THE TREASONABLE CONSPIRACY.

INQUEST ON RICHARD SMITHERS.

On Friday the neighbourhood of the late atrocious scene of conspiracy and murder was one of the greatest confusion; hundreds of persons were admitted to visit the place where the unfortunate object of this investigation fell by the assassin's dagger.

The Jury assembled at four o'clock, at the Horse and Groom Tavern, John-street, corner of Cato-street, before Thomas Stirling, Esq. Coroner for Middlesex; and after being empannelled and sworn, they took a view of the corpse of the deceased, which lay in an ante-room upon a table; it had been opened and sewed up again.

Mr. John William Fisher sworn. I am Surgeon to the Police; I was called upon this day to view the body of the deceased; I found a wound on the right breast, between the fifth and sixth rib; it was about two inches and a quarter in width, superficially, and about twelve inches in depth; I have opened the body in order to discover the direction and extent of the injury. The upper surface of the right lobe of the liver was wounded by the instrument which inflicted the wound; it passed through the *diaphram* into the chest, lacerated the *pericardium*, and penetrated into the right ventricle of the heart, and into the left lobe of the lungs, and struck against the ribs on the left side. The wound was given by an instrument which was sharp as well as pointed; the internal wound was larger than the external one, and the membranes, which were severed in two, would not have been divided by any other than a very sharp instrument. The blood flowed from the heart into the cavity of the chest, and that was the immediate cause of the deceased's death. The wound had been measured by a rule, and was exactly twelve inches in depth.

George Thomas Joseph Ruthven, sworn. I am an officer belonging to the Public Office, Bow-street; on Wednesday evening, about half-past eight, I was in this house, and I was directed to go into the place where Richard Smithers was killed, by Mr Birnie, who is a Magistrate of the Bow-street Office; the place I entered was a shed in Cato-street, in consequence of a number of men being assembled there.

Coroner. Was there any information given as to the cause of these men being assembled?

Ruthven. They met for treasonable purposes.

Coroner. How do you know?

Ruthven. Mr. Stafford told me so.

Coroner. Was a warrant granted?

Ruthven. Yes, by Mr. Baker; but I have not got it. When I entered the street door which was not fast, as persons belonging to their party occasionally were going in and out before, I saw a person in the lower place, with a cutlass at his side, and a musket over his shoulder—he appeared like a sentinel. I, Ellis, and the deceased, entered first, and about nine others. Mr. Birnie was not with us at this time. I called out to some of the constables to seize the man with the musket on his shoulder, while I went up stairs. I do not know that they did, for I went up immediately; I believe the man is since in custody. We ascended by a step-ladder, which was so narrow, we could only go up one at a time.—When I got at the top of the ladder, I saw in the upper room a kind of carpenter's box or chest, on the top of which lay a great variety of arms of different sorts. I saw swords, pistols, and daggers. There appeared about 25 persons in the place. Thistlewood stood on the right side of the chest, handing the weapons to the other persons present. I am quite positive that Thistlewood was there; I know him well; I have followed him for days together; I have known him a long while; I could not be mistaken, I know him as well as I do my father. He had a brown long coat on that night. I have no doubt whatever as to the identity of his person. As soon as three or four officers were up, I said, "We are officers—seize their arms." As soon as I had said that, they (the conspirators) took up what arms they could, and retired to the further end of the room. Thistlewood retired into the little room which is adjoining to the left, and over the coach-house. There were a great number of others in the little room, whose names and persons I do not know—I should think about five or six; they all appeared to be armed. Thistlewood, as he retired, held a large sword which appeared bright, in his hand, which he brandished to keep us off. Smithers was on the right of me, and approached Thistlewood, when the latter stabbed him with the sword which he held in his hand, on the right side. I saw the candles put out with the swords of the conspirators. At this time a pistol was let off.—The sword that Thistlewood had was straight in the blade, and was remarkably long, I should think about three feet and a half or four feet long. Smithers fell against me; I heard him ejaculate, "Oh, God! I am done;" or something to that effect. I did not see the sword drawn out of the deceased's body by Thistlewood, for a pistol was fired at the moment, and the lights put out instantaneously. I have been able to recognize three of the persons besides Thistlewood, who were in the room; Shaw Strange is one, but he has another name; Blackburn is another; and a man named James Wilson. Another man, whose name is Tidd, I secured as he was coming out of the room, just after he had fired at a serjeant of the Guards. Tidd at first aimed the weapon at Captain Fitzclarence, the serjeant knocked it aside; I threw him down and took him into custody. I found some broom-sticks, about four feet and a half in length, cut at one end, apparently for the purpose of fitting some implement upon them. As soon as the lights were put out, I heard some of Thistlewood's companions cry out, up stairs, "Kill the b——s, every devil of them!" There were nine of the men taken that night, but not all in the stable; Tidd I brought into this public house and secured him, and after assisted in securing Strange and Wilson; they were then conveyed to Bow-street, and from thence to the House of Correction that night.

Coroner. More than half the number escaped then? Ruthven—I calculate upon seeing 25 persons; therefore more than half must have got away.

Juryman. We know nothing of your brother officer after he fell.

Ruthven. After the Prisoners were secured, and the weapons and hand-grenades put away in safety, I saw Smithers lying on his face on the floor. Only four of us entered the upper room; the shots were fired on the stair-case; I should think at least there were 20 shots fired, and some appeared to be fired in the street for alarm. I do not know who the man was who stood at the bottom of the place, with a gun on his shoulder and a cutlass by his side; he has been identified. I do not know that he was a man of colour; Ellis can identify him; he saw him very perfectly. Another person was wounded by a shot; his name is Surman; he was wounded in the head, very dangerously. Westcott had shots through his hat, and one of his fingers was cut. Both these persons are officers of Bow-street. I had a pair of pistols, one flashed, and I did not fire the other, because I thought I might, as it was dark, wound my brother officer. I secured some arms and other things in the shed; there were eight hand-grenades, small, and one very large one, about 14 or 15 pounds in weight; the latter has at the end a cannister filled with combustibles and pieces of iron, the whole bound round with flax and cord. There were also a number of swords and pistols, and about three dozen bayonets to fix upon sticks, and about a dozen sticks to fit in them; also, about a dozen ball-cartridges, and a great many balls.

Juryman. Probably some of the arms were carried off by the conspirators who escaped?

Ruthven. That is evident, as a sword was found in the area of a house in the neighbourhood, and two of them were stopped with muskets in their possession. I am sure that no shot was fired before Smithers was stabbed by Thistlewood, but a shot was fired at the same instant; but by whom I do not know.

James Ellis sworn. I am a Bow-street patrole; I live at No. 22, Paradise-row, Palmer's-village, Westminster. On Wednesday night, about half-past seven o'clock, Mr. Stafford, the manager of the patrole establishment at Bow street, directed me to take Richard Smithers (the deceased), John Surman, and Wm. Gibbs, and proceed to the corner of John-street, Edgeware-road, as quick as possible—and there, he said, we should meet Mr. Birnie, who would give us further orders. When we arrived at the spot we found Mr. Birnie waiting: he asked if we had seen any thing of the military—I said no; he told us to wait a little while. In about twenty minutes Mr. Birnie called us together, and directed us to go towards Cato-street. Upon getting at the top of the ladder, Ruthven I saw go on one side, and I observed a number of men rushing towards the back part of the room, apparently all armed, and three or four men backing into a little room on the right hand, all armed with swords or cutlasses, when a tall man brandished a sword at me in a posture of defence. I held up my staff with one hand, and my pistol in the other; my staff I held high, that he might see it; it was very light at the time. I told him to desist, or I should certainly fire.

Juryman. And did you fire?

Ellis. I afterwards did. At the moment I spoke to the tall man (whom I since know to be Thistlewood), Smithers rushed by me to endeavour to enter the little room. The tall man pulled his hand back, and made a push with his sword, which I saw struck Smithers on the brest, who immediately threw up both his hands, and fell towards me, exclaiming at the time, "Oh, my God!" I instantly fired at the man who stabbed him, but without effect. In consequence of Smithers falling against me, he pushed me towards the top of the stairs; I stumbled and fell, and by a rush of the conspirators against me, I was pushed down the stairs from the top to the bottom. as I fell, I saw the candles put out by the swords of Thistlewood and his companions. When I was in the stable, down stairs, I heard several shots fired; I did not see by whom. I do not know that the officers fired at that time. I saw a man run into the street (Cato-street): I pursued him, within twenty yards of the farther end of the street; I seized him; he appeared spent with running; he made a cut at me; I swinged my arm round his neck and took him, he had a carbine in his possession, and a sword, and cut at me; I was wounded, but I do not know that he did it; I did not feel it at the time; the man is a man of colour, his name is Davidson; I believe him to be the same man who stood sentinel at the bottom of the stairs when I first entered with Ruthven.

