

CONNAUGHT.

The time for half-measures, or for temporising, with regard to the greater part of this Province has passed. Not only have and foot, but cannon, have been despatched to the West. On Friday, two pieces of flying artillery left Islandbridge for the County of Galway. By a proclamation, dated last Tuesday, the entire of the County of Clare, was put under the protection of the Peace Preservation Act.

We omit for the present several communications, as we feel anxious to devote our space to a consideration of the cause which has produced this fearful state of affairs in the West.

A disturbance, or an insurrection, of a very general nature, and of a very formidable description, exists in the Counties of Galway, Mayo, and Roscommon. It has extended itself to Clare, and we are given to understand, it has lately shown itself in Westmeath. For the last few days reports have been circulated that the King's County and the County of Kildare have evinced a similar disposition. That the flame, if not arrested, is likely to spread to other Counties, there can be no reasonable doubt—that it must be met with energy and put down, is a proposition from which there is no dissent. The sooner this is accomplished, the better for the Government and the People; and that it will be accomplished speedily, none but a Ribbonman, who allows his heart to be carried away by a wretched enthusiasm—or an Alarmist, who allows his head to be bewildered by the spectres of Revolution, can feel any doubt. The Government, on this side the water, are not alarmed; the Government on the other side are not alarmed; for, to the honour of Lord Castlereagh, who had but just escaped the dagger of the Assassins—the Ministers who were to be made the victims of the most diabolical Plot of which there is an example in the English History—they refused, in this moment of general dismay, the application which they had received of re-enacting the Insurrection Bill. On our parts we hope it may not be deemed presumptuous to say, that we agree to opinion with his Majesty's Ministers as to this point, though we may have the misfortune to dissent from some of our Contemporaries who are Loyalists by trade, and write for the Government by profession.

We give Lord Talbot's Administration great credit for his moderation; and we feel little doubt, that his Excellency will put down the Insurrection, as it is called, in a short period, without a recurrence either to Military Law or an Insurrection Act.

But, when the Insurrection is effectually and completely crushed—when Justice shall have had her Victims—and the Peasantry are compelled to return to their homes, and their rural duties, there is a question which the Government can no longer blink—a question which the County of the West must entertain—a question which Parliament and the Nation must discuss. This question relates to the causes of the present disturbances—to the state of the Irish Peasantry—and to the remedies, if any, which it may be deemed necessary to apply. It will occur to the Government, it will occur to Parliament, it has been already familiar to those who have given the matter a manly and an enlarged consideration, that the Population of Ireland has increased in a ratio infinitely exceeding that of any other part of the Empire. What may have been the causes of this phenomenon belongs not to our view of the question. We are satisfied as to the fact. It is no longer a question, how we are to check the Population, with a view to posterity. The Population exists, and must be provided for. But the landlords in the West are still endeavouring to keep their rents at the war prices, an effort, absolutely ridiculous, when we take into consideration the tremendous depression of Agricultural produce. Accordingly, the holders of the great farms have had reductions made to them. Dreadful losses have been sustained by both parties; but the Lands have generally fallen from 50 to 100 per centum. Not so, however, with regard to the Peasantry. Their little Con-Acres have been sown up higher than they can bear. They are not so high as they were during the War; but as they were compelled to take them; or, worse, they pay proportionally a greater price for the plot on which they plant their little Potatoes—double, we have heard, in most instances, the price given for the same species of Land by the Gentleman Farmer. Only think of a reduction to four pounds an acre for Land in the County of Galway—by no means the best Land in the Kingdom, bringing back a number of the Peasantry to their duty! Four pounds an acre, in a distant county, when lands in the neighbourhood of Dublin can, with difficulty, produce more! Yet this was felt as a relief; this operated in restoring tranquillity to that part of the Country. How the Peasantry could have existed, while they were obliged to pay £7 or £8 for their Con-Acres, none but the County of Ireland can even conjecture; the thing would be altogether incomprehensible to an English Gentleman. Add to this, the payment of tithes—which we have the authority of Lord Clonbrock, and a number of the County Galway Gentlemen, who were exacted with peculiar severity last year—and upon articles not hitherto considered titheable. We do not mean to say, that the Clergy have not a legal right to the Tithes as the Landlords to their rents. We do not mean even to insinuate that

their property in Tithes should not be as inviolable as the property of the Gentry in their estates. But it is notorious, that the disturbances which have agitated this Country, from its extremities to its centre, may be traced, among other causes, to a resistance on the part of the Peasantry against the claims of the Established Church, which claims fell with heavier weight on the lower orders of the People. There are no Peasantry (we say it with grief and shame) in Europe, not even excepting the Russian boiers, more miserable than that of Ireland. The sister Island, from other but kindred causes, now begins to feel the extremities which the Irish Poor have long since experienced. Our extraordinary population is, doubtless, one cause of these distresses, and of the disturbances which have risen out of them alone. It is quite useless, as we have said, to complain to Providence for this, or to devise checks with a view to futurity. The evil, if such it be, has come upon us. It is present—it begins to exercise a disordered activity. It is felt in our Towns, and in our Villages—it has reduced one of our largest Counties to a state bordering on insurrection. It has compelled one-half of the Gentlemen to fly to the Towns for refuge, and reduced the remainder to a state of sleepless vigilance, and constant alarm, which can find no parallel, but in a beleaguered Town. It's unnatural energy is communicated to the surrounding Counties; and if the most prompt means are not taken, it will spread like a destructive torrent on every part of the Land. That the disturbances in England have any connection with our own we shall deny, until proof be adduced of the communication. The story of young Thistlewood's mission to Connaught (is there a young Gentleman of this amiable name in existence?) we must be allowed to laugh at, as the mere conceit of a Journalist's creative brain. It is just only not quite so improbable as a tale circulated from the same authority, some months ago, that the German Radicals had Agents in this Country—the Ribbon system, as another sapient Journalist had it, was a ramifications of the plot by which the Duke of Berri lost his life! Tenterden steeps is the cause of Goodwin sands. It is unnecessary to search for causes abroad, when so many, and such distinct and almost tangible causes, may be indicated at home. If Saul, or Lancel, or Phineaswood, or their associates and abettors, were not in existence—if the Germans were all contented, the French all loyal, and the English all saints—there would be, as there has been, from time to time, rustic associations, Mull Doyle's Boys, or Pauden's Girl's Men, or Shawnee's, or White Boys, or Ribbonmen in Ireland. There has not been five years, in the last sixty, in which one part or the other of this Country has not been agitated by such Insurgents. We do not, at the same time, mean to insinuate, that if the Traitors in England succeeded in their diabolical plot, the agitation in this Country would not be truly horrible—all we mean to contend for is, that whatever predisposition may exist, there is no necessity for showing an actual contact between the disaffected of the two Countries.

