TO ELIZA.

Sweet is the balmy gale of morn,
Where op'ning blossoms deck the thorn;
When Nature, dress'd in gayest bloom,
Sheds over all a rich perfume;
When zephyrs bland, in gentle play,
Attend to hail the new-born day,
As still in joyful mood he flings
Ambrosial odour from his wings;
Yet sweeter far to me will prove,
Th' endearing smile of her I love.

Delightful is the noontide hour,
When sunbeams gild each op'ning flower;
When every bush, and every spray,
Resounds with music's sweetest lay;
When joy and dove-eyed peace are seen
Presiding o'er the smiling scene;
When every pulse with health beats high,
And all is life, and love, and joy;
Yet, more delightful still I prove
The artless smile of her I love.

Enchanting is the smile of even,
When all is calm through earth and heaven;
When every whisp'ring breeze is still,
And echo sleeps upon the hill;
When Sol descending shuts the day,
And sheds his mildest, purest ray;
An hour of peace, most dear to me,
An hour of blest tranquillity—
Yet more enchanting still I prove,
The dimpled smile of her I love.

AMERICA.

The following remarks are to be found in the last number of *The Edinburgh Review*, in an article entitled "America." They contain a very just reproof of that intolerable vanity, which the American Writers and Orators endeavour to gratify, by squandering upon it the most fulsome abundance of unmerited panegyric. There is very little difference between national and individual puffing—they are both disgusting; though the former is often indulged to cover a consciousness of inferiority.

Approving of the vigilance of the Americans, and their suspicion of their own Government, *The Edinburgh Review* proceeds to observe:

"Thus far we are the friends and admirers of JONATHAN. But he must not grow vain and ambitious, or allow himself to be dazzled by that galaxy of epithets, by which his orators and newspaper scribblers endeavour to persuade their supporters, that they are the greatest, the most refined, the most enlightened, and the most moral People upon Earth. The effect of this is unspeakably ludicrous on this side of the Atlantic; and, even on the other, we should imagine, must be rather humiliating to the reasonable part of the population. The Americans are a brave, industrious, and acute People; but they have hitherto given no indications of genius, and made no approaches to the heroic, either in their morality or character. They are but a recent offset, indeed, from England; and they should make it their chief boast for many generations to come, that they are sprung from the same race with BACON, and SHAKESPEARE, and NEWTON. Considering their numbers indeed, and the favourable circumstances in which they have been placed, they have yet done marvellously little to assert the honour of such a descent, or to show that the English blood has been exalted or refined by their Republican training and institutions. Their Franklins and Washingtons, and all the other heroes and sages of their Revolution, were born and bred subjects of the Kings of England, and not among the freest or most valued of their subjects; and, since the period of their separation, a far greater proportion of their Statesmen, and Artists, and political Writers, have been foreigners, than ever occurred before in the history of any civilised and educated People. During the thirty or forty years of their independence, they have done absolutely nothing for the Sciences, for the Arts, for Literature, or even for the Statesman-like studies of Politics, or Political Economy.—Confining ourselves to our own country, and to the period that has elapsed since *they* had an independent existence, we would ask—Where are their Foxes, their Burkes, their Sheridans, their Windhams, their Horners, their Wilberforces? where their Arkwrights, their Watts, their Davys? their Robertsons, Blairs, Smiths, Stewarts, Paleys, and Malthuses? their Porsons, Parrs, Burneys, or Bloomfields? their Scotts, Campbells, Byrons, Moores, or Crabbes? their Siddonses, Kembles, Keans, or O'Neills? their Wilkies, Laurences, Chantrys? or their parallels to the hundred other names that have spread themselves over the world from our little Islands, in the course of the last thirty years, and blest or delighted mankind by their works, inventions, or examples? In so far as we know, there is no such parallel to be produced from the whole annals of this self adulating race. In the four quarters of the globe, who reads an American book? or goes to an American play? or looks at an American picture or statue? What does the world owe yet to American Physicians or Surgeons? What new substances have their Chemists discovered? or what old ones have they analysed? What new constellations have been discovered by the telescopes of Americans? What have they done in the Mathematics? Who drinks out of American glasses? or eats from American plates? or wears American coats or gowns? or sleeps in American blankets? Finally, under which of the old tyrannical Governments of Europe is every sixth man a slave, whom his fellow-creatures may buy and sell, and torture?

"When these questions are fairly and favourably answered, their laudatory epithets may be allowed, but, till that can be done, we would seriously advise them to keep clear of superlatives.

QUEEN'S COUNTY ELECTION.

(From the Carlow Morning Post.)

Pursuant to notice the Queen's County Meeting was held on Monday, the 20th instant, to elect two fit and proper persons to represent the County in Parliament. Upon no occasion heretofore was there so numerous an assemblage of all ranks in the town of Maryborough. About two o'clock the Court-house was opened, and in an instant it was crowded to excess. The tumult and uproar was so great, and continued so long, that the Sheriff declared he would adjourn, if order was not restored, when

Mr. Kemmis, one of the Assessors, in a most animated stile addressed the Meeting. He reminded them of the numberless times he addressed them, and was always heard with attention; and he entreated to give every person who would address them a patient hearing. This short appeal had the best effect; and silence being obtained the writ was read, and the usual form having been gone through by the Sheriff.

Mr. Warburton, of Garrabinch, proposed the Right Hon. W. W. Pole, and Sir R. Staples seconded the nomination.

Sir Henry Parnell, Bart. was proposed by the Hon. Charles Vessey, and seconded by Mr. Stubbert, of Moyne.

Sir Charles Coote was proposed by Mr. Smyth, and seconded by Col. Weldon. Mr. Smyth addressed the Meeting as follows:—

"Gentlemen, Freeholders of the Queen's Co., you are so well acquainted with the nature of the business for which we have assembled here, and seem so well to appreciate the various merits of the Candidates, that it is unnecessary for me to trespass long upon your time; but I will beg leave to call your attention to what has passed since the last Election—I mean the Election Law—a law, the leading principle of which is to place an additional tax on this already overburdened Country; a law which can be of no service to the Country, but which will certainly do it much injury; a law, the very principle of which is founded on a false view of the existing circumstances of the People; but the real purport of the law is attempted to be veiled from you, or at least palliated. It is a novel feature in society to see the *father* the first to *disown his own child!* but I can scarcely wonder at it, when I reflect for a moment what a *mis-shapen, ugly, distorted brat* it is. Sir Henry's principal apology for this Bill is, that it may indeed be repealed. True, it may—but not by Sir Henry. The Parliament can do it; they can do all things but one—that is, change a man into a woman! Sir Henry has likewise asserted, that this tax will not be more than one farthing an acre; and I say, without disputing that point, that no matter whether it be ¼d. 1d. 1s. or £500, it should not, in the present circumstances of the Country, have been at all introduced. He had likewise said, that he brought it forward from a conviction of its great utility to the Country. I would be glad to know when did this conviction flash on the gentleman's mind? I well know the object of its introduction, and you will likewise know it; it is *to take the burden of the expense from off the shoulders of the Candidates, where it should properly rest, and place it on the already overloaded shoulders of the industrious Freeholder!* There is another subject to which I would revert—I mean that unnatural coalition, which I have no doubt is in existence, in which you see the PROFESSED PATRIOT and the CABINET MINISTER go hand in hand. What is the object of this coalition? It is to keep you in an eternal thraldom. I will ask you, Gentlemen, do you think such a coalition, of men of professed diametrically opposite principles, can be formed from a pure motive?—and if you think it cannot, can you expect a greater degree of candour or consistency from Parliament than you yourselves shall practice or sanction. I will again repeat my conviction that a coalition exists, and will conclude, by desiring each of you to take the late Bill home in your pocket, examine its principles, weigh well its probable consequences, and then, like independent and upright men, act according to the conviction your minds shall have received; for, allow me to assure you, that Sir C. Coote would scorn the vote which should be bought at the expense of the principle or integrity of the meanest amongst you.

General Dunne was proposed by Sir Wm. Hort, and seconded by Counsellor Cassan.

