



LONDON.

MONDAY, MARCH 13.

We stated on Saturday, that the disturbances in Ross-shire had no political origin or tendency. They appear, however, to have been extremely serious in their character, if the following letter from the neighbourhood of the tunnel, can be relied upon. We give it simply as we find it, in the Glasgow and Edinburgh Papers. It is said the Sheriff Depute of the County has thought it necessary to apply for a considerable military force.

Extract of a Letter from Ross-shire, dated March 2.—We have all been agitated by a most unpleasant business which took place yesterday. The scene took place on a part of Mr. Munro, of Nova's, property, called Colrain, near Gladfield. The object of the Sheriff's going, was to see his officers perform their duty of executing the summons which was to warn the people from their farms. As they had before resisted, the Sheriff was obliged to take with him a considerable force, in order to carry the business into effect. About fifty special constables were sworn in, and a party of about twenty-five militia-men accompanied them. Their force proved very inadequate; and a scene took place truly horrible, in which 12 of the Sheriff's party were wounded, and of these one had his skull fractured by a stone, which hit him in the forehead. The Sheriff was in imminent danger; he was hit by three stones, one of which cut his hat. He went amongst the people, thinking to soften them by reasoning, but it was all in vain. They called out to him that he used to be on the side of mercy; that they thought he would protect them; but that he now came to oppress them like the rest. The mob appeared as if having mad; and those who first attacked seemed furious, and were chiefly women. The men were drawn up on a height, and had taken quite a military position behind a wall, with their fire-arms in readiness. There were about 200 armed. The force with the Sheriff could not attempt much; but the militia-men were ordered (in hopes of frightening them) to charge with bayonets, when the women, instead of running away, as expected, literally rushed among the bayonets, trying out, 'We must die any way; better to die here than in America, or at the Cape of Good Hope; we don't care for our lives.' We fear it will be impossible to remove these people without bloodshed.

The Paris Journals of Thursday and Friday have arrived since our last. A Bulletin of the Chamber of Peers announces, that, in a sitting of the 9th instant, the project for the better security of purchased-national property passed by a majority of 116 against 2, after which the Chamber adjourned to Saturday.

The adjourned debate on the project relative to individual liberty has, each day, been resumed in the Chamber of Deputies, and is still under discussion.

The solemnization of the sepulchral obsequies of his late Royal Highness the Duke de Berry is fixed for to-morrow.

The Intelligence from Spain, according to these Journals, assumes a serious character. The following is an abstract of their contents:

The Monitor states, on the authority of letters from Madrid, that the Insurgent forces before Cadix had taken a fort, erected in front of La Contadura, to defend the approaches; and that the Court intends to supersede some of the Chiefs commanding the Royal troops in that quarter. A mutinous spirit has been manifested among the troops in Galicia.

The Gazette de France contains advices from Madrid of the 29th ult., which state, that Riego was marching against Grenada, and was within thirteen leagues of that place on the 26th. His approach had induced the Captain-General to quit the town with the state prisoners. Despatches from the Royal Court (Audiencia) of Coruna, relative to the insurrection which broke out in that town on the 21st ult., had been received by the King, and an extraordinary Council was instantly summoned. Insurrectionary movements have also taken place at Castropol, in Asturias. The Constitution was proclaimed at Santander on the 28th ult. Nothing positive is known respecting the operations of Mina.

Accounts from Bourdeaux, dated the 6th inst., inserted in the Journal de Paris, state, that the Marquis Alzhan, Captain General of Aragon, had repaired post to Madrid, to inform the King of the hostile state of the public mind in Saragossa, where the populace had defaced the name of Ferdinand from the fronts of the public edifices, and substituted the word Constitution.—General Castanos, Captain General of Catalonia, had also informed the Government, that he can no longer answer for the fidelity of that province, as secret meetings were daily held between the military and the people.