It is not, therefore, by a recurrence to the common-place topics of declamation; it is not by heaping, however well they may deserve it, all the epithets supplied from the armoury of our loyal zeal on the Insurgents, as they are called, of Connaught, that we can cure the evil. We must endeavour to reach the source from which the evil has originated. That it is not *immediately* owing to the State, none but a fool or a hypocrite will pretend. The State will easily cut it down. The Country will soon be restored to peace. But this will be, or should be, only the commencement of the work. The exacerbation may be removed—but we shall not have reached the roots of the disorder, so as to prevent its recurrence at the first opportunity. It is for the Government, the Parliament, and the Landholders of Ireland, to look to the evil full in the face—to search the causes of the disturbances to the bottom—and to devise a remedy, if any remedy can be found, for a radical cure.

We are quite aware, that in this case the Parliament can do little. They cannot pass a Summary Law, with regard to Rents—they cannot allow a maximum on the necessities of life, and they cannot, perhaps, devise a system that would please both parties in respect to a Commutation of Tithes. In one word, they cannot go to war with the Landlord Interest and the Church. But even a discussion on the State of the Nation—the opinion of Ministers, fully and unequivocally expressed, and embodied in Resolutions, would come with a force, and would be attended with an effect, on the Landlords of Ireland, that would induce them seriously to consider, whether, when they are obliged by the necessities of the times to lower their Rents on the considerable Farmer, they should not also make great abatements to their poorer Tenantry—to those men who are called Freeholders, and to whose numerical strength they are indebted for their confluence in their Counties. This, they may depend on it, they must do sooner or later—and the sooner they do it, the better it will be for themselves, as well as for their Tenantry. With respect to Tithes, if there cannot be a commutation, it would be well that a revision of the Laws should take place; that a similarity should be every where established; that the amount of the things titheable should be particularly specified; and that the Incumbent and the Parishioner should be made acquainted with their relative rights and duties. We should, for our parts, prefer a commutation—but we are quite aware of the difficulties of such a measure, and of the arguments which may be preferred against it from principle. But we re-

post it, something must be done—some thing general and effective. By putting down, as you will assuredly, the present Insurrection, you will have only scotched the snake, not killed it—and you may rest assured, that however copiously you may bleed, the sword is an instrument too clumsy to cut the gangrene from the Country, and to restore her to the blessing of health and peace.

Since writing the preceding article, fresh intelligence has reached us from the West; and we deeply lament to say, of the most unpleasant description. The Magistrates of the County of Galway again assembled at Longhena on Thursday, and having been informed, that the Government of the Country declined re-enacting the Insurrection Bill, came to an unanimous declaration, that no other remedy was at all sufficient to encounter the evil, and effectually to crush the spirit which is carrying error and desolation through almost the whole of the Province of Connaught.

These Resolutions would not be so suddenly disclosed; and the Magistrates, it is clear, were willing to make a last effort, to induce the Executive to put the County of Galway out of the ordinary influence of the Laws. Now this measure, if it shall be resorted to ultimately, cannot take place until some time in May. In the mean while, the Gentlemen of the West are thrown upon their own resources, with the aid only of the Peace Preservation Act, and of such military assistance as Government can supply. As to their own resource, we see how utterly they have failed; and with regard to the Police, it is manifest that they have not been enabled to effect any thing in the way of reducing the Country to that state of tranquillity which it had enjoyed since the year 1799, when it was disgraced by an extensive system of houghing cattle—a system growing out of causes precisely similar to those by which the present disturbances have been engendered, namely, the excessive Rents, and the excessive misery of the lower orders of the People. None will pretend that those warts at that period any connection between the *druff* and Connaught, and the traitors in England—that the Ribbonmen of Galway had communication with the Ribbonweavers of Manchester. We cannot too often repeat it, that there is no need to resort to remote and foreign causes for the solution of a problem, which may be explained by an immediate reference to the state of the Peasantry. In 1799, however, lands began to experience the first impulse of that excessive rise to which they reached in ten or twelve years after. Every thing was a new advance. War then began to assume its most gigantic and terrible aspect. In a few years after, British cannon were heard in every quarter of the Globe. The demand for Meat and Grain gradually increased, till at length, when the Peninsula was opened to the British army, and it became necessary to supply a great army with provisions from home—the value of land in Ireland, the great granary, and the richest grazing part of the Empire, was raised, beyond all precedent, and baffled all calculation.

