RADICALS IN SCOTLAND.

(From the Glasgow Chronicle.)

GLASGOW, APRIL 3.—We are extremely sorry to state, that, at no time since the beginning of Radicalism, has there been such a general apprehension of danger as within these last ten days in Glasgow and its neighbourhood. It was supposed, that the new-fangled notions, which dazzled some of our people, had given way to the thinking sober mildness of the Scotch character; but, if appearances are to be trusted, this conclusion has been too hastily drawn. There has lately prevailed a system of intimidation not formerly attempted; and many well-disposed peaceable people in manufactories and work-shops have been obliged to enter the lists of the disaffected, from terror of their lives. Indeed, it is more among the operatives who have resisted the importunities and threats to join in those unlawful associations that fear exists, than among those in more elevated situations. Betwixt Saturday night and Sunday morning, there were posted upon the walls in Glasgow, Paisley, and all the manufacturing towns and villages for a dozen of miles round, an Address to the People of England, Ireland, and Scotland, calling upon them to come forward instantly, and to effect, by force, if resisted, a revolution in the Government. This paper is supposed to have been printed in England; and we should suppose it of English composition from its dwelling much upon Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights, in which Scotland has no interest. It is probable, then, that this same address has been circulated through the manufacturing districts in England; and the accounts of its effects there are looked for with much anxiety, both by loyal and disloyal, in this part of the country. One of the injunctions contained in this Address was to abstain from all work after the 1st of April, and we are extremely sorry to say, that this order has been but too implicitly obeyed. All the weavers in Glasgow and its suburbs have struck work, and our streets are crowded with them walking about idle. The weavers in Paisley and its neighbourhood have also, we understand, ceased to work, and it is not improbable that we may be favoured with a visit from some of them. The colliers in the country round have likewise struck this morning, and we have unfortunately to increase our list with the cotton-spinners, and some of the machine-makers and founders. Most of the mills began work this morning, but threatening visits were immediately paid to them, and the workers did not return at breakfast time, or have since left their work. The demeanour of the people on the streets is at present perfectly peaceable; and though they are occasionally gathered into gloomy knots, still every thing bears more the marks of an attempt to intimidate by numbers, than to strike a blow. Indeed, such a scheme could scarcely enter into the most visionary head, as our military force in this garrison is of the most formidable description, consisting of artillery, cavalry, a battalion of the Rifle Brigade, and volunteers. The whole were under arms this morning before day-break. The Yeomanry of this and some adjoining counties are also on their march; and, altogether, we should think, little is to be apprehended from open resistance, should, unfortunately, the ill-advised people attempt any such measure. When this system of intimidation has been carried to such a length, and conducted so openly, there surely could be no great difficulty in discovering and apprehending some of the intimidators, and thus let an attempt be made to give the due protection of the law to those who are entitled to it. The Magistrates have issued the following very proper Proclamation:

PROCLAMATION.

By the Lord Provost and Magistrates of the City of Glasgow, the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, and the Justices of the Peace for the Lower Ward of said County.

"GLASGOW, APRIL 2, 1820.—Whereas we have observed, with much surprise and concern, a highly-seditious and treasonably-printed paper, posted up this morning, not only throughout the City, but in numerous places in its suburbs, denominated "An Address to the Inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland," which is obviously a direct declaration of immediately-intended hostility to the Government and Constitution of this Country: We hereby once more give Notice, that all attempts which shall be made to follow up the inflammatory spirit and treasonable objects of that Address will be instantly resisted by the Civil Powers, aided by the strong military force placed at their disposal; and that all measures by assemblages of people in prosecution of such designs will be regarded as an insurrection against the Government, and will be instantly put down by the most prompt military execution.

"And whereas we have been informed, that it is the intention of those who have issued the aforesaid Address to bring in men from the Country in furtherance of their traitorous purposes, we hereby warn all such persons to abstain from being so led away, to their own hazard and the imminent danger of their lives. And we again warn the loyal and well-disposed inhabitants of this City and Suburbs, in the event that any rising as is threatened shall take place, to keep themselves and their families within doors, and on no account to mingle with those who shall be actually violating the laws of the Country."

TUESDAY, APRIL 4.—For five months past the People of this place have been every now and then menaced with projected risings of the Radicals.—The public meetings, the music, and the caps of liberty, flags, and female Reformers, caused no slight degree of terror in those unacquainted with the weakness of the mock Insurgents. Since an end was put, by the Legislature, to public meetings, the leaders of the disaffected have had recourse to other modes of intimidation. Under the management of some itinerant apostles of anarchy from England, "Union Societies" were formed throughout most of the manufacturing districts; and from one-eightieth to one-hundredth part of the population was foolish enough to become members. Every adherent regularly contributes a sum to the funds of the Society.—Weekly meetings are held, and the delegates are regularly organized to and from England, to convey the necessary instructions, that their brethren through the whole kingdom may act at the same instant, and pursue the measures most likely, in their insane apprehension, to insure success to their designs upon the Government and property of the Country. The delegates get from 5s. to 7s. 6d. a day, allowed for expenses, and have their families maintained in their absence.—At their return, knowing there can be no appeal from their testimony, they tell their credulous supporters grand stories of growing strength and dreadful preparations. Thus, the poor workmen, who are silly enough to listen to their tales, are wheedled out of part of their earnings, at a time when the whole are unhappily inadequate to the wants of their families. During the last eight days, a general rising of the Unions was currently talked of. It was said the members had provided pikes and other offensive weapons, attended nightly drillings, and had made every possible preparation for a deadly conflict. Between Saturday night and Sunday morning, a treasonable "Address to the Inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland" was posted on conspicuous places in this town and surrounding villages. It required all workmen to desist from labour after the 1st of April—a date which makes it not impossible, that the poor Radicals have been hoaxed, and that they are nothing better than April fools.—The Address further enjoined the prolongation of idleness until corruption is swept from the shore, and power recovered of "giving consent to the laws." This precious production concludes with denouncing as traitors to the King all who use arms in opposing the regenerators of their Country. The paper is not graced with any signature; no rallying point is fixed for the Insurgents; and the persons who want to create a rebellion refuse to conciliate those whom they try to dupe by committing the smaller crime of sedition. Similar proclamations have been posted up in most of the manufacturing districts within twenty miles of us, and are supposed to have extended to other parts of Scotland, as well as to England.

In obedience to the commands of this proclamation, many of the weavers, cotton-spinners, machine-makers, founders, and colliers, ceased working.

Accounts are said to have been received, that the workmen of Carlisle struck work yesterday.

We shall mention some of the idle stories circulated by the populace. The Radicals, they say, have great numbers of pikes, and are not without muskets. They have got four pieces of cannon. They have received very considerable sums of money, as well as arms, from persons unknown. They affirm, in utter ignorance, we dare say, of the character of Mr. Kinloch, that he has returned from the Continent with a great number of Officers, formerly in the pay of Bonaparte, who, disgusted with the Bourbons, and despairing of improvement at home, have come over for the purpose of heading the Radicals. Among the number is Marshal Macdonald, a descendant of the Stuarts, whom they intend to place upon the throne of his ancestors. French gold, they say, is circulating. A French vessel has landed a cargo of arms and stores on the coast of Ayrshire, which has been entrusted to the Radicals in the interior. Such of the regenerators as take the field are to get a frank and a half per day, and their families are to be comfortably maintained during their absence. Their first camp is to be pitched on Cathkin Hills, and thither all the Radicals are to centre. The manufacture of gunpowder is going briskly on, (probably under the direction of French chemists.) and the easier practice of casting balls is not unfrequent.

Our streets were yesterday thronger than usual, but there was no material disturbance, and the salutary proclamation of the Magistrates, ordering lieges to keep at home after seven o'clock, was pretty strictly obeyed. The shops, on the same authority, were shut at six o'clock. The military force was considerably strengthened; and, if warlike ends had been pursued, the insurrection would doubtless have experienced a very summary extinction.

Yesterday morning, at four o'clock, the whole of the troops in town were in readiness to act—those of the garrison, at the barracks; the sharpshooters, about seven hundred strong, in George's-square; the Armed Association, in St. Enoch-square; and the recruiting parties and the Light Horse in St. Vincent-street. Some of the cavalry from the west country were exceedingly ill-used by a number of blackguard boys. They showed great forbearance. Some of our own yeomanry cavalry were also assailed. The streets were, however, clear about seven o'clock, and every thing was unusually quiet. Patroles of hussars were on duty in the town and suburbs. The troops were in a state of readiness all last night, and the sharp-shooters, &c. were again at their post this morning at four o'clock. A party of them did duty last night at St. George's Church. The Police-office is also strongly guarded, and could even send out a respectable body, were it necessary.

This morning every thing remains in the same state as yesterday. The same artizans are idle, walking about the streets, or standing in groupes discussing the news.—The people who have ceased working shake their heads, as if they had something important to communicate; but all disavow any connection with the insurgents. With regard to the issue, there is no difference of opinion. No man of any intelligence believes, that there will be an insurrection. That is out of the question. The Radicals wish to intimidate, but that they seriously mean to rebel, would be a violent supposition. Every one sees, that an insurrection would begin and end in the same hour.

