

Bombay



Gazette.

Wednesday,

March 12, 1817.

Volume 28.)

(Number 1397.)

IN THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF THE
RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale,

Seized, by Virtue of a Writ of Fieri
Facias at the Suit of HORMUZJEE
SHAPOORJEE,
AGAINST

Bhanoo Ballajee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Monday the 17th day
of March instant, at 3 o'clock in the
afternoon, will be put up to Sale by
Public Outcry, on the Premises, the
undermentioned Property of BHA-
WOO BALLAJEE.

A Dwelling House with Bungalow
and Furniture, &c. &c.

G. W. MIGNAN,
Late Sheriff.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office,
10th March, 1817.

शरीर शैल

पुण्यर. हीमांथी. मापी. ए. य. ने. शैल
भवारने. हीने. मा. 109. उमी. भारय.
यालना. महीना. नी. कलाक. 3 नां.
भा. छला. पो. हार. ल. हार. क. शी. ने. व. व.
गा. ठ. पर. मी. ल. क. म. छे. ने. मा. ह. वे. य.
शै. धर. 9. न. ली. मां. तु. या. ले. दु. के. ट.
या. हार. काल. या. ह्ये. वी. ने. र. श. ने. ने. नां.
प. जो. श. मां. धर. 9. रा. धो. या. ले. शी. तु.
छे. मा. 10. या. लो. 1. ए. न. धर. ने. शै.
म. ये. ने. पर. न. म. धर. प. नो. छे. ना. 10.
पर. यु. ट. ल. शां. म. न. * ने. मी. ल. क. म. ना.
ठ. या. दा. छ. नी. छे. ने. शरी. ह. ट. य. मा.
शी. ने. क. य. न. की. धु. ली. छे. म. न. रा. य. ल.
री. क. हार. क्रो. र. ट. नी. जी. क. री. थी. शै. रे. म.
छ. शा. पु. र. छ. नी. ह. री. भा. दी. या. य. ए.
मा. 10. 9. मी. भारय. श. ने. 9. 1. 9. *

Advertisement.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

A FEW Bottles of the best Var-
nish imported from Europe.
Conditions, ready money, at the un-
dermentioned rates. For particulars, en-
quire at FRAMJEE CAWASJEE'S,
opposite to the Admiralty House.
Varnish for body at 20 Rs. per Gallon.
Ditto for Carriages at 15 ditto ditto.
Bombay, 12th March, 1817.

G. HIGGS

BEGS to inform his friends and
the public, that he has just re-
ceived from Bussorah, per Ship Mary,
a large lot of high cast Arab Horses.
Bombay, 12th March, 1817.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT.
ARRIVED—March 6th, the H. C.'s Cruiser Sylph,
Lieut. J. W. Gray, from a Cruise.—Ditto 8th, Schom-
berg, La. Maria, Mr. J. Correa, Commander, from
Cochin.—Ditto 11, Ship Ahmad, Captain Samuel
Gowing, from the Persian Gulf.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.—At Colabah, on the 6th instant, Elizabeth,
daughter of Captain Ludwick, Marine Battalion, aged
3 years and 3 months.

On Sunday the 9th instant, deeply regretted, Mr.
John Barretto, aged 31 years, leaving a Widow with
two small Children to lament the irreparable loss.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have inserted the letter of Z. and shall
ever be ready to lend our feeble aid to-
wards promoting, in these distant realms,
the progress of true Religion.

Will Whiston's communication has been
received, and will be inserted in our next.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 12th MARCH, 1817.

In our last paper we, again, called the
attention of our readers to the heart-
rending state of the mother country, but,
while doing so, we had England, princi-
pally, in view—to-day, however, we
present them with two interesting ex-
tracts from which they, may sorrowfully,
glean the afflicting condition of Ireland.
How Ministers will steer the vessel of the
state, thro' the troubled expanse which
lies before them we are unable to divine;
but of this we feel, nearly certain, that if
they hesitate in calling Parliament to-
gether, or to introduce the immediate re-
form of notorious abuses, they will aug-
ment the perils by which they are sur-
rounded; and, as we fear, ultimately,
plunge themselves and the country, into
one common abyss of anarchy and woe.

Our brother Editor having reported
the details connected with the capture of
the Company's armed boat the Deriah
Dowlut, we consider it to be our duty to
promulgate information in respect to the
mode said to be practised by the Joas-
mee Pirates in their attack of vessels,
which depends solely in boarding; with
the best mode of effecting which they
are acquainted, & for which purpose they
approach the stern of vessels, and, if not
opposed by guns in that quarter, and
by boarding nets, they board and over-
power the vessel by numbers of men.
The best precautions therefore which
can be used by our Merchant vessels,
are stern chasers loaded with grape shot,
boarding nets, and musquetry, which, in
addition to its own charge, should receive
two or three pistol balls over the ball
cartridge.

These merciless freebooters we un-
derstand enquired with a savage anxiety,
if there were any Europeans, on board
the Deriah Dowlut, whom they would
immediately have massacred; and the man-
ner in which they murdered the crew
of that vessel, was by placing the necks
of the unfortunate men, over the gunnel
of their vessels, whom they required to
repeat the leading verse of the Koran,
and as soon as they came to the part
which differed from the tenets of the
Wahabee sect, it was the signal for exe-
cution, and the head was instantly se-
vered from the body. The mode of de-
fence above suggested, would, we should
hope, prove effectual in most instances
of attack by the Joasmees Pirates.

The French settlement of Mahé was
restored to the French authorities on the
23d of last month.

Letters, from the Gulph, mention that
the condemnation of the Ernaad had
created a very considerable agitation a-
mong the Persian Merchants, who cal-
culated on the stoppage of many Ships,
expected from Bengal. We have how-
ever very great gratification in stating,
that Captain Brydges, with that consi-

deration which is due to our Merchants,
when they are not intentionally and in-
juriously trading against the interests of
their country, and with a spirit that be-
comes a protector of the fair Merchant,
declined to stop the Alexander, who was
in every respect as good a capture as the
Ernaad; a conduct which had tended ve-
ry considerably to relieve the fears of
the Merchants in the Persian Gulph.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette,
Bombay Thursday night, 6th March 1817.

Mr. EDITOR,
I am just returned from one of the most
pleasing spectacles I have ever witnessed
this Island, and from having passed an
hour and a half this evening with more genu-
ine satisfaction and advantage, than it has hit-
ten my lot to enjoy here. I allude—as all who
partook of the pleasure with me will instantly
perceive—to the highly creditable performance
of Divine Service in our Church, & the beauti-
ful and interesting effect which the brilliant il-
lumination of the interior of this appropriate
edifice, produced to the eye—particularly on
first entering.—I am aware that we this evening
heard the second lecture of a course, which, it is
understood, the Reverend Mr. Davies will con-
tinue to give weekly during Lent; but I am
afraid that many, like myself, heard only of the
first, after it had been delivered,—and, I also
apprehend, from the view I personally obtained
in coming out of Church, that many of our re-
spectable inhabitants here, are yet in ignorance
of the exalted pleasure which has been so com-
mendably prepared for them once a week dur-
ing the solemn period of Lent.—It is for this
reason, Mr. Editor, that I presume to ask the
favor of a small space in your columns, to com-
municate to others something of the pure grati-
fication which I have just experienced myself,
and thus put it in their power to participate in it
on future occasions.—I could not help rami-
nating (with secret joy) as I returned, upon the
improvement which has taken place within the
last year or two in the public state of our re-
ligion at this settlement;—a happy change
which must be attributed to the enlarged pro-
vision made from home for its due maintenance
among us—to the zealous and inspiring exer-
tions of the respectable head of our clergy in
India, aided and supported by some indefat-
igable members of that body,—and, “though
last not least,” to the laudable example afford-
ed to the society here by the regular attendance
at Divine Worship of the heads of the several
branches of our service. So efficacious is ex-
emplary example, that we see it has become quite
fashionable to attend Church;—and who shall
despair, (whilst our pastors so fervently dis-
charge their duties,—as we have this evening
witnessed,) of discerning by and bye, that the
constant observance of this indispensable duty
no matter from what motive it first emanates—
has at last awakened and established that
unfeigned holy feeling and sincerity towards
God, without which indeed it can be of no in-
dividual profit, and must be offensive to our
Maker.

I also fell into some reflections on the im-
portant service rendered to our society, by opening
to it, one evening in seven, in which we may be
released from the insupportable tedium of trifling
and uninteresting conversation, to enjoy (if we
have sufficient true taste and virtue) a superior
and edifying entertainment suited to the dignity
of our nature.—Depend upon it, Mr. Editor,
we shall find no parties given on the few ensu-
ing Thursday evenings,—all will keep them-
selves disengaged to attend the worthy clergy-
man's invitation; which is irresistibly attractive,
were it only for its novelty; but, coming recom-
mended to us by so many sound and important
considerations intimately affecting ourselves,
self interest and gratification must stimulate all
(who are able) to accept it with cheerful gra-
titude:—since

Here the heart
May give an useful lesson to the head,
And Learning wiser grow without his books.”
I am, Mr. Editor,
Yours &c.
“Z.”