Mr. Pole came forward and addressed the Meeting. During the many years he had represented this County, he had frequently had the pleasure of meeting his Constituents, but never on any former occasion did he meet them with more confidence or pleasure than on the present. It was to him a source of peculiar self-congratulation, to have an opportunity of explaining his conduct to so numerous and respectable a portion of the Gentry and Freeholders of this great County. An attempt has been made, said he, to catechise me, but I will not be catechised by any man. However, none of my family were ever known to blink the question. It has been asked if a coalition exists between Sir H. Parnell and me. I answer, we stand to each other precisely in the same relation as on the last Election. I have represented this County 19 years, and have been returned 13 times; Sir H. Parnell has represented it 14 years, and has been returned six times; and by whom have we been returned? By the Gentry, the respectable Yeomanry, and the Forty-Shilling Freeholders. Has any portion of them come forward and called on Sir Charles Coote to turn either of us out—for if he succeeds, he must certainly do so? Have the Grand Juries entered into resolutions disapproving of our conduct?—or have the Magistrates done so, or the Freeholders? I do not mean to question Sir Charles's right of offering himself to the consideration of this County. He has a perfect right to do so. No man has a better right; and I speak of him with the highest respect. We have been accused of entering into a conspiracy against the Independence of this County; if so, Mr. Cosby is a conspirator, Mr. Grattan, the Marquis of Buckingham, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Portarlington, Lord Ossory, Sir E. Burrowes, Sir G. Piggott, Mr. Vicars, Mr. Cooper, Sir R. Staples, are all conspirators. Gentlemen, do you think it possible that these men would enter into a conspiracy against you? Who have combined with Sir Charles Coote? Besides his own family, Lord Castlecoote, Sir E. Coote, there are three of four other Gentlemen, whom I will name. There is Mr. Smyth and Sir Wm. Hort, but whose estimate of the sense of this County I will not take; and there is Mr. Weldon, as respectable a Gentleman as any—together with what is vulgarly termed a long purse. And who are they going to put in our places, at this critical period of our history?—men of great talent, to be sure, of great skill in the business of Government, and great experience in Legislation. It has been insinuated, that I wished, at the last Election, to have the County polled in a private room. No insinuation can be more false. I wished to save the County the trouble and agitation to be apprehended from a contested Election. I did not succeed—and what was the consequence? After the County was polled for six days, and that Sir Charles Coote polled as many of his friends as he thought well of, we had a majority of one-third—my poll being 860, and Sir Henry Parnell's po l 820, above Sir Charles Coote's. As to the Election Act, about which so much has been said, I did not know that the clause that has been so much objected to was contained in it until after the Bill was passed; and in this assertion Sir Henry will bear me out. I thought it an error. However, I, for one, by the L—d, will never desert Sir Henry Parnell." Mr. Pole was repeatedly Cheered throughout his speech.

Sir H. Parnell.—"As observations on my conduct have been made, I trust you will give me a silent hearing for a few moments. From the nature of the reflections Mr. Smith has thought proper to make on the Election Bill, it is unnecessary for me to enter into all the details of that measure. Mr. Smith is warranted to take the line he has done, to assist his friend and injure me. I refer to my Parliamentary life, for 14 years, as the best answer to the charge of my anxiety to add to the burdens of the People. In every instance I have opposed the imposition of taxes, and have unceasingly endeavoured to lighten their pressure. In 1818, an Act of Parliament was passed for changing the modes of application for Presentments in Ireland. This new Act gave the privilege to every Landholder of the County to object at the Sessions held by the Magistrates to any Presentment applied for. Although I did not propose that measure to the House of Commons, yet it originated with me, and it was at my suggestion it was first approved of by a Committee of the House. The effect of this measure has been, to reduce the amount of Presentments in this County for the Spring Assizes of each year, from £13,000 to £8000, which is a saving of £5000 at the Assizes to the Landholders of this County. This statement of the Secretary to the Grand Jury of this County, I make from the official return of the amount of Presentments for the three years previous to this Act, and the two years subsequent. I claim from you the benefit of that measure. In the last Parliament, the Minister proposed additional taxes to the amount of £3,000,000. Among them was an addition of 5s. per barrel on malt, which must have pressed considerably on the agricultural classes. These taxes I opposed in every shape. In the same Parliament, with the same view of lessening the burdens of the People, I examined most minutely the Revenue of the whole Empire, its mode of collection, and the management of its expenditure, for the purpose of ascertaining where and what retrenchment and improvement could be effected. Founded on the information I derived from this investigation, and also from Mr. Tierney, and the ablest financiers of the Country, I drew up a series of resolutions, which I presented to the House of Commons, and which, if adopted, would afford considerable relief. During the 20 months that that Parliament was in existence, the most important measures were introduced. During the nine months it sat, I never was a minute absent from my duty—voting with my friends, the Opposition, and with the Government, when I deemed either right.—The measures that were brought in to put down the Radicals, as they are termed, had my hearty concurrence, because I deemed their object to be not a rational reform, not rational liberty, but for the most atrocious purposes of revolution.—Only two or three of us voted with the Ministers on that occasion, and I recollect my Rt. Hon. Friend to have nodded to me, across the table, for my vote. I do not hesitate to say, that no one Member of the Administration laboured so much, in the service of the Country, as I did, during the last Parliament. The communication between this Country and England I have devoted great attention to, and have been the means of bringing it to as great a degree of perfection as it is capable of. I look upon this as a matter of great importance, inasmuch as it will give additional encouragement to the introduction of British capital to this Country, and additional facility to the conveyance of our produce into England. I have made repeated efforts to obtain a modification of Tithes, and, in the last Parliament, I succeeded in passing an Act through the House of Commons, to enable the Clergy to make leases of 21 years, which would be attended with great advantage to the Landholders and Clergy. Should you do me the honor of re-electing me, my conduct shall be marked by devotion to your interest, and the interests of the County, and unceasing exertions to obtain a mitigation of the burdens of the State."

The most marked attention were paid to Sir Henry during this address—and he sat down amidst the loudest acclamations.

Mr. Robert Coote said, that, in the absence of his brother, Sir Charles Coote, he begged to return the Freeholders and Gentlemen of the County his warmest thanks, for the reception that his name had met with. He was not a Freeholder of the County, and therefore it was not meet for him to trespass on their attention. However, he begged to say, that Sir Charles's character was fully known to them, and he had no doubt but they would duly appreciate it.

On a shew of hands, the Sheriff declared that Mr. Pole and Sir Henry Parnell had a majority, when Sir Charles Coote and General Dunne demanded a Poll. The Polling was adjourned to nine o'clock the following morning.

At the close of the Poll, on Tuesday, the numbers were—

Pole, ...	660
Parnell, ...	639
Coote, ...	411
Dunne, ...	369

RIBBONMEN.

(From the Dublin Journal of Wednesday.)

Several accounts we have received this morning state that the tranquillity of the western districts is but temporary—that when the Assizes have passed over the Ribbonmen will again commence operations.

On Sunday night last, upwards of thirty fellows armed, attacked the house of Mr. Charles Daly, of Lilbolane Cottage, near Charleville, fired several shots, and made many efforts to break the doors, but with the aid of a bayonet he kept them out. Supposing in a short time they had gone off, he opened the door to examine his outer premises, and was seized by those ruffians, who beat him in a desperate manner for refusing to take an illegal oath, and took away two case of pistols, after firing two shots at him, happily without effect.

The house of Walter Ward, Esq. of Belle Isle, Co. Galway, was attacked two weeks ago by about 300 Ribbonmen, who demolished the doors, windows, &c. and set fire to the house. This Gentleman had been active in checking the first appearance of Ribbonism, and was therefore doomed to destruction. To preserve his life, he abandoned his house and family. The only inmates of the house were females and a boy. The miscreants threatened to cut off the tongue of one of them, because she had, as they alleged communicated their *signs and oaths* to her father by letter. The Captain of the Banditti, more humane than the other wretches, prevented the execution of this cruel act; and, after destroying the house and furniture, they quitted the place.

At Mayo Assizes, on Saturday last, Commins, Hynes, Raftery, and Boyle, were tried for offences connected with the Ribbon system. The first was capitally indicted under the *White Boy Act*, and found guilty—to be hanged on the 21st of April; the others were sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

On Saturday last, at the Assizes for the County Antrim (Carrickfergus), Henry M'Gill, Edward M'Lister, Bernard Murray, John M'Auly, John Hamill, and Michael Linn, were indicted for appearing as Ribbonmen, with many others armed, in Ballymena, on the 28th of June, and also for a riot, and assaulting John Boyd on the same day. The prisoners were found guilty; to be imprisoned 12 months, and to be flogged through Ballymena on the first day of the ensuing Quarter Sessions.

Altho' it is evident that, since the commencement of the Assizes, there have been no *Ballinafads* in the disturbed districts, it would be relying too much on the good disposition of the peasantry, to slacken, in any degree, those precautions adopted for preserving the tranquillity of the country. When the Assizes and Spring labour are finished, it will then be ascertain d, whether the peasantry have abandoned Ribbonism. We hope they have, but we cannot conceal that many Gentlemen, possessing local information, think otherwise.

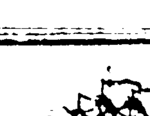
THE NEW ELECTION ACT.

The City and Grand Jury of Limerick have unanimously adopted a Petition to the Legislature, praying to be relieved of the expense of erecting booths, or hiring buildings, and of employing assessors, &c. under the New Election Act I. George IV. as being totally unable to defray the same; and also that a certain description of forty-shilling freeholders be obliged (as all others are) to produce the deed, lease, or instrument of their freeholds at the time of registry, and the last year's receipt of the Collector (neither of which are required by said Acts), and this for the purpose of preventing fraud and perjury.

