

(From the Correspondent.)

From very peculiar and authentic sources of information, we lay before our readers, this day, a series of outrages committed in the county of Roscommon, by gangs of that diabolical fraternity, called "Ribbonmen." We have arranged the various crimes and consequences of these atrocious banditti in the regular order of their occurrence; and we are obliged to draw this sad inference from them, as well as from information of a more general nature, that the powers of the Peace Preservation Bill will not be sufficient to contend with the extensive spirit of disloyalty and insurrection which prevails, and that those of the Insurrection Act must consequently, of necessity, be resorted to. Night is the usual time for the perpetration of crimes, and it will be therefore necessary to put those out of the pale of the common law, who are found, under cover of it, committing acts of murder, cruelty, and pillage. One victim has been sent suddenly from this world to account for the villainies of his life. He was a Ribbonman, and was shot on the night of the 10th instant, by a party of Major Wills' Police, stationed at Ballinobeger, with the badge of his brotherhood upon him, and publicly exhibited in the town of Roscommon on Saturday last. The death of this ruffian occurred under the following circumstances:

"The Police, in patrolling on the above night, came up with an armed body of Ribbonmen, consisting of several hundred, who fired upon them. The Police immediately returned the fire, which they repeated, and kept their ground; upon this the banditti fled, leaving one man dead on the field, with several bats with white bands on them, which, it seems, form part of the distinctive emblems of this desperate fraternity. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the Police, for the intrepid spirit evinced by them on this occasion, as it clearly shows how soon these cowardly miscreants can be put to flight, when they meet with resistance in their lawless and atrocious proceedings. It is hoped that the exposure of the men in question may have a good effect, as numbers were present, and witnessed the scene with some appearance of horror."

"On the night of the 20th ult., an armed banditti attacked the house of a man named James Mullon, of Oran, in the barony of Ballymore—Several of them broke in the door, and entered the house; upon which one of them presented a gun at Mullon, and swore, if he attempted to resist, they would shoot him; after which they seized upon his wife and children, and carried away a gun which he had in his house."

"On the night of the 23th, the house of Mr. Naughton, of Thomastown, and of Mr. Hill, of Park Cottage, in the parish of Drum, and barony of Athlone, were attacked by an armed banditti, and plundered of arms. The houses of several other persons in the same barony were also attacked and robbed of the same on the same night."

"On the night of the 31st following, the house of a man, named John Cruise, of Enla, in the parish of Forey, and barony of Athlone, was attacked by an armed banditti, who attempted to force in the door, and fired a shot into the house; but the owner having, in his own defence, discharged a gun and a pistol at the assailants, they went off without effecting their purpose."

"On the night of the 1st instant, the house of a man, named Henry Clifford, of Silverfield, in the barony of Boyle, was attacked by an armed banditti, with white bands on their hats, who demanded his fire-arms; they fired several shots, and threatened, unless he gave up his arms, they would burn his house and take his life. On the same night, the houses of several persons in the barony of Athlone were plundered of arms."

"On the night of the 4th instant, the house of a man, named Charles Ormsby, at Ardagh, in the barony of Ballinobeger, was attacked by an armed banditti, who fired a shot into the house, demanded his fire-arms, and swore the persons in the house not to prosecute Ribbonmen."

"To the above outrages we have to add what follows, which is contained in an extract of a Letter from Ballinacree, and the accuracy of which may be relied upon:

were tried for the offence at the last Summer Assizes, before Judge Jobb, found guilty, and executed. "On the night of the 1st instant, a party of the same Police, under the Peace Preservation Bill, in patrolling near Loughgilly, under Peace Officer Thomas Ramsey, came up with a man of suspicious appearance, whom they stopped and examined. Upon finding that they were the Police, this fellow, whose name is John Crane, flung some papers which he had in his pocket into a ditch. The Police immediately procured a light, and found the papers, which turned out to be the Oath and Signs of the Ribbon Society. A copy of the Oath, and a most detestable document it is, annexed. Ramsey brought the prisoner, next morning, before J. E. Strickland, Esq. at Loughgilly-house, who committed this offender to Roscommon gaol, whither he was escorted by a party of the Police."

RIBBONMEN'S OATH. "1st. You are, at your own free will and accord, in the presence of the Almighty God, You most solemnly swear and sincerely swear, that you will keep secret of me and attend death, and answer all such questions as I propose to you in brotherly affairs; that you are not an Englishman, a Protestant, or a Freeman, and will not recommend any person contrary to those Articles.—2d. You will suffer to be gibbeted and dissected before you will prosecute or inform against me, or any Committee, who bears the name or marks of a Gay Fellow.—3d. You will not see a Brother short taken for two-pence or six-pence, as far as your ability affords you, 4th. You will not be boasting of your sign or tokens concerning this order.—5. You will not see a brother struck at a fair or public meeting, without aiding and assisting him in a fair cause? 6th. You will not have any carnal knowledge of a brother's sister, wife, or daughter, but in the way of matrimony.—7th. You will not see a brother short taken for a man's meat, or a night's lodging.—8th. You will not buy any thing from a Protestant, unless you get it either cheaper or better than from a Catholic.—9th. You will not have any thing to do with King George, or any of his men, unless poverty compels you."

(From the Dublin Journal)

The banditti called Ribbonmen, are making frightful progress in the County of Galway. Their audacity is daily increasing, and the civil power, with the assistance of all the military in that county, is unable to put them down. On the evening of Tuesday last, a party of Ribbonmen penetrated the eastern suburbs of the town of Galway, and were a number of persons. "That their system will now spread over all this county, there is but too much reason to believe," says the Galway Weekly Advertiser; "but if it is not speedily checked, the 'system' will spread over all Ireland, and at no distant period will exhibit results similar to those of 1794, which were the effects of the system of the United Ribbonmen."

"Our letters from Athlone" says the Galway Advertiser, "(see news from hence) state, that the loyal inhabitants there are greatly alarmed on account of the Ribbonmen; and, in addition to the detachment of thirteen men and our officer, a reinforcement has been sent from this, as it was desired, that the arms belonging to a late yeomanry corps, which were deposited in the barracks, was their object to attain. Mr. Tom Kenny, near that town, was obliged to quit his house, taking with him his arms and some valuable property; after his departure, a notice was instantly served (at the same time swearing his servants), that if he did not send back his arms, his whole premises would be burned to the ground. We have vainly sought to attach a specific object to the intentions of this banditti; but every where their operations differ according to the supposed grievance they labour under; their proceedings, however, may be considered, generally, as the predatory movements to a widely extended civil commotion; and we earnestly hope, that a timely and determined energy on the part of our Government, aided by the loyal of all classes, will suppress and frustrate the diabolical plans of this lawless banditti."