There was scarcely a farm to be let that did not command a host of Competitors, and those men, so much abated, but who were absolutely the creatures of circumstances, the *Middlemen*, came into the market, and contributed still more to enhance the value of land. Rapid fortunes were made, and, as the war approached its terminable, non-calculated termination. The system doubled the issue of Paper from the mighty Mower, and all the County Banks vied with each other in carrying credit to its utmost limits, and in creating small capitals. During this busy day of the Landlord Interest, it does not appear that the state of the Peasantry, in Ireland at least, was at all ameliorated. While the cost of the necessities of life was doubled and trebled, the hire of the Labourer, in the West of Ireland, was raised from 4s. to 5s., to 7d. per week, and in some instances to 10d. per diem. It did not occur to them, that, in consequence of the excessive issue of Paper, 5d. in 1807 was only nearly half as valuable as 5d. in 1797. Indeed, with respect to the Poor of Ireland, such nice comparisons were scarcely to be expected. Though the Harvest prospered, though the fields trembled with abundance, and the bullocks were increasing in number as well as in size—for we began about this time, to look to our breed, and to prize most liberally about scientific farming—yet, neither the beef nor the wheat, the oats nor the mutton, were ever intended for the consumption of the People. They continued strangers, for the most part, to animal food, and to human bread; the potato—the eternal potato, accompanied, occasionally, with a little milk, and sometimes with an economical modicum of salt, was their daily food. It was their breakfast, and their dinner, and their supper. They eat it on Saturday night, and they returned to it on Sunday morning. This esculent was a blessing, we have been told from our infancy, until we believed it in our manhood. It was so cheap—it could rear a family at such little cost. Well, it has reared families enough. We believe we are within the mark when we say, that the population of Connaught has been increased one-third within the last twenty years. Perhaps one-half would be nearer to the truth. But it is within that period that a profound Economist has discovered, that population is a curse. If it be, Ireland, unquestionably, owes it to the potato. But in the midst of this avarice, we might add, this necessary increase, comes the Abolition of Napoleon, and a General Peace. Lands instantly fell, for the War was taken out of the market. Half, two-thirds of the Middlemen in Ireland were ruined. A landed Bankruptcy stared the Proprietors in the face; almost all the County Banks were mash-

ed; the old lady in Donegal-street, and her adjacent daughter in College-green, began to be clamoured. They instantly limited their discomfit. This plan, to which they were driven by necessity, and warned to adopt by the state of credit and the times, increased the distress tenfold; and nothing, we are verily convinced, could have saved the Nation from a dreadful revolution, but the Civil Law, which came in immediate aid of the Farmer. We do not say that these Laws will, essentially, accomplish this object; but, most certainly, they have contributed to put off the evil day. But, although they have endeavoured to affix a *matras* on the price of Bread, they could not keep up the value of the Land. It fell, and is continuing to fall, in spite of all legislative interference. Legislative interference, upon such questions, is worse than useless. But, while the Land is going down, the Landlord finds that his expenditure must be continued. He must pay as much as usual for his wine, his groceries, his horses, his coach, his servants. But his income is slipping out of his hands. While he is wondering at the great change, and thinking of himself and his family, as is natural, he has not paid attention to the greater change which is in progress among the Peasantry around him. They are double in numbers, we rarely hear, to what they were in the time of his Father. They are easily fed, it is true; but then, when twice the number of mouths are to be stopped, they demand twice the quantity of land. Now this is absolutely necessary for them, and it is this necessity, we are afraid, which is the principal thing that has been felt by the Landholder. To the great Grievance, to the extensive Farmer, he has been compelled to make abatements; some abatements, too, have been made to the *Saf*; but, when we state that the rent for the acre (our English Readers will please to understand this term as the plot, from two acres down to a quarter, on which the Peasant plants his potatoes) is let for double and treble the sum which it had from the Gentleman-Farmer, he will not be surprised, although he may lament the condition to which the Landlords of Ireland are reduced, and he will be prepared for the consequences which may grow out of a system which, we do admit, is almost impossible not to follow, and a perseverance in which, or a departure from it, may lead to effects that it is impossible to contemplate without dismay. The English Reader will perceive that all these things may go on without the assistance of Mr. Thistlewood, or General Penrose, the Collier, without the aid of a Household-Mortgagor, or the diplomacy of English Peasants, with Peterloo pocket-handkerchiefs.

We are afraid that some of these remarks will not be altogether palatable to some of our friends in Galway. We should be infinitely sorry to displease them. But really this is not a time, as we have said in the beginning of this article, for mincing matters, or for temporising. Put down the Insurrection by all means—but remember at the same time, that you are surrounded by the most numerous and most indelicate Peasantry in Europe. Remember that, as they cannot effectually be thinned, they must be provided for—and ask yourselves seriously whether their present position be sufficient. It would be much easier for us to earn a sorry popularity, by describing them as the most lawless, the most impudent, the most ungrateful, the most sanguinary ruffians in Europe. But we should baffle our own feelings and conviction, if we indulged in any such heartless strain. On the contrary, we think them better than the Poor of some other Countries; and, without indulging national partialities, from which we confess we are not altogether free, we do believe, that, if properly managed and kindly treated, they would be found as grateful and as affectionate a race as any under the sun.

It may be said, that there might be another time for these reflections. We know no time better to tell the truth than when People are smarting under the consequences of their errors. At all events, these observations will only reach those who may hereafter have it in their power to remedy the evils of which they are now the victims. At the same time, we heartily concur in the Resolution of the Magistrates of Galway, which recommends to the Landholder to reject all conditions offered by the refractory at present. Such an admission would be ruin to the peace of the Country. It would put the Landlord at the mercy of his Tenant—the Master of his Servant. The Ribbonmen must be put down *unconditionally*. It will be then ample time to think of future arrangements.

Satisfied, as we have said before, that they will be put down, we cannot conceal from ourselves and the Public—the mischiefs that may be done between this and May. We know it from various authorities, that the Ploughing and Sowing is generally neglected in Galway and the adjacent Counties. The Peasantry have indeed put down their *Palatoes*—that is, they have secured their own food; but they have not planted the Corn, on which the Landlord is to depend for his rent, and the adjacent towns are to be supplied with the first necessities of life. They have allowed the Landlord, and Farmer, and their Domestic Servants, to attend their flocks and herds, without giving their assistance. In a word, if the present state of the West of Ireland continues for another month, that part of the Country will be reduced, before next autumn, to the utmost extremity.

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Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1820.
No. 12,526.
PRICE FIVE PENCE.