[One of the Jurymen produced the drawing of a sword-blade, and asked witness if he saw the sword Thistlewood had in his hand, and if the blade resembled the drawing in shape? The gentleman said the sword had been lately introduced at the War Office; it was a most destructive weapon.]

Ellis resumed. I saw the blade of Thistlewood's sword, it was in shape exactly like the drawing. When I had secured Davidson, by hand-cuffing him, I returned to the shed, and found all the conspirators disarmed, and in the custody of the soldiers. I assisted in tying the men together, and when that was accomplished I looked to Smithers; I turned him over, and thought he breathed, he was either dying or dead. I took off his neck-kerchief, and raised his body. I then picked up some ball cartridge (witness produced them) and a pistol.

Juryman. Are you quite positive that the man who stabbed Smithers was Thistlewood?

Ellis. I have seen Thistlewood, and I have no hesitation in swearing that he was the man who thrust the sword in the deceased's body.—Thistlewood was the only man who stood direct before me.

Juryman. Before you saw Thistlewood, did Ruthven tell you that Thistlewood was the man who stabbed Smithers?

Ellis. Ruthven did say so; but the moment I saw Thistlewood, after his apprehension, I was positive that he was the man who stabbed Smithers. Ruthven's observation did not at all bias me; I formed the conclusion from my own personal observation at the time. Thistlewood plunged his sword in the deceased's breast.

Coroner. Upon what charge did you go to apprehend the Prisoners?

Ellis. The warrant charged the parties with unlawfully assembling; I had the warrant when I went to apprehend them; I have it not at this time. I do not know the exact words in the warrant; Mr. Baker had the warrant.

The Coroner called Mr. Pyall, the beadle, and asked him for the warrant upon which the parties were apprehended—he replied he had not got it.

Ellis. The warrant was given to Mr. Baker at the Secretary of State's office, who was there examining witnesses before the Council.

Juryman. It may be two hours before we get the warrant; had we not better adjourn.

Pyall. It is doubtful whether the warrant is at Marlborough-street, or at the Secretary of State's Office, and the latter he thought was closed.

Juryman. Is it necessary that the warrant should be produced before us?

Another Juryman. Yes, I think it is; for an officer has no right to enter any house without legal authority.

Coroner. It would be as well to have the warrant produced; can you, Ellis, say the contents of the warrant?

Ellis. Not all of it; I read it; the names of Thistlewood, Tidd, and twelve others, were inserted in the warrant.

Coroner. Send off, Mr. Pyall, a person to Marlborough-street, to Mr. Baker, and if the warrant is not there, we can adjourn the inquest.

Ruthven. I am positive that a warrant was issued.

Juryman. We cannot find a verdict of murder, unless the warrant is laid before us.

Coroner. Certainly not. I hope nobody said or thought so.

Ruthven. The friends of the deceased have been waiting three hours for the body, and as the Jury have viewed it, probably you would allow them to remove it?

Coroner. There can be no objection.

William Westcott sworn. I reside at Simmons-street, Sloane-square, Chelsea. I am a patrole of Bow-street office for the western division. On Wednesday night last I attended by the order of Mr. Birnie, with another patrole, at Cato-street, for the purpose of entering the stable where the parties had unlawfully assembled. Ruthven, Ellis, and Smithers entered, I followed them into the stable. The moment the above officers had got up the ladder, I seized a man, who by his dress appeared to be a butcher; he was rushing out of the place. He had a belt on his shoulder, and a sword by his side. He clapped his hand inside the breast of his coat, and I thought he was bent on mischief, and immediately gave him a side blow with my staff on his eye. This was about the same moment that Smithers was stabbed, for Ellis came tumbling down the ladder, pursued by Thistlewood. I had got the butcher on the ground at this time, and was hand-cuffing him.—Ellis tumbling down stairs alarmed me. I turned round, and Thistlewood clapped a pistol at my head; I stooped my head—(Here witness shewed his hat, which was perforated in four different places with balls)—and I rushed under his arm, for he lunged at me with a sword. I fell down, and was considerably alarmed; I rose as soon as I could; Thistlewood was gone. The man whom I before endeavoured to secure, the butcher, whose name is Ings, ran away during my contest with Thistlewood. Ings was stopped in the street by Brooks, the patrole; the former shot at the latter in the neck, but he was not hurt.—Thistlewood's pistol, which he presented at me, went off—I do not know that it was his pistol, as a number of other fire-arms were let off while I was in the stable. A ball passed through the fleshy part of my hand; I did not feel the wound till after I left the stable. There is a hole through the cuff of my coat, made by a ball. I was well acquainted with Thistlewood's person; I had known him some time. He certainly made his escape out of the front door; as soon as I was able I ran out of the front door and looked down Cato-street, and did not see Thistlewood; I then went to the top of the street, and looked along John-street, and could not see him there. When I returned to the stable the military had arrived, and they had secured a number of the conspirators. I did not see Davidson standing sentinel when I entered the stable.

Juryman. It is strange that Ellis says, "he turned Davidson round, and told his companions to secure him," remarking at the time "he was a man of colour;" and the last witness says, "he entered the stable just at the heels of Ruthven, Ellis, and Smithers," and yet he says he did not see Davidson.

Giles Franklin May sworn. I am a watchman, and reside in Mary-le-bone-court; my beat is in Cato-street. On Wednesday night I apprehended Ings; Brooks, the patrole, was pursuing Ings, crying "Stop thief," at the time I ran up to assist Brooks, and Ings fired at Brooks; the ball passed through the coat and waistcoat of Brooks, and grazed his shoulder. I secured Ings, and with the assistance of another watchman, conveyed him to Mary-le-bone watch-house.—We searched Ings at the watch-house, and found upon him some powder in a tin box, and a number of bullets. He had also two havarsacks, and a cloth belt round him, for the purpose of putting pistols in.

Wm. Legg sworn. I am a serjeant in the 2d battalion of the Coldstream Guards. On Wednesday night, about eight o'clock, I was at Portland-street barracks, when Mr. Birnie called, and wanted assistance. It was a picket guard, which is always ready to turn out at a moment's notice; Captain Fitzclarence was the officer. We were ordered to Johnstreet; when we arrived there, Captain Fitzclarence went to make inquiries where we were to go; he soon after returned, and ordered us to march double quick time. We ran till we got to the gateway at the end of Cato-street. The first thing I saw was a man standing near the stable with a pistol, which he presented at Captain Fitzclarence; I pushed it aside with my halbert, and seized the arm of the fellow; we wrestled till the pistol went off; the contents tore open the sleeve of my coat, and the flash took off my eye-lash, and bloodshot my eye. [The serjeant shewed his coat, the right sleeve of which was torn completely open, and the effects of the injury on his eye was very apparent.] I secured the fellow, and delivered him over to the civil power; his name was Tidd. I then entered the stable, and saw Smithers lying dead. Several men had surrendered to the officers; their names I do not know. The men of the picket turned Smithers over, and I observed a wound on his breast. I was sent off for more assistance—another picket. On my return all the business was over. Nine Prisoners were taken off to Bow-street. The persons who surrendered were Cooper, Monument, and another, whose name I do not know. I saw a quantity of arms lying on the floor of the stable.

Juryman. We have got seven names of persons who were present. I think it necessary we should have all their names.

Another Juryman. We have evidence to prove that Thistlewood murdered Smithers; we want no further evidence.

Coroner. All who aided, abetted, and comforted Thistlewood in the act, are perpetrators of the murder.

Ellis, the constable, who went with a message from the Coroner to Mr. Baker, requesting him to send the warrant upon which the Prisoners were apprehended, now arrived with a letter addressed to the Coroner, to the following effect, from Mr. Baker. He expressed his regret that he could not send the warrant upon which the men were apprehended, as it was at the Secretary of State's office; but if it was necessary for the Jury to have it laid before them, he would take care it should be produced on the following morning (this day); but in that case it would be necessary the Jury should adjourn. If it were necessary, he could send the information upon which the warrant was issued. The letter was signed Robert Baker.

Wm. Salmon sworn. I am a tailor by trade; I was passing through Cato-street on Wednesday night, and heard Mr. Westcott say that Smithers was stabbed. In a few minutes several persons rushed out of the stable, and cut at me with a sword, which cut through my hat and small-clothes. One man who cut at me was a tall thin person, with dark clothes. I knew Westcott before, and hearing his voice, I recognised him. I suppose the parties took me for an officer.

The Coroner took a list of the names of the conspirators who were in the stable when Smithers was killed. He stated that they were inculpated in the charge of murder. The following are the names:

Arthur Thistlewood, Wm. Davidson, James Ings, Charles Cooper, Richard Tidd, John Monument, John Shaw Strange, James Wilson, Jas. Gilchrist, and Richard Blackburn.

The Jury returned a verdict severally against the above persons, and others unknown, of the "Wilful Murder" of Richard Smithers.