The Insurrection Act we consider the only remedy for such evils, and we trust that the Legislature will renew it without delay.

GENERAL ELECTION.

We (The Correspondent) have very good grounds for expressing our belief, that Lord Bernard, son of the Earl of Bandon, and nephew of the Earl of Shannon, will offer himself as a Candidate to represent the County of Cork in the new Parliament. His pretensions are indisputable, and his interest and influence, from his family connection, powerful. He will be a formidable competitor to one or the other of the Sitting Members. A contested Election for the County of Cork must be productive of much of the bustle, activity, and confusion attendant upon such scenes, from the great extent of the Freehold Registry, which, we understand, exceeds 25,000 Freehold, and from the various which will be necessary to bring forward the Electors from distant quarters of that large County. Whether those already named as new Candidates will try the issue of the contest, or not, is more than we can decide upon; but we imagine some of the numerous Candidates will be found supporting the claims of Lord Bernard. On this subject, as well as on the Election for the City of Cork, a Cork Paper has the following remarks:

"We are enabled to state, on authority on which we rely, that Colonel Longfield intends to offer himself as a Candidate for the Representation of this City in Parliament, at the approaching General Election. There are various rumours relative to the Election politics of the County, to which the result of the confident assertions previous to the last Election should render us cautious in attending. We know, however, that Mr. Haug has already commenced an active canvass; and we cordially wish him that success which he justly deserves, from the loyal, upright, and constitutional manner in which he discharged the trust reposed in him, during the last and present Parliament."

It is thought that Mr. Beecher has his interests too firmly secured, to be disturbed for the present in the representation of the Borough of Malton. Mr. Prendergast has been announced to the Electors of Galway, as a Candidate at the approaching Election. Mr. Charles Brownlow is on his way to the county of Anagh. Short as this young Gentleman's Parliamentary career has been hitherto, it has been sufficient to call forth a display of talent and diligence, which must ensure him a welcome among his constituents, and, from every thing that we can learn, a certainty of re-election.

GENERAL ELECTION IN ENGLAND. Durham county will, it is said, be contested; and though it is reported that a great number of Freeholders have been made to support one of the present Members, yet it is thought, that if an exertion equal to that of 1790 is again made, this county will recover its independence, and be rescued from the dominion of the two families who have now the possession of its Representation.

DURHAM CITY. Four Candidates are expected to offer for this city. Mr. Wharton, Mr. M. A. Taylor, General Sir H. Hardinge, and Mr. Wilkinson; and should they all go to a poll, the contest must be severe and expensive.

LONDON CITY. The Candidates now in the field, to represent the metropolis, are Sir Wm. Curtis, Bart. Mr. Wilson, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Wood, Mr. Watkinson, and Mr. Alderman Thorpe. From the low estimation of the Whigs in the city, the latter Gentleman is not, it is stated, likely to succeed, though his friends are very active.

SOUTHAMPTON and WESTMINSTER are likewise to be contested, but the names of the Candidates are so numerous, and there is so little certainty of the result of the contest respecting them, that we forbear, for the present, giving them.

NEWCASTLE. This city will be contested. It is said that Mr. Wm. Smith retires, but it has not been said from any authority.

YARMOUTH. A severe contest is likely to occur again at this place.

CONCERNING what again be the scene of another struggle for its respectability and independence, as three Candidates are spoken of for it.

ESSEX. It is generally understood that Mr. Western is likely to retire, in consequence of which a severe contest may be expected for this county, each party being confident that they can carry both the seats.

HANTS. It will not, it is supposed, be contested; though there are not wanting indications of opposition to the influence which has long prevailed in this county.

POWERSHIRE. The predominant party in this Borough appear disposed to re-elect Admiral Markham, to whom a requisition has been sent; and the recent creation of Burgesses by their will, it is imagined, secure his election and that of Mr. Chatteris.

SOUTHAMPTON. This hitherto ancient and loyal place will be the scene of another sharp contest, as four Candidates have already presented themselves to the Electors. WILTSHIRE will be as quiet as the two ruling families and the Chamber of the City can wish, whatever may be the feelings of the resident freemen or the inhabitants. WESTMORLAND and CUMBERLAND. These Counties, and the Boroughs within them, are likely to be the scene of general electioneering warfare; aided by the influence of the Scotch Peer, and the Ramp of the Whigs in these districts, Mr. Brogden and his partisans will not abandon their pursuit, though they are convinced their present attempt will be as unsuccessful as the former.

ALLY BELIEVED, that Sir Thomas Acland is to stand for this County. KENT. Not any contest will take place for this County; but Maidstone, Dover, Hythe, Sandwich, and Rochester, are mentioned as likely to be contested. STAFFORD. Will present another opportunity to its Electors to show their disinterestedness and independence. Lord Churchill intends again to offer himself against the present Member. SUSSEX. It is supposed, cannot escape a contest, and the probability is, that the English Division of the County will start a Candidate in opposition to their own Member.

THE ARMY OF SPAIN.

The public attention is, at the present moment, so anxiously directed towards the army of Spain, in consequence of the insurrection in Andalusia, that our Readers will probably not be displeased with the following sketch of its organization and strength.—

GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY. The Infant Don Carlos, Generalissimo; right Captain General, of whom two are English, viz. the Duke of Wellington and Marshal Broussard; 121 Lieutenant Generals; 184 Major Generals; 435 Brigadiers—total 755 General Officers.

MILITARY HOUSEHOLD OF THE KING. Four squadrons of body guards, and a company of flankers. A company of halberdiers. Two regiments of infantry of the Royal Spanish Guard of three battalions, forming 3001 men for each regiment. A brigade of royal carabines, forming four squadrons.

INFANTRY OF THE LINE. Thirty-seven regiments of two battalions, or 1121 men each regiment. The regiment of Counts, of three battalions, of the same strength, raises the total of this force to 44,849 men on the peace establishment.

CAVALRY OF THE LINE. Ten battalions, making 5600 men.

CAVALRY OF THE LINE. Three imperfect regiments.

CAVALRY OF THE LINE. Thirteen regiments of four squadrons each, making 6524 men, and 122 horses.

