

There is one point which we hope will be clearly ascertained. Where did the conspirators obtain the money, with which they purchased the arms, ammunition, &c. and which must have cost a very considerable sum? We are told, that when they were apprehended, they had no money about them, not even so much as a few shillings. How, then, were they enabled to provide themselves with so many weapons of destruction?—Where did they get their swords, their muskets, their hand-grenades, their ball-cartridges, &c. &c.?

There is a suspicion, and a strong one, upon this subject, which we do not deem it prudent to disclose at the present moment.—**Courier.** We mentioned, with regret, on Saturday, that by the accounts received from the country, there appeared strong indications that the atrocious conspiracy, which has been so happily detected in the metropolis, had its ramifications in the country. We have now much pleasure in stating, that the arrivals by this morning's post are of a nature to dispel much of the apprehension generally entertained upon this point. With respect to the rioting at Downbury, which, in consequence of its happening on the very same night as the explosion here, formed the strongest symptom of an extended conflagration, we are quite satisfied, from the information we have received, that it had no connection with the assassination conspiracy of the Cato-street gang. It had its origin in the state of trade, rather than in that of politics, and had no other object than the simple and definite one of presenting the master manufacturers in the woollen trade from employing workmen at a lower rate of wages than what the "Workmen's Union" had fixed upon as an indispensable minimum. Indeed, the "Union" of Downbury, and several other "Unions" connected with it, and established on the same principle, have, we understand, uniformly taken great pains to disclaim any connection with those styled Radical Reformers, refusing to have anything to do with political matters, and confining themselves exclusively to the single object of obtaining wages adequate to the purposes of life:—for so we find it stated in one of their printed Appeals now ready to appear, far from meaning to say a word in countenance of the violent measures which these men have taken to enforce their objects; neither do we at present offer any opinion as to the character of these objects in themselves; but this much we may safely venture to say, that it affords room for no small congratulation to find, that there are, in the proceedings of these men, none of those features of general massacre and devastation by which the metropolitan scheme of treason has been so horribly distinguished; and nothing, in fact, which conciliatory measures, founded on a mutual desire of doing justice, may not speedily cure.

Of the grounds on which the arrests at Glasgow have taken place, nothing further has yet transpired, except that they are of a sedition character; nor any thing beyond the mere concurrence in point of time to connect them with the Cato-street Plot.

We may say generally, in short, of all the accounts which we have received to-day from the North, that they are of a tranquillizing character. The news of the intended assassination had been received at Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Halifax, and every where else, even where Radicalism is most rampant, with the greatest indignation; and, as far as external appearances go, they completely dispel every idea of the existence of any extended system of complicity in the diabolical project.—**Star.**

Saturday the King held a Privy Council, at which Lord George Bessborough, Lord Charles Bunsell, and John Decker, Esq. the Judge-Advocate-General, were sworn in Privy Counsellors, and took their seat at the Board accordingly.

His Majesty has been gradually pleased to subscribe the sum of One Thousand Pounds towards the projected Establishment for training the Poor Children of the Metropolis in habits of Industry, by means of Agricultural Employment, &c. This pleasing intelligence was communicated by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, at the Mansion-House on Friday, at a Meeting which was very numerously attended.

By the arrival of Hamburg, Dutch, and Flanders Mails, we have received Papers from various parts of the Continent. Accounts from the French frontiers state, that, in consequence of orders received from Paris, all the Generals who command military divisions in the various departments, as well as the Prefects, who were absent on leave, must immediately repair to their posts. The strangers who are in the northern departments are to be strictly watched.

An official account has been inserted in the Stockholm Courier, from which we learn, that the Regency of Algiers in effect refused to comply with the demand made by Admiral Fremantle and Jullien, in the name of the Powers assembled in Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle. The Bey would not give a written engagement that he would forbear in future from the system of piracy, and declared that while he was willing to fulfil the treaties concluded with the Christian Powers, he would treat as enemies those nations that had formed no treaties with Algiers, and were not represented by Consuls. The Pirate farther declared, that he would not surrender the Algerine vessels to his ships, of visiting all ports, hereto reserved by nation, and of capturing and confiscating such vessels as had the misfortune to be detained in their ports. We fear that Lord Bessborough's services will again be required to preserve the civilized world effectually from the scourge with which the existence of such a horde of robbers oppresses it. It is a reproach to Eu-

rope, that the Mediterranean should be so long unvisited by such a plague, and that the Pirate Chief should dare to dictate terms to the Ambassadors of the two greatest nations in the world.