The Coroner immediately issued his warrant, and the above Prisoners are expected to be removed this day (Saturday) from the House of Correction to Newgate.

It is said that a Special Commission will be issued to try the culprits next week.

WATERFORD:

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,522. SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1820. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

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THE LIFE INTEREST of WILLIAM KING, Esq. aged 40 years, in the TOWN and LANDS of ROSCON, in the Barony of Kells, in the County of Kilkenny, containing 171 Acres, 1 Rood, and 15 Perches, and set in the year 1795, at the yearly Rent of £140.

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For Particulars, apply to CHARLES and CHARLES S. TANDY, Waterford, or 4, Moland-Street, Dublin.

14th February, 1820.

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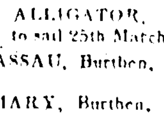
FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

From the 25th of March next,

ABOUT FORTY ACRES of the OUT-GROUNDS of BELMONT, within one Mile of the Bridge (by the new Road which Mr. NEWPORT has opened).—Proposals, *in writing only*, to be received by him at *Belmont*, or his Steward, PATRICK READE, in his absence.

Waterford, 18th February, 1820.



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THE SHIP ALLIGATOR, Burthen, per Register, 310 Tons, to sail 25th March

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The excellence of Accommodation for Passengers in these Ships being already so well known, it is useless to say more, than that they are as usual warranted to sail on the days appointed, wind permitting. Application to THOMAS NEVINS.

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The fine American SHIP AMAZON, Burthen 265 Tons, is expected to arrive in this Port about the 20th to 25th March, and will be again despatched for Baltimore, in the United States, in Twelve Days after her arrival.

Waterford, Feb. 21, 1820.

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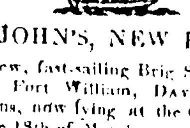

FOR ST. JOHN'S, NEW BRUNSWICK,

THE fine, new, fast-sailing Brig SIR JOHN CAMERON, of Fort William, DAVID LILLIE, Master, Burthen 450 Tons, now lying at the Quay, and will positively sail on the 18th of March next, Wind and Weather permitting. She has most excellent Accommodations for Passengers, having been built for the North American Trade.

For Freight, or Passage, apply to W. HUNT & Co. Waterford. February 12, 1820.

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TOGETHER, OR SEPARATELY,

ALL the TIMBER now growing in the undermentioned WOODS, consisting principally of OAK, of Superior quality, and of about Seventy Years growth, viz.: UPPER BALLYMACARBERRY, LACKANSHANDEWHEAT, KNOCKALISHEEN, and GRAIGNAGOWER, containing in the whole about Three Hundred Plantation Acres, situate in the County of Waterford, within Five Miles of Clonmel, and Ten of Carrick-on-Suir, Dungarvan, and Cahir.

Proposals to be made to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount MIDLETON, Park-Street, London, and duplicates to Mr. WILLIAM WELLAND, Killeagh Farm, Midleton.

A reasonable time will be allowed for Cutting and Selling the Timber and Bark; but unexceptionable Security must be given by the Purchaser for the punctual performance of all his engagements.

No Proposal will be received after the 25th day of March next.

PROPOSALS

FOR Removing the WALL along the NEWTOWN ROAD, between MR. JONES's Sawpit and Major GREENE's House—and Building a NEW WALL along the Line lockspitted in LOMBARDS' MARSH, will be received by JAMES WALLACE, Esq. Custom-House, Waterford.

The said WALL to be Five Feet in Height, One and a Half Feet Thick, substantially built with MORTAR. The Contractor will be allowed to use the Materials of the Old Wall aforesaid.

Saturday, Feb. 26, 1820.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF CORK.

GENTLEMEN,

I have now to announce myself to you as a CANDIDATE for the honour of your Suffrages on the approaching Election.

Called on, as I have been, by a numerous and respectable portion of the Mercantile and Trading Interest of Cork to proffer my Services to you, I should perhaps have been justified in obeying such a Call, under even doubtful Prospects; but I assure you, that being sensible of the inconveniencies of an Election Struggle, I should not have presented myself to your notice on this occasion, if the Support I have been promised from so many various quarters, and various connexions, did not establish to my mind the best founded hopes of Success.

My pretensions to the Honour of being your Representative, you are all able to appreciate.—During the short time I have sat in Parliament, every leading question of National Policy has been entertained, and I refer you to the part which I took upon each of them.

I have been born, and have lived among you—I have laboured and prospered among you—and I am now ready to put to the test the Character (without which prosperity is as nought) that I have acquired among you.

The habits and pursuits of my Life have necessarily given me a perfect acquaintance with your local and commercial Interests. My own are identified with your's—they never can be separated.

I promise you, if you do me the honour to elect me, that I shall place my Services at your entire disposal. I will be as useful as I can be to you, collectively and individually;—and my conduct in Parliament shall always be marked by a strong attachment to the Constitution—an affection for Ireland—and an ardent desire to promote the Happiness and well-being of every Class in the Community.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your faithful and obedient humble Servant,

GERARD CALLAGHAN.

Cork, Feb. 26, 1820.

By the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

W. ARMAGH. MANNERS, C. GEO. BECKWITH.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the 54th year of his late Majesty, entituled, "An Act to provide for the better Execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in Counties in certain cases," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare by Proclamation, that any County, County of a City, or County of a Town in Ireland, or any Barony or Baronies, or Half Barony or Half Baronies, in any County at large, to be therein specified, is or are in a State of Disturbance, and requires or require an extraordinary Establishment of Police:

And whereas it hath sufficiently appeared to us, that the Baronies of CLARE, LOUGHREA, LEITRIM, LONGFORD, KILTARTAN, DOONKILLEN, and ATHENRY, in the County of GALWAY, are in a State of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police:

Now we, the Lords Justices, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, by virtue of the said Act and the Powers thereby vested in us, do by this our Proclamation declare, that the said Baronies of CLARE, LOUGHREA, LEITRIM, LONGFORD, KILTARTAN, DOONKILLEN, and ATHENRY, in the County of GALWAY, in this part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, are in a State of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, this 18th day of February, 1820.

ERNE. FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. CHARLES KILDARE. CASTLECOOTE. NORBURY. G. KNOX. W. DOWNES. WM. M'MAHON. S. O'GRADY. G. F. HILL. JOHN STEWART. ST GEORGE DALY. J. O. VANDELEUR. WM. SAURIN.—C. GRANT.

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MADE FROM THE WATERS OF THE ORIGINAL WELLS AT CHELTENHAM,

BY BEAVAN AND CO. ONLY.

THE Reputation of these salutary Springs, for their efficacy in removing Billious Complaints, Indigestion, and the various Disorders of the Stomach and Alimentary Canal, has so much encreased of late years, that Cheltenham is become a place of universal resort for Invalids from all parts of the World.

The Proprietors of the old Wells, induced by the suggestion of the Physicians, that it is impossible for Patients at all times to avail themselves of the Benefit of the Waters, have established an Elaboratory on the Premises, where they procure Salts by evaporation of the Water, which contain, in a concentrated form, all their medicinal virtues, and when redissolved are found to have precisely similar Effects on the Constitution, combining a tonic with an aperient quality, which property is peculiar to these Salts alone.

Sold at the old Wells, and by BEAVAN and Co. Cheltenham; and, by their appointment, by Mr. WM. O'BRIEN, Quay, nearly opposite the Fish-House, their sole Agent for Waterford—where also may be had BEAVAN'S CHELTENHAM ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, which are taken preparatory to a course of the *Cheltenham Waters or Salts*, and are found very useful in removing Billious Obstructions and other Affections of the Liver.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

THE FOUR FOLLOWING FARMS, in the Barony of Iverk, (part of the Estate of the Earl of Bessborough,) TO BE LET, from the 1st day of May next, in such Divisions as may be agreed on, for *One Life*, or to the end of *Twenty-one Years*, (if the Life fails within that Term,) viz.

	A.	R.	P.
	More or less.		
KILMANAHIN, containing about	146	0	12 P. M.
LISTROLING & BALLYMADDOCK,	727	3	7 P. M.
GARRYGAUG and KNOCKDROUMGILLEEN,	283	0	0 P. M.
Part of GURTRUSH, called the North Division,	61	0	0 P. M.

The Leases to contain such Reservations to the Landlord as are usual in his Lordship's Leases, and a particular Covenant, that the Tenant shall pay Two Shillings in addition to every Pound of the Rent as *Penal Fees*, except when the Rent shall be paid in such Time as that only One Half-year's Rent shall be due on the Day of the Payment.

No other than written Proposals will be attended to—and they are to be sent (if by Post, to be post-paid,) to PETER WALSH, Esq. Fiddown, near Waterford.

Jan. 22, 1820.

RATHCULLAHEEN.

