

No. 12, 199.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 25th MARCH NEXT, PART OF THE LANDS OF FAYHILL, called ROSE-VILLE, containing about 1 Acre, 3 Roods, and 10 Perches.

THE NEW YEAR'S LOTTERY Has a small Number of Tickets, THAT THE CHANCE FOR FOUR TWENTY THOUSANDS

THE LANDS OF KILRONAN, IN THE BARONY OF MIDDLETOWN, AND COUNTY OF WATERFORD, containing about Three Hundred and Twenty-eight Acres, with the FARM HOUSES thereon, the Property of the Incorporated Society in Dublin.

TO BE LET, TOGETHER OR IN DIVISIONS, FOR TWENTY YEARS, THE LANDS OF KILRONAN, IN THE BARONY OF MIDDLETOWN, AND COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

THE NORWICH UNION Has now realized its System in this Country. The following Parties, having been insured several years, are entitled this Quarter to their RETURN OF PREMIUMS:

TO BE SOLD, FROM £300 TO £350 PER ANNUM, A RESIDUE of a Property in the County of Waterford, well situated, and considerably indebted to solvent Tenants.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the fifty-fourth year of his present Majesty, entitled, 'An Act to provide for the better execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing Superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in Counties, in certain cases,' it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare by Proclamation, that any County, County of a City, or County of a Town, in Ireland, or any Barony or Baronnies, or Half Barony or Half Baronnies, in any County at Large, be therein specified, is or are in a State of Disturbance, and require or require an extraordinary Establishment of Police:

Notice, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, by virtue of the said Act, and of the Powers thereby vested in us, do hereby this our Proclamation declare, that the said Baronnies of BALLINACRE, DON SANNON, KILLYAN, and TRAVIN, in the County of GALWAY, in this part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, are in a State of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police:

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

POLICE. Bow-street.—Friday was the day appointed for the important determination respecting the robbery of Messrs. Makepeace and Harker, silversmiths, in Serle-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, to the amount of between six and seven hundred pounds, in silver plate, which had been received in pledge by several pawnbrokers; and the main question to be decided was, if being found in the possession of the pawnbrokers, and their liability to be compelled to restore it without the thief being in custody.

At one o'clock, Mr. Birnie, the Magistrate, before whom this important question has been under investigation for some weeks past, called on the case, at which time the Office was excessively crowded with silversmiths, pawnbrokers, and others interested in the question. The Magistrate first called upon Mr. John Harker, the printer of Mr. Makepeace, to state the nature of his charge, which was to the effect as above described, that they had been robbed of silver-plate to the amount of between 6 and £700, and, from every information he had received, he had reason to believe who the thief was, and his suspicion was, that it was Charles Blake, a young man who had been shopman and clerk in their service. Upon this information being taken upon oath, Mr. Birnie arose, and bound Mr. Harker, in the usual recognizance, to prosecute the law with effect against Charles Blake, in the penalty of £40, which Mr. Harker very readily acknowledged.

A pawnbroker, whose name we understood was Robinson, addressed the Magistrate at some length in justification of his own conduct and that of his brethren in the business of pawnbroking. He denied, that any concealment of the stolen property had been used by him; if he had, he should have considered himself to have committed as great an offence as the thief in this transaction, and that he should have thought himself equally liable to hold up his hand with the thief to take his trial at Justice Hall, in the Old Bailey.

Mr. Birnie, the Magistrate, observed, that a great deal had been said upon the subject of a quantity of plate which had been stolen from the premises of Messrs. Makepeace and Harker, silversmiths, in Serle-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, and also a great deal had been said by the gentlemen of the law as to a search warrant which had been issued, and in consequence the property was found on their premises, and the legality of its being retained by them, or restitution of it being made to the pawnbrokers. He wished, that the decision had fallen into other hands, upon such an important subject to the public; however, as the question was before him, he would decide to the best of his judgment. An allusion had been made to a case which was before him about a year and a half since, respecting some shawls and veils which were stolen, and found in the possession of a pawnbroker; in that case no search warrant had been granted, and he did not consider it to apply to the present case.