TO BE SOLD.
DURING THE WEEK.
A COLLECTION of well-bound BOOKS, among which are to be found, *Arithmetic*, and *Arithmetic*, of the highest character and best editions, and such as cannot be had without special orders from the different Publishers. A great many Volumes are also in the Collection suited to the increase or formation of a private Gentleman's Library; and, as they will be sold at a fair value, they are well worth public attention. JOHN BEECH, Bookbinder, on the Quay, will give any Information, and dispose of them, either in the whole, or part, as may suit Purchasers' wishes.
Waterford, March 11, 1820.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.
At the Office of the Auctioneer, on MONDAY, the 20th day of March instant, at the Hour of 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, before the Major Part of the Commissioners in this Matter, the Bankrupt's INTEREST in the STORE-HOUSE and PREMISES in CHARLES-STREET, held by and for PETERSON NASSER, deceased, under a demise from SAMUEL WILSON, for 32 years from 29th September, 1818, at £30 yearly rent, and to EDWARD HUGHES adjoining, which a VILLOI bound them, held under a demise from JOSEPH JACOB, for 28 years from 29th September, 1818, at £30 yearly rent.—The Premises are unencumbered, and considerable sums have been expended in improving them.
For further particulars apply to CHARLES TANN and CHARLES SAM TANN, 4, Moland-Street, Dublin—or Waterford.

TO BE SOLD.
FROM £200 TO £350 PER ANNUM.
ARISING out of a Property in the County of Waterford, sold in perpetuity, and considerably under its inherent Tenancy.
Application by letter, post-paid, to JAMES WALLEN, Esq., Attorney, Dungraun-on, Mr. F. HAYDEN, Carrick-road, or Mr. W. H. WATSON, 4, Moland-Street, Dublin—or Waterford.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

GENTLEMEN,
I ALLOW me, for the fifth time, to offer myself as a Candidate for the honour of representing this County in Parliament. Should the result of the Election be favourable to me, I shall endeavour to fulfil, to the utmost of my powers, those duties which the County has a right to expect of their Representative.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
With the highest gratitude and esteem,
Your faithful and obedient Servant,
F. C. PONSONBY.
Kilkenny, March 6, 1820.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

GENTLEMEN,
As Parliament will shortly be dissolved, permit me to offer myself to your consideration for the honour of representing your Independent County a third time.

I am induced again to come forward, from the flattering manner you have received and supported me on former occasions; and trusting that I still retain the same place in your good opinion as formerly, I now venture with confidence to solicit a continuance of that kind and generous support I have ever experienced from you, which, should I be so fortunate as to secure, will add to the many obligations already conferred upon me.

Your much obliged,
Devoted, and humble Servant,
GEORGE T. BERESFORD.
P. S. It is my intention, immediately on my arrival in Ireland, to pay you my personal respects.

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 distinguished 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 3, 1820.

COUNTY ELECTION.

ON TUESDAY, the 7th of this Month, Proclamation was made, and Notice was given, of a County Court to be held for the purpose of electing Two Members for the County of Waterford. The Election is to take place at the COURT-HOUSE, ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on Monday, the 20th instant, at TWELVE O'CLOCK.
March 3, 1820.

WOODS.

TO BE SOLD.
TOGETHER, OR SEPARATELY.
ALL the TIMBER now growing in the undermentioned WOODS, consisting principally of OAK, of superior quality, and of about Twenty Years growth, viz: UPPER BALLYMACARRIBERRY, LACKANSHAN, DEMWHAFF, KNOCKALISHEN, and GRAIGNAN, Phitation Area, situated in the County of Waterford, within Five Miles of Clonmel, and Two of Carrick-on-Shannon, and a Lough.
Proposals to be made to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount MILES, Park Street, London, and duplicate to Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE, Killineigh Farm, Dublin.
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.

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AND
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING OFFICE.

GENTLEMEN of the LAW and OTHERS, having occasion frequently to resort to the County of Waterford, are respectfully informed, that the Subscribers have established a GENERAL AGENCY, and ADVERTISING OFFICE, (similar to Messrs. NEWSON & CO.'s and J. WILKINSON's, of London,) where ALL the IRISH NEWSPAPERS, and nearly all the ENGLISH and SCOTCH Provincial JOURNALS are on the File for Daily Inspection, at 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938

LONDON.

MONDAY, MARCH 6.

We have received the four days Paris Papers in arrears, to Thursday last inclusive.

The Project for suspending the freedom of the public Journals has been passed by the Chamber of Peers (136 to 74), but with several material alterations. The Journals now existing are exempted from its operation, and the duration of it is limited to the end of the next Session. This limitation of the law renders it almost a nullity, for the system will scarcely have begun to operate before the period will have elapsed that is to be prescribed for its existence. The Commission of Censorship is also struck out, but it remains a part of the Project, that the Journals shall be subjected to a previous Censorship, under the pains and penalties directed in the original Project, but without stating by whom that Censorship is to be exercised. This strangely anomalous Project, as it is now framed, was on Wednesday (the amendments of the Peers having been previously approved by the Crown) presented to the Chamber of Deputies, and the preparatory examination of it in the Bureau appointed for Saturday last. In the last mentioned sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday, a rather stormy scene took place. M. Claud de Couvergues, who, on the 19th ult. put forth an accusation in the Chamber, against M. Desreux, charging him with being an accomplice in the assassination of the Duke de Berry, and who was in consequence stigmatized by M. de Saint Aulaire as a calumniator, had in the interval, by a letter to the President, withdrawn his charge, and the whole that took place upon it was left out of the *Procès Verbal* of the sitting. On the *Procès Verbal* of the sitting being read as usual, M. Benjamin Constant insisted upon the restoration of the epithet of "calumniator." M. B. Constant founded his demand on this—that the charge of being "an accomplice of assassination" had been made public throughout France, and that the countercharge against the accuser, of being a slanderer, ought to be given equal publicity. After some speeches pro and con, the question was put; and on a scrutiny of votes, M. B. Constant's proposition was adopted. In revenge, M. Claud de Couvergues resumed his notice of an intention to bring forward and prove the charges which he had dropped, against the Duc de Berry. The *Gazette de France* of Tuesday states, that a report was circulated at Paris on Monday evening, of an attempt having been made to assassinate the Emperor of Russia, who, in endeavouring to turn the weapon of the assassin, received a wound in his hand. We do not find, in any of the subsequent Journals, that this report is at all confirmed.