TO BE LET,

FROM 25TH MARCH NEXT,

THE FARM OF RATHCULLAHEEN,

On the River Side, and adjoining NEWPARK, the Seat of Sir JOHN NEWPORT.

Application to PAUL CARROLL, King-Street.

February 12, 1820.

By the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

W. ARMAGH. MANNERS C. GEO. BECKWITH.

WHEREAS we have received his Majesty's Commands, that the following alteration be made in the Prayers for the Royal Family:

And whereas in the Act of Uniformity which establishes the Liturgy, provision is made for such alteration in the Prayers for the Royal Family as from time to time shall become necessary, and be directed by lawful authority:

We, the Lords Justices and Council, do hereby order, that in the Prayer for the Royal Family, in the Morning and Evening Service, the words "their Royal Highnesses GEORGE Prince of Wales, the Princess of WALES, and," be omitted.

That the same omission take place in that part of the Litany or General Supplication in which the same words recur.

That in the Title to the Form of Prayer to be used on the day of his Majesty's Accession to the Crown, the words "upon the Twenty-fifth day of October" be struck out, and the words "upon the Twenty-ninth day of January" be inserted.

That in the Prayer found in this Service for the KING and Royal Family, the words "their Royal Highnesses GEORGE Prince of Wales, the Princess of WALES, and," be omitted.

And it is hereby further ordered, that no Edition of the Common Prayer be from henceforth printed, but with this Amendment; and that, in the mean time, till Copies of such Edition may be had, all Parsons, Vicars, and Curates, within this part of his Majesty's United Kingdom called Ireland, do (for preventing of mistakes) with the pen correct and amend all such Prayers in their Church Books, according to the aforegoing directions; and for the better notice hereof, that this order be forthwith printed and published and sent to the several Parishes, and that the Right Rev. the Bishops do take care that obedience be paid to the same accordingly.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 18th Day of February, 1820.

ERNE. FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. CHARLES KILDARE. CASTLECOOTE. NORBURY. G. KNOX. W. DOWNES. W. M'MAHON. S. O'GRADY. G. F. HILL. JOHN STEWART. JOHN O. VANDELEUR. WM. SAURIN. CHARLES GRANT.

God save the King.

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

THE HOUSE AND CONCERNS IN BEAU-STREET,

Held by the late Mr. JOSEPH COOKE.

ALSO TO BE LET, OR SOLD,

THE HOUSE, IN GEORGE'S-STREET,

In which the late Mr. J. COOKE resided.

Of which a long Term of Years remains unexpired. Immediate possession can be given at any time before the 25th of March next. Apply to RICHARD FOGARTY, or ROBERT CURTIS.

Waterford, Jan. 1, 1820.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,

For such Term as may be agreed upon,

Either in the Whole or in Divisions,

ABOUT 40 ACRES of the LANDS of ROCKSHIRE,

IN THE LIBERTIES OF WATERFORD,

Now in the possession of Mr. RICHARD MANNERS.

Proposals will be received by MICHAEL DUNN, Waterford—or by BENJAMIN BALL, jun. Esq. No. 7, Frederick-Street South, Dublin; if by Letter, post-paid.

September 6, 1819.

(To be inserted on Saturdays only.)

TO BE SOLD,

A FREEHOLD ESTATE, producing a *Profit Rent of £155 yearly*, arising out of *Lands and Houses* in and near the Town of KELLS, County of Kilkenny—the Lands, containing upwards of 90 Acres, held under a Lease of Lives renewable for ever, at the Head Rent of £28 yearly, and a Pepper Corn Fine; also FOUR HOUSES in HIGH-STREET, CITY OF KILKENNY, producing a *well-secured Profit Rent of £70 yearly*, held by Fee Farm Grant, at a Head Rent of £4 yearly; also a HOUSE AND CONCERNS in PATRICK-STREET, in said City, producing a *well-secured Profit Rent of £20 yearly*, held by Lease for Lives renewable for ever; also ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES of the LANDS of WARINGTON, LIBERTIES of the City of KILKENNY, aforesaid, producing a *Rent of £225 a year* for ever, subject to a Fee Farm Rent of £21 yearly. Application, as to particulars, to SAMUEL WARING, Esq. Springfield—JOHN COWEN, Waterford—and JOHN KEOGH, Kilkenny. November 5, 1819.

THE MEDICAL HALL,

34, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

IN consequence of a Decision in the Court of King's Bench, in a Trial between the Governor and Company of the Apothecaries' Hall and Mr. CHARLES BUTLER, wherein it was proved that no Person can prepare Physicians' and Surgeons' Prescriptions, or compound Medicines, in Ireland, unless previously examined at the Apothecaries' Hall, or the College of Physicians, Dublin, Mr. C. B. has felt it expedient, for the furtherance of the Plans in which this Establishment was instituted, to offer himself for examination, and has the satisfaction of saying, he has obtained the Diploma required for an Apothecary practising in Dublin, in addition to one received in 1816 from the Apothecaries' Hall, London.

To the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, who may honour him with their confidence in the above Department, Mr. C. B. begs to intimate, that the same *Accuracy, Neatness, Cleanliness*, and *reasonable Charges*, for which the Establishment has been acknowledged to be pre-eminent, shall still be scrupulously observed.

Of the Quality of the Ingredients used in the composition of Prescriptions & Recipes, Mr. C. B. thinks it needless to make any comment; it is sufficient to observe, that every thing is the same as sold in the Retail Department, where the great demand precludes the probability of using any that are injured by time.

To the Physicians, Surgeons, &c. Mr. C. B. begs to suggest, that in any instance where three or more Practitioners may wish to try the effect of Articles of Novelty, which experiment and success may have recommended in England or Scotland, or which can be prepared at the Establishment, he will be most happy to comply with their requests. As Mr. C. B. does not act as *Visiting Apothecary*, but is always present in the superintendance of the Compounding and Pharmaceutical Departments, he will, at all times, feel a pleasure in receiving their personal communications.

The Proprietors, in general, of the Establishment, avail themselves of this opportunity of returning their warmest acknowledgments for the unprecedented patronage their exertions have received, in every Department, since the period of their first settlement in Dublin; and they flatter themselves, by every Attention to the Selection of the choicest Drugs, and the strictest Accuracy in the preparation of Chemicals and the Officinal Compounds, to merit a continuance of that favour, which it will ever be their pride to retain.

The peculiar Advantages which this Establishment possesses from its connexion with the House in London, the Proprietors being at all times able to make Selections from the best Importations, the Duty of which is originally paid by themselves, (thus rendering Adulteration impossible, must be obvious to every one.

All the Medicines sold in the form of Powder are ground under their immediate inspection, thereby preventing the chance of Imposition so frequently practised (because difficult of detection) in this form of Medicine, while the total exclusion of Mineral Poisons and Colours from the Laboratory renders it impossible for any thing to be impregnated with deleterious or injurious matter. *Thus, as it is evident neither pains or expense are spared, the Prices must be regulated by the Quality, it being unreasonable to expect that should be influenced or placed in comparison with such as, in many cases, do not contain one-tenth of the Genuine Article.*

For the more complete supply of Medicinals, it may not be amiss to observe, that every

PATENT AND PROPRIETORY MEDICINE,

Of repute, may be had at the Establishment, *warranted Genuine.*

N. B. A large Assortment of MEDICINE CHESTS, fitted with appropriate Directions for all Climates.

Also, SALMON, ODY and CO.'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSSES, for which the Proprietors are sole Agents in Ireland.

Mr. PHELAN and Mr. BIRNIE, Waterford—Mr. TAYLOR, Wexford—Mr. NOWLAN, Carlow—Mr. REYNOLDS, Kilkenny—Mr. HACKETT, Clonmel—Mr. FERGUSON, Cork—and Mr. EVERETT, Ross—have an Assortment of GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES from the Medical Hall.

THE CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE MINISTERS.

(FROM THE LONDON PAPERS OF SATURDAY.)

MORE ARRESTS.

In consequence of private information received yesterday by Lavender and Bishop, the Officers, that Robert Harrison, late a private in the 2d Regiment of Life Guards, had been seen to go into the stable in Cato-street, on Wednesday last, where the gang had assembled, the Officers made diligent inquiries respecting him, and they learnt that since he had been discharged from the 2d Regiment of Life Guards, he had been working as a baker in Paddington, where he also lodged, but from which place he had absconded. This confirmed the information they had received, and they had then no doubt but that he was one of the Cato-street gang of assassins, but could not learn any thing respecting him, either at the baker's, or at the house where he lodged. However, they proceeded in their inquiries among his connexions and relatives, and at length they had a strong suspicion that he was concealed at his sister's, in Gravel-lane, in the Borough; to which place they went, made a rush into the house, and there found him. He made no resistance, although he is a powerful man, and above six feet high. The Officers brought him to the Office, where he soon afterwards underwent an examination before the Magistrate, Richard Birnie, Esq. when he was identified as one of the desperate gang who were in the loft, and standing near Thistlewood at the time he coolly and deliberately murdered the courageous but unfortunate Smithers. He was clearly seen, and his person well identified; there being eight or ten candles burning in the loft when the Officers entered it. He gave evident proof of his having been there, from several wounds in his body, which, no doubt, he received in the affray, and which he could not satisfactorily account for. He was committed for further examination.

