

and militia of Cadix under arms, the insurgents found that they had missed their blow, and began to disperse. It is said that they themselves into the mountains of Ronda, apparently with intent to effect their escape to Gibraltar.

The troops of the expeditionary army having joined those stationed in Andalusia, under the command of Lord-General Don Manuel Freyre, have been in motion since the 26th, to secure tranquillity.

Letters have been received in town from several of the Equivocal Converts, in which they express their gratitude for the gift of BIBLES, in the most alluring terms. But what is still more gratifying, their whole conduct and conversation are a striking evidence of its power. It is satisfactorily proved, that where the Gospel has been introduced among the Indians, accompanied, as it regularly is, with improvement in civilization, the population increases, while that of the Heathen Tribes diminishes.

JEWISH MATTERS.—A meeting, composed of persons of the Jewish persuasion, was convened yesterday, at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of adopting measures for the relief of the lower order of Jews. Mr. Moses Montefiore, brother-in-law to the Duke, Mr. Rothschild, was called to the chair. Several Jewish merchants of eminence in the city spoke on the occasion, who proposed a variety of Resolutions for the appointment of a Committee to carry into effect the charitable purposes of the meeting, and £400 were subscribed before it broke up.

THE CUSTOMS.—New regulations with respect to the age of officers, on their first admission into the service of the Revenue, are expected to be shortly issued. It is recommended, that after the age of 30, no one shall be appointed to an outdoor station, nor after 45 to an indoor department; that none be admitted before the age of 18. The Superannuation Fund will be much benefited by such restrictions; a long and active service may then be expected before the officers can claim, or from natural infirmity be required, to retire from the service on an allowance of compensation. —*Liverpool Paper.*

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—On Thursday last, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, preceded by his Noble Friends at Gunton, stopped about 20 minutes at the Swan Inn in this City. The circumstance of his arrival quickly becoming known, hundreds flocked to the Inn Yard, to greet with enthusiasm their "country's pride," whose "martial glory" like that of his departed companion in arms, the brave Prince Blucher, "fills the world," and who now receives, in the tranquil enjoyment of social life, and in the assured gratitude of every British heart, the germs of those splendid achievements and transcendent services which so powerfully contributed to restore peace to the world. Twice during the space of a very few months, the Duke of Wellington has entered our ancient and venerable City; and twice has it been a subject of regret and disappointment, that, owing each time to the shortness of his stay, no suitable opportunity was afforded for publicly testifying that respect and admiration which (we are bold to say) is no where more deeply nor more generally felt towards this justly renowned character, than among the inhabitants of Norwich. Let us hope, however, that the occasion will arise, when we may be fortunate enough to detain within our walls the illustrious Captain of England's victorious hosts, as a welcome visitor and an honoured guest. —*Norfolk Chronicle.*

ON MONDAY afternoon, about three o'clock, Lord Viscount and Lady Castlereagh, accompanied by the Marquis of Antrim, arrived in this City from the metropolis, on their way to Gunton, the seat of their noble relative, Lord Suffolk, and where, we understand, it is their intention to continue to till within a few days of the meeting of Parliament. During the short interval of time that Lord Castlereagh's carriage stood at the Angel gateway, in the Market-place, for the purpose of changing horses, many people gathered round, some of whom, on learning who was in it, began to manifest a spirit of animosity. Their insulting behaviour, however, had the effect of inducing the well-disposed and peaceable majority of bystanders to express their feelings of shame at the insult thus shown, and of respect to the distinguished strangers, by loud and prevailing plaudits. But the hooting and hissing still continued; and Mr. Alderman Crisp Brown, who was accidentally passing near the spot, went up and seriously remonstrated with the disorderly part of the persons assembled, upon the indecency and impropriety of such behaviour, entreating them to reflect upon the degrading consequences which must ensue to the character of the place itself, if Noblemen and Gentlemen, on their arrival, were, on any pretence whatever, to be subjected to such inhospitable and unworthy treatment. At this juncture, just before the carriage set off again, an individual, named Green, who had been making an active and noisy display of his insolence, approached close, and, addressing Lord Castlereagh, used some extremely coarse and opprobrious epithets.