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.
SIR,
Colabah, 17th February, 1817.
The remarks about the Portuguese settle-
ment at Diu, in que of the late Couriers are
deserving of notice. It is a remarkable and la-
mentable circumstance, how little attention is
paid to subjects of this description, by persons
resident in India. How small a portion of in-
terest do they seem to excite! The neighbour-

ing island of Salsette, comparatively speaking, is
but little known, & still less visited, tho' a place
abounding with the varied beauties of nature
and works of art, no less stupendous in their
construction than wonderful in their appearance;
& although its excavations or temples are so near
us, yet they are but imperfectly known; but
perhaps it is to be, as the poet dreads: “Shall
then this glory of the antique age, this pride of
men be lost among mankind.” So little are we
acquainted with that island, that myself and a
friend discovered a range of caves, that the
inhabitants of a village only about a mile and a
half from the city had no knowledge of. They are
situated on a hill facing the West (as they
are called) and are of various preservation, and com-
prise a most picturesque prospect.—The most
picturesque prospect, a range of cultivation, a
range of ancient edifices, and a range of
supreme

Woodstock, in the forest, mount-
ains covered with verdure, hills
of fine water issuing in various directions, and
innumerable streams, their course from
this and adjoining heights. The weather was
delightful, a fine sea breeze preserved a mild
temperature, and gave to this retreat a de-
lightful serenity, once perhaps the seat of retire-
ment, study and contemplation. These caves
afterwards found were called Macal, and, besides
the caves of Canarah and Amboulee, or
Jogee-Sree, there are another set called Moun-
paser or, as we thought fit to alter the pronun-
ciation, Mont Plaiser, which it certainly deserv-
ed. It is a charming rural spot in the depth
of solitude, and every surrounding object is
decked out in nature's gayest attire. Here is
the instability and pride of our institutions pro-
minently shewn. The foundation of a monaste-
ry with these initials out in stone B-S-I-A-
1614, is the roof of the Pagan's more ancient
fane below. The mutilated Hindoo deities have
given way to the Apostles and Angels, and the
verandahs of the caves have had iron bars fixed
in the floor and going into the roof, in all prob-
ability, the place of confinement for the refrac-
tory inmates of the church above. Here, where
riot and tumult never found a home in their
primeval state, the children of adoption were
taught or compelled to learn the precepts and
beauties of christianity. It is a revolting idea;
but that the Portuguese had recourse to coercive
measures is not to be doubted, and these even
of the most flagrant description. Even their
impolicy and love of converting induced them
to tax the sectarial mark of the Hindú castes.
This subject however is foreign to the intention
of this note, and digression, at all times, either
betrays a want of matter, or is resorted to by
way of help to drag along a lame attempt at de-
scription. It is at least a sorry shift, & the sooner
we abstain from a bad habit the better.

To enter into the subject of the excavations
or temples, whether describing the highly finish-
ed & extensive range at Elora, near Rosa, in
the vicinity of Doulut-abad, or the great tem-
ple on the left of the road at Karli, on the road
to Poona, or the temple of Garri-pouri on the
island of Elephanta, or those on the island of
Salsette, would, if properly detailed, be a work
highly interesting and gratifying. Notices of
these celebrated habitations of former days, may
be found in the 6th Volume of the Asiatic Re-
searches by Sir C. W. Malet, M. Niebuhr, M.
Sonnerat, in Mr. Ives's Travels, in Mr. Hodge's
Travels, in Lord Valentia's late crude and imper-
fect work, in Grose's Travels, in Maurice's Indian
Antiquities and in some hasty remarks by Mrs.
Graham; Mr. Wales the artist, has likewise
given views of them. Governor Hornby who
went to the trouble and expence of procuring
an artist from England (a Mr. Booth) gave it as
his opinion that it would require 40,000 work-
men for 40 years to complete them. How would
a chasm, in the rock or deviation of the chisel,
injure the uniformity of pillars, aisles, figures,
ornaments, angular parts &c. ! yet the nicest re-
gularity is to be observed in the beautiful caves
of Elora.

“Ruin that efface whatever of finish'd pomp
can boast.”
Water is an active agent in forming cavities
and passages. Here they are preserved from
its effects by means of gutters, on the outside
and on the roof of the cave. It is a tremendous
undertaking of industry and perseverance for
men to excavate a solid mass of rock, and say
“out of you I will form rooms, upperfloors, colo-
nades, vestibules, figures, altars, concave roofs,
recesses, smooth floors, and innumerable elegant
& corresponding ornaments! Who will feed my
workmen? Whence shall I derive a revenue?
Will no barbarian interrupt our work? Will not

the mountain itself present innumerable obstacles? Can I surmount these? Well may the unthought and superstitious native attribute them to Divine origin, which they do, supposing that during the wars of the Pandu (called Panch-paun Deve) they were formed in one night. This is described by a Native Poet, of Berat, of whose description, a part, only, is here introduced for the purpose of illustrating the opinion held by the Natives as to the origin of the caves.

When Pandu chiefs with Curus fought,
And each the throne imperial sought,
Five brothers of the regal line,
Blazed high with qualities divine,
The first a prince without a peer,
Just pious liberal Zudushteer,
Then Arjun, to the base a rod,
An hero favored by a God:
To please whom these caves were excavated.
It was Vishnu whose influence and power they wished to obtain in the war between Curus (the uncle) and the five Brothers.

The caves of Elora, in particular, excite the most lively sensations of admiration and interest, you might say awe. They are fearfully grand and magnificent. I have been bewildered in them. Their situation draws forth the most pensive and thoughtful ideas as we wander back to an unknown age and people.

In a beautiful spot, in the midst of seclusion, they stand, proudly and pre-eminently, defying all competition. They are in a fine state of preservation. The dimensions of two, I will only introduce, merely as a specimen of what Creative and willing man can do!

The centre cave is cut clear of the mountain on the three sides, having an upper floor, reached by a flight of steps, 28 in number, and a porch at the entrance a line passed round. This immense insulated block of rock gave 551 feet, height 79 feet 3 inches, two columns in the area 56 feet in altitude, centre room on the first floor 22 feet by 26 feet, with aisles formed by the pillars running lengthwise 17 feet in height; all highly finished, with detached apartments. The space between this detached block and the mountains is 12 feet, where commences a piazza or verandah having the mountain for its inner boundary occupying on its three sides 396 feet, in breadth 14 feet, supported by 38 pillars. In compartments facing the pillars are 43 deities, each 7 feet high, in alto-relievo, describing persons and events in Hindu Mythology.

All the buildings ancient and modern, that India can boast of, united, cannot be compared to these caves. Some of them have two upper stories, besides the ground floor, one room in particular is 150 feet by 140 feet, height 18 feet 6 inches—girth of pillars no less than 16 feet, & in number 28—and forming alternate passages. I have resided several days and nights in the caves here and in the Decan, and have industriously persevered with a gratification and happiness indescribable in this pursuit. I have about 800 pages of notes, remarks, observations, measurements, and other matter connected with the subject, by me. I have neither talents nor facilities for the business of publishing them, nor have I any friend, who has the essentials, and at the same time inclination and time sufficient for the labor. I have presumed to think that little sketches of this nature are not inapplicable to a weekly journal, in the absence of European intelligence or important transactions at home or in this country. When that is the case, a little nook in your useful paper may be solicited, and if we cannot communicate a discussion, we will diffuse a few observations on these admirable works, and on local objects, peculiarly adapted to the enterprising and contemplative mind of our countrymen.

Your obedient Servant,
INDENT.

P. S. I went up to Elora for the express purpose of viewing the caves, and without a guard; on my return I gave the route of the journey to that great and good man Sir James Mackintosh; he went thither and said, on his return, that "No one who had the opportunity ought to leave India without seeing them."

Calcutta.

We are sorry to state that the Kedgerie Report has just informed us of the total loss of the *Upton Castle* by fire, on the night of the 16th instant. No lives lost.

In the Ninth Drawing of the Calcutta Lottery no prize higher than 1000 Rupees came up. In the Tenth Drawing No. 3343 was drawn a prize of 10,000 Rupees. It is one of the tickets that went to Bombay. No. 698 a prize of 5000 Rupees, was sold in shares by M. A. Aganoor. In the Eleventh Drawing, No. 4859 was drawn 5000 Rupees.

In the last day's Drawing of the Sixteenth Calcutta Lottery which took place yesterday, No. 5292, being the fiftieth drawn Ticket, was entitled to the capital Prize of ONE LACK of Rupees; which we are happy to understand is the sole property of Lieutenant Richard Burney, of the 8th Bengal Native Infantry, and was purchased by Messrs. Palmer and Co. for him whilst he was at Java. This occurrence is a singular continuance of good fortune, as Lieut. B. has of late

been proverbially considered as a particular favorite of the fickle Goddess!
Suppl. to the Cal. Times,—Feb. 18.

It is with extreme regret, that we notice the destruction of the *Upton Castle* in Saugor Roads, outward bound to Bombay, on the evening of the 16th instant. This vessel was observed about a quarter before nine P. M. to be on fire, in the fore-hold; the attempts to extinguish it by throwing down water proved fruitless; and in a few minutes the flames burst with such violence from the hatch-ways, as to make it impossible to approach them. At half past nine, all hands were ordered to the Boats which left the ship, in one complete blaze fore and aft. The crew got on board the *Sea-horse* Pilot-vessel, which conveyed them to Diamond Harbour.