STATE OF PAISLEY.

Paisley is in a much more unsatisfactory state than Glasgow. Last night, or early this morning, a person, who was lately fined by the Magistrates, for attacking the military, was shot at the bleachfield of Foxbar, near Elderslie. The deceased, along with others, attempted to break into the house in quest of arms, and met his fate by the owner firing in self defence. The house of a brother of the proprietor was previously entered, and some fire-arms carried off, before the other house was attacked; and three shots were fired into the kitchen by the miscreants, before the man was shot. Previously to the attack on Foxbar, thirty Radicals called at Lonsdale, and made a demand for fire-arms; but, being disappointed, they declared that they would go to Foxbar. They were told they had better not go, as they would meet with a determined resistance.

The following communication is from a well-informed Correspondent in Paisley:—

"PAISLEY, TUESDAY MORNING.—The town of Paisley has been in a state of very great agitation during the last two days. A printed placard having been posted up in every corner of the town, and industriously circulated among the inhabitants, calling upon the people to abstain from labour, and attend to the recovery of their rights, has produced a sensation which cannot be described. The language of this document is very violent, and bespeaks a resolution equally novel and alarming. In compliance with its request, the weavers, almost to a man, struck work, resolving not to resume their employment until their grievances are redressed. The cotton-spinners, the general body of masons, wrights, and other trades, although their sufferings have been less severe, have not escaped the contagion, but have also imitated their example. The main streets of the town, both yesterday and Sunday, have been extremely crowded with people, walking peaceably up and down; and, although tranquillity has yet been preserved, the greatest apprehensions are entertained of some immediate and serious commotion. The people in the surrounding villages, and even those in public works, have likewise abandoned their vocations, which cannot fail to produce a great consternation in the public mind. Every well-wisher of his country must deplore, with no small sorrow and alarm, that such discontent should prevail.

"The Authorities, in the meantime, are doing every thing in their power to preserve the peace, and a most difficult and unpleasant task they have to perform. They have issued proclamations, warning the populace of their imminent danger, if they proceed to tumult. The military have been under arms since Saturday night, assisted by the Rifle Corps of the town, who have evinced great constancy in the performance of their duty. Yesterday, about mid-day, the Old Veteran Battalion, stationed in Ayrshire, arrived in town, and, at the dusk of the evening, about one hundred Yeomanry Cavalry came from the same place. A portion of the Greenock and Port-Glasgow Rifle Corps likewise came to town in the afternoon, so that a considerable force has been collected, the arrival of which, along with other preparations, has kept the place in the utmost bustle and confusion. Many respectable families have left their homes, fearing the consequences. Little or no personal damage has been done, and neither lamps nor windows have been broken, as is usual, under similar circumstances."

PROCLAMATION.

By the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Glasgow, the Sheriff of the County of Lanark, &c.

"GLASGOW, APRIL 4.—In consequence of the present threatening appearances, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, Sheriff, and Justices, hereby order all shops to be shut, this and every following night, until tranquillity is restored, at the hour of six; and they hereby enjoin all the inhabitants of the city to retire to their houses as soon as possible thereafter, and not later than seven o'clock. All strangers are hereby enjoined to withdraw from the city before seven o'clock at night. Parties or groups of people standing together, or walking the streets, after the hour of seven, will be deemed disturbers of the peace, and will be dealt with accordingly. If the lamps are put out, the inhabitants are desired immediately to illuminate their windows with as much light as they can conveniently command."

"THREE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.—Whereas certain wicked, evil-disposed, and traitorous persons, during the night of the 1st, or on the morning of the 2d of April instant, did feloniously, traitorously, and daringly, in the furtherance of a conspiracy to compass or imagine the death of our Lord the King, within his realm, or to commit other treasons, publish and affix on the walls and public places in many parts of the city and suburbs of Glasgow, and other parts of the county of Lanark, a most wicked, revolutionary, and treasonable Address to the Inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, dated Glasgow, April 1, 1820, and bearing to be issued "by order of the Committee of Organization for forming a Provisional Government," directly and openly proclaiming rebellion against our Lord the King, and the Laws and Constitution of this realm, inciting and stimulating the subjects of our Lord the King to take up arms for the overthrow of the Government and Constitution as by law established, and to levy war against our Lord the King; and, further, endeavouring to seduce the soldiers of our Lord the King to desert their duty, and to join in a threatened insurrection, and to intimidate and overawe all loyal and peaceable subjects by threats of violence and devastation—the Lord Provost and Magistrates of the City of Glasgow, the Sheriff of the County of Lanark, and Justices of the Peace for the Lower Ward of Lanarkshire, hereby offer a reward of £300 to any person or persons who shall, within fourteen days from this date, discover and apprehend, or cause to be discovered and apprehended, those guilty of this overt act of high treason, by printing, publishing, and issuing the said revolutionary and treasonable Address, under the said treasonable designation of the Committee of Organization for forming a Provisional Government."

LEEDS.

LEEDS, APRIL 3.—For several days past the inhabitants of this town have been kept in a state of agitation, from the alarming indications in the neighbourhood. The civil authorities have suspected for some time that arms were introduced into the neighbourhood. On Friday last, a parcel arrived by the regular coach from Birmingham, addressed to John Payne, Castlegate, Huddersfield, which exciting suspicion, the deputy constable, Mr. Whitehead, thought it proper to await the arrival of the person who should call for it.—Towards the evening, a notorious Radical, named Gill, called for it; Whitehead, who was in attendance, came forward and desired to know its contents; the answers of Gill were evasive; the box was opened, and found to contain a sword, two brace of pistols, three bayonets, three bullet moulds, and two gun-locks. An inventory was enclosed, from which it appears that the price of the sword was 5s. and the pistols 16s. a pair, the bayonets and gun-locks fourteen pence each, and the bullet-moulds four pence. A letter was also found, soliciting further commands, & stating that the hurry with which the articles were required prevented them from being made exactly according to order, that those sent were of a superior quality, but in the present instance were invoiced at a reduced price. Gill was immediately apprehended, and the following day he was examined before the magistrates. The account he gave of the parcel was, that Payne, who is a higgler, and at present from home, requested him to take charge of it till his return. Gill was held to bail at the assizes. On Friday the magistrates received information that great numbers of the lower orders in the neighbourhood were armed with pikes and pistols, and that an attack upon the town was to be made in the course of the night by several bodies of pike-men, 200 in each. Arrangements for defence were accordingly made, and detachments of the 85th Infantry and 24th Dragoons were on the alert, and in the evening the yeomanry were called out. At two o'clock in the morning of Saturday, a fire balloon, the appointed signal of the insurgents, was observed in the direction of Castle-hill. At the same time, several parties of men were seen advancing upon the town in regular order; none of them however entered it. The nearest approach was the advance of one column to the marsh turnpike. It is probable the Insurgents were deterred by the preparations of the Magistrates. Two large bodies assembled on Birkby land common, and proceeded as far as Lindy Moor, but not being joined by some parties they expected, they retired, discharging their fire-arms by way of bravado. On the evening of Friday, a gentleman, who was returning from Middleton to his residence at Cooper's bridge, in company with a game-keeper and three travellers, whom he had overtaken on the road, passed 15 or 16 men in a square, standing near Kirkless, the old rendezvous of the Luddites, before they burnt Mr. Cartwright's mill. Two of the gentleman's companions turned off the road, and accompanied by the other three they proceeded about 100 yards, when they were alarmed by the cries of their late fellow-traveller. On returning, they were surprised to see a number of men sitting under a hedge *armed with pikes*, and about 200 of these weapons lying on the ground; at the same time, upwards of 60 persons, armed in the same manner, came over an adjoining wall. The gentleman, who was here separated from his companions, took up one of the pikes to examine it, when he received a blow from one of the pike-men, and was attacked by several others; a shot was also fired at him, the ball of which passed close to his head. The rest of his party were in the mean time cruelly beaten, and one of them, named Talson, received several pike wounds—among the rest a dangerous stab in the side; he is now under the care of a surgeon. Informations were next day sworn by the sufferers, and a blacksmith was apprehended and fully identified as one of the aggressors. During the whole of Saturday, the vigilance and activity of the Magistrates were indefatigable—large quantities of pikes and pike-staves were detected.—The pikes are extremely coarse and clumsy, fitted with a screw, by which they can be fixed into a handle. The staves are generally about seven feet long, and have been recently stolen from plantations in the neighbourhood.

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,539. THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1820. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

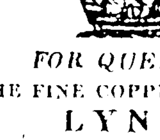
AUCTION OF
RUSSIA TALLOW, TIMBER, BARK, &c.
AT THE STORES OF
THOS. NEVINS, FERRY-BANK, WATERFORD,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
ON MONDAY, THE 17TH INSTANT,
65 Hhds. Russia Yellow-Candle TALLOW,
OF PRIME QUALITY,
And, if Buyers attend, without reserve.
ALSO,
60 Tons remarkably good well-squared Quebec PINE TIMBER,
20 Tons Ditto Ditto OAK Ditto,
30 Tons well-sawed Irish OAK BARK.
Waterford, April 11, 1820.

