

Of what followed, particularly the two Proclamations issued by the King, when he was informed by General Ballasteros of the union of the People & the garrison, we are already aware. It is stated, that the first step taken by Ballasteros was to invite the instant abolition of the Inquisitorial Tribunal: the King sent an order to that effect to the Grand Inquisitor, and Ballasteros immediately proceeded to liberate those who were confined in the Inquisition at Madrid. Amongst others who were thus delivered from its dungeons, was the Count de Montijo, who it was generally believed was in secret confinement in Gallicia. His family had even gone 200 leagues distance, to St. James de Compostella, where they conceived he was in captivity, to welcome his emancipation.

As soon as his Majesty's acceptance of the Constitution was known, the whole city was in a transport of delight. The most perfect tranquillity prevailed; and nothing could be more imposing than the decency of demeanour which distinguished the immense multitude.

There have already appeared in Spain several Liberal Papers, consecrated to the defence of the Revolution and of the Confederation. The dungeons of the Inquisition are open; and, on the morning of the 9th, a general amnesty was published.

On the 6th, the desertion among the troops was general. The whole Corps of Engineers and Sappers, who were at Alcala, passed over to the Insurgents.

The Deputy to the Cortes, Minor Torrero, the first who proclaimed the principle of the Sovereignty of the People, had no sooner arrived at Coruna, than he was named Member of the Provisional Government of the Province.

When Freyre published the Constitution at Segovia, an Ecclesiastic had the folly to pull down one of the placards which announced it. He was shockingly used, and left almost dead on the spot: this was the only excess which disturbed this day of rejoicing.

At Saragossa, the Constitution was proclaimed on the 5th, amid cries of "Long live Religion, the Country, the King, and the Constitution!" A general illumination, and concerts of military music, closed the festivities of the day. The Captain-General, Marquis d'Alazan, has been confined in his situation. The Marquis de Castreson, who came with an order from the King to supplant him, has been recalled.

Mina began, on the 2d, to publish the Constitution in Navarre: he has accompanied this measure with an energetic Proclamation, in which he calls around him his ancient companions in arms, and exposes to them all the ingratitude of the preceding Government.

The Journal de Paris says: "Letters from Italy announce, that the Queen of England, who is still at Rome, was daily expected at her residence at Pinaro, where, it appears, it is her intention further to pass some time."

It is rumored in the City this morning, that an express has reached London, bringing despatches from Madrid of the 10th instant, which state, that an entire change has taken place in the Spanish Ministry. It is said that Agre, late President of the Junta of Cadiz, has been appointed President of the new Council of Ministers. O'Donoghue, who served in the first instance under General Blake, and subsequently under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula War, has been nominated Minister of War, and Garay, Minister of Finance. It will be recollected, that he held this situation a short time since in the Spanish Cabinet. Ferdinand, it is stated, has adopted this step, in order to convince his people of his determination to carry into effect the Constitution of 1812. It is affirmed that the Spanish Government has given directions for the release of four thousand State prisoners, confined in different situations.

TRIAL OF SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.—This trial, as we learn by our advices from Leicester, commences positively to-morrow; Mr. Justice Best having appointed it for the first cause in the morning. It is conjectured the Hon. Baronet means to take a wide field in his defence, by endeavouring to go into the merits of the Manchester question. With this view, as we understand, some of the witnesses who are now at York have been summoned by express to proceed to Leicester. We do not see how this course can benefit the Hon. Baronet, even should he be allowed to pursue it.

The Council retained on the part of the Crown are, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Sergeant Vaughan, Mr. Reader, and Mr. Bakewell. Those on the part of Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Droman, and Mr. Phillips. A rumour prevails among the Gentlemen of the Bar, that the Hon. Baronet has entrusted the whole of his defence to Mr. Denman and to Mr. Phillips—while the more general understanding is, that he will himself address the Jury on the general merits of his case, leaving to his learned advisers the discussion of any point of law which may arise. Whether this course will be permitted, or is consistent with the practice of the Court, is yet to be decided.

We recommended to the notice of our readers, a circular letter which has been despatched from London to all the individuals composing the Special Jury at Leicester. It is evidently the production of some crazy Radical, who would fain discompose or intimidate the Jury from doing their duty. Its effect, however, can only be, to produce in the minds of the gentlemen to whom it is addressed, scorn and indignation. Scorn, to

think that they should be considered susceptible of influence from so paltry a composition, and indignation, at the supposition, that any influence could induce them to violate the sanctity of their oath.