Our latest advices from Cawnpore, state that the whole of the troops had marched from that cantonment, accompanied by their battering train. The 2d Battalion 1st Native Infantry, was expected to march from Futtyghur for Mynpooree on the 5th instant. Major General Donkin, with the division of the army from Agra, joined Major General Brown at Muttra on the 29th ultimo. We have no accounts of their movements subsequent to that period. The army it is said, will be furnished by the following corps. His Majesty's 8th and 24th Regiments of Light Dragoons, and 14th and 87th Regiments of Foot; 7 Companies of European Artillery; 2 Companies of Gun Lascars; the 1st and 3d Troops of Horse Artillery; the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment; 2d Battalion 12th Regiment; 13th Regiment; 2d Battalion 19th Regiment; 1st Battalion 24th Regiment; and 1st Battalion 20th Regiment. The whole force will, it is supposed, concentrate in the vicinity of Coel.

[Asiatic Mirror,—February 19.]

English Extracts.

STRIKING ANECDOTE.—During the late glorious action before Algiers, as Lord Exmouth and Captain Brisbane were conversing together, by a spent ball or some other cause, the latter was struck flat on the ground. Lord Exmouth called the First Lieutenant, and exclaimed "Poor Brisbane! he is gone! take the command." The Captain, raising himself into a sitting posture, coolly said, "Not yet, my Lord," and in a moment after resumed his share in the business of the day.

Rear-Admiral Milne, who so ably supported Lord Exmouth, as second in command, in the *Impregnable* which suffered so severely from the enemy's fire is a native of Edinburgh, and a friend of the Duke of Buccleugh. He was raised to the rank he now holds at the last general naval promotion, and is appointed, we believe, to the Halifax station.

The *Queen Charlotte* was so near the shore that every part of the Mole, & what was called the Marine, was visible from the quarterdeck. Both were crowded with spectators, about 2 or 3000, who remained gazing at us, and seemed not all to expect that we were about to fire. Lord Exmouth stood upon the poop, waved his hat to them to retire, and signified that he was about to begin hostilities. They did not attend to his humane warning, and the consequence was, that our first broadside swept off from 500 to 1,000 of them. How severe both our's and the enemy's fire was, may be judged of from the loss suffered by the *Impregnable*, 210 killed and wounded, nearly one quarter of our whole loss.

By a letter, dated New York, August 16, we are informed, that 3,000 emigrants have applied to the Consul there, for a passage back again to Great Britain and Ireland, as they cannot find the means of living in that country.

LONDON,—August 20. 1816.

DISTRESSING STATE OF THE COUNTRY.
We still continue to receive from all parts of the country the most distressing accounts, and are assured by our Correspondents in the manufacturing districts, that a memorial of their situation has been recently transmitted to the Secretary of State's Office. The poor rates, particularly in the neighbourhood of Coventry, already exceed the rental, and the Churchwardens have been under the necessity of giving notice, that their poor houses can hold no more! The people in many places are lying about the roads without shelter, and besieging the stage coaches with their imunities;—indeed, were we to repeat all we hear, the recital would appear more like a tale of fiction than of reality, and paradoxical as it may seem, we should be injuring the cause of truth by not withholding the truth.
The melancholy reflection on this subject is, that such distresses are not temporary, that they are not occasioned by any sudden reverse in trade, but are the fatal effects of that deplorable system which we have ever deprecated, and which for the last twenty years, has been in full force, working our ruin. We now hear an anxious solicitude for the distribution of a few thousands of pounds, and are stung with remorse at the recollection that for a very long period, we have been lavishing away some hundreds of millions, and that, like all

spendthrifts, we have discovered our folly when it is become too late to benefit by the experience.

It was well observed by Mr. Sheridan, when exerting his brilliant talents against so prodigal an expenditure, that one half of the national debt had been contracted in our contests against the Bourbons, and the one half in our endeavours to restore them. That we should immediately go to war is certainly not very likely; but that man must have little knowledge of human nature, and very little acquaintance with history, who can suppose the period to be far distant, when we may be again exhorted for all our patriotism in humbling the very power we have now been setting up at so much cost. The French are naturally a vain people, and what can be more likely to flatter their vanity than a war against England? France is a most powerful Empire, and, as Lord Castlereagh acknowledged, is now the richest in Europe. She has comparatively no debt, when we are bound down beyond all hope of redemption; and we may be assured there are not wanting, on the other side of the Channel, talents and cunning sufficient to discern the opportunity our mismanagement has afforded.

Such is the result of all Mr. Pitt's bombastic and unmeaning appeals in favour of his Quixotic project for the delivery of Europe, who gave a military direction to the energies of the French Revolutionists, and which has so exhausted our finances, that we are become a mere by-word among nations. Every Court in Europe was to receive subsidies from this devoted country and we recollect the time when it formed part of the horse guards duty to convey the millions to the water side. Would that those days could return! And even Pitt himself, if living, we should think would gladly redeem his errors in favour of a good-natured credulous people, who repose so blind, so fatal a confidence in his silly promises. Hundreds of millions!! Can we affect surprise that ruin and misery should stare us in the face?—We could expect no less, and we should be glad if the consequences of so gross a mismanagement could be confined to those to whom it is chiefly attributable. But the misfortune is, the advocates of the Pitt principles do not feel these consequences, they have taken especial care to guard against them; and hence we hear of the many thousands secured to them, and even to their children down to the fourth generation. They have secured their inside places in the stage, and now the storm is coming on, how ready are they to sympathise with the poor outside passengers!

It is calculated that during the late war the Chancellor must have been called upon to affix the great seal to no less than 40,000 Commissions of Bankruptcy, and they are still increasing in rapid proportion. Is not this sufficient for the most staunch Pittites, or how many more victims are to be immolated at the shrine of this all-devouring system? Surely then it is high time to talk of retrenchment, and they are aware of the reasonableness of the call; but that no effect may be wanting to avert such a sacrifice on their part, they are again resorting to the stale trick of accusing all those wishing for economy, with a desire to overturn the Government! This reminds us of a set of genteel swindlers, who, in order to preserve their hidden treasures, gave out that an apparition had been seen in the place of their deposit and all good families are now, forsooth, to be terrified with the old spectre of a revolution—the Treasury is to become a haunted tower, with the Morning Post and the Courier to hoist the blue lights and rattle the chains on the approach of every daring innovator upon Sinecurists.

"Who send them out on many a jaunt,

"Old houses in the night to haunt,

"For opportunities to improve

"Designs of thievery or love."

But will these tricks avail? We predict not, the day is gone by—you have called out "the wolf" too often.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

A very important State Proceeding is now on the tapis, but the necessary legal forms will protract its commencement for perhaps four or five months from the present time. All the interesting documents appertaining to this affair have already being placed in the hands of one of the most eminent and distinguished Counsel at the Bar.—*Morning Post.*

A daily paper, speaking of the Royal Divorce, says,—"Among the painful results of this circumstance, whether it ever be carried into effect or not, is, we give to hear, a species of estrangement between the nearest relatives of this family at home. In short this, and not indispotion, is the reason assigned for the absence of the Daughter from all the late entertainments."

A Morning Paper says—"Our good old King has been so long withdrawn from the view of his affectionate and loyal subjects, that the public Press has ceased to notice his Majesty in its accounts of the Royal Family. The following anecdotes respecting him have been communicated to us upon good authority:—It is upwards of two years since his Majesty was shaved; his beard is now very long. His usual dress is a silk night gown, in which from his age and physical infirmities, he reminds the spectator of the person and appearance of *King Lear*. Her Majesty visits him once a week, but the Princesses have not seen him for a considerable time. During the progress of the war, the news of the day was read to him, but latterly his want of sight has been further aggravated by total deafness. His small stock of intellectual enjoyment has been greatly reduced, as he can no longer hear any news, nor amuse himself with the piano-forte of which he was very fond, and on which he played very well. As might be naturally expected, the recovery of Hanover gave him peculiar pleasure. After the battle of Albuera, and before lancers were introduced into our army, he repeatedly recommended them, and stated, that in that improvement, the British army would be complete. His Majesty's memory continues unimpaired."

LONDON,—August 29.

There is not a Frenchman of any party, who does not witness, with deep indignation, the state of dependence to which his country is reduced; and who does not feel as painfully every livre which he is compelled to pay to foreigners, as if a drop was taken from his heart's blood. This feeling is common to all; and he knows little of human nature who would express either astonishment or blame in consequence. The legitimates and the disaffected, the old and the new nobility—all are animated by a common sentiment upon this point; and it is irresistible necessity alone, that will induce them to fulfil obligations, which were wrung from them by force, and which they do, and ever will, consider as an outrage upon the independence and honour of their country.

The French funds continue to languish.—Every day they decline, almost imperceptibly it is true; but still it is a fall, and shews a want of public confidence.

The supporters of the system, says a colleague in a respectable paper, by which the country

has been brought to its present lamentable condition, have recently shifted their ground. They have slid down from that arrogant elevation on which they took their stand at the commencement of last Session. They describe, with wonderful complacency the flourishing state of trade, and of the revenue; and, to prove that they were in earnest, they formed their Budget upon a scale, exactly corresponding with their bloated description. They hinted, it is true, at projected reductions and forthcoming retrenchment; but the cabalistical words, "an intermediate state," might put off the fulfilment of this promise to an indefinite time. They said, we were, and were not at peace, as suited the convenience of the moment, or as it tended to help them out of a dilemma.