CAVALRY OF THE LINE. Nine regiments—total, 1586 men, and 3055 horses.

ARTILLERY. This corps is composed of one company of 100 cadets, established at Alcazar de Segovia, of five regiments of foot artillery, five squadrons of light artillery, forming in all, 90 chiefs, 451 officers, 5029 men, and 1000 horses.

ENGINEERS. Forty-six chiefs, 50 officers, and two battalions of miners, sappers, and pontooniers.

PROVINCIAL MILITIA. There are 42 regiments, of eight companies each, in the kingdom of Spain. They are organized in four divisions: Old Castille, New Castille, Andalusia, and Galicia. There is also a regiment of militia in the Island of Majorca. The militia is never called to service, except in time of war, and is never sent out of the kingdom.

MUNICIPAL MILITIA. Of this force there are 110 organized companies in the several towns of Andalusia, Extremadura, and Tarragona. The city of Cadix alone has 20 companies. These troops, with only a single battalion of the regiment of Soria, have performed the duty of Cadix since the first appearance of the late yellow fever.

Besides these there are free organized companies for the service of the internal police, the pursuit of malefactors, &c. The above is the military force of the Peninsula at present, and does not comprise the regiments sent to America since 1815, and which are distinguished by the title of the expeditionaries.

The Royal Corps of the Spanish Marine is composed of 1 Captain General, 17 Lieutenant Generals, 19 Chiefs of Squadrons, 41 Brigadiers of Marine, 73 Captains of Ships, 147 Captains of Frigates, 3 Companies of Marine Guards, 3 Regiments of Infantry of the Marine of two battalions each, making a total of 4600 men. The Artillery of the Marine consists of 3080 men, divided into 20 brigades, having four Officers each.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF TUESDAY, THE 8TH OF FEBRUARY.

Herald's College, Feb. 10, 1820. All Peers, Bishops, eldest Sons of Peers, and Privy Counsellors, who propose to assist at the Interment of his late Most Sacred Majesty King George the Third, of Blessed Memory, which it is appointed to be solemnized in the Royal Chapel of St. George, at Windsor, on Wednesday evening next, the 16th instant, are requested to signify their intention by letter, addressed to me at this College, on or before Monday next, the 14th instant, at two o'clock, in order that the necessary Ticket of Admission may be transmitted to them respectively. All Peers, eldest Sons of Peers, and Privy Counsellors, are to appear in full dress, black.—The Knights of the several Orders wearing their respective Collars, and the Bishops will appear in their Robes. HENRY HOWARD MOLESWORTH HOWARD, Deputy Earl Marshal.

WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

No. 12,516. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1820. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

THE FARM OF RATHCULLAHEEN, ON THE RIVER SUIR, and adjoining NEWCASTLE, the Seat of Sir JOHN NEWPORT. Application to PAUL CARROLL, King's Street, February 18, 1820.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT THE NEW SPANISH, IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD, ON MONDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF MARCH, AT 11 o'clock of Noon.

THE LIFE INTEREST OF WILLIAM KING, Esq. of the County of Tipperary, and the LANDS OF ROSCOMMON, in the County of Kerry, in the County of Kerry, containing 124 Acres, 1 Rood, and 15 Perches, and set in the year 1790, and yearly Rent of £100.

TERMS OF SALE. For Particulars, apply to Messrs. GIBBS and CHARLES S. TAYLOR, at or near, 10, 11, and 12, Old Exchange, Dublin, 14th February, 1820.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22d INSTANT.

THE HOUSE OF JAMES and HENRY of London, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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RATHCULLAHEEN.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 25th MARCH NEXT, THE FARM OF RATHCULLAHEEN, ON THE RIVER SUIR, and adjoining NEWCASTLE, the Seat of Sir JOHN NEWPORT. Application to PAUL CARROLL, King's Street, February 18, 1820.

TO BE LET, FOR THREE YEOLING LIVES, OR THE INTEREST SUIV.

THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE OF LAUREL HILL, at present occupied by the Rev. JOHN FERRIS, Esq. of the County of Tipperary, and the LANDS OF ROSCOMMON, in the County of Kerry, in the County of Kerry, containing 124 Acres, 1 Rood, and 15 Perches, and set in the year 1790, and yearly Rent of £100.

TERMS OF SALE. For Particulars, apply to Messrs. GIBBS and CHARLES S. TAYLOR, at or near, 10, 11, and 12, Old Exchange, Dublin, 14th February, 1820.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 29th OF MARCH NEXT, FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED UPON, EITHER IN THE WHOLE OR IN PARTS, ABOUT 40 ACRES OF THE LANDS OF ROCKSHIRE, IN THE LIBERTIES OF WATERFORD.

Now in the possession of Mr. ROBERT MORTIMER, Esq. of the County of Tipperary, and the LANDS OF ROSCOMMON, in the County of Kerry, in the County of Kerry, containing 124 Acres, 1 Rood, and 15 Perches, and set in the year 1790, and yearly Rent of £100.

TERMS OF SALE. For Particulars, apply to Messrs. GIBBS and CHARLES S. TAYLOR, at or near, 10, 11, and 12, Old Exchange, Dublin, 14th February, 1820.

FOR SIR JOHN'S NEW BRUNSWICK, THE HOUSE OF JAMES and HENRY of London, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42,

a report was made upon various petitions, of no particular interest, after which the Minister of Finance entered at length into a development of the Royal Budget lately presented to the Chamber, for the better security of the purchasers of national property. The project has undergone some trivial amendments in the Committee. The 1st Article was agreed to, and the further discussion adjourned to the subsequent day. The following are extracts:—

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

(From the Monitor.)

"A letter from Madrid, dated the 29th ult., contains the following details:—

"General Freyre was expected to commence his movements on the 25th. It is now demonstrated that Cadix will not fall into the power of the rebels, and that their dissolution will be immediately effected by force, and the operation of their own divisions, which will render the employment of force less deplorable. Discussions exist amongst their chiefs; and very vehement personal altercations have taken place between Arco-Aguero and Bano, Commandant of the Artillery, which ended in a duel. This pay is already reduced, which has excited murmurs and discontent. The arrival of Gen. Freyre, with imposing forces, will do the rest.

"At Cadix, on the 22d instant, an officer exclaimed, in the Theatre—'Long live the Constitution of the Cortes.' This provocation excited the utmost indignation. This officer, it was soon discovered, was the same person who caused the death of the ill-fated General Solano, at the time of the entry of the French into Spain. It appears, that he fell a victim to the popular fury by his audacity."