It appears that some of the Gentlemen who are included on the Grand Jury have also received summonses to attend as Special Jurymen on this trial. On the arrival of many of these Gentlemen at Leicester, and on going to the Post-office, bearing their letters addressed to himself, each of them found a letter addressed to himself, bearing the London post-mark. These, on being opened, proved to be copies of a circular, printed in what is called script type, in imitation of writing. The following is a copy:—

"Hopeless must be the state of the Country, if, upon a great occasion, like that of the impending trial, narrow views of local disposition are to supersede general duty; and words made no paramount to things, that the true friend of the People should be delivered up to the discretion of those who, however fared and ermined, are still the creatures of a pillaging, corrupt, cruel, blood-hunting Government. All will, indeed, be lost, if Jurors are put before themselves by panic, from a supposal, but improper, perhaps, perhaps exaggerated, evidently pre-judged plot—if abhorrence of assassination, however worthy of the British character, in principle is, together with the annihilation of all distinction regarding State criminals, so to influence Jurors, that their original, irrepressible, inalienable, permanent obligation, as citizens of the commonwealth, shall be forgotten in the exercise of a function purely temporary—feelings of this description, so little suited to the present crisis, are to prevail in the approaching trial—if the monstrous doctrine, that the innocent must suffer for the guilty, is to actuate the ministry of law—then adieu to all that substantial reform, which, without resort to bloodshed, would lighten the land from the weight that devotes its industry to the sustenance of drones, and would insure the punishment of the national oppressors by more eligible means than summary infliction.

"At all events, let not this fact be overlooked. The issue involves no less than the liberty, the fortune, the health, perhaps eventually the life itself, of the first man in the empire.

"Private is placed at the head of this paper. It is a fashion to slight anonymous threats; yet the transgressor of the injunction at the top, who ever he may be, is hereby gravely warned, that he must—abide the consequences of divulging this document."

Such are the contents of this singular paper.—Some of the Gentlemen into whose hands it came, notwithstanding the threat it contained, instantly communicated it to a Gentleman holding an official situation, by whom it was exhibited to Mr. Justice Best. The Learned Judge approved of the discovery having been made to him, and directed that it should be handed over to the Council for prosecution, for them to adopt such a course as they might think fit. This has been done, we understand, and thus the matter at present rests.

TRIAL OF MR. HUNT.—The proceedings at York are advancing to a termination. The case for the prosecution was closed on Monday; and on the same day Mr. Barrow was heard in defence of Jones and Moorhouse; Mr. Holt on behalf of Saxton; and Swift, Hestley, Johnson, and Bamford, for themselves. Mr. Hunt was to make his defence on Tuesday morning; and this, with the examination of the witnesses for the separate defences, may probably protect the cause till Friday, sooner than which the verdict is not expected.

THE ELECTIONS.—We are at a loss to understand the cause of that "wail and lamentation" which some of the Ministerialists are setting up throughout the Country, at the issue of the different contested Elections. It is very true, that to some of the Members of the Cabinet this may not be exactly as they wish; but, from the long-known popular principles of the King, it cannot but give the highest satisfaction to all the friends of his Majesty. A new reign is a new era; and those who were the personal friends of George III. are of a different race altogether from those of George IV.—Were there no other cause to produce a change in the spirit of the Government, this would do so; and we are sure from this circumstance a more popular character in the series of measures that Ministers will, in consequence, find it expedient to propose, than has belonged to the Administration of the last Regency. We believe that some of the Ministers already feel the growing influence to which we allude; and the Public cannot but have remarked, that his Majesty has hitherto held but very little intercourse, since his accession, with some of the most prominent orators among his Privy Counsellors.—*Star.*

THURSDAY, MARCH 22.
THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.
The Duke de San Carlos, his Catholic Majesty's Ambassador, has just received from his Excellency the Duke de San Fernando, Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a Decree of his Majesty, which permits all Spaniards who are out of his Kingdom on account of political opinions, to return to their homes in Spain.

In consequence of this order, the Duke de San Carlos informs the Spaniards who are in this country, and who desire to re-establish themselves in their native country, that they can obtain their passports at the Spanish Embassy, whenever they may think proper to apply there.