When the Treaties were discussed, they abandoned the equivocal tone, & confidently proclaimed the solidity of the pacification. Having gained that point, and wishing to carry their Estimates, they began, then to use in debate their "intermediate time," & to hint at the wisdom of supporting the solid and durable by two stout props—one, a fine standing army of 150,000 men; the other, that mild measure of finance—the Income Tax. It is the acme of prudence to make the sure more sure, and the solid still more binding. Upon this excellent rule our Ministers proceeded; and they expressed a determination to secure the tranquillity of France, and to procure for her, at the end of her distractions, the blessings of a legitimate Government.

It is true, that infatuated nation did not like the prescription; but our political Doctors accused them of not knowing what was good for them; and compelled them, notwithstanding their wry faces, to swallow the bitter but wholesome draught. England, as was just and reasonable, was to pay the expence of physic to the French; and where was the man, with the heart of an Englishman, who would refuse to give ten per cent. out of his hard-earned gains, as long as the operation lasted? Ministers were so persuaded of the reasonableness of this demand, that they inveighed bitterly against the ignorant impatience of taxation which was manifested; and menaced the country, in more than one instance, with the calamity of their resignation; if their applications were not acquiesced in. They asserted that the public service could not, without the tax, be carried on; and resolutely said, that they would stand or fall with it. However, they are considerate men; and after-thoughts are said to be the best; they lost the impost, and have kept their places.

That word, *consistency*, is the most pliable in the ministerial vocabulary; and what is consistent to-day may be inconsistent to-morrow. In the vulgar idiom the word retains its stiff and unaccommodating import; and in common life, any one would be called a mean, shuffling fellow, who would deny one day, particularly where his interest was concerned, what he asserted on a former.—But on the moral elevation of Downing-street, there is no infamy in such things.

In the mean time, the friends of our present system have of late shifted their ground, and taken a very humble stand, compared to that, from which about eight months ago, they harangued the public on the great and splendid effects of their policy. They now acknowledge the existence of distress, and even to an alarming degree; but they have a palliative at hand, which is *patience*, and a remedy, which is *time*. One, they positively assert, will assuage the pain; and the other, root it out. They have begun to make whimpering appeals to the public upon the folly and danger of impatience. They say, "pray, in taxes, whatever Government asks, for it makes the most economical use of them. They are levied and spent solely for the public good and honour. Cut off some of your remaining comforts and apply the produce to the service of the State; and, by so simple an expedient, you may avoid the dangers of innovation. The Corinthian pillars of the State will thus remain intact; and for eminent services and illustrious names you may leave the fund untouched, which the political wisdom of former ages created under the name of sinecures."

Whoever will act according to this advice, will come out of the crucible of ministerial opinion, perhaps a poor man, but yet a loyal subject. If he act prudently, he may avoid the former, and add to the stock of his fortune and loyalty. If he arise at a public meeting, convened for the backed and seditious purpose of retrenchment; stoutly defend, in spite of hisses, the utility of sinecures, and the purity of our rulers; it is ten to one, that he may add a snug thousand to his income. Nothing in the mean time stills a man's conscience so well as a good salary or pension; and the cry of distress seldom incommodates a man, who rattles along in a chariot acquired by political profligacy.

Public spirit, for these six months, has kept pace with the obstinacy of our rulers; and every effort or intrigue that has been used to maintain the present scale of expenditure, has been met, on the part of the country, by corresponding opposition. Every day some new ray of truth bursts through the mist, which the delusions of power and interest had raised before the eye of the country; and the dangers, which good and wise men begin to fear, are not for the continued triumph of ministers, but less popular feeling should become at last too exacerbated.

Ministers, with their trained bands of sinecurists, pensioners, profligate orators and writers, have been most outrageous reformers. They have provoked a spirit of severe inquiry into every thing connected with the public administration, which will require more of the exercising art than they possess to allay. We believe, that every evil in the moral world has its own antidote; and perhaps only the party who have made such inroads on the Constitution, could, by their blind unheeding obstinacy, provide the means that are necessary to its complete restoration.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

DISPATCH FROM THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND TO LORD SIDMOUTH.

Statement of the nature and extent of the disturbances which have recently prevailed in Ireland, and the measures

which have been adopted by the Government of that country, in consequence thereof.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH.

Dublin Castle, 5th June, 1816.

My Lord—I have had the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 27th of April, inclosing an address from the House of Commons to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying that his R. H. will be graciously pleased to direct, that there be laid before the House a statement of the nature and extent of the disturbances which have recently prevailed in Ireland, and of the measures which have been adopted by the Government of that country, in consequence thereof; and I proceeded to obey the commands, which your Lordship has signified to me in that letter, that I should enable his Royal Highness to comply with the address of the House of Commons. Though I have, as your Lordship is well aware, apprized you, from time to time, of such events connected with the internal peace of Ireland, as have been most worthy of notice, and of the measures which I have adopted, with a view to restore and maintain the public peace, it may be satisfactory that I should (instead of referring your Lordship to the details of my separate letters) embody the substance of them in this general dispatch. It is not, I presume, wished that I should extend the statement which is required from me beyond the period at which I assumed the administration of the affairs of this country; and I shall therefore only shortly and generally refer to events which occurred during the Government of my predecessor, or to the measures to which he had recourse.

The insurrection act was passed by the legislature in 1807: it was not enforced on any occasion during the three years for which it was at that time enacted, and the state of Ireland was considered to be such in the year 1810, as not to render necessary the continuance of this act, and indeed to admit of its repeal a very short period before that to which its duration was limited by law. In the early part however of January 1811, in consequence of the numerous outrages committed in the counties of Tipperary, Waterford, Kilkenny and Limerick, by bodies of men who assembled in arms by night, administered unlawful oaths, prescribed laws respecting the payment of rents and tithes, plundered several houses of arms, in various instances attempted, and in some committed murder; it was considered expedient to issue a warrant for a Special Commission to be held in the counties before-mentioned and in the cities of Waterford, Kilkenny, and Limerick, for the trial of such of the offenders as had been apprehended. From the evidence adduced at the Special Commission, it appeared, that many of the outrages to which I have referred were committed by two combinations, every way extended among the lower orders of the Roman Catholic population, which assumed the name of *Caranats* and *Shananes*, respectively, and between which a violent animosity subsisted, the cause of which was not very satisfactorily accounted for, as feuds of the same kind, not growing out of the religious differences, occasionally exist (though seldom to the extent to which this appears to have prevailed) I have inserted in the appendix to this dispatch a portion of the evidence which was adduced on one of the trials, from which some information may be collected, with respect to the origin and object of the combinations by which the peace of the country was at that time disturbed.

In the county of Tipperary nine persons were tried, two for murder, and seven for attempts to murder; five were tried for robbery of arms, and twenty-two indicted and tried under the acts which generally bear the name of *Caranats* and *Whiteboy acts*, for assuming the name of *Caranats* and appearing in arms; six were sentenced to death, twenty-seven to transportation, whipping and imprisonment, and three acquitted.—In Waterford twelve persons were tried, seven for attempts to murder, one for stealing arms, and four for burglary and robbery; they were all found guilty, and sentenced to death.—It was not thought necessary to proceed to Limerick in the execution of the Commission; and there were no trials of importance in Kilkenny.—Notwithstanding, however, the number of convictions in the counties of Tipperary and Waterford at the Special Commission and the severe examples which were made, they do not appear even in those counties to have produced any lasting effect, or have materially checked the bad spirit which prevailed in them.—In the early part of 1813, and during the whole of that year, many daring offences against the public peace were committed in these and in other counties, particularly Waterford, Westmeath, Roscommon, and the King's county, the nature of which sufficiently proved that illegal combinations, and the same systematic violence and disorder, against which the Special Commission of 1811, had been directed, still existed. The offences against the public peace, committed in the counties which were the seat of disturbance partook of the same general character; reports were constantly received of attacks on dwelling-houses for the purpose of procuring arms, and the frequency of the attacks, and the open and daring manner in which they were made, were sufficient proofs of the desire which generally prevailed amongst those concerned in the disturbances to collect large quantities of arms, and thus possess the means of prosecuting their ulterior objects with a better prospect of success. Several instances occurred, in which the houses of respectable individuals were attacked, even in the open day, by large bodies of armed men, and others, in which the military, acting under the directions of Magistrates, met with considerable resistance. It is worthy of remark, that in many successful attacks, which were made upon houses, with the view of depriving the proprietor of his arms, it rarely occurred that any other species of property was molested by the assaults. The principal objects of hostility, or rather the principal sufferers, on account of their inadequate means of defence, were those persons who, on the expiration of leases, had taken small farms at a higher rent than the late occupiers had offered; and all those who were suspected of a disposition to give information to Magistrates against the disturbers of the peace, or to bear testimony against them in a Court of Justice, in the event of their apprehension and trial. In some counties, particularly in Westmeath and Roscommon, the most barbarous punishments were frequently inflicted upon the persons of those who had thus rendered themselves obnoxious and upon the persons of their relatives (a).