It has been said, that they wish to recommend their cause by this apparent moderation, and by showing that they are desirous of abstaining from bloodshed. Such merciful notions do not commonly actuate traitors, when they are in the field against lawful authority; and we are more inclined to suspect, that prudential reasons of a different kind influence them in remaining passive. How long this mutual forbearance will continue, it is impossible to guess.—**Courier.**

FRANCE.
The Paris Papers of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, arrived this morning.
The Projects of Restriction, which M. de Cazez bequeathed to his successors in office, are likely to meet with more opposition than was probably anticipated. The Commission appointed in the Chamber of Peers, to examine the Project for placing the Journals under censorship, has made a Report, unanimously recommending its rejection. It is not only at variance, they say truly, with all those principles of Constitutional Liberty which, a year ago, were deemed by all the world inalienable, but puts in question the possibility of a Representative Government existing in France, inasmuch as a Representative Government cannot exist without the Liberty of the Press. The exercise of this political right, if incurred with equal truth, is attended with inconveniences, some of which are inevitable; but, at the same time, its advantages are so great, so extensive, and of such vast influence, that they are worth attaining, even at the expense of considerable abuses—abuses the more easily to be tolerated, that no excess of the Press can escape the visitation of the laws, when the laws are such as they ought to be. A Censorship they declare is in every point under which they can view it, inadmissible, being neither necessary, nor expedient, nor constitutional.

The opinion thus given is of the more weight, that it comes from a quarter where least was expected in behalf of public liberty. If the Chamber of Peers decide agreeably to the Report of their commission, there can be no doubt what the fate of the Bill will be in the Chamber of Deputies, where the liberty of the subject must naturally have more friends and protectors than in the other House. The Reporter in the Peers was the Duke de la Rochefoucault.
The Project for the Suspension of the Law equivalent to our Habeas Corpus Act appears also to be meeting with strong opposition in the Chamber of Deputies. The Commission to whom it has been remitted have had a long and warm discussion on it. M. Riviere is named Reporter. Nothing transpires respecting the proceedings against the assassin Lottrel. He has been a second time examined at the Commerciale. Our Lieutenant, a Commissary of Police at Troyes, has been arrested and sent to Paris, accused of having said, at the time of the assassination, that he knew a great blow was to be struck at Paris. These words, if they are truly reported, seem to indicate some foreknowledge of the crime; but the general opinion of the Parisian Public, as far as we can collect from the Journals, appears to be, that the assassin was single in his iniquity.

SOUTH AMERICA.
We have received Oronoko Gazette to the 18th December, and private letters from Trinidad to the 10th, and from St. Thomas's to the 23d of January. The Republics of Venezuela and New Granada have been consolidated into one political body, under the title of the Republic of Colombia. This union was to be proclaimed on the 25th December last, and the first Congress will be held on the 21st January next. It embraces 1,150,000 square leagues, and is to have for its capital a new city, to be called "Bolívar," in compliment to the great deliverer of his country, Simon Bolivar. This patriotic and enterprising Chief arrived unexpectedly at Angostura on the 11th December, amidst the acclamations of all classes on gaining access among them the hero who, under appalling difficulties, and in the face of a powerful and desperate enemy, had, in a very few months, secured the freedom of New Granada, and opened a new era in the annals of his country. Moving with astonishing rapidity, the Colombian Chief, after regulating various concerns of the State, at the seat of Government, left Angostura on the 21th, to finish the grand work of the emancipation of Colombia. Among the various subjects which occupied the attention of this extraordinary man, during his stay at Angostura, was a Proclamation addressed by him to the Irish Legion, which will be found subjoined. We earnestly recommend its perusal to those persons who have been so violent in their attacks upon the fame and fortune of General D'Ereux:—
Simon Bolivar, President of the State, Captain-General, &c. to the brave Soldiers of the Irish Legion.

Irishmen!—Having left your country, in order to follow the generous sentiments which have always distinguished you among the illustrious of Europe, I have the glory now to number you among the adopted children of Venezuela, and to esteem you as the defenders of the liberty of Colombia. Your sacrifices exceed all praise, and scarcely has Venezuela sufficient means to reward you according to your merits; but whatever Venezuela possesses, and can dispose of, shall with pleasure be consecrated to the use of distinguished foreigners, who come to offer their lives and services as a tribute to our infant Republic. The promises which the virtuous and brave General D'Ereux has made you, as the ground-work of your incorporation with the Liberating Army, shall be religiously fulfilled on the

part of the Government and People of Venezuela. Be assured that we will first prefer the protection of all our property, than divert you of any of your most sacred rights.
Irishmen!—Your most just and sublime recompense is preparing for you in the page of history and in the benedictions of the New World.
(Signed) "Simon Bolivar."
Palace of Government, Angostura, Dec. 11, 1819.
John B. Arisemendi, Member of the Order of Liberator, Captain-General of the Army, and Vice-President of the State, &c. to the British Legion.