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, Chronicle-Office, Quay.
AGENTS for England—Messrs. NEWTON and Co. *Warwick-square, London.*
AGENT for Ireland—J. K. JOHNSTON and Co. *No. 1, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.*

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,532. *TUESDAY, MARCH* 28, 1820. *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*



TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT COVE,
ON THURSDAY, THE 30TH INSTANT,
AT TWO O'CLOCK,

THE coppered and fast-sailing Brig, LADY COOTE, of Greenock, Burthen 148 Tons, M. M'KENZIE, Master, with all Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, as she now lies at Anchor.

She is extremely well found, and her principal Sails are new.

For Inventory and Particulars apply to the Master on Board, or at the Counting-house of
B. YERLING & CO. Cove.
March 21, 1820.

TO BE LET,
For such Term as may be agreed upon,

THE SMALL YARD adjoining John's Pill, now in possession of Mr. MOSES ROBINSON. Apply to GEO. IVIE, Attorney.

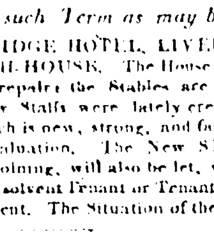
☞ Immediate possession can be given.
March 25, 1820.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT,
For such Term as may be agreed on,

THE BRIDGE HOTEL, LIVERY STABLES, and COACH-HOUSE. The House has lately undergone a thorough repair; the Stables are very roomy, and in which 10 new Stalls were lately erected. The FURNITURE, which is new, strong, and fashionable, can be had at a fair Valuation. The New STORE, KILN, and YARD, adjoining, will also be let, with or separate from the House. A solvent Tenant or Tenants will meet with great Encouragement. The Situation of these Premises needs no comment.

Application to be made at said House, or to Mr. WM. SINNOTT, Cottage, Waterford.

☞ Business will be continued, as usual, until the House is disposed of.
Waterford, March 24, 1820.



MARE STOLEN.

STOLEN, from the Stable of JAMES WELCH, of Shanbally, near Cappoquin, on the night of WEDNESDAY, the 15th of this Month, a LOW BROWN MARE, her Upper Lip White, with a White Star on her Forehead, her Legs of a dark Colour, and her Back remarkably broad; in trotting, she steps very wide. FIVE GUINEAS REWARD will be given to any Person restoring her to the Owner. Application to be made to him, or to Mr. WM. FITZMAURICE, Post-Office, Cappoquin.
March 24, 1820.

TO BE SET,
FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS,

THE Part of BALLINAGIGLESH, held by PATRICK FLYNN, and the Part of BOLLINSUSSELAGH, by PIERSE POWER.—Apply (if by Letter post paid) to Mr. WM. HUBBERT, Dungarvan.
March 20, 1820.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,
A PROCLAMATION.
TALBOT.

WHERE IS it appears, by examination on Oath, that on the Night of Sunday, the Fifth Day of March instant, several Shots were fired at JAMES BURKE, *Esq. a Magistrate of the County of Galway, whilst waiting for admission at the Gate leading to his Dwelling-House at St. Clerans, in the said County.*

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, being determined, as far as in us lies, to bring the Persons who fired the said Shots, and every of them, to speedy and condign punishment, do hereby publish and declare, that if any Person or Persons shall, within the space of Six Calendar Months from the date hereof, discover the Persons concerned in firing at the said JAMES BURKE, *so as that they or any of them shall be apprehended and convicted of the said Offence, such Person or Persons so discovering shall receive as a Reward the Sum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS for the first Person so discovered, and FIFTY POUNDS for each of the other Persons who may be discovered, apprehended, and convicted of the same.*

And we do hereby further publish and declare, that if any Person concerned in the said Offence shall discover any of his Accomplices therein, so as such Accomplice or Accomplices shall be apprehended and prosecuted to conviction for the said Offence, such Person or Persons so discovering shall, over and above the said Reward, receive his Majesty's most gracious Pardon for the said Offence.

And we do hereby strictly charge and command all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and all other his Majesty's loving subjects, to be aiding and assisting in apprehending and prosecuting to conviction the Persons concerned in the said Offence.

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

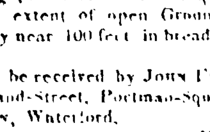
MANNERS, C. FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. CHARLES KILDARE. CASTLECOOTE. NORBURY. G. KNOX. W. DOWNES. W. M'MAHON. G. BECKWITH. WM. SAURIN. CHARLES GRANT.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

TO BE LET,

THE extensive LOT of GROUND, with HOUSE and CABINS, in COLBECK-STREET, between Mr. McCULLAS and Mr. JOHN ALLEN'S concerns, lately held by Mr. WM. BRAGG, particularly well calculated for the Bacon, Cooperage, or other Business requiring much back room, having an extent of open Ground of nearly 200 feet in length, by near 100 feet in breadth, hitherto used as a Garden.

Proposals will be received by JOHN FITZGERALD, Esq. No. 1, Cumberland-Street, Portman-Square, London—or MARTIN BOGGAN, Waterford.
March 18, 1820.



FOR NEW-YORK & ST. ANDREWS,
THE FAST-SAILING BRIG
MARIA,
ISAAC BARNES, Master,
Burden, per Register, 187 Tons.

This Vessel has excellent Accommodation for Cabin and Hold Passengers, and will sail the 10th April.
Application to JAMES MORRIS.
Waterford, March 23, 1820.

FOR QUEBEC,

THE SHIP ALLIGATOR, Burthen, per Register, 370 Tons; to sail 25th March.

The SHIP NASSAU, Burthen, 253 Tons; to sail 1st of April.

The BRIG MARY, Burthen, 169 Tons; to sail 5th of April.

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

ALSO,

The fine American SHIP AMAZON, Burthen 265 Tons, is expected to arrive in this Port about the 20th to 25th March, and will be again despatched for Baltimore, in the United States, in Twelve Days after her arrival.
Waterford, Feb. 21, 1820.

On Sale, about Seven Tons of CLOVER SEED.
Apply as above.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE F BREAD,
BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL JAMES HACKETT, ESQ. MAYOR OF SAID CITY.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize) was last week 35s. 6d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

	WHITE.			RANGED.			HOUSEHOLD.		
	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.
Penny Loaf,	0	4	6	0	7	0	0	9	1
Two-Penny,	0	9	2	0	14	0	1	2	2
Four-Penny,	1	2	6	1	12	1	2	4	4
Six-penny,	1	12	1	2	10	2	3	6	7

☞ All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proportion—and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the Household with an H—and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly Returns, ON OATH, on every Wednesday, before 12 o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Acts of Parliament for regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law.

March 22 JAMES HACKETT, *Mayor.*

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,
For the Week ending Friday, Feb. 24, 1820.

	From		*To*		*M. Price*	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
876 Wheat, per Bar. 20 Stone,	31	0	41	0	38	0½
811 Bere, per Bar.	12	0	15	0	14	6½
1436 Barley, per Bar.	12	0	18	0	15	9½
3750 Oats, per Bar.	11	0	16	0	13	4½
6374 Flour, per Cwt.	9	0	30	0	0	0
962 Oatmeal, per Cwt.	12	0	19	0	14	9½
6 Peas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sold to Bakers only.						
0 Barrels Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0
4932 Cwts. Flour	21	0	30	0	23	2

Average Price of Wheat and Flour 58s. 4d. per Sack.

Receipts of Flour 10081 } 1st, from 27s. 0d. to 30s. 0d.
Sales of Flour .. 6374 } 2d, from 21s. 0d. to 26s. 0d.
3d, from 9s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.

JAMES RIDDALL, Clerk of the Corn Table.

THE SPANISH CONSTITUTION.

We present, for the consideration of our Readers, some leading principles of that Constitution, which the King of Spain is about to acknowledge on oath as the rule of his future conduct. The clauses which we select may suffice to shew the degree of power which his Catholic Majesty must hereafter be satisfied to wield, if he reigns according to the Constitution which he formerly rejected.

"Art. 2. The Spanish Nation is free and independent, and is not, nor cannot be, the patrimony of any person or family."

"3. The sovereignty resides essentially in the Nation, and the right of enacting its fundamental laws belong exclusively to it by this same principle."

Here, therefore, the King of Spain admits, in so many words, that "divine right" is an obsolete pretension.

"Ch. 2. Art. 8. All Spaniards are bound, *without any distinction whatever*, to contribute, in proportion to their means, to the expenses of the State."

By this article the exemptions of the Nobility and Clergy are abolished; and the great, but hitherto impracticable, basis of the financial plans of M. De Garay established in full force.

"Art. 9. Every Spaniard is also bound to defend his Country in arms, whenever the law may demand his services."

The first Article of the chapter which treats of the Spanish territory, enumerates amongst the integral parts of the empire, the "two Floridas," and the Insurgent parts of South America. This may lead to some critical and most important questions. Will the Spanish Nation guarantee the result of the Royal negotiations with the United States? or will it surrender South America without another blow? The Cortes rejected the propositions of South America in 1809-10; and would, we doubt not, be more competent to enforce the claims of the mother country upon her colonists than the Government of King Ferdinand has ever been. But peace is now essential to the Spaniards.

The general principles of chap. 3. viz. "On the Government," are worth quoting, for the neatness and brevity with which they are expressed.