At an early hour yesterday morning, Lavender and Bishop, the Officers, went armed to a miserable hovel in Brooks'-market, Holborn, and apprehended Robert Adams, in pursuance of a warrant granted against him. He followed the trade of a shoemaker. He some time since was a private in the Royal Horse Guards, in which he served five years. He very much resembles Thistlewood in person, but has a cast in his left eye. He is suspected to be one of those who escaped out of the window of the loft, on Wednesday night, in Cato-street. He exhibited a most wretched appearance; indeed, the whole of the Prisoners were in a most filthy, dirty state—the only clean man among them was Davidson, the tawney. Adams, together with John Symonds, the footman to Miss Streatfield, in Upper Seymour-street, were conveyed by Lavender and Bishop to the Secretary of State's Office for the Home Department, at twelve o'clock, where, at one o'clock, another meeting of Privy Councillors took place, to investigate and bring to condign punishment these daring conspirators. The Council was attended by the whole of the Cabinet Ministers, the Lord Chancellor, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, and all the Privy Councillors who attended the Meeting on Thursday, whose names we gave yesterday. The evidence against Symonds and Adams not being in an arranged state to lay before the Privy Councillors, the Prisoners were referred back to Bow-street Office, and the Privy Councillors proceeded to hear the evidence of Captain Fitzclarence, the Non-commissioned Officers and privates of the Guards, who were of the party sent to assist the Police in the attack upon the gang of assassins assembled in the stable and loft in Cato-street, John-street, Edgeware-road. The examination of the military occupied the attention of the Privy Councillors till four o'clock, when they adjourned. Symonds and Adams were interrogated by Mr Birnie, and this occupied so much time, that no witnesses were examined. Symonds's investigation lasted between two and three hours. Symonds and Adams were detained in custody.

Brooks, the patrole, who was shot at three times, in the stable, gave his evidence before Mr. Birnie, from which it appeared, that a pistol-ball had entered the arm of his great coat, passed through all his clothes, and bruised his shoulder, but did not wound him, and there is no doubt but that it was owing to his being thickly clothed, having two coats, two waistcoats, &c. which saved him from receiving a mortal wound. He was asked if he could identify the man who shot at him? he replied, he had not the least doubt of the man being Ings, the butcher, who was apprehended in Cato-street, and who was one of the nine that were committed, on Thursday night, to the House of Correction, from the Secretary of State's Office for the Home Department; he saw him distinctly present the pistol, and discharge it at him; he had a perfect recollection of his person. He had since searched his lodgings, and found a variety of papers, but nothing of a suspicious nature, except a large ticket with hieroglyphic and emblematical engravings on it, which he did not understand; he supposed it to relate to Freemasonry, and he took it to a Freemasons' Lodge to make inquiries respecting it, but there it was denied to be any thing relative to Freemasonry; he therefore suspected it to be some private insignia to answer some diabolical purpose, and determined to make further inquiries respecting it.

William Westcot, another of the patrole, produced his hat as a relic of the battle of Cato-street. It had three large holes in the crown of it, thro' which balls had passed. He saved himself from being run through the body with a sword by one of the blood-thirsty villains, by his instantly closing in upon him, when a brother officer coming up to his assistance, they overpowered the murdering wretch, and secured him. He escaped being shot, by wearing at the time a remarkably high-crowned hat, which went down very little on his head.

Ings was at the rendezvous on Wednesday evening, as early as six o'clock. He is a resolute ruffian, and, next to Thistlewood, made the most desperate resistance on being surprised.—When brought to Bow-street office, with his confederates, he appeared the most cool and collected amongst them. He is apparently about 30, a stout, brawny, rough-headed fellow, of a very dark complexion and ferocious aspect. When put to the bar, he exhibited a most terrific appearance—flushed and heated from the struggle; his hands, face, and clothes were besmeared with blood. The beholders turned aside with horror; a feeling which was aggravated, when, in answer to the question of the Magistrate, "What are you, Sir?" he replied, in a strong harsh voice, "Me? I was bred to the *butchering* business."

There were two accounts published yesterday respecting the family of the murdered Smithers: one stated that he had left a wife and children; the other that he had left a wife, but no children; we are enabled to state positively, that Smithers has left a wife with one child, and that she is far advanced in pregnancy with another. His aged father and mother, each of whom is 80 years old, live at Fulham, and were supported by his industry. Government will doubtless make a handsome provision for the widow; and the ever-ready humanity of the British public will, we have no doubt, take care that no branch of the family of this brave and active officer shall suffer from the loss of their main prop and stay.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE PLOT.

The discovery of the infamous wretches, and their intended diabolical act, is next to a miracle, as we have it from good authority. A man called at the Earl of Harrowby's house, in Grosvenor-square, on Wednesday morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock, and inquired of the porter if the Noble Earl was at home? who replied in the negative. The man appeared very urgent to see the Earl, but the porter did not give him any hopes of accomplishing his object, owing to his refusing to tell his business, and it not being usual to admit strangers to see the Noble Earl under such circumstances; the man, however, persevered, stating the absolute necessity of his seeing the Noble Earl, and making use of the following strong expression—"that if he did not see the Noble Earl, the porter would not be sitting in that chair (meaning the porter's chair in the hall) to-morrow." The latter was induced to believe that the man had something serious and alarming to communicate to the Earl of Harrowby, and he then told him that the Noble Earl was riding in the Park, and directed him to the most likely part in which he could be found, and described his groom and the livery he wore, &c. The man, in consequence, hastened with all speed to the Park, and discovered the groom as described by the porter, hailed him, and asked if the Gentleman before him was the Earl of Harrowby? The groom replied in the affirmative, and the man told him he wanted and must speak with him. The groom informed his Noble Master, when he stopped his horse, and the man presented a letter to him, which the Earl opened and read, and having informed him that he had a deal more to communicate, he dismounted from his horse, and walked and talked with the man for some time.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

Stocks this day at One.

Bank Stock —	India Stock —
3 per ct. Red. 68⅞ ¾	India Bonds 13 14 pm.
3 per ct. Cons. 69⅜ ½	Long Ann. 18½ 3-16
3½ per Cents. 77¼	Ex. Bills 1 2 pm.
4 per Cents. 87½ ¾	Omnium —
5 per Cts. 103⅞ ¼	Cons. for Ac. 68⅞ ¾ ½

(From the Star.)

The traces of the execrable plot, which has been so happily detected, continue to be followed out with the greatest activity, and we are happy to add, with every prospect of conclusive success. Several more individuals have been arrested in town, and arms of various kinds, and in no inconsiderable quantities, have been brought in.

Where it is thought right, for the ends of justice, that examinations should be private, particularly in a case of this importance, but little, of course, can transpire. We are, however, well assured, that fearful discoveries have been made—that a fresh light has been let in upon this horrid project of massacre. There is little doubt that some of the culprits have already given important information. It was to be expected.

The bond of crime, unsupported by fanaticism or delusion (for this appears a plot of mere naked instinctive massacre), is but feeble. Even Cataline's associates were not all faithful to him, after having pledged their faith with lips moistened in human gore. What compunction produced in Curius, fear will operate, or has already operated, in meaner ruffians. It is understood, and indeed highly probable, that the murder of a few individuals, however obnoxious and eminent, was not alone their object. They had the frantic hope of calling up all that is depraved and desperate to general massacre and plunder. The hope was as frantic as it was wicked; for never was conspiracy so contemptible in its agents, as well as execrable in design. As yet not a single individual of the least consequence or character has been found implicated in the business; with the exception of their leader Thistlewood, of infamous notoriety, they are all obscure individuals, and all poor, needy, and destitute—in fact, the very dregs of society.

Considerable anxiety has been felt, ever since the detection of the Plot, to know whether it has had any ramifications in the country: and we understand that it was resolved by Ministers to defer the intended dissolution of Parliament, expressly with the view that there might be time for the return of the Messengers they have despatched to Manchester, Glasgow, and other districts, to ascertain whether there was any preparation for a corresponding massacre in the North; and to put the Civil and Military Power on the alert upon this tremendous explosion.

We are enabled, by the arrivals this morning, partially to relieve this anxiety; and we are sorry to state, that they present not only strong indications of the existence of the Plot having been known in the disaffected districts, but even some appearances of simultaneous action.