(From the Gazette de France.)

"An extraordinary Courier has this day (Feb. 7) arrived in Paris from Madrid; he has brought, it is said, news from Cadix down to the 25th ult., and from the Spanish capital to the 31st. The Madrid Gazette of the 29th ult., received by this courier, contains nothing interesting. It is asserted, that during the night of the 24th, a small number of individuals, headed by a person named Santiago, had been actively endeavouring to excite a commotion in the town of Cadix; but they were pursued by the troops and inhabitants, and massacred before they were able to disturb the public tranquillity. It appears that this Santiago is the same who, at the commencement of the Revolution in Spain, headed the populace of Cadix, who assassinated the brave General Solano, at that period Governor of the City, and who had been the companion in arms of General Mazarin in Germany. It is thought in Madrid, that the Government has given the most positive orders to General Freyre to avoid, as much as possible, any engagement with the rebels, in order to spare the shedding of Spanish blood, and hopes become daily stronger, that the discontented will be induced to return to their duty, by other means than the force of arms.

"PARIS, Feb. 8.—Yesterday the Duke de Richelieu transacted business with the King.

"The Duke de Richelieu is appointed Ambassador Extraordinary at the Court of London, to convey our Sovereign's expressions of condolence to His Majesty George IV., on the death of his august Father. His Excellency will set out on this mission on Saturday next (to-morrow). It appears that this unusual form is adopted in consequence of the personal friendship which unites the two Monarchs.

"ISARUCK (Yvon), Jas. 28.—Letters from Italy state: 'The Princess of Wales is expected at Rome; she will arrive by sea, at Civita Vecchia. Her Royal Highness intends to pass some time at Rome, and afterwards proceed to Pesaro, where she will again take up her residence.'

THE KING'S HEALTH.

We are happy to state, that the general answer to the inquiries this morning at Carlton Palace is of the most favourable character, and confirms the sanguine expectations occasioned by the discontinuance of the Bullen's. It was stated that His Majesty had passed a good night, and was recovering as fast as could possibly be expected. His Majesty continues extremely weak, but free from any pain. He is only able to receive the visits of select personages, and those visits are of short duration.

The inquiries at Carlton Palace this morning continued to be uncommonly numerous. The Prince Leopold came from Kensington Palace, and visited the King. The Mall is thronged with the carriages of the Nobility and Gentry, who proceed to the grand hall to set down their names, and to learn the progress of His Majesty's health.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

This morning the celebrated George Edmunds, of Birmingham, was to have been brought up to plead to an indictment preferred and found against him at the last Warwick Sessions, for a libel upon the Magistrates of Birmingham; but it seems he is not forthcoming. A fiat of the Lord Chief Justice of this Court was issued the first day of the Term for his apprehension, the indictment having been removed here by *certiorari*; but, notwithstanding the most diligent search that has been made after this gentleman, he has evaded, hitherto, the vigilance of the officers, and to a line escapes justice, by getting over the Term without pleading, and so over the next sizes.

blasphemy and seditious. George Hagg was brought up this morning by Habeas Corpus, from Warwick goal, to plead to two indictments found against him at the last session for that county, for publishing two libels; the one being a seditious libel against his present Majesty, contained in the Twelfth Number of the *Black Book*; and the other being a blasphemous libel against the sacred doctrine of Christianity.

The Defendant was allowed to read over the indictments before the Judges entered the Court, and on Mr. Walford moving that he should be charged with them before Mr. Justice Holroyd, the Defendant pleaded not guilty to each.

Mr. Dealty. You will be tried on these indictments at the next Assizes to be held at Warwick, in and for the County of Warwick. Have you any bail?

The Defendant. No, I have no bail here.

Mr. Dealty. Then you are now remanded back, for want of bail. If you can get bail in the country, it will be taken there.

The Defendant was conducted out of Court in custody of the Gendarmes of Warwick Castle.

THE VENDERS OF SEDITIOUS PAMPHLETS.

It will be recollected that the Attorney-General, previously to the passing of the recent laws, filed criminal informations against various newspaper editors and about London, who had been actively engaged in the sale of Carill's publications. Among them were, Dolby, Shorter, Watling, &c. They had all been served with regular notices of trial, but this morning they received the following circular:—

"The notices of trial given in these prosecutions are countermanded.

"Yours, &c.

"GEOURGE MAYER,
Solicitor for the Prosecutions.
Feb. 10, 1830."

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

Stocks this day at One.

Bank Stock	India Stock
Spec. Res. 694	India Stock 15 pen.
Spec. Cons. 634	Ex. Bill 2 3/4 pen.
4 per Cent. 87 1/2	Long Ann. 14 1/2-16
5 per Cent. 107 1/2	(Omnibus)
5 per Cent. 107 1/2	Cons. for Am. 63 1/2

Advices have been received from Spain this morning. The courier who brought them left Madrid on the 27th ultimo. The letters from Cadix are of the 25th, 8 o'clock of the 27th, and Madrid of the 29th ult. Their contents fully confirm the leading particulars contained in the French papers, received yesterday, of an attempt of a small party, headed by a person named Santiago, to excite a commotion in the town of Cadix. The Paris accounts state, that those individuals had been massacred by the military and inhabitants of Cadix; according to one of the private letters we have seen from the Spanish capital, of the latest date, only Santiago and one or two of the ringleaders had lost their lives. Santiago himself was shot publicly. Port St. Mary's had been taken possession of on the 23d ult. by 2000 cavalry detached from the main body of troops under General Freyre. The disaffected forces had not removed from their headquarters in the Isla de Leon when the last accounts came away.

The Canada Papers (received to the 9th ult.) contain the Report of the Committee of the Society formed in Montreal, for the relief of distressed emigrants from Great Britain. By this it appears, that in the short space of a month, no less than 124 families, consisting of 418 persons, had been relieved with soup, bread, firing, houses, &c. Many of them had been broken down by sickness. The Committee state, however, that they have been able only partially to meet the distresses of these families, from want of a sufficient supply of money, and they appeal to the Public for further subscriptions. Thirty thousand acres of land belonging to traitors and persons termed aliens will be sold in the ensuing summer at York, Upper Canada, and the amount appropriated to those who have suffered during the last war.