Alderman Brown instantly rushed among the crowd, and seized Green, who is a constable of the very same Ward in which he was so grossly misconducting himself. On witnessing the highly proper and spirited conduct of the worthy Magistrate, several respectable persons came forward and offered him their support and assistance in the office. Mr. Brown thanked them, at the same time, that he received assistance from the strength of

his uniform principle of conduct to do his duty, without fear, favour, or affection for persons or parties of any description, so he was determined, in this instance, that language and actions, so outrageously at variance with what became a peace-officer, as those of Green had been, should be made known to the Mayor. —*Norfolk Chronicle.*

GRAND BRITAIN AND THE ISLAND OF CUBA.—The situation of the relations of the United States, with Spain, England, and South America, is much more interesting and curious than may at first sight appear. It demands the most dispassionate consideration, and the more serious it will appear to the best interest and security of the United States. It is not the coffee, nor the sugar, nor the tobacco, nor any of its rich products, that render Cuba desirable to Great Britain; she is not indifferent to those commodities, but they make nothing in the calculation of her policy there. There she accomplishes two great purposes—she holds the balance and control of the two Americas; she checks the growth of freedom in the South, and represses and retards the progress of liberty and prosperity in the North. The Gulf of Florida and the Mississippi are under the gun of the Havana; her fleet may there rendezvous and equip, and when her policy is sustained by a release from financial restraints, the whole of the regions of the Mississippi and its tributary waters are placed at her discretion; not a cock-hat, as was said before the late war, will she permit to pass out of the Mississippi. Twenty sail of the line occupy these avenues, and the industry of the West is paralysed. —*Boston Paper of Dec. 6.*

ON WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst. at the Rev. R. Keats was proceeding from Warehous to Tavistock, his horse suddenly became so immersed in the snow, as to render fruitless the efforts made for his extrication. Mr. K. then dismounted, but was immediately precipitated into the snow, to a depth that confined him to the spot. A few minutes only had elapsed, when a labourer appeared, who had been sent (either to render that part of the road passable; but Mr. K.'s hopes of relief were baffled by the deafness of the man, to whom calls for assistance were ineffectually made. In this predicament, an ingenious resource suggested itself; Mr. K. supplied himself with snow balls, which he threw towards the labourer, and thus attracted the attention of which he stood so much in need. The man came to the spot, and with his spade successfully applied himself to the liberation of the snow-bound prisoner, who, with his horse, completed the remainder of the journey in safety. —*Leeds Herald.*

STOCKING CUTTING.—We have been told of a most dreadful accident having happened, on Sunday week, at Knittingley, in consequence of the breaking of the ice. Of forty-five that were precipitated into the water, thirty-five sunk to rise no more. —*Sheffield Iris.*

SINGLE OCCURRENCE.—The following singular fact, which occurred about three weeks ago, will probably become a subject of discussion in the Court of King's Bench in the course of the approaching Term. Mr. F., a gentleman of fortune, had, for some time, paid his addresses to Miss S., the daughter of a respectable merchant in the city. A mutual attachment existed, and a day was fixed for the nuptials taking place, when Mr. F. suddenly withdrew himself, and went to the Continent. The young lady's health suffered severely for some time. At length, on her getting somewhat better, the commands of her father, aided by the persuasions of her friends, induced her to consent to marry a Gentleman every way eligible, who had long solicited her hand. The day appointed for their nuptials arrived; the parties, attended by their mutual friends, repaired to Church; the ceremony was performed, and they were about to quit the altar, when the appearance of Mr. F. in the aisle had such an effect on the bride, that she fainted, and was conveyed home in that state, no one of the party, excepting her father, suspecting the cause. On recovering, soon after her arrival at home, she broke away from the friends who surrounded her, seized a knife from the side-board, and rowed vengeance against herself and those who had been the destroyers of her happiness. She was disarmed, and put to bed; and towards night, becoming more moderate and tranquil, she was left, at her own request, in the care of her favourite maid. On the following morning, to the surprise of her friends, her chamber was found empty. A letter on her dressing table, addressed to her father, informed him that she had quitted the house, accompanied by her maid, to join Mr. F., who had long and anxiously been waiting for her, and to whom she had long said she would be united for life. All search for the fugitives proved unavailing, and in about a fortnight she returned, accompanied by Mr. F.—n. to whom, in the interim, she had been married; and throwing herself at her father's feet, asked a parent's blessing. The question for legal discussion will be, whose wife of the twain is she?

