

We have received Lisbon Papers to the 9th inst., and from their silence respecting the state of political feelings in that capital, we are to collect that the public tranquillity is perfectly established. The Government are actively employed in modelling such parts of the internal economy of the state as seemed most to require revision, and have in particular appointed a Committee for scrutinising the receipts and expenditure of the Treasury, and securing the proper application of the public money to the purposes for which it may be destined. A Committee has also been organised for correcting all abuses affecting the public health of the city.

It is confidently reported, that Mr. Canning tendered his resignation, as President of the Board of Control, on Thursday last. This step is probably preparatory to his appointment as Ambassador at Vienna, in the place of Lord Stewart.

We stated on Saturday last, with regret, that the King had been seriously indisposed, and had lost 30 ounces of blood on two successive days. A contradiction was given to this statement, in such a manner as to convince us that our account was true. As others, however, may not be equally acquainted with those qualified expressions of consternation which to our ear convey a perfect confirmation, we think it proper to re-state, that his Majesty was indisposed as we mentioned him to have been, and did take an entire operation to which we alluded.—(Times.)

A considerable alteration has been made in the House of Lords since the proceedings against her Majesty. The temporary galleries have been removed, and the Throne placed near the wall, for the purpose of affording greater space to the Members of the House of Commons. In the House of Commons the seats have been raised eight inches higher, and several new Committees-rooms are to be erected. Connected with these alterations, we may mention the preparations for the new Courts of Chancery and King's Bench, which will be erected on the north side of the Hall, in a line with the Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer. The preparations for the Coronation are still in the same state of suspension.

DESPERATE POACHERS.

About one o'clock on Friday morning, John Cooper, gamekeeper to Col. Adcock, of Hylton, Cambridgeshire, accompanied by H. Stubbins, W. Wisby, and L. Bunting, went round the plantations for the purpose of detecting poachers. About three o'clock they heard the report of a gun, upon which they separated into two parties, each taking a separate direction towards the place from whence the sound proceeded. Wisby and Stubbins soon perceived two desperate poachers, named William Bennett, of Stapleford, and John Pratt, and immediately called out to them to stop, but they ran off. Wisby and his companion soon overtook them, when a desperate scuffle ensued. The gamekeeper was now fast approaching, and within a few yards of them, when Bennett, leveling his gun at Wisby, shot him in the right side, when he fell, and almost immediately expired. Cooper rushed upon the murderer, succeeded in overpowering him, and bound his hands; but in the confusion the prisoners effected their escape, and have since been heard of. The deceased has left a widow and three children.

DUKE OF BEDFORD'S CATTLE SHEW.

(From the Farmer's Journal.)

We have been truly gratified with the exhibition of this year, and not less surprised at the crowded attendance of spectators, than at the very numerous and excellent specimens exhibited. The Herefords are certainly excellent in roasting qualifications, and the improved short-horn excel in carrying their beef more equally on the whole carcass; in this respect, the latter resemble the best Scotch on an enlarged scale: their being susceptible of larger growth than the Herefords, in some individuals, is a point of excellence much more disputable; but the other appears to be the ultimatum of breeding.

Among the sheep, we are happy to remark, that the too fine new Leicester sort is giving way to a more useful fashion; carrying their mutton along the back only, they were deficient in general profit, and wanting flesh, no less than fleece and law. It must be confessed, that the temptation of elegance in form existed so long as to vitiate the judgment in some degree, and this has rendered the above steps slow, which are in their nature difficult, without some sacrifice of beauty; but we believe it is now more generally acknowledged, that there can be no beauty without proportion; and we are gratified in observing in the Show of this year, that the Leicesters are getting broader in the chine, and fuller in the shoulders and flank; indicating better frames, and carrying more general profit.

In class No. 1, there were no less than eight extraordinary oxen, five Herefords, and three Durhams; among which the oxer was awarded to one of the latter, a red grizzled ox, very complete in his frame and level in his points. This ox was stated in the label to be three years old, whereas he was nearly four; a fact that either was, or ought to have been, known to the judges. The label of a very fine red-spotted short-horned ox, which stood next to him, in the same class (and which appeared to us to be somewhat out of a young ox, by four months, than the other.—The fault was remedied the second day.