The following is an extract of a letter received this morning from Barcelona, dated March 11:—

"This province has at length shaken off its fetters, and yesterday the Constitution was proclaimed with every formality, and in the most admirable order. No disturbances occurred, except breaking open the doors of the Inquisition, which, after the unhappy sufferers therein confined were put in safety, became a prey to the justly-vengeful mob."

The Paris Journals of Sunday and Monday have arrived since our last. On Saturday the Chamber of Peers assembled, when the project of law relative to individual liberty was referred to a Special Commission, composed of five Members; after which the Chamber adjourned sine die.

No sitting of the Chamber of Deputies took place on Saturday.

The arrival of the regular courier from Spain in Paris, on Sunday, has supplied the following important intelligence from that Kingdom:—

"**NEWS FROM SPAIN.**
"The Madrid Gazette extraordinary of the 9th inst. contains the following document:—

"Having decided, by a Decree dated the 7th, to swear to maintain the Constitution, published at Cadiz by the general and extraordinary Cortes, in the year 1812, I took the provisional oath before a Junta, nominated *ad interim*, and composed of persons who enjoy the confidence of the People, until, in the presence of the Cortes, which I purpose to convene, conformably to the aforesaid Constitution, I can solemnly ratify my oath in the form it prescribes.

"The individuals appointed to compose this Junta are:—

"The Most Reverend Cardinal de Borbon, Archbishop of Toledo, President.
"Lieut. General Don Francis Ballasteros, Vice-President.
"The Reverend Bishop of Valladolid de Mechoacan.
"Don Manuel Alad's Queros.
"Don Manuel Lardizabal.
"Don Mateo Yalderramos.
"Don Ynciente Sanchez, Colonel of Engineers.
"Count de Tejada.
"Don Esteban Crespo de Tejada.
"Don Bernardo Taranon, and
"Don Ignacio Ponzoles.

"All measures which emanate from the Government, until the Constitutional installation of the Cortes, shall be submitted to this Junta, and promulgated with its concurrence.

"The authorities in all parts of our Kingdom, where these presents shall be communicated, are bound to give them prompt and immediate publication and execution.

"Certified by the King's own hand at the Palace, Madrid, 9th, 1820.
"Yo Don Jo. Garcia de la Torre."
Lieutenant-General Don Francis Ballasteros, General-in-Chief of the Army of the centre, the formation of which has been authorized.

"The Minister of War has communicated the following Royal Order to all the Captain-Generals of the Provinces:—

"MADRID, MARCH 8.—The Secretary of State and Despatches has this day transmitted the following:—

"His Majesty has resolved, that all persons who are in imprisonment or detained for political opinions, in whatever quarter of the Kingdom they may be, shall be immediately liberated. They are at liberty to return to their respective homes, as also all those who for the same causes are out of the Kingdom. It is his Majesty's will, that this decision shall be despatched by an extraordinary courier to all the Captain-Generals; what I now transmit to you by the King's order, you will conform to and cause to be executed. God preserve you many years."

"The Minister says:—We are authorized to publish the following:—His Catholic Majesty having issued a Decree on the 8th inst., agreeably to which all Spaniards who are out of the Kingdom on account of political opinions can return to their homes, the Count de Fernan-Nunez, his Catholic Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of his Most Christian Majesty, has the honour to inform all Spaniards included in the said Decree, who are in France, that he has received orders to deliver to them the necessary passports. In consequence, he invites them to present themselves, either at the Hotel de l'Embassy, No. 40, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin at Paris, where they will receive passports; or to the Spanish Consuls in the towns where a Consulate exists."

"We observe by this Extraordinary Gazette, that the Royal Printing-Office has been changed to the National Printing-Office.

"It appears, that there is some interruption in the communications between Cadiz and Madrid. Intelligence from Bayonne states, that General Freyre has received orders to repair to Madrid, with the army under his command.

"The last letters from Madrid (says the *Minutour*) are dated the 9th inst. The courier from Andalusia had not then arrived; the effects which the events of the 7th had produced in Cadiz were not therefore known in the capital.

"On the 9th instant, the King held a Court in his Palace, for Spaniards; it was numerous, and his Majesty displayed much calmness and affability. Amidst the effervescence which the revolution of the 7th naturally excited, it is expected that a motion will be made to set aside the verdict.—No Mail due.

ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.
At Westminster, the exertions of Mr. Lamb's friends have diminished the majority against him, but he still remains at almost a hopeless distance from his opponents. On Friday, at 1 o'clock, the gross poll stood thus:—Burdett, 4926; Hob-house, 4537; Lamb, 4119.