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF KEAT.—*Courier-Office, 3 o'Clock.*

We have just received the following Bulletins, and lament to find they still continue so unfavourable.

Sidmouth, Jan. 29, 1826.—S. A. S.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent continues to be in an extremely critical and alarming state.

(Signed)

J. Wilson, M. D.

W. G. Matos, M. D.

We regret to say, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent is not better at present than he was this morning.

(Signed)

J. Wilson, M. D.

W. G. Matos, M. D.

Preparations were commenced on Wednesday week, in the Church of Notre Dame, for the celebration of the funeral service on the 21st inst. for the repose of the soul of Louis XVI.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27.

The most important article of intelligence which we have this day to convey to our readers, relates to the state of the French Ministry. The removal of the Chamber of Deputies, in consequence of the sharp debating conflict, which seems to be the necessary consequence of the union of national freedom with freedom of discussion. The Ministry have made a trial of the temper of the Representatives, with regard to the contemplated change in the Election Law, taking advantage of the practice of the Chamber, which renders necessary some notice of the Petitions of the People. These Petitions, to which we formerly alluded, were referred to a regular Committee; and Mr. M. presented a Report upon them, which bore evident marks of being the organ of Ministers; he recommended the order of the day—in other words, that they should be passed over without notice. He laid great stress on the circumstances of similarity of expression and form which pervaded most of the Petitions, an objection obviously trifling, which was well answered by an observation of M. Constant, that there were not many ways of expressing the same wish. But the real object of the Report was to obtain the sanction of the Chamber to certain principles, which he urged in bar of the Petitions. These were—that all Addresses should be disregarded which interfered with the King's privilege of originating laws, by calling on the Chamber by anticipation to oppose them—or which merely expressed abstract opinions, without complaining of particular grievances, or affording matter on which legislative propositions might be founded. Mr. M. also threw out some deprecating remarks on the small number of the signatures; and, before he concluded, discovered the secret of the Ministerial wish, by deprecating all collective addresses, and insisting on the propriety of the People expressing their sentiments through the medium of the Constituted Authorities. Some animated opposition was made to these anti-liberal doctrines, and the debate ended in a result not very encouraging to Ministers, who only gained their point by a majority of five, in one of the fullest Houses remembered.

France of Prussia has done a thing at which no one who has watched his course of alternate weakness and motility will be surprised. He has dismissed from his Councils Hesse and Von Buxtehude, the two most popular Ministers, and supplied their places with others entirely disliked by the People. Hesse, it seems, who has always had the reputation of being a liberal man, presented a Memorial to the King, some time ago, against the proceedings at the Vienna Congress; and Buxtehude was the person who organised the armed association of Students against the French, who have now become an association against what they call their domestic oppressors. It was, of course, impossible for the King of Prussia to bear being reminded by one of his Ministers, of the impolicy and danger of the rigorous plan which he is pursuing, or to put up with another Councillor who had ever shown an inclination to encourage popular enthusiasm.

The Duke of Kent is seriously indisposed; during the last week, 80 ounces of blood were taken from him.—No Mail due.

CHILD BEOPINO.

In the month of last July, a male infant child, illegitimately born, was sent, without the knowledge or consent of its mother, from Callan, in the County of Kilkenny, by its father, and left in Lady Lane, in this City, where it was soon discovered, and immediately placed under the fostering protection of the Officers of the Parish. As soon as the child was missed at Callan, proceedings at law were taken against the father, and he was committed to the Gaol of the County of Kilkenny, to abide his trial at the ensuing Assizes, for the alleged murder of his own child.—The particulars having become known to the Right Hon. the Earl of Downart, his Lordship communicated with Mr. Sheriff Atcock, of this City, on the subject, and sent down here the nurse of the child, and a man to whom it is said had served his apprenticeship, with a view, if possible, to identify the child, upon an inspection of the children at present in the house in charge of the Church-Wardens of the Parish. Mr. Atcock, Mr. James White, Trustee for the present year, accompanied by the persons from Callan, went to the Nursery in Bonline-green-lane, and the persons from Callan were individually permitted to see the children, when all of them, to the best of their knowledge, were of opinion, that one of the children, whom they had seen, was the identical child that had been lost, and they were supported in their opinion by the description of the missing infant. Mr. Atcock, who, in his attention to his official duties, grudges no time, and spares no labour, thought it absolutely necessary to obtain some strong proof of the