The worthy Magistrate then said, that all who heard him might understand upon what he was about to decide, and that it was agreeably to the Act of Parliament, he proceeded to read the whole of the 12th section of the Act (the Magistrate was decidedly of opinion, that the property under discussion ought to be restored to Messrs. Makepeace and Harker, from whom it had been stolen, and found in the possession of the pawnbrokers, who, he confessed, he did not think had used due diligence in receiving such a quantity of valuable plate from a woman, who turned out to have given a false account of her name, who she was, and her residence. He admitted, that the pawnbrokers had used no concealment of the property, after it had been traced to them. He was sorry that his decision would put pawnbrokers to very great inconvenience, but they must be more cautious in future as to how and from whom they received property in pledge. He, sitting there as a guardian for the public good and protection, must make an order in the best way he could. He hoped Messrs. Makepeace and Harker would exert themselves for the apprehension of the thief, even to an outlay.

One of the pawnbrokers exclaimed, that it was a complete overthrow of felony, as well as in another sense, which was positively and repeatedly denied by Mr. Makepeace.

MEDITERRANEAN PRISONS.—Letters were on Tuesday received at Liverpool, from Malta; and amongst them one from Dalano, the piratical Captain, in which he states his innocence in the most positive terms, asserting that his crew chained him down, and fastened him in his cabin, whilst they plundered the ship Helen. Indeed he denies being in any way necessary to the robbery of the vessel. On the other hand, however, a letter has arrived at Liverpool, from the brother of a young man there resident—in which he candidly confesses his guilt, and looks upon the anticipated punishment of death as strictly just.

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS. (From the Dublin Correspondent.)

The accounts of the operations of the Patriots and Royalists in South America are more contradictory than usual. These received through the United States assert, that General Bolivar having taken possession of Santa Fe, the capital of New Grenada, was meeting with a considerable force, with the intention of capturing the city of Caracas. The advice received from Caracas, which reached down to the end of October, would lead to the belief, that General Morillo, instead of acting on the defensive in the neighbourhood of Caracas, was proceeding to rescue Santa Fe from the hands of the Patriots.

GENERAL DIVEREUX'S EXPEDITION. Mr. Robert MacNally, son of Counsellor MacNally, a Cornet in Gen. D'Evereux's Regiment of Lighters, commanded by Colonel Laymer, and who sailed from Liverpool in July last, on board the William, Captain Pierson, returned to his family on Tuesday last, from Liverpool. This young Gentleman, with several other officers of the same regiment, arrived at the island of Margaritta (on the South American coast) in August last, under the command of a Major L'Estrange. They found some armed ships, under the command of Admiral Brion, riding in the harbour, and three or four privateers, Gen. English, with a few troops, the fragments of his force, which was defeated at Cumana, was on the island, and a number of wounded officers were perishing of severe wounds, lying on the ground. There were two tents and two forts. L'Estrange entered into a conspiracy with Bolivar and English, and was created a Colonel. The officers of the Lighters were called upon to join English. They refused, with proper spirit. They presented a memorial to Bolivar to have liberty to depart, in order to proceed up the Orinoco, and, if possible, to join Bolivar. They were refused, and asked what brought them to Margaritta; they were informed, that their commissions were not desired from Bolivar, and that they must give up their arms and all military equipments.—An armed schooner came alongside the William, a military force boarded the vessel, and the officers were stripped of their property of every kind.—L'Estrange sent a privation vessel in the harbour, two months' provisions, on board the William. Captain Pierson kept on board as many of the young gentlemen as he could possibly provide for; amongst these was Cornet MacNally, who sailed with Pierson for St. Andrew's, but the benevolent Captain procured him a jacket, and he and the other gentlemen worked their passage to St. Andrew's, North America. Several of those unfortunate youths have returned to Ireland, on board different ships; MacNally remained with Captain Pierson at St. Andrew's, till he took in a cargo of pine, and then worked his way, with a gentleman named Delany, to Liverpool; General D'Evereux being there, he went on board the vessel, took MacNally to his hotel, clothed him, and paid his passage from America to Liverpool, and from thence to Dublin, and showed him every attention. This young gentleman is in good health and high spirits, now enjoying the comforts of a domestic life, with his father, mother, brothers, sisters and friends; and we understand he has kept an accurate journal of all the incidents that occurred on his voyages, in which it appears that the conduct of Brion, English, and L'Estrange, deserves the severest reprobation for their deception, cruelty, and treachery to the great cause of the oppressed People of South America.