AUCTION OF OAK BARK.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
THE 18TH INSTANT, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,
At the Stores of DAVIS, STRANGMAN, and Co.
SUIR-STREET,
SEVENTY TONS OAK BARK,
Of good Quality, lately Imported.
Waterford, 8th of 4th Month, 1820.

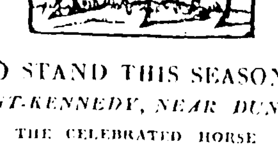
FOR ST. ANDREW'S, NORTH AMERICA,
THE FAST-SAILING BRIG
LITTLE ANN,
CAPTAIN WILLIAM FORD,
204 TONS REGISTER,
Has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail about the 20th of April.
For Freight or Passage apply to RICHARD FOGARTY, or the Captain on board.
Waterford, March 29, 1820.

WALLACE a. 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 TUESDAY, 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.

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



FOR QUEBEC,
THE FINE COPPERED SHIP
LYNX,
BURTHEN, 450 TONS,
Is hourly expected in this River, and will proceed in a Week afterwards.
HAS most superior Accommodation for Passengers, being nearly seven feet between decks. From the very superior sailing, united with the good Accommodation to be met with in this Ship, she presents the most desirable opportunity for Passage that has offered this Season.—Apply to
THOMAS NEVINS.
Waterford, April 4, 1820.
N. B. For the accommodation of such Passengers as may wish to embark, the above Ship will remain until the 20th Instant.



TO STAND THIS SEASON,
AT MOUNT-KENNEDY, NEAR DUNGARVAN,
THE CELEBRATED HORSE
ORION.
ORION was got by Star; his Dam (Gratitude's Dam by Walnut) by Ruler; grand Dam Piracantha, by Matchem; great grand Dam Prophetess, (own Sister to Prophet,) by Regulus; great great grand Dam Jenny-Spinner, (own Sister to Miss Meynell,) by old Partner; great great great grand Dam by Greyhound; great great great great grand Dam (Sophonisba's Dam), by Mr. Curwen's Bay Bard, Lord D'Arcy's Chesnut Arabian White-shirt, out of the Old Montague Mare (Sedbury's Dam), by Old Woodcock. The Greyhound Mare was own Sister to Lord HALIFAX's two famous running Horses, Sampson and Goliah. Star (Sire of Orion) was got by Highflyer, Dam by Snap, out of Mr. PRATT's Riddle, (own Sister to Pumpkin, Maiden and Purity,) by Matchem, out of the old Squirt Mare. Rulet, (Sire of Orion's Dam,) was got by Young Marsk, his Dam Flora, by Lofty, son of the Godolphin Arabian, grand Dam Riot, by Regulus, Blaze, Fox, and Darley's Arabian.
Bred Mares, 3 Guineas, and one Crown to the Groom—Half bred Mares, 1½ Guinea—and Draft Mares, 1 Guinea, and Half-a-Crown to the Groom, who is accountable for the Money. April 7, 1820.

TO BE SET,
FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS,
THE Part of BALLINAGIGLESH, held by PATRICK FLYNN, and the Part of BOLLINSUSSELAGH, by PIERSE POWER.—Apply (if by Letter post-paid) to Mr. WM. HUNBERT, Dungarvan.
March 20, 1820.

AUCTION
OF
CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS,
CONTINUED AT THE HOUSE OF THE LATE
JOHN DART, ON THE QUAY.
THE PROPRIETOR of the OLD ESTABLISHED WATERFORD GLASS WORKS intends continuing the *Sale by Auction* of CUT GLASS of such Quality as will give the Public an opportunity of judging of its excellence, and of affording Patronage to a NATIVE Establishment, which has for THIRTY-SIX YEARS been the daily support of nearly Two Hundred Individuals.
Glass Works, Waterford, 4th mo. 5th, 1820.
Sale to commence at Twelve o'Clock this Day, and continue each Day until further Notice.

WANTED,
A PERSON who will undertake to supply the COUNTY GAOL of Waterford with POTATOES. Proposals will be received, and further particulars communicated, by the Rev. RICHARD J. HOBSON, William-Street.
Waterford, March 30, 1820.

EUROPEAN
LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY,
Capital—ONE MILLION Sterling.
OFFICES,
No. 10, Chatham Place, Blackfriars, London
AND
No. 1, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
INSURANCES on LIVES effected with facility and privacy with this Company, *at a reduced rate of Premium*, peculiarly favourable to Insurers.
To obviate the inconvenience and trouble hitherto experienced, by the constant fluctuation in the course of Exchange on London, all Monies paid or received at the EUROPEAN COMPANY'S OFFICE in DUBLIN, in future, shall be in IRISH CURRENCY; and, for the further accommodation of Persons Insuring on Lives in this Office, the Premiums will be received QUARTERLY, HALF-YEARLY, or by ANNUAL Payments, as may best suit the convenience of the Parties concerned.
On Annuities, well secured by long Leasehold and Life Interest Property, the EUROPEAN COMPANY advance Money at 8 per Cent.
Further Particulars may be known on application to
JOHN KENT JOHNSTON, Agent,
1, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

IMPORTANT
TO INSURERS.
THE FIRST INSTANCE
OF THE
RETURN OF PREMIUMS IN IRELAND
TO INSURERS.
THE
NORWICH UNION
Has now realised its System in this Country.
The following Persons are a few of those who, having been Insured Seven Years with this Society, are entitled to their return of Premiums:
Messrs. J. & R. Hatton, ... Cork.
Rev. R. Kirchoffer, ... do.
P. Coleman, ... do.
Joseph Bennett, ... do.
Thomas Vatian, ... do.
James Young, ... do.
E. Spencer, ... do.
M. Osborne, ... do. &c. &c.
This is the First Instance, in Ireland, of an Insurance Office not only paying all its Losses with Honour and Liberality, *but actually returning to the Insurers a part of the* PREMIUM!
It is presumed that there can be now no doubt of the *Decided Advantage* to the Public, in effecting their Insurance at the NORWICH UNION.

IRISH DISTRICT.
Chief Office, 2, Capel-street, Dublin.
D. C. ROOSE, Secretary.
IMPORTANT TO PERSONS ABOUT TO EFFECT LIFE INSURANCE.
A BONUS OF TWENTY PER CENT. has been *added* to all Policies, effected previous to June, 1815.
ANOTHER BONUS will be added to all Policies effected previous to June, 1822; therefore Insurances now made will participate in this advantage.
The RATES of the LIFE OFFICE are nearly TEN PER CENT. LOWER than the Insurance Companies.
The *Norwich Union* is become the *only* Office at which Insurances; affording *all* the benefits of the Equitable Plan, can be now effected.
Tables of Rates and Information may be had at the Office.
MAURICE FARRELL, Agent, Waterford.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,
For the Week ending Friday, April 7, 1820.

	From s.	From d.	To s.	To d.	M. Price s.	M. Price d.
1542 Wheat, per Bar. 20 Stone,	21	0	41	0	38	8¼
287 Bere, per Bar.	12	0	15	0	13	11¼
826 Barley, per Bar.	12	0	19	0	15	7¼
2910 Oats, per Bar.	12	0	15	0	12	10¾
8098 Flour, per Cwt.	10	0	30	0	0	0
1132 Oatmeal, per Cwt.	11	0	19	0	14	6¼
6 Peas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sold to Bakers only.						
0 Barrels Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0
6603 Cwts. Flour	21	0	27	0	22	7

Average Price of Wheat and Flour 56s 8d. per Sack.
Receipts of Flour 9166 } 1st, from 27s. 0d. to 30s. 0d.
Sales of Flour .. 8098 } 2d, from 20s. 0d. to 24s. 0d.
3d, from 10s. 0d. to 19s. 0d.
JAMES RIDDALL, Clerk of the Corn Table.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25TH INSTANT,—
(SUBJECT TO REDEMPTION),
THE LANDS of NEWTOWN, containing 126 Acres, on the road from ANNSTOWN to WATERFORD. Proposals (post-paid) will be received by JOHN PALLISER, Esq. Derryluskan.
March 23, 1820.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

The ship Cornwall arrived off the Wight on Friday. She left China, in company with the Matilda and Apollo, on the 25th of November.

These ships arrived at St. Helena on the 6th, and sailed from thence the 11th of February.

The Matilda and Apollo separated from the Cornwall in lat. 30° N. and long. 38° W. on the 14th March.

The Lowther Castle and Lord Castlereagh were expected to leave China the 28th November. The Kellie Castle and Charles Grant, with the usual supply of stores to the Cape, about the first week in December.

The ship Marquis of Wellington arrived at Calcutta, after a passage of 99 days, from England; she was there the 17th September, and was expected to sail, about the 20th December, for the Coast, and, with the Princess Charlotte, there to fill up, and to be finally despatched home before the 1st February.