identity, if practicable; he asked the nurse, what clothes the child wore when it was taken away from her? She produced a small bit of cotton, and said the frock the child wore, when last seen by her, was of that pattern. Mr. Atcock then went to the house of the nurse to whom the child was entrusted upon being found, who appeared to be an honest intelligent woman, and who, upon special inquiries being made as to the particular child, together with the clothes found on it, stated, that, no matter how indifferently the clothes found on children might be, she always washed and pressed them, remarking, at the same time, that she did not know when such things might be of use, or called for; she is, after, contrary to Mr. Atcock's most sanguine expectations, she produced a child's frock completely answering the description given of it by the original nurse, and of the same pattern of the bit produced by her, thus proving, beyond a possibility of doubt, the identity of the child. The particulars of these proceedings have been transmitted to Lord Downart, and his Lordship thinks, that he has secured the future maintenance of the child by his father upon his being discharged, thereby relieving the Parish at present supporting it from the burden. This subject made a considerable noise at the time, and we have, therefore, been thus minute in our details. Every possible effort was made in this City to effect the transaction, in consequence with the able and constitutional principles of the Earl of Downart, whose sole anxiety in his high station, is to make justice flow in an even and unobscured current.

WATERFORD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Doctor Farley has presented, as a free gift to this Establishment, a full Copy of the Philosophical Transactions. The Thanks of the Committee, in the name of the Proprietors, were ordered to be returned to Dr. Farley for his valuable gift. We shall have occasion, in a short time, to enter more fully into the benefits to be derived from this Establishment, which we at present regard as the most judicious for the diffusion of general knowledge ever contemplated in the City of Waterford.

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(From the Dublin Journal.)

In another part of our Journal we have published a letter from Mr. Finlay, a Barrister, relative to the Irish Expedition to Margarita.—Mr. Finlay proposes that the friends to the cause and the sufferers in the cause of South American Independence should meet on an early day, for the purpose of commencing an opinion and immediate investigation into all circumstances connected with Mr. D'Evereux's measures.

We cannot object to any sort of inquiry that either Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Finlay, or others, may think proper to institute; but we can assure them, that it will not tend to any beneficial result.—Those who shut their eyes, that they might not perceive the most obvious facts, are not the best qualified to unravel the mysterious schemes which have been so successfully practised in this Country. But, after all, what good can arise from inquiry, unless funds be obtained to reimburse the relations of those who have perished, and also to repay the expenses of those who still survive.

The sum collected by the sale of Commissions, as we understand, amounted to about £10,000, and some part has been expended in fitting out the vessels, and in supporting the numerous agents connected with this extraordinary business. Mr. D'Evereux, for any thing we know, may be perfectly able and willing to restore the whole of this money; and, in our opinion, Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Finlay should insist on the amount being lodged in the Bank of Ireland, previously to any inquiry whatever—because any repayment that can now be made, must be pecuniary.

That the measures pursued were not only unauthorised, but of the most wild and foolish character, is fully evinced by the result, which we predicted long ago, before a single vessel had sailed from Ireland; but many were incredulous, and much art was employed to deceive them.

Daily arrivals from the West Indies continue to throw light on the ill-fated Irish Expeditions, and the state of the Independents in Venezuela. From *The Southern Reporter* of Thursday last, we make the following extract:

"SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICE.—The brig *Roina*, from Jamaica, which place she left on the 5th of November, landed at Cape Carter, on Sunday, the 16th instant, Doctor Boursain, who served for some months as Inspector-General of Hospitals to Bolivar's army in South America, and Mrs. Eyre, the widow of the unfortunate Colonel Eyre, who served under Mr. Gregor, and was blown up at Rio-de-la-Hacha, as lately stated in this Paper, and her two sons. They left Margarita on the 20th September, and reached Jamaica in safety, where they were hospitably entertained.