RETURN OF RADICALS FROM AMERICA.—In addition to the return of Collett, several others have considered it as prudent to follow his example, in leaving the "Land of Milk and Honey." Amongst others that have arrived in Benbow, of Manchester notoriety. This man was the lieutenant of Collett in all his intrigues in that part of the country. This person has within these two or three days appeared in London, from America. The account he gives of the English people there is truly deplorable—they are literally starving. A man named Drake, a staunch Radical, possessing some property, who left England for America, about twelve months since, to better his condition, has spent the whole of his property, and is now reduced to the most wretched state of penury. Benbow has a communication from William Clarke, a journey man coach-maker, whom our Readers will recollect as having the honour of being Chairman at several of Hunt's meetings, particularly at "Spafields." Benbow is to get Clarke's father to take a sufficient sum to defray the expense of the passage of this misguided young man, as "Jonathan's Land" does not possess means to enable him to live. He is described as being in the most extreme state of destitution. The description given of others is precisely the same. Brettell, Pindill, and other notorious characters of the Radical tribe, have also arrived.

Riot at Moycharan.—A most daring attempt was made, last week, to break open the goal of Moycharan. A noted offender had been committed there, for stealing a cow, which was missed nearly three years ago. In order to rescue him, a number of people assembled, between six and seven o'clock in the evening, furnished with crow-bars, and such instruments, and had actually proceeded to break open the wall, when the alarm given. On hearing of this outrage, the Rev. Charles Watt, who is inspector of the goal, was sent thither, and with the assistance of the guard succeeded in driving away the mob. This however was not done without resistance, and considerable difficulty; Mr. Watt was severely beaten, and it is melancholy to add that the turkey was killed by a blow of an iron bar on the forehead. It is to be lamented that the perpetrators of this murder escaped for the present. A man who was found leaving over the turkey has been committed on the Coroner's verdict; but there is reason to believe that he is innocent, that he has been met by these rioters, and forced along with them by blows. Owing to the darkness of the evening little could be distinguished, and none of the gang were taken. Not one however of the prisoners escaped, though it appeared that there must have been an understanding between some of them and the rioters, for upon examination it was discovered that they had begun to break the wall within opposite to where the attempt was made without. There was a guard in the goal, and the sentry was at the door as usual; but it is so situated that a sentry at the front could not know what might be doing at the rear, all alarmed by the noise.

CORONER'S INQUEST. (From the Connell Advertiser.) On Monday evening last, Mr. John Thompson, Coroner, held an Inquest on the body of Philip Ryan, which was found in the River Suir, on the above day. Patrick Daniel, servant to Mrs. Kennedy, of Greanoe, County Waterford

