, for being absent from their dwellings, were convicted, and sentenced to be transported for seven years.

John O'Donnell, James Ambrose, William Casey, and Patrick Maddigan, for being absent from their dwellings—Acquitted.

Edmond O'Connolly, for refusing to deliver up concealed arms—Acquitted upon good character.

John Connors and Cornelius Moran, for being absent from their dwellings—Acquitted.

James Fitzmaurice, for being absent from his dwelling, postponed his trial on affidavit.

Monday, a Sessions, under the Insurrection Act, was held in the County Court. The only person in custody was James Fitzmaurice, (brother to the noted Wat Fitzmaurice,) whose trial is postponed to Saturday.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Sessions, Mr. Serjeant Torrens and a most numerous Bench of Magistrates retired to the Judge's chamber, where the subject of the new Police Act was discussed. It appeared to be the general opinion, that the recommendation of Captain Wilcocks should be attended to, by selecting the Baronial Constables from his well-conducted Police, and that a communication should be had with Mr. Wilcocks on the subject, previous to the appointment, under the Lord Lieutenant's Proclamation, of 176 Constables, on the 6th of November.

It was agreed that a general Meeting of the Magistrates should be held at Adare, to adopt measures for the preservation of the peace of the County during Winter, and for which object a requisition signed by fifty-five Magistrates was presented to John Thomas Waller, Esq. High Sheriff, who has fixed on Monday next for the Meeting.

This day, at one o'clock, Serjeant Torrens took his seat on the Bench.

Matthew Morphy, James Russell, and James Donneen, charged as idle and disorderly, having arms and ammunition in their possession, were put to the bar, but the case being of such importance, the Court conceived it necessary to postpone the trial till Saturday next.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been graciously pleased to sign a Commission, appointing Mr. Wilcocks Inspector-General of Police in the Province of Munster.

Mr. Wilcocks has also been put into the Commission of the Peace for the County of Cork.

EXCISE INVESTIGATION—THE DISTILLERIES.

The Commissioners appointed to conduct the Excise Investigation to which we lately had occasion to advert, having, even under the new course of proceedings, still continued to summon parties, over whom the Distillers conceived they could not exercise any control, a meeting took place on Tuesday at the Custom-house between the Commissioners, attended by Counsel, and the Distillers, when the latter having submitted their view of the law, it was finally agreed, that the legality of the summonses should be made the subject of legal argument in the Courts above, and in order to put it into a train of adjudication, a penalty was submitted to, *pro forma*, and the matter may now be said to be at rest for the present.

The Distillers stated, that, in the event of the decision of the Courts above being against them, they would be ready, on oath, to assert, what they did then—that, so far as they were concerned, no criminality could possibly attach to the respectable officers whose conduct was to be inquired into; and Mr. Commissioner Terry added that no imputation lay upon the characters of those officers, while the complaint against them continued unsupported.—*Cork Southern Reporter*.

Forty armed Cutters, of 70 tons, are to be immediately added to the Preventive Service.

The last accounts from Galway state, that the Fever in that town has become perfectly mild in its appearance and effects, and that not a single death had lately occurred at the Fever Hospital.

A Generous Landlord.—A tenant of the Right Hon. the Lord Bishop of Chichester came to the Episcopal Palace a few days ago to pay his rent. The sum was £250, and at the time of payment was accompanied by the usual remark of the hardness of the times, which was answered by his Lordship's desiring his tenant to refresh himself, and to see him again, when the generous and noble hearted Bishop presented him with £100.—*London Paper*.