From the general terror which these proceedings occasioned, it became almost impossible to procure satisfactory evidence against the guilty. It frequently happened that the sufferers from such atrocities as I have alluded to, when visited by a Magistrate, would depose only generally to the facts of their having been perpetrated, and not denying their knowledge of the offenders, would yet steadily refuse to disclose their names or describe their persons, from the fear of future additional injuries to themselves or their relatives.—Even where the parties offending were deposed against and apprehended, there was frequently the greatest difficulty in effecting their conviction, from the intimidation of witnesses, and, in some cases, of jurors.—I

(a) It is well known, that one of the combinations existing in these and other neighbouring counties derived the name of *Caranats* from the nature of the torture with which the object of its vengeance were visited, and which consisted in the laceration of their bodies with a wool card or similar instrument.

few instances can be found of late, in the counties which I have mentioned in which it has been possible for witnesses, having given evidence in favour of the Crown on any trial connected with the disturbance of the peace; to remain secure in their usual places of abode. In the latter end of the year 1813, a meeting of the Magistracy of the county of Westmeath took place, at which eighteen of that body attended. They addressed a memorial to me respecting the state of that county, which bears date the 29th November, they represented, that frequent outrages were committed; that acts of increased malignity had been administered; that three persons had been convicted on charges of administering and taking an oath, one of the obligations of which was "to assist the French and Buonaparté;" and that the witness, upon whose evidence that conviction had taken place, had been recently murdered, under circumstances which were alone sufficient to prove the alarming state of that county. The memorial concluded with an earnest prayer, that a proposition might be made to the legislature for the revival of the insurrection act.

From evidence adduced on the trial of six persons concerned in the murder alluded to in this memorial (five of whom were capitally convicted) it was proved, that the murder was committed by a party of eighteen men selected from a larger body, who assembled in divisions of twelve each from three separate parishes, for the purpose of planning and perpetrating this murder.—I may also add, that nine persons were shortly afterwards convicted on the same charges, with respect to the oath on which the convictions mentioned in the memorial of the Magistrates took place. Similar meetings of the Magistrates of Waterford and of the King's county took place about the same time, and I received, from both, representations of the disturbed state of their respective counties, and earnest application for an increase to the military force stationed in them. In the memorial which I received from the King's county, which bore the signature of sixteen Magistrates, it is stated "that alarming disturbances existed in that county, and the adjacent parts of Westmeath that almost every night houses were plundered of arms, that they considered stronger measures than those which could be resorted to under the existing laws absolutely necessary, and that the re-enactment and enforcement of the insurrection act would alone enable them to maintain tranquillity." In January, 1814, I received from the Governors, and 28 of the Magistrates of the county of Westmeath, a second memorial, urging the necessity of the immediate revival of the insurrection act. In this county, three murders had been then recently committed within the short space of a month, two upon persons suspected of giving information against offenders.

Your Lordship will recollect, that in the early part of January, 1814, I felt it incumbent upon me to call your attention to a representation made to your Lordship by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, in August preceding, on the subject of the disturbed state of a considerable portion of the interior of this country, and expressed my deep regret, that notwithstanding the measures which had been adopted by the Government in concert with the Commander of the forces, & the general vigilance & activity of the resident Magistrates in those parts where the disturbances principally prevailed, no effectual progress had been made towards the restoration of tranquillity; that the same spirit of outrage and tendency to unlawful combination, still existed in many parts of the counties of Westmeath, Roscommon, and the adjoining districts; and that the reports, then recently received from the counties of Tipperary, Limerick, Kilkenny, & the King's county, had produced repeated instances of a daring & systematic violation of the law. I stated, that this principal object of the misguided persons who were concerned in the outrages which had been committed, appeared to be the collection of arms, and the intimidation of all those who were likely to give information that might lead to their apprehension and conviction; that to such an extent had this system of intimidation been carried, that the most savage excesses had been committed, without the possibility of apprehending those concerned in the perpetration of them, on account of the reluctance of the sufferers, from the fear of future injury, to give information against them.—I added, that I could not ascertain, that the various combinations which existed in different parts of the country, proposed to themselves any definite object of a political nature; nor was there any evidence at all conclusive, that they acted under the immediate guidance of leaders of weight, either in point of talents or property, and that although there had appeared symptoms of concert and co-operation in some parts, still I had no reason to believe that there was any general understanding between the combinations existing in the different counties. I stated, that it was impossible, however, that such combinations, although they might not have any plan well digested and arranged, and were not in pursuit of any common objects, could be considered otherwise than as highly dangerous; that they afforded a proof of a very general disposition among the lower orders in those districts in which they prevailed, to attempt by force and intimidation the redress of what they considered to be their local grievances; they excited the utmost alarm among the peaceable and well disposed for the safety of their persons and property, and, if suffered to gain strength and consistency, they would become instruments which the designing and disaffected might readily employ in the furtherance of their political views, should some better opportunity occur for the prosecution of them. I represented to your Lordship, that the state of the existing laws which regarded the preservation of the public peace, and the expediency of extending the powers of the Government and the Magistracy, were subjects to which, in all probability, it would be my duty to call the attention of your Lordship before the approaching meeting of Parliament, and that in the mean time I should depend on a vigorous exertion of the powers with which I was then vested, and upon the co-operation of the military force, for the means of counteracting the spirit of outrage which prevailed in many parts of the country, and of preventing its extension to others.

In consequence of the continuance and increase of the disturbances referred to in the letter which I have quoted above, it was determined to submit to Parliament the expediency of extending the powers of the Government and of the Magistracy; and accordingly in March, in the Session of 1814, a bill was introduced, the object of which was to provide for the better execution of the laws in Ireland, by enabling the Lord Lieutenant in Council to proclaim any district to be in a state of disturbance, and to station in it an establishment of constables proportioned to the extent of the district, acting under the immediate superintendance of a Magistrate appointed by the Lord Lieutenant. It was provided by the bill, that the salaries of the Magistrates and constables, and the general expenses attendant on the execution of the act, should be defrayed by a presentment of the Grand Jury, to be levied on the district proclaimed to be in a state of disturbance; this bill passed into a law; and at a later period of the Session, the act, which had been previously passed in 1807, which generally bears the name of the Insurrection Act, was introduced, and after being slightly modified, received the sanction of the Legislature. The first instance in which I had occasion to apply the powers thus committed to me by the first of the acts above referred to, occurred in the county of Tipperary. Early in July, 1814, I had received a memorial from a meeting of Magistrates and Gentle-

men, held in pursuance of a public notice, requesting in consequence of the recent murder of Mr. Long, a Magistrate of the county; and other alarming outrages, that the district of Ardmoyle, in the barony of Middlethird, in which the murder was committed, might be proclaimed. As the acts above-mentioned had not then received the royal assent, I directed that the Magistrates should be informed, that there was no law then in force by which that district could be proclaimed; but that I relied upon their exertions to bring the offenders to punishment, and was ready to co-operate in their endeavours with the full assistance of the civil and military powers. In September, the resolutions of a general meeting of Magistrates of the county of Tipperary, convened at Cashel, for the purpose of taking the state of the county into consideration, were transmitted to me, praying that in consequence of the numerous murders & other outrages committed in the barony of Middlethird, it might be proclaimed under the provisions of the act 54 Geo. III. c. 131, which enables the Lord Lieutenant to assign an extraordinary police establishment to a disturbed district.—As I felt strongly the necessity of establishing a regular police in a county, in which the ordinary civil power was proved to be entirely inadequate to the repression of disorder which had long prevailed in it, the barony of Middlethird was proclaimed in Council, on the 6th September, to be in a state of disturbance, and a Magistrate who had long been confidentially employed by the Government, was appointed the superintending Magistrate, with an establishment of thirty constables.—In two other districts of the county of Tipperary, (b) similar police establishments have been subsequently placed, on the application of the Magistrates of the county. Your Lordship is aware, that the Officers attached to these establishments possess no powers whatever in enforcing the execution of the laws beyond the ordinary powers of Magistrates and Constables nominated in the usual manner, and I have already observed, that the expense incurred by their appointment is borne by the district in which they act.

I shall now proceed to mention the several instances in which applications have been made by the Magistrates for the enforcement of the insurrection act, and the measures which have been in consequence adopted. In November, 1814, I received a memorial from the Governors and fourteen Magistrates of the county of Westmeath, stating, that the recent outrages committed in that county, proved a continuance of the same lawless conspiracy which had existed for some time past, and which rendered the lives and properties of every person in the disturbed district insecure; and praying for the enforcement of the insurrection act in certain districts of that county.—With this memorial I did not comply, still indulging a hope that the continued exertions of the Magistracy, aided by a considerable military force, which had been detached into this country, would preclude the necessity of recurring to any extraordinary exercise of authority.—On the 23d of March, 1815, a meeting of twenty-eight Magistrates of the same county took place, summoned by the Clerk of the Peace, in the mode pointed out by the insurrection act, and a memorial was addressed to the Lords Justices, who administered the Government during my absence for a few weeks in England. The Magistrates observed, that the ordinary powers entrusted to them were totally inadequate to ensure the security which every subject has a right to derive from the laws of his country; that the punishment of criminals led only to the murder or banishment of those who had given information against them, and that protection was only to be found in the vicinity of the military posts; they concluded by calling upon the Lords Justices to enforce the insurrection act in several baronies (c) of the county of Westmeath.—On the 18th of April, a memorial, concluding with a similar prayer, was received from twenty-one Magistrates of the county of Clare; they mentioned, that houses were frequently plundered of the arms contained in them by disorderly persons, who came from parts of the county remote from that in which the offence was committed, mounted on horses seized from the owners for the occasion; and that other outrages of the same character were committed in two (d) baronies of the county, which they wished to have proclaimed.—In the same month an application to the same effect was received from a meeting of thirty Magistrates of the county of Limerick, contained in a memorial representing the continuance of disturbance in certain districts of that county, which (e) were specified.—And from fifteen Magistrates of the county of Meath, who urged the necessity of enforcing the insurrection act in certain baronies (f) of that county, in which disturbance was alleged to prevail. The Lords Justices did not enforce the insurrection act, in any instance, in consequence of these memorials; but required the Magistrates by whom they had been preferred, to send depositions on oath of the several outrages which had been committed in their respective counties. Depositions on oath were accordingly transmitted, in consequence of this requisition by the several gentlemen who had presided at the meeting of the Magistrates.