side of the river, opposite the House of Industry, being sworn, deposited in substance as follows: On Friday, the 31st of December, Mrs. Kennedy, having been winnowing corn, saw two men riving some timber on her farm, and told witness (Daniel) that she suspected that they intended to steal some of it; witness was that night at a neighbour's house, to see a sick woman, and, as he returned, about nine o'clock, heard a shot fired in the direction of the House of Industry; between 11 and 12 o'clock, witness walked out about the ground, and saw four or five men cutting timber; witness then went into the house, and having made Wm. Foley get up, went to John O'Neill, of Mount Noll, from whom witness borrowed a gun; on his return he procured assistance, and went in the direction of where the timber was cutting; found some timber cut, but saw no person near the place; witness, with his assistants, went in pursuit of them to wards the New Bridge, and overtook two men carrying timber by the river side, both of whom immediately dropped it, and ran off. Witness having pursued one of them, (Ryan,) called on him to surrender, but without effect, when he allowed himself to be taken into custody; witness then gave him in charge to Wm. Foley; deceased denied that witness would let go his hold of him, and that he would go with them, immediately on which he ran towards the river and plunged into it; witness saw him swim to the middle of the river, and then went in pursuit of the others; it is quite sure there was no shot fired at the spot, and that he was not injured in any way. Wm. Foley, another servant to Mrs. Kennedy, corroborated the testimony of Daniel. Edward Barry, of the Leithtown, deposed, that he was in company with the deceased on the night of the 31st day; saw him made a prisoner, and did not see him since. It being late on Monday evening, when the Jury finished the inspection of the body of the deceased, Mr. Thompson adjourned the inquest to Tuesday (yesterday), when the Jury, after hearing the evidence, returned their Verdict.—That the deceased, Philip Ryan, came by his death in attempting to effect his escape across the river, and was drowned on the night of the 31st December.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE PATRIOTS AND ROYALISTS IN SOUTH AMERICA ARE MORE CONTRADICTORY THAN USUAL. THESE RECEIVED THROUGH THE UNITED STATES ASSERT, THAT GENERAL BOLIVAR HAVING TAKEN POSSESSION OF SANTA FE, THE CAPITAL OF NEW GRENADA, WAS MEETING WITH A CONSIDERABLE FORCE, WITH THE INTENTION OF CAPTURING THE CITY OF CARACAS. THE ADVICE RECEIVED FROM CARACAS, WHICH REACHED DOWN TO THE END OF OCTOBER, WOULD LEAD TO THE BELIEF, THAT GENERAL MORILLO, INSTEAD OF ACTING ON THE DEFENSIVE IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF CARACAS, WAS PROCEEDING TO RESCUE SANTA FE FROM THE HANDS OF THE PATRIOTS.