Our Army, conducted by the President of the State, have liberated New Granada. Your brave compatriots, who accompanied him in this glorious enterprise, have behaved like heroes, and have already received the reward of their labours.
The Republic of Venezuela esteems you as her sons, and has made you equal partakers of the rights, privileges, and of the recompense due to the Liberator.
Our Arms, conducted by the President of the State, have liberated New Granada. Your brave compatriots, who accompanied him in this glorious enterprise, have behaved like heroes, and have already received the reward of their labours.

His Excellency the President is once more in the territory of Venezuela; at the head of an army, equally numerous and well provided; and I have come in person to send you to the field of honour for the purpose of acquiring you new glories. I have come to march and join you with a powerful Army of the East, when under the orders of the brave General-in-Chief Marino, will drive the enemies of liberty from their last encampments.
Subordination, respect for the laws of Venezuela, the most strict discipline, and the most cordial and perfect union between you and the Venezuelan soldiers, will form an invincible army, which will expel for ever the oppressors from a country which they have stained with so many crimes.
Beware Brothers in Arms! I take my leave of you, satisfied that you will confer yourselves in battle equal to your brave compatriots in New Granada; and the Legislative Body and the Government will always deem you and your generous nation as one of the first liberators of Venezuela.
J. B. ARISEMENDI.
Government-house, at Maturo, Nov. 24, 1819.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1.
The following extract of a private letter from Madrid contains the latest and most authentic intelligence of the actual condition of the insurgents in that country:—
MADRID, Feb. 13.—The Chiefs of the insurrection here so exasperated their troops, by confining them closely in the Isla de Leon, that the effusion of blood appears inevitable. They have fortified themselves so strongly, that notwithstanding the superiority of the troops preparing to attack them, the advantage of their situation will render their defeat tardy and obstinate, if the want of provisions do not compel them to surrender.
The detachment which extended itself beyond the limits of the Isla de Leon, when the latter was completely surrounded by the Royalist troops, and emboldened to march upon Malaga, but was prevented by Gen. O'Donnel, and not being able to cross the plain of San Roque, they returned along the coast to Vegar, at which point they continued to remain on the 11th instant.—Their position is strong; but they are completely blocked on one side by the sea, and on the other by Generals Freyre and O'Donnel.

FEBRUARY 17.—P. S. The column commanded by Riego, having been frustrated in its enterprise, has been compelled to retrograde upon the mountains, and 300 men have deserted from his ranks.
The following are extracts of private letters from Gibraltar, of the 6th and 7th ult., received this morning. They will be read with much interest:—
GIBRALTAR, Feb. 7.—With the assistance of telescopes, we can plainly see a movement in the insurgent force towards Cape Roque, where General O'Donnel is stationed; but we understand that the insurgent troops will not attack the Royalists first, but that this movement is to give the latter an opportunity, either of joining the insurgent army; or of commencing an attack; in the latter case, the conflict will, no doubt, be dreadful, as the forces of each army are nearly equal; the Royalists amounting to about 15,000, and the Insurgents to 14,000. We may shortly expect to hear further accounts of their progress, which we are now anxiously waiting for.

It is justly ascertained that the National Army has been reinforced by 2000 men, and has marched for Malaga from Algeiras.
Feb. 6.—The post of Algeiras has been declared to be a state of blockade by a Proclamation issued by order of the Spanish Government. The place is blockaded by a frigate, brig of war, schooner, and Guarda de Costa. The 1st division of the National Army remains tranquil at Algeiras.
We have this morning received the Paris Journals of Sunday last. On the preceding day an extraordinary courier arrived at the English Ambassador's with the intelligence of the recently-detected conspiracy. Sir Charles Stewart had an immediate audience of the King.

The Chamber of Peers met on Saturday, and the discussion opened upon the project of law for subjecting political journals to a censorship during a term of five years. Several Peers delivered their opinions, who, although generally adverse from the rigorous restriction contemplated by the project before them, acknowledged the urgent necessity of some severe measure against the pernicious influence of the anarchical doctrines, promulgated through the medium of the daily and periodical press. To this end they proposed several modifications. The Chamber ordered the printing of their speeches, and the further discussion was adjourned to Monday.