In Valencia, Nebot, an ancient Guerrilla Chief, had mustered 400 partizans, and was proceeding to join Riego.

General Elio, according to these accounts, had been disgraced, for having advised the King to quit the capital. Generals Giron and Ballasteros had refused the offered command of the army under General Freyre.

The Constitutional states, 'The Infant Don Francis was twenty-four hours under arrest, for having ordered to the King, in the most energetic terms, that he was lost if he did not accept the Constitution.' The same Journal adds, that 'on the evening of the 25th ult. some seditionary words were heard amongst the troops at Madrid.'

One Dutch and two Hamburg mails have arrived this morning. They supply no news of any interest.

Mr. Hunt's trial, with the trials of the other persons implicated in the same charge, will commence at York next Thursday, but when it will conclude it is difficult to predict, as it appears from unquestionable authority, that no fewer than 80 witnesses are subpoenaed on the part of the Crown, from Manchester and its neighbourhood; and it is probable that the witnesses for the Defendants will amount to nearly twice that number. The Attorney-General, it is understood, will be at York.—Leeds Mercury.

CATO-STREET CONSPIRACY.

Saturday being the day appointed for the final disposal of the men in custody on charges of being part of the Cato-street gang, Rutherford and Salmon, the officers, Perry and Nicholls, the conductors of the patrol, and a party of patrol, were sent to convey the prisoners not fully committed from the House of Correction in Coldbath-fields, and Tothill-fields, Bowdoin, to the Office of the Home Department; they were accompanied by Mr. Adkins, the Governor of the House of Correction, and Mr. Nodder, the Keeper of Tothill-fields, Bowdoin, in hackney-coaches, to the Secretary of State's Office in Whitehall, where it was appointed for the following prisoners to be finally examined, viz. Robert George, of Chapel-street, Paddington; Thomas Preston, the cobbler; John Simmonds, the footman; and Hazard, the schoolmaster. The Lords of the Council, the Law Officers and Magistrates, assembled at two o'clock. Viscount Chetwynd, one of the principal Clerks of the Council, attended to take minutes of the proceedings, and make out the warrants of commitment. The Members of the Privy Council present were—the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Melgar, Viscount Sidmouth, the Marquis Camden, Sir Wm. Scott, Mr. Long, &c. The Solicitor-General, and Mr. Baker, the Chief Magistrate of Bow-street-office, were in attendance, and other official Gentlemen.

The examination of the prisoners and the deliberation of their Lordships lasted till four, when their Lordships came to the determination of fully committing Robert George and John Simmonds, to take their trial on a charge of High Treason.

On the arrival of the warrant from the Privy Council Office for their full commitment, it was signed by the Privy Counsellors present, when the two prisoners were removed from the Secretary of State's Office in a hackney coach, to the House of Correction, in the custody of Mr. Hill, the King's Messenger, who had charge of the warrant of commitment. He was accompanied by Mr. Adkins, the governor of the prison, and two of the Bow-street Officers. The coach was guarded by an escort of the Life Guards.

Robert George was brought out of the office in the close hold of a sedan, the officers on the outside of the door, in the street, George's wife, his father, and his wife's brother, were waiting to see him; as he passed them, he embraced and saluted his wife. She is a young woman of a very respectable and neat appearance; she has two children. His mother keeps a small haberdashery's shop, and the father follows his trade of a tailor, in a house in Chapel-street, Paddington, opposite the house which Robt. George occupied, and on whose premises the market, pistol, sword, and other deadly weapons, had been deposited previous to his absconding after the apprehension of the gang in Cato-street. The father and mother have been strictly examined before Mr. Boscawen as to their connexion with their son in his diabolical project with Tothill-wood and his gang, but nothing came out to criminate them, or to show that they were aiding and abetting him in his infamous proceedings in any way whatever; their daughter was also strictly interrogated, but she appeared to be equally innocent of her brother's infamous conduct; they were of course not detained in custody.