Immediately on my return to Ireland, I took into consideration the several applications which I have before mentioned, and though I found in them strong proofs of the spirit of disturbance and lawless combination which the Magistrates complained of; yet being naturally reluctant to have recourse to measures of extreme rigour, till all hopes of tranquillity by other means should have failed, I conveyed to the Magistrates my intention still to postpone the enforcement of the insurrection act. The first instance in which I deemed it expedient to call into operation the provisions of this law, occurred in the county of Tipperary.—A meeting of the Magistrates of this county took place on the 22d September 1815 for the purpose of taking the state of it into consideration; and I received from that meeting, at which forty Magistrates attended, an unanimous application that six baronies of the county might be proclaimed under the insurrection act. This application was accompanied by fifty-eight depositions on oath, respecting various outrages committed, for the most part, with the view of procuring arms. I did not hesitate to give immediate effect to this application. The provisions of the act, which enabled me to appoint an extraordinary establishment of police, had been in operation in one district of the county (g) upwards of a year, and in a second (h) about four months. The exertion of that police had been unremitting, and many daring offenders had been apprehended.—Among the resident Magistrates great unanimity and cordiality had for some time past prevailed, and to many of them the utmost credit is due for the zeal and activity with which they discharged their duties. The combined efforts, however, of military force were insufficient to contend with that lawless spirit and audacity in the commission of crime, which placed in continual hazard the lives and properties of the peaceable and well-disposed inhabitants.

- (b) The baronies of Kilmennagh and Elogarty and the barony of Clanwilliam.
- (c) Braway, Clomlough, Kilkenny West, Rathconder, Maycashel, and parts of the barony of Moygosh, &c.
- (d) Tull and Bunnary.
- (e) The baronies of Pubblebrien, Coshma, Kerry with the exception of some parishes, parts of the barony of Lower Connellan, Costlea, and Small County.
- (f) Demifore, Upper and Lower Kells, and some adjoining parts.
- (g) The barony of Middlethird.
- (h) The baronies of Kilmennagh and Elogarty.

No less than four attacks had been made within a short period, by considerable bodies of armed men upon the coach conveying the mails through this county, although they were accompanied by a military escort; on these occasions some of the dragoons were killed; and other persons wounded. In the barony of Kilmennagh, a house had been hired as a temporary barrack for the accommodation of a military party, which, with the house adjoining it, was entirely destroyed in the month of September by a very large body of men in arms, provided with various instruments of attack. A written notice, was left, stating that it was resolved to destroy in the same manner any house taken by Government for a similar purpose. Fortunately for the peace of the country, thirteen persons, together with their leader in this attack (the son of a farmer of considerable property) were capitally convicted at the Special Commission, subsequently held in this county in January, 1815. The weekly reports made to Government by the Magistrates superintending the police establishments, mentioned repeated instances where, in the respectable inhabitants had been attacked (in some cases in the day time) and the occupiers compelled to deliver up their arms. Several murders had been committed particularly upon persons employed in the collection or valuation of tithes. One person thus occupied, though accompanied by eight armed men for his protection, was killed in the day time and his party dispersed, within a short distance of the city of Cashel. In the early part of September, in consequence of the repeated acts of outrage which were committed in the counties of Tipperary and Limerick, and the violent and open manner in which the law was set at defiance, I directed a large military force under the command of Lieutenant General Meyrick, to march into these counties with the view of aiding the civil power, and giving that confidence to the respectable and well disposed inhabitants, which might induce them to remain in the county, and co-operate with the Government in attempting to maintain tranquillity.

On receiving on the 25th of September, the memorial which I have alluded to, proceeding from an unanimous meeting of 40 Magistrates, I lost not a moment in issuing a proclamation, with the advice of the privy council, declaring six baronies (i) of the county of Tipperary to be in a state of disturbance, & subjecting them to the provisions of the insurrection act. Another (j) barony of the county was in a few days afterwards included in this proclamation on the application of the Magistrates. In the course of October, another memorial was presented to me from thirteen Magistrates from the county of Tipperary, assembled at an extraordinary session of the peace, expressing their opinion, that four additional baronies (k) not included in the proclamation, were in a state of disturbance, and praying also that it might be proclaimed. Not having had sufficient reason to think the baronies last mentioned were in such a state of disturbance, as to call for the application of any extraordinary measure, I directed the clerk of the peace to be called upon to furnish the sworn information of outrages committed, upon which the allegations of disturbance rested. After a consideration of the documents with which I was furnished, I did not think the necessity for a compliance with the memorial I have last mentioned sufficiently established, I entertained a consistent hope, that if the effectual in the baronies in which it had been recently enforced, its influence would be felt in those immediately adjoining them.

At the latter end of September, I received from 47 Magistrates of the county of Limerick, assembled at a Special Session on the 26th, a representation that the entire of that county was in a state of disturbance, occasioned by a very general confederacy among the lower orders, and praying that the county might be proclaimed under the insurrection act. A memorial was also received, concluding with the same prayer, from the Magistrates of the county of the city of Limerick. Having had sufficient evidence that the ordinary operation of the law was inadequate to maintain tranquillity in this county, and it was in a state of serious disorder, it was proclaimed in Council, under the provisions of the insurrection act on the 30th September, and the county of the city with the exception of such parishes as are within the city, was proclaimed on the 3d of October. In consequence of the number of prisoners in the goal of the county of Limerick, I deemed it expedient to issue a warrant for a Special Commission, for the purpose of bringing the offenders to trial. In the early part of November, it gave me great satisfaction to be enabled to inform your Lordship, that since the insurrection act had been in force in the counties of Tipperary and Limerick, comparatively few crimes in violation of the public peace had been committed in these counties, and that they had enjoyed a state of tranquillity of which they had been unaccustomed for some time past; that those provisions of the insurrection act which gave facilities to the Magistrates to recover arms from persons who are not entitled by law to possess them, had operated very beneficially; and I felt it due to the Magistrates residing in the disturbed districts to report to your Lordship the great unanimity with which they had acted, and the strong disposition they had shewn to give effect, by their personal exertions, to the measures of Government. At this period I received addresses from each of the Grand Juries of the county and city of Limerick, assembled at the Special Commission then about to terminate, expressing their satisfaction on with the measures which had been adopted for the suppression of disturbance and conveying an assurance that they had been attended with success.—Notwithstanding the intimation which I had so recently conveyed to your Lordship, that the state of the county of Tipperary was improved, at least that there had been of late fewer violations of the public peace, towards the latter end of the month of November, Mr. William Baker, a gentleman of considerable fortune, and of the highest character and respectability, was assassinated on his return home from the Special Sessions at Cashel, where he had been discharging his duty as a Magistrate. The circumstances under which this murder was committed, and which was proved in evidence on the trial of two persons concerned in it, are strongly indicative of that depravity & sanguinary disposition of which this county had presented so many lamentable proofs. It appeared, that in the month of September, a house in the neighbourhood of Mr. Baker's residence, had been attacked by an armed body of men, and after considerable resistance on the part of the inhabitants, had been burned. Mr. Baker had exerted himself with great activity and success in detecting and committing to prison the perpetrators of this outrage, and in consequence of his exertions a conspiracy to murder him was formed in the early part of Nov. The murder was committed on the 27th November in the day-time; by a party of five persons.—It appeared, that, in consequence of an order which had been issued (it has not been traced from whom) several persons (many of them from considerable distances) assembled on that day and the evening preceding, upon the different roads by which it was possible for Mr. Baker to return from Cashel, and were stationed, in small detachments, in different

- (i) The six baronies were those of Middlethird, Kilmennagh, Elogarty, Sewardagh and Compey, Clauswilliam, and the eastern barony of Iffa and Olla.
- (j) That of Iffa and Olla west.
- (k) Upper and Lower Ormond Kerrin and Gwasy and Iffa.]

Houses and places of concealment, for the purpose of intercepting him; that Mr. Baker was watched the whole day by persons appointed for the purpose; that his departure from Cashel was communicated by signals, and that when the shots were fired which deprived him of his life, a shout of triumph was raised by a number of people who had assembled in the neighbourhood, evidently to witness this barbarous murder.