The ship Warren Hastings, Captain Rawes, was at Penang the 30th August.

CUTTING TIMBER.

As the very severe punishment which persons who cut or injure trees are subject to is not, perhaps, generally known, and several persons having been convicted lately for such offences, we publish the following, to prevent the ignorant from falling into error, and to warn those who may be guilty of cutting or injuring plantations, of the heavy penalties which may be inflicted on their conviction.

By act of Parliament 15 and 16 George III. every person who shall wilfully cut, or break down, bark, pluck up, top-lop, or otherwise damage or destroy, any timber tree, or fruit tree, or any young trees or shoots, or any part thereof, without the consent of the owner, or shall be aiding or assisting in so doing, or shall have had in possession any timber tree, or any kind of wood, underwood, poles, sticks of wood, shoots, or young trees, shrubs, plants, or roots, and shall not give a satisfactory account that he came honestly by the same, and should therefore be convicted, upon the oath of one witness, before one justice, shall, for every such offence, forfeit not exceeding £5 sterling, with charges previous to conviction; and upon non-payment such justice shall commit such offender to the common jail, or house of correction, by warrant, to remain without bail not exceeding six months, or until the penalties or charges shall be paid. And by an Act of Parliament 23 and 24 George III. all persons convicted of cutting down, grubbing up, breaking, or otherwise destroying any tree, without the consent of the owner, before any justice, shall, upon conviction for the second offence, forfeit not less than £5 or more than £10; on the non-payment, six months' imprisonment; for the third offence, £10, or imprisonment, not exceeding twelve, or less than six months. Every person who shall cut down, or grub up, any tree, between sun-set and sun-rise, without the consent of the owner, shall, upon information on oath of one witness before one justice, be committed to the county jail, as a felon, and being convicted at the assizes, shall suffer the pains and penalties of felony. Trees deemed timber, within every act, are oak, beech, ash, elm, larch, sycamore, walnut, chesnut, cherry, lime, poplar, alder, mountain ash, holly timber, sallow, sapine, birch, cedar, pine, and fir tree.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8.

Stocks this day at One.

Bank Stock —	India Stock —
3 per ct. Red. 68⅝	India Bonds 18 20 pm.
3 per ct. Cons. 69	Ex. Bills 3 4 pm.
3½ per Cents. 76⅝	Long Ann. 17⅛
4 per Cents. 86½	Omnium —
5 per Cts. 105	Cons. for Ac. 68⅞

SENTENCES UPON KNIGHT, DEWHURST, AND OTHERS.

"LANCASTER, APRIL 5.—At four o'clock yesterday, the Defendants were brought up to receive their sentences, which were pronounced as follow:—

"Knight, Dewhurst, and Broadhurst, to be imprisoned two years; Bury, 18 months; Adamson, 15 months; and Fletcher, one year; and at the expiration of the respective terms of their imprisonment, severally to find sureties, themselves in £40 and two sureties of £10 each, to keep the peace for three years. Morris and Knowles, the pike-makers, were at the same time sentenced to 20 months' imprisonment."

We have received this morning advices from Madras to the 16th of October. The only intelligence of any interest which they bring we subjoin.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta had been held, on the 13th of September last, for the purpose of resolving, that a statue should be erected in that city to the memory of the late Right Hon. Warren Hastings, which was agreed to unanimously. A deputation was then appointed to wait on the Governor-General, to solicit his patronage and support in furtherance of that object. The Noble Marquis, in reply, after expressing his warm approbation of the measure, observed, that "he had been earnestly punctual in his attendance as one of the Judges on the trial of Warren Hastings, with whom he had never exchanged even a word or a communication before the conclusion of that impeachment. He believed, that he had entered on that duty without prepossession or prejudice, and he trusted that the vote of acquittal which he had pronounced on all the charges was conscientious. Of this he was sure, that all which he had learned since his arrival in that country strongly supported the rectitude of the verdict which he had then delivered."

The following are extracts from these papers:

CALCUTTA.

"MEERUT.—We have received letters from this station of the 9th instant.

"The prevailing epidemic attacked his Majesty's 14th Regiment about the middle of last month, and in the course of a week they lost about forty men. It had ceased in some degree when the Regiments were marched out to the Race Course, about three miles from cantonments, where they got quite rid of it, and returned on the 20th, having been encamped about a week.

"His Majesty's 8th Dragoons had a few cases only, one or two of which proved fatal, and the Horse Brigade entirely escaped.

"We regret to learn, that letters from Kattiwar of the 17th ult. state, that a disease, resembling the plague in its symptoms and fatal effects, which we mentioned in our paper of the 29th May as having appeared at Phoedra, has broken out with increased virulence at Limree and Doodooka. The number of fatal cases had been very considerable, and so great an alarm had been caused by this awful visitation, that the inhabitants were quitting the country, leaving these two Pergunnahs in a state of comparative depopulation.—The progress of the disease, it is said, can be distinctly traced as gradually proceeding eastward.

"Letters from Cawnpore, dated the 9th inst., state that the rain has, from its abundance, become as great a curse as the drought was just before.

"We announce, with great regret, the death of Hugh George Macklin, Esq. late Advocate-General at this Presidency, at eight o'clock on Wednesday morning last, in the 48th year of his age.—*Bombay Courier, Oct. 2.*

"A smart shock of an earthquake is stated to have been felt at Wallajahbad between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, on the 2d instant."

We lately mentioned an expedition which had been fitted out at Bombay, consisting of several merchant vessels, manned and armed, to cruize against the pirates in the Persian Gulf, who had assumed a most formidable appearance, attacking and plundering all vessels that they fell in with.—We have this morning received further advices from Bombay, to the beginning of November, which state, that on the 31st of October, another expedition, consisting of the Ann, Thatcher; Jamaica, Danby; Hannah, Heathorn; and the Orpheus, Milnes, sailed with troops destined for the Gulf of Persia; and it was confidently anticipated, that ere long those seas would be perfectly clear of those daring marauders.

The Paris Journals of Wednesday last have arrived this morning.

On Tuesday an extraordinary courier arrived in Paris, with intelligence from Madrid down to the 28th ult. An extra Gazette of the 25th contains an official article, stating, that on the preceding evening the King had received a despatch from Andalusia, communicating the satisfactory news, that the oath of fidelity to the Constitution was taken by the garrison of Cadiz on the 20th of March, and on the 21st by the second division of the army. The first division was also to have conformed to this solemnity on the latter day.

The last official despatch from General Odonoju, recently appointed Captain-General of Andalusia, dated Seville, the 23d ult., addressed to the Minister of War, states, "I have the satisfaction to announce, that the accounts which I have received, although not official, are certain, and they inform me, that the Constitutional Oath has been taken at Cadiz, with becoming solemnity, and celebrated by rejoicings. The people of Cadiz are generous; they have forgotten resentment, and there is no longer any dread

No fresh accounts have arrived from the North this morning: but it is evident, from what we communicated yesterday, and from a Manchester letter, that the local Magistrates have received information which justifies their adoption of the strongest precautionary measures. The conviction of Hunt and four of his associates has filled the Radicals with alarm, and it is possible, that, from the impulses of desperation, they may attempt some guilty enterprise. With a view to lull the vigilance of loyal men, the disaffected part of the press, both in the provinces and the metropolis, ascribe every thing to the old bugbear, spies and informers; but the trick is too stale and gross now, to answer its purpose.—*Courier.*

Dutch Papers have arrived this morning. They contain no intelligence of any interest. The banditti in the neighbourhood of R[illegible]e are represented as renewing their depredations upon travellers. Some of them have been wounded in an affray with the military, and a chief, named Rinaldi, was killed.

We have pleasure in stating, that the expedition, under the direction of Sir W. Keir, from Bombay, against the Arab Pirates in the Gulph of Persia, has been crowned with entire success. The chief seat of these desperate men, where their marine rendezvoused under the protection of a strong fort, has been taken and destroyed.

The Quarter's Revenue, as our readers know, is made up on this day—and we rejoice to say, that the account is of the most flattering description—the surplus being £947,000. In the corresponding Quarter there was a deficiency of £82,000. So that the receipt this Quarter is better by above One Million Sterling than it was in the corresponding Quarter last year.—*Courier.*

An article from Vienna states the preparations for the intended journey of the Emperor and Empress of Austria into Bohemia to have been recently countermanded.

From Inspruck the 22d ult. it is stated, on the authority of the last accounts from Italy, that the Queen of England was again residing at Pesaro, but that her Majesty would not remain there long.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6.

We communicated *yesterday*, in a part of our impression, the account of the surplus of the Consolidated Fund. The total Income applicable to the Consolidated Fund is £10,257,617—the charge £9,480,000—leaving a surplus of £777,617, not £947,000, as was first stated yesterday evening.

Charge of Consolidated Fund to April 5, 1820.