Thomas Preston, the cobbler, and Hazard, the schoolmaster, were only committed on suspicion of treason; they were conveyed to Tothill-fields, Bowdoin, in a hackney coach, without any military guard.

On George and Simmonds being taken to the House of Correction, they were placed in separate cells, under the special guard of two men, who remain with them night and day.

On Saturday last, a man named Abel Hall, one of the Cato-street conspirators, was taken into custody at Orston, by two Police officers from London. This man is a native of Plymouth; he was educated in the Blue School, and afterwards apprenticed to a tailor, who lived in Frankfort-place. Hall was in the loft at the time the Police officers and soldiers entered it. It is understood that these are others of this gang in the West of England, who quitted London with Hall.—Plymouth Gazette.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

Bank Stock shut 5 per cent. Red. shut 3 per cent. Cons. 94 1/2 3/4 per cent. Cons. shut 4 per cent. Cons. 103 1/2 1/4 per cent. India Stock 15 1/2 per cent. India Bonds 15 1/2 per cent. Ex. Bill 1 1/2 1/4 ditto Long Ann. shut Omium shut Cons. for Ac. 6 1/4 1/2

THE CONSPIRATORS.—The Special Commission for the trial of the Conspirators was issued yesterday. The Lord Chief Justices of the Court of King's Bench and of the Common Pleas, and other Judges, are included. The Sheriffs have this day been engaged in making arrangements for sum-

moning the Grand Jury. It is expected that this Jury will be directed to appear at Hicks's Hall, Clerkenwell, on Monday week, to receive the charge of one of the Commissioners. The prisoners should the bills preferred against them be found, will be entitled to ten days' notice previous to trial, from the time of their being furnished with copies of the indictments and lists of the witnesses and juries.

A man of the name of Hayward, a journeyman shoemaker, residing in Long-walk, Moon-hill, was this morning apprehended upon a warrant charging him with High Treason. He has been in some way connected with the conspirators who stand committed for trial. He will undergo an examination in the course of the day.

The Paris Journals of Saturday last have discussed the project of Law relative to individual liberty was resumed, and again adjourned. It has already occupied five sittings.

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

(From the Journal des Debats.) The unfavourable accounts which are circulated, relative to the affairs of Spain, are, as we have before observed, singularly exaggerated; but such of them as are true or probably are, nevertheless, very disastrous.

On the 23rd ult. La Cortadura, or the fortified line which covers the entrance of the isthmus by which Cadix is entered, was not taken; the Insurgents continued to cannonade it. Two journals yesterday announced that this fort had fallen into the power of the Insurgents, which could not have happened until the 24th, and, even in that case, must have arrived in 15 days in Paris, which appears little probable. Nothing positive is known relative to the movements of Riego.

It is true, that the Constitution of the Cortes has been proclaimed by the people and by the soldiers, at Coruna, in defiance of all the efforts and measures exercised by the authorities to suppress these movements; blood was shed on the occasion.

The last courier from Santander failed to arrive in Madrid on the 28th ult.; and although no official news had arrived, it was rumoured, that that town, as also Ferrol, had followed the example of Coruna. Don Juan de Leraño had received orders to march against the latter with all the forces he could muster of the militia and faithful troops.

The Journal de Paris extracts the following intelligence from a Bourdeaux Journal (Le Messager Bourdelais) of the 7th instant: We can positively assert, that the official reports received in Madrid, on the 28th ult. (the day on which the last courier left that capital) make no mention of the pretended insurrectionary movements in Aragon, Catalonia, and the Asturias. With respect to the insurrection in Galicia, it is, undoubtedly, beyond doubt.

L'Indicateur, another Bourdeaux Journal, announces, that Monsieur Agre, ancient Member of the Regency of the Cortes, has just been elected President of the Junta of Galicia. They proceeded instantly to organize the National Militia. General Yeungas and the Governor of Coruna are under arrest; several Members of the Royal Court have taken flight.