The addition of a premium for the best cow (having had calves) produced a very extraordinary competition. Among the sheep, we cannot but particularise those of the Earl of Bridgewater, as being both large and good. Mr. Boland's three long-wooled sheep were peculiarly excellent, and those of Mr. Boys and Mr. Nichols were commended by the judges. It will be seen that Mr. Ellman obtained the premium for the pen of South-downs, twenty months old, in which class those of Mr. Boys were deemed second best.

It would rather be our duty to dwell upon the Extra Stock, not only because their merits do not appear in an official form, but also to give a just celebrity and due thanks to those who in this way enrich the annual collection. An extraordinary short-horned ox was shown by Robert Edmunds, Esq.; and among the Extra Pig Stock, two Essex pigs, exhibited by Mr. Cambridge, attracted a great deal of observation.

Two oxen were shown in an adjoining yard, which require some notice; one was the noted Linton ox, bred and fed by Mr. Wilkinson, of Linton, Notts; and the other was a very old cross-bred ox, belonging to Mr. Norwood, of East Peckham, Kent—certainly of an amazing size, but bearing no near resemblance to any known breed. To make this the greater wonder, he is said to be bred out of a small polled cow, which weighed but 75 London stones when fat; his size is unknown. The owner informed us, that his live weight is no less than 464 stone 7lbs. or 265 stone 9lbs. standard weight.

The Lenton ox is, in the opinion of the judges, equal to any short-horned ox that ever was shown; he is certainly the largest and completest ox we ever saw. To convey a satisfactory conception of any superior animal by description is impossible, otherwise we would willingly say more. His live weight is about 31 cwt.

LUDDITEISM.

In Staffordshire, a regular, organised, and determined spirit of Ludditism has very recently burst out. The prices of Locks, in Waterhampston and its neighbourhood, have fallen generally from 40 to 50 per cent., producing, of course, great distress and misery. The Locksmiths of Waterhampston formed themselves into a club, and determined not only to have better prices themselves, but to compel, by terror, others of the surrounding country to do like. They first drew up a string of resolutions, pledging themselves in future to work but four days each week; and that, in case any one of the subscribers was found at work on a Monday or Tuesday, his shop should be interdicted—that is, broken open, and his tools destroyed or carried away. To carry this plan effectually into execution, it was necessary to get as many as possible to sign the resolutions. Against all who refused their signatures, the work of spoliation was carried into effect with unrelenting strictness. Many have had their shops broken open, their vice pins carried away, their bellows cut and destroyed, &c. &c. At length, partly by a mistake of self-interest, and partly by terror, all were brought to agree not to work, nor suffer any others to work, on Mondays and Tuesdays, and at the same time, a higher price was demanded for their goods. From their club-house, a party, regularly armed, traverses Waterhampston, a party, regularly armed, traverses Waterhampston, a party, regularly armed, traverses Waterhampston, &c. &c. and when they find any one at work during the night, or know any one who has worked on the prohibited days, his windows are instantly demolished, his shop broken open and plundered, and his tools destroyed. This has been done in nearly forty instances.—Birmingham Mercury.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT, LONDON, Dec. 7.

The Earl of Belfast v. Chichester and others. Mr. Blake, Counsel for the Defendant, Mr. Chichester, moved that the Commission for the examination of witnesses in this case might be stayed, or that the Defendant might be allowed to join in the Commission, without prejudice to a demurrer which he had put into the Plaintiff's Bill. The Learned Counsel stated, that the Bill was filed by the Plaintiff, claiming to be heir apparent to the dignities of his father, the Marquis of Down, for the purpose of perpetuating the testimony of witnesses to facts alleged in support of the validity of the marriage of the Noble Marquis and Marchioness of Down, the parents of the Noble Plaintiff.

Mr. Bell, Counsel for the Noble Plaintiff, opposed the motion. He stated, that the Bill was filed in July last, and the Defendants ought to have come sooner before the Court with the application, for, by delay, the Plaintiff might lose the testimony of his witnesses, who were persons of very advanced age.

Mr. Blake, in reply, said, he had put in the demurrer the very day he had received the Bill.—It was neither the wish nor the interest of his client to create delay, but the contrary; and to prove it, he was ready to argue the demurrer forthwith. It was founded on a distinct dictum of the Lord Chancellor in the Berkeley case, that the Plaintiff had no interest in him capable of sustaining the Bill.