The latest accounts from Cadix are of the 14th of February, and from them it is very evident that the force of the Insurgents is extremely formidable. It appears that the Royalists made a furious attack upon the Isla de Leon on several points, and were repulsed with the loss of 300 men. Gen. Freyre has introduced a large body of troops into Cadix, for the purpose of harassing the Constitutionalists by frequent sorties of the garrison.

Rumours of various actions of minor importance between detached parties of the hostile armies are noticed in the French papers, and the results are, as might be expected, variously stated. A smart action was fought on the 9th February, at Chiclana, between the King's troops under General Cruz, and the Insurgents under Colonel Riego. The Royal, carabiniers, who alone were engaged on the side of the King's troops, were severely handled.

Some troops have been drawn round Madrid, and a camp of twenty thousand men is to be formed about ten leagues from the capital, on the Andalusia road, probably for the purpose of being there with greater facility directed upon such parts of the kingdom as may most require the presence of the military.

A report of an insurrection in the Asturias is asserted in the *Constitutionnel* with confidence. Flanders and Dutch mail arrived this morning, but the intelligence brought by them is not very important. Accounts from Malmoe of a very recent date inform us, that Sandt, the assassin of Kotzebue, though weak, has pretty well recovered of his wounds. The proceedings against him are still going on, and this new State awaits the decision of his fate with calm resignation.

Accounts from Cairo have been received at Rome, stating that Ali Pacha has advanced towards Palestine, at the head of a numerous body of troops, and has seized upon it. The same accounts say, that the advanced guard of his troops had already entered Jerusalem.

We regret to find that our worst fears have been realized, as to the divisions of the late Galt. The accounts which we have received this morning from the coast, particularly from Dover, are most distressing.

The King, we are happy to state, displays in person and spirits every appearance of confirmed health. His Majesty has certainly derived benefit from his visit to Brighton, but before he left town his constance was decided, and we are assured that the previous accounts of his precarious state were greatly exaggerated. Those accounts are supposed to have had the effect of heading down the price of seats in Parliament.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7.

CITY ELECTION.—The election of four Members to represent the City of London in Parliament commenced this day. The Candidates are Sir Wm. Curtis, the Lord Mayor, Thomas Wilson, Esq. Alderman Wauham, Al-

derman Wood, Alderman Thorpe. The latter four were the late Members. When our paper went to press, the whole of the Candidates had not been put in nomination.

A contest has unexpectedly arisen in the Borough of Southwark, in which Sir Thomas Turton opposes the late Members. The election commences this day. We have received the Paris Papers of Friday and Saturday last. Some smart fighting has taken place between the Spanish Insurgents, under General Riego, and the King's troops under General O'Donnell. It seems that Riego, having marched from Alcañices to Xeres, apparently for the purpose of despoiling the Royalists with regard to his ultimate object, suddenly marched from Xeres in the direction of Malaga. O'Donnell, apprised of his intention, rapidly pursued, and came up with his rear guard at Estepona on the 17th of February, and skirmished with the Insurgents on the following day. Riego entered Malaga without opposition on the evening of the 18th, and was attacked in his quarters on the following day, and succeeded in holding his position. He marched from Malaga, however, during the night, in the direction of Grenada, but whether he acted in pursuance of an original project, or was compelled by the active hostility of O'Donnell, we have no means of judging. The Royalists claim the honour of the three days' fighting, and exult in the bravery and fidelity of the King's troops, as if they would imply that either quality was suspected. O'Donnell having given his troops some hours rest, commenced his pursuit on the 20th. The Spanish General Mina, accompanied by several Spanish refugees, set out from Paris some time since, for the purpose of exciting a revolt in Navarre, and accounts have arrived that he had crossed the Spanish frontiers on the 24th or 25th of last month. As yet there has been no symptom of a disposition on the part of the people of Spain to join the standard of insurrection. The main body of the Insurgents are still entrenched within their works in the Isla de Leon. Riego's gallant enterprise will probably operate advantageously for the interests of the main body.

In a public sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, on Thursday, M. Dupont de l'Eure made a report on 412 petitions, praying for the entire maintenance of the Constitutional Charter, and the Law of Elections. After an exposition of the motives which had induced the Commission to recommend the reception of the petitions, the Reporter concluded by proposing, that (with the exception of five, which contained "culpable exaggerations," on which he prayed the order of the day,) they should be referred to the commission charged to report on the project of Law relative to Elections.

After some discussion, the proposition was agreed to. On Friday, M. Riviere, in the name of the Commission charged to examine the project of law relative to individual liberty, submitted some important amendments, which do not, however, tend to weaken the control contemplated by the original project. The discussion was postponed to Monday (yesterday).

MURDER AND ARSON.

A murder was committed in the town of Woolwich, Kent, on Friday night last, not exceeded in point of atrocity by any which stain the calendar of crimes in this country. The persons murdered were Mr. Thomas Parker, a venerable old Gentleman, upwards of seventy years of age, and Sarah Brown, his house-keeper. So far the parties correspond, in some measure, with the description of Mr. Bird and his house-keeper, who, it will be recollected, were murdered by Hussey, afterwards executed for that offence at Greenwich.

Mr. Parker, we understand, had formerly been a goldsmith, residing in London, and had retired to Woolwich, to spend the evening of his days in comfortable retirement. He had amassed a competent property, and lived in a neat house, situate in Malgerste-place, Red Lion-street, at a short distance from the Artillery Barracks. He was an inoffensive, gentlemanly man, very much respected by the whole neighbourhood. His only servant was Sarah Brown, a steady woman of about forty years of age, who, previous to the terrific event which we are about to describe, had lived with him three years. She too was well known by the neighbourhood, and was generally respected. On Friday evening nothing particular was observed about the premises. Mr. Parker was occasionally seen at the bow-window of the parlour in which he usually sat, and his servant was seen engaged in her ordinary avocations. We should here state, that while the front of the house looks into Red Lion-street, at the back there is a small garden, terminated by a high paling, which divides it from a narrow lane, which is a common thoroughfare. The day closed without any suspicion being excited, and the hour of one in the morning arrived before the slumbers of the surrounding inhabitants were interrupted. At that hour the sentinel on duty at the north arch of the artillery barracks observed a dense smoke rising from Parker's house; he instantly gave an alarm, and several of the artillerymen rushed forth to give assistance. They soon reached the spot which had attracted notice, and there found the flames bursting at the door with great violence, to awaken the inmates, who, it was supposed, were asleep, and invisible of their danger. To their humane efforts no answer was returned; a death-like silence prevailed within. The cry of "fire" soon spread, and two engines arrived on the spot, and commenced playing into the window. Corporal Anderson and