GENERAL DIVEREUX'S EXPEDITION. MR. ROBERT MACNALLY, SON OF COUNSELLOR MACNALLY, A CORNET IN GEN. D'EVEUREUX'S REGIMENT OF LIGHTERS, COMMANDED BY COLONEL LAYMER, AND WHO SAILED FROM LIVERPOOL IN JULY LAST, ON BOARD THE WILLIAM, CAPTAIN PIERSON, RETURNED TO HIS FAMILY ON TUESDAY LAST, FROM LIVERPOOL. THIS YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WITH SEVERAL OTHER OFFICERS OF THE SAME REGIMENT, ARRIVED AT THE ISLAND OF MARGARITTA (ON THE SOUTH AMERICAN COAST) IN AUGUST LAST, UNDER THE COMMAND OF A MAJOR L'ESTRANGE. THEY FOUND SOME ARMED SHIPS, UNDER THE COMMAND OF ADMIRAL BRION, RIDING IN THE HARBOUR, AND THREE OR FOUR PRIVATEERS, GEN. ENGLISH, WITH A FEW TROOPS, THE FRAGMENTS OF HIS FORCE, WHICH WAS DEFEATED AT CUMANA, WAS ON THE ISLAND, AND A NUMBER OF WOUNDED OFFICERS WERE PERISHING OF SEVERE WOUNDS, LYING ON THE GROUND. THERE WERE TWO TENTS AND TWO FORTS. L'ESTRANGE ENTERED INTO A CONSPIRACY WITH BOLIVAR AND ENGLISH, AND WAS CREATED A COLONEL. THE OFFICERS OF THE LIGHTERS WERE CALLED UPON TO JOIN ENGLISH. THEY REFUSED, WITH PROPER SPIRIT. THEY PRESENTED A MEMORIAL TO BOLIVAR TO HAVE LIBERTY TO DEPART, IN ORDER TO PROCEED UP THE ORINOCO, AND, IF POSSIBLE, TO JOIN BOLIVAR. THEY WERE REFUSED, AND ASKED WHAT BROUGHT THEM TO MARGARITTA; THEY WERE INFORMED, THAT THEIR COMMISSIONS WERE NOT DESIRED FROM BOLIVAR, AND THAT THEY MUST GIVE UP THEIR ARMS AND ALL MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.—AN ARMED SCHOONER CAME ALONGSIDE THE WILLIAM, A MILITARY FORCE BOARDED THE VESSEL, AND THE OFFICERS WERE STRIPPED OF THEIR PROPERTY OF EVERY KIND.—L'ESTRANGE SENT A PRIVATION VESSEL IN THE HARBOUR, TWO MONTHS' PROVISIONS, ON BOARD THE WILLIAM. CAPTAIN PIERSON KEPT ON BOARD AS MANY OF THE YOUNG GENTLEMEN AS HE COULD POSSIBLY PROVIDE FOR; AMONGST THESE WAS CORNET MACNALLY, WHO SAILED WITH PIERSON FOR ST. ANDREW'S, BUT THE BENEVOLENT CAPTAIN PROCURED HIM A JACKET, AND HE AND THE OTHER GENTLEMEN WORKED THEIR PASSAGE TO ST. ANDREW'S, NORTH AMERICA. SEVERAL OF THOSE UNFORTUNATE YOUTHS HAVE RETURNED TO IRELAND, ON BOARD DIFFERENT SHIPS; MACNALLY REMAINED WITH CAPTAIN PIERSON AT ST. ANDREW'S, TILL HE TOOK IN A CARGO OF PINE, AND THEN WORKED HIS WAY, WITH A GENTLEMAN NAMED DELANY, TO LIVERPOOL; GENERAL D'EVEUREUX BEING THERE, HE WENT ON BOARD THE VESSEL, TOOK MACNALLY TO HIS HOTEL, CLOTHED HIM, AND PAID HIS PASSAGE FROM AMERICA TO LIVERPOOL, AND FROM THENCE TO DUBLIN, AND SHOWED HIM EVERY ATTENTION. THIS YOUNG GENTLEMAN IS IN GOOD HEALTH AND HIGH SPIRITS, NOW ENJOYING THE COMFORTS OF A DOMESTIC LIFE, WITH HIS FATHER, MOTHER, BROTHERS, SISTERS AND FRIENDS; AND WE UNDERSTAND HE HAS KEPT AN ACCURATE JOURNAL OF ALL THE INCIDENTS THAT OCCURRED ON HIS VOYAGES, IN WHICH IT APPEARS THAT THE CONDUCT OF BRION, ENGLISH, AND L'ESTRANGE, DESERVES THE SEVEREST REPROBATION FOR THEIR DECEPTION, CRUELTY, AND TREACHERY TO THE GREAT CAUSE OF THE OPPRESSED PEOPLE OF SOUTH AMERICA.

MR. GIBBONS, of Great George's-street, another juvenile and unfortunate adventurer in the cause of liberty, has also arrived from Halifax, Nova Scotia. He went out to Margaritta with Colonel Aylmer; was at the funeral of English, who died of a two days' fever. His accounts coincide with those given by Messrs. MacNally and Delany. He says, that Colonel Aylmer was preparing to have L'Estrange tried by a Court-Martial on a capital charge; of course, if this man be convicted, two of the triumvirate will be disposed of according to their merits. Messrs. Jones, brothers, who went out to Margaritta, have returned, after experiencing the most severe sufferings. Colonel Harry has returned to London; and Colonel Aylmer and Mead are hourly expected home.

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

PROTEST Against the passing of the Newspaper Stamp Bill, on Wednesday se'night.

DISSENTIENT. Because, by the Stamps imposed by this Bill, and by its further directing recognizances to be entered into by the printers and publishers of the pamphlets and papers therein mentioned, and in sums so large and disproportionate to the probable credit of such persons, or the profits of such small publications, it is manifest (and has, indeed, been not very indistinctly admitted), that a discouragement, amounting to almost a prohibition, is thus suddenly aimed at a very large and often useful branch of trade.

Because this tacit interdiction has not been justified, nor even attempted to be supported, in such a manner as the House of Lords, invested with the only certain means of arriving at truth, was, in my opinion, imperiously bound to have resorted to, before it consented to a law abridging, in any manner whatsoever, the freedom of the Press.