Exchequer Annuities	£23,750
South Sea Company	154,156
Bank on their Capital	89,125
Dividends	5,966,078
National Debt	3,055,348
Civil List	63,824
Pensions	63,659
Imperial Annuities	9,173
Other Charges	55,590
Total Charge	9,480,000
Surplus	777,617
	£10,257,617

The abstract of the net produce of the Revenue for the Quarter ended 5th April, 1819, and 5th April, 1820, is as follows:—

1819.	
Customs	£2,119,350
Excise	5,377,578
Stamps	1,570,757
Post-Office	355,000
Assessed Taxes	835,246
Land Taxes	148,440
Miscellaneous	75,245
Total	£10,481,916

1820.	
Customs	1,960,703
Excise	5,870,385
Stamps	1,459,824
Post-Office	341,000
Assessed Taxes	879,716
Land Taxes	149,409
Miscellaneous	46,860
	£10,703,247
The increase on divers heads in the Quarter just ended, is	£537,890
The decrease on others	316,559
Increase	£221,331

The laws have obtained another triumph. At the Lancaster Assizes, six individuals, concerned in calling a seditious meeting at Habergham Eaves, near Burnley, in Lancashire, on the 13th of last November, were convicted, after a trial which lasted two days. The character of that meeting was clearly proved to have been of the most formidable description. Upon the alarm of the military being given, while they were assembled, several of the Reformers drew their pistols, while others, to the amount of sixty, displayed pike-heads, which they carried concealed, and some began to screw them into sticks, previously fitted to receive them. The speeches which were delivered were of a most inflammatory kind; so much so, indeed, that it was observed by Mr. Raine, in his reply, that had they been accompanied by any overt acts, they would have amounted to High Treason. Knight, who presided, addressed the multitude, with a cap of liberty on his head; and he, together with Dewhurst, Broadhurst, and three others, all of them notorious Radicals, were found guilty. Mr. Justice Bayley, before whom the cause was tried, was about to pass sentence upon them, when Knight requested to be allowed to say a few words in mitigation. The Defendants were accordingly allowed till the following morning, Tuesday, to prepare any affidavits or statements for that purpose.—*Courier.*

The following is a copy of the Address placarded in Glasgow, &c.

"ADDRESS TO THE INHABITANTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

"FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN—Roused from that torpid state in which We have been sunk for so many years, we are at length compelled, from the extremity of our sufferings, and the contempt heaped upon our Petitions for redress, to assert our RIGHTS, at the hazard of our lives, and proclaim to the world the real motives, which (if not misrepresented by designing men, would have united all ranks,) have reduced us to take up ARMS for the redress of our *Common Grievances.*

"The numerous Public Meetings held throughout the Country have demonstrated to you, that the interests of all Classes are the same. That the protection of the Life and Property of the *Rich Man* is the interest of the *Poor Man*, and in return, it is the interest of the Rich, to protect the Poor from the iron grasp of DESPOTISM; for, when its victims are exhausted in the lower circles, there is no assurance but that its ravages will be continued in the upper: for, once set in motion, it will continue to move till a succession of victims fall.

"Our principles are few, and founded on the basis of our CONSTITUTION, which was purchased with the DEAREST BLOOD of our ANCESTORS, and which we swear to transmit to posterity unsullied, or PERISH in the Attempt. Equality of Rights (not of Property) is the object for which we contend, and which we consider as the only security for our LIBERTIES and LIVES.

"Let us show to the world that we are not that Lawless, Sanguinary Rabble, which our Oppressors would persuade the higher circles we are—but a BRAVE and GENEROUS PEOPLE, determined to be FREE. LIBERTY OR DEATH is our *Motto*, and we have sworn to return home in *triumph*—or return *no more!*

"FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN—The eventful period has now arrived, where the Services of all will be required, for the forwarding of an object so universally wished, and so absolutely necessary. Come forward, then, and assist those who have begun in the completion of so arduous a task, and support the laudable efforts which we are about to make, to replace to BRITONS those rights consecrated to them by MAGNA CHARTA and the BILL OF RIGHTS, and Sweep from our Shores that Corruption which has degraded us below the dignity of Man.

"Owing to the misrepresentations which have gone abroad with regard to our intentions, we think it indispensably necessary to DECLARE inviolable all Public and Private Property. And we hereby call upon all JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, and all others, to suppress PILLAGE and PLUNDER, of every description, and to endeavour to secure those guilty of such offences, that they may receive that Punishment which such violations of Justice demand.

"SOLDIERS—Shall you, Countrymen, bound by the sacred obligation of an Oath, to defend your Country and your King from enemies, whether foreign or domestic, plunge your BAYONETS into the bosoms of Fathers and Brothers, and at once sacrifice at the *Shrine of Military Despotism*, to the unrelenting orders of a Cruel Faction, those feelings which you hold in common with the rest of mankind? SOLDIERS, turn your eyes towards SPAIN, and there behold the happy effects resulting from the UNION of Soldiers and Citizens.—Look to that quarter, and there behold the yoke of hated Despotism broke by the unanimous wish of the People and the Soldiery, happily accomplished without bloodshed. And, shall YOU, who taught those Soldiers to fight the battles of LIBERTY, refuse to fight those of your own Country? Forbid it Heaven! Come forward then at once, and free your Country and your King from the power of those that have held them *too, too* long in thraldom.

"In so momentous a struggle, we earnestly request of all to desist from their Labour, from and after this day, the FIRST OF APRIL, and attend wholly to the recovery of their Rights, & consider it as the duty of every man not to recommence until he is in possession of those Rights which distinguish the FREEMAN from the SLAVE; viz.: That of giving consent to the laws by which he is to be governed. We, therefore, recommend to the Proprietors of Public Works, and all others, to stop the one, and shut up the other, until order is restored, as we will be accountable for no damages which may be sustained, and which, after this Public Intimation, they can have no claim to.

"AND We hereby give notice to all those who shall be found carrying arms against those who intend to regenerate their Country, and restore its INHABITANTS to their NATIVE DIGNITY; We shall consider them as TRAITORS to their Country, and ENEMIES to their King, and treat them as such.

"By order of the Committee of Organization for forming a PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

"*Glasgow, 1st April, 1820.*

"Britons—God—Justice—The wishes of all good Men are with us.—Join together and make it one CAUSE, and the Nations of the EARTH shall hail the day, when the Standard of LIBERTY shall be raised on its *Native Soil.*"

It is with much pleasure we publish the following extract of a private letter from Liverpool, received this morning. We can rely upon the authority, and it is a gratifying proof, in addition to the increase of the Quarter's Revenue, that the resources of the Country are not affected by the machinations of the seditious.

"LIVERPOOL, APRIL 4.—Yesterday our river exhibited a most gratifying sight. Sixty vessels, bound to foreign ports, sailed hence, making 12,000 tons, besides about 120 vessels bound coastways; and this day there have sailed 3606 tons of shipping for foreign ports, and about 60 coasters."

FRIDAY, APRIL 7.

Stocks this day at One.

Bank Stock 218	India Stock —
3 per ct. Red. 68	India Bonds 10 18 pm.
3 per ct Cons. 68¾	Ex. Bills 2 4 pm.
3½ per Cents. 79¼	Long Ann. 17¼
4 per Cents. 86¼	Omnium —
5 per Cts. 104¼	Cons. for Ac. 68¾

The Paris Journals of Tuesday last have arrived this morning. These supply, from the Madrid official *Gazettes*, a series of despatches addressed to the Government, by General Freyre, from the 10th to the 15th ult.; and also a communication from the Captain General of Andalusia to the Minister of Marine, dated Cadiz, 11th March, relative to the movements in that quarter. These documents are published as a "manifestation of the anxiety of the Government to lay before the Public all the details which it has received relative to the deplorable events which have taken place at Cadiz;" but, so far from being what they profess to be, the massacre of the 10th is merely noticed by General Freyre, in a despatch, dated the 12th ult. from Port St. Mary, as follows: "The garrison of Cadiz, ever faithful to his Majesty, cried, 'long live the King!' and dispersed the populace, which had assembled in the square St. Antonio, and who were shouting, 'Long live the Constitution!' and *thus tranquillity was restored!*" He concludes by saying, "the garrison and the battalion *Lealtad*, and that of *Guias*, are still in an infuriated state: the inhabitants regard them with horror."

The Captain-General of the Province writes, that, amidst the general joy, the above battalions "fired balls amongst the assembled multitude, who *dispersed to avoid the death which menaced them.* The soldiers committed the greatest excesses; there was no possibility of restraining them. The number of victims is considerable.".

The King has issued orders to bring to prompt justice the authors of this massacre. The last despatch from Cadiz, dated the 17th ult., states, that the refractory battalions, charged with these wanton excesses, have been conveyed away by water, and landed at Port St. Mary.

"PARIS, APRIL 4.—The King has experienced no further pain in the stomach; but his Majesty has not recovered his appetite; he therefore dines alone in his apartment.

"The Austrian Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Lisbon arrived in Paris a few days ago, and set off with all speed for Vienna.

"All our letters from Spain announce, that Madrid is not tranquil; that disastrous events are expected; and that several provinces will not accept the Constitution of the Cortes.