The Legislature of Bermuda was convened on the 1st of December. The new Governor, Sir Wm. Lumley, opened the Session with a speech, of which the following is a part:—

"The Prince Regent having been pleased to sanction, by a recent Act, the still greater freedom of trade and intercourse between this Colony and the Continent of America, for great national purposes, for the benefit of the Empire in general, and the important West India trade in particular, by which, together with the increased establishment of the Dock-yard and Naval Arsenal, it is likely to become a great entrepot between Great Britain, America, and the West Indies;—it rests with yourselves and the inhabitants of these islands to give full effect to these gracious intentions, and to ensure their permanence, by a liberal and enlightened policy in affording and continuing every facility to all vessels of every nation entering your ports and harbours, by which we may almost hope to render this Colony the chief mart and emporium of the Western World."

We wish these flattering prospects may be realised in their fullest extent, and we think they are likely to be, under the constant operation of a wise and liberal policy.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

The accounts of His Majesty continue to be of the most favourable character. To the numerous inquiries of the Nobility and Gentry this morning, the general answer was, that the King had passed another good night, and that his Majesty's health was improving rapidly. A Council assembled at Carlton Palace at one o'clock, at which His Majesty was enabled to preside.

The meeting of the Hereford Agricultural Society was held at Shrewsbury on Monday last. After dinner a discussion took place on the present state of the agricultural interests. The two Members for the county, the President, Mr. Clive, Colonel Matthews, Mr. Smythies, and Mr. Walsby, delivered their sentiments on the subject with much effect. It was contended and admitted, that the growers of corn had as good pretensions to a fair profit on their articles, and to equal protection thereon, as the manufacturer and tradesman have on the articles in which they deal. It further appeared to be the unanimous opinion of the meeting, that, under present circumstances, wheat could not be sold with justice to the farmer at a less price than ten shillings the Winchester bushel, and other grain in the same proportion, so as to yield a reasonable profit to the grower, without affording any just cause for an advance of rent on the part of the landlord. A Committee was appointed and instructed to prepare a Petition to Parliament in the spirit of these sentiments.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTACK.—The following reminds us of the extraordinary attack made by the lions on the leaders in the Salisbury mail-coach, a few years ago:—

The Portsmouth mail-coach, on its way to London, on Thursday night, when it came by the side of the Devil's Punch Bowl, between Petersfield and Mousehill, had its leaders suddenly seized by three bull dogs belonging to two men with a fish-cart. The leaders, by their violent struggles, broke their harness, and disengaged themselves from the coach; one of them fell over the bank, and the ferocious dogs with him. One of the men succeeded in getting the horse up. The horses are both very much injured; one of them so much, that it is feared he cannot recover; and the harness is broken all to pieces. The guard was obliged to drive the coach, with a pair only, to Mousehill, and the coachman to walk with the injured leaders. Whoever has travelled this road, and knows the place called the Devil's Punch Bowl, which is by all travellers thought a great natural curiosity, must consider the passengers and the coach to have had a most providential escape. It was a fortunate circumstance, that the horses had, by the violence of their struggles, cleared themselves of their harness; as the coach most otherwise have inevitably been precipitated by an almost perpendicular descent into an immense depth. It is surprising that this place, so near the road side, which has for years been at once the admiration and terror of travellers, has never been fenced by a wall; and it is seemingly to be wished, that those whose duty it is will not suffer it to remain longer than is absolutely necessary in this dangerous state.

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.—About three weeks ago, the wife of Mr. Chandler, a respectable licensed victualler, who keeps the sign of the White Hart, at Battle Bridge, and who was labouring under a dropsical complaint, died (to all appearance) rather suddenly. Her death was announced in some of the Morning Papers, and every necessary arrangement made for her interment. The gate leading into the house, and the windows, as usual on such melancholy occasions, were partly closed up, and have remained so ever since; the preparations for the funeral are however discontinued, and she still lies in her bed, in the room in which she is reported to have died. All round the neighbourhood it is confidently reported, that she is not dead, but in a trance; that she has been visited by some eminent physicians and surgeons, who have bled her, and that the blood flowed very freely; that there is a perceptible warmth about her heart, and under her arm pits, which indicate that life is not extinct; that every means have been used to restore her, but without effect; and that she is ordered to be kept in her bed whilst those appearances continue. It is melancholy to add, that when the report of Mrs. Chandler's dissolution reached her sisters, she was in her bed, and expired shortly after.

Our late Letters from France bring intelligence of a fire in the town of Boulogne, which had nearly proved fatal to Lady Harriet Hoare and her amiable family of ten children, owing to the supardonable negligence of a Flemish servant boy. Sir Joseph Hoare most providentially returning home, just after the fire broke out, had sufficient time to spread the alarm, and save the family. We are happy in being able to add, that by the prompt arrival of the two engines, aided by the active exertions of both the French and English inhabitants, the fire was speedily got under; but not without the total destruction of that part of the building where it originated. The two younger sons of Sir Joseph, and Lady Harriet, who slept in the chamber beyond where the fire took place, narrowly escaped; and but for the determined coolness of their father, who rescued them from the flames, they must have inevitably perished. We have seldom heard of a more providential escape altogether; for, had the discovery of the fire been delayed many minutes, the flames would have communicated with the main staircase, in which case the retreat of the entire family would have been cut off.

The Lord Chief Justice. Then let it be read. The affidavit of Mr. Charles Pearson was now read, stating that he had been at first instructed to make this application on behalf of all the Defendants; but five having subsequently hesitated in giving their consent, he had now despatched a messenger to Manchester, who had procured the concurrence of them all to the application.

Mr. Hunt now added, that the shortness of this affidavit arose from the circumstance of its having been only in a state of preparation when he was sent for to support the rule.

Mr. Justice Best. But, Mr. Chitty, your consent does not appear to be a compliance with all the terms of the rule.

Mr. Chitty. I would humbly submit, that that would not be necessary. If Counsel is instructed merely to consent, that is sufficient.

Mr. Justice Bayley. But the other Defendants may subsequently disavow this consent.

Mr. Chitty. My Lords, it is positively stated, that Mr. Pearson is authorised to consent. He would be liable to severe animadversion, and even the punishment of the Court, if it should afterwards turn out that he had not been properly authorised.

Mr. Justice Bayley. Therefore, we want to know whether he swears positively to an authority from all or not. He does not now say he has instructions from all. He only says that he is authorised to consent for those who before hesitated.

Mr. Hunt. But, my Lord, all the names are in the affidavit. He was originally instructed by all, and is now instructed again by those who hesitated.