The Vice-Chancellor. "The question on the demurrer is one of great importance; let it be put at the head of the paper, and the Defendant is in the mean time to be at liberty to join in the Commission without prejudice."—Motion granted.

It is said, that the Duke of York has determined that Lieut-Generals in Veteran Battalions shall in future be killed from Ensigns of the different corps.

CUSTOMS, &c. OF AMERICAN INDIANS.

(BY MR. HICKS WELDER.)

"In Texas, the Indians usually administer emetics, which are made up and compounded in various ways. I saw an emetic more given to a man who had poisoned himself with the root of the May Apple. It consisted of a piece of racoon skin, burned with the hair on, and finely powdered, pounded dry bones, and gunpowder. These three ingredients were mixed with water and poured down the patient's throat. This brought on a severe vomiting, the poisonous root was entirely discharged and the man cured."

The following description of the SVRAT OVEN, and its uses, is, we think, very curious. "In other complaints, particularly in those which proceed from rheumatic affections, bleeding and sweating are always the first remedies applied. The sweat oven is the first thing that an Indian has recourse to when he is the least indisposed; it is the place to which the wretched traveller, hunter, or warrior, looks for relief from the fatigues he has endured, the cold he has caught, or the restoration of his lost appetite."

"This oven is made of different sizes, so as to accommodate from two to six persons at a time, or according to the number of men in the village, so that they may be all successively served. It is generally built on a bank or slope, one half of it within and the other above ground. It is well covered on the top with split plank and earth, and has a door in front, where the ground is level to go or rather creep in. Here, on the outside, stones, generally of about the size of a large turnip, are heated by one or more men appointed each day for that purpose. While the oven is heating, decoctions from roots or plants are prepared, either by the person himself who intends to sweat, or by one of the men of the village, who boils a large kettle for the general use—so that when the public cryer going his rounds calls out 'Pimook!' he goes to sweat every one brings his small kettle, which is filled for him with the potion, which at the same time serves him as a medicine, promotes a profuse perspiration, and quenches his thirst. As soon as a sufficient number have come to the oven, a number of the hot stones are rolled into the middle of it, and the sweaters go in, seating themselves or rather squatting round those stones, and as there they remain until the sweat ceases to flow; then they come out, throwing a blanket or two about them that they may not catch cold; in the mean while, fresh heated stones are thrown in for those who follow them. While they are in the oven, water is now and then poured on the hot stones to produce a steam, which they say increases heat, and gives suppleness to their limbs and joints. In rheumatic complaints, the steam is produced by a decoction of boiled roots, and the patient during the operation is well wrapped up in blankets, to keep the cold air from him, and promote perspiration at the same time."

"Those sweat ovens are generally at some distance from an Indian village, where wood and water are always at hand. The best order is preserved at these places. The women have their separate oven in a different direction from that of the men, and subjected to the same rules. The men generally sweat themselves once and sometimes twice a week; the women have no fixed day for this exercise, nor do they use it as often as the men."

Even the most skilful Leeches participate in a whimsical popular notion respecting medicine.—They hold it to be of the utmost importance that they should draw "water up or down" the current of a stream, as it is to be respectively employed as a vehicle for an emetic or a cathartic. This singular idea prevails generally among the Indians of all classes. They think that as the one remedy is to work upwards and the other downwards, care should be taken in the preparation to follow the course of nature, so that no confusion should take place in the stomach or bowels of the patient!"

We are sorry to say that the quacks or jugglers have more practice than those of the regular faculty. This arises from the excessive superstition of the natives, of which the following are examples. "I was once acquainted with a white man, a shrewd and correct observer, who had lived long among the Indians, and being himself related to an Indian family, had the best opportunities of obtaining accurate information on this subject.—He told me that he had found the means of getting into the confidence of one of their most noted sorcerers, who had frankly confessed to him, that his secret consisted in exciting fear and suspicion, and creating in the multitude a strong belief in his magical powers. 'For,' said he, 'such is the credulity of many, that if I only pick a little wool from my blanket, and roll it between my fingers into a small round ball, not larger than a bean, I am by that alone believed to be deeply skilled in the magic art, and it is immediately avowed that I am preparing the deadly substance with which I mean to strike some person or other, although I hardly know myself at the time what my fingers are doing; and if, at that moment, I happen to cast my eyes on a particular man, or even throw a side glance at him, it is enough to make him consider himself as the intended victim—he is from that instant effectually struck, and if he is not possessed of great fortitude, so as to be able to resist the thought, and direct his mind from it, or to persuade himself that it is nothing but the work of a disturbed imagination, he will sink under the terror thus created, and at last perish a victim, not indeed, to witchcraft, but to his own credulity and folly."