The French Funds have experienced a favourable rise; in the course of Saturday, the 5 per cents. were at 74 20c., and closed that day at 74 15c.
Paris, Feb. 27.—His Majesty continues daily to transact business with the Duke de Richelieu and other of the Ministers.
The health of the Duchess de Berry continues as favourable as can be expected. Her pregnancy will shortly be officially notified.
Advices from Constantinople announce, that on the 5th of January last, Derwis-Pacha, Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire, was deposed. He is allowed to retire to Gallipoli, and to enjoy all his wealth.

Yesterday, at one o'clock, His Majesty left the Palace in Pall-mall, for the Pavilion at Brighton. His Majesty went in the travelling carriage with three outriders. It being the first time of the King's leaving his Palace since his accession to the Throne, His Majesty was escorted by a guard of light horse (lancers), four before and four behind the carriage.
THURSDAY, MARCH 2.
This morning, the conspirators, who stood committed to Colclath fields prison, were taken from thence to the Home-Office, to undergo an examination before the Peers Council. The Council continued in deliberation till near half-past ten, when it broke up without integrating the prisoners or examining any witnesses.
We have received, this morning, the following intelligence from Glasgow:—
GLASGOW, Feb. 28.—It seems now generally believed, that the announcement, by the Radicals, of a particular day for a general rising, or fast, or strike, or whatever else they are pleased to call it, was a stratagem to lull the attention of the Magistrate (at a distant period, which, in the mean time, a blow was to be struck in the capital, upon which the prisoners were prepared to act).
On Saturday the City Fiscal went out to Catoon with a military party, and searches were made in the smithy of Peter McNab, Furrow-street, of J. Johnston, in Park-street, and of H. Murdoch, in Clyde-street, Glasgow. In McNab's, a complete pike and sword, four pike-screws, and three pike-heads, were found; and in Johnston's, a pike-screw. These prizes, as well as Murdoch's, were brought to the jail, where they now remain.
This morning two Radical orators were apprehended at Park-head, and brought into town in carriages.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3.
Stocks this Day at One.
Bank Stock 92 1/4
Sper. Int. 103 1/2
Sper. Cons. 84 1/2
2 1/2 per Cons. 84 1/2
4 1/2 per Cons. 84 1/2
103 1/2
India Stock
India Bonds 11 1/2 pm.
Long Ann. 18 5-16
1/2 India 1 1/2
Omnia 100
Cons. for Am. 4 1/2
THE MARKETS.
LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, Feb. 28.—The supply of Wheat being rather small this morning, that of fine quality not readily sale, and is full 2. per quarter higher than on this day week. Fine Milling Barley supports last Monday's price, but the additional and inferior qualities are full 1. per quarter lower, and even dull sale at that amount. New Beans and Grey Pease are 2. per quarter higher. The Oat trade was not so brisk as last week, and the ordinary samples are 1. per quarter lower, but fine Corn sold on the same terms as on this day's sale.
Milked 1.—We had very little fine Wheat at market this morning, having had no fresh arrivals since Monday, and prices remain as on that day. Fine Barley fully supports its price, having a short supply today; but the middling qualities continue largely sale. The arrivals of Oats have been very heavy this week, and at a decline of about 1. per quarter, the trade was very heavy. In other articles there is no alteration.
MARCH 3.—Owing to the late boisterous weather, we have had no arrivals of consequence since Monday, and our market was quite bare of fine Wheat this morning, but our prices may be considered the same as on Monday. Fine Barley is very scarce, yet the little that was here sold on the same terms as on Wednesday. In Beans, Pease, and Oats, there is no alteration.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, MARCH 3.—We had a fair supply of every description of Grain at market this day. Wheat remains steady at from 36s to 40s, and 41s obtained on a prime lot. Oats rather heavy; holders however not inclined to give away; the sales made today may be quoted at from 13s to 14s 6d. Barley of all kinds very dull; distillers' from 14s to 15s. An advance of about 1 1/2 took place on Flour, the quotations are from 19s to 23s. Oats, from 13s to 16s. Oatmeal, from 1 1/2 to 1 1/2. Vetches, from 2s to 2 1/2. S-w Oats, from 20s to 25s. Old Dublin Whiskey, 11s per gallon; new do. 9s 3d.
WATERFORD MARKETS.
There has been a brisk advance in the price of Butter since last week; on Saturday, the general rate was about 85c to 86c; yesterday, it went up to 92c; currently for first quality—some purchasers paid 91s—and even 96s, was reported to have been given in one or two instances. The supply was pretty large, 151 firlkins, about half of which belonged to Town Dealers. Singed Pigs, which on Saturday were not higher than 43s, generally, seemed yesterday on the advance; good lots brought 44s. Scalded remain nearly as before; a few prime ones yesterday obtained 41s, but the greater part of what came to market went at and under 39s. The quantity of Corn at Saturday's market was more considerable than on any day for several preceding weeks; there was little or no change in prices from those stated in our last report—except that a few merchants paid 12s, 9d. and 12s, 10d. to Farmers for good Potato Oats. Yesterday there was very little in, and no alteration from last week. We have no change to notice in other articles.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS to the DISPENSARY are requested to attend a GENERAL MEETING, to be held at the CHAMBER OF COMMONS, at One o'clock, on TUESDAY, March the 9th, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of that Charity.
TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.
GENTLEMEN,
A Dissolution of Parliament having taken place, in consequence of the lamented death of our late revered Monarch, I take an early opportunity of offering myself to your Consideration, for the distinction and honour of being again your Representative.
Should I be so fortunate as to continue the Object of your Choice, I shall endeavour to discharge my Duty by a faithful adherence to those Principles which have so long insured to my Family your independent Support.
I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
RICHARD POWER.
Clashmore, March 4, 1820.