The Attorney-General remarked, that it was rather a curious circumstance, that though this gentleman swore his messenger had seen and procured the consent of all the Defendants, that one of them, namely, Knight, was actually in Lancaster Castle. Surely he could not have been seen by the messenger.

Mr. Hunt retorted, that the affidavit did not allege that all the Defendants had been seen; only those who hesitated were applied to; and he contended, that the Mr. Knight had not been seen applied to, he had originally instructed Mr. Pearson.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

THE KING v. HUNT & OTHERS.

This being the last day of the present Term, cause was shown in this case against the Rule obtained by Mr. Hunt, on Wednesday last, for changing the venue in the trial of the indictment against the above-named Defendant and others, for their conspiracy at Manchester, on the 16th

of August, from Lancaster to York, or Middlesex. The case came on in the manner following:—

The Lord Chief Justice. Mr. Attorney-General, have you any thing to move?

The Attorney-General. I am here, my Lord, to show cause against a Rule obtained by Mr. Hunt on Wednesday last, to remove the trial of an indictment, found against him and other persons at the last Lancaster Assizes, for a riot and conspiracy at Manchester on the 16th of August, by *certiorari*, into the County of York, or into the County of Middlesex.

Mr. Hunt, who was not in Court, was now sent for, and shortly afterwards appeared, accompanied by Pearson.

The Attorney-General now read the terms of the Rule, and then proceeded to show cause against it. Independently of other decisive objections which he should offer to the Court, he contended that the delay which Mr. Hunt had been guilty of on the present occasion was a ground not very favourable to the object of his motion. The indictment in question had been found on long ago as last September 2nd, and though one whole Term had passed away in the interim, this application was not thought of nor offered to the consideration of the Court until nearly the next Term before the trial could take place had elapsed; and though Mr. Chitty, on a former day in this Term, had been refused the object of the present application, because he did not appear for all the Defendants named in the indictment, yet Mr. Hunt renewed the application, and obtained a rule within three days of the expiration of the Term; so that if it had been even necessary to send into the country for other affidavits, in answer to the one on which the motion had been founded, it would have been utterly impossible, from the shortness of the time allowed. But, independent of this objection, he would appeal to the experience of their Lordships, as well as to the authority of all the books, whether ancient or new, yet known of removing an indictment from one county to another under such circumstances as these, upon the application of one out of ten Defendants; and he would satisfy the Court upon Mr. Hunt's affidavit, that this application was on his account.

Mr. Chitty now rose, and stated that he had been instructed in behalf of all the other Defendants to consent to this motion on their parts respectively.

The Attorney-General expressed his doubt whether such instructions could have been given to the Learned Counsel by a person properly authorised.

Mr. Hunt. My Lords, in consequence of the doubt which was expressed on this head when I obtained the rule, I have sent a special messenger to Manchester to procure the consent of all the other Defendants. That messenger has travelled night and day without intermission, and he has not arrived more than half an hour. We now have the consent, in writing, of all the parties; and, notwithstanding the immense distance, the messenger who was sent has been so expeditious, that he has seen all the Defendants who before he stated, and has now got each of their names signed to a consent.

The Lord Chief Justice. There should be an affidavit reciting that fact.

Mr. Hunt. There is an affidavit by the Attorney.

The Lord Chief Justice. Then let it be read. The affidavit of Mr. Charles Pearson was now read, stating that he had been at first instructed to make this application on behalf of all the Defendants; but five having subsequently hesitated in giving their consent, he had now despatched a messenger to Manchester, who had procured the concurrence of them all to the application.

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The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

Public anxiety with respect to Spanish affairs is in no way relieved by the communications that have been received. There is nothing more than what the agents of FERDINAND are pleased to tell the world, even although an extraordinary courier had arrived from Madrid, at Paris, with accounts to the 30th ult. It appears, however, now pretty certain, that General FERRIS has advanced from his position at Seville, that the contending parties would soon be in sight of each other, and that

matters must be brought to a crisis. Much more depends on the state of mind in which the troops are, respectively, than on the preparations made on both sides. If, as there is some reason to believe, there is a just abhorrence entertained of the ungrateful and despot conduct of FERDINAND, and a predilection for the Cortes and Constitution, and that this feeling prevails among the officers and men, the contest is not dubious. The present army of Spain, of which a statement may be seen in another place, was not created by the King, but by the Cortes; to the latter the troops exclusively owed allegiance, and under their administration, gained all their laurels. Then, the avenues of glory were open to them, and they proudly ranked among the liberators of Europe. FERDINAND's system would soon have obliterated their honours, or compelled them to perish in a distant contest, in which their hearts took no share. A moral revolution had been created among them during the late war, as well by the conduct of foreigners as by the freedom of the press, which had greatly weakened the influence of the Clergy, and scarcely one of their officers is without a relative or friend confined in lunatic asylums. It remains to be seen, whether all these powerful stimulants now operate on the minds of the soldiery, and produce corresponding effects in the other Provinces. If they do, the struggle will yet be momentous. The Spanish character is peculiar, and has no parallel among other nations. The Spaniards are slow, but sure, and if once roused, it would be impossible to say where the contest would end. At all events, we distinctly assert, that there are no means of judging of the issue from the partial and meagre accounts hitherto before the Public. No proclamation of the Constitutionals has appeared in this Country, although it is admitted, that several have been published.

The affairs of the Constitutionals, for the present, must appear under every disadvantage in the eyes of Europe, because they have no means of being heard, their enemies being in possession of all the channels through which their views and situation could be made known. In many other respects, the latter also have the advantage, owing to their superiority of physical power; but this does not prove that they will come out triumphant, or that the cause of the others is unjust. This is the ninth insurrection, and certainly the most formidable and best combined, that has broke out since the return of the King—and if it terminates unfortunately for the national cause, it will only afford more victims to his vengeance, without giving real tranquillity to the Country over which he governs. We see that FERDINAND has already commenced in Valencia, and Ebro, no doubt, will do the same in Galicia, when he arrives, unless he has been forestalled.