On the same night (Wednesday) that the Plot was detected here, there was a general turn out of the Members of the Union, at Dewsbury; two cloth-mills are said to have been set on fire, and various other atrocious excesses were committed. A despatch arrived at Leeds early on Thursday morning for military aid; and such was the urgency of the call, that a party of the 4th Dragoons rode off instantly in their stable dresses.—The Civil Power had happily, however, succeeded, before their arrival, in dispersing the rioters, ten of whom were seized, and have been since committed to York Castle, to stand trial for their lives.

Of the state of matters in other parts of Yorkshire, and in Lancashire, we have no tidings; and from the silence of our usual Correspondents in these quarters, we have reason to infer that no manifestations of a similar nature to those at Dewsbury have occurred.

From Glasgow, however, we have intelligence of an important description, and which, at first sight, it is difficult to view otherwise than as having some connection, to be yet developed, with the plot detected in the Metropolis. On the night of Tuesday, the day preceding the explosion here, the Sheriff of Lanark arrested twenty-five persons, who were assembled together at an obscure Tavern in Glasgow, and, according to the information received, assembled for illegal purposes. No resistance was made, nor is any thing said of their having arms to resist with—They are ranked under the general denomination of *Radicals*, and are stated to have been a Committee of Delegates from the different Radical Unions in and about Glasgow.

We proceed now to lay before our Readers the particular account of these Provincial occurrences, such as they have reached us by the Post of this morning:

Copy of a Letter from a respectable Clothier of Heckmondwike, dated Feb. 22.

"Yesterday morning (Monday), a scene of the most daring and barbarous outrage presented itself that can possibly be described or conceived: a number of the Members of the Society called the *Clothiers' Union* assembled at Batley, from Hanging and Earl's Heaton, Dawgreen, and the neighbourhood of Heckmondwike. During the whole of Sunday night numbers were heard talking and walking backward and forward; but about 4 o'clock on Monday morning, some of them knocked at the door of a poor woman, and inquired if Wm. Goodall lived there? Being answered in the negative, they proceeded on until they came to the poor man's door; and then, with the utmost violence, burst it open; at the same time calling out to the poor fellow, who was in bed, "Come out, thou *black* Devil, or else we'll draw thee!" His wife got up and locked out of doors, when she beheld a vast host of men, armed with large cudgels and other weapons, waiting the arrival of her husband. Terrified at the sight, she hastily shut the door, and fastened it as securely as she could. Just at this time their cruelty was exerting all its efforts on a man named Milton, whom they kicked and beat in a manner too shocking to be related. Alarmed at this confusion, one of the mill-owners sent the above William Goodall for the assistance of some Peace Officers and others; but before he had gone far, he found himself pursued and surrounded on all sides. They knocked him down, then kicked and beat him with their clubs in all parts of his body, so that he is now confined to his bed. At this crisis the Constables arrived, but found it impossible to enforce the powers of their office, beset, as they were on all sides, by these desperate and inhuman wretches, who were vowing, with all their vengeance, that, whatever might be the consequence, they would kill every man that opposed them. Would to Heaven I could stop here! But it was now time for the *Black Men*, as they call them, to come to their work; and, alas! as soon as those from the neighbourhood of Morley appeared, they were seized: they were hewn and beaten, to a degree the most barbarous and cruel. While these unfortunate men were suffering the cruelty of their unexpected foes, lamentable to tell, another poor, quiet, and inoffensive man, who was coming from Howden Clough to work at the mill, was met by another company of these furious wretches, who beat him in so unmerciful a manner, that the poor sufferer's eyes were nearly lacerated from their sockets, his legs and arms broken, and most of his ribs fractured. Their barbarous career did not stop here. A poor old man, who was returning from Mr. Speddings's, where he had been to seek for employ, was identified as a *Black Man*, and immediately knocked down, nearly strangled, beaten, and kicked, in a most unmerciful manner. Having, as they thought, deprived him of life, they threw him over an adjoining wall into a ditch.

"But, perhaps you will now ask, was there no one to help? To which I answer, that so far were these murderous wretches from receiving their just deserts, that they were strenuously encouraged by others as bad as themselves. The number of these depredators was at least three hundred. I am informed that their plan of operations was settled at a meeting of their leaders, held in the vicinity of Dewsbury, at five o'clock on *Sunday* morning last!"

(From our Correspondent at Leeds, Feb. 24.)

"The most alarming reports were yesterday in circulation, but I could not trace them to any authentic source. One report was, that several thousands of the 'Union men,' who are standing out for an advance of wages, had set fire to two large clothmills, at Dewsbury, and that they had killed several of the *Black Men*, as they term those who work at the existing prices. These rumours, though not true to the extent stated, are not without some foundation. There was a very violent riot and disturbance at Dewsbury and in the neighbourhood, at a late hour last night, and the Union men evinced every disposition to proceed to the lengths I have stated. Their conduct was most violent and outrageous—so much so, that an express arrived here, at an early hour this morning, for a military force; and so urgent was the request, that a troop of the 4th Dragoon Guards set off immediately in their stable-dresses, but before their arrival at Dewsbury the mob had nearly dispersed. With the aid of the peace-officers, they succeeded in apprehending ten of the ringleaders, and brought them to this town, where they underwent an examination, and were this afternoon sent off to York Castle, to take their trial on a capital charge."

(From the Glasgow Journal.)

"GLASGOW, FEB. 23.—Last night a large party of the Radical Reformers, which met in a Tavern in the Gallowgate, were apprehended, by a warrant of the Sheriff of the County, and committed to the Jail of this City; twenty-six in all were seized, consisting of Delegates from various places in the city and suburbs, as also from different towns and villages in the neighbouring counties. Their examinations are now going on at the Court-room, before the Sheriff. The appearance of the Military, and the seizure of such a number of individuals, collected a considerable crowd. The shopkeepers closed their shops, and for about an hour there was much bustle and confusion in the street. The Military Guard, in returning to the Barracks, were followed by a crowd of disorderly persons, and assailed with stones. We are glad to understand, however, that four of the most active in the mob were laid hold of, and are at present in custody; and that a precognition is going on, with a view to their trial for this daring offence. The sentinels at the Jail were doubled, and in a short time the town attained its usual tranquillity."

(From the Courier.)

We this day continue to lay before our readers every additional particular connected with the atrocious plot which has been so providentially discovered. The evidence given before the Coroner, at the Inquest which was held yesterday upon the body of the unfortunate Smithers, will be read with peculiar interest.* It not only discloses some new facts, but it stamps the authority of legal proof upon those which had previously transpired. The affray was desperate, and it is terrible to think with what ferocity men who could thus defend themselves would have accomplished their savage massacre. They seem, indeed, to have been fearfully qualified for the deed of blood which they meditated.

Parliament, contrary to general expectation, stands adjourned till Monday. It is probably wished to ascertain the full extent of the plot, before the dissolution is determined.

The body of the murdered Smithers was conveyed to his residence in Carteret-street, Westminster, last night, between nine and ten o'clock. We are happy to learn, that in addition to what may be bestowed by Government upon his widow and family, including his aged parents whom he supported, a liberal public subscription will be promoted for their relief.

It was expected that all the Prisoners would have been brought up this morning before the Privy Council. But they will not be brought up before next week. The Council met at twelve o'clock to-day, at the office of the Home Department. It was attended by all the Cabinet Ministers, the Master of the Rolls, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, &c. It remained sitting when our paper was put to press.

BOW-STREET, ONE O'CLOCK.—Officers have just arrived with three more persons, accused of being concerned in the Conspiracy; and they are now undergoing examination before Mr. Birnie. They were found in obscure lodgings, and in the greatest misery; but, notwithstanding, were all armed, when they were arrested.

A seizure of arms and ammunition was, in the course of yesterday evening, made in the house of a blacksmith, named *George*, in Chapel-street, Edgeware-road. The articles were all taken to Bow-street.

It is fully expected that all the active co-operators with the conspirators will be apprehended: their names and persons are well known, although they for the present elude justice.

* This appears in our last Page.

DR. WATSON.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Brown, the Marshal, and other City Officers, went to Whitecross-street Prison, and having communicated to Dr. Watson the purport of their visit, proceeded to search for papers in his possession. In the interim, other Officers went to his late lodgings in Three King's-court, Fleet-street; but, after a minute search, at both places, nothing was found tending to criminate the Doctor in the late infamous conspiracy.

Amongst the papers found by the officers in the room where Thistlewood was apprehended, was a copy of the bill furnished to Dr. Watson by Mr. Otley, owner of the Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the expenses of the dinner given to Hunt on his return from Manchester. Perhaps it is not unfortunate for the Doctor that he was not able to liquidate this debt, as by his imprisonment he has been saved from the temptation of joining his former associates.