The imposition in this instance was perfectly clear and visible, and nothing was so easy as to see through this sorcerer's miserable pretence, and be convinced that his boasted art was entirely a deception; but it was not so with the Indians, who firmly believed that the salt which the American used was the only cause of his failure in this instance, and that if it had not been for the salted meat which Mr. Anderson fed upon, he would have fallen a victim as well as others to the incantations of this impostor."

The Camellon, Captain Mingay, sailed from Woolwich on Tuesday, with a precious cargo on board, consisting of Madame D'ont, *ou d'and* Countess of Colombier, Theodora Marjorick, and several other foreigners of the same rank and character. The Camellon proceeds to the Mediterranean, and will land the cargo on the coast of Italy. Thus these wretches leave a King's ship to carry them home, while the Queen of England was left to make her way to England in a common packet-boat! The Camellon was on his late aquatic excursions. The pride of his officers and crew will not be greatly gratified by his present service. The departure of it, the learned and pious of the proceedings, against the Queen, encourages us to hope that the Country is not so disgusted with their further examination.

"But men of such strong minds are not apt to be found; and deeply rooted it is the belief of the Indians in those fancied supernatural powers. It is vain to endeavor to convince them, inasmuch as they are entirely founded on a delusion of their own free existence. The attempt has been frequently made by sensible white men, but always without success. The following anecdote will show how little hope there is of convincing them to a more rational way of thinking."

Some time about the year 1776, a Quaker trader of the name of John Anderson, who among the Indians was called the honest Quaker trader, after having endeavored to convince these people by argument that there was no such thing as witchcraft, took the bold, and I might say the rash, resolution to put it to the test, and to defy the utmost exertions of their pretended supernatural powers. He desired that two of those men, who might be brought successively before him on different days, who should be at liberty to try their art on his person, and on him all the harm that they could by magical means, in the presence of the chiefs and principal men of the village. The Indians tried at first to dissuade him from so dangerous an experiment; but he persisted, and at last he succeeded in his demand; a conjurer was brought to him, who professed himself fully competent to the task for which he was called, but he could not be persuaded to make the attempt. He declared that Anderson was so good and so honest a man, so much his friend and the friend of all the Indians, that he could not think of doing him an injury. He never practised his art but on bad men, and on those who had injured him, the great Manitou forbid that he should use it for such a wicked purpose as that for which he was now called upon.

The Indians found this exercise perfectly good, and returned more convinced than ever of the abilities of their conjurer, whom they now revered for his miraculous strength. "The one who was brought on the next day was of a different stamp; he was an arch sorcerer, whose fame was extended far and wide, and was much dreaded by the Indians, not only on account of his great power, but of the wicked disposition of his mind. Every effort was made to dissuade Mr. Anderson from exposing himself to what was considered as certain destruction; but he stood firm to his purpose, and only stipulated that the magician should sit at a distance of about twelve feet from him, that he should not be armed with any weapon, nor carry any poison nor any thing else of a known destructive nature, and that he should not even rise from his seat, nor advance towards him during the operation. All this was agreed to, the conjurer boasting that he could do his purpose even at the distance of one hundred miles. The promised reward was brought and placed in full view, and both parties now prepared for the experiment."