"Art. 14. The Government of the Spanish Nation is a *limited*, hereditary, Monarchy.

"15. The power of making laws is fixed in the Cortes jointly with the King.

"16. The execution of the laws is fixed in the King.

"17. The application of the laws, in civil and criminal cases, is placed in the tribunals established by the law.

"19, and seq. The right of granting letters of citizenship to foreigners is lodged in the Cortes.

"23. Citizens alone are eligible to municipal offices, and permitted to vote for them in those cases pointed out by the law.

"27. The Cortes consists in the union of all the Deputies that represent the Nation, nominated by the citizens, in manner as thereinafter stated.

"28. The basis of national representation is *the population.*

"31. For every 70,000 persons there shall be 1 Deputy to the Cortes; any odd number exceeding 35,000 shall name a Deputy for themselves. St. Domingo names a Deputy; and the Ultra Marine population, viz. that of North and South America, elects Deputies in the same proportion as that of Old Spain.

"34. For the election of Deputies to the Cortes, parish, district, and provincial meetings shall be held.

"35. The parish meetings to be held, throughout the European dominions, on the first Sunday in October, in the year previous to the meeting of the Cortes.

"91. To be a Deputy of the Cortes, it is necessary to be a citizen twenty-five years old, with a proportionate income, to be hereafter specified.

"95. The Secretaries of State, the Councillors of State, and the Officers of the Royal Household, are *ineligible* as Deputies to the Cortes.

"102. The Deputies to be indemnified for their expenses by a provincial rate.

"104. The Cortes to assemble every year in the capital of the Kingdom, with power (by Art. 105), to remove to any place, not more distant from Madrid than twelve Leagues.

"106. The session to begin on the 1st of March, and continue three months.

"108. The Deputies shall be renewed entirely every two years.

"110. A Member is not eligible to two successive Parliaments.

"117. The Deputies swear to preserve the Roman Catholic Religion, to protect the political Constitution, and to conduct themselves faithfully to the Nation. N. B. All reference to the King is omitted in this oath.

"119 and seq. The King is to be made acquainted, by a deputation of 22 Members, with the assembly of the Cortes. He is to attend personally at the formal opening; or, if not, the President shall open the Session without delay.—The King is to enter the assembly unguarded. He is to make a speech, saying whatever he thinks fit, or send his speech to the President. The Cortes cannot deliberate in presence of the King. The sessions are to be made public. The persons of the Deputies to be inviolable for their opinions. In criminal cases, they are to be tried by a tribunal of the Cortes; and are not to be sued at civil law, nor levied upon for debt, during the session, or for one month afterwards.

The powers and duties of the Cortes are—

"1. To propose and decree the laws; and to interpret and alter them on necessary occasion.

"2. To take an oath to the King, to the Prince of Asturias, and to the Regency, as is pointed out in their places.

"3. To determine any doubt of fact or right, that may occur in the order of succession to the crown.

"4. To elect a Regency or Regent of the Kingdom, when the Constitution requires it, and to point out the limits within which the Regency or Regent must exercise the royal authority.

"5. To make the public acknowledgment of the Prince of Asturias.

"6. To nominate a guardian to the King minor, when the Constitution requires it.

"7. They are to approve, previous to ratification, the treaties of offensive alliance, of subsidies, and the particulars of commerce.

"8. To permit or refuse the admission of foreign troops into the kingdom.

"9. To decree the creation and suppression of offices in the tribunals established by the Constitution, and also the creation or abolition of public offices.

"10. To fix every year, on the proposal of the King, the land and sea forces, determining the establishment in time of peace, and its augmentation in time of war.

"11. To issue ordinances to the army, the fleet, and to the national militia, in all their branches.

"12. To fix the expenses of the public administration.

"13. To establish annually the taxes.

"14. To take property upon loan, in cases of necessity, upon the credit of the nation.

"15. To approve the division of the taxes among the provinces.

"16. To examine and approve the accounts of the application of the public funds.

"17. To establish the Custom-houses, & duties to be paid there.

"18. To order what is expedient for the administration, preservation, and alienation of the national funds.

"19. To determine the value, the weight, the standard, the figure, and description of money.

"20. To adopt the system it may judge most convenient and just of weights and measures.

"21. To promote and encourage all kinds of industry, and to remove the obstacles that paralyse it.

"22. To establish a general plan of public instruction in the whole monarchy, and approve that which is intended for the education of the Prince of Asturias.

"23. To approve of the general regulation for the police and health of the kingdom.

"24. To protect the political liberty of the press.

"25. To render real and effective the responsibility of the Secretaries of State, and other persons in public employ.

"26. Lastly, it belongs to the Cortes to grant or refuse its consent in all those cases and acts which the constitution points out as necessary."

The above powers, it will be admitted, are such as place the Government very nearly in the exclusive grasp of the Cortes. To this it must be added, that by a subsequent provision the King has the prerogative of withholding his assent to a particular law for two successive years; but in the third year it becomes a law in defiance of him, if so resolved by the Cortes. A permanent Committee, or legislative corps of observation, is to be nominated before the close of the Session, and to continue sitting in vigilant attention to the proceedings of the Government, until the next assembly of the Cortes. This Committee has the prerogative of summoning an extraordinary meeting of the Cortes, when the Crown shall become vacant, or the King incompetent, or when his Majesty may be desirous of convoking them.

"Art. 153. The person of the King is inviolable. He may issue such decrees and instructions as he may deem necessary to the execution of the laws; may declare war, make peace, invest with honours, nominate to employments, military, ecclesiastical, and civil; pardon culprits, propose laws, appoint and dismiss his Ministers; but he cannot prevent the assembling of the Cortes, nor quit the kingdom without their consent, on pain of abdication; nor renounce his Royal prerogatives, nor cede territory, nor make alliances, nor grant subsidies, nor levy taxes, nor give exclusive privileges, nor touch the liberty or property of a subject, nor contract a marriage, but with consent."

The Ministers of State are seven;—Foreign Affairs, Interior, Colonies, Justice, Finance, War, Marine—all responsible to the Nation.

The above will furnish our Readers with ample subject of reflection, and much, no doubt, of gratification, when they compare it, as a system of Government, with that which has prevailed in Spain since the memorable era of the Emperor Charles V.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21.

The Paris Papers of Saturday arrived this forenoon. They are almost wholly taken up with the change of affairs in Spain, respecting which they continue to supply many additional and interesting particulars. The following are extracts:

From the Journal des Debats.

It was not till after the resolution of the King was known in the city, that the people collected around the Palace, calling out "*Long live the King and the Constitution!*" There was previously no commotion of any sort. The King shewed himself twice to the People, and his presence redoubled their acclamations and enthusiasm; he took a walk on the Prado with the Infants, and was every where received with marks of affection and respect.

The prisons of the Inquisition, as well as all the others, have been opened to the prisoners of State, of whom, however, there were but few: but as late as the 9th of March, no official act had announced the suppression of the Inquisition, which is not ordered by the Constitution.

From the Constitutional.

MADRID, MARCH 6.—Extraordinary Couriers have been sent to all the Courts of Europe, to communicate the great change which has been effected. The Ministry vainly flattered themselves that they would have the support of the garrison; the dispositions of the Officers and soldiers of the Guards themselves were entirely conformable to the wishes of the People.

The Government endeavoured to deceive us to the last. The Rebels, if our oppressors might be believed, were always beaten; Catalonia was faithful; while at the same time we had undoubted intelligence that in Barcelona, the second town of the kingdom, the Constitution had been proclaimed.

The Officers of the garrison of Madrid, in spite of promises of every possible advancement—in spite of the infamous calumnies against the Liberals, which were spread in the barracks by the partizans of the Inquisitorial System, shewed a reserve which the Court seems not to have understood as it ought, and with respect to which it was under a great illusion.

The news of the Proclamation, by O'Donnell, of the Constitution at Ocana, produced a great sensation in the Capital. In the night of the 6th and 7th a number of the Officers of the Guards, proceeded to the Great Square to erect a pillar on which the word CONSTITUTION had been engraved; but the Court, previously informed of their design, had assembled a number of troops on the spot. The Infant, Don Carlos, was at their head. The Officers of the Guards withdrew quietly, declaring that they would erect the pillar another day, having sworn that they would, to the last moment, refrain from all violence or effusion of blood.

At the same moment a Grand Council was sitting, at which the King presided. The Infant, Don Carlos, was against all concession; but the Infant, Don Francis, and the Bishop of Madrid, were of a perfectly opposite opinion. They informed his Majesty that there was a numerous desertion in his Guards, and that even many of the Horse Guards had quitted the barracks with their horses.

LONDON.

MONDAY, MARCH 20.

Stocks this day at One.