Doctor Boursain sailed from the port of London in the ship *Haverson* some time ago, and was compelled to serve with General Bolivar's army, where there was a great want of medical men. This Gentleman, who is extremely intelligent; corroborates the very worst accounts that have been received, of the treatment experienced by the persons composing the expeditions which sailed from this Country. Such a person as General D'Evereux was not known, and the only individuals empowered to dispose of Commissions were Colonels Wilson, English (since dead), and the Agent at London. Even such of the officers

as were appointed by them, immediately on arriving on the Main, were sent to the army, and obliged to serve in the ranks. Few, if any, survived the rigour of a tropical sun, for which they got no time to prepare their constitutions, being instantly sent to the Orinoco in open boats, without any covering to protect them from the heat of the day or dews of the night. Doctor B. describes General Bolivar as a brave soldier, a disinterested man, and well liked. His army consisted of about 8000 Europeans, principally from the Islands, and 10,000 natives, wretchedly equipped and without money. The celebrated General Paez is dead, supposed to have been made away with. Such are the general particulars we have been able to collect from a gentleman who escaped from a service in which he was compelled to serve. We understand he intends to publish an account of those occurrences which passed within his own observation, a task to which he seems to be perfectly well adapted.

While shame and obliquity must light upon some persons, and those the most conspicuous, who participated in this infamous traffic, it will, we are sure, prove a source of much gratification to the numerous friends of the young Gentlemen who entered into the service in this City, under Colonel Tredennick, that the utmost confidence is reposed in him, and that the high opinion they entertained of him, so far from being lessened, is greatly enhanced, by recent transactions. Thus much we are authorised by them to say, and we do so with much pleasure.

(From *Carroll's Post of Tuesday.*)

In the London *Morning Chronicle* of Friday, we find the following article:

"We understand that General D'Evereux, intending to return to Ireland, has been engaged to send to the London Papers of yesterday, a being desirous that the explanations should be given where the charges originated. It is well known that this patriotic individual commenced his operations on the express authority of General Bolivar, and with the best intentions; whereas the disappointment of a few individuals, who have returned, cannot destroy the merits of the undertaking, when it is moreover considered, that upwards of 1500 Irish volunteers, forming part of it, are now actually aiding in the liberation of the City of Waterford."

We look upon this paragraph as an official notification of the intentions of General D'Evereux. This is the first public notice he has taken of a subject, in which are involved his honour and reputation as an Officer, and his character as a Man; and even this notice of what is passing here seems to have been forced, by the appearance in the London Journals of some of the statements published in this Paper, by the young Gentleman who has returned from Margarita. This is strange. It is in the nature of man, to treat with indifference the sufferings of so many persons as he has sent out to Margarita in this Country? Is nothing due to the feelings of friends, brothers, sisters, parents, of the victims who have been sacrificed by the projects of that fatal expedition, or to the agonising suspense of those who have perished, and also to repay the expenses of those who still survive.

The General will send a statement to rebut the statement of the few misapprehended officers who have returned. What is the tone of arrogance and insolence to be kept up after all the facts that have been disclosed in this frightful business? Are insults and slander to be added to the deepest injuries that ever were inflicted by man upon his fellow? He will send a statement! This looks as if the General would not come himself. How are we to account for this conduct?

The Requisition to call a Meeting for Investigation, which we spoke of yesterday, has received the signatures of Lord Clonmore, Mr. O'Connell, Colonel Simpson and Tredennick, Mr. Finlay, and others. A copy of it will be at this Office for signatures, during this day. The Meeting is fixed for Saturday next, at two o'clock.

The Dublin Papers advertise, that on the 1st of March, at 20 minutes after seven in the morning, a Coach, impelled by steam and air pressure, will leave Sackville-street, Dublin, and deliver the passengers and baggage in Belfast at two o'clock, allowing thirty minutes for breakfast, and four minutes at each stage. It will remain 30 minutes in Belfast, and reach Dublin by nine. Belfast is 90 miles from Dublin; the Coach is to go, therefore, 180 miles in 13 hours and 40 minutes, including stoppages; its motion is to be equal to 13 Irish miles an hour!

In consequence of what appeared in *The Correspondent* of Friday, relative to the attack on the Cork Mail Coach, near Clonmel, under the signature of William Nugent, the following Letter has been addressed:

To the Editor of the Correspondent.