Corporal Portis, who were present with their men, now resolved to force the street door, and, if possible, to rescue Mr. Parker and his servant from their impending fate. The resolution was no sooner formed than carried into effect, and those brave men, followed by others, rushed into the passage. From thence they went up stairs into the front room on the first floor; here the ravages of the fire were perceptible; the furniture of a bed, which was of mahogany (a wooden manufacture), had been partly consumed, and the embers still smoked. In the bed itself there was no vestige of a human being. The men then ran into the bedroom on the second floor, which was found in flames; but the deforming element was soon extinguished. The search which was made for Mr. Parker here was also fruitless, as it was also in a back room on the first floor; neither he nor his servant could be found. Every exertion was now turned towards suppressing the flames in the parlour, which were gradually extending, by means of the window-frames, to the room above. A hole was cut in the floor of the bed-chamber, through which water was poured, and by this means, added to the incessant playing of the engines without, the danger was subdued. In a very short time the parlour door was thrown open, and Lyons, a man belonging to the artillery band, entered. He looked eagerly round in search of the hapless tenants; he perceived a heap of something lying behind the door, and he approached and attempted to lift it up, when, dreadful to state, the upper part of a human body came away in his hands. The man was horror struck, and called to his companions, who now joined him, and a second body, which proved to be that of a female, was found stretched in the same place; although not so much burnt. All hope of restoring life had fled, and the bodies were left in this situation for some time, no doubt being entertained that it was the unfortunate Mr. Parker and his servant. A further investigation of the premises was then made, when it was perceived that blankets had been nailed up against every window, as if to conceal from those without the appearance of the flames within.

This naturally led to a more minute examination, and it was ascertained that fire had been communicated in three different and distinct places, no one place having the slightest connection with the other; that is to say, in the parlour on the ground floor, in the bed-chamber on the first floor, and in the bed-chamber on the second floor. From this it was naturally concluded that there had been some foul play, but by whom was still a mystery. Sentinels were placed round the house, and at break of day the investigation was renewed. The dreadful truth then burst upon the burnt spectators. The bodies of Mr. Parker and his servant were examined. The former was burnt nearly to a cinder, the left leg and foot, on which there were a black silk stocking and a shoe, only remained entire. The skull, however, although the flesh was burnt off, remained whole, and afforded convincing testimony of the commission of a most foul and detestable murder. On the left side, towards the back, there was a terrific fracture, which seemed to have been produced by Providence as the means of bringing to justice the atrocious perpetrator of so horrible a crime.

The body of the woman was next examined, and here, if doubt existed before, it was completely removed. The unfortunate creature lay stretched upon her face; her apparel was partly consumed, and her hair, which was long, was spread in dishevelled locks about her. She was lifted upon a table, and the cause of her death became at once perceptible. A horrible wound, inflicted apparently with a blunt instrument, appeared over her eye, and at the back of her head were three deep fractures, which some imagined might have been produced by a bayonet or some such weapon. It is impossible to describe the sensations which this appalling scene excited. Every person present was struck dumb with astonishment. It was now recollected that the room above were found in the greatest state of disorder, and a fresh inspection took place. It was then ascertained that every drawer and cupboard had been forced open, and the contents strewn about; but still there was no appearance of weighty or cumbersome articles having been carried away. Linen of various descriptions lay about, and in a chest some articles of silver plate were found, which it was evident must have been seen, as fire had even been conveyed there, and, after burning a few holes in a piece of Irish linen, had gone out. Under all these circumstances, the conclusion was plain. It was clear that some miscreant had obtained admission to the house for the purpose of plunder, and commenced their operations by murdering the inmates. They then proceeded to search for the most portable valuables, money in all probability being their principal object, as it was reported that Mr. Parker had that day received his dividend from the Bank. Having thus accomplished their labours, they determined to leave no trace of their crimes behind, and therefore, having taken every precaution which they thought necessary to secure the complete destruction of the premises by fire, they made their escape. Happily the latter part of their plan has been frustrated, and it is devoutly to be hoped they may not long escape the hands of justice.

It would appear that they gained an entrance to the house and retreated through the garden, and over the pales adjoining the lane, which we have already described, as several foot marks to and from the back door are perceptible both on the bed and on the walks.

The town of Woolwich was in the greatest state of consternation throughout the whole of Saturday, in consequence of this dreadful occurrence, and the bodies of the murdered victims were seen by several, who fully agreed in the opinion which had already been formed.

At one o'clock, Mr. Carter, the Coroner for the County, arrived, and, under his direction, a jury of the most respectable inhabitants was summoned, who assembled at the Red Lion public-house, and went from thence to view the house and the bodies. They were adjourned till Saturday night, to afford an opportunity for the collection of evidence, when after the most minute investigation of the circumstances, no evidence could be produced to fix the crimes on any particular individual, and the verdict pronounced by the Jury was, "Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown."

Two men are in custody on suspicion; the one had worked as an occasional gardener with Mr. P., also in a back room on the first floor; neither he nor his servant could be found. Every exertion was now turned towards suppressing the flames in the parlour, which were gradually extending, by means of the window-frames, to the room above. A hole was cut in the floor of the bed-chamber, through which water was poured, and by this means, added to the incessant playing of the engines without, the danger was subdued. In a very short time the parlour door was thrown open, and Lyons, a man belonging to the artillery band, entered. He looked eagerly round in search of the hapless tenants; he perceived a heap of something lying behind the door, and he approached and attempted to lift it up, when, dreadful to state, the upper part of a human body came away in his hands. The man was horror struck, and called to his companions, who now joined him, and a second body, which proved to be that of a female, was found stretched in the same place; although not so much burnt. All hope of restoring life had fled, and the bodies were left in this situation for some time, no doubt being entertained that it was the unfortunate Mr. Parker and his servant. A further investigation of the premises was then made, when it was perceived that blankets had been nailed up against every window, as if to conceal from those without the appearance of the flames within.