By the fresh accounts, it now appears, that FERDINAND is confident in command, and Ebro to return to his old post. FERDINAND never exercised his judgment better. The dismissal of FERRIS, at this moment, would have ruined the Royal cause. He is decared by the *Liberales*, owing to his influence over the troops he has so often led to victory. He has not a stain on his character, and if he continues loyal, he is a host in himself. As has been justly stated, the nomination of Ebro would have been a subject of congratulation at La Isla. Of the real cause of FERRIS's long delay, it would not be easy to judge with any certainty—but it is natural to suppose he would be anxious to know his troops before he led them on to a difficult enterprise.—He knew the men posted in La Isla, and that they had officers of talent among them; all those implicated in the July affair having besides escaped to the Constitutionals in a body from the castle in Cadiz, with the officers on guard, and who were the *clite* of O'DONNELL's army. He has, therefore, something to dread from desperation, after the numerous examples of vengeance Spain has lately exhibited. The Constitutionals have also had ample time to make their preparations, and of this they have availed themselves. They hold a very strong position, and can receive no injury from Cadiz in their rear; for the same reason, they themselves have been unable to pass the Cotadum. No doubt they will contract their lines, as the King's party advance, and act behind the river Santi Petri. In the stores they captured, abundant provisions were found, and besides, for nearly a month, they have been in possession of the richest Country in Europe for the requisites of a Spanish soldier. It consequently remains to be seen what use they will make of all these advantages, or whether they are hearty in the cause into which they have rushed. In the mean time, we shall only add, that the commotion in Cadiz, of which the French papers speak, was not so slight as is represented. Though it did not succeed, in consequence of the People being overawed by bayonets, the Governor had an opportunity of seeing the sentiments prevalent in the place, and that it was an attempt in its combinations as general and formidable, as the one during the Administration of SOLANO, which ended in the tragical death of this Governor of Gonyay. This proves that tranquillity is not very real in Cadiz.

Yesterday, being the day of the interment of his late Majesty, was observed with great solemnity in this City. The Shops, on the request of the MAYOR, and voluntarily on the part of the Proprietors, were shut, and business almost wholly suspended. This day, the Citizens of Waterford are to assemble to address the King, and, as far as we know, nothing of party politics, but general and constitutional principles, will be introduced.

Two o'clock.—Mr. Pearson and a William Dunn, of Lower Charles-street, Hutton-garden, the messenger who went to Manchester, have just had a joint affidavit, stating, that certain letters attached to the affidavit, and containing instructions to Mr. Pearson to sanction the present motion on their part, was written by the Defendants, whose names they bear.

Two of these letters were concluded by these very significant words, "on the terms proposed by the Court," which were carefully scratched out.

The Court has indulged the applicant with still further time, to explain this further extraordinary circumstance, by affidavit.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SITUATION OF CADIZ.

(FROM THE MONITOR.)

We think some details relative to the topographical situation of Cadiz and its environs may be useful, to rectify the confused or erroneous ideas which are entertained of its position, so important under present circumstances.

Cadiz is a peninsula which projects into the sea, a tongue of land, 4000 fathoms in length, and 250 in breadth at the narrowest part at low water.

This tongue of land, at the extremity of which Cadiz is situated, terminates on the land side, at the tower of Gorda. From thence it stretches to the east, to what is called the Isla de Leon, a distance of 700 fathoms.

From this point to Mole St. Charles (now St. Ferdinand) facing the arsenal of Cadiz, the distance is 2000 fathoms in a direct line.

From Mole St. Charles to the gate of Cadiz, the distance is 750 fathoms in a direct line. But it can only be approached by a circuitous path, and crossing the bridge Sazao.

Consequently, the distance, by land, from the gate of Cadiz, on the *Chamorra*, to the gate of Cadiz, is 5000 fathoms in a direct line.

From Cadiz to Caraca, by the bay of Cadiz and the bay of Pontales, the distance is 5000 fathoms in a direct line. Thus Cadiz, the Gorda Tower, and Caraca, form a rectangular triangle. The side opposite the right angle, which is the Gorda Tower, passes through the bay of Pontales.

The Isla de Leon is parallel to the bay of Pontales to the south-east of Cadiz. It is terminated by that bay and the canal or river of Santi-Petri, which is parallel to it. The egress from the Isla de St. Leon is over the bridge St. Sazao, to the south-east of St. Ferdinand. Between this bridge and the bay of Pontales, the breadth is 1100 fathoms. The whole length is about 5000 fathoms.

General Vives, who is the new Minister appointed by the King of Spain to proceed to the United States of America, set out from Madrid on the 26th ultimo. He was to pass through Paris.

Rome, Jan. 19.—Letters from her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, dated from Marseilles, announce her Royal Highness's intention of returning to Pesaro in the month of March.

It is said that a Member of the English Committee for the promotion of the Emancipation of the Catholics in Great Britain, who is now at Rome, has made objections to the idea of placing the Scotch Seminary (formerly near the Piazza Barbirini, and now removed to St. Eusebio, to the Convent of Celestines), which is to be restored again, under the direction of the Jesuits, to whom it belonged before the suppression of their order. This gentleman observes, that it may excite in England an impression unfavourable to the Catholics. It is known that the Ecclesiastics intended for that Kingdom were educated upon principles and by men whom public opinion still considers as dangerous.

His Grace the Duke of Grafton, we understand, is enjoined by the will of the late Duke, his father, to publish the Memoir which he had prepared in justification of his own Ministry, after the death of the King. This interesting document will be looked for with extreme anxiety. *London Morning Paper.*

Yesterday, being the day of the interment of his late Majesty, was observed with great solemnity in this City. The Shops, on the request of the MAYOR, and voluntarily on the part of the Proprietors, were shut, and business almost wholly suspended. This day, the Citizens of Waterford are to assemble to address the King, and, as far as we know, nothing of party politics, but general and constitutional principles, will be introduced.

The Meeting, we have no doubt, will be numerous and respectable in the highest degree. The object is to pay a tribute of just reverence to a Sovereign whose age and virtues merit the gratitude of the Nation over which he so long reigned; and we have no hesitation in saying, that the Citizens of Waterford, either generally or particularly, will not be called upon to subscribe to any principles which are not in perfect unison with the fundamental establishments of the British Empire.