On the 21st of December, I issued a proclamation in Council, offering a reward of 5,000l. for the discovery of the persons by whom the murder was committed. I shortly afterwards received an address, signed by 76 Magistrates of the county of Tipperary, assembled at a Special Session of the peace, on the 13th December, expressing the strongest acknowledgements for the prompt administration of the powers confided to the executive government, and assuring me, that notwithstanding the recent murder of Mr. Baker, and the manifest intention of those concerned in it to intimidate the Magistrates from the execution of their duty, they were determined to co-operate with the Government in endeavouring to maintain tranquillity, and not to relax their exertions from the apprehension of personal danger. They concluded by praying, that a superintending Magistrate and police establishment might be placed in the barony in which the murder of Mr. Baker had been perpetrated. I gave immediate effect to the wishes of the Magistrates, thus conveyed, and a Chief Magistrate of Police, with fifty constables, was placed in the barony of Clonwilliam. On the 28th of December, a warrant was issued for a Special Commission to be held in the county of Tipperary.

In order that I might not interrupt a connected account of the measures which I was compelled to adopt in the counties of Tipperary and Limerick, I omitted to state, that in November, a memorial, signed by several Magistrates of the King's county assembled at Clare, on the 22d November, was laid before me, representing that various acts of violence, viz. the robbery of arms, the infliction of torture, the assembling in arms by night, and the administration of unlawful oaths, were committed in a small district of the county (1) and praying that it might be declared in a state of disturbance under the Insurrection Act. I had previously received a memorial from a numerous meeting of the Magistrates of Westmeath, assembled at Moate, on the 23d November, stating that the character of the disturbances which had so long prevailed in that county remained the same; that they were of opinion, that the ordinary powers entrusted to the Magistracy were totally inadequate to ensure security to the inhabitants; and unanimously praying, that the provisions of the Insurrection Act might be put in force in two baronies of that county (2) without delay. Having had convincing proofs, that in the districts pointed out by the Magistrates, of the King's county and Westmeath (and which are contiguous districts) a very turbulent disposition had long prevailed, many instances having occurred (some of which are enumerated in a former dispatch) in which illegal oaths had been administered, in which houses had been plundered of arms, and witnesses and others suspected of aiding the administration of Justice, had been murdered or most cruelly treated; and having long witnessed the unceasing, but ineffectual, exertions on the part of many of the Magistrates in the most disturbed parts of those counties, I determined to accede to their application, and with the advice of the Privy Council, subjected the contiguous districts of the two counties to the operation of the Insurrection Act, by a proclamation, which bears date the 24th of November. In the course of the present year, the Insurrection Act has not been enforced in any new instance. In the month of March, in consequence of a memorial from twenty-seven Magistrates of the county of Louth, a Special Magistrate, with fifty constables, was appointed for the purpose of assisting them to maintain peace in four baronies (3) of that county.

Various acts of outrage were committed in these baronies about this period. In the course of one week, eleven houses in the neighbourhood of Dundalk were plundered of arms. The house and offices of a farmer, who had prosecuted some persons by whom he had been robbed & nearly murdered, were wilfully set on fire and consumed. A party of armed persons, reported not to be less than two hundred in number, attacked the house of another individual and entered it, after meeting with considerable resistance after wounding very severely the owner and two other inhabitants of the house they compelled him to deliver up his arms, and to take an oath that he would deliver up his farm. In April, in the present year a similar police establishment was also appointed in these baronies (4) of the county of Clare, on a representation received from twenty Magistrates of that county. For a considerable time past, certain districts in that county had been in an unsettled state; but in the course of the preceding year I had been informed by the Magistrates, that the examples made under the Insurrection Act in the counties of Tipperary and Limerick had produced a very beneficial effect in the county of Clare. In the months, however, of February and March of the present year, offences of the same general character with those which I have before described, were very frequently committed. Nightly meetings of large numbers of the lower order took place; in one district in the month of March, seven houses were wilfully burned, and threatening notices were posted up, directed against the letting of lands to others than the old proprietors and against the payment of rents, except under certain prescribed regulations.

I have enumerated all the several instances in which I have, with the advice of the Privy Council, enforced the provisions of either of those acts of the Legislature, which passed in the Session of 1814. It will appear from the detail into which I have entered that the Insurrection Act has been enforced in the county of Limerick, the county of the city of Limerick, in seven baronies of the county of Tipperary, two baronies of the county of Westmeath and in a district of the King's county; and that in certain districts of three counties, Tipperary, Louth, and Clare, Special Magistrates and Constables have been placed having the ordinary powers given to civil officers; & the expenses consequent on their appointment being levied from the district within which they act.

I shall now state to your Lordship, the general result of the measures which have been thus adopted for the preservation of the public peace, in aid of the ordinary operation of the law; and it gives me great satisfaction to be enabled to assure you, that tranquillity has been completely restored in some of the districts which were the seat of disturbance; and that in three of those districts in which the Insurrection Act was enforced in the course of last year, it has, in consequence of the improved state of them, been withdrawn since the commencement of the present year. In February last, I

(1) The barony of Kilmoursy, and the parishes of Duncow, Rohan, Lemanahen, Clomacnoise, and Wherry.
(2) Clonlunan and Moycashel.
(3) Upper and Lower Dundalk, Ardus, and Louth.
(4) Clonderlan, Ibrachan, and Moyatta.

received from the Magistrates of the King's county, a memorial expressing their acknowledgements for the additional powers which had been given to them under the Insurrection Act, and for the judicious distribution of the military force; stating the good effect to the peace of the county which had resulted from those measures, and giving their opinion, that the additional powers entrusted to them might be safely withdrawn. From the Magistrates of the city of Limerick, assembled at an extraordinary Session of the peace, on the 5th day of April last, a memorial was transmitted, stating their opinion, that the circumstances which induced them to apply for the provisions of the 51th of the King to be put in force in the county of the city of Limerick, no longer existed. I have also received a memorial from the Magistrates of the county of Westmeath, assembled at a Special Session of the peace held last month, expressing the deep sense which they entertain of the benefit which their county has experienced from the measures which had been adopted; attributing the tranquillity which they now enjoy to the successful operations of the provisions of the Insurrection Act; and adding their wish, that the powers with which it invested them might be withdrawn, and the ordinary course of law restored.

I gave immediate effect to their several applications, & the proclamations enforcing the Insurrection Act in certain districts of the county of Westmeath, King's county, & the county of the city of Limerick, have been severally revoked by the Privy Council. The only counties therefore in which that act now remains in operation, are the counties of Tipperary and Limerick. I have annexed to this dispatch a report of the proceedings at the Special Commission held for the county and city of Limerick in November, 1815, and in the county of Tipperary in February, 1816; and a return of persons tried at the Special Session, under the Insurrection Act, for offences against the provisions of that act. I have added also, a statement of the proceedings at the several Assizes in 1813, 1814, and 1815, and Lent Assizes for 1816, so far as relates to committals and convictions for criminal acts, connected with the disturbances of the public peace in the following counties, Westmeath, Tipperary, Limerick, King's county, Queen's county, Longford, Louth, Clare, Roscommon, and Waterford.

There may appear to your Lordship a great disparity in some cases between the number of committals and the number of convictions, and persons unacquainted with the internal state of this country, may infer that the committals too frequently take place without sufficient evidence of guilt against the parties apprehended. No such conclusion, however, (I mean so far as relates to the general practice of the Magistracy to commit suspected persons on flight and insufficient ground,) ought to be drawn. The frequent instances which have come to my knowledge, wherein prosecutors and witnesses have been intimidated by the menaces of the friends of the parties deposed against; the experience I have had of the danger to which they, and even their relations, are exposed; of the necessity which in almost every case occurs, that they should quit the place of their birth and residence; of the odium which universally attaches to the name of informers; and the number of committals and convictions in many districts, rather as a proof of the disordered state of society, and of the impediments in the way of the administration of justice, than as a proof of undue precipitancy on the part of the Magistracy, in committing on the suspicion of criminality. I may be allowed here to add, that the danger attendant on the giving of information or evidence was so notorious, and so much impeded the conviction of the guilty at no remote period, that the Legislature found it necessary, with the view of deterring from the murder of witnesses and of preventing the impunity of the parties against whom those witnesses had deposed, to enact, that if any person, having given information upon oath in any cause against the laws, should be murdered or forcibly carried away before the trial of the person deposed against, such information upon oath should be admitted as evidence on the trial.

It has been found necessary in the disturbed counties (in most instances of persons having given information on oath or intending to give evidence upon trial) on account of the serious danger to which such persons are exposed, to remove them to places of security previous to the trials, and ultimately to provide for their removal from their usual abodes. In many cases the witnesses for the crown have, at their own request, been kept a considerable period previously to the trial in the goal of the county, as affording them the best means of protection; in other cases they have been protected in barracks, or brought to Dublin, where however, occasionally, they have not been safe from the hostility of the friends of the parties apprehended. I have not thought it necessary to mention the numerous applications which have been made, and continue to be made for military assistance in aid of the civil power, by Magistrates and others. I never recommended the commander of the forces to accede to those applications, without the strongest evidence of their necessity, and in almost every case the military officer in command of the district from which the requisition proceeds, is directed to inquire personally into the grounds on which it is made; I ought not, however, to omit to mention, that a very considerable military force is employed in giving assistance to the officers of revenue in the suppression of illicit distillation, which prevails to a great extent in several of the northern and western counties of this kingdom. In consequence of an order of the House of Commons, made in the month of February of the present year, a return has been made of the troops at that time employed in this service, which I have annexed to this dispatch, and which will give information, with respect to the number of men employed, the detachments into which they are divided, and the stations at which they are placed—I am with great truth and regard,

My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
W. RITWORTH

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, August 7.