Bank Stock shut	India Stock —
3 per ct. Red. shut	India Bonds 16 pm.
3 per ct. Cons. 68¾	Ex. Bills 1 dis.
3½ per Cents. shut	Long Ann. shut
4 per Cents. shut	Omnium ——
5 per Cts. 103⅞ 104	Cons. for Ac. 68⅞

We have received, since our last, the Paris Papers of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.—The most important portion of their contents, and that to which we must necessarily limit our notices, relates to the affairs of Spain. The Revolution in that Country has received its consummation, by the acceptance, on the part of Ferdinand, of the terms proposed to him by the rebels. So far, the latter have triumphed, and we wish Spain may afford one more example, in the history of nations, where a Revolution has stopped at the point indicated at its commencement. Till this shall appear, we cannot trust ourselves with the expression, that the Revolution is ended.

On the 7th instant the King issued the following proclamation:—

Gazette Extraordinary of Madrid, March 7.

OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

His Excellency the Marquis of Mataflorida, Secretary of State, and Minister of Justice, has communicated to his Excellency the Duke de L'Infantado, President of the Supreme Council of Castile, the following Royal Decree.

"His Excellency the King our Lord has deigned to communicate to me, on the 6th, the following Decree:—

"'My Royal Council of State having made known to me how much the convocation of the Cortes would tend to the welfare of the Monarchy; in conforming to their advice, because it is in accordance with the fundamental laws which I have sworn to observe, I will that the Cortes be immediately convened. To this end the Council will take the most suitable measures that my desire should be fulfilled, and that the legitimate Representatives of the People should be heard, they being duly invested according to the laws with the necessary powers. By this means every thing that the public weal requires will be procured; they must be convinced that they will find me ready to attend to every thing that the interest of the State, and the happiness of my People, who have given me so many proofs of their loyalty, may demand. In the furtherance of this object, the Council will submit to me all the doubts which can present themselves. That there may not be the least difficulty or delay, I communicate to you the present order, that you may see it duly executed.'

"I apprise you of the express order of his Majesty, in order that the Council may conform to it, and that without the least delay they may take the necessary measures for realising the beneficent intentions of his Majesty.

"God preserve you many years.

"*The Palace, March 6, 1820.*"

This concession was not considered sufficient, and the placards, in Madrid, which announced it, were indignantly torn down by the populace. The Constitution, as proclaimed by the Cortes itself, in 1812, was loudly demanded, and the King, perceiving that it was no longer possible to resist the general cry for its adoption, put forth, on the next day, the following declaration:

Gazette Extraordinary of Madrid, March 8.

OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

The King, our Lord, has deigned to address to his Secretaries of all the Departments the following Royal Decree:—

"To avoid the delays which might take place in consequence of the uncertainties which the execution of my Decree for the immediate convening of the Cortes may experience in Council, and the public will being generally pronounced, I have decided upon swearing to the Constitution promulgated by the general and extraordinary Cortes in the year 1812.

"I apprise you of, and you will hasten to publish the present, signed by my Royal hands.

"The Palace, March 7, 1820."

It now remains to be seen what effect this will have upon the revolutionists, when it shall be generally known. Probably they will not lay down their arms, till the Cortes are actually assembled, and the King himself, in a full and solemn assembly of them, pronounces his acceptance of the Constitution. Under the guarantee of such an act, they may consider themselves safe from any attempt to punish the chiefs of the rebellion. He must be a sanguine believer, however, in the miraculous properties of a Constitution, who is not prepared to find in the future history of Spain some of the worst consequences of rival factions. Political liberty and religious fanaticism cannot exist together. The struggle will lie between them, and a fearful one, we think, it will prove. Our wishes certainly are, that the former should triumph. We love liberty too well not to desire, that every nation should possess it, which is capable of enjoying it. What we have always deprecated, is the jargon of constitution-makers, who would persuade us, that to have liberty, and to use it wisely, are synonimous expressions. —*Courier.*

The following are some additional particulars from Spain, brought by the Paris Papers of Friday, received this morning:

"The determination of the King of Spain to swear to maintain the Constitution promulgated by the Cortes in 1812, was accelerated by the unexpected defection of Count de l'Abisbal, who, on the 4th instant, left Madrid at the head of the *Imperial Regiment Alexander*, charged to escort a convoy destined for General Freyre, who was opposed to the Insurgents in Andalusia. On quitting the King, he kissed his Majesty's hand, and protested, that he would shed the last drop of his blood in his Sovereign's cause. His oath, however, was soon forgotten; on arriving at Ocana, only ten leagues from Madrid, he proclaimed the Constitution, and was joined by a Regiment of cavalry stationed in that town. Gen. Ballasteros has been named by the King Governor of the capital. It is said, that his Majesty despatched a courier to Valladolid, to which place the General had been banished, to require his services. He entered upon his functions on the 8th, when all those who were in confinement for political offences were liberated, as were also those confined in the prisons of the Inquisition. In the evening, the King's palace and the whole city were illuminated. His Majesty walked out on the Prado, and was every where welcomed with enthusiasm.

"The stone, on which is engraven the Constitution, which was removed in 1814, was re-erected in its former position. Joy was general.

"Saragossa declared for the Constitution on the 5th instant. Intelligence from Bayonne states, that Oviedo, the capital of Asturias, and Santander, have followed the example of Gallicia; the whole kingdom of Murcia has adopted the Constitutional system. It appears, that General Freyre could not restrain his troops, whose disaffection has involved him in great difficulties.

"Mina continues in the valley of Bastan, where he is organising a body of troops.

"On the 7th inst. the Grand Inquisitor received from his Majesty in Council a notice, in the King's hand-writing, signifying to him, that his functions had ceased, and that *the Inquisition no longer existed*, conformably to the fundamental laws of the Nation."

"PARIS, MARCH 16.—In a Sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday, the discussion on the *projet de loi*, for giving a power of imprisonment to Ministers, in particular cases, was concluded. The *projet* was adopted by a majority of 19 votes, the numbers being 134 against 115.

"On the following day, a Report was made on the *projet* of a repressive law affecting the public Journals. The Commission lamented the necessity of a retrograde step in the dissemination of opinion; but acknowledging the imperious necessity of such a measure, to prevent the mischievous effect of the unrestrained doctrines promulgated through the medium of the daily press, they forcibly recommended the adoption of the contemplated restrictions without delay."

We have received, this morning, New York Papers to the 19th ult. two days later than our previous arrivals. They contain no intelligence of any interest. The Missouri question was still under discussion in the House of Representatives. It was calculated, at Washington, that there would be a majority of eight in favour of the restriction; that is, against the introduction of slavery into the new State. We hope this estimate may prove correct.

We have received a Dutch and Hamburgh Mail this morning; the former bringing papers to the 14th, and the latter to the 18th instant.—The following is the only article worth extracting; but we hope, for the honour of human nature, and of the enlightened age in which we live, that it is not true:

"TURIN, FEB. 26.—One Dunan, a postilion belonging to the post-house at Geneva, but who has left that place for some time, having been accused of stealing the ornaments of a Madona, has been burnt alive at Chambery, after having had both his hands cut off."

COUNTY OF DUBLIN ELECTION.

FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22.

About half-past ten o'clock, Mr. Hamilton arrived upon the hustings, and was shortly afterwards succeeded by the other Candidates, the High Sheriff, and his Assessor, Mr. Torrens, the Right Hon. W. C. Plunkett, and a number of Gentlemen of rank and respectability. Each of the Candidates was hailed by his friends upon his entrance with loud cheering. Proclamation having been made, and the Writ being read by the Sheriff,

Thomas Baker, of Cordoff, Esq. proposed Mr. Hamilton in a short speech, in which he passed a high encomium upon the conduct and principles of that Gentleman, but spoke it in such an under tone of voice as to prevent one sentence of it from being audible beyond the next person to him.

Thomas Findlay, of Corkagh, Esq. seconded the nomination of Mr. Hamilton.