At Middlesex, on Thursday, at four, the numbers were:—Byng, 2768; Whitbread, 2401; Mellish, 1987.

"On the 8th, at noon, General Ballasteros repaired to the Court-house; the People called for the re-establishment of the (C. Ayuntamiento) Municipal Corporation, as it existed in 1814, under the Cortes. The General immediately returned to the Palace, and after having taken the King's Orders, he returned and installed the Corporation; but this Body excluded from amongst them those of its members who had adhered to the abolition of the Constitution.

"A deputation of this new Municipal Corp. proceeded to the Palace, and were present at the taking of the oath by the King before the Provisional Junta. The King, afterwards, presented himself in the balcony, and repeated the oath before the assembled People. The deputation then returned to the Court-house, where Gen. Ballasteros, and all the Corporate Bodies of Madrid, took the same oath before the Ayuntamiento.

"Yesterday, all the garrison, in grand parade, swore to maintain the Constitution.

"When those who were detained for political opinions were liberated from the prisons, the malefactors endeavoured to profit of the occasion to free themselves. They fell upon three centinels, disarmed, and killed them; but the guard quickly arrived, and discharged a volley amongst them: Nineteen only were killed, and the others retreated to their cells.

"M. Garay is expected here every moment; he is one of the New Ministers."

The New York papers of the 24th ult. state, on the authority of a letter from Washington, that despatches had been received from Madrid, mentioning that all negotiations between the two countries had been suspended. No further communication would be received from Mr. Forayth.

Price of English Stocks on Friday.

Bank Stock	100
3 per cent Red. St.	100
2 per cent Cons. St.	100
3 per cent Cons. St.	100
1 per cent Cons. St.	100
5 per cent Cons. St.	100

The Waterford Chronicle.

THE ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION have enabled us to communicate several interesting particulars respecting the recent transactions in Spain. These will be found under the several London dates, in the preceding part of this paper. The wise and timely decision of Ferdinand, in declaring his unreserved acceptance of the Constitution, appears to have had an instantaneous effect in calming the agitation of the popular mind; and unless the treachery or disimulation of the King shall deprive him of the popularity which he seems to have acquired by his compliance with the wishes of his Subjects, or that the impudent and unskilful interference of Foreign Powers shall disturb the existing harmony, and goad the Spanish People into acts of desperation, there seems little reason to apprehend that they will depart from the steadiness and moderation of conduct which his hitherto characterized their proceedings; or that they will suffer themselves to be hurried into that phrenzied state of anarchical effervescence of which they were the witnesses in a neighbouring country, and the horrors of which they cannot fail to bear in mind.

It is to be hoped, also, that the Sovereigns of surrounding nations may not forget the salutary lesson taught them by that memorable event; and that, instead of endorsing to extinguish, by external force or internal corruption, the infant liberties of Spain, they may strive to present similar commotions in their own dominions, by ameliorating the political condition of their subjects, whose loyalty and affection, the natural fruits of a wise and paternal system of government, will ever be found a firmer stay and support than the hire and purchased attachment of a licentious soldiery.

Amongst the many consequences which are anticipated from the late changes in Spain, it has been stated, as a matter of great probability, that Portugal is forward in its preparation to follow the example of Spain, and that the consolidation of the whole Peninsula into one powerful *fec* monarchy is at hand." We know not whether this intimation has any better foundation than mere conjecture; but it is hardly to be expected that the European subjects of the Monarch of Brazil can remain tranquil spectators of the emancipation of their neighbours, without feeling a strong impulse to imitate their conduct.

The London Journals of Friday, received yesterday evening, conveyed no foreign intelligence, and were entirely occupied with the continuation of Mr. Hunt's trial, which had not been brought to a termination, and with that of Sir F. BURDETT, which took place at Leicester on Thursday. This trial lasted from about 10 in the morning until half-past 5 in the evening, when the Hon. Baronet was found Guilty. Some legal objections having been taken by his Counsel to the evidence of publication in Leicester, it is expected that a motion will be made to set aside the verdict.—No Mail due.

At Westminster, the exertions of Mr. Lamb's friends have diminished the majority against him, but he still remains at almost a hopeless distance from his opponents. On Friday, at 1 o'clock, the gross poll stood thus:—Burdett, 4926; Hob-house, 4537; Lamb, 4119.

At Middlesex, on Thursday, at four, the numbers were:—Byng, 2768; Whitbread, 2401; Mellish, 1987.

In Westmorland, Mr. Brougham has been passed by both of his competitors. On Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, the state of the poll was as follows:—Lord Lowther, 1416; Col. Lowther, 1212; Mr. Brougham, 1275.

The contest at Preston has ended in the return of Messrs. Horrocks and Hornby.

The contested Election for the County of Devon has closed by the resignation of Lord Ebrington. The votes stood thus:—Aralon, 2546; Bystard, 1959; Ebrington, 1293. All three votes, a great many of them single votes, were taken in the course of two days, the greatest number ever polled in England in the same period of time. This was the consequence of the judicious plans adopted by Robert Hunt, Esq. the High Sheriff, and that Gentleman received the thanks of all parties for his excellent conduct and admirable arrangements.

ELECTIONS IN IRELAND.
COUNTY OF DUBLIN.—We have inserted, in our last page, the proceedings of Thursday and Friday in this interesting contest; the state of the poll on Saturday evening was as follows:—Hamilton, 938; White, 624; Talbot, 509.

At the Queens County Election, on Saturday evening, the Gross Poll was:—Pole, 3168; Parrell, 2823; Coote, 2281; Dunne, 1631.

The City of Limerick contest commenced on Wednesday; on Friday evening the numbers were:—Major Verker, 157; Mr. Rice, 123.

At the Election for the County of Limerick, on Thursday, Walter O'Grady, Esq. was put in nomination as a fourth Candidate. On Friday evening, the gross poll was as follows:—Colonel Fitzgibbon, 1623; Captain O'Grady, 1336; Sir Anthony De Vere Hunt, 1239; Walter O'Grady, Esq. 755.

On Saturday, at one o'clock, there had been polling for that day; for Colonel Fitzgibbon, 255; Captain O'Grady, 214; Sir A. De Vere Hunt, 193.

The City of Kilkenny contest was kept up till Saturday evening, when the votes stood:—For Mr. Browne, 91; for Mr. Fletcher, 41.—It was understood that the Poll was to have closed yesterday (Monday), at 12 o'clock, when Mr. Browne was of course returned.

On Monday evening the Knight of Kerry and Colonel Crosbie were unanimously elected Representatives for the County of Kerry.

The Election for Mallow terminated on Wednesday, in the return of William W. Becher, Esq.

It is extremely painful to us to be obliged to notice, that the mischievous spirit of nocturnal outrage, which heretofore produced in this County so many unfortunate victims to the vengeance of the laws, appears to have again, after a long interval of quiet repose, begun to manifest itself amongst the Peasantry. On the night of Thursday last, about ten o'clock, a party of about 15 men, well armed, attempted to break into the house of Thomas Cummins, a respectable farmer, at Robertson's, nearly ten miles west of this City. They broke some of the windows, and fired several shots into the house. Cummins told them from within, that he and his man were well armed, and determined, and would certainly kill the first person that might enter. One of the assailants then said that he had a prayer-book in his hand, and that by that book he swore, that if Cummins should attempt to take possession of the farm of Little Whitestown, for which he had lately agreed with Patrick Duckett, of Tamore, Esq., and not leave it with John Kirwan, of Ballydon, who, Cummins will know, wanted nothing but an abatement of rent, the party then present would make a riddle of Cummins's body, by day or by night, before twelve months. The party then decamped, taking away two horses, a bridle, and a saddle.

This transaction is the first instance of the kind, at least of a formidable nature, that has, for a long time, come to our knowledge. We hope it may be as long before we shall have occasion to record another, and trust it will turn out to have been a mere isolated outrage, not an incipient symptom of any extensive combination. However this may be, it is sufficiently alarming to excite the reasonable vigilance of the Magistrates and Gentry of the County, whose energies, we have no doubt, will be exerted to suppress the evil in its infancy, and to prevent the many deplorable consequences which must necessarily result from the extension of such infuriated practices.

Saturday, Messrs. Ryan, pig-jobbers, residing near Newport, County Tipperary, going to a fair near Longrea, were attacked by a party of Ribbonmen, at one o'clock at noon, and robbed of £110.

THOMAS KING, ESQ.
An extensive and most respectable circle of friends and acquaintances will peruse the record of the death of this Gentleman with the deepest feelings of affliction. After an illness of some duration, but which did not, till recently, point to a fatal termination, he expired about nine o'clock yesterday morning, at his house in William-street, in the fortieth year of his age. He was, to the last, in full possession of his faculties, and met his approaching dissolution with fortitude and even calmness: the unwearied testimonies of a life passed in honourable and virtuous pursuits. He was son of William King, a Member of the Irish Bar, and one of the Common-Council-men of this City. His memory will be cherished with warm and affectionate remembrance by all with whom he was associated; but especially by those who were admitted to intimate connection with him, for his principles, his feelings, and his conduct, made im-

pressions which never can be obliterated. The maxims which guided his actions were of the highest order of moral rectitude, and no considerations, either of enticement, or of apprehension as to what might ensue, could produce the slightest deviation from the line in which he deemed it to be his duty rigidly and unalterably to persevere. It was his honest pride never to stoop to greatness, or to fawn upon power; and vulgar prejudices, whether manifested in high or low conditions, experienced from him severe reproof, or indignant scorn. The principles which ought to regulate the actions of a Gentleman were held by him in sacred estimation, and he uniformly and strictly fulfilled the obligations of which those principles are the fountain. In his friendships, adopted with caution and discrimination, he was sincere, ardent and steadfast; and his most active and zealous services, either as private individual or as a professional man, were always at the command of those to whom his attachments were devoted. In domestic scenes, he was the kind and affectionate husband and father, and his widow and daughter have to deplore in him a melancholy and irreparable deprivation. All these endearing qualities are now silent in death, but the expression of them towards those whom he loved, and in the labours which he was ever ready to undergo for their good, will be the themes of eulogy and grateful remembrance with his surviving friends while life remains. Endowed by nature with talents of no ordinary kind, he received from an indulgent parent the best means of intellectual and moral improvement which could be chosen, and the cultivation of his mind was commensurate with the efforts which had been made. He early acquired, and constantly preserved, a paramount regard for the public welfare, and exhibited on every occasion an earnest desire for its promotion. When deeply interested in any local investigation, he displayed a sound and penetrating judgment, and an irrefragable adherence to what he believed to be right and justice, supported by a strong and argumentative eloquence. He discharged, for some time, the duties of Deputy Recorder of this City, and excited himself highly in the opinion of his Fellow-Citizens, by securing for them numerous public benefits, that they voluntarily presented to him two valuable pieces of Plate, with appropriate inscriptions, as permanent testimonies of their esteem and gratitude. On the occasion to which we allude, the Grand Jury delivered to him an Address, in which they used the following expressions:—"We have, for a considerable time, been witnesses of the integrity and zealous assiduity with which you have discharged your official duties; by enforcing a proper attendance on the Court, and by setting yourself the example of scrupulous regularity, you have set much of that time which is so valuable to men of business, while your beneficence in the various cases which came before you manifested an intimate and extensive acquaintance with the Laws of your Country, and an independent and impartial regard to the distribution of Justice. We fully concur with the learned Judge, who presided in this Court during the late Assizes, in attributing to your active and judicious labours the tranquillity which this City has so long enjoyed." Soon after this Address, a highly respectable meeting of Citizens took place, the Mayor in the Chair, at which it was unanimously resolved to present to Mr. King the testimonies of public approbation which we have mentioned. With this statement, we close an imperfect memorial of his life. The gift of the Citizens of Waterford speaks much more than any thing which we can say. When it was bestowed, it conferred honour upon them, as well as upon the object of their applause; like the sculptured marble, it has now become a precious monument of departed excellence!"

The following is the inscription:—"TO THOMAS KING, ESQ. Barrister-at-Law, and Deputy-Recorder of Waterford. The spontaneous Gift of his Fellow-Citizens in testimony of their high estimation of the talents and integrity with which he discharged his official duties, and as a memorial of their gratitude for the important benefits which the Public derived from his administration of Justice. A. D. 1820."

TIPPERARY ASSIZES.
(From the *Connell Advertiser*.)
CLOSURE, MARCH 25.—The only trial of a novel kind which has yet occurred at our Assizes, was that of a Ribbonman. The case, fortunately, being singular in this County, we shall lay before our Readers:—

Dominick Kelly was indicted for unlawfully assuming the name of Ribbonman, at Two-mile-Borris, and unlawfully and contemptuously rising by day and wearing a badge against the peace and statue.

John Grant, one of the Eliogarty and Kilmomagh Police, and Captain Wilson, Chief Magistrate of these Baronies, deposed, that on the 17th of March he saw the Prisoner Kelly riding through the village of Two-mile-Borris, on a horse between 40 and 50 people near him, who had probably been brought about him by the singularity of his appearance. He had a ribbon tied round his hat, and, as he rode through the village, he took off his hat, and, waving it in the air, cried out,—"Here's a real Ribbonman!" Witness produced the ribbon—it was of various colours, as Kelly passed on, Witness called to him to stop; but he struck the horse and rode off, still saying he was a real Ribbonman. Some people who were hurrying gathered near to see him. He was stopped and taken by one of the Eliogarty Police, named M-Cue, about a mile beyond the village on the road to Uringford, where, also, the Witness overtook him; when taken, he said to

the people, "Thank God, boys, it's for no dishonourable crime I'm taken." Witness found the ribbon in his pocket. Kelly first said he came from Thurles, next from Roscrea, and lastly, from Galway.

Bernard M-Cue, one of the Eliogarty and Kilmomagh Police, deposed, that on the 17th March he saw a man riding on the road near Two-mile-Borris, with a ribbon in his hat; that when he saw the witness he took off the ribbon and put it in his pocket. Witness took him into custody; the Prisoner at first told him he was son of W. Gordon, Publican, of Thurles—he afterwards said he was from Roscrea, and lastly that he was from Galway. He was searched by the first witness, Grant, who found the ribbon in his pocket; they then made him sit on his hat, and conducted him to town to the Magistrate; he did not appear in liquor. Witness heard he followed the trade of selling stoves.

Captain Wilson, Chief Magistrate, deposed, that the detachment of Police was placed in Two-mile-Borris, on account of houses having been attacked for arms, and cattle looted in that neighbourhood.

On the defence, a servant-maid was called and sworn. She lives in Thurles, and knew the Prisoner and two brothers of his; they are from the town of Galway, as she always understood, and followed the trade of selling stoves. The Prisoner had a horse when he came to Thurles; he went on Patrick's Day to the fair of Uringford, to sell the horse, as he told her, and he borrowed her ribbon to put in the horse's head, as a token of sale. The ribbon being produced, she said it was the same she had lent him.

Judge Johnson charged the Jury; he observed that combinations under various titles had for many years unhappily disturbed this County, and was every day to say that they were not yet done. He then read the Act of Parliament bearing on the case, 15th and 16th of the late King, commonly called the Whiteboy Act, which declared persons appearing under titles not usually understood, and wearing any particular badge, mark, or dress, by day or by night, to the terror of his Majesty's Subjects, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanour, and on conviction be sent into exile, imprisonment, corporal punishment, or such penalty as the Court might be at liberty to award under said Act. His Lordship observed, that the day which the Prisoner had chosen for this display was one on which it might naturally be supposed most miscellaneous. The Jury would, however, take the intention of the said Acts into account, whereby they might form an estimate of his guilt, and be guided in their verdict accordingly.

He was found guilty of the first count in the indictment, assuming the name of Ribbonman.

A man of the name of Francis Carroll was yesterday tried for the murder of William Herick, in Lower Ossmond, near Birr, in July, 1819, and was acquitted of the charge. It appeared that no Inquest was held on the body, as the Coroner was from home. In this case, a Mr. Anderson applied to a Magistrate, requesting he would hold an Inquest in conjunction with another Magistrate; but the Magistrate to whom he applied said that no Magistrate would be likely to leave home to assist him in holding the Inquest—and, in fact, no Inquest was held. Judge Johnson highly censured this conduct, and said, that he would make a proper representation on this head, and for such purpose took down the name of the Magistrate who refused to interest himself on the occasion, as well as the names of several of the Magistrates in the vicinity of the place. Justice Johnson also strongly reprobated the practice of Magistrates sending prisoners for trivial offences for trial at Assizes, who might much better be tried at Sessions. A woman was at this Assizes tried for stealing three shillings and six pence worth of goods from the shop of Mr. Anderson, and was acquitted of the charge. It appeared that no Inquest was held on the body, as the Coroner was from home. In this case, a Mr. Anderson applied to a Magistrate, requesting he would hold an Inquest in conjunction with another Magistrate; but the Magistrate to whom he applied said that no Magistrate would be likely to leave home to assist him in holding the Inquest—and, in fact, no Inquest was held. 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