"A Bourdeaux correspondent writes us as follows, under date the 30th ult.—'The English Ambassador at the Court of Madrid arrived here yesterday evening. It is rumoured, that Madrid is in a state of the greatest fermentation, as also several provinces of Spain.'

"It is asserted, that a portion of the army which remained faithful to the King is marching upon Madrid, and that Cadiz is in the power of the English!!"

We extract the following from *Galignani's Messenger* of Tuesday, April 4th, which we have received:—

"It appears that the army of Quiroga will not lay down its arms until the Cortes are assembled. The rest of Spain is, however, tranquil, and the Constitutional system is developing itself throughout the Country.

"The Duke del Parque has refused to accept the Embassy to France, and the Duke de Santa Cruz is appointed in his place. Canga Arguelles, formerly a Deputy of the Cortes, and celebrated for his talents and liberal opinions, is named Minister of Finance. Mina is (as we have already stated) nominated Viceroy of Navarre, in the room of the Marquis d'Espeleta. Villa Campa, who ever since the restoration has been imprisoned in Catalonia, and who was elected by the People Captain-General of Catalonia, has been confirmed in his appointment by the Government."

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11.

Some intelligence, additional to what has already appeared, will be found in our columns relative to Spain; but all the accounts are so confused, so contradictory, and so loaded with repetitions, that it is hardly possible for any diligence to make out from them any thing like clear statements. The causes which produced the dreadfully revolting massacre at Cadiz are still involved in mystery, and there seems to be a studied design to throw over them the thickest veil of obscurity. It is not easy for common sense to concur with those who believe, that the mischiefs which were perpetrated resulted from the mere and uninstigated impulses of a brutal and ferocious soldiery; but by what cruel influence they were actuated—whether by that of Royal authority, of Clerical persuasion, or Military command—is a question which remains to be solved hereafter.—Letters from Gibraltar, down to the 19th ultimo, mention a report, that General O'DONNEL had been deserted by his troops, and that he was then a fugitive in the neighbourhood of St. Roque.—But the most remarkable part of the information from Gibraltar is the rumoured arrest of the Bishop of CADIZ, as the instigator of the late atrocities. This statement, however, does not rest upon any thing like incontrovertible testimony, although it derives plausibility from the procession of the Bishop at the head of the Monks, and the assumed holy fervour which prompted him, some time ago, to visit La Isla, for the purpose of working on the army of the Patriots. In every religion, bigotry and fanaticism are capable of any crime; but the arrest of the Bishop may be doubted on this ground—at the date of the last accounts, Cadiz appeared to be still in possession of the military, while the inhabitants were literally confined to their respective houses. New suspicions begin to attach themselves to the conduct of General FREYRE; in the assault, says a letter from Cadiz of March 14, the guides of the General, the battalion of Almeria, and the Militia of Baralauce, were most distinguished. These causes of suspicion are strengthened by what appears under the London head of Friday; but it would not be justice, without irrefragable evidence, to condemn an Officer who has always borne a high character for humanity and liberality. The nomination of O'DONOGHUE, as Captain-General of Andalusia, under a Special Commission, to investigate the causes of the late afflicting scenes, has given the greatest satisfaction. He is regarded as an upright and honourable man; the liberality of his ideas, as well as his late sufferings, have endeared him to the People.—This nomination is considered a complete proof, that the Authorities of Madrid have had no hand in the enormities which have been committed.

The Paris Papers have presented later accounts from Spain than those to which we have alluded, but nothing is said relative to the Bishop of Cadiz. Several despatches, addressed to the Spanish Government in Madrid by FREYRE, relative to the disturbances in Cadiz, have appeared; but they are a meagre detail of circumstances already known, and afford no elucidation whatsoever of the transactions that took place. In these accounts, the General holds himself forth as the protector of the People, and as the advocate of the Constitution, while he represents the conduct of the troops in all it's naked horrors. On the 17th of March, the obnoxious troops were withdrawn from Cadiz. The troops of the Isla had ceased hostilities against the City, and, on the 23d, it was expected, that the Municipal Authorities would proclaim the Constitution. The KING has appropriated the revenues of the late Inquisition to the expenses of the State. Cadiz, where it is now said 473 persons lost their lives, was comparatively tranquil.

The same Paris Papers, however, speak of discontents prevailing in other parts of Spain, and intimate a fear of still farther and serious disturbances. It was even said, that a body of troops was marching on Madrid, in order to emancipate the KING from the bondage in which he has been enslaved. If there be any truth in this last piece of news, there is more meant than has hitherto met the ear. A London Ministerial Paper has expressed it's apprehension, "that recent events are opening a dreadful tragedy, which will desolate the Peninsula, perhaps, for years to come; because the Spaniards *have not sense or virtue enough* to choose some medium between their *old effete tyranny* and the puerile mass of absurdities which they call a Constitution." "We hope," says the *Morning Chronicle*, "that this prediction will not be realised. It was almost too much to expect, that so great an event as this Revolution could be brought about without some alloy; but, as this is the first of the excesses to which it has given rise, we trust it will also be the last. But, were the change to be purchased at the expense of all the evils here denounced, still, we would prefer it to an existence under the *old effete tyranny* (words which we are delighted to hear from a Ministerial writer); for the evils of anarchy are temporary, but those of such a tyranny everlasting. We hope, however, there is more sense and virtue in the Spanish People than they here receive credit for; but, at all events, the continuance of their old and effete tyranny, aided by bigotry, would not, probably, have added much either to their sense or virtue."

The King of PRUSSIA is said to have been seized with so much alarm, on receiving the first account of the new turn which affairs had taken in Spain, that he instantly prohibited every allusion to Spain in the Prussian Journals. This, if it be the truth, is an act of futile and ineffectual despotism. His Journals may be silenced, but his People will think, and talk, and dwell on hope. At the Congress at Vienna, in 1814, he solemnly and deliberately confirmed his promise, given some years before, to confer upon Prussia a Constitution, but on which he has hitherto preserved a noble and royal silence. Too much has, perhaps, been said in favour of Constitutions pledged to be granted to Germany, and the only points worth noticing are broken promises. What Constitutions are to be expected? Those only which may tend to preserve and to augment the power of the Sovereign, and keep the People under due subordination. By those who would give such Constitutions, and such Constitutions only, the march of a Nation to liberty, however disfigured by crimes that march may be, must be a source of deep and corroding anxiety.

The Grand Duke of HESSE-DARMSTADT has also caught the alarm; he has issued, with all the appearance of haste, an Act, establishing a Constitution for the different territories, old and new (the new obtained by a trade in human beings), which are consolidated under his dominion.—"When the Germanic Confederation," says his Royal Highness, "was established, and when the hope of better and more tranquil times appeared about to be realized, we were among the Princes of Germany, who declared spontaneously at Vienna, in the face of the world, their firm resolve to give to their People a new Constitution of States, suitable to the spirit of the times. Accustomed to regard as sacred, and to hold our word inviolable, we would have proceeded immediately to the execution of this promise, if, at the same epoch, a very important change in our possessions had not supervened. We were convinced, that, upon an exchange of Provinces, the first care of a reasonable Government should be, to learn exactly the situation and the wants of a Province newly acquired; and that the Assemblies of States could not be attended with any advantageous results as long as the Government did not know perfectly the wants of it's subjects; nor until the latter were led by experience to attach themselves cordially to their new Sovereign."—This is somewhat ingenious reasoning, altho' the result tends to prove, that it is not unlike the defence of a debtor, who refuses to discharge his obligations till something of a very forcible nature is issued from Court against him. His Royal Highness of HESSE-DARMSTADT goes on to state, that he had, in the mean time, entrusted to a number of enlightened individuals the preparation of such a Constitution as it would be proper ultimately to adopt—that, in spite of the greatest exertions, the work is not yet completed—and that his Highness is convinced, that it would be well, if the convocation of the States could be deferred till next year; *but, as things are*, he has resolved to give them a new Constitution *immediately*. It would thus seem, that his Royal Highness did not deem it prudent to wait for the full Report of his enlightened Councillors, and that the reports from Spain had saved them the additional labour of another year. The example is not likely to pass in vain through Germany, although in its own nature, and in it's imitation, neither can be regarded as the harbinger of the establishment of substantial liberty. Revolution may take place in Germany, and it may be attended with incalculable horrors; let the Sovereigns of that country give genuine freedom to their People, and they need not fear the menaced storms of convulsion. The condition of Europe does not otherwise promise to them that they shall sleep on beds of roses.

All the material information with respect to the state of Great Britain is laid before our readers. It is not a subject that requires present animadversion, as the accounts have evidently been sent forth in a hurried manner, and as a hope may be indulged, that the proceedings have been somewhat exaggerated. It does, indeed, appear, as the *Dublin Evening Post* observes, that nothing short of desperation could actuate any man, or body of men, to violate the laws, much less to dream of overturning the Government. That Government is infinitely too strong for such efforts, and, if persevered in, they will only recoil with dreadful remuneration upon their infatuated authors.—No Mail due.