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The body of the woman was next examined, and here, if doubt existed before, it was completely removed. The unfortunate creature lay stretched upon her face; her apparel was partly consumed, and her hair, which was long, was spread in dishevelled locks about her. She was lifted upon a table, and the cause of her death became at once perceptible. A horrible wound, inflicted apparently with a blunt instrument, appeared over her eye, and at the back of her head were three deep fractures, which some imagined might have been produced by a bayonet or some such weapon. It is impossible to describe the sensations which this appalling scene excited. Every person present was struck dumb with astonishment. It was now recollected that the room above were found in the greatest state of disorder, and a fresh inspection took place. It was then ascertained that every drawer and cupboard had been forced open, and the contents strewn about; but still there was no appearance of weighty or cumbersome articles having been carried away. Linen of various descriptions lay about, and in a chest some articles of silver plate were found, which it was evident must have been seen, as fire had even been conveyed there, and, after burning a few holes in a piece of Irish linen, had gone out. Under all these circumstances, the conclusion was plain. It was clear that some miscreant had obtained admission to the house for the purpose of plunder, and commenced their operations by murdering the inmates. They then proceeded to search for the most portable valuables, money in all probability being their principal object, as it was reported that Mr. Parker had that day received his dividend from the Bank. Having thus accomplished their labours, they determined to leave no trace of their crimes behind, and therefore, having taken every precaution which they thought necessary to secure the complete destruction of the premises by fire, they made their escape. Happily the latter part of their plan has been frustrated, and it is devoutly to be hoped they may not long escape the hands of justice.

It would appear that they gained an entrance to the house and retreated through the garden, and over the pales adjoining the lane, which we have already described, as several foot marks to and from the back door are perceptible both on the bed and on the walks. The town of Woolwich was in the greatest state of consternation throughout the whole of Saturday, in consequence of this dreadful occurrence, and the

bodies of the murdered victims were seen by several, who fully agreed in the opinion which had already been formed.

At one o'clock, Mr. Carter, the Coroner for the County, arrived, and, under his direction, a jury of the most respectable inhabitants was summoned, who assembled at the Red Lion public-house, and went from thence to view the house and the bodies. They were adjourned till Saturday night, to afford an opportunity for the collection of evidence, when after the most minute investigation of the circumstances, no evidence could be produced to fix the crimes on any particular individual, and the verdict pronounced by the Jury was, "Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown."

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well as some ball-cartridges which he found with them. He carried the whole to Bow-street, and subsequent circumstances led to a suspicion, that young George had been connected with the conspirators. An inquiry was made for him, but he had absconded. From that time the Officers have been on the alert in pursuit of him, and last night Keith-ven, and some of his brother Officers, traced him to the Dundee Arms, Wapping, from whence he was about to embark on board a Gravesend boat. He was immediately seized, and conveyed to St. Paul's Watch-house, Covent-garden.

A blacksmith, in the neighbourhood of Gray's Inn-lane, was arrested yesterday, charged with being the manufacturer of the pikes of the conspirators. He was conveyed to Tothill-fields Prison, previous to examination. Yesterday.—We have been favoured with the following short account of Christ-wood; this person is a native of Horncastle, in Lincolnshire, and was born in the year 1770; his father was land-steward to an ancient family in that neighbourhood; he was placed at an early period of life with an eminent English schoolmaster, to be educated as a land-surveyor. This pursuit in life he afterwards declined following, and at the age of 21 became a Lieutenant in a militia regiment; soon after this he married a young lady, of the name of Bruce, residing near Warwick, in Yorkshire, who was possessed of property amounting to £300 per annum. This gentleman resigned his commission in the militia, and obtained another in a marching regiment, with which he went, at the commencement of the Revolutionary wars, to the West Indies, where he soon gave up his commission in it, and afterwards proceeded to America; there he resided for some time, when he obtained a passport for France, and arrived there shortly after the downfall of Robespierre. He became initiated in all the doctrines and sentiments of the French Revolutionaries, and at the peace of Amiens returned to England, when he became acquainted with the disaffected in his native country; since which, his whole life, it seems, has been spent in seeking opportunities to overthrow its Constitution.

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.
SATURDAY, MARCH 11.
The London Journals of Monday and Tuesday presented no political intelligence of interest or importance beyond what will be found in our preceding columns. The accounts from Spain are still involved in considerable obscurity, and no means are yet afforded of forming a decisive opinion as to the probable issue of the Insurrection. The Dublin and County Papers continue to term with Irish instances of the turbulent spirit which agitates some of the Western Counties, but we have thought it unnecessary to load our columns with the tiresome details of transactions which are all nearly of the same outrageous and infuriated character, and with the nature of which, unfortunately, experience has hitherto acquainted a large portion of our Country readers. We conceive that we perform a much more useful duty to the community, by endeavouring to diffuse, as far as our circulation extends, correct opinions as to the remote or proximate causes which have led to such a disorganization of the frame of Society. With this view, we inserted in our last number, from the *Dublin Register*, a brief historical sketch of the illegal combinations which have at former periods disturbed and devastated this unfortunate County—and we have devoted the entire of the fourth page of this day's publication to a similar article, from the *Dublin Evening Post*, which, in our humble opinion, points out the true sources of these formidable evils, and prescribes the only effectual means of permanently preventing their future recurrence. Some uncertainty still appears to prevail respecting the contest for the County of Wexford. R. S. CARLOW, Jun. Esq. has addressed the Electors, as have also Lords Sturford and VALENTIA. No address has yet been published, as far as we can discover, by Mr. COLLEMAN.

The canvass for the City of Cork is carried on with great activity. It appears to be considered certain that Lord Rossmore and Mr. HALL, will be re-elected for the County, with no other opposition than that threatened by Mr. BOVILL, which, tho' his strength is said to be considerable, is not expected to be successful. JOHN HARRIS, of Castle Hyde, Esq. goes in for Young.