Because the great mass of British subjects have no surer means of being informed of what passes in Parliament, and in the Courts of Justice, or of the general transactions of the world, than through publications, within their means of purchase; and I desire to express my dissent from that principle and opinion, that the safety of the State, and the happiness of the multitude in the laborious conditions of life, may be best secured by their being kept in ignorance of political controversies and opinions; as I hold, on the contrary, that the Government of this Country can only continue to be secure whilst it conducts itself with fidelity and justice, and as long as all its acts shall, as heretofore, be thoroughly known and understood by all classes of the People.

Because this restriction to the sale and circulation of small periodical publications is not confined to those of a political character, but most unaccountably extends to all such as shall contain any public news, intelligence or occurrence, or any remark or observation thereon; a description which most obviously comprehends and involves all the transactions of human life upon which reasonable beings (putting national freedom wholly out of the question) can seek or desire to communicate with one another.

Because it might be admitted, in perfect consistency with these objections to this Bill, that considerable numbers of the publications in question may have been mischievous; but no evidence, which I can accept as satisfactory, has been laid before the House of the extent of such abuses, nor that the laws had been duly put in force to suppress them; and had been found to be itself total or insufficient; but, on the contrary, that not one information or indictment had been laid by the Attorney-General throughout the whole of the year 1818, against any printer or publisher of a libel of any description whatsoever, and that in the present year following it, no person, except Richard Carline, has been brought to trial and convicted.

Because, most earnestly as I desire to see the Government of this Country, in all its branches, looked up to with reverence and affection, and all libellers, who maliciously asperse it, brought to speedy constitutional punishment, I am compelled, by long experience in the Courts of Justice, to question the expediency of any other remedies for such abuses, but a vigorous execution of the ordinary laws of justice, before the passing of the Libel Act, when the province of Justice over libels had been annihilated by judicial usurpation, the licentiousness of the Press increased beyond the example of former times, until libellers lost their popularity and safety, when the People were restored to the privilege of judging them, and of protecting those who were innocent.

Lastly, because I am of opinion, that the remedies enacted by this Bill to repress the publications in question, will be found to be as efficacious as they are inconsistent with the principles of the Constitution; since, when the smaller printers and publishers are on a sudden thrown out of bread, by the impossibility of finding subscribers for such large sums, to be levied by the alarming process of extent, and not upon any facts which such societies can anticipate, but upon uncertain opinions regarding undecided offences, their principles may have recourse to methods of delivering themselves from the operation of the law. They may enter into large partnerships or combinations for continuing their periodical works, by small advancements of price and changes in the periods of publication, which will probably be more eagerly sought for after the disappointed interdiction, and Parliament, if it pursues its object, may be driven to carry on a most unpopular struggle against the Press, increasing at every step the difficulties to be encountered, and conferring popularity upon a few mischievous writers, who would otherwise sink into obscurity or contempt.

A letter from Constantinople, dated November 10, says:—We suffer much from the scarcity of water, which has already caused some rumors. Almost all the fountains of the city suburbs are dry. The Grand Vizier has visited the aqueducts in person; but the plague which is terrible evil. It prevails here with violence unknown for a long time, and has advanced a period. All the houses and there are infected persons, and many of the Government are persons belonging to the city. The Captain of an Austrian ship, has fallen a victim to

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Post-Masters General will receive Proposals for a CONTRACT for conveying his Majesty's MAILS between the Cities of LIMERICK and WATERFORD, of which the following will comprise the principal stipulations, viz.— The Contract to continue in force Seven Years. The Mails to travel at the rate of Six Miles an Hour, including all Stoppages. The Carriages to be drawn by Four Horses. The Carriages to be provided by the Post-Masters General. The Mails to leave WATERFORD, in the first instance, at HALF SEVEN TWO O'CLOCK each Day, and LIMERICK at TWELVE at Noon; but these Hours to be subject to any Changes which future circumstances may require.

By Command, EDW. S. LEES, Sec. General Post-Office, 31 Jan. 1820.