Mr. Plunkett came forward amid loud and enthusiastic cheering. He was always glad to meet an assemblage of his countrymen. He was grateful for the approbation they bestowed upon him. He hailed it with peculiar pleasure in the present instance, for it shewed that they were not forgetful of his past services; and he hailed it also, in the anticipation of their sense of the services of his Hon. and Gallant Friend. He most cordially subscribed to the tribute which had been paid to Mr. Hamilton; he had a very high opinion of Mr. Hamilton. There were many occasions upon which he coincided with him in his political opinions, and there were others upon which he had the misfortune to differ with him; but he was sure Mr. Hamilton always acted from a conviction upon his mind of what was right; he should, therefore, have his voice; and if he had a tribute more grateful to offer he should have it too. But there was a friend who stood beside him, (Colonel Talbot,) for whom he also entertained sentiments of the most ardent attachment, and of admiration of his character. With him, too, upon some political questions he had differed; but this he could affirm, with the most perfect confidence, that never did a vote escape the lips of his Hon. Friend, that was not given for the independence, the liberties, and the laws of his Country. It was intended, he understood, to propose a third Candidate. He had not the honour of knowing him.—From all he heard of him, he was a respectable man. He knew his father in Parliament, and he had no doubt but the son was a very fit person to be elected as their Representative. But it was one thing to propose Col. White, and another thing to turn out Col. Talbot. They had selected Colonel Talbot to represent them in Parliament before; they had tried his Honourable and Gallant Friend; and if any man would now come forward to oppose his re-election, he called upon him to lay his hand upon his heart, and say, where was the instance in which his conduct could be censured. Levity and inconsistency were bad in any individual, but they were degrading in a public body; and if manifested upon the present occasion, they would leave a lasting disgrace upon the character of the County of Dublin. Of Colonel Talbot's services towards the Catholics, it was unnecessary for him to speak; he was to be seconded by a respected friend, a gentleman of that persuasion. He should only say, that he himself had always advocated the cause of that Body, because he conceived it to be the cause of freedom and of his Country. Those sentiments he had ever professed, and would continue to perform as long as he lived. These were also the sentiments of his Honourable Friend; and were he, at this moment, asked, what was the cause, or even what was the *pretext* assigned, for turning out Colonel Talbot, he must own it would cause him very considerable embarrassment to endeavour to find an answer. The other Gentleman may be a friend to the Catholics also; his father has been one; but he would display his friendly feelings towards them more strongly, if he could say, "It is true, I possess influence in the County, but I disdain to use it to turn out their old, and faithful, and honourable friend."—(*Great cheering.*) He would be glad to see Colonel White returned, if he came forward upon a proper occasion, and he (Mr. Plunkett) would cheerfully support him; but this was not a fit opportunity, and he felt that the County would be degraded, and its character for honour and gratitude for ever lost, were they to displace their old, faithful, and unalterable friend. The Right Hon. Gentleman, after paying a very handsome and merited compliment to the high character, firm principles, and uncompromising integrity of Colonel Talbot, concluded by proposing him as a fit person to represent this County in Parliament.—(*Continued cheering.*)

Randall McDonnell, Esq seconded the nomination of Colonel Talbot. From the low tone of voice in which this gentleman spoke, much of his speech, we regret, did not reach our ears.—He passed the highest encomiums upon the character and principles of the gallant Colonel, and said he was deputed by the greater number of the Catholics of the County of Dublin, to express the warmest gratitude to Colonel Talbot, for his faithful and zealous services towards them, and their fixed determination to support him to the utmost of their power. Mr. McDonnell concluded by observing, that the City of Dublin had acted consistently in returning the men whose conduct they had approved of. The University had also acted with consistency, in returning the man who had served it faithfully. And was the County of Dublin alone to change a man who had been its faithful, honest, devoted, and independent servant, in four successive Parliaments? Forbid it gratitude! forbid it honour.—(*Loud cheering, and cries of "Never, never!"*)

Colonel Vesey then briefly proposed Colonel White, who, he said, founded his claim to the favour of the Electors upon his integrity and his love of the laws of his Country; and if they were kind enough to elect him, he was sure he would lose no opportunity of shewing them his gratitude for their approbation.

The Rev. George Hamilton seconded the nomination of Col. White, whose conduct in Parliament, and zealous attention to the interests of his constituents, would, he felt persuaded, justify the choice of him as a Representative of this respectable County. He had no doubt that Col. White's efforts would be particularly directed to such objects, and the furtherance of such measures as were conducive to the improvement of the trade and general prosperity of his Country.

Captain Fottril next addressed the Sheriff and Electors, and said that the question now to be decided was whether this was to be an independent County, or a close Borough—(*applause*) for if the forty-shilling Freeholders succeeded, our independence was lost! I consider (continued Captain Fottril) the professions of any Candidate as nothing—I look to his actions. Our late Candidates have returned with characters pure and unspotted; and will you reject, without cause, the man who has served you with zealous and unshaken fidelity? (*Cries of "Never, never!"*) We have tried Colonel Talbot. He has never been found to slumber on his post; and why should we now discard him, except, indeed, it be in compliment to a Lady of *Rush*, or perhaps her *Sharp** Agent. (*Rapturous Applause.*) Mr. White may be a man of wealth—that will be of use to himself; but Colonel Talbot is rich in virtue—that will be of use to his Country; and as long as he displays it, and serves us with fidelity, we will never turn him out. ("*We never will.*") I will now conclude by proposing that this be our motto—"Gratitude and Talbot for ever." (*Loud and continued cheering.*)

* Mrs. Palmer's Agent is an Englishman, of the name of Sharp.

Mr. Hamilton said, he had been honoured by the choice of the County of Dublin in six successive Parliaments, and if he were elected now, for the seventh time, he felt conscious that he would discharge the important duty imposed upon him with zeal and honesty; if he did not feel so, he would not call upon them for their support. He returned thanks to the Right Honourable Member for the University, for the very flattering terms in which he had done him the honour to speak of his character; and concluded by repeating his determination to use his best exertions for the welfare of his constituents, if they should again honour him with their approbation. (*Loud cheering.*)

Colonel Talbot then came forward, amidst the most rapturous plaudits and repeated cheers, and said he again offered himself to the notice of the Electors—I again (continued Colonel Talbot) aspire to the honour of representing my native county in Parliament. A consciousness of never having betrayed the trust you have so often and so long confided to me, emboldens me to hope that I shall not now be abandoned by my late constituents, who have so often returned me. Could you find a man of more independent principle, and who would serve you with more zeal and fidelity, I would bow to your opinion, and give my entire support to the object of your choice; but, Gentlemen, the man does not exist who is more devoted to your interests than myself. I, therefore, am confident you will not desert me at this moment, when I am threatened to be overwhelmed by the weight of power. My conduct has stood the test; therefore judge for yourselves, whether tried services are not more to be relied on than promised ones. It has been mentioned to me, that placards have appeared of an offensive nature towards one of the Candidates. I must disavow all knowledge of the transaction, never having read or seen them; neither do I know the author, or the quarter from whence they came. The course which I pursue is too respectable to need the aid of such subterfuge. I shall not longer trespass on your time.

The gallant Colonel retired amidst repeated and enthusiastic marks of approbation.

Colonel White addressed the Electors as follows: In appearing before you to solicit your support, I look with a well-grounded, though respectful confidence, to the kind exertions of my friends, to place me in the distinguished situation of *one of their Representatives*. I solicit that support only while I maintain the principles which induced so many of you, on a recent occasion, to come forward as my friends; and whilst I retain the character, which the renewed efforts of calumny (for electioneering purposes) have failed to injure, I have but one object—that of representing in Parliament, men whose zeal and exertions on the present occasion shall never be erased from my memory, and who, I trust, will never find me inattentive to their interests, or to the welfare and happiness of my Country. With respect to the question of Emancipation, I have no hesitation in declaring, that, should I be the object of your choice, I shall give it my support as a measure which, by uniting all parties, will, I trust, tend to increase the power and strength of the Empire.

After a speech from General Cockburne, in favour of Colonel Talbot, the polling commenced, and, at the close, the numbers were—

Hamilton	192
White	137
Talbot	117

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25.

We have this day the high gratification of announcing most important news from Spain, conveyed by the London Journals of Monday.—The Spanish Insurgents, it appears, have had the rare felicity of accomplishing a bloodless Revolution, and of achieving a glorious triumph in favour of the liberty and happiness of their long degraded Country, unaccompanied by any of those sanguinary and terrific scenes which have too frequently been the attendants of such important changes. In addition to this circumstance, so consoling to humanity, the Spanish Revolution presents another remarkable feature, which distinguishes it in a peculiar manner from almost every former political concussion of the kind—namely, that the principal and almost the only agents in its accomplishment have been the military—a class of men who, in most ages and countries, have usually been the ready and devoted instruments of ambitious and unprincipled rulers, in rivetting the chains of slavery on the necks of their fellow-subjects. Never did a soldiery more truly earn the proud title of "the Deliverers of their Country." May they evince as much wisdom in the use of their triumph as they have displayed firmness and moderation in their previous conduct—and may the KING, who has hitherto signalized himself by his imbecility, his ingratitude, and his arbitrary disposition, seize the present opportunity to redeem his name from the execrations of future ages, by acting with sincerity in the spirit of the Constitution to which he has at length reluctantly subscribed, and by labouring with earnestness to render his sway a blessing instead of a calamity to the gallant People over whom he has been placed.

It might reasonably have been expected, that, in these Countries at least, this truly pleasing intelligence would have been received with one unanimous feeling of unmixed exultation, by every man who pretends to any regard for the freedom and happiness of his fellow-creatures. We regret, however, to observe, that some of the ministerial prints, as if anxious to manifest their sympathetic feeling for arbitrary power, and their rooted dislike of every assertion of popular rights, while they express an equivocal satisfaction at the change which has thus been wrought in the Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, are careful to enter their caveats against the *revolutionary* mode in which it has been effected. It is to be presumed, that these mercenary advocates of the "right divine of Kings to govern wrong," and of their indefeasible title, under whatever circumstances, to the blind and unconditional submission of their subjects, would have had the Spanish Nation to wait, in the placid spirit of passive obedience and non-resistance, until it should please the beneficent FERDINAND, in the plenitude of his gracious kindness and condescension, to come forward of his own accord, and make a voluntary surrender of that arbitrary and unfeeling despotism, the maintenance and increase of which has been the sole and darling object of all his exertions, since the persevering gallantry of his People released him from a state of ignominious captivity. That any spontaneous sacrifice of power was to have been expected from such a man, none can be so besotted as to believe—and none but those, who are themselves fitted and willing to be the servile instruments of ambition, will contend, that the Army or People of Spain have rushed unnecessarily or prematurely into open resistance against the ruthless domination by which they were oppressed. If, as we ardently hope, they shall make a temperate and discreet use of the privileges which they have wrenched from the grasp of their tyrant, their acts will be held up to the applause and admiration of posterity, long after the rotten props of corruption and despotism shall have crumbled into everlasting oblivion.