The spectators being all assembled, the sorcerer took his seat, arrayed in the most flightly manner that he could devise. Anderson stood firm and composed before him at the stipulated distance. All were silent and attentive while the wizard began his terrible operation. He began with working with his fingers on his blanket, plucking now and then a little wool and breathing on it, then rolling it together in small coils of the size of a bean, and went through all the antic tricks to which the power of bewitching is generally ascribed. But all this had no effect. Anderson remained cool and composed, now and then calling to his antagonist not to be sparing of his exertions. The conjurer now began to make the most horrid gesticulations, and used all the means in his power to fight in the honest Quaker, who, aware of his purpose, still remained unmoved. At last, while the eyes of all the spectators were fixed on this brave man, to observe the effects of the sorcerer's craft upon him, this terrible conjurer, finding that all his efforts were vain, found himself obliged to give up the point, and alleged for his excuse that the Americans eat too much salt provisions; that salt had a repulsive effect, which made the powerful invisible substance that he employed recoil upon him; that the Indians, who eat but little salt, had often felt the effects of this substance, but that the great quantity of it which the white men used it actually protected them against it."

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We have perused various copies of private letters received from the Brazils this morning, dated up to the 26th of October. The greatest agitation prevailed at Rio Janeiro, on account of the intelligence which had been received there of the Revolution at Oporto. The Court, it was reported, was thrown into much confusion, and various rumors were in circulation of the immediate departure of the Prince Royal, in a ship of war, for Lisbon. This report, however, was immediately contradicted, and it was said Don Miguel was to be despatched to settle all the disputes, and to make concessions. The greatest anxiety prevailed respecting the reception of Marshal Bressford at Lisbon, and the manner the changes would be looked upon by the British Government. At the date of the packet leaving Rio Janeiro, (26th Oct.) nothing decisive appears to have been determined upon.

The following is an extract of a letter received this morning from Liverpool, dated the 19th instant:—"By letters received here this day from Pernambuco of the 13th of November, it appears that the minds of the merchants there were in a dreadful state of alarm, in consequence of the Revolution in Portugal; they were most anxious waiting for news from Rio Janeiro to inform them what steps the Government intended to take. Business was completely suspended. There had been a movement in the interior, which created considerable agitation; a party of the military having, it was reported, attacked the inhabitants and massacred several of them; but it was not determined what was the cause of the outrage."

His Majesty's ship *Belem* had arrived at Pernambuco from Rio and Bahia, and was to sail for Lisbon on the 19th November."

We learn by private letters from New York, that the fullest expectation was entertained there, that the deficiency in the receipts of the treasury would be made up by a loan, which would be eagerly contracted for by the monied interest. Much speculation had been occasioned by the finding of a silver mine in Ohio; but after considerable labour had been spent, it turned out that the whole was a hoax, or a mistake, no silver being found.

LONDON.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21.

The statement which we published yesterday, respecting Mr. Canning's resignation, is confirmed. The Right Honourable Gentleman is no longer a Member of the Cabinet. Our Readers were prepared for this event by the communication which appeared in *The Globe* of Monday last, of Mr. Canning's intention to secede from the Cabinet. We then understood that he was to replace Lord Stewart as Ambassador at the Court of Vienna; but this disposition is contradicted by the Treasury writers, who, however, admit that Mr. Canning will retire to the Continent for some time. The Right Honourable Gentleman exercises the exercise of his talents to his country, and we know not how they could be better employed than in representing his Sovereign at the Austrian Court.—What the immediate motives of Mr. Canning's resignation may be, we shall not now conjecture, though we may repeat the general belief, that they have arisen from an unwillingness to sanction still further, by his presence the unmanly insults still practised, and perhaps still continued, by the Cabinet against the Queen. Mr. Peel will, it is thought, succeed him—prepared, of course, if the cause of Mr. Canning's secession be courteously stated, to support his colleagues in office in every outrage that may be devised to insult and oppress her Majesty. Mr. Peel's conduct on the Bank question raised him considerably in public opinion, especially his ingenious acknowledgement that he had deputed from his former opinion upon this subject, being confined of his error. We hope, for the interest we feel in his future fame, that Mr. Peel does not join the present Cabinet on conditions which Mr. Canning thought it dishonourable to accept.—*Globe*.

We are enabled to lay before our readers his Majesty's Answer to the Royal Address of the University of Oxford, presented on Tuesday last. It speaks the true sentiments of a British Monarch of a just King. Compare, for a moment, the unaffected dignity and the temperate energy of this reply, with the disgusting rhodomontade, bombast and ratiocination, which compose the numerous answers from Brandenburgh House, and who is there that would hesitate in his choice?—*Courier*.