THE QUEEN.—Mr. Sicard, Mr. Brougham's courier to the Queen, arrived in town yesterday, having gone by Mount Cenis to Bologna, Florence, and Leghorn, where he met her Majesty. As he only left Dover the 31st of January, this is an instance of extraordinary despatch. It is said that her Majesty was to set out on her return to this Country, as soon as she had reposed for a few days at her villa near Pesaro, having been much fatigued with her late dangerous voyage from Toulon to Leghorn, in which very bad weather was encountered. Her Majesty was, we understand, greatly affected by the sudden news of the late King's death.

FRANCE.

We have received, this morning, the Paris Papers of Tuesday and Wednesday last. In the *Moniteur* of the former day are some official ordonnances, completing the Ministerial appointments. The late Minister, Duke de Cazes, held two offices, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, and Ministry of the Interior. In the first, which carries with it the rank of Prime Minister, he was succeeded by the Duke de Richelieu. In the second, he is now succeeded by Count Simeon, who resigns his situation of Under Secretary of State in the Ministry of Justice, which function is conferred upon Count Portalis. Baron Mounier is appointed Director-General of the Departmental Administration, and of Police. These ordonnances are signed by the Duke de Richelieu.

There had been no public sitting of either Chamber.

On Tuesday, the body of the late Duke de Berri was removed in solemn state from the Louvre to the Chapel of St. Louis, in the Royal Church of St. Denis. The mournful procession excited the liveliest sympathy in thousands of spectators.—The body will remain here for some days before the final obsequies are performed.

These Papers contain a rumour, that the Duke of Wellington was expected at Paris.—One of them, indeed, says that his Grace had arrived.

The English, who are now resident in Paris, are described as having, in numerous instances, demanded their passports, to return to England, or at least to remove out of France.

Fifty-one individuals have been arrested, in consequence of disclosures that were made, since the 13th instant—the day of the assassination.

SPAIN.

The accounts from Spain, contained in the French Papers, enable us to judge of nothing more than the positions of the Royalist forces up to the 4th inst.—but with regard to the Constitutionalists, we are still left to vague surmise only. So active has been the Spanish Police, that, from the commencement of the insurrection, we have known nothing of its progress that has not literally passed through the enemy's camp. It appears, however, that a column of 2000 men has marched towards Tarifa, which place, the *Moniteur* informs its readers, "was extremely strong before the last war, but now no traces of fortifications are left." We should like to ask who destroyed them? Tarifa is a fortified town of the third order, and, during the late war, General Copons, now Governor of Barcelona, defended it against a strong division of Soult's army, and for this important service he obtained the Cross of San Fernando, the highest military distinction in Spain, and which was only given to him, Wellington, and Lacy. Cadiz, Alicant, Carthagena, and Tarifa, were never taken by the French. The latter is not a place of resources, but it is a valuable *point d'appui*.

Amidst so many vague details, we are, however, enabled to state satisfactorily the position of Colonel Riego on the 1st, so studiously kept secret, from the Proclamation he on that day addressed to the inhabitants of Algesiras, which place he entered, amidst loud acclamations, the night before. Like the one published the other day, it is filled with moderation and firmness, and distinctly bespeaks the views by which the Constitutionalists are actuated. Their reception at Algesiras evinces they have nothing to dread but from those who immediately depend on the King, and this perfectly belies the many assurances to the contrary, insidiously put forth in the French Papers under Ferdinand's influence. We are, however, led to believe, that this division did not proceed to Tarifa, but took the direct road to Algesiras. Our private opinion is, that it will not return to La Isla, but proceed on to Malaga, &c. in order to give the people a wider opportunity to express their sentiments. Their presence is not required in La Isla: this position is sufficiently strong to resist all the force Freyre can bring against it, even if he could rely on his soldiery. The Constitutionalists have provisions for six months. They are well supplied with money, for the regimental chests were complete when the insurrection broke out. The greatest vigilance prevails among them. The Zuazo bridge is garrisoned by non-commissioned officers, and such also constitute the guard of Calderon and Cisneros. The National Army consists of the finest and most experienced soldiery in Spain.—They are united and enthusiastic, and every means are adopted to keep up this state of feeling. Among other devices, cards have been printed and distributed among the men, with these words on them—*If they conquer, you will be embarked; if we conquer, we shall have laws.*

An inconsiderable engagement took place in the Bay of Cadiz, on the 31st of January, between a few gun-boats armed by the Insurgents, and a large force of the Royalists, in which the former lost one gun-boat. This achievement, which seems to have cost the Royalists several lives, loses none of its importance in the account published by their authority.

THE RIBBON SYSTEM.

(From the Dublin Journal of Monday.)

The atrocious conspiracy in London will doubtless engross every feeling of the public mind for a time. But it is the duty of a journalist to record passing events, and, although the proceedings in Galway have presented nothing so horrible as a plot to assassinate his Majesty's Ministers, there is yet enough in the Ribbon system to excite very serious alarm, and we therefore deem it proper to furnish our readers with such additional intelligence from the West as we have received since last publication.

TUAM, FEB. 24.—On Tuesday night last, we are informed, a number of Ribbonmen had the audacity to visit the Tenantry of John Bodkin, Esq. of Anna, (situated within six miles of this town,) for the purpose of linking these industrious people to their present chain of misfortune by an oath. These determined on making a resistance to them, in which they so completely succeeded, as to beat off those enemies to the peace, after a long and determined engagement. We hear that one of the Ribbon party was killed before they fled, and a number of them wounded. Very little injury was suffered by the villagers, who all sustained and evinced a great degree of coolness and courage. A similar attempt was made last night on the villagers of Corlin, within a short distance of the above place, by another party of Ribbonmen, and who came well prepared for resistance, being fully conscious that they would get a warm reception. No sooner was their arrival made known than the villagers were in readiness for an attack, which soon commenced; the conflict was desperate on both sides, and continued so for some time, until some of the Ribbonmen fell severely wounded. This circumstance, together with the determined perseverance of the villagers, soon put an end to the battle, and caused a sudden retreat on the part of the Ribbonmen. Two men of this village, who evinced a praiseworthy zeal on this occasion, are, we are sorry to state, wounded, one of them dangerously from a ball, and the other slightly from a bayonet. They, we have heard, have also committed some excesses in the neighbourhood of Dunmore, within the last three nights, and broke open the doors and windows of these houses which were shut up by their owners, who were obliged to seek shelter in town. We think that the activity of the Magistrates, aided by the party of Horse stationed in that town, should be a sufficient means of putting them down.—*Tuam Gazette.*

It has been thought necessary to countermand the movements of the 8th Veteran Battalion, destined for Scotland, and to direct its march to this County.—*Ibid.*

If the above paragraphs were to fall into the hands of a foreigner, what must he think of our Country? When he reads of attacks on villages—of battles—of men killed and wounded—he would surely conclude, that a civil war raged in the west of Ireland; even an Englishman, but imperfectly acquainted with the general state of our Country, must suppose that anarchy prevails, that the laws are inadequate to the suppression of outrages resembling a Guerilla system of warfare. He must also draw the conclusion, that property is unsafe, as we are placed, in his view, on the verge of actual rebellion—and such deductions must operate, at this moment, against the commercial interests of the Country. It is not enough that we feel no anxiety as to the result, were the Ribbon System even extended over many counties, because we know the strength of the Government, and can rely upon the loyalty of a great proportion of the People. But there is another consideration that bears upon the subject; it is obvious, that if the banditti shall spread farther, the disposable force of the Country must be greatly augmented. This increase of the army must occasion additional expense, and hence we perceive a direct cause of new taxation. A citizen in Dublin may suppose himself an unconcerned spectator of the scenes in Galway, but he is really not so—for if the Ribbon System extends, he must contribute his proportion of the subsistence of the troops required to maintain the peace of the Country: he must also suffer his share of the general loss arising from the reaction of public opinion in England. The Ribbon System will therefore produce injurious effects nationally, that will more or less come home to individual interests. It may be asked, what really is this *Ribbon System*—what are its objects? As far as yet known, it is confined to local points, and has not grasped the grand project of National Rebellion—it is only now creeping, but GOD knows how soon it may assume an erect and a formidable attitude. As yet, the Ribbonmen have only proscribed the payment of rents, the delivery of tithes, and the accustomed fees paid to their Catholic Pastors; but the mandates of their system are faithfully obeyed in all respects, and it only requires one oath more to plunge the deluded wretches into the abyss of open rebellion.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2.