In addition to the intelligence on this subject extracted from the Paris Papers, and which appears under the London head of Monday, the following particulars are given in a Dublin Paper, as an extract of a private Letter from London:—

"Letters from Madrid, of the 8th instant, present a lively picture of the state of the public mind in that City, during the remainder of the day on which the King's acceptance of the Constitution was promulgated. The whole City wore the appearance of a great festival, rather than a national revolution, or change of the form of Government, and all ranks participated in the general joy. The reflection that this beneficial change had been effected almost without the effusion of blood, was common to all, and even the lower classes spoke of the circumstance to each other with pride and triumph. Apprehensions seem to have been entertained, by the French residing in Madrid, that the event would awaken the recollections of the former struggle for Liberty, and revive the popular hostility against their Nation, but no symptom of this appeared. When recognised, they were frequently accosted in the street by well-dressed persons, who observed, that they were now about to become as free and as happy as they, without encountering the horrors that accompanied their Revolution. The defection of General O'Donnell, mentioned in the Paris Papers, has been followed, it is said, by that of three of his Brothers, who all held commands in the Royal Service. The first of them, with the rank of Colonel, had under his charge the Imperial Regiment Alexander, and was with it at Ocana when the Constitution was proclaimed. He instantly seized on all the money that belonged to the King, and placed the Messengers of the Government under arrest. The second, Jos. O'Donnell, who was marching against Riego with a considerable force, was believed to have actually formed a junction with that Commander. The 3d, Don Carlos O'Donnell, holding the important office of Governor of Old Castile, there was little doubt had imbibed the same sentiments. In other parts of Spain a similar spirit was spreading with extraordinary rapidity. The regiment of Malaga, commanded by Brigadier-General Piquero, and in the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo, had taken the oath of the Constitution, and was directing its march on Astorga. Colonel Acevedo had proceeded from Corunna to Santiago, and the new Authorities were appointed under his superintendance. The Kingdoms of Leon and Murcia had extensively imbibed the spirit of Insurrection. General Olio, hitherto one of the firmest supporters of the Royal Cause, had been so warmly pressed by the Military and Inhabitants of Valencia to proclaim the Constitution, that he had written to the King to say, no alternative was left him but to accede to their wishes. To complete the circle of disaffection, the entire Army under the command of General Freyre has revolted and declared for the Constitution."

It is reported that the Coronation of King George the Fourth is at present fixed to take place in the month of August next, the month in which our Sovereign was born.

THE QUEEN.—The Queen of England arrived at Rome on the 22d ult. She had previously provided for her use the Palace of Lucien Bonaparte, which she has hired for a month.—Neither the Hanoverian Minister nor the British Consul waited upon her Majesty; nor did the Government offer her the usual guard of honour. Though her Majesty is described in her passport as Countess of Oldi, she every where announces herself as Queen of England.—*French Paper.*

A German paper, the *Nuremberg Correspondent*, of the 7th March, contains the following, under date of Italy, Feb. 28:—It is believed that the affairs of a Lady of very high rank will be arranged in the following manner; namely, that the allowance which she has hitherto received will be doubled, to be paid in any place on the Continent that she may desire, and that a sufficient sum will also be allowed for the payment of her debts. It is said that she will chuse Palermo as the place of her future residence."

The Sidmouth Packet has reached an English out-port, from the Brazils. The letters from Rio Janeiro are of the 12th of January. Several of them notice the prevalence of a report there, that Lord COCHRANE had been defeated in an attempt to take possession of Lima, and that he had lost all his fire-ships.

The London Papers of Monday are filled with the further proceedings on the trial of Mr. HUNT, &c. which are brought down to their close on Saturday evening, when the examination of the Crown witnesses had not been got through; the most important part of the evidence for the prosecution, that of the Magistrates, had, in fact, only commenced. Our readers may form some estimate of the probable length of this Trial when we mention, that the proceedings which have already occurred, as they appear on the London Papers, would occupy at least three times the extent of our ordinary space, even calculating on the exclusion of every other topic. We see no reason, therefore, to regret the determination expressed in our last publication, of keeping our columns unencumbered by such an unwieldy subject, a determination which has left us at liberty to attend to matters of more immediate and general interest.

The Mail of Tuesday had not arrived when this Paper was put to press.

ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

The Westminster Candidates continued on Monday in the same relative situation on the poll, which, at the close of that day, stood thus:—Burdett, 3754; Hobhouse, 3501; Lamb, 2809.

In Middlesex, the popular Candidates preserve their superiority; the numbers on the gross poll, on Monday evening, were:—Byng, 1201; Whitbread, 1020; Melish, 731.

In Westmoreland, Mr. Brougham maintains his ascendancy over the Lowther interest; on the fourth day (the 17th), at half-past eleven, the poll stood thus:—Brougham, 765; Lord Lowther, 739; Colonel Lowther, 694. It will be a glorious spectacle to see him finally triumph over the influence which has so long reigned paramount in that County.

At Preston, Mr. Hunt is left far behind his competitors. On Saturday, the following was the state of the poll:—Horrocks, 1527; Hornby, 1338; Williams, 1330; Hunt, 1013.

ELECTIONS IN IRELAND.

The City of Cork Election has terminated in favour of Mr. Hutchinson and Sir N. C. Colthurst, by the resignation, on Wednesday evening, of Mr. Callaghan.

The interesting commencement of the Queen's County Election is inserted in our fourth page.—The state of the Poll on the evening of the third day (Wednesday) stood thus:—Pole, 1508; Parnell, 1401; Coote, 1040; Dunn, 841.

The struggle for the County of Dublin has commenced. The details appear in our preceding columns.

The Election for the County of Limerick opened on Tuesday; the Candidates are, the Hon. Col. R. H. Fitzgibbon (one of the late Members), Captain Standish O'Grady, and Sir Aubrey De Vere Hunt, Bart.

The Kilkenny Independents seem to have no chance against the Corporation. The votes on Wednesday evening were—Browne, 29; Fletcher, 6.

The contest at Drogheda ended on Wednesday in favour of Mr. Metcalf.

Mallow, 3d day—Becher, 76; Jephson, 71.

On the 15th inst. Michael Bird was committed to Kilkenny Gaol, by B. Dillon, of Ballyquin, Esq. for having a large quantity of stolen plucked wool in his possession. We understand that, for several months past, the farmers in that neighbourhood have severely suffered by the loss of wool and sheep. This man had a large excavation in his cabin, covered with a flag, which is supposed to have been intended for the purpose of receiving the slaughtered sheep.

We have very sincere satisfaction in announcing, that that highly-respected, amiable, and pious Prelate, the Lord Bishop of Ferns, is immediately to be translated to the valuable See of Clogher, which will become vacant by the promotion of the present Bishop to the Primacy of Dublin. The paragraph which we copied from a contemporary Paper, respecting the appointment of the Lord Bishop of Elphin to that See, is, consequently, unfounded.—*Correspondent.*

A Grant, it is said, is about to be issued to the Army and Navy, as a reward for their services on the coast of America, and in particular for their very brilliant dash at Washington, where the enemy lost, in naval, military, and ordnance stores, destroyed by our brave fellows, to the amount of a million sterling.

On Monday last, Sir George Beckwith, Commander of the Forces, held his last levee at the Royal Hospital, previous to his departure. All the officers of the garrison were present, and exhibited a most interesting and imposing appearance. They filled nearly the four squares, and after Sir George manifested his usual urbanity, in taking leave of nearly each individual, he retired, after paying the Garrison of Dublin the highest compliment, and making evidently a most sensible and general impression on all present.