LANDS OF KILRONAN, COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE LET, TOGETHER OR IN DIVISIONS, FOR TWENTY YEARS, THE LANDS OF KILRONAN, IN THE BARONY OF MIDDLETOWN, AND COUNTY OF WATERFORD, containing about Three Hundred and Twenty-eight Acres, with the FARM HOUSES thereon, the Property of the Incorporated Society in Dublin.

THE NORWICH UNION

Has now realized its System in this Country. The following Parties, having been insured several years, are entitled this Quarter to their RETURN OF PREMIUMS:

IRISH DISTRICT, Dublin. Chief Officer, 2, Collet-street. COMMITTEE. Thomas Ball, Esq. Chairman. Robert Armstrong, Richard Palmer, John Ball, J. B. Scriver, Nicholas Wilson, Wm. Wood, Esqrs. D. C. Ross, Secretary. Surgeon, Andrew Johnston, Esq.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE, For the Week ending Friday, Jan. 7, 1819.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, and other details. Includes items like 576 Wheat, 310 Barley, 2331 Oats, 11684 Flour, 741 Cornmeal, 6 Peas, 0 Barley-Wheat, 9940 Cuts Flour, and Average Price of Wheat and Flour 53s. 4d. per Sack.

NEW YORK GAZETTE, DEC. 9, 1819.

Washington, December 7, 1819. This day, at twelve o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by Mr. J. J. Mouton, the following MESSAGE:

The public buildings being advanced to a stage to afford accommodation for Congress, I offer you my sincere congratulations on the commencement of your duties in the Capital. In bringing to view the incidents most deserving attention, which have occurred since your last Session, I regret to have to state that several of our principal cities have suffered by sickness; that an unusual drought has prevailed in the middle and western States; and that a derangement has been felt in some of our monied institutions, which has proportionally affected their credit. I am happy, however, to have in my power to assure you, that the health of our cities is now completely restored; that the produce of the year, though less abundant than usual, will not only be amply sufficient for home consumption, but afford a large surplus for the supply of the wants of other nations; and that the derangement in the circulating paper medium, by being left to those remedies which its obvious causes suggested, and the good sense and virtue of our fellow citizens supplied, has diminished.

Having informed Congress, on the 27th of February last, that a treaty of amity, settlement, and limits, had been concluded in this city, between the United States and Spain, and ratified by the competent authorities of the former, full confidence was entertained that it would have been ratified by his Catholic Majesty, with equal promptitude, and a like earnest desire to terminate, on the conditions of that treaty, the differences which had so long existed between the two countries. Every wish which the subject admitted of, was thought to have justified this conclusion. Great losses had been sustained by citizens of the United States, from Spanish creditors, more than twenty years before, which had not been redressed. Those losses had been acknowledged and provided for, by a treaty, as far back as the year 1797, which, although concluded at Madrid, was not then ratified by the Government of Spain, nor since, until the last year, when it was suspended by the late treaty, a more satisfactory provision to both parties, was presumed, having been made for them. Other differences had arisen in this long interval, affecting their highest interests, which were likewise provided for by this last treaty. The treaty itself was formed on great consideration, and a thorough knowledge of all circumstances, the subject matter of every article having been for years under discussion, and repeated references having been made by the Minister of Spain to his Government, on the points respecting which the greatest difference of opinion prevailed. It was formed by a Minister duly authorized for the purpose, who had represented his Government in the United States, and been employed in this long protracted negotiation several years, and who, it is not denied, kept strictly within the letter of his instructions. The faith of Spain was therefore pledged, under circumstances of peculiar force and solemnity, for its ratification. On the part of the United States this treaty was evidently accorded to in a spirit of conciliation and concession.—The indemnity for injuries and losses so long before sustained, and now again acknowledged and provided for, was to be paid by them, without demanding a charge on the treasury of Spain. For territory ceded by Spain, other territory of great value, to which our claim was believed to be well founded, was ceded by the United States, and in a quarter more interested to her. This session was nevertheless received, and the means of indemnifying our citizens in a considerable sum, the presumed amount of their losses. Our consideration, of great weight, urged the cession of this territory by Spain. It was surrounded by the territories of the United States on every side except on that of the ocean. Spain had lost her authority over it, and, falling into the hands of adventurers, connected with the savages, it was made the means of annoying and injuring our Union, in many of its most essential interests. By this session then, Spain ceded a territory, in reality, of no value to her, and obtained concessions of the highest importance, by the settlement of long standing differences with the United States, affecting their respective claims and limits, and likewise relieved herself from the obligation of a treaty relating to it, which she had failed to fulfil, and also from the responsibility incident to the most flagrant and pernicious abuse of her rights, where she could not support her authority.