An unexpected contest seems likely to take place for the City of Kilkenny. Mr. BOWEN, is the only Candidate who has yet declared himself; but an advertisement has appeared on the *Underfoot* of Thursday, calling on the Independent Electors to hold themselves disengaged, as a Gentleman of Rank, Property and Independence will be put in nomination at the Meeting on the day of Election. The Hon. J. BULLER and the Hon. F. C. PASSEY will be re-elected for the County without opposition.

INSOLVENT ACT.—Considerable anxiety having been excited among the friends of *Insolvent Debtors*, by the statements respecting the expiration of the Act intended for their relief, inquiries have been made, and cases submitted to Counsel, to ascertain the point. The opinion of Counsel is, that the Insolvent Act will continue in force until the first day of June in the present year.

YESTERDAY.—Yesterday morning, the body of a full-grown female infant, newly born, was discovered lying on a heap of straw, at the side of a road crossing from John's-hill, above a town school, to the Passage road. An In-

quest was held by MICHAEL FURLYN, Esq. Coroner for the City, when it appeared by the testimony of D. BURSON, who examined the body, that the unfortunate babe had come by its death in consequence of violent fractures of the ribs and breast-bone. The Jury accordingly found a Verdict of *Wilful Murder* against some person or persons unknown. It is ardently to be hoped, that the unattractable perpetrator of this barbarity may speedily be ascertained by the punishment due to so dreadful a crime—a crime which, we grieve to learn, has lately become horribly familiar to abandoned wretches in this neighbourhood.

We are informed, in consequence of a late order of the Board of Excise, that the licensed Distillers in the district of Londonderry will under the necessity of stopping work. The farmer has now no prospect of a market for his barley, which is at present offering at 8s. per stone, and no purchasers even at that ruinous price.—*Derry Journal*.

THE MARKETS.
LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, MARCH 6.—Our market was rather thinly supplied with Wheat this morning, in consequence of which, fine rams from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, met ready sale at an advance of from 2s. to 3s. per qr. on last Monday's prices. Fine Barley was also brisk sale, and from 1s. to 2s. per qr. dearer, although the supply was tolerably large from Norfolk and Suffolk. Pease are 2s. higher; and new Beans met ready sale at last week's prices. The Oat trade was full as brisk as on Friday, and rather dearer for fine corn.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, MARCH 8.—Our Market was well supplied with all kinds of grain, with the exception of Barley, which was scarce. Business was pretty brisk; but though a rise in prices was anticipated generally, the purchasers were not inclined to give any advance. Good Wheat and Oats met a ready sale at Friday's prices; that of inferior quality was very little looked after. Flour had an advance of 1s. per cwt. There was no alteration in Oatmeal.—*Waterford*, 34s. to 36s.; prime white ditto, 38s.; Oats, 13s. to 15s.; good Feeding, 16s.; Seed, 22s. to 26s.; Barley, 15s. to 16s.; good Malt, 20s. to 22s. per barrel. Flour, 22s. to 25s.; Oatmeal, 11s. to 16s. per cwt.

WATERFORD MARKETS.
Barley continues to come in pretty freely; on Thursday, there were 113 bushels weighed at the market—Friday, 95, besides a large parcel (about 50), which arrived late, and remained unsold. The price has been as uncertain and irregular as the variety in the proportions of the several qualities in the respective lots—some sold yesterday at 9s. per cwt., and half firsts and second, at 9s. per cwt., containing a few of inferior quality, and some of 9s. and two or three firkins of new brew firsts and second, at 10s. Single Peas were advanced further; the general rate for prime lots was yesterday 15s. 6d., and 15s. 6d. was paid in a few instances. *Sold*—had remained nearly stationary. The demand for *Wheat* continues brisk; 37s. 6d. was yesterday paid by several purchasers. The price of *Oats* has also improved a little; the general currency for good quality, to Farmers, may now be considered equal to 12s. 9d.—some Merchants gave 13s. yesterday. *Barley* continues as last mentioned. There has been no advance this week in *Flour*, except that 4s. is demanded, and has in some cases been obtained, for odd bags of prime Seconds. No improvement in the sales of *Oatmeal*, the top price of which remains at 15s. 6d. The unguilted *Stock Herring* has declined another shilling per barrel. *Whisky* has at length begun to look up, after a long depression; *Cork* has advanced 2d. and *Marble* 3d. per gallon. *English Three per Cent. Consols*, Tuesday, 68 3/4. *Exchange*, Wednesday, Dublin on London, 8 1/2.

William Edwards has received, for the benefit of the Sick Poor Institution, Ten Shillings, from Mr. Lawrence Hawkins; and Ten Shillings from Mr. J. L. which he and Mr. J. S. received as arbitrators.

Richard Fogarty, Treasurer to the House of Industry, acknowledges to have received from the Right Worshipful James Hackett, Esq. Mayor, the sum of £11 3s. 2d. being half the produce of a Firkin of Butter, seized and condemned for being fraudulently and illicitly packed.

SHIP NEWS.
The destruction of *Isis*, and property occasioned by the late dreadful gale, on the English, French, and Dutch coasts, has been almost unexampled. The late London papers have furnished an additional mass of interesting details, collected from various points. From the following catalogue we select the following, as immediately connected with the trade of this port, and are happy to find that amongst these casualties there have been none of a very serious nature.

CHERRY, MARCH 5.—Arrived the President, James, from Waterford, with loss of sails, and otherwise damaged, having been torn foul of by the brig Princess Royal, of Newport.

PORT NEWS.—PARRIS, MARCH 10, ARRIVED.
8th—Mrs. Evans, Liverpool, rock-salt, sugar, earthenware, &c.; Venerable, George, Liverpool, rock-salt, sugar, earthenware, &c.; and others.
9th—Thomas, Williams, Liverpool, coal, John and George, Bowman, Whitehaven, ditto; Cony, Ship of War, Capt. Bennett, from a cruise.

10th—Expedition, Smeaton, Bristol, an; goods; Fairy, Harry, Feignmouth, ballast.

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