The Sheriffs of this City have received the Lord Lieutenant's directions to transmit immediately the following convicts, at present in gaol, under sentence of transportation, to the Depot at Cork, in order to the execution of their sentence:—James Berrigan, John Keating, Michael Condon, James Brown, John Clancy, James Forrestal, Michael M'Grath, and Alexander Burke. It will be recollected, that these men were convicted only at the last Assizes, and this promptitude of Government merits the public gratitude. There have been times when Convicts, under a rule of transportation, have been left long in prison, to the great increase of the burdens of the City.—Such things may have been unavoidable, and we do not mean to say that they were not; but when we look into all the proceedings of the present Administration of Ireland, and especially to that indefatigable and comprehensive zeal with which they attend to all her necessities, we cannot but enumerate that which we have mentioned, however inferior to a multitude of other transactions, as a striking evidence that nothing is neglected by those who have the superintendance of public affairs.

Major Vereker has been declared duly elected for the City of Limerick; for Major Vereker, 790—for Mr. Rice, 559. On Thursday last the Election for the Town of Galway stood thus—Mr. Prendergast, 590; Mr. Blake, 301.

On the morning of Saturday last, nineteen sheep were missed from the grounds of Henry Ridgway, Esq. at Ballymaclode; twelve were found near Cove, about half way to this City; the others were traced to the City. The practice of sheep-stealing is now, almost every where, carried to such an extent as to render this kind of property very insecure, as to require the utmost vigilance of those to whom it belongs, and the special zeal and activity of the Police.

On Friday night, William Mudge, a Private in the 18th Regiment, when going from the Quay on board a vessel, fell from the plank, and was drowned.

At the City of Cork Assizes, Cornelius Kenny was convicted of having in his possession a number of forged stamps, purporting to be of the value of 3d. each, such as are used for Bankers' notes; the verdict subjects the prisoner to transportation for life. Patrick Sullivan was convicted of the highway robbery of Richard Barry, on the night of the 1st of March last. John M'Carthy was convicted of the murder of Wm. Connell, on the 11th of November last. Francis Joyce and Tim. Doen were convicted of various acts of Sacrilege in different places of Public Worship.

Cobbett's Evening Post died of a rapid decline on Saturday week.

DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.

DUBLIN, APRIL 8.—Yesterday, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, as Mr. James Cumming, principal Clerk in the Stores of Messrs. Williamson and Watson, situated near the Draw-bridge, leading to Ringsend, was about to close and lock up the front door, he perceived what he conceived was a man's head in motion, concealed among some of the storage, upon which he, with assistance, proceeded to the spot, when five able-bodied men rushed out, and, after a great struggle, three of them were secured; two of them, for the present, escaped. The Police of College-street office having been sent for, they immediately repaired to the scene of action, and took the three prisoners to the office; and being brought up, at seven o'clock, before that very active Magistrate, Mark Magrath, Esq. they underwent an examination, when they were sworn to by Mr. Cumming and others. Their names are Michael Connell, Cornelius Balte, and Patrick Corcoran (noted offenders). They were fully committed to Newgate, to abide their trial for concealing themselves with intent to rob.

The Police, having got a description of the other two, were on the alert, and before ten o'clock last night, they secured both, who are fully identified as part of the gang. Their names are Richard Murray and John Nash—they are held over for examination this day. We congratulate the Ship-owners and Merchants, having Stores on the Quays and Docks, on the detection of this gang, who have heretofore plundered, and, no doubt, would continue to plunder, in every quarter where their ingenuity could obtain booty. The Police also deserve the highest commendation.—*Carrick's Post.*

MARLBOROUGH-STREET POLICE-OFFICE.—Owing to the exertions of the Peace Officers of the above division, we understand that sixteen hundred pounds of the Belfast Bank-notes, which were stolen out of the Mail-Coach a few nights back, were found on Thursday, in a Court off Gregg's-lane, at the rere of Messrs. Purcell and Stockdale's concerns, where the Coach starts from. Strict search is making in the neighbourhood, as it is supposed that some person connected with the establishment was concerned in the robbery.—*Ibid.*

DUEL.—On Friday morning, at an early hour, a meeting took place near the Lough, between the Hon. Christopher Hely Hutchinson, one of our City Representatives, and Patrick W. Callaghan, Esq. the former attended by Sir Wm. A. Chatterton, Bart. as his Second, and the latter by Denis Richard Moylan, Esq.

On the first fire, Mr. Hutchinson was slightly wounded in one of the fingers of the left hand, which has been since amputated, but we understand he is going on favourably.

We never recollect so general an excitement of public feeling and anxiety, as has been occasioned by the wound. All the respectability of this city and its vicinage have been unceasing in their inquiries at his lodgings, since the occurrence.—We are truly gratified to state, that the answers are most favourable, and that Society is likely to be deprived of his company and services only for a few days.—*Cork Intelligencer.*

ECCLESIASTICAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The present Bishop of Ferns goes to Clogher. The Bishop of Killaloe goes to Ferns. And the vacant Bishoprick is to be filled by the Rev. Dr. Mant, Chaplain to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. Lord John Beresford makes the vacancy at Clogher, by being translated to Dublin. Lord John has taken Mount Kennedy House, the beautiful residence of Mr. Gun.

The Earl of Kingston has appointed the Rev. Samuel Browning Drew, one of his Lordship's domestic Chaplains.

The Rev. William Baune, A.M. late Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, has been unanimously elected by the Provost and Board, to the Mastership of Kilkenny College, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. A. O'Callaghan.

BANK OF IRELAND.—The following Gentlemen have been unanimously elected as Governors and Directors of the Bank, for the ensuing year:

GOVERNOR—Arthur Guinness, Esq.

DEPUTY-GOVERNOR—Nathaniel Hone, Esq.

DIRECTORS—Robert Alexander, Leland Crosthwait, James Chambers, George Drevar, Isaac Mathew D'Olier, Joseph Goff, Arch. Hawksley, William P. Lunell, John L. Maquay, William S. Magee, John Orr, Nathaniel Sneyd, John Stewart, Wm. Sparrow, and Hugh Trevor, Esqrs.

Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole, M. P. Co. of Fermanagh, is appointed to succeed Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Paget, as second in command in Ireland.

On the 24th ult. during a hail shower, the wall of a mud cabin, in the townland of Garvagh, County of Armagh, fell in an instant. The resident family consisted of a father and six children—and, awful to relate, three of the children were killed on the spot! A girl of about twelve years of age is so much bruised inwardly, that she is not expected to recover. The mother's limbs are dreadfully mangled; but the father, having thrown himself suddenly under the wall, the top of which he saw falling, escaped without much injury. They had not been long inhabiting the house.

A young boy, accompanied by his two sisters, gathering shell-fish in the bay of Killorglan, in the County of Kerry, on Sunday week, were surrounded by the tide, and drowned; on the same day, a boy gathering litter for the cattle on the top of a cliff, in the same parish, fell upon his head and was killed.

LIMERICK, APRIL 8.—This morning, Godfrey Massy, Esq. transmitted to our County Jail, under a detachment of Captain Willcock's Police, James Walsh, alias O'Brien, charged with the murder of the Rev. Mr. Mulqueen, P. P. He was apprehended yesterday morning, by the Police, at Cappa Bridge.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Three principal fellows, concerned in conspiring to murder Sir Harcourt Lees and his family, were lodged in Monaghan jail on Thursday.

Four hundred persons were tried for illicit distillation in the County Donegal, the past Assizes.

THE MARKETS.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, APRIL 5.—A considerable quantity of all Grain remained over from Monday's market, in addition to which we had a fresh supply of both Wheat and Barley from Suffolk and Norfolk, both which articles were exceedingly heavy sale, and only a few picked samples of each could be got off at Monday's terms; all other sorts may be considered 1s. per quarter cheaper. The arrival of Oats is very large, and to effect sales an abatement of 1s. per quarter was submitted to. In Beans and Pease there is no alteration.

APRIL 7.—Our market continues abundantly supplied with all Grain, and although there have been but few fresh arrivals to-day, the quantity left over from Wednesday's market was far more than the demand required, yet prime samples of both Wheat and Barley maintained Wednesday's prices, but the middling descriptions of the latter article were offered full 2s. per quarter lower, but could not be got off at that abatement. The Oat trade was exceedingly heavy, owing to the excessive supply. Beans and Pease are full 1s. per quarter cheaper than on Monday, and very dull sale at that decline.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, APRIL 7.—The supply of Wheat continues small, and what appears is rather better in quality than usual. Millers' samples this day sold from 37s. to 40s.—and some White, as high as 41s. per barrel. Barley supports the price of Wednesday, and very little was left unsold—the general price 15s. to 16s. for grinding. Inferior Oats in large supply; shipping prices, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; Feeding, 14s. to 16s. Rapeseed is very scarce, and some sales were made at 38s. to 39s. Malt, 33s. to 35s. per barrel. Second Flour heavy, at 21s. to 23s. per cwt.