NOTICE.
County of the City of WATERFORD we have received His Majesty's writ for the ELECTION of ONE CITIZEN for this City, to serve in a certain Parliament to be holden at Westminster on Friday, the twenty-first day of April next, bearing test the fourth day of March instant, and returnable into His Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland.
We do hereby therefore proclaim and give Notice, that we will, at our next County Court, to be holden at NEW GLENDALE, in the said City, on MONDAY, the TWENTIETH day of MARCH instant, at the Hour of Twelve o'clock of Noon, in pursuance of the said Writ, proceed to the NOMINATION of ONE CITIZEN to serve in the said Parliament—whereof all Persons concerned are hereby required to take Notice.—Dated this twentieth day of March, 1820.
HENRY ALCOCK, Sheriff.

THE WATERFORD FEVER HOSPITAL for the Month of February, 1820.
In the House last inst. 13. Discharged cured 59
Admitted since 101 29
Died in Fever 114
Convalescent 105 20

During the months of January and February,	19
the number of patients in the Hospital continued gradually to diminish—fluctuating between 21 and 32—a number little exceeding that which usually prevailed before the Epidemic of the latter years had set in.	
Until about the beginning of February, the character of the Fever was marked with the usual mildness, when a number of cases suddenly crowded into the House, so far advanced in danger of a malignant type, as to preclude every hope of recovery. Of five who were admitted in the course of a fortnight, four expired under symptoms of extreme debility, and jaundice of the ducts of the liver; in one, a female, whose body, with the full appointment of her friends, was examined, the cause of the jaundice was manifest—obstruction of the biliary organs, but no marks of such inflammation as, in the ordinary course of things, can be supposed to occasion death.	
For the last fortnight of February, things have been restored to the usual standard; no mortal case having occurred.	
In no instance could any of these cases be considered contagious, the patients being jaundiced before their admission, and no similar case occurring after their admission.	
THOS. HEARN, M. D. On behalf of the Regulating Committee, SAMUEL S. DAVIS, Chairman. Joshua Wm. Strangman, Treasurer to the Fever Hospital, acknowledges having received the sum of One Pound Fifteen Shillings, a subscription of one penny per week, from the Workmen of Henry Deuty, for the use of that Institution.	
BIRTHS. At Clontarf, Co. Waterford, the Lady of Edmond Power, Esq. of a daughter. On Friday, the 3d inst., at Charleville, the Viscountess Mordaunt, of a daughter. On Friday, the 3d inst., in Rutland-square, Dublin, the Countess of Longford, of a son.	
MARRIAGES. Richard Fitzgerald, Esq. of Gallesboro', Co. Waterford, to Johanna, second daughter of James Barry, Esq. of Abington, Co. Cork. On the 11th May last, in California, at the house of Surgeon Jackson, of His Majesty's 4th Regiment, Capt. G. W. Hawkins, of the same Regt. to Susan, youngest daughter of the late Henry Rogers, of Dantannon, Co. Waterford, Esq.	
PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, MARCH 6. Arrivals. 3d and 4th—None. 5th—Lord Nelson, Nicholas, Newport, coal, for Rosport. 6th—Engle, Williams, Aberystwyth, ballast, a racker, sailed. 7th—Hannah James, Newport, ballast; Active, Griffith, London, oats, Elizabeth, Ennis, Liverpool, oats and flour; Catherine, Curr, 177, etc. 8th—Salacia, Harris, Dundalk, barley; Catherine, Richard, cordage, wheat and flour; Aurora, Paddock, Londonderry, etc. 9th—None. 10th—Wind N. by E. fresh 7 morning.	