THE MARKETS.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

Monday, Oct. 28.—As the supply of Wheat fresh in this morning from Essex and Kent was but small, the purchasers in the early part of the morning eagerly took off superfine samples of new on full as good terms as on this day se'nnight; but towards the close of the market the trade became slack, and the ordinary qualities were heavy sale at the prices of last Monday. Fine Barley is very brisk sale, and fully supports its price, superfine samples selling as high as 34s. per quarter. Oats also maintain their price, the supply since Friday being rather small. Old Beans are heavy sale, but new ones sell as high as last Monday.—Peas of both kinds sold also freely without any alteration. Flour as per last quotation.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Tuesday, Oct. 29.—The supplies of Grain and Flour from Ireland, as well as coastways, since this day se'nnight, have been rather limited, and the business done in our Corn Market has consequently been inconsiderable. There were some inquiries in the latter part of last week for Old Wheats, a tolerable portion of which has been sold at 4s. to 4s. 2d. for that of 1821, and 5s. to 5s. 3d. for that of 1820. Oats in demand, and but a small quantity of either Old or New at Market.

Several vessels from Waterford, Wexford, &c. got up this morning, which furnished a good supply of New Wheat, and our Market was well attended by Town and Country Dealers, as well as by some Speculators; the former purchased sparingly, but the latter more freely, which supports prices, and New Wheats may be considered 1d. per bushel dearer than on last Tuesday. Old Oats are also 1d. per bushel higher, and in fair demand. Imported this week—Wheat, 7997 qrs.—Oats, 3140 qrs.—Barley, 559 qrs.—Flour, 782 sacks. General currency as follows:

	s. d.	s. d.	
Wheat, Irish, new	5 2 to	5 3	per 70lbs.
—— —— old, 1820	5 0 —	5 2	——
—— —— 1821	4 0 —	4 3	——
New Oats	2 2 —	2 6	per 45lbs.
Old do. 1820	2 5 —	2 8	——
Do. do. 1821	2 3 —	2 6	——
Barley	2 9 —	3 0	per 60lbs.
Flour, fine seconds	18 0 —	24 0	per 240lbs.
—— —— new	26 0 —	28 0	——

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Oct. 30.—The supply of all grain at our market yesterday was rather limited.—Wheat was heavy at last week's prices. Oats, Bere, and Barley, were in better demand, but there was no alteration in prices. Flour and Oatmeal stationary. Rapeseed was about 6d. per barrel higher.

CORK MARKETS.

Thursday, Oct. 31.—Very little grain of any kind coming in. Oats and Barley continue at last quotations, but this day Wheat looked downward, the highest price for best quality, being 17s. 6d. India Pork, 18s.; Mess, 15s.

To the Merchants, 78s. 74s. 68s. 64s. 56s.
To the Country, 68s. 64s. 58s. 54s. 46s.

LIMERICK MARKETS.

Wednesday, Oct. 30.—The Wheat at market was purchased very briskly at from 8d. to 11d. for Red Wheat; White Wheat, 9d. to 13d.; Oats, 6½d.; Barley, 7½d. per stone. Flour, 26s. to 30s. per bag. Oatmeal, 10s. 6d. per cwt. Potatoes, 2d. per stone. Beef, 2½d. to 3½d.; Mutton, 2½d. to 3d. per lb. Rapeseed, 17s. to 18s. per barrel. Butter, 80s.; 74s.; 64s.; 54s.; 48s.; 42s. per cwt.

The Price of Pork has opened at 20s. per cwt. by the Merchants, for heavy Pigs.

Return of Corn and Grain sold in Limerick last week.

Barrels.	Cost.	Average.
5015 Wheat	£4000 9 9	£0 16 0
1733 Barley	804 1 1	0 9 3½
7189 Oats	2682 2 5	0 7 5½

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The price of Butter has declined a little since our last; yesterday, though the supply from farmers was very small, the currency for first qualities was not over 80s. generally, though 6d. to 1s. over was paid in a few instances. Number of firkins weighed at the Crane—

	Thursday.	Friday.
From neighbouring Farmers	223	51
Brokers' parcels	104	143
Total	327	194

The unfavourable state of the weather has reduced the receipts of Corn from the Country, which before were very limited, to a mere trifle for the last few days. None but very inferior Wheat can now be quoted under 15s. 6d; ordinary and middling qualities readily bring 16s. to 16s. 6d.; prime, steady at 17s. and 3d. to 4d. over for superior millers' samples. Oats maintain their former price—8s. 6d. to 8s. 10½. generally—8s. 11d. to 9s. for heavy parcels. Shipping Barley, 8s. 6d. to 10s.; Malting ditto, 11s. to 11s. 6d. currently, and a few superior samples have obtained 3d. to 6d. over.