CORK MARKETS, APRIL 7.—Wheat, 29s. a 35s. 6d. per bag, 20 stone; Oats, 28s. a 32s. per barrel, 33 ditto; Barley, 30s. a 36s. per barrel, 34 ditto. Flour, 1st, 24s. a 26s.; 2d, 22s. a 23s.; Household, 18s. a 21s.; 3d, 10s. a 17s. Butter, to the Merchants, 80s. 74s. 70s. 60s.—to the Country, 72s. 68s. 62s. 58s. 50s. 40s.

LIMERICK MARKETS, APRIL 8.—Wheat, from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9½d. per stone; Oats, 10½d.; Barley, 10¼d.; Flour, 45s. per bag; Oatmeal, 14s. 6d. per cwt.; Pork, 34s.; Potatoes, 2½d per st.; Butter, 80s. 74s. 64s. 54s.; Beef, 5d. to 6d. per lb.; Mutton, 6d. to 7d.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The price of best *New Butter* continues stationary at 100s. There has been no material change in *Singed Pigs*, which remain, generally, at 45s. to 46s.; very prime lots, however, still bring 46s. 6d.—but, on the other hand, some of inferior quality have been bought as low as 43s. *Scalded Pigs* are rather lower; those of prime quality (of which but few have lately appeared) rarely exceed 43s. while some of light weight and inferior condition have been sold at 33s. to 34s. The supply of Grain at market on Saturday, tho' not abundant, was larger than might have been expected; very little Country Corn came in yesterday. No variation of consequence has occurred since our last in the price of any description to Farmers—but the demand for parcels (particularly of *Oats*) has become rather worse, and the price a shade lower, than at the beginning of last week. No further alteration in *Flour, Oatmeal*, or other articles.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, APRIL 10.

ARRIVED.

7th—Mary, Atteridge, Newport, coals, for Cork.

8th—Swift, Pasey, Dublin, ballast; Marquis of Anglesea, Edwards, Pwllhelly, ballast, a seeker.

9th—Marys, Haskill, Portsmouth, ballast; Richmond, Cruiser, Lieut. Motrell, from a cruise.

SAILED.

7th—Friendship, Parkin, Liverpool, wheat, oats, barley, &c.; Milford, Owens, Bristol, live pigs; Alfred, Maine, London, oats, barley, bacon, &c.; New Blessing, Tedball, Bristol, live pigs, and put back 8th.

8th—Success, Moran, Placentia, passengers; New Blessing, Tedball, before mentioned.

9th—Industry, Tomelty, Dundalk, barley; Mary, Comben—and Susan, Ayles, London, oats; Ann, Harding, Emsworth—and Eliza, Griffiths, Portsmouth, oats; Ainswell, Howlan, Llanelly, cattle and horses; Ebenezer, Sundeone, from Holmstrand, Wexford, deals; Union, Propert, from Newport, Cork, coals, iron, and hoops; Mary, Atteridge—and Neptune, Harlow, from Newport, Cork, coals; Margaret, Barry, before mentioned.

10th—Wind E. S. E. past 7 morning.

AUCTION OF

RUSSIA TALLOW, TIMBER, BARK, &c.

AT THE STORES OF

THOS. NEVINS, FERRY-BANK, WATERFORD,

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

ON MONDAY, THE 17TH INSTANT,

65 Hhds. Russia Yellow-Candle TALLOW,

OF PRIME QUALITY,

And, if Buyers attend, without reserve.

ALSO,

60 Tons remarkably good well-squared Quebec PINE TIMBER,

20 Tons Ditto Ditto OAK Ditto,

30 Tons well-saved Irish OAK BARK.

Waterford, April 11, 1820.

NEW FLAX-SEED, &c.

WM. M. ARDAGH

DAILY EXPECTS

50 Hhds. of New American FLAX-SEED, and 10 Sacks of Red CLOVER-SEED,

OF VERY FINE QUALITY.

April 11, 1820.

BY Order of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors. The Petition of HENRY ALEXANDER MOSSE, formerly Lieutenant in the 18th Royal Irish Regiment, afterwards of the late 94th Regiment of Foot, but now a Prisoner for Debt confined in his Majesty's Gaol of St. Thomas the Apostle, in the County of Devon, will be heard before his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, at an Adjournment of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, which will be holden at the Castle of Exeter, in and for the said County, on Tuesday, the 2d day of May next, at the hour of Ten o'Clock in the Morning, and that a Schedule annexed to the said Petition, containing a List of the Creditors of the said Prisoner, is filed in the Office of the said Court, No. 9, Essex-Street, Strand; to which the Creditors of the said Prisoner may refer; and he hereby declares that he is ready and willing to submit to be examined touching the justice of his conduct to his Creditors.

HENRY ALEXANDER MOSSE.

STRAND

THE WAGER.

Lord B—— who in cock fighting took great delight
Once offered this wager to lay—
That when put down together the cocks should not fight,
But run from each other away:

For that he a greater attraction would bring
Than they to each other would prove,
A charm so alluring, that round the wide ring
They should follow where'er he should move.

The wager accepted, the cocks trimm'd and grac'd,
(What a concourse encircled the ground!)
And they were no sooner upon the turf placed,
Than each cock turned suddenly round.

They viewed not each other, but made a short stand,
Then swift at his Lordship they flew;
(His boots were by WARREN's jet *Blacking* japann'd,
And surprisingly shone to the view.)

The secret was out, but the wager was won,
For the image of each was displayed,
In the high polished boots that so brilliantly shone,
And each cock attacked his own shade.

Then shouts of applause echoed loud from the throng,
To his Lordship's sagacity due;
But if praise to his Lordship's Invention belong,
WARREN! what must be given to you?

For without your jet *Blacking* his boots had not shone,
Nor have had such a *lustre* to boast,
The humour had failed, he the bet had not won,
And the sport of the day had been lost.

Each nobleman present then quickly declared
WARREN's *Blacking* alone he would use,
And each one to WARREN as quickly repaired,
To buy his japan for their shoes.

This easy Shining and Brilliant BLACKING,

PREPARED BY

Robert Warren

30, STRAND, LONDON, AND SOLD AT

Waterford by FARRELL, BULL, WHITE & Co. & BIRNIE.
Clonmel, by DAVIES, HOLMES, FARRELL, and GORMAN.
Dublin, by SPENCE, CALDWELL, and FORD.
Drogheda, by M'KENNA.
Limerick, by COOKE, BINKES and Co., RYAN, CONOLLY, CROW, and PHILLIPS.
Cork, by HAYES, BYRNE, M'LEOD, VARIAN, & O'CONNOR.
Newry, by STEVENSON.

And sold by most Boot-makers, Grocers, Ironmongers, Brush-makers, Perfumers, &c. in every Town in the Kingdom.

LIQUID, in Stone Bottles, 6½d. 11d. 1s. 1½d. and 1s. 7½d. each. Also PASTE BLACKING, in Pots, 6½d. 1s. 1½d. and 1s. 7½d. each.

A Shilling Pot of Paste is equal to Four Shilling Bottles of Liquid.

Ask for WARREN's Blacking.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—APRIL 10.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Butter, first quality (new),	100	0	00	0	per Cwt.
—— second,	00	0	00	0	
—— third,	00	0	00	0	
Tallow, rendered, (Waterford)	78	0	80	0	
—— (Russia, Y. C.)	69	0	70	0	
Lard, casks, rendered,	54	0	00	0	
Beef,	00	0	00	0	
Pigs, singed,	45	0	46	0	
—— scalded,	36	0	43	0	
Pork Offal,	18	0	22	0	
Pigs' Heads,	25	0	26	0	
Newfoundland Fish,	14	0	14	6	
Oatmeal,	15	0	00	0	
Flour, first quality,	00	0	00	0	per Bag.
—— second,	42	0	44	0	
—— third,	30	0	36	0	
—— fourth,	24	0	28	0	
Wheat,	35	0	36	0	per Barrel.
Barley, malting,	14	0	15	0	
—— grinding,	12	6	13	6	
Oats, potato,	12	0	12	6	
—— common,	10	0	11	6	
New Scotch Herrings, gutted,	33	0	34	0	
—— ungutted,	23	0	24	0	
Coals, Whitehaven,	0	0	0	0	
—— Newport,	3	4	3	8	
—— Swansea,	3	4	3	6	
Tallow, rough,	7	6	8	0	per St.
Potatoes, by weight,	0	3	0	4	
—— by measure,	0	6	0	8	
Beef,	0	4½	0	7	per lb.
Mutton,	0	6½	0	8½	
Veal,	0	6	0	8	
Pork,	0	3½	0	4	
Fresh Butter,	1	10	2	0	
Cork Whiskey, per Gallon,	10	2	10	4	
Marlfield Ditto,	9	3	9	6	

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.

1261½ Barrels Wheat,	Averaging	£1 17s. 11d.
1154 —— Oats,		0 12s. 7¼d.
56½ —— Barley,		0 13s. 11d.