"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address. This declaration of your principles, and of the feelings with which you are impressed, at the present important conjuncture, is not less honourable to you, than satisfactory to myself. It is by such manifestations of loyalty and public spirit, combined with a strict execution of the laws, that an effectual check will be given to the efforts of those who labour with increasing industry to corrupt, to flatter, and pervert the minds of my faithful subjects, to deprive them of the salutary restraints and the consolations of religion, and to subvert all these establishments and institutions, which have so long been regarded with affectionate veneration in this country, and with admiration throughout the world."

"In the exercise of the great trust committed to my charge, I shall be invariably actuated by the deepest conviction, that the true interests of my Crown are inseparably united with those of my People; and I am fully persuaded, that, in your several stations, it will be your chief object and constant endeavour to afford to your country the best and surest means of permanent tranquillity and prosperity, by encouraging and inculating a profound reverence for our Holy Religion, a zealous attachment to our invaluable Constitution, and a firm determination to transmit it unimpaired to our latest descendants."

VIENNA, Dec. 7.—The campaign against the Kingdom of Naples will, at all events, commence till towards the end of January; it will be commanded by General Fineman, who will have under his orders the Generals of Division, Prince Philip de Hesse-Homburg, Baron de Stratterhorn, and Count de Waldemod (all four are foreigners). The latter will command the advance-guard.

"The *Austrian Observer* of this day contains the following article, relative to the kingdom of the Two Sicilies:—"According to advices from Naples, dated the 22d ult., the Government has been compelled, by the embarrassed state of its finances, to suspend the extra pay which it had granted to the troops. This measure was soon followed by consequences which it was easy to anticipate. The 12th regiment of infantry manifested its dissatisfaction by acts of insubordination. Several of the men resorted to quit their colours, and return to their homes; and it was found expedient to send this regiment to the province of Apulizzone. On their route thither they committed fresh excesses, and an officer was shot by his own men at Zeraino. It appears, that the authorities have been hitherto successful in preventing more serious commotions, which the spirit and example of this regiment might have led to. The troops, however, refuse to march to the appointed rendezvous; and some of them were seen by travellers, on the road between Hri and Faudi, escorted to their several corps bandouilles."

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22.

Stocks this day at One.

Bank Stock 291
3 per Cent. Red. 694
3 per Cent. Cons. 240
3 per Cent. Cons. 284
4 per Cent. 274
5 per Cent. 264

India Stock 25
India Stock 25
Long Ann. 18 17 15 16
Oxon. 1 pm
Cons. for Ag. 70

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The Paris Journals of Monday last have notified this morning. On the preceding day, the Deputies who have reached the capital assembled in the Legislative Hall for the despatch of the usual preliminary formalities, and appointed a deputation of thirty to attend the King, in procession from the Thuilleries, to open the Session.

The lamentable catastrophe, which terminated the life of Signor Naldi is unhappily confirmed. Surgical assistance was procured the instant after the explosion; but he was no more. It appears that he fell dead on the spot, at the foot of his daughter.

"PAUL, Dec. 18.—A letter from Madrid, dated the 8th instant, states: 'Yesterday evening a courier arrived at this capital from Burgos; the intelligence he brings is of the most alarming character.'—*Gazette de France*.

"A despatch, which has reached Paris, dated Bayonne, the 12th inst., says: 'We have received by today's courier the following decree, which has been enacted by the permanent deputation of the Cortes, and sanctioned by the King:—'All proprietors of foreign cotton goods, now in warehouse in the Peninsula, are required to make declaration thereof to the Customs Authorities, within fifteen days from the 15th of December of the present year (1823). These goods will then be stamped and deposited with the said authorities, until exportation. Such as shall not be declared within the period of fifteen days will be confiscated to the good of the Nation. Four months are granted to the proprietors to exportation to Foreign States, or to the Spanish Colonies, where they may be sold. After the 4th day granted, such as are not exported will be permanently confiscated.'

"This Decree has excited great alarm among the Spanish and French merchants in Bayonne. It will increase the number of the discontented throughout Spain."

"Intelligence from Cadix, dated the 1st inst., states: 'During the last three days several tumultuous assemblies have taken place; today it has been so considerable that we have very serious alarms, especially as we have heard the infuriated throng cry out for the trial of those who are implicated in the bloody carnage of the 10th March last, whom they loaded with horrid execrations; they also demand the instant dismissal of several Magistrates and subordinate authorities, whose characters are irreproachable. The troops have been called out, and a great number of the rioters dispersed. At the departure of the courier, order seemed on the point of being restored, and we hope that the presence of an imposing force will suffice to maintain tranquillity.'