The London Papers of Saturday have enabled us to communicate a variety of interesting details, in addition to those which we published on Tuesday, respecting the subject which now almost exclusively occupies public attention—the seasonable and critical detection of the machinations of THISTLEWOOD and his abandoned accomplices. The precise object and extent of the Conspiracy are still imperfectly known to the Public; but it is consolatory to find, that there has, as yet, appeared no ground to presume, that any persons of rank, or even of respectability, have been participators in the sanguinary designs of these infuriated ruffians, the entire of whom seem to have belonged to the very meanest class of society. The collection, however, of such a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and other means of destruction, as are said to have been discovered in the possession of the conspirators, naturally leads to a suspicion, that such a mass of materials could hardly have been accumulated by such a handful of necessitous mechanics, so utterly devoid, to all appearance, of pecuniary resources. To the question arising out of this consideration no satisfactory solution can yet be given; but we are strongly disposed to concur in the opinion, that the plot has been entirely confined to wretches of the lowest and most desperate character. Even the enthusiast WATSON appears to have had no connection with the projects of his former associate—and it is almost impossible to believe, that any persons in respectable circumstances, of whatever sect or party, however decidedly hostile to the principles or policy of Ministers, could have been brought to confederate with such a despicable band of villains, for such a murderous purpose as the cold-blooded butchery of the first functionaries of the State.

The extent of the details connected with this topic has prevented us from paying a minute attention to the late proceedings in Parliament. There has been little, however, transacted in either House of general importance, and the following brief notices comprise all that was particularly interesting.

The Bill for suspending the issuing of writs to the Boroughs of Barnstaple, Penryn, Grampound, and Camelford, for the election of Members, until the decision of the Legislature upon the charge of general bribery preferred against them be determined, was rejected on Friday night in the House of Lords. This decision, it is said, is not meant to prejudice the resumption of the questions concerning their elective rights, and the consideration of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's admirable measure of partial Reform, in the next Session of Parliament.

The following conversation, with respect to the disturbances which at present agitate a part of the province of Connaught, occurred in the House of Commons, on the same night. It furnishes a pleasing proof, that his Majesty's Ministers, notwithstanding the excitation which the recent horrid conspiracy must have occasioned, regard those disturbances as by no means sufficient to warrant the application of extraordinary severity:—

"Mr. KNOX (Member for Dungannon) said, he understood that considerable disturbances prevailed in some of the counties in Ireland. He understood that hundreds of deluded persons went openly about in some parts of the country, to the great terror of the community, many of whom were obliged to fly to the towns in their neighbourhood for protection. He wished to know whether the Irish Government intended taking any effectual measures to repress this evil?

"Lord CASTLEREAGH stated, that information was received that many persons, under the name of Ribbon Men, had gone about disturbing the public peace in certain counties. This was of course a great annoyance, and much to be deplored; but he was confident that the exertions of the Government, the Magistracy and the Police, were fully sufficient to check the evil. He hoped that at no future period would it be necessary to renew the Irish Insurrection Act; but at all events the introduction of any such measure would be highly inexpedient at a period like the present, when there were so very few Irish Members in town."

The late events, it appears, have caused Ministers to suspend, for a few days, the intended Dissolution of Parliament.

Private Letters from London, of Friday evening, stated a report that HIS MAJESTY's health was not in so favourable a state as it had been a week before. The Papers of Saturday take no notice of this rumour.

SACRILEGIOUS ROBBERY.—A report of the shocking transaction alluded to in the following paragraph reached us last week; but the circumstances related to us were of so revolting a nature as almost to exceed credibility, and we therefore hesitated as to the propriety of giving them publicity. We regret, however, to find, that there is no longer any room to doubt the horrifying truth of the principal facts:

"Our readers will find an Advertisement in this page, which will, no doubt, excite in them, as it did in us, the strongest feelings of indignation and abhorrence. It appears that, on Sunday night last, some evil-disposed person (for we cannot in charity suppose that there was an accomplice in this detestable business), entered the chapel of Enniscorthy, broke open the tabernacle, and strewed its sacred contents upon the ground. The chalice was stolen, and it has been said that the windows and candlesticks were broken, and the walls besmeared with charcoal; but not having better authority than report, we refrained from noticing them—and as they are not alluded to in the advertisement, the conclusion is, that the report has no foundation. Indeed the outrage scarcely requires any additional circumstance to heighten its atrocity."—*Wexford Herald.*

The Reward subscribed by the inhabitants of Enniscorthy, for the discovery of the abominable miscreants concerned in this flagitious outrage, amounts to £324 5s. 6d.

Wm. Edwards has received, for the use of the Sick Poor Institution, from a Lady, lately a resident here, the sum of One Guinea—and also, Seventeen Shillings from Mr. Sheriff Alcock, for same purpose, which he received from a Court of Inquiry.

CORK, FEB. 26.—Pursuant to Advertisement, a meeting of the Committee of Merchants, and of the principal Gentlemen concerned in the Exportation of Grain from this port, was held at the Committee Room of the Commercial Buildings on Thursday last, to take into consideration a letter received from the Chamber of Commerce, at Limerick, on the subject of Grain Insurances—John Lecky, Esq. in the Chair. The principal question which occupied the attention of the meeting appeared to be regarding resistance that had been made to demands on the insurers for averages upon partial damages sustained by grain on its transmission from Irish to English Ports, and a difference of opinion said to have been expressed by some of the Judges of England respecting what constituted the actual stranding of a vessel. After a long and desultory conversation, it was agreed, that a gentleman residing in London should be appointed to attend to this subject, particularly on the part of those concerned in the trade in this Port, and Charles Herley, Esq. having been named as a gentleman highly competent to discharge this trust, he was selected accordingly.—*Cork Intelligencer.*

WATERFORD MARKETS.

There was scarcely any business done in our *Butter* Market on Tuesday; one prime parcel, from near Kilkenny, was purchased in the morning at 94s.—but, in consequence of some disagreement between the buyer and seller, it was left on hands, and, although that and other parcels remained till a late hour, the demand became so very dull, that there were no purchases made for merchants. Yesterday, a part of the parcel sold the day before was taken at the price agreed upon—but the other sales consisted almost entirely of lots containing nearly equal proportions of first and second qualities, which went at 88s. *Singed Pigs* are a shade lower than on Monday, few or none having since brought more than 43s. *Scalded Pigs*, on the contrary, have been rather on the advance; the general average of good quality has been fully equal to 43s. and a few very prime have obtained 44s. 6d. *Wheat*, on Tuesday, and in the early part of yesterday, was up to 36s. generally, and 3d. over was paid in some instances; towards the close of yesterday's market, however, it declined again to 35s. 6d. The price of good *Oats*, to Farmers, has been steady at 12s. 6d. generally, and 12s. 9d. by a few purchasers; good heavy parcels brought 13s. on Tuesday, but yesterday the sales were not quite so free. No material alteration has occurred in *Barley*, *Flour*, *Oatmeal*, and other articles, remain as last mentioned.

MARRIED,

At Edinburgh, on Tuesday, the 22d February, by the Rev. C. H. Terrot, Robert Hartshorn Barber, of Hayton Castle, in the County of Nottingham, Esq. Barrister at Law, to Sarah, only daughter of Samuel Wordsworth, of Nottingham Place, Esq.

DIED,

On Monday last, at Newtown, Robert Wallis Bolton, aged Ten Months, youngest son of the Rev. Henry Bolton.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, MARCH 1.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 28th—Bridget, Evans, Beaumaris, slates.

29th—Dotterell, Sloop of War, Capt. Gore—and Cygnet, Sloop of War, Capt. Bennett, from a cruise; Felicity, Nutkins, Cowes, ballast; Good Intent, Black, Dublin and Cork, herrings, &c.; Jane, M'Grath, London, ballast; Rose, Lynch, Dungarvan, ballast, for Ross.

March 1st—Æolus, Thomas, London, ballast.

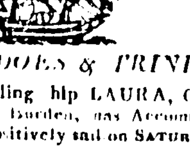
SAILED,

Feb. 28th—Hope, Beale—Nottingham, Elliott—& John Thomas, Gordon, before mentioned; Concord, Jones, Portsmouth, oats & lard; Princess Royal, Griffiths, Arundel, oats and butter.

29th—Friendship, Murray—St. Patrick, Murray—and Matty, M'Carthy, from Kinsale, Dublin, potatoes; Duddon, Beer, Chepstow, live pigs; William, Duncan, from Banff, Liverpool, herrings; Adventure, Bragg, from Dublin, Whitehaven, ballast; Hope, Ayres, from Youghal, Liverpool, wheat; Lark, Pagan, Liverpool, cotton wool, oats, wheat, and flour; Mary Ann, Reid, Liverpool, wheat, oats, and flour; Cornwallis, Stephings, Bristol, butter, bacon, &c.

March 1st—New Expedition, Edwards, Bristol, wheat, flour, and barley; Happy Return, Kerridge, London, butter and bacon; Penrose, Foley, Liverpool, wheat & flour; Prince Regent, Morgan, Belfast, barley.

Wind N. W. at 8 morning.



FOR BARBADOES & TRINIDAD,

THE Fine Fast-Sailing Ship LAURA, Captain WM. STALL, 600 Tons Burden, has Accommodations for Passengers, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, the 4th instant, from this Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Mr. RICHARD POPE, or the Master on board.

Waterford, March 2, 1820.