Very few sales of Bacon Pigs have been made within the last two days, and little or no variation can consequently be stated since our last—21s. 6d. appears to be the highest rate for best lots—inferior and over heavy Pigs, about 20s. per cwt. The supply of Scalded Pork has also been small—the price stationary at 16s. to 19s. per cwt. generally, and 20s. for very prime. Heads, 12s. to 14s.—Offal, 10s. to 12s. per cwt.

No change whatever has occurred in the price of Flour this week, 26s. per bag being still the common and extreme rate for fine Seconds, at which price a large portion of this week's sales have been made. The quantity sold to Bakers has been 1013 cwt. or 168 bags more than the sales of the preceding week. Old Oatmeal, 10s. New, 11s. to 11s. 6d. per cwt.—both very heavy sale. Potatoes, 1½d. to 2d. per stone.

BIRTH.

At Carne, Co. Wexford, the Lady of Captain Sherwin, R. N. of a daughter.

DIED.

On Thursday morning, William, youngest son of the late William Belcher, Esq. aged 12 years.

"Ere sin could blight, or sorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care;
The opening bud to Heaven convey'd,
And bid it blossom there."

SHIP NEWS.

Shipwreck.—Yesterday (Wednesday) morning, the sloop *Factor*, of Dungarvan, from Swansea, with coals and earthenware, struck upon a rock at Carne. The accident having been observed from the shore, the Water Guard boat promptly put off to the assistance of the crew, and were just in time to take them on board when the vessel went down.—*Wexford Herald*.

The *St. Michael*, Condy, from Dungarvan to Liverpool, went on shore 23d Oct. near Penman, with loss of bowsprit, after having been run foul of by the *Hat*, Henry.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, NOV. 1.

ARRIVED,

October 30th—Expedition, Stacey, Bristol, merchants' goods; H. M. Brig Gannet, from a cruise; Elizabeth, Attwood, Weymouth, ballast; Regent, Bond, Shoreham, ballast; Amity, Hart, Newport, coals and hoops, for Cork; Williams, Goodall, Malaga, fruit and shumack, for Glasgow, under quarantine.

31st—Ann, Harding, Weymouth, ballast; Liverpool, Murphy, Cardiff, coals; Elizabeth, Ellis, Chester, cheese and bricks, for London; Bradford, Diamond—and Friends, Elliott, Liverpool, rock-salt; Arina, Grey, London, m. goods; William, Beer, Swansea, coals.

SAILED,

Oct. 30th and 31st—None. Put back, Grace, Lunbe, before mentioned.

Nov. 1st—Wind South at 8 a. m.

Arrived from Waterford at Bristol—Lion, Jones.

Cleared for Waterford at Liverpool, 25th—Thetis, Chappell.

BIBLES, &c.

THE WATERFORD

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY

HAVE ON SALE,

BIBLES & TESTAMENTS,

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES,

At Benjamin Doyle's, Christ Church-Yard—and at William Lumsden's and Richard Jacob's, on the Quay.

November 2, 1822.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE POLICE ACT for the CITY of WATERFORD requires all the INHABITANTS to SWEEP in front of their HOUSES or other TENEMENTS, Eight Feet in Depth of the Foot Way, from 1st May to 1st October, before the hour of Eight o'Clock, and from 1st October to 30th April, before the hour of Ten o'Clock, in the Forenoon of each Day, and subjects them for every neglect to forfeit and pay the sum of One Shilling.

Now after this Notice I am determined to enforce the Penalties under this Act, and the Constables have received my Orders to make me daily Reports of the Persons so neglecting.

SIMON NEWPORT,
Deputy Mayor.

Waterford, Nov. 2, 1822.

WEST OF ENGLAND

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL .... £600,000.

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Sir Robt. Gifford, Knt. his Majesty's 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.

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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.