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Majesty's ships *Glendower* and *Shearwater* arrived at St. Helena on the 23d October, and sailed again on the 21st of November for the South American station. The *Boston* ship of war sailed, on the same day, for the Cape of Good Hope. American merchant vessels frequently arrived in the offing, and the masters of them continued to manifest a considerable degree of dissatisfaction on being ordered, by the British Admiral on the station, not to approach too near the shore.

The Waterford Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28.

The Ministerial Papers have at last formally announced the resignation of Mr. CANNING. The necessary inference from this event, if the former proceedings are contemplated against the QUEEN, cannot be mistaken. In that which may be called the general policy of the present Ministry, Mr. CANNING has always cordially concurred, and has sometimes even gone beyond his colleagues; but with respect to the measures which it was thought requisite to pursue upon the QUEEN'S arrival in England, the Right Hon. Gentleman early disclaimed any participation in the councils which dictated them, assigning a motive from which it is impossible to withhold respect. Long after the QUEEN had ceased to have any connection with the other Servants of the Crown, Mr. CANNING continued HER MAJESTY'S constant adviser, and enjoyed a share of her confidence, and even friendship, which must have made any act of hostility, direct or indirect, on his part, a gross violation of the most sacred obligations; and the very step, her retirement from England, which has unhappily led to consequences which produced the late calamitous investigation, was the result of Mr. CANNING'S advice. Under these circumstances, therefore, it is clear, that there is nothing but the proceedings meditated against the QUEEN, which could have caused Mr. CANNING'S resignation; and it is equally manifest, that, otherwise measures being in contemplation, such a step was unavoidable on the part of the Right Hon. Gentleman. It has been mentioned, that he is likely to succeed Lord Stewart at Vienna; but other authorities affirm, that he retires to his own estate, and to the quietude of private life, and that he will probably go to the Continent, but in no official capacity. It has been conjectured, that Mr. PEEL will be the new President of the Privy Council of Great Britain. The accession of this Gentleman to power has been regarded as an event not unpropitious to the claims of the Catholics; but this is no more than surmise, and there is some reason to believe, that the views of Government on this important question are changed for the better. It is imagined, that Mr. CANNING'S political party, Mr. HUSKISSON, Lord BUNSON, Mr. STURGES BOURNE, &c., will follow his example, and give in their resignation.

Circular letters are said to have been issued from the Treasury to all Members of Parliament in the interest of Ministers, earnestly requesting their attendance on the 23d of January, as matters of great importance are expected to be then brought forward. It may, therefore, be considered as fixed, that Parliament will proceed to public business at the time mentioned.

A very extraordinary rumour is in circulation, namely, that the Ministers of the Court of Hanover are going to commence proceedings against HER MAJESTY, as the Queen of Hanover!

Great confusion and anxiety continued to prevail in Naples—pillage, murder, insubordination, and want of respect to Authorities, were almost the order of the day.—No mail due.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE, OF LONDON. ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN THE REIGN OF KING GEORGE THE FIRST. For Assuring BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANTS, AND SHIPS, FROM FIRE;—also, for the ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

Persons whose Annual Premium on Fire Insurances fall due on the 23d December are informed, that the 1st of January is not paid on or before the 31st January, their Policy will be void, as the next 31st day allowed for payment beyond the date of each Policy will be exact.

Persons whose Annual Premium on Life Insurances fall due on the 23d December are informed, that the 1st of January is not paid on or before the 31st January, their Policy will be void, as the next 31st day allowed for payment beyond the date of each Policy will be exact.

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COLUMBI, Dec. 23.—A few days back some fellows entered the house of the widow of Patrick Healy, of Clashgarry, near Newcastle, County Waterford, and carried away her wearing apparel, and even the rings from her fingers. About the same time, the house of Michael Phelan, the Woodcutter of Lord Melton ton, in Tipperary, same County, was attacked by banditti at night, who mounted on a large tree, and were pulling the thatch from his house, to obtain an entrance; but Phelan, like a stout fellow, fired through the thatch, and the attack was frