LONDON.

MONDAY, MARCH 27.

The Paris Journals of Thursday & Friday have arrived since our last. The adjourned debate on the *projet* relative to a restrictive control on daily and periodical publications had further occupied two sittings of the Chamber of Deputies, and was again postponed to the following day.

In the Chamber of Peers, on Thursday, the debate commenced on the *projet* relative to individual liberty, and was adjourned to the following day.

The intelligence brought to Paris on Thursday, by the regular courier from Madrid, is rendered less interesting, as extraordinary despatches had been received from that capital on the day previously, the substance of which we gave in Saturday's paper.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 14th instant contains a royal Decree for "the immediate re-establishment of the Supreme Court of Justice, instituted by Art. 259 of the Spanish Constitution;" and "the suppression of the Institutions known under the denomination of Councils, as being incompatible with the said Constitution."

The pillar of the Constitution was re-erected in the Great Square, on the 12th inst. in the most solemn manner, at 4 P. M. The procession was numerous and brilliant.

There were only seven individuals found in the Inquisition *de Corte*, who were set at liberty.

A Proclamation by the Provisional Junta of the Government, addressed to the inhabitants of Madrid, was issued on the 10th inst. After congratulating them upon the happy auspices under which the recent glorious events have been effected, and assuring them that the Junta is indefatigably labouring in support of "the sincere desire of his Majesty to accelerate the happy day when the Political Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy can be applied to all branches of the Public Administration of the State," it recommends them "to continue the same worthy example of moderation, of respect for the Throne, and the sacred person of the King, and regard for public tranquillity."

The courier from Andalusia of the 7th had not arrived at Madrid on the 13th, because it had been stopped by the authorities of Cordua, La Manche having raised the constitutional standard before the capital had pronounced itself.

The King left Carlton-House on Saturday afternoon for Brighton, where his Majesty arrived between five and six o'clock.

The Spartan, Captain Wise, left Plymouth on Monday last, for Lisbon, to convey Field-Marshal Lord Beresford and suite from thence to Rio de Janeiro; she carries out Major-General Sir John Wilson, and Col. Sir Frederick Watson, Military Secretary to his Lordship.

The Earl of Harewood, we are concerned to state, is seriously indisposed, at his house in Harewood-place. On Friday evening last, after dinner, his Lordship, being alone in his room, was suddenly overcome, in such a manner that he had scarcely the power of ringing his bell, which, however, he effected, and brought to his assistance his servant in waiting, who found his Lordship in almost a lifeless state. Medical assistance being immediately called in, his Lordship was blooded and put to bed. His Majesty, being apprised of his Lordship's sudden Indisposition, sent a messenger on Friday night, and on Saturday morning, previously to his leaving town, to inquire the state of his Lordship's health, which was announced to be in a very precarious state. His Lordship, we are sorry to say, continues seriously indisposed.

THE WOOLWICH MURDERS.

Further Particulars of the Apprehension of the supposed Murderer.

We have since learnt that the other watch is marked John Sampson, London, 588, and the seal has the motto "*Entre Nous.*" The Prisoner is very ill from the blows and hurts he received: it seems the small part of his back is much hurt, as when all were struggling together they fell over a form, and he was under. We have also learnt, that when in France he seduced a young English girl from a boarding-school, and having procured an accomplice to officiate as priest, they went through the marriage ceremony. The girl is of a respectable family, said to be of Southampton. He persuaded her that marriages in France were solemnized any where, provided the priest attended, and the mockery took place in a billiard-room. He sent her to Southampton when he last came here, and it is said has made her handsome presents; to ascertain what these were, Mr. Hunt was despatched this morning. It is reported, that when in Sicily, in the Artillery, he was tried on a charge of murder, but was acquitted. During the whole of this day he appeared much affected with his situation, and is constantly shedding tears.—*Hampshire Chronicle.*

HIGH TREASON.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS-HOUSE, CLERKENWELL.

This being the day appointed for preferring to the Grand Jury of this County the Bills of Indictment against the Conspirators apprehended in Cato-street, the Grand Inquest was assembled at nine o'clock; the Officers of the Crown were in attendance, also the High Sheriff of Middlesex.

The witnesses, thirty in number, amongst whom were Monument, who has been confined in the Tower of London, and Adams, who was detained in St. Martin's watch-house, were in waiting in a room by themselves, and in another room were the pike-handles, 38 in number; the arms and ammunition which had been seized, as well in Cato-street as in the other depôts occupied by the conspirators, were also collected, in readiness to be produced for the satisfaction of the Jury.

At ten o'clock, his Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor-General came into Court, and shortly afterwards Sir Charles Abbott, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's-Bench, and Sir Robert Dallas, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, two of the Commissioners named in the Special Commission for this occasion, took their seats on the Bench.

Proclamation was then made by the Crier in the usual form, when Lord Chief Justice Abbott delivered the Commission to Mr. Dealtry, the Clerk-in Court, to be read, and it was read accordingly.

The names of the Grand Inquest were then called over, and the following Gentlemen were sworn as the Grand Jury, by Mr. Abbott, Clerk of the *Nisi Prius*:—

Job Raikes, Esq. Foreman.	John Henry Pakenham,
John Stock,	John Warner,
Thos. Milner,	Geo. Fred. Young,
Robert Batson,	Robert Maycock,
William Hills,	Rich. Jennings,
Henry Thompson,	James Taylor,
Richard Gibbs,	John Johnson,
Thomas Lomett,	Francis Douse,
James Gordon,	John Wm. Horsley,
William Anderson,	Wm. Benning, and
William Parry,	Stephen Taylor, Esqrs.
John Booth,	

Proclamation having been made by the Crier for silence,

The Lord Chief Justice Abbott delivered his Charge, to the effect following:—

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—We are assembled on this occasion, under the authority of his Majesty's Special Commission, for the purpose of hearing and inquiring into certain Bills of Indictment, which will be laid before you, charging certain persons, first, with high treason; secondly, misprision of high treason; and thirdly, to inquire touching the wilful murder of Richard Smithers, and any other crime or offence touching the death of the said Richard Smithers, and any other offence or offences, against, touching, or concerning the persons of Frederic Fitzclarence, William Legg, James Ellis, John Surman, William Westcott, William Charles Brook, John Muddock, and Benjamin Gill, or any of them, contrary to the form of an Act made and passed in the 43d year of his late Majesty, intituled an Act for the further prevention of malicious shooting, or attempting to discharge loaded fire-arms, stabbing, cutting, wounding, poisoning, and the malicious using of means to procure the miscarriage of women, the malicious setting fire to buildings, and other offences therein mentioned:—and, Gentlemen, it has become my duty to offer for your consideration some remarks touching the offences charged against the parties in the Bills of Indictment, which shall now be presented for your deliberation. Gentlemen, the clauses upon which the charges of high treason in those bills are founded are to be found in the Statute of the 25th of Edw. 3d, and in another Statute of the 36th of his late Majesty. By the first of those statutes, it is declared to be high treason, when any person doth imagine or compass the death of the King; and by the last it is enacted, that if any person shall compass or imagine the death of the King, or shall attack the person of the King, or attempt to depose him from the Crown of these Realms, or shall levy war against his Majesty, or attempt by force to oblige him to change the measures of his Government, or shall by threats or tumult attempt to overawe his Parliament in their proceedings; each of the persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of high treason, and suffer the penalties incurred thereby. You will, therefore, Gentlemen, deliberately inquire, whether the charges submitted to your consideration shall be proved to your satisfaction; imputing to the parties the crime of imagining and compassing the King's death, or intending to imprison his person, or depose him from the Throne of these Realms, or levy war against him; and it may be necessary to observe to you, that it is further enacted by the statute last mentioned, that if a party shall express his opinion, by writing or printing, in aid and furtherance of such treasonable purposes, he shall incur also the guilt of high treason; for the law has provided, that, in cases of this nature, the intention shall constitute the crime; but it does, at the same time, require, that the guilty intention shall be manifested by some act of the party to evince his criminal purpose. Before the passing of the late statute, according to the opinions of the most eminent text-writers upon the subject, it was held to be the law of this land, that all persons guilty of overt acts for compassing or imagining the King's death were guilty of high treason; and by the late Act, any attempt to restrain his person, or to levy war against him, or to oblige him to change the measures of his government, is high treason. It may be also requisite for me to state to you, that it is by no means necessary, in order to constitute the levying of war, that the parties should appear in open array of arms. Rebellion rarely makes its first appearance by a display of military force, but begins by secret preparations, and proceeds by degrees. But, as I have already stated to you, any attempt, by force, to overawe his Majesty or his Government, is of itself an overt act of treason, and all the parties acting in aid of such a purpose are equally guilty. In this crime, the law allows of no accessaries, for all parties, so offending, are deemed principals."

His Lordship, having laid down the law as affecting high treason, next proceeded to define misprision of treason, as a wilful concealment of any treason existing against his Majesty; but, in order to constitute the guilt of this crime, by which the party offending incurred the loss of his estate and property, and other heavy penalties, it was necessary, that he should actually know of the treason existing—for mere hearsay, without further knowledge, would not expose him to the penalties of concealment. But every loyal subject would feel it his duty to communicate to the next Magistrate every thing which came to his knowledge respecting such treason, in order that measures might be taken to bring to justice the parties concerned.

His Lordship next proceeded to define the law as it affected the other crimes charged in these bills of indictment. First, with respect to the murder of Smithers, for the law protected no house except a dwelling-house against the forcible entry of the officers of justice for the apprehension of parties charged with felony; but, in this case it would appear, that the parties were assembled, not in a dwelling-house, but in the loft of a stable in an obscure street, and that the officers upon their entry announced to the parties the object of their coming, and called upon them to surrender, which they refused to do, and, as it was stated, fired their pistols and presented their weapons against those officers in resistance to them, while in the execution of their duty. The law considered this an act of unlawful resistance. If any Magistrate, or officer of justice, called upon the persons so assembled to surrender themselves to justice, in any tone or language that was audible and intelligible, and that the parties refuse and resist by force, if any death shall accrue in consequence of such resistance, it was murder in the eye of the law. The next point respected the discharging of fire-arms against the several parties who were aiding and assisting in the apprehension of those men; and this act, by a statute of his late Majesty (Lord Ellenborough's Act), made it a capital offence for any one to shoot at, or wound, any person whatsoever in such a manner, that, if the parties so shot at or wounded should die, the offender might be convicted of wilful murder.

We regret that we have neither time nor space to follow the Learned Judge through the whole of his eloquent charge. His Lordship concluded by desiring the Jury to inquire, with the utmost calmness and deliberation, into the nature and circumstances of the charges before them; to dismiss from their minds all impressions which might have been made by previous rumours; and he had the fullest persuasion that their decisions would be governed by the dictates of their own hearts and consciences.

The Jury then retired to their room, and proceeded to examine the witnesses.

After the witnesses had been sworn, the Judges adjourned the Court till twelve o'clock to-morrow. The Jury remained nearly an hour before they called any of the witnesses before them. The first examined was Mr. Bourchier, Solicitor for the Treasury, and he was succeeded by *Adams*, whose disclosure, as to the conspiracy, has been of the most minute description. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was in attendance as a witness. *Firth* (the cow-keeper), one of the prisoners in the House of Correction, is so much indisposed, that little hope is entertained of his recovery.

JUDICATORY NEW BILLS.

We have more than once intimated, that bills, founded on the Reports of the Parliamentary Commissioners, respecting our Scotch Judicatories, were in preparation. In our publication of 22d January, in particular, we commented on some clauses in the *Heads of a Bill* applicable to the Court of Session, and suggested some improvements. Since that date, Outlines of *another Bill*, respecting the Court of Admiralty, have been prepared, and communicated to the heads of the different Law Corporations in Edinburgh, by the *Lord Advocate*, who has also, if we are rightly informed, adopted suggestions made by some of these bodies for improving his bills. His Lordship has also intimated, that as soon as they have undergone a first reading in Parliament, copies of these bills, as then amended, will be sent to the Faculty of Advocates, &c. that their provisions may be fully considered. This *is* a line of conduct which does honour to the Lord Advocate.—Timeous publicity is of great importance respecting all intended public measures; but it is more especially so regarding *the forms of administering justice.* "In the smallest court or office, (says Hume,) the stated forms and methods by which business must be conducted are found to be a considerable check on the natural depravity of mankind. And so little dependance has this affair on the humours and education of particular men, that one part of the same republic may be wisely conducted, and another weakly, by the very same men, *merely by the difference of the* FORMS AND INSTITUTIONS *by which these parts are regulated.*" He might have found illustrations enough, by contrasting the forms of England & Scotland, the superiority of the former depending, as we conceive, entirely on their *institutions.* Every bill, therefore, which affects the *forms of procedure* in our courts, must be fraught with good or evil, and deserves and should receive the most patient consideration. To legislate on these matters requires the most extensive knowledge—the greatest wisdom and comprehension. Yet the magnitude of the task here undertaken should, instead of deterring, stimulate every one, who feels interested in the perfection of the laws, to come forward with his observations. We have offered some already, and shall yet offer more; but our object at present is to stimulate the Public; for, to what purpose is publicity given to these Bills, and what good is answered by liberality on the part of the law officers, if the subject of the Bills excite no general interest? Even now, however, we may venture to remark, that there are nuisances so obvious, in our existing forms, respecting actions of reduction, expeding letters on passed bills, &c. that if not remedied now doubts may be entertained whether the framers of the new Bills be properly qualified for their task. Clauses should be devised to prevent the sale of offices in all our Courts of Justice; to prohibit all deputations; to prevent clerks of court from acting as auditors of accounts, procurators, or private clerks to the judges; to make it incumbent on all inferior judges to take evidence personally; to do away the power of judges to create fees, or declare laws; and to throw open the practice in the Court of Admiralty, and all other courts, to all who can undergo proper trials, and shew that they are, by education and knowledge, qualified for such practice. These, at least, are subjects worthy of consideration; but the most important of all, certainly, is the state of our criminal law. The recent investigations respecting prisons, prison-ships, penitentiaries, crimes, and punishments, are pregnant with matter for reflection. And too much attention cannot be paid to the questions which arise in regard to qualifications of jurors; the modes of returning them; making up and reducing an assize; using the ballot, and requiring unanimity as in the Court of Exchequer and Jury Court. The different opinions formed by our lawyers in the case of M'Leod alone justify a revision of our criminal law. On one side, as we understood, there were the Lord Justice-Clerk, Lord Hermand, Lord Pitmilly, Lord Succoth, Lord Meadowbank, who held that M'Leod's crime did not fall under the Act 1703, and that he ought to be *transported.* On the other side there were—Lord Gillies, Mr. Clerk, Mr. Grant, Mr. Cranstoun, Mr. Jeffrey, Mr. Moncrieff, and Mr. Cockburn.

But this is a subject which we shall treat of afterwards, at more length, and after more deliberation.—*Scotsman.*

LITERARY NOTICE.

THE MONASTERY, a Romance. By the Author of Waverly. Edinburgh, 1820. Constable and Co.

We have hardly had time to glance at the pages of this Romance, and we have hardly room to say what general impression they have made upon us. They do not discredit the *genius,* but they will add little to the *fame* of their author. Did we not look upon what he is doing now as the reducing into shape, and the giving publicity to what was stored and mastered in earlier life, we should say that he is writing too rapidly, and taking a risk, that of palling the public appetite, which the wise are not fond of encountering. Yet this Author will find more difficulty than any other living in producing satiety; and for ourselves, we confess, we should be sorry to think of his being less busy or less productive. This is more truly a *legend* than any thing which he has yet given to the Public. It is superior to the Black Dwarf; has more *individuality* of character in it than Ivanhoe, but less eloquence. It has more *reflection*, perhaps, than any of his other works, but less interest & variety than most of them. For a wild, we might almost say a sublime, mystery, however, it might, for some time, at least, bear comparison with the Italian, though the effect is afterwards much lessened by familiarity. This Pagan superstition, too, which is left upon Pagan principles, assorts ill with the religious interest which is attached to two of the characters—the Sub-Prior of St. Mary's, a sincere and noble-minded Catholic, and Henry Warden, who was equally sincere, as a Presbyterian Reformer, and still more vigorous and intrepid. Various characters are drawn with great power; there are descriptions hardly surpassed in truth and vivacity by the same author in any of his previous works, and equalled by no other; but the interest and effect is broken. The production is picturesque, but not unique.

COUNTY OF CORK GRAND JURY.

Hon. Richard Hare, M. P. Foreman.

Lord Vis. Kingsboro', M. P.	William Smith Curry,
Robert Hedges Eyre,	Savage French,
Augustus Warren,	Edward Wallis Hoare,
Wm. H. M. Hodder,	Jemmett Browne,
Robert U. Fitzgerald,	Henry Wallis,
Joseph Deane Freeman,	Robert Courtenay,
Justin M'Carty,	Morrogh O'Sullivan,
Major-General Barry,	Brooke Brazier,
Henry Cox,	Samuel Pearose,
James Laurence Cotter,	Richard O. Aldworth, and
William Stewart,	John Crone, Esqrs.

CITY OF CORK GRAND JURY.

Sir N. C. Colthurst, Bart. M. P. Foreman.

Hon. C. H. Hutchinson, M. P.	Thomas P. Boland,
Gerard Callaghan,	Charles H. Leslie,
Richard Digby,	Wm. Bennett,
Thomas Cuthbert,	Wm. Massey Baker,
Charles Evanson,	James Murphy,
John G. Newsom,	Edward Pope,
Thomas Gibbings,	Wm. Wise,
Henry Bagnell,	John Rutherford,
Joseph Leycester,	Jos. K. Cummins,
H. B. Westropp,	Simon Hardy, and
Thos. Harrison,	Robert Carr, Esqrs.

Irish Stocks, March 30.

Bank Stock	—
Gov. Deb. 3½ per cent	78⅞
Do. Stock, 3½ per cent	79⅞
Gov. Deb. 5 per cent	102⅛
Do. Stock, 5 per cent	102⅛

Exchange, 7¼ 7.

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, Chronicle-Office, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,535. *TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1820.* *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

POT ASHES, WICK YARN, & ROSIN.

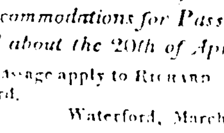
JOHN HICKEY HAS FOR SALE,
AT HIS STORES IN PATRICK-STREET,
25 Casks of First Quality POT ASHES,
35 Packs of Bristol WICK YARN,
50 Casks of Best Amber ROSIN,
Which will be disposed of on reasonable Terms.
Waterford, April 1, 1820.

WALLACE v. BOLTON. } THE SALE of the remaining unsold parts of the LANDS and PREMISES in the Decree in this Cause mentioned, or a competent Part thereof, is further ADJOURNED to THURSDAY, the 20th day of April next, at my Chambers, Inns-Quay, Dublin, at One o'Clock, Afternoon. Dated 28th Feb. 1820.
THOMAS BALL.
Rental and Particulars to be had from CHARLES TANDY, Defendant's Solicitor—or GEORGE IVIE, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Dublin, or Waterford.

NOTICE.

A VESTRY *will be held on* TUESDAY *next, the 4th April, at* ONE *o'Clock, at the* CATHEDRAL CHURCH, *to elect* CHURCHWARDENS, *and* OFFICERS *of* HEALTH, *for the ensuing Year; and to transact other Parochial Business.*
Waterford, April 1, 1820.

FOR ST. ANDREW'S, NORTH AMERICA,
THE FAST-SAILING BRIG
LITTLE ANN,
CAPTAIN WILLIAM FORD,
204 TONS REGISTER,
Has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail about the 20th of April.
For Freight or Passage apply to RICHARD FOGARTY, or the Captain on board.
Waterford, March 29, 1820.



PACKET ESTABLISHMENT,
BETWEEN
CORK AND BOURDEAUX.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that TWO CUTTERS, of large dimensions, are now fitting up for the accommodation of Passengers between
CORK AND BOURDEAUX;
The first to sail about the 15th of April next, and will continue to do so monthly.
It is expected that the proximity and relative situation of these two Ports, by which all *intricate Navigation* is excluded, and making them the two nearest points of communication between *Ireland and the South of France*, will be an inducement to persons going there to avail themselves of so desirable a conveyance.—Ample Stowage for Carriages, &c. &c. &c. and the greatest attention paid to the comforts of the Passengers.
Further particulars may be known by enquiring of Mr. J. J. FINN, Broker, George's-street, Cork.
Passage, 7 Guineas—Servants, half price.
The size of the Packets admits of 3 Cabins and 2 Water Closets in each.

LONDON ROYAL EXCHANGE
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
IN THE REIGN OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE THIRD,
For Assuring Buildings, Goods, Merchandise, and Ships, from Fire;
ALSO FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

THIS Corporation, established now almost a Century, insures all kinds of Manufactories, Buildings, and Stock, from Loss or Damage by Fire.
Assurances on Lives effected with the greatest facility and privacy, to the age of seventy-five years. No Medical Certificate or needless reference required, when the Life to be assured appears at this Office. No extra charge now made for Militia or Volunteer Service, serving within the limits of the United Kingdom. Persons assured with this Corporation do not depend on an uncertain fund or contribution, nor are they subject to any covenants or calls, to make good losses that may happen to themselves or others, the Capital Stock of this Corporation being an unquestionable Security to the Assured in case of Loss.
Insurances effected on single Lives to the extent of £10,000.
Persons whose Annual Premium on Fire Insurances fall due on the 25th Inst. are informed, that if the Premium is not paid on or before the 9th April, their Policy will be void, as the usual 15 Days allowed for payment beyond the date of each Policy will then expire.
SANDHAM ELLY,
Agent and Receiver to the said Corporation.
Ross, March 24, 1820.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,
For the Week ending Friday, Feb. 31, 1820.

	From s.	From d.	To s.	To d.	M. Price s.	M. Price d.
723 Wheat, per Bar. 20 Stone	31	0	41	0	37	7
184 Bere, per Bar.	12	0	15	0	14	6¼
710 Barley, per Bar.	12	0	19	0	15	0¾
3326 Oats, per Bar.	10	0	16	0	12	8
6280 Flour, per Cwt.	10	0	30	0	0	0
922 Oatmeal, per Cwt.	12	0	19	0	14	5¼
0 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 56s. 8d. per Sack.

Receipts of Flour 10662 } 1st, from 30s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Sales of Flour .. 5280 } 2d, from 20s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.
3d, from 10s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.

JAMES RIDDALL, Clerk of the Corn Table.

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.

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.

TO BE SOLD,
FROM £300 TO £350 PER ANNUM,
ARISING out of a Property in the County of Waterford, held in perpetuity, and considerably underlet to solvent Tenants.
Application (by letter, post-paid,) to JAMES WALSH, Esq Attorney, Dungarvan—or Mr. F. HAYDEN, Carrick-on-Suir, who will explain Particulars.
£1500 would be taken on a Mortgage, if more agreeable. Nov. 10, 1818.

PLANTS "which might create a Soul
"Under the Ribs of Death."—MILTON.
LIFE PILLS, entirely Vegetable, discovered by the Rev. C. CARRINGTON, Vicar of Berkeley, one of his Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants, &c. for the County of Glocester.—By increasing the energy of the brain, and pouring new life and vigour into the constitution, they enable nature to make incredible efforts for the expulsion of disease before organic destruction. In Colds, Coughs, Rheumatism, Atonic Gout—in Female Complaints—in Flatulence, Sickness and Pains of the Stomach—in Nervous Afflictions, the bursting agony of sudden Grief, or the deep Heart Ache of settled Melancholy—in every Spasmodic Pain, from the slightest Cramp to the most excruciating Cholic, their stupendous success overcomes all former remedies. *Even in the most excruciating cases of Gout in the Stomach, they often arrest the progress of Death, and lead to a recovery*—they restore to the agents of man and parent the enfeebled and unwary votaries of pleasure.
A single trial will, in the short space of 24 hours, establish their efficacy to the Patient's complete satisfaction.
Sold in Boxes, at 1s. 1½d. & 4s. 6d. each, by BARRY & SON, Bristol, without whose Name on the Stamp they cannot be genuine; sold also by W. SUTTON & Co. BARCLAY, EDWARDS, and BUTLER, London; JOHN BULL, Bookseller, Waterford; BOLSTER, Cork; KEENE, Dublin; HENDERSON, Kilkenny; and by all Medicine Venders.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29.

Prohibition of all direct and indirect Intercourse between the United States and the British Islands and Colonies.

This important measure has been brought forward in the House of Representatives. The Bill is too long for insertion to-day. It is given at full length in the Norfolk paper of the 28th February. The measure, if carried, will take effect on the 1st September next.

The following is extracted from Virginia papers, which we have this morning received to the 3d inst.:—

Extract from the Norfolk Herald, Feb. 28.

"NON-INTERCOURSE.—Some days ago we noticed that a Bill had been introduced into the House of Representatives, to repeal the non-intercourse Law of April, 1818, at which circumstance we expressed much satisfaction: but it seems our joy was premature: it proposes a repeal only for the purpose of substituting a more general and rigid non-intercourse, embracing all the British islands and dependencies in America. What object Congress can have in contemplation to accomplish by this sweeping sacrifice of agricultural interests, we have yet to learn; that body surely have had experience enough to convince them of the futility of the restrictive system, in its operation on the British Colonies. Like a musket overcharged with powder, it can hurt only the party who fires it off. In our mind, the commerce of the Country would thrive a great deal better if Congress would let it alone altogether—certainly the revenue would. Upon this subject it would be well for our Legislators always to obtain the opinion of practical men."

This morning, at twelve o'clock, the Court was opened at the New Sessions House, Clerkenwell, pursuant to adjournment from yesterday. Chief Justice Abbott alone took his seat on the bench; the Law Officers, several Magistrates, and a few spectators, were also present. Immediately after, proclamation being made in the usual terms, the Grand Jury entered, and delivered the remaining bills which had been laid before them to the Clerk, who stated the result of their investigations to be as follows:—

True bills for murder found against *Arthur Thistlewood, John Thomas Brunt, Richard Tydd, Jas. William Wilson, John Harrison, John Shaw Strange.*

The bills not found as to *William Davison, James Ings, Richard Bradburn, Abel Hall, Robert George, James Gilchrist, Charles Cooper.*

True bills for felony found against *James Ings, Richard Tydd, James William Wilson, Arthur Thistlewood.*

The Chief Justice then inquired whether any other bills were to be laid before the Grand Jury? Being answered in the negative, his Lordship informed the Foreman, that it was not intended to prefer any other bills before them at present, and that they might consider themselves as discharged from the trouble of attending there, unless they should receive a special message to that effect.—He did not know whether he should have the honour of meeting them again, and therefore he thought it right to take that opportunity of saying, that, so far as they had already gone, and for the services they had already performed, they were entitled to the thanks of their Country. The Foreman bowed, and, after a short pause, stated, that he had been directed by the Gentlemen of the Jury to apply to his Lordship, to know whether it were possible for them to be accommodated with places in Court during the trials.

His Lordship replied, that the trial would not take place there, but at another Court. He should, however, make inquiries, and see that, so far as might be consistent with the rules and necessary arrangements of the Court where the trials should be held, their request should be complied with.

By direction of the Chief Justice, the Court was then adjourned till Saturday, the 15th of April next, at half-past nine o'clock in the morning.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS RESPECTING NESBITT, THE SUPPOSED MURDERER OF MR. PARKER AND HIS HOUSEKEEPER.

PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 28.—In our paper of Monday we mentioned, that Mr. Hunt, the gaoler, had been despatched to Southampton after the young woman whom Nesbitt had seduced in France; he arrived unfortunately too late; she had been embarked about one hour and a half for Havre, where she is reported to be gone, attached to the family of an English Clergyman.—Mr. Ridout, High Constable of Woolwich, arrived here on Sunday, and on being shewn to the Prisoner, they mutually recognised each other.—He, however, was very sullen, and said but little to Mr. Ridout. This morning Mr. Jackson, son-in-law to Mr. Parker, arrived here; he has fully recognised many of the things, particularly the watches, seals, tea-tongs, &c. and has deposed to this effect before the Magistrates this morning, as has also Mr. Jackson's son, who would swear to many of the articles; they are both bound in recognizances to appear. Mr. Jackson, sen. married Miss Parker twenty-six years since, and is a respectable watch-maker, of Walthamstow; he visited his father-in-law the last time at Christmas. The name of the girl with whom the Prisoner cohabited here is Ann Kirby; his strange conduct had much alarmed her; and latterly she had used every endeavour to avoid him.—About seven weeks since she observed him in the stage box of the Theatre, with a young Lady; upon questioning him who she was, he said her name was Butler, and that she had two brothers, Attornies, at Southampton; that he had promised her marriage; that she had a sister married to a Mr. Booth, London, but that he had now sent her to her friends; in a few days he absented himself for about three weeks: she first met him, on his return, last Saturday three weeks (being the fourth of March), about eight in the evening, just arrived from London: he had got plenty of money, and got change of a ten pound note; his nephew visited him at her lodgings, and wished to be alone with him; they were some time together, and when they came down stairs, she observed the nephew put a letter into his hat, which they appeared to have been writing. She now observed a very visible alteration in him; he could get but very little sleep, repeatedly awoke, and would jump up, exclaiming with horror, "*What's that! What's that! Do you see any thing?*" His dreams seemed most terrific, and his body much convulsed; she attempted to make out what he said in his dreams, but could only make out that he was incessantly calling out "*Betsey*" and "*Sally;*" she often questioned him upon his uneasiness; his answers were, he could tell her a secret, but that he had already told her too much; the two men whom he had before told her he had killed, were in duels; but with respect to the woman, he would say nothing more than that he struck her; that she must not be acquainted with all his secrets. He said he lived 15 miles the other side of London, where he had a wife and six children, and that he kept a woman in the same place. It seems a matter of great surprise, but it is well ascertained, that he was suffered to walk about Woolwich several days before the murder, although he had escaped, as we before observed, from a charge of burglary in that town. On the evening the murder was committed, he parted from his wife in Woolwich, about six o'clock, saying he should never see them again. He next morning took his place in the stage coach for Chichester, and overtaking the Portsmouth coach at Mousehill, he left the other and walked on, till the Portsmouth horses had baited, and hailed the coachman, who took him up. A corporal and a private of the artillery stationed here went to-day to see him; they knew him well; he also knew them, being old comrades, but he would not acknowledge them. He had been very low-spirited till this visit, but after they were gone he fell into the most dreadful paroxysms of rage, foamed at the mouth, and uttered most dreadful imprecations, saying, he was made a show of. He cannot be got to eat; he has only taken a little tea since his confinement, till to-day, when Mr. Ridout got him to take a glass o wine and a biscuit. He makes pitiful entreaties to have his hands released, but every precaution is taken, as self-destruction seems evidently to be his object. We hear he is to be taken to town this night or to-morrow morning.

LANCASTER ASSIZES.

In consequence of the trial of Hunt and others at York, Mr. Justice Park only arrived at Lancaster on Monday, the 20th inst. to open the Commission. The next morning he attended Divine Service, and afterwards proceeded to Court. When the Grand Jury were sworn, the Learned Judge addressed them at considerable length, commenting on the several kinds of offences enumerated in the calendar. His Lordship dwelt on the cases of Knight and others, charged with high treason, and informed the Jury that he was given to understand that the Prisoners would not be indicted for the capital offence, but only for the misdemeanor. He had read the depositions carefully over, and felt no hesitation in giving it as his opinion, that the meeting in question was highly dangerous and illegal; and if supported by evidence, he had no doubt the Grand Jury would find a bill. He particularly requested the Gentlemen of the Jury, as a body, and as individuals, to be very watchful in endeavouring to suppress, by every means in their power, the torrent of infidelity which had so recently almost deluged the land, and well nigh made shipwreck of that glorious Constitution under which we live, and enjoy every needful blessing.

On Wednesday, Mr. Harmer's Clerk attended, and preferred bills of indictment against three persons belonging to the Manchester Yeomanry Cavalry, viz.:—Edward Meagher, Thomas Shelmerdine, and Edward Tebbutt, for cutting and maiming certain persons on the 16th of August last. The Grand Jury *cut the bills.* The bill against Knight and others has not yet been preferred.

A Messenger arrived yesterday morning from the Queen, with orders to make arrangements preparatory to her return to England. He brought letters from her Majesty to Lords Liverpool and Castlereagh, Mr. Brougham, and other individuals, dated Rome, March 16.

ACCIDENT.—A very shocking accident occurred this morning, about ten o'clock, among the ruins of the old Palace of the Savoy. Some labourers were at work, employed in taking down an old wall, and were undermining it, to enable them more effectually to pull down the mass altogether. A horse and cart stood near them, for the purpose of removing rubbish, when unfortunately the wall fell unexpectedly, and buried the labourers, with the horse and cart. The noise of the tumbling ruin attracted instant attention, and several men immediately applied themselves to release the sufferers. At eleven o'clock the rubbish was sufficiently removed to uncover three bodies, but the spectacle they exhibited was far too shocking for description. Their mangled remains shewed too clearly that their sufferings must have been momentary. The bodies were covered with coarse linen, and borne away to a neighbouring house, where they await the Coroner's Inquest. The horse also was killed, and so large was the mass of rubbish, the animal and the cart were completely buried in the ruins. The three unfortunate men who perished were—Windemude, a carter and cowkeeper, Smith, a carpenter, and Stevens, a labourer. They had been repeatedly warned in the course of yesterday and this morning of the danger of their situation, but they disregarded the advice.

An Expedition has been sent from Bombay to the Gulph of Persia, against pirates. It consists of the following force:

One Regiment of European Artillery and Lascars, complete.

His Majesty's 47th Regiment.

His Majesty's 65th Regiment.

1st Battalion of the 2d Regiment of Native Infantry.

1st Battalion of 3d Regiment of Native Infantry.

4 Companies of Pioneers, and

A quantity of Ordnance complete.

The command of the entire Expedition was conferred on Sir William Grant Keir.—The following officers are appointed to the Staff:—Major E. G. Stamus, Assistant Quarter-Master-General; Captain G. F. Sadlier, of the 47th Regiment, to be Interpreter.

fication to find myself thus, for the sixth time, returned as one of your Representatives in Parliament. Had public duties prevented my being personally present this day, I might have regretted that I was thereby deprived of the satisfaction I now feel in meeting you : but from the favourable manner in which I have been received, I flatter myself I should not have forfeited your confidence. It is now about thirty years since I first had the satisfaction of being elected to represent this County in Parliament. The History of our Country during that period has been productive of many important events. Questions of a public nature have arisen, in which a difference of opinion has occurred among Gentlemen warmly attached to each other; but this is not to be wondered at, when we recollect that, in this free Country, it is among the privileges we enjoy, to declare our sentiments freely and fully upon every Constitutional Question. Nor does this manifestation of our sentiments tend in the smallest degree to the injury of the State, for in the inscrutable nature of the operations of our Constitution, those differences of opinion often lead to the most beneficial results; and although it may happen that my Noble Colleague and myself may differ in our political opinions upon points of minor importance—yet, I am convinced, that when the safety of the State, the good of our Country, or the interests of our Constituents, are concerned, we will act together with the most cordial unanimity. Looking back to the period that has elapsed, and comparing it with the present, it is satisfactory to observe, that the Country in general is greatly improved, and never at any period were the Laws of the Land, the poor man's best safeguard, administered with more impartiality over this great County. But this is not the only blessing of which it may boast. Has not Agriculture advanced in a manifest degree; the Landed Gentlemen have contributed by their example & patronage to improve the tillage; and the Farmers have gone along with them in the prosecution of this great object. Without recalling the subject, said his Lordship, as a matter of discussion, I shall merely allude to the important measure of the Union. Upon that topic a great difference of sentiment prevailed. By some Gentlemen material injury was apprehended to the Kingdom at large, and they supposed that the measure would tend to diminish resident Landlords—but it has not had that effect in the County of Down. Placed where we now are, do we perceive any such injurious consequences to have arisen from it? Has this County been deserted by its Landed Gentlemen? Are they not still resident there? Look around you, and see if there is a single Gentleman of the County of Down who has become a non-resident in consequence of that measure? Not one. Has the condition of other classes of the People suffered thereby? On the contrary, has it not been greatly improved? Education has been widely extended—instruction and the light of information have been conveyed into the cottages of the poorest of the peasantry—and with these they have also received the blessing of religious knowledge. In communicating these advantages, the Gentry of the County are desirous that the lower orders may co-operate with them, as also in promoting industry and maintaining that just respect for the laws, which alone can secure the peace and quiet of the County, and in opposing with the firmest determination whoever may attempt to violate them. Though, Gentlemen, continued his Lordship, I have not the satisfaction of being frequently here, yet I hope you will not attribute it to any indisposition to live among you, or to any other cause than to the discharge of those public duties which have been entrusted to me by my Sovereign; for nothing is more gratifying than when those duties permit me to have time to revisit my native Country. It is very satisfactory to me to hear the Rev. Gentleman who seconded the nomination of my Noble Colleague speak of the tranquillity which now reigns in the County; and I should not have touched upon the subject in the manner I shall do, had it not been for those disturbances which now exist in other parts of the Country. Sure I am, however, that these disturbances will be reprobated by every good man; these are, however, confined to a comparatively small part of the Country, and, I must add, that such has been the general tranquillity in this part of the Empire, that when, in the discharge of my public duty, it became necessary for me to propose measures for repressing the turbulent spirit that manifested itself in other parts, it afforded me great satisfaction, indeed, that I was enabled to distinguish Ireland for the peace and tranquillity that pervaded it. The disturbances, however, to which I allude were not general; they were limited to some of the manufacturing districts of England; and it is to be hoped that similar disturbances will not again recur. It is a tribute which I owe to my native land, that during the last two or three years, while distress and privation prevailed in this, as in other parts of the Empire, no People in Europe could have acted with more propriety than they have done. If I wanted an example, I would refer to the middle ranks, who, in those bitter periods of distress when the wealthier and higher classes manifested a sympathy for the suffering poor that did them honour, also exhibited their readiness to afford relief, in pouring forth assistance in the most liberal manner; and the consequences have been, that these exertions have bound both ranks of society in more intimate ties of friendship. When speaking of the tranquillity of the Country, said his Lordship, I may further observe, that there is too much patriotism exists in it to suffer the pillars of the State to be shaken by the foes of our Country, from without, or from within. During a period of twenty years, we maintained a successful struggle against one of the most gigantic and formidable powers that ever existed in Europe, having at its head a man, who to the most insatiable ambition united genius and talents, which enabled him to bring the whole of that power into action; yet against this man, arrayed in all the pomp, and possessing all the means which his situation enabled him to command, we retained our wonted firmness and courage, until we hurled back his hostilities upon himself, and twice dictated peace in the capital of his empire. If we have done so in that mighty contest, I leave you to judge what must be the consequence to those misguided men who would oppose themselves to our Constitution and our Laws, and presume to think they could endanger their existence. If they might have the folly to suppose so, and think that by cutting off one Administration, there would not remain ample resources of wisdom and genius in the Country to carry it through all its dangers, they are sadly mistaken; the Laws will be vindicated, and the Constitution will be preserved. They may proceed to a certain length, but they may rest assured, that the moment they come to that point which may in the slightest degree affect the safety of the State, or endanger the peace of the Community, they shall and will be crushed. But, Gentlemen, I am happy to say, that it is only among the lower orders of the People that such proceedings have been manifested; men, who, from not having received the blessings of education, have thereby been unable to penetrate the views of a few desperate agitators, who hoped, by exciting convulsions in the State, to rise upon its ruins.—These designing men will not succeed; our Constitution, which has so long resisted the attacks of its enemies, will not be shaken by such contemptible efforts, nor will the Government of the Country allow the Laws to be violated with impunity. I am fully satisfied, at the same time, that the good sense of the People will be proof to the seductions of those men who would lead them into such criminal practices; and that they will guard against their crooked devices, and those pernicious opinions which are disseminated for the purpose of leading them astray. We cannot disguise, indeed, that differences of opinion exist; and the danger arising from these is, that where party spirit exists, conflicts will ensue; and we know that, where one party combines, another will be likely to start up in opposition to it, and very often, too, without knowing what the grounds of difference between them are. The history of our Country tells us this.—We know, and I recollect it when I was a very young man, at the Maze Races, that there existed two parties, denominated the Broomhedge and the Maze Boys. There were regularly every year Riots and Tumults between them. The father of my noble colleague, who deservedly possessed great influence in the Country, thought he would endeavour to put an end to their animosities. To effect this, he called the heads of the two parties together, and when they met, he inquired of each of them the cause of their difference. They replied, they had no difference, but merely that it was an annual practice, and that, as it had been usual in former times, they had kept it up. He explained to them the impropriety of doing so, reasoned with them upon it, and was so successful, that the Broom-hedge & the Maze-boys have had no quarrels since. Such, I apprehend, is very frequently the case in respect of the unfortunate differences, arising from party spirit, which often still disgraces our Country. Many of those unhappy men who embark in them are totally ignorant of the cause of their difference; and were they to come to an explanation, would find them so trifling, indeed, as not to be worth contending for, much less risking their peace and happiness on account of them. Upon the subject of religious differences, his Lordship said, he should beg pardon for speaking of them; but he did so for the sake of general peace, and on them he should touch but lightly. Religion contains doctrines and mysteries beyond the full comprehension of man, and upon these topics differences may exist; but it also teaches that we should live in peace and harmony with each other; "that we should do unto others as we would wish them to do unto us;" and upon this surely no difference can possibly exist.—I am aware, said his Lordship, that agitators have been sent among you, who, taking advantage of these differences of opinion, have endeavoured to seduce the lower orders of the People into dangerous and criminal practices: but let me press it upon the consideration of those ranks, and I would beseech them to treasure it up in their minds, if they regard their own happiness, and the comfort of their families, to desist from all party feuds, which only set man at variance with his Maker, and to drive from their doors every enemy to their tranquillity.—Such agitators may involve their families in ruin, but they cannot endanger the State; the State will stand—their attempt is vain—and if it should come to such a length as to require the interference of Government, they will be put down. His Lordship again recurred to the circumstance of this having been the sixth time he had been chosen their Representative in Parliament. In the course of that time, he observed, it must sometimes have happened, that he entertained opinions upon public subjects that differed from those of some of the Gentlemen of this great County, for whom he entertained the highest esteem and respect; but had he possessed the opportunity at the moment of stating the grounds upon which he entertained such opinions, he was confident that, if he failed in convincing their judgment, they would, at least, have allowed, that, if he erred, it was from following what he conceived to be his public duty. Gentlemen, said his Lordship, allow me again to assure you, that it shall ever be my most ardent wish to do all in my power to render the best services to you and my Country.

(His Lordship spoke with great animation when alluding to the disturbances which are occasioned in various parts of this Country by the prevalence of party spirit.)

Lord Arthur Hill next addressed the High Sheriff and the Freeholders. His Lordship observed, that he was fully sensible of the high honour which they had just conferred upon him, and he begged they would believe that he should always retain the most grateful sense of their kindness. He would not attempt to follow the luminous address which they had just heard delivered by his Noble Colleague; but he begged leave to assure them, that, in discharging his Parliamentary duty, he should always be guided by a due regard to that which appeared best adapted to promote the general good of the Country; and whatever respected the interests of the County of Down should always command his particular attention.—He again begged leave to return to them his most sincere thanks for the honour they had conferred on him upon this occasion.

Edward S Ruthven, Esq. then addressed the High Sheriff at some length.

After he finished, the Freeholders began to withdraw, and the two Representatives were, agreeable to custom, conducted to two elegant chairs prepared for the occasion. The usual Procession then took place amidst an immense crowd, shouting and huzzaing as they proceeded through the streets. During the Procession, the Members scattered silver very liberally, which created great mirth and scrambling among the multitude. Several servant girls held out their aprons from the adjacent windows, beseeching the Noble Lords to throw them a lapful. The procession having returned to the Court-house, the whole terminated in the greatest good humour, amidst the plaudits of the surrounding throng.

In the evening, a very numerous company, consisting of the Nobility and principal Gentlemen of the County, sat down to a most sumptuous dinner in the County Rooms.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28.

Stocks this day at One.

Bank Stock shut	India Stock —
3 per ct. Red. shut	India Bonds 11 pm.
3 per ct Cons. 68⅝	Ex. Bills 2 1 dis.
3½ per Cents. shut	Long Ann. shut
4 per Cents. shut	Omnium —
5 per Cts. 103¾ 104	Cons. for Ac. 68⅝

"CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—A considerable alteration in the manner of doing business at the Stock Exchange is in contemplation. It has been the practice lately to give small sums of money for the option of either taking Stock on a particular day, or forfeiting the money so advanced. The option of selling Stock at a particular price has been also usual. This business, lately, has been done on the most extensive scale, denominated, in the language of the Alley, *Puts* and *Calls*. A petition is before the Committee to put an end to these bargains, which, it is stated, prevent the usual fluctuations in the Funds. Consols have been from 68½ to 69 for several weeks past."

The late news from Spain has been received with very general exultation in this country by all descriptions of people, from an erroneous supposition that the Government of Ferdinand has been superseded by a moderate limited Monarchy, modelled very much on our Constitution. But this is very far from being the case. The code formed at Cadiz, in 1811 and 1812, and now forced upon the King, is only nominally Monarchical; it is, in reality, almost purely republican; and it would have been well, if, in these times, its real merits and tendencies had been duly considered, before we had ventured to praise its supporters, or admire its imaginary excellence. The basis of the system of representation is Universal Suffrage and Biennial Parliaments, together with all the other wild theories of Radical Reform.—*Courier.*

The following is an abstract of this extraordinary code:

Article 3. The Sovereignty resides essentially in the Nation!!

The Cortes consists of only one Chamber, which is formed of the Deputies of the People. The Deputies are elected by all the Citizens; one Deputy for every 70,000 souls in the Peninsula, Islands, and Colonies.

The Elections are made in the Electoral Juntas of Parishes, Districts, and Provinces. The Citizens of all the Parishes choose Electors, who nominate the Electors for the District, and these again name the Electors who are to meet in the Capital of the Province to elect the Deputies to Cortes.

The Cortes to meet every year on the 1st of March, without awaiting any instrument from the King for their convocation.

The Session to continue at least three months every year.

The Session may be prolonged, by their own vote of two-thirds of their Members, for another month.

The Deputies to be renewed entirely every second year.

Deputies cannot be elected to sit in two consecutive Cortes.

The Deputies swear to protect the Constitution, and to be faithful to the Nation; but no reference is made to the King in this oath.

No Foreigner can be a Deputy, not even after having received Letters of Naturalization.

The King to open the Cortes with a speech, and to come without guards. The Cortes cannot deliberate in his presence; debates public; Members inviolable for their opinions; Members cannot ask or accept rewards, pensions, or honours from the King.

The approbation of Cortes necessary before any offensive alliance can be formed, or commercial treaty made. They determine, on the proposal of the King, the strength of the army and naval force.

They regulate the system of general education, and approve that formed for the Prince of Asturias. They enforce the responsibility of the Secretaries of State and of all the public functionaries. They give instructions, from regulations, to the army, navy, and militia, in all their branches.

Half the number, plus one, a quorum.

Bills to be read three times; the King cannot refuse his assent by a simple negative; he must state his reasons for withholding it. If he fail to do so within thirty days, his silence is construed into assent. A Bill thus thrown out may be brought in again during the next Session; and if then lost, it may be brought forward a third time in the next succeeding Session; and if it then pass, it becomes law without the King's assent, and without being referred to him at all.

All Deputies are paid a certain salary by the Provinces they represent.

Before the close of a Session, the Cortes nominate a permanent Deputation of their Body, to watch over the strict observance of the Constitution, with instructions to report any infractions to the next Cortes.

In the chapter on the authority and powers of the King, there is great delusion, and this has deceived many superficial writers, as the character of the Monarchy. By one of these superficial writers *(The Times)*, it is asserted, that the King may issue such decrees and institutions as he may deem necessary—may declare war—make peace—nominate to employments—propose laws, &c. &c. and no notice whatever is taken of the Body and Powers by which these *nominal* Prerogatives are so effectually controlled as to be, in point of fact, completely nullified. The King can exercise none of these Prerogatives without the consent of the *Consejo de Estado*, which is formed of forty Members, chosen by the King from a list of 120 persons proposed by the Cortes, and the forty Members, thus nominated, *are paid a certain salary* (Art. 240) *dependant on the pleasure of the Cortes.*

No actual Deputy can be a Member of the Council of State. The King's Ministers have no seats in the House.

When any vacancy arises in the Council of State, the Cortes present to the King three names; of which he must take one, to fill the vacant place.

The King must hear the decision of the Council in all important affairs of the Government.

The King cannot give or refuse his assent to bills, nor declare war, nor make peace, nor negociate treaties, without the consent of the Council of State.

It belongs to the Council to propose to the King three persons for presentation to all ecclesiastical benefices, and to all situations in the judicature, and the nomination must be of one of the three persons thus recommended.

The Council proposes, thus, in triple lists, names for succession to all situations in civil and criminal tribunals. Presentations are made in this way, also, to all bishoprics, and other ecclesiastical dignities.

The distributions of honours and distinctions are made according to fixed laws *(con arreglo á las leyes.)*

The King cannot make any offensive Alliance or Commercial Treaty without the consent of Cortes, as well as the approbation of the Council.

HIGH TREASON.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS-HOUSE, CLERKENWELL, TUESDAY, MARCH 28.

This morning, at nine o'clock, the Grand Jury, pursuant to their adjournment at six o'clock last evening, assembled, and resumed their deliberations. Twelve of the witnesses in attendance still remained to be examined, and the Jury were minute and most attentive in their examination.

At twelve the Lord Chief Justice Abbot, and Sir R. Dallas, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, arrived and took their seats on the Bench. At a quarter past twelve his Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor-General were also in attendance.

Several witnesses have been sworn in Court since the Judges came in, and are gone before the Grand Jury for examination. At two o'clock, there was no appearance of the Jury having concluded their interrogations.

SECOND EDITION.

COURIER-OFFICE, Three o'Clock.

At half-past two o'clock, the Grand Jury having concluded their deliberations upon the first charge, came into Court and returned true Bill against—

Arthur Thistlewood, William Davidson, James Ings, John Thomas Brunt, Richard Tidd, James William Wilson, John Harrison, —— Bradburn, James Shaw, —— Braye, James Gilchrist, and *Charles Cooper,* for High Treason.

Against *Abel Hall* and *Robert George*, the bills were not found.

The Foreman of the Grand Jury then addressed the Court, and said, it was the wish of himself and brother Jurors, that Sir C. J. Abbott would cause to be published the charge which he yesterday delivered to the Grand Jury. Lord Chief Justice Abbott replied, that he would consult his brother, Dallas, and the other Judges included with him in the Commission, and with their consent the request of the Jury should be complied with as speedily as might be deemed fit.

His Lordship was then pleased to direct, that the Prisoners should be allowed the access of Counsel and Solicitors, if they wished it, preparatory to their arraignment, and he gave this direction in order to save the men the trouble of being brought into Court to be told so. The Attorney-General said, his Lordship's directions should be complied with.

The Court then ordered the bill of indictment for murder to be presented to the Grand Jury, who immediately retired to their room for deliberation; and the Court adjourned till twelve o'clock to-morrow.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1.

Every new account from Spain furnishes additional evidence of the success which attends the labours of the deliverers of their Country from bondage. By the way of Gibraltar, advices have been received from Cadiz to the 10th of March, a week later than previous intelligence. The Patriots obtained possession of Cadiz on the 9th, before it was known that the KING had sent in his adhesion to the Constitution. Shortly after the national army entered the City, an express arrived from Madrid, announcing the important changes that had recently taken place there. The Constitution was proclaimed throughout Cadiz on the 10th, amid general rejoicings. The event was also communicated at Gibraltar, and the intelligence was received with acclamations. The *Madrid Gazette*, of the 14th, contains a Royal Decree for the immediate re-establishment of the Supreme Court of Justice, instituted by Article 259 of the Spanish Constitution, and also for the suppression of the Institutions known under the denomination of Councils, as being incompatible with the said Constitution. The Pillar of the Constitution was erected in the Great Square on the 12th, in the most solemn manner, when there was a numerous & brilliant procession. On the 10th, the Garrison of the Capital took the oath to the Constitution, for which purpose they assembled on the Prado, with all the Generals at their head. On the 11th, Don J. D. DE LA FUENTE was named Minister of the Home Department, and Don A. G. SALMON of Colonial Affairs; M. O'CONNOR was made Minister of War, ANGUELLES of Grace and Justice, and SALAZAR of Marine. A Proclamation by the Provisional Junta of the Government, addressed to the inhabitants of Madrid, was issued on the 10th. After congratulating them upon the happy auspices under which the recent glorious events had been effected, and assuring them, that the Junta is indefatigably labouring in support of the "sincere desire of his MAJESTY to accelerate the happy day, when the political Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy can be applied to the Public Administration of the State," it recommends to them "to continue the same worthy example of moderation, of respect for the Throne and the sacred Person of the KING, and regard for public tranquillity." On the 11th, General MINA, at the head of 2000 men, notified to the Governor of Pamplona, that he was about to enter, and proclaim the Constitution. Count ESPELETA returned for answer, that he was about to do as much himself, and that if MINA would come and dine with him, he would be well received. Some reports of a fermentation in Portugal were current, and commotions, if they should take place in that Country, will not come upon the Public with surprise.

The Revolution in Spain presses itself upon attention in such a variety of interesting and important views, that it is difficult to know where to begin, or where to close, in the contemplation of the magnificent event. In our last publication, we alluded briefly to it's probable influence upon other countries, and the period is not, perhaps, very distant, when that influence will be displayed in striking colours; but Spain herself is more immediately the object of consideration. It is true, that FERDINAND endeavours to anticipate the People in the adoption of every measure which he conceives to be congenial to their views, while the Provisional Junta have proclaimed with even revolting adulation the purity of his intentions; but this is no conclusive evidence of the reformation of his character, or of the sincerity of his heart. He swore, on his restoration, to the Constitution of 1812, and how he treated that sacred compact with his subjects need not now become the theme of discussion. His wish not to give any thing up, displayed till the very latest moment, and his fear of keeping what he wished to retain, have left him without any other influence, moral or political, than what the Constitution itself can leave a man who has done every thing he could to destroy it. He is, no doubt, a dependant on the bounty of that spirit which he would have despised, and impoverished, and imprisoned, and tortured, and killed. But all this is the effect of a necessity, absolute and extreme, over which he had no control, but which, if he could, he would have pressed down to the earth in everlasting chains. He is about, as far as appearances indicate, to be placed at the head of a constitutional and limited monarchy, but he is of all other men in existence the least qualified to fulfil the obligations of such a station. That he will be forced, in future, to abstain from indulging in his insatiable thirst for blood, and to respect the rights of his subjects, there can be no doubt; but while he is King of SPAIN, there can be no reciprocal confidence, no identity of interests, between him and his subjects. Spain requires a thorough, not a partial reformation; but who will believe, that FERDINAND seriously and honestly entertains the thoughts of a change from the boundless supremacy which he assumed, or that he will be rendered wise by the experience he has had of the ruinous consequences of his unprincipled ambition? He has neither force of character, nor energy of mind, sufficient to enable him to emancipate himself from the gross prejudices and errors in which he has been educated, nor to perceive the necessity of acting on a truly liberal system. If the Constitutionalists trust to so feeble a guarantee as the *oaths* of FERDINAND, they will deserve to be deceived. They may depend upon it, that, as soon as the present storm has blown over, he will begin to encroach on the Constitution, and will consider, that, in doing so, he is only endeavouring to recover those rights which belong to him as a *legitimate* sovereign, and which had been traitorously usurped by rebels. But even if this should not be the case, what credit can his subjects attach to his promises? Must not the name of FERDINAND be for ever associated in their minds with all that is base, treacherous and cruel?—And, whatever may be their outward professions, must they not always consider him as the deadly and inveterate foe of all that is enlightened, liberal, and just? On these grounds, several writers go so far as to say, that nothing less than the dethronement of FERDINAND, and a change of dynasty, ought to satisfy the Spanish People. We pronounce no judgment on this point, but merely allude to opinions which have been publicly promulgated. If, say the writers whom we have in view, the Spaniards should let slip the present moment, so favourable an opportunity for establishing a popular government on a firm basis may not again occur. The influence of the Clergy might, in a period of tranquillity, and after the popular enthusiasm has subsided, be still strong enough to incline the balance in favour of the KING, and it is, therefore, of the last importance, that the interests of the Monarch should be the same with those of the revolutionary party—that he should owe his elevation entirely to them—that he should be chosen from among the *People*, and be obliged to trust to their affection, and not to the futile and childish associations of high Spanish birth, and of mighty Spanish ancestry, for their protection and support. No reform, these writers go on to say, in Spain can be effectual, unless it be *total*. A distempered head ought not to be placed on a sound body, nor a tyrannical KING selected to rule over a free People.

Since the foregoing articles were prepared, the London Journals of Tuesday arrived, leaving no mail due. They have brought additional accounts from Spain, but upon which we were unable to enter. The *Courier* is very indignant at what is passing, and this is no unfavourable symptom. It is proper early to state, that the exportation, free of all duty, whether Royal or Municipal, is permitted from the ports of Spain of all sorts of grain, fruits, brandies, wines, vinegars, and liqueurs.

The following information is derived from the *Dublin Correspondent*:

"HUNT's trial concluded this day (Monday), at half past four o'clock; and the Jury, after deliberating *four hours and forty minutes*, gave a verdict of guilty of illegally assembling on the 16th of August, with inflammatory banners, &c. against HUNT, JOHNSON, BAMFORD, HEALY, and KNIGHT. The count of the indictment on which this verdict was founded was the 4th. On all the other counts, the five persons above named were acquitted. The other five persons charged in the indictment, namely, MOORHOUSE, JONES, SWIFT, WILD, and SAXTON, were acquitted *in toto*."

We have had no hesitation in giving insertion to the following communication, and shall feel happy, if we can be the instruments of preventing representations injurious to a respectable character from going abroad:—

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

SIR—Having read in your Paper of Tuesday last, a paragraph copied from the *Mirror* of the preceding day, stating that, "on Thursday night, the 23d inst., a party of armed men attacked the house of Thomas Cummins, of Robertstown, and that one of them swore, if Cummins should attempt to take possession of the farm of Little Whitestown, for which he lately agreed with Mr. Duckett, and not leave it with me, as I only wanted an abatement of the rent, that they would make a riddle of Cummins's body before twelve months;" I feel it my duty, through the medium of your Paper, to explain to the Public such parts of the above paragraph as related to me. I held the farm of Little Whitestown, under Mr. Duckett, several years; but, considering it too dear for these times, I gave him a surrender in writing last summer, in consequence of which he advertised it, and let it to Cummins on the 25th inst. on which day I gave Mr. Duckett the quiet and peaceable possession of the whole farm, and to some of the tenants, who were unwilling to quit, he (Mr. Duckett) saw I made considerable concessions, that I should not frustrate him from the peaceable possession.—With respect to the system alluded to in said paragraph of nightly disturbances, &c. no person can be more averse or entertain greater abhorrence to such practices than I do; and it is well known in this neighbourhood, that I have been heretofore a serious sufferer by the marauders who annoyed the country a few years back; and I hope my character through my life has been such as to prevent any person who knows me from thinking I could entertain the smallest idea of encouraging any illegal proceedings. I am, Sir, your very humble Servant,

JOHN KIRWAN.

Ballyduru, March 30, 1820.

We had before noticed the subject of the following communication, but, as it contains some particulars of which we were ignorant, we again recur to it:—

On Monday morning, at an early hour, it was discovered that Mallardstown Mills, near Callan, the property of Messrs. Harrington, Ryder, & Co. were on fire. In a few moments the fire raged with such uncontrollable fury, as to baffle all the attempts of a numerous tenantry, who instantly assembled to give their assistance; and that noble pile of buildings was in a short time reduced to a smoaking heap of ruins. We are happy to add, it was insured in the Royal Exchange and Atlas Insurance Offices for £5200, which will fully cover the loss.

Thomas Leary and Michael Whelan, sentenced to death at the late Assizes for this County, have had their sentences changed to transportation for life.

ELECTIONS.

MIDDLESEX—*Tuesday*, 12 *o'Clock*.

Byng, 3501—Whitbread, 3011—Mellish, 2129.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK—*Monday*, 27

Colonel Fitzgibbon, ..3038	Sir A. D. V. Hunt, ...2206
Captain O'Grady, ...2478	Walter O'Grady, Esq. 1124

CITY OF LIMERICK—*Monday*, 27.

By the Sheriffs' Books.	By Mr. Rice's Books.
Vereker, ...349	Rice, ...318
Rice, ...250	Vereker, ...247
Majority for Vereker, .. 99	Majority for Mr. Rice, 71

The contest for the Queen's County ended on Tuesday in favour of the old Members, Pole and Parnell.

WATERFORD MARKETS.—New *Butter* may be considered lower; none appeared yesterday, but in the latter part of Thursday some was purchased at 100s. No material change in the price of *Pigs*. *Corn* of all kinds has been nearly stationary, except that, in a few instances, there was yesterday a slight improvement in *Oats*. *Flour* and *Oatmeal* as last stated. *Newport Coal* is lower; 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per barrel.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, MARCH 30.

ARRIVED,

27th—New Harmony, Humphreys, Dublin, ballast.

28th—Nassau, Madlick, London, ballast; Pursuit, Harris, Lisbon, fruit; Wickham, Revenue Cruiser, Lieutenant Pierce, from a cruise.

29th—Emmeline, Tucker, Poole, m. goods, for Newfoundland.

SAILED,

27th—Expedition, Stacey, before mentioned. Put back, Apollo, Denham.

28th and 29th—None.

30th—Wickham, Lieut. Pierce—and Richmond, Lieut. Morrell, Revenue Cruisers, on a cruise; Concord, Colloss—Providence, Evans—and Speculator, Chapman, Liverpool, wheat, flour, &c.; Betsford, M'Donald, Bristol, wheat and oats; Fame, Lloyd, before mentioned.

30th—Wind W. past 7 morning.

RUSSIA MATS.

SAMUEL CROSTHWAIT
WILL SELL BY AUCTION, AT THE EXCHANGE,
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 5th APRIL,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
Two Thousand Five Hundred
RUSSIA MATS,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PEARSON, Auctioneer.

Waterford, April 1, 1820.

POT ASHES, WICK YARN, & ROSIN.

JOHN HICKEY HAS FOR SALE,
AT HIS STORES IN PATRICK-STREET,
25 *Casks of First Quality POT ASHES,*
35 *Packs of Bristol WICK YARN,*
50 *Casks of Best Amber ROSIN,*
Which will be disposed of on reasonable Terms.

Waterford, April 1, 1820.

WALLACE v. BOLTON. THE SALE of the remaining unsold parts of the LANDS and PREMISES in the Decree in this Cause mentioned, or a competent Part thereof, is further ADJOURNED to THURSDAY, the 20th day of April next, at my Chambers, Inns-Quay, Dublin, at One o'Clock, Afternoon. Dated 28th Feb. 1820.

THOMAS BALL.

Rental and Particulars to be had from CHARLES TANDY, Defendant's Solicitor—or GEORGE IVIE, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Dublin, or Waterford.

WATERFORD SCHOOL,

Conducted by the Rev. WM. PRICE, *A. M. and the Rev.* JOHN GREHAM, *A. B.*

AT an EXAMINATION in the PRINCIPLES of CHRISTIANITY, held on the 30th of March, the ASSOCIATION PREMIUMS were adjudged to the following young Gentlemen:

1st Class—1st Prem. Alcock, sen.; 2d Prem. Sprigg, sen. cut with Newport, sen. 2d Class—1st Prem. Moss; 2d Prem. Kearney, 1mus; 3d Prem. Ringwood; 4th Prem. Lawson, sen. 3d Class—1st Prem. Brownrigg; 2d Prem. Kearney, 3tius. 4th Class—Prem. Grant, jun.

☞ Young Gentlemen, who have entered the University, prepared in every part of the Science and Classics of the *Undergraduate Course.*

Stephen-street, March 30, 1820.

NOTICE.

A VESTRY will be held on TUESDAY *next, the 4th April, at* ONE *o'Clock, at the* CATHEDRAL CHURCH, *to elect* CHURCHWARDENS, *and* OFFICERS *of* HEALTH, *for the ensuing Year; and to transact other Parochial Business.*

Waterford, April 1, 1820.

NOTICE.

A VESTRY will be held in the Church-Yard of KILCULLIHEEN, *on* MONDAY *next, at Three o'Clock,* P. M. *for the purpose of electing* CHURCHWARDENS *for the ensuing Year, and for other accustomed matters.*

H. BOLTON, Curate.

April 1, 1820.

WRECK SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY, 4TH APRIL NEXT,
ON THE BURROW OF BALLYTEAGUE,
For account of whom it may concern,

THE HULL & MATERIALS saved from the ALBION, of New York, ROBERT THOMSON, Master, lost on the Morning of the 27th Inst. on her voyage from Charleston (South Carolina) to Liverpool.

The Materials consist of *Sails, Cables, Anchors, Spars, Rigging,* &c. &c. &c. all saved in high preservation, and are well worth the Attention of Purchasers.

Also, a Quantity of RICE, wet by Sea Water.

Sale to commence at Ten o'Clock.—A Boat will be stationed at the Bannow end of the Burrow, to carry Persons coming from that side of the Country over the Back-water.

SAMUEL & SANDHAM ELLY, *Agents.*

New Ross, March 30, 1820.

WATERFORD & KILKENNY.

TRAVELLING.

ON MONDAY, THE 10TH *OF APRIL NEXT,*
TYNAN
WILL START
A CARAVAN.

TYNAN, Proprietor of the CARAVAN that plies between KILKENNY & DUBLIN, respectfully informs the Citizens of Waterford, that he will start a CARAVAN from his House in Rose-Inn-Street, the 10th of April, passing through STONEYFORD, KNOCKTOPHER, and BALLYHEALE, on the Mornings of *Mondays, Wednesdays,* and *Fridays,* at Six o'Clock, and will arrive at POWER's Packet-Office, Wooden-Bridge, WATERFORD;—and will return on *Tuesdays, Thursdays,* and *Saturdays,* at the Hour of One o'Clock.

Fare to Waterford,..........7s. 6d.
Luggage and Parcels carried for 1d. *per* lb.

TYNAN now solicits that Support so warmly promised by the Public to so desirable an Establishment as the above; and if he receives their Assistance and Support, he will be ready to make it an every Day Conveyance (carrying the Mail) between the two Cities.

Kilkenny, March 30, 1820.

THE LADIES' CHARITABLE COMMITTEE submit to the Public a Statement of the Money received and expended by them, from the 10th of February, 1819, to the 10th of February, 1820:—

	£	s.	d.
Paid for Flax,	£166	13	8½
For Spinners,	145	11	5
For Hackling and Carriage of Flax,	12	17	0
Salary to Mrs. Allen, and afterwards to Mrs. Little,	13	15	0
For Weaving,	1	9	0
Bleaching,	3	1	8
Printing and Advertising,	3	5	6
Repairing Wheels and Reels,	2	13	8
Books and Paper,		16	11
Coats for Mrs. Little,		4	11
Sundries,	1	13	8½
	£352	4	6
Balance on hands,	£39	13	1
Received for Diapers, Linen, and Towels,	40	14	10½
For Thread and Tow-Yarn,	171	3	6½
For Flax and Tow,	17	4	1
Annual Subscriptions,	34	17	9
Sundries,	44	4	1
Amount of a Raffle for a Quilt, given by Mrs. Fitzgerald to the Ladies' Committee,	1	10	0
Donation from Sir John Newport,	1	10	0
	313	17	5
Balance due Treasurer,	8	7	1
	£352	4	6

Since the publication of the last Statement, but 50 yards of Linen have been manufactured by the Committee, owing to the limited state of their Funds; it being considered more to the advantage of the Institution to employ the Poor in Spinning. One hundred and thirteen of this class have been in constant Employment during the last 12 months, who have had no other means of subsistence, many of whom must have been reduced to the greatest extent of misery and wretchedness, but for the benevolent Contributions of the Subscribers (a List of whom is annexed), aided by the exertions of the Committee.

7923 Hanks of Thread, and 1030 Pounds of Tow Yarn, have been manufactured within the above-mentioned time, and a considerable sum of Money obtained by the sale of it, as may be observed by the above Account.

The Committee had every prospect of the most beneficial results from their humble endeavours, had they not to lament a Fraud which was practised on the Charity, by the loss of 1888 Hanks of Thread, which had been in charge of MRS. ALLEN, *the late Housekeeper of the New Rooms, and her two Daughters, who were most liberally paid for the express purpose of taking care of it.*

The Committee have now on hands a quantity of Thread, of the best quality, for Sale, at the New Rooms; the demand for it, however, is so trifling, that without increased Contributions they apprehend they will be under the necessity of reducing the number of Spinners.

SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.

Lady Alcock,	Mrs. S. Morris,
Hon. Mrs. Bourke,	Miss Morris,
Miss Bourke,	Miss Doro. Morris,
Miss F. Bourke,	Mrs. Murphy,
Miss C. Bourke,	Mrs. Osborne,
Mrs. A. Crosthwait,	Mrs. Peet,
Mrs. Denis,	Mrs. Power, A.
Mrs. Davis,	Mrs. Ryan,
Mrs. Franquefort,	Mrs. Ramsey,
Mrs. Fitzgerald,	Mrs. Sheppard,
Mrs. Hobson,	Mrs. Tandy,
Mrs. Renny,	Mrs. Worthevale,
Miss Lee,	Miss Walker,
Mrs. Leonard,	Miss Warner,
Mrs. Macnab,	Mrs. J. Wallace.
Mrs. Wm. Morris,	
Lord Bishop of Waterford,	Mr. Marshall,
Mr. Ball,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Hobson,	Mr. J. Wallace.
Mr. Lyon,	