It being known that the treaty was formed under these circumstances, not a doubt was entertained that his Catholic Majesty would have ratified it, without delay. I regret to have to state that this reasonable expectation has been disappointed; that the treaty was not ratified within the time stipulated, and has not since been ratified. As it is important that the nature and character of this unexpected occurrence should be distinctly understood, I think it my duty to communicate to you all the facts and circumstances in my possession, relating to it. Anxious to prevent all future disagreement with Spain, by giving the most prompt effect to the treaty, which had been thus concluded, and particularly by the establishment of a Government in Florida, which should preserve order there, the Minister of the United States, who had been recently appointed to his Catholic Majesty, and to whom the ratification, by his Government, had been committed, to be exchanged for that of Spain, was instructed to transmit the latter to the Department of State, as soon as obtained, by a public ship, subjected to his order for the purpose. Unexpected delay occurring in the ratification, the Minister of the United States offered to give full explanation of any point, at which it might be desired—which proposal was declined. Having communicated this result to the Department of State, in August last, he was instructed, notwithstanding the disappointment and surprise which it produced, to inform the Government of Spain, that, if the treaty should be ratified, and transmitted here at any time before the meeting of Congress, it would be ratified and have the same effect as if it had been ratified in due time. This order was executed: the authorized communication was made to the Government of Spain, and by its answer, which has just been received, we are officially made acquainted, for the first time, with the causes which have prevented the ratification of the treaty by his Catholic Majesty. It is alleged by the Minister of Spain, that this Government had attempted to alter one of the principal articles of the treaty, by a declaration, which the Minister of the United States had been ordered to present, when he should deliver the ratification by his Government in exchange for that of Spain; and of which he gave notice, explanatory of the sense in which that article was understood. It is further alleged, that this Government had recently intimated, or protected, an expedition from the United States, against the province of Texas. These two imputed acts are stated as the reasons which have induced his Catholic Majesty to withhold his ratification from the treaty, to obtain explanations respecting which it is repeated that an Envoy would be forthwith despatched to the United States. How far these allegations will justify the conduct of the Government of Spain, will appear on a view of the following facts, and the evidence which supports them. It will be seen, by the documents transmitted herewith, that the declaration mentioned relates to a clause in the eighth article, concerning certain grants of land, recently made by his Catholic Majesty in Florida, which it was understood had conveyed all the lands, which (it then had been) were granted. It was the intention of the parties to annul these latter grants, and that clause was drawn for that express purpose, and for none other. The date of these grants was unknown, but it was understood to be posterior to that inserted in the article; indeed it must be obvious to all, that, if that provision in the treaty had not the effect of annulling these grants, it would be nugatory. Immediately after the treaty was concluded and ratified by this Government, an intimation was received that these grants were of anterior date to that fixed on by the treaty, and that they would not of course be affected by it. The mere possibility of such a case, so inconsistent with the intention of the parties, and the meaning of the article, induced this Government to demand an explanation on the subject, which was immediately granted, and which corresponds with this statement. With respect to the other act alleged, that this Government had intimated or protected an expedition against Texas, it is utterly without foundation. Every discountenance has invariably been given to every such attempt within the limits of the United States, as is fully evinced by the acts of the Government, and the proceedings of the courts. There being, however, to apprehend, in the course of summer, that some adventurers might of the kind aforesaid, the attention of the authorities in that quarter was directed to them, and it is a project, whatever it might be, that these facts will, it is in my impartial mind, that the Government has no justifiable cause for