It is generally understood in Dublin, that Mr. Stewart, one of the Surveyors General of Excise, will succeed Mr. Jepson as Collector of Clonmel.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—For a considerable time past, we have been seriously annoyed by various letters on Bible Societies, and on other religious topics. The writers are generally ignorant of theological controversy, and their remarks are only calculated to excite that animosity in the community which it is our first purpose to remove. We cannot publish the letter to Almonney Grammar School, which has reached us. Were we to enter into this, falsely so-called, biblical contest, we must exhibit ourselves as the fluxes and the cankers of Waterford. We do not question the right of any man to think for himself in matters of religion, and we should be the last members in the community to attempt to circumscribe the freedom of opinion; but we never will become the instruments of vulgar abuse against any society of Christians, Protestant, Catholic, or Sectarian. Our persuasion is, that every man, in matters of religion, as we have said, has an inalienable right to judge for himself, and we shall never become the advocates of intolerance in any form whatsoever. This, we trust, will be received as a general answer to all religious disquisitions. We shall, at all events, abide by this declaration, and we shall never give ourselves the trouble either of perusing or answering the letters we may receive upon this subject. As Public Journalists, we are under certain duties to our readers, but anonymous Correspondents have no claim beyond gratuitous favour.

THE MARKETS.

LESSONS CON. EXCHANGE, FEB. 11.—We have had but little Wheat fresh since Monday, for which article of fine quality the demand continues tolerably brisk, and picked samples may be quoted 1s. per quarter dearer. Fine Moulding Barley, being scarce, fully supports Monday's prices; but there is very little doing in the middling descriptions. In Beans, Peas, and Oats, no alteration; the consumers of the latter article hold off buying in the expectation of large supplies next week.

CORN MARKETS, FEB. 11.—Wheat, 21s. a 32s. per bag, 20 stone, for that of prime quality; Oats, 20s. per barrel, 33 ditto; Barley, 34s. a 36s. dull per barrel, 36 ditto. Butters, to the M-rebouts, 80s. 76s. 68s. 66s. 62s.—to the County, 68s. 64s. 58s. 54s. 50s. 40s.

CLOVELL MARKETS, FEB. 15.—Butter, 75s. Oatmeal, 15s. to 15s. 6d. Bacon Pigs, 42s. Flour, seconds, 41s.; thirds, 34s.; fourths, 24s. Wheat, 11s. to 11s. 6d. Barley, 15s. to 12s. 6d. Barley, 1s. 7d. Oats, 9d. to 9d. 1/2. Potatoes, 3d. to 3d. 1/2.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

There has been a slight improvement in the supply of Butter at the weigh-house within the last two days—45 firkins were weighed on Tuesday, and 49 yesterday, exclusive of a parcel of 27 put by unsold. There has been a smart advance in the price since Monday; on Tuesday, some firkins of prime quality obtained 88s.—yesterday this price was given for a considerable portion of what appeared, of first quality, and 89s. was paid for some; the inferior qualities, on both days, rated high in proportion. *Singed-Pigs* appear to have declined a little; for, though 41s. continues to be occasionally paid, and 3d. over has been obtained in one instance, yet none but very prime lots are taken at these prices, and the general rate may be considered a shade lower. Heavy *Scalded Pigs* have kept up fully to 42s. generally, and 43s. has again been given for a few, both yesterday and the day before. The receipts of Grain since Monday have not been considerable. The demand for *Wheat* is still brisk, and the price steady at 33s. 6d. generally for prime quality; 3d. to 6d. over has been obtained for some picked samples. There has been no material change in *Barley*; 16s. continues to be the top price, but it is now given only for very superior mulling qualities. The price of *Oats* to farmers continues at our last quotations, but the demand for parcels has been rather dull for the last two days. No change in *Flour*, *Oatmeal*, or other articles.

SHIP NEWS.—The Eagle revenue cutter, after a chase of about two hours and a half, captured and brought into Harwich, on Thursday, the French lugger *Argus*, with 238 tubs of spirits of gin, 23 spirits of brandy, 19 cognac, and six boxes of tea, taken on the 6th instant, with a crew of five English and seven French.

MILFORD, FEB. 11.—The wreck of a vessel, together with a great number of sugar hogshead staves and empty rum puncheons and staves, have been floating near the mouth of this harbour for several days past. A puncheon of rum has been picked up by a fishing-boat, and secured by the D-puty Vice-Admiral. It is conjectured that the homeward bound West Indian man was driven on shore near the harbour in a thick fog, in the night of Thursday or Friday last, and that all on

board perished. A new boat has also been picked up and delivered to the Deputy Vice-Admiral, having the words *Waterloo of Dartmouth* painted on her stern.

Captain Montague, M. P. Commander of the *Phaeton*, set off yesterday express for London. It is reported the *Phaeton* is to proceed to the Mediterranean, to bring the Queen to England.

BIRTH.

The Lady of William Dent Farrer, Esq. of Merion-square, of a son and heir.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. James O'Brien, of Michael-street, to Mrs. Mary Power, the wife of the late Mr. Michael Power, Baker.

DEATHS.

In Cork, Mrs. Coote, relict of the late Charles Coote, of Monice-Cote, Esq. in the co. Limerick.

In the 69th year of his age, James Read, Esq. late Port Surveyor and Collector of the Customs, Inspector of the Fisheries, Practice Master at Carlingford, and one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Counties of Down, Lond. and Antrim.

At Rutland, near Dolphin's Barn, after a few days' illness, John Read Clark, Esq. a Magistrate of the co. of Dublin.

In William-street, Dublin, John Mannin, Esq. Barrister-at-Law.

In Coberstone-street, London, Sarah St. George, relict of the late Richard St. George, of Kilrush, co. Wick., Esq. and sister to Lord Castlemain.

Irish Stocks, Feb. 15.

Bank Stock	213
Gov. Deb. 3 per cent.	79 1/2
Do. Stock, 3 per cent.	76 1/2
Gov. Deb. 4 per cent.	102 1/2
Do. Stock, 4 per cent.	102 1/2

Exchange, 8 1/2.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, FEB. 10.

ARRIVED.

13th—Neptune, Stephens, Dublin, ballast; Nottingham, Elliot, ditto; Lark, Pagan, Cork, ditto; Victory, St. Carby, Dungannon, ballast, for Ross; Ann, M'Grath, Kinsale, ballast, for Ross.

13th—Anora, Paddon, Whitehaven, coal, for Ross; Dunlop, Edwards, Liverpool, m. goods; Providence, James, Newport, coal; Friends, Reich, Swansea, ditto; Speculator, Chapman, Newport, ditto; Cornwallis, Stephens, Bristol, m. goods.

16th—Panc, Lowther, Swansea, coal; Fortitude, Griffiths, Newport, ditto; Active, Griffiths, Milford, ballast; Elizabeth, Evans, Cloghan, bricks, a market.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

A TURNPIKE