L'Indicateur contains the following, under date Gibraltar, February 21. General Mina is at the head of 2000 men, in the Valley of Bastan. He has re-established his customs officers; and he is occupied in forming a provisional government, which will have under it Navarre, Biscay, and Aragon. As soon as these measures shall be completed, he intends to march upon Madrid, and effect a junction with Colonel Riego.

NEW IRISH ELECTION ACT. The provisions of this new Law, for expediting the Polling at Elections, are very generally approved of. The different things to be done by the Electors, the Deputy Sheriffs, and the Returning Officers, are all very clearly explained. Some dissatisfaction has been expressed against the clause which enables Counties to pay the Sheriff's expenses, and a considerable degree of misapprehension prevails with respect to the amount of these expenses. Some suppose that all the expenses of the Candidates are to be paid by the Public, and almost all persons conceive, that even the legal expenses of a contested Election must amount to several thousand pounds. The Sheriff's expenses properly consist of those expenditures which are necessary for providing places of Polling, and paying Deputy Clerks of the Peace, Poll Clerks, Constables, the Sheriff's Assessor, and for the Stationary and Advertising. The whole of these for a County, having about 5000 Electors capable of polling, with proper care, need not exceed £250, supposing a Poll to continue for five days. An estimate for less than this sum has been made up, by the proper authorities, for such a County—and there can be no doubt that this estimate will prove correct, from the pains which have been taken to prepare it. It is certainly quite proper to consider every new Tax, however light it may be, as an odious measure. The first impulse of every man's mind ought to be to resist it; for it is only by a uniform and instantaneous opposition to every thing like taxing progress in the work of new Taxation, that they have the power of inflicting it can be discouraged or defeated. There may, however, be cases, in which the quantum of public good to be derived from a moderate Tax may greatly exceed the quantum of public evil belonging to the imposing of it—so much so, indeed, as that the Tax shall

prove, on the balance between the two, to be a real public advantage. In respect, therefore, to the new Tax which may be imposed (nevertheless, an amount may be) to defray the Sheriff's expenses of a Contested Election, the propriety of it may be judged of on this general principle of balancing the evil of it with the possible good which it may do to the public interests. As all the public property in these Countries depends on the measures of our Representatives in Parliament, what we will contribute to prevent the County Representation from becoming a monopoly, in the hands of a great number of Proprietors, must be essentially a great public benefit. What is it that is the cause of our seldom seeing an English County Member ever do more than the second or third reading of a Yarnum's Bill in the House of Commons, but the enormous expense of County Elections in England, which completely thins the Representatives among a few individuals, superior in wealth, but constantly inferior in talents, to all others in their Counties. Ireland has as yet had no able Representatives, in consequence of the costs of Election expenses being much below that which prevails in England. Were these expenses to be much more increased in Ireland, the County Representation would spread far widely into the hands of the eldest Sons of rich Absentee Landlords, or of those of our resident Gentlemen, who might have no other quality to make a Representative than the means of spending a large sum of money at every General Election. For these reasons it is, that, upon general and constitutional principles, a Tax which shall directly lead to bring forward the ablest men, though not, perhaps, the richest, to seek the situations of County Members, ought not to be too hastily stigmatised as an impious and uncalled-for burden. A fair trial ought, at least, to be given to it; but, if it should prove devoid of any public utility, and a greater charge upon the Public than has been calculated upon, then, unquestionably, the Legislature ought to lose no time in getting rid of it.

The following estimate will show how erroneous the opinion which prevails in some places, respecting the clause of the new Election Law which enables Counties to defray the expenses of the Sheriff. It has been prepared for the use of a County in which a Contest is expected, with the assistance of the Sub-Sheriff, the Clerk of the Peace, the Secretary of the Grand Jury, and a Builder, so that there can be no question respecting its accuracy. The County to which it relates had upwards of 7000 names on the Books in 1818, and was polled in five days under the old Law; and although it is next to a certainty, that it may be polled in a shorter time now, the period of five days has been adopted in the calculation, in order to guard against the possibility of error.

Fitting up ten Polling Places in the several Towns and Villages of the County, £111 15 0 Ten Deputy Clerks of the Peace, employing the Poll-books, &c. at 10s. a day each 25 0 0 Ten Assistant Deputies, at 5s. a day each 12 10 0 Ten Poll Clerks, at 10s. a day each 25 0 0 Twenty Constables, at 3s. a day each 25 0 0 Sub-Sheriff for Stationary, Advertising, and Returns 50 0 0 Total 253 15 0

The Fee to the Assessor for only other charge to be added to this sum of £251 5s.

The Sheriff can make no other charge besides these, by the new Law, upon the County. According to this Estimate, supposing the addition of the Fee to the Assessor to make the total sum £211 1s., the actual annual charge upon the County is in question, if a Contested Election should take place every sixth year, would be half a farthing an acre, as one half-penny product £212 15s. 3d.!!!—Dublin Evening Post.

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RECORDS IN ENGLAND. The City of London court closed on Tuesday evening, when Mr. Wilson, Alderman Wood, Sr. W. Curtis, and the Lord Mayor, were deposed duly elected. We re-opened, at 1 o'clock on Wednesday.—Burl. 4, 2141; Hobhouse, 2212; Lamb, 1488. LONDON, March 13.—Glasgow, 1041; Glasgow, 938; Glasgow, 282; Leyland, 117. COVENTRY, 11—Elice, 1443; Moore, 1377; Cobbett, 516. PARSONS, 13—Harricks, 429; Hamby, 422; Williams, 457; Hunt, 458.

RECORDS IN IRELAND. DUBLIN, MARCH 16.—The Election of two Members to represent the City of Dublin, in the Imperial Parliament, took place this day, at the Sessions House, in Green-street. Mr. Grattan and Mr. Shaw, the former Representatives, were put in nomination, and, there being no third Candidate, they were declared duly elected. Mr. Shaw, accompanied by Mr. Grattan, junior, subsequently went through the ceremony of being chaired through the City. 13 health prevented the personal attendance of Mr. Grattan, whose son, therefore, occupied his place in this customary exhibition of the returned Members to public observation.—Correspondent.

The Election for our University also took place this day. The Right Honourable W. C. Plunkett, the late Member, after being duly proposed and seconded, was unanimously elected. There was no second Candidate. Mr. Plunkett made a short address to the Electors in justification of his political consistency, as connected with some late measures in Parliament, and expressed his sense of obligation for this renewed mark of their partiality and kindness. He was then raised upon a chair, or platform, hastily prepared—rather a precious, though a very flattering distinction—and conveyed to his house, in Stephen's-green, by the Students of the College, amidst the cheering and applause of an immense crowd.—Ibid.

CITY OF COCK.—The Election for the City of Cock commenced yesterday. The anticipation of the result continues unequalled. A number of reports have been circulated at Cock, evidently the course of absurd and of outwinking zeal. A coalition was proposed by the friends of Sir Nicholas Colthurst to those of Mr. Hutchinson, about the end of last week. It was rejected.

The following copy of a Letter, relative to the City of Cock Election, is extracted from the Southern Reporter. It was addressed to a particular friend of the Longhill family in Cock.—Lancaster, March 11, 1820.

"MY DEAR — It was only on Tuesday last that Richard Longfield was permitted to open his letters, or to converse on business; he perfectly coincides with me, that Mr. Colthurst should get our decided support. You will have the goodness to inform Mr. Colthurst of it, and also to tell Richard Longfield's friends, that he is not permitted to write or use the least exertion, as some of them may feel that their letters have not been answered. Most sincerely yours, M. J. W. Lovett."

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Knock together, on the 29th September. Guilty; to be banished in the hand and imprisoned six months. Patrick Fitzgerald, for stealing a sheep, the property of Patrick Donnelly, at Ballyvaughan, on the 31st of October. Acquitted and discharged. Miles Drann, Michael Travers, and John Reilly, for stealing 29 yards of calico, 59 yards of muslin, 29 yards of worsted stuff, and 29 yards of waistcoating, the property of Mr. James Sasse, of Carrick-on-Suir, on the 12th of November. There being no evidence to support the indictment but that of an approver, named Michael Hanlon, who appeared to be an adroit witness, and whose cross-examination, by Mr. McDougall, afforded much amusement, the Prisoners were consequently acquitted and discharged. Daniel Connor, for receiving a pig, knowing the same to have been stolen. Not Guilty; discharged. David Fitzgerald, Michael Flinn, and Michael Power, for burglariously entering the dwelling of John McGrath, at Holsick, on the night of the 13th January, and robbing him of his great coat. Not Guilty; Flinn and Power discharged.—Fitzgerald detained on other charges.

Patrick Carroll, Thomas Denis, Patrick Power, William Power, Laurence Power, and John Weekes, on several separate counts, for administering an illegal oath to John Ryan, and endeavouring to compel him by threats and menaces to quit his place of abode. The testimony of the Prosecutor was contradicted by three highly respectable gentlemen, who deposed to the infamy of his character, and represented the Prisoners as very orderly, industrious, honest men. All acquitted and discharged.

Patrick Crotty, for receiving various articles of wearing apparel, stolen from Joseph Samers and Mary Somers, knowing the same to have been stolen. Guilty; to be imprisoned one year. Robert Power, for stealing four sheep, the property of Michael McLeahy, of Sluick Castle, on the 27th June last. The Prisoner proved, by two credible witnesses, his having bought the sheep on the high road, but at a low price. Not guilty; discharged.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17.—The first business proceeded on this day was a report, in which the lessor of Henry Stewart was Plaintiff, and John Smyth, John Duggan, and Nicholas Will, were Defendants. It was an ejectment brought for non-payment of rent, for recovery of the lands of Ballydovone and Ballygully, in this County.—Verdict for Plaintiff, saving point of law on defect of service of ejectment, and defect in Plaintiff's title, for decision of the Court of Exchequer. John Newell, Richard Newell, John Monigan, Thomas Conolly, and Jeremiah Conolly, indicted for feloniously firing at John Mountain. Acquitted and discharged.

John Lee, for a burglary and robbery in the house of John Fitzgerald, on the night of the 9th June last. Acquitted and discharged. Michael Haffey, for having several articles of shop goods, the property of Margaret Casack, of Kilmestomas, in his possession, knowing the same to have been stolen. Acquitted.

Patrick Dilton, and David Fitzgerald, stealing two sheep, the property of Michael Sheridan and John Sheridan, on the 11th Feb. last. Guilty; to be transported for seven years. Martin Barry and Michael Kelly, for the murder of Patrick Barry, at Killadangan, on the 11th September last.—Acquitted and discharged. Michael Whelan was next put on his trial, for feloniously stealing out of the dwelling-house of Michael Denurey, £4 in money, and a quantity of wearing apparel, on the 8th of March, 1819. Guilty; Death, but recommended to mercy.

After his Lordship had passed sentence of death on Michael Whelan, the Court adjourned to ten o'clock this morning.

CITY COURT. THURSDAY, MARCH 16.—The only business that came before the Court this day was the trial of a County Record, arising out of an action of replevin, in which Michael Conroy was Plaintiff, and Jeremiah Coghlan Defendant. The subject under litigation appeared to be of little public importance. The principal question in the case seemed to be, whether the Defendant, who holds the lands of Ardy, in this County, was entitled to exercise dominion over the strand, or shore, bordering part of said lands, and including a small island, or rock, from which quantities of