Sir—As I have been brought under public notice in a very marked manner, and for no good purpose, in the letter signed William Nugent, contained in a Cork Paper into your publication of yesterday, relative to the late attempt to rob the Cork Mail Coach, near Clonmel, I feel it a duty

I owe, first to myself, and next to the Public, to communicate, through the medium of your widely circulating Paper, a circumstance which I have learned from indubitable authority, and for the truth of which I pledge my veracity and responsibility.—That Mr. Thomas Egan, son of Mr. Stephen Egan, of this town, is the person whose adventure, in itself incoherent, and when compared with the examination of the guard and coachman at the Head Police-Office, altogether extraordinary, is related under the fictitious signature of "William Nugent."

I am, Sir, your obedient S. servant,

JOHN HAMILTON.

ROBERT, JAN. 22.

Mr. W. Nugent.—This individual, who was apprehended some months back in Bordeaux, by Mr. Farrell, Chief Peace Officer of the Head Police Office, for different frauds on the Bank of Ireland, &c. and in whose apprehension the commercial world took so much interest, effected his escape from Newgate, on Friday night last, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock. Mr. W. effected his escape from the prison, completely disguised, having furnished himself with a red wig, false whiskers, &c.; it is presumed that he watched his opportunity of getting out when some visitors were going, and by that means eluded the vigilance of the door-keeper, Mr. Bourne, the Keeper of the Prison, being confined with a fever since Wednesday last, it was not considered necessary to inform him of the circumstance; therefore no possible blame can be attached to that gentleman, who, from the time of his appointment, has uniformly given general satisfaction for his humane and gentlemanlike conduct. Every effort that can be used is exercised for the apprehension of W. Nugent, and the Magistrates of the Head Police Office (from which he was committed) have with due vigilance offered a reward of £20.—A reward of £100 is also offered on the part of Mr. Bourne, the Keeper.

The following has been forwarded by Government to the several Magistrates:—

Extract from an Act passed in the 50th year of his present Majesty's Reign, chap. 192, sec. 7.

And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace in Ireland to arrest and bring before him, or cause to be arrested or brought before him, any stranger sojourning or wandering, and to examine him or her on oath, respecting his or her place of abode, the place from whence he or she came, his or her manner of livelihood, and his or her object or motive for remaining or coming into the county, city, or town, in which he or she shall be found; and unless he or she shall answer to the satisfaction of such Magistrate, such Magistrate shall commit him or her to the gaol or the house of correction, there to remain until he or she shall be discharged by him; provided always, that such Magistrate shall, without delay, after such commitment, transmit to the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, a true and faithful report of such commitment, and the grounds and reasons thereof, the amount of bail required, with the examination of the prisoner, and the reasons alleged by him why he or she should not be committed, which such Magistrate is required to take down in writing, and in order that such persons may be detained or discharged as to the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being may see right."

CORK, JAN. 25.—In our last we noticed the extraordinary circumstance of the combustion of the Coals at Messrs. Wise's Distillery, and the alarming effects produced in consequence. Since then the same operations have been persevered in, and the same vigorous exertions found necessary, as we then mentioned, to prevent the concern from being burned; but notwithstanding the continuance of the most unceasing activity, from the immense quantity of Coals contained in the stores (upwards of 20,000 barrels), the whole have not yet been removed, nor will all cause of alarm cease until they are, for flames are seen at intervals to break out in different parts of them, making a most formidable appearance as the heaps become reared, on which the Engines have continued to play night and day, in order to keep down the fire, so as to prevent the stores, and enable the men to work, who are removing the coals. They were obliged to work in the same way on Sunday, during which we observed our active and excellent Sheriffs unwearied in their exertions, with those we have already mentioned, to afford every aid in their power; and though from the greatness of the flood yesterday, owing to the thaw and rain the night before, they were prevented from drawing away any of the coals, yet, as the Engines were playing on them the whole day, which, with the addition of a large stream, the course of which was turned from Blarney-lane to the premises, continued to throw a complete deluge of water on them, we have no doubt, if the work of removing the coals can be resumed this day, all cause of danger will effectually be done away.—*Intelligencer.*

GLONMEL, JAN. 26.—About eight o'clock on an evening in last week, six men went to the house of Edm. Branigan, (steward to W. Quinn, Esq.) at Kilmallock, and rapped at the door, which was fastened; and on being asked the usual question, "Who's there?" one of them answered, in a very mild tone, "A friend;" but on being let in, proved otherwise—for he, with his companions, as soon as admitted, commenced a strict search through the house, in which they were so far successful as to find out a gun and a sword, which they carried away with them, without taking any thing else, or injuring Branigan or

his family. The entire of these six robbers had their faces disguised, some of them blackened, and others with small bay ropes tied round their heads.—*Advertiser.*

Extract of a Letter dated Monaghan, Jan. 19. A scene took place last night here, which was particularly gratifying, considering the state of the times. On the arrival of Lord and Lady Rossmore at Rossmore Park, his Lordship's beautiful place of residence, there was a general illumination in the town of Monaghan, and about eight o'clock in the evening, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, an immense multitude of the town's people marched with a band of music to the Park (a distance of two miles) to welcome him and his Lady, it being their first visit to this country since their marriage, and which proves his Lordship's popularity. On her ladyship's appearance, she was greeted with three cheers. "God save the King" was then played by the band; three cheers succeeded. The multitude, consisting of all persuasions, then marched back to Monaghan peacefully.

THE ARMY.—We have just been informed, says the *Cork Morning Intelligencer*, that the sentence of the Regimental Court-Martial held on Corporal Quinn, of the Staff of the Cork Militia, has been fully approved of by Colonel Sir Nicholas C. Colthurst, Bart. The sentence was nearly as follows:—

"The Court having weighed the evidence, &c. &c. are of opinion, that the prisoner, Corporal Quinn, is guilty of unsoldierlike conduct, in having in his possession (two cows, the property of Mr. Sherrard; therefore, and in consequence of his neglect, having satisfactorily accounted for the hides, the Court consider him an improper person to hold the situation of Corporal on the Staff of the Cork City Militia, and sentence him to be reduced to the situation of a private militiaman, and to serve as such according to the Act of Parliament."

This sentence is, we understand, to be carried into execution on the parade of the Staff on next Thursday morning. Too much credit cannot be given to the prompt and speedy manner in which the Court-Martial was ordered and proceeded upon. The charge not only involved the interests of the Public, but also the credit of the Regiment. When, according to legal forms, the public officers found, however well grounded their suspicions might have been, that to institute a prosecution, in the instance before us, would be a hopeless proceeding, they gave up the matter with regret; but we, the *Intelligencer*, were aware that it should not have dropped here altogether, and that there was another tribunal, whose duty, as well as whose inclination, it was, to take up and investigate the business, with the view of visiting punishment on the individual, were he found entitled to it. The result, we find, fully warranted the statement we at first laid before the Public, and thus we have to hope an effectual check has been put to most criminal and felonious practices.

THE MARKETS.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, JAN. 21.—The continued obstruction of the navigation of the River, owing to the large quantity of floating ice, which renders it dangerous for the vessels to haul off from the wharfs, and the hopes of a regular resumption of business by next Monday, caused our sales to be very trifling this morning; only necessitous buyers appeared at market, and the demand so small, that no alteration can be quoted in the prices of any grain.

CORN MARKETS, JAN. 24.—Wheat, 2s. a 31s. per bag, 20 stone, for that of prime quality; 30s. 24s. a 30s. per barrel, 33 ditto; Barley, 26s. a 30s. per barrel, 36 ditto. Flour, 1st, 20s. a 22s.; 2d, 18s. a 19s.; Household, 10s. a 17s.; 3d, 8s. a 14s. Butter, to the Merchants, 82s. 78s. 52s. 68s. 64s.; to the Country, 70s. 60s. 50s. 52s. 42s.

LIMERICK MARKETS, JAN. 22.—The supply of Grain at this morning's market was very inconsiderable. Wheat rated from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.; Oats, 9d. to 10d.; Barley, 9d. to 10d.; 3d. Flour, 20s. a 21s. 14d. 6d.; Potatoes, 24d. to 30d. Pork, 31s. to 34s. per cwt.; Beef, 44d. to 50d. per lb.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Herrings, 20s. to 30s. per barrel. Butter, on the advance, 80s. 74s. 64s. 54s.

GLONMEL MARKETS, JAN. 25.—Butter, first quality, 78s. to 80s. per cwt. Oatmeal, 15s. to 15s. 6d. per cwt. Bacon Pigs, 4s. per cwt. Flour, 24s. 41s. to 42s.; 3d, 35s. to 34s.; 4th, 26s. to 24s. per bag. Barley, 16s. to 13s. per barrel. Wheat, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per stone. Oats, 10d. Potatoes, 3d. to 3d. Rape, 30s. to 31s. per barrel.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

There has been a material reduction in the price of Butter since Monday; on Tuesday, a few lots brought 86s. for first quality—but the general rate was not above 85s.; yesterday, the supply at the weigh-house was uncommonly large for the season (301 firkins), the principal part of which brought no more than 82s. for best, though a few obtained 83s.—some lots were bought in the run at 80s.—and parcels were purchased at merchants' collars at 79s. and even 78s. *Singed Pigs* have fully maintained the rates mentioned in our last, and even higher prices have been obtained; good lots, within the last two days, have readily brought 41s. to 45s. and 3d. to 6d. over has been paid for some very prime lots, in a few instances. *Scalded Pigs*, on the contrary, have been rather on the decline; and yesterday's market, the best of which, for

the most part, did not exceed 24s. 6d. though a small number obtained 26s. to 28s. over that price. There was yesterday a very perceptible improvement in the supply of Grain from the Country, though by no means so much as the recent change in the weather gave reason to expect. *Prime Wheat*, in general, was bought freely at 31s.—*Outs*, which formed the principal part of the supply, in many instances supported former prices; yet several purchasers held off buying at above 12s. 6d. to Farmers, and on the whole this grain appeared a shade lower. *Barley* has steadily maintained our last quotation. Other articles remain stationary.

Richard Fogarty, Treasurer to the Waterford House of Industry, acknowledges to have received from the Rt. Worshipful the Mayor, the Sum of Nineteen Shillings and One Penny, being half the produce of a Cask of Butter seized and condemned for being fraudulently and illegally packed.

BIRTHS.

At Ballyquin, the Lady of Dr. Dillon, of a daughter. On Tuesday last, Viscountess Anson, of a daughter. On the 14th inst. at Athlerea, county Limerick, the Lady of Mrs. Webb, Esq. of two daughters. On the 1st inst. at Allerton Park, Yorkshire, Lady Stourton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th instant, Captain Minchin, of the 9th Regt. of Lancers, second son of Wm. Minchin, Esq. of Greenville, county Tipperary, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late G. Hogg, Esq. On Monday, the 17th inst. at Sherborn House, Cheltenham, Captain Farrer, of the Royal Navy, C. B. to Miss Somers, daughter of George Cary, of Tor Abbey, in the County of Devon. At St. Thomas's Church, Winchester, Henry Giles Lyford, Esq. eldest son of Giles King Lyford, Esq. to Mrs. Colclough, widow of the late Major George Washington Colclough, of the 83d Regt. of Foot. In Tipperary, Mr. George Whitehead, Officer of Excise, to Alicia, daughter of the late John Thornhill, Esq. of Cork. David Clarke, Esq. of Leeson-street, Dublin, to Eliza, daughter of Peter Roe, Esq. of Fitzwilliam-square. In London, the Rev. Wm. Thompson, of Queen's College, Oxford, to Emily, daughter of Charles Peacock, Esq. of Cork. In Portlanning, Mr. Thomas Callaghan, of Pitt-lane, Dublin, to Jane, daughter of Thomas Kelly, Esq. late of Rathmore, King's County.

DEATHS.

On Sunday last, aged 72, Henrietta, widow of the late Rear-Admiral Jahiel Brenton, and mother of Sir Jahiel Brenton, Bart. and of Captain Edward Brenton, of the Royal Navy. On the 18th inst. universally regretted, the Hon. Mrs. Harley, relict of the late Viscount Hereford, and mother to the Earl of Oxford. On Tuesday last, in the Irishtown, Clonmel, Mrs. Keating, relict of the late Mr. John Keating—a woman who, through a lengthened life of industry and prudence, obtained the respect of all who knew her. Mrs. Lusk, aged 82, of about 32. The lady was the widow of Mr. Lusk, formerly of Drury-lane Theatre, who was the father of the Mrs. Sheridan.

PORT NAVY-PASSAGE, JAN. 25.

ARRIVED.