

... in Italy, are merely
the of Mailla. We are
about hopes that the news

London from Leghorn,
the Continent, states,
(we have not been
date, but know that it
reached that city from
divided disasters having
in Calabria.

There that a second
than place, in which the
beated. General Jour-
filled by a musket shot,
a Calabrian. Massena
dangerously wounded;
rank either killed or
ho' glorious, was pur-
ny valuable lives. Af-
the remainder of the
aples; and it was even
at city, and had sought
lory.

Notable Banking-house
r from Vienna, dated
ich states, that intelli-
re of the total disper-
n Calabria on the 22d
officers of rank were
the French. This de-
een given by an armed
by a woman of the
band was inhumanly
r being inimical to the
his formidable force
of Vengeance." Jo-
h, fled to Florence.

Advertiser.

TOBER 21.

ived from Paris. His
d, and we confess we
We should consider a
ie present circumstan-
it which either has or
n the Continent, as a
. Had Ministers sig-
verment of France,
felt themselves bound
I be the consequence?
to reduce the power
le limits, to which
interested in that re-
rty. So that, while
leided the contest in
urselves and for eve-
we should be debar-
e terms of whatever
ht have concluded at
truggle between inte-
have been involved,
een successful. We
ring negotiated, for
onditions on which
is a respect also in
little advantage from
o make peace with
with honour: it has
to the continuance
y, that it has made

for the great exertions of the country people,
who prevented the flames reaching the dwelling
House. It originated from a quantity of Flax
that was drying which took fire.

On Saturday night, a man of the name of
Kennedy, of Murroe, received a desperate beat-
ing from some persons unknown, near Newcas-
tle—he was taken into the Porter's lodge of Mr.
O'Brien's, where his wounds were dressed, and
every possible attention paid him.

Same night, a lamp-lighter, a little inebriated,
fell from the globe-iron of a house in Rutland-
street, on the stone steps in an adjoining vault, (a
depth of about 30 feet,) and wonderful to state he
only received a slight cut on the head.

A few nights since, the office of Messrs. Riall
and Malcomson's extensive brewery in Clonmel,
was robbed of cash and notes to a considerable
amount. From the traces that have been disco-
vered, and the observations that have been made,
there is every reason to suppose that the villain
who effected the depredation, had lurked about
the concern during the evening, and concealed
himself within the building, so as to complete his
purpose at the most opportune moment, and make
his escape with the greater security.

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, the great political ri-
vals of the age, sleep now in peace within a few
inches of each other. What a lesson for ambi-
tion! What a subject for the Philosopher and
Moralist.

PROPHECY.

The following prophecy of G. Brown, Arch-
bishop of Dublin, written in 1558, applies so
closely to the Jacobins of France as to make it
highly curious and interesting at this period of
time. It is extracted from the "Annals of Ire-
land," written by Sir James Ware:—"There will
start up a monstrous fraternity, in a great empire,
which will seduce numbers who live mostly as
Scribes and Pharisees. These men will endeav-
our to abolish even truth itself, and will nearly
effect it. They will put on every form and shape
to deceive mankind; with Pagans they will be
Pagans; Atheists with Atheists; Jews with Jews;
Reformers with Reformers, in order to find out
the intentions, the designs, the manners, the in-
clinations of all, and to engage them; in the end,
to become as the fool, who said in his heart,—
'There is no God in Heaven, and therefore there
should be no law on Earth.' They will do every
thing to annihilate the power of Princes, under
the false pretext of labouring for Liberty, and
for happiness the people cannot taste of, because
they have abandoned the laws of God, despised
his worship, and driven away his faithful ministers.
Liberty the people will lose in the end, without
perceiving it has slipped through their hands.—
All this will be inflicted on them as a punishment
for having lent their hands to the destruction of
their lawful Sovereign, who is born to be their
support on Earth, as God is their Support in
Heaven. Nevertheless, God, in the end, for
the justification of his law, will cut off this soci-
ety from the face of the Earth, by the hands even
of those who were its greatest supporters, and
who had advanced it the most by their hellish
means. It will become odious to all nations upon
Earth, and its members will be persecuted every
where. They will be reduced in the end to a
worse condition than Jews, they will not find a
place where to lay their heads. A Jew and a
Savage will find even more mercy than they."

you, yet much with the blessings of Constitution and of
Commerce, bear attestation to your services, and wait on
your progress with involuntary praise!"

Now that the Negotiation has been broken off, and the
continuation of the war has become inevitable, we should
not be surprised to find that Government had determined to
make an immediate appeal to the People, and to dissolve the
Parliament instantly.

TYTHES AND THRESHERS.

Amongst the various grievances which press upon the Irish
people, and of which they have so long complained, not
one has produced more wide-spread discontent, or more
fatal results, than the exaction of Tythes. In the last cen-
tury, as in the present, this severe and unpopular tax occa-
sioned discord, disturbance, and even insurrection; the
cultivator and the peasant, stung by its goading pressure,
madly dared to brave the laws, and those who should have
fought the battles of their country, or feared up an offspring,
to its industry and its honour, perished by the hand of the
executioner. Laws were multiplied to punish, but not one
to prevent the crime; the people expired—but Tythes re-
mained, without modification, or without being even pro-
perly defined, and, as might naturally be expected, the evil
and discontent has increased with the age and habits of the
nation—the whole was left to the mercy of the Rector and
Proctor—in consequence, produce, not tythed some years
ago, now pays the tythe tax; the manner, too, of receiving
it has become more oppressive; not only the Rector and
Proctor, must have their dues, but another learned little
gentleman, the Proctor's Clerk, must have his fee for drawing
out the receipt; and the place usually appointed to pay this
tax to the righteous (a public house), tends to enbrute and
demoralize the people. The grazing system has also swelled
the grievance; for the unclad, unfed, unsheltered, cultivat-
ing peasant (we can't call him farmer), particularly in that
part of the country where disturbances are now said to exist,
pays all, while the possessor of hundreds of acres "of flocks
and herds" pays nothing to the support of the Clergy. We
do not take this brief view of the subject, for the purpose
of palliating the unlawful conduct of those who disturb the
public peace; we shall ever discountenance and deprecate any
attempt to redress a grievance but by the Constitution itself—
but we wish to turn the attention of Government more im-
mediately to the points in question, and to impress the pro-
prietor of not having recurrence (without calm and impartial
investigation) to those harsh measures, which calumniators
and agitators of their country so obviously and anxiously
desire to see adopted. We are now fairly committed with
a powerful enemy, to resist whom our best energies must be
called forth; we must stand as one man, or we fall; with-
out a spirit of reformation, of conciliation, and forgiveness,
we shall be divided; and if divided, we may be lost. Eng-
land, without Ireland would be weak and nervous; and
Ireland, unless harmonized, may become a charnel-house.—
After the Peace of Amiens, General Berthier said in conver-
sation, "that there was a military element in Ireland not to
be found in any other nation;" let, then, this military ele-
ment be marshalled and marched against the common enemy,
and not against Proctors and their Clerks; to effect it, Eng-
land only need be just.

Eng. Stocks. 3 per cent. Cons. (Oct. 14) 60 1/8
Irish Stocks. Gov. Deb. 5 per cent (Oct. 17) 93 1/2
Exch. Dublin on London (Oct. 17) 11.

BIRTH.

At Bank-Place, on Monday morning, the Lady of Robert
Maunsell, Esq. Banker, of a daughter.

DIED.

Last Saturday, sincerely lamented, William Fosbery, esq.
of Ash-grove, in this County.—He received his death by a
fall from his horse, a few days previous to his dissolution.

A few days since, at Maidenhall, near Charleville, after a
painful illness, Mrs. Hooper, wife of Garret Hooper, Esq.
Attorney.

A few days ago, at Kildimo, the Rev. Mr. Prendergast,
several years Curate of that place.

On the 20th July last, Mr. C. Wentworth, youngest son
of Mrs. Wentworth, of the Star Inn, Oxford. He was a
Midshipman on board the Reasonable, commanded by Capt.
Rowley, and was at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope;
and afterwards sailed with Sir Home Popham to South Amé-
rica, where he was present at our late conquest of Buenos
Ayres, the particulars of which he had just transmitted to his
friends; when, by some accident, a few minutes after he had
sent off his letter, he fell overboard and was drowned; and,
to the great grief of his relatives and friends, the same post
brought an account of the melancholy event.

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