Mr. Grattan continues to improve daily in health and spirits. We hope that certain good friends (who are well known) will now discontinue their daily reports of the death of this truly great and virtuous man—the father of his country—the firm supporter of constitutional monarchy—and the unshaken advocate of popular rights. —*Dublin Paper.*

KILKENNY, MARCH 22.—A recruit of the 57th regiment, of the name of Delany, has been committed to prison by the City Coroners, a verdict having been found against him by an Inquest Jury for having wilfully thrown his infant child into the river, at the Bishop's Meadows, by which it was drowned. As the misguided man will be brought before a Jury next week to answer to the offended laws of his Country as to this dreadful crime, we shall not enter into a detail of the evidence before the Coroners; but we may add, that the zeal and judgment evinced by Mr. Colles, on this, as on former occasions, to prevent the defeat of Justice, entitle him to the praise of his fellow-citizens.—*Leinster Journal.*

ESCAPE FROM THE CITY GAOL.—On Saturday last, one of the prisoners confined in the City Gaol leisurely passed out of the door, while some labourers were engaged in conveying rubbish from the Prison, and effected his escape. The sentinel who was placed on duty at the door has been taken into custody, but nothing has been since heard of the fugitive. His name is Lambert, and he had been imprisoned on a charge of receiving stolen sheep.—*Moderator.*

Friday, a steeple chase was run between Ballynattin and the hill of Loughloher—the best contested between the three leading horses that has for years been witnessed in this Country. Mr. Pierse Butler's (of Curtistown) horse, ridden by Mr. Briscoe, was the first; Mr. Edmond Scully's horse, ridden by himself, was second; and Mr. William Quin's horse, also ridden by the owner, was third; but the distance between the first and last of the three was almost nominal.—Besides these, were the horses of Mr. Falkiner, who came in fourth, Mr. Mahony's, who fell in the race, and Mr. Lane's. There were three others started; but we have not been able to get an account as accurate as we should wish. We understand there is a dispute, owing to Mr. Butler's (the winning) horse being supposed to want a pound of his weight.

QUADRATURE OF THE CIRCLE.—The following advertisement has appeared in the *Stockholm Gazette*:

"I have the honour to announce, that on this day, Monday, February 14, I have discovered the quadrature of the Circle; the solution of the problem is geometrical, and very simple.

"ALBERT STOLTZ."

THE MARKETS.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, MARCH 20.—Our Market was very largely supplied with all Grain this morning, particularly with Wheat from Essex and Suffolk, which article is from 2s. to 4s. per quarter cheaper, and very dull sale at that decline. Barley is full 2s. per quarter lower, and only the finest qualities could be got off, the arrivals being very considerable from Norfolk and Suffolk. The Oat trade was also heavy at a reduction of 1s. per quarter. Beans and Peas are from 1s. to 2s. per quarter cheaper, the supply of each far exceeding the present demand.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, MARCH 22.—Our supply of Grain at Market this day was rather larger than we have had for some weeks past; and both Wheat and inferior Oats met heavy sale, and in some instances a slight reduction in price; but Barley and prime Oats are without alteration. The general prices this day were—Millers' Wheat, 36s. to 40s. Common Oats, 13s. to 13s. 6d.; for Export, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; Feeding ditto, 14s. to 16s.; Seed Oats, 18s. to 25s.; for Irish, imported, 25s. to 30s. Grinding Barley, 15s. to 16s.; Malting, 17s. to 19s.; Seed, 25s. to 28s. Bere, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. Rapeseed, 36s. to 38s. Malt, 33s. to 35s. per barrel. Oatmeal, 13s. to 16s. and 19s. for prime. Second Flour, 22s. to 24s.; Third ditto, 12s. to 14s. per cwt.

WATERFORD MARKETS.—The general prices of our several markets, as they were in the early part of yesterday, will be found in the Table of Prices, inserted at the bottom of the first Page. There was rather an appearance of dulness after noon in the Corn Trade, and Wheat and Oats seemed a shade lower than in the morning.

Irish Stocks, March 23.

Bank Stock	210½
Gov. Deb. 3½ per cent	79½
Do. Stock, 3½ per cent	76½
Gov. Deb. 5 per cent	103¾ 4
Do. Stock, 5 per Cent.	—
Royal Canal Loan, 4 per cent.	45
Ditto 6 per cent.	69½

Exchange, 8 7¼.

BIRTHS.

In Cork, on the 23d instant, the Lady of Thomas Lapp Butler, Esq. of a daughter.

At Freeland House, Scotland, the Lady of Walter Hore, Esq. of Harperstown, County of Wexford, of a daughter.

MARRIED,

In Dublin, on the 21st instant, by the Right Rev. Dr. Murray, R. C. Archbishop of Dublin, George Bryan, Esq. of Jenkinstown, Co. Kilkenny, to Margaret, youngest daughter of William Talbot, Esq. of Castle-Talbot, Co. Wexford, and niece to the Earl of Mountnorris.

DEATHS.

On Sunday last, at Carrick-on-Suir, after a very short illness, Mr. John Coghlan, a highly respectable and much-esteemed Member of Society.

On Sunday last, in London, Edward Cooke, Esq. late Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, MARCH 24.

ARRIVED,

22d—Ann, Harding, Glasgow, coals; Friendship, Murray, Dublin, sundries, for Cork; St. Patrick, Murray, Dublin, ballast, for Kinsale; Cygnet Sloop of War, Capt. Bennet—and Wickham Revenue Cruiser, Lieut. Pierce, from a cruise. 23d—None.

SAILED,

22d—Thomas, Williams, Bristol, live pigs; Lovely, Evans—and Good Intent, Black, Portsmouth, oats; Bold Maid, Chittenden, Portsmouth, &c. butter, bacon, &c.; Princess Royal, James, Youghal, ballast.

23d—None.

24th—Wind N. W. at 8 morning.

FOR SALE,

THE Schooner MARY, Burthen One Hundred Tons; is a strong, well-built Vessel, in good repair, and in every respect well found in Stores. She may be sent to Sea with little expense, and is well calculated for any Trade.

For further particulars apply to

JAMES BLAKE.

Waterford, March 25, 1820.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT COVE,

ON THURSDAY, THE 30TH INSTANT,

AT TWO O'CLOCK,

THE coppered and fast-sailing Brig, LADY COOTE, of Greenock, Burthen 148 Tons, M. M'KENZIE, Master, with all Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, as she now lies at Anchor.

She is extremely well found, and her principal Sails are new.

For Inventory and Particulars apply to the Master on Board, or at the Counting-house of

B. VERLING & CO. Cove.

March 21, 1820.

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

THE NEAT, COMMODIOUS HOUSE, opposite the Dispensary, in the Town of Fethard, County of Wexford, heretofore occupied by JOHN LUMSDEN. Being at present in excellent repair, and fit for the reception of a genteel Family, it would form a most desirable Residence, especially during the Bathing Season.

Apply to JOHN LUMSDEN, Waterford.

March 25, 1820.

TO BE LET,

For such Term as may be agreed upon,

THE SMALL YARD adjoining John's Pill, now in possession of Mr. MOSES ROBINSON. Apply to GEO. IVIE, Attorney.

☞ Immediate possession can be given.

March 25, 1820.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

TO BE LET,

For a long Term of Years or Lives,

SEVERAL FARMS on the LANDS of BALLYQUIN and GARRIDUFF, highly circumstanced for Grazing, Tillage, or Sheep. There is a command of Water for the purpose of Machinery or Bleaching. These Lands are within Seven Miles of Waterford, about One Mile from the Coiren and River Mullinavat. An improving Tenant would find terms encouraging.

Inquire of Mr. DILLON, at Ballyquin.

March 24, 1820.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 1st OF MAY NEXT,

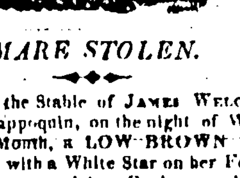
For such Term as may be agreed on,

THE BRIDGE HOTEL, LIVERY STABLES, and COACH-HOUSE. The House has lately undergone a thorough repair; the Stables are very roomy, and in which 10 new Stalls were lately erected. The FURNITURE, which is new, strong, and fashionable, can be had at a fair Valuation. The New STORE, KILN, and YARD, adjoining, will also be let, with or separate from the House. A solvent Tenant or Tenants will meet with great Encouragement. The Situation of these Premises needs no comment.

Application to be made at said House, or to Mr. WM. SINNOTT, Cottage, Waterford.

☞ Business will be continued, as usual, until the House is disposed of.

Waterford, March 24, 1820.



MARE STOLEN.

STOLEN, from the Stable of JAMES WELCH, of Shanbally, near Cappoquin, on the night of WEDNESDAY, the 15th of this Month, a LOW BROWN MARE, her Upper Lip White, with a White Star on her Forehead, her Legs of a dark Colour, and her Back remarkably broad; in trotting, she steps very wide. FIVE GUINEAS REWARD will be given to any Person restoring her to the Owner. Application to be made to him, or to Mr WM. FITZMAURICE, Post-Office, Cappoquin.

March 24, 1820.

JAUNTING-CAR.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEAT INSIDE JAUNTING-CAR,

WITH HARNESS,

BUILT IN DUBLIN, BY STEPHENS,

With C Springs.

Apply at the Office of this Paper.

March 25, 1820.

LEPER HOSPITAL.

THE COMMITTEE appointed at a General Meeting of Persons interested in the Public Charities of Waterford, held at the Chamber of Commerce, the 22d instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the State of the above Institution, feel themselves called upon, in consequence of the recent publications in the Waterford Newspapers on the subject, to observe, that, at the Meeting of the 22d, no Imputation was cast on the Character of Individuals; that their private or political connections were not the objects of consideration; and that the Meeting was held for a purpose of general interest, in the prosecution of which the Committee are determined to act with temper, but with perseverance, uninfluenced by party spirit—unbiassed by any personal motives whatever. *Waterford, March 24, 1820.*