The most afflicting accounts which your Journals present of the distress of the population of England, fall infinitely short of the misery that prevails in every part of the country. In England the law provides something for the poor to save them from starving; but here we have no poor laws, and those who are destitute of employment through the stagnation of trade and manufactures, have no resource but in mendicity or eleemosynary donations, which are the more inadequate, because two-thirds of the great proprietors are absentees, expending whatever rent they can extract from their tenantry either in England or France. But were they even resident here, I should not expect much benefit from them. You know that they have

never been remarkable for tenderness towards the poor, or for any sympathy in popular sufferings. How marked and how lamentable is the difference in this respect between the higher gentry of England and of this country. The former generally ready to stand forward as the natural protectors and active advocates of the poor, endeavour to remove their wants and to conciliate their esteem, while the gentry of this country are generally more disposed to insult the feelings or slander the character of the poorer classes; than to regard their wants or consult their interests. Hence that jealousy which has usually prevailed between the higher and the lower orders of the community of Ireland; and which, unhappily for the peace and harmony of the country, is, I fear, very likely to continue. But the middle orders of our people have a lively feeling for the poor. Every thing, therefore, to which their means are competent, has been done, or is doing, to mitigate the distress that prevails. Soup-shops are established in various places, and you may judge of the extent and severity of the distress from this fact, that no less than 8000 families receive relief from the soup-shops of Cork. In that city, and throughout the south, the cessation of the trade generally, but of that connected with the war particularly, has produced the most calamitous effects. But the distress is not confined to the South. The North, heretofore accustomed to enjoy comparative comfort and affluence, suffers most severely. In that part, where mendicants were scarcely to be met in days of yore, these wretched beings are now as numerous in the towns, the villages, and along the public roads, as in any other, even the poorest of Ireland; for the linen manufacture is almost at a stand, and thence you may conclude how many people are destitute of employment. Two-thirds, indeed, of the population of the North were directly or indirectly concerned in that which has always been regarded as the staple trade of Ireland. But that trade is now at so low an ebb, that, on the Change of Belfast, which is the principal trading town in the North, and second to none in this kingdom, Dublin only excepted, you can with difficulty obtain a good bill upon London for 100l., although about two or three years ago such a bill for 100,000l. could be had with the utmost facility.

The state of those connected with agriculture is already notorious. Owing to the exorbitant rents imposed during the high price of corn—the farmer is actually unable to derive any profit from his industry, however skilful or diligent. Whole districts, which had been leased out at high rent, have in fact within some months back been totally deserted—the lessees unable to pay rent or taxes, flying like felons through the country, or contriving to fly from it to America, in order to save themselves from imprisonment for debt, if indeed our jails, already crowded with debtors, notwithstanding the operation of the Insolvency Act, could find room for one-fourth of our insolvent farmers.

Towards many of the landlords who thus suffer by the depopulation of their ground, I must confess to you, that I feel no degree of compassion, and to their system of rack-rent is principally to be attributed the disturbances which lately agitated Tipperary, Limerick, and several other counties. These disturbances indeed notoriously originated between the old tenants, who were compelled to surrender their habitations, because they declined to promise that which they could not afford to pay, and the class of adventurers, who promised any rack-rent the landlord demanded.—Can you then feel any sympathy for the landlords whose ground has been deserted by these adventurers, and speculating landlords who dealt in such expedients, are really the principal sufferers at present!

You would be surprised and shocked by a detail of the expedients resorted to pretty generally in this country for some years back, to compel tenants to submit to a rise of rent. The natural attachment of a man to the place of his birth—his partiality for the occupation of his ancestors—the improvements which he had made in his residence, or the capital he had invested in his farm, were all rendered subservient to the purpose of securing rack-rent. Against the operation of this system, even the possession of a lease afforded no protection. For if the lessee hesitated to promise such rent as the landlord thought proper to demand, he was immediately threatened with the grant of a reversionary lease, perhaps to some hostile neighbour.

Of the character and conduct of our landlords generally, and especially of those who are absentees, you may judge from the following facts, which is within my own knowledge:—About six years ago, two absentee landlords, one of whom is a Peer, doubled the rent of their lands in the county of L—, that is, raised it from five to 10,000l. a year; and there was this singular provision inserted in each lease—that the tenant should pay one shilling in the pound for the agent who should collect the rent. Thus an additional tax of 500l. a year was levied on the tenantry for a specific purpose. But what think you was the expedient of the absentee landlords? Why, they found a tradesman in the town of G—, who had retired from business with some money, and gratifying his ambition by having him appointed a Magistrate, he agreed for 200l. a year to collect their rents. Thus

those absentee landlords put three hundred a year into their own pockets, which was exacted from the tenantry for the professed object of remunerating an agent.

Having mentioned the appointment of the agent to the magistracy, I think it proper to inform you, that such appointment is generally attached to the agent of any of the higher order of our landlords, and especially the absentee. Thus the agent is invested with an additional authority over the tenantry, who are in fact reduced to such a state of servility as can only be paralleled by the relation between the vassals and their lords in the days of feudalism.

But to return to the distress of our people—there is scarcely a district in the kingdom, in which several are not daily falling victims to absolute famine. Yet our journals are comparatively silent upon the subject. But the fact is, that nearly the whole of the Provincial Papers are subject to the will of Government, and if the few journalists in this city who venture to tell truth, were to assert the whole extent of the evil, they would be contradicted by the Ministerial writers, and charged with a design to excite discontent and commotion.—Such a charge would infallibly be preferred against any writers, who should attempt to touch upon the great cause of our calamity—if he were to allude to the pressure of the taxes.—Nay, such a writer would probably incur the displeasure of the Attorney-General—and conviction is deemed the natural consequence of any Government prosecution for libel or sedition in this country. Indeed, our modern history presents no instance whatever of the acquittal of any man so prosecuted, and the effect of conviction is not only the privation of liberty, but of property—a convicted libeller being precluded from ever being the proprietor of any periodical publication whatever. Such is the law enacted in this country upon the proposition of Lord Clare, the colleague of Lord Castle reagh, in the administration of our Government.

[Morn. Chron. Aug. 15.]

The following story is furnished by the correspondent of an evening paper:—
“A very extraordinary example of the fatal influence of the doctrines of Voltaire and Rousseau occurred on Friday evening at the Royal College of Henry IV. in the infant person of a scholar not 14 years of age. The youth's name is — brother to the director of —. In a walk the lads of the college were talking, he deviated a little from the ranks, and was punished, according to the discipline established, with several hours imprisonment. In this prison he formed and perpetrated the resolution of hanging himself, and previously to his completion left the following document on the table, which I translate verbatim.

“MY WILL.—I die happy!
“I bequeath my body to the pedants, my soul to the manes of Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau, who taught me to despise all the vain superstitions of this world, and all the absurdities propagated by the fatuity of men, and the atrocious subtleties of deceitful priests.
“I have always acknowledged a Supreme Being: I have always thought the only religion worthy of that Being was virtue and probity. I dare affirm that I am guilty of no transgression, notwithstanding mortal weakness and fragility.
“I appear before the Supreme Being with the words of Voltaire—
Un Bonze honnête homme
Un Dervis charitable.
Trouveront plutot grace a ses yeux,
Qu'un Janséniste impitoyable,
Ou qu'un Pontife ambitieux.
“A virtuous Bonze, a charitable Dervise, will sooner find mercy in thy eyes, than a pitiless Jansénist or an ambitious Pontiff.”
Omnia debentur mortui, paulumque morati,
Seriis aut citius sedem propreamus ad unam;
Tendimus hic omnes, hæc est domus ultima, &c.—
OVID.

“As to what concerns my terrestrial property, I dispose of it thus—
To Delaire — my Barrack.
— Devilliers — my Library.
— Levallois — my two Coats.
— Flacon — my Greek and Latin Dictionary.
— Bonifoux — my French ditto.
— Flamand — my English Books and Gradus.
— Mondesir — my last Supper.
“Of all pedants, those who have most tormented me are —; to these especially I attribute this robbery of nature, in cutting myself the thread of my existence. At the instant of dissolution I do not cease repeating with Jean Jacques, “If you wish to quit life let me know whether you have yet begun it.”
“I die a victim of injustice.
Adieu, mortals and weakness.
(SIGNED)
“College Royal de Henri IV. Friday the 5th June, at seven in the evening.”

A Ventriloquist has been banished from the states of Parma for some unlucky specimens of his art. Following a funeral procession to Plaisance he heard the bearer of the Cross ask on which side he should turn, the procession having arrived at a crossway.—The Ventriloquist, imitating the voice of the deceased, said, “When I was alive I went to this side where we are.” These words spread terror amongst the people present, every one fled, the dead was left alone.—In another instance, near the portico, where wheat is sold, there is a provisional prison destined for those who disturb the market. The Ventriloquist sent forth cries as if those of a poor prisoner torn by a mad cat.—All the inhabitants of the town, together with the Gendarmes, and the troops of the Corps de Garde, in consequence assembled, when the trick was discovered, and the Ventriloquist was arrested.

A Welsh drover has just finished a great performance at Newmarket. This young man is only 22 years of age, and does not exceed 8 stone; he completed his task on Friday night, at six o'clock, of 1008 miles in 18 days, walking at the rate of 56 miles per day for the whole time, and finished his daily labour every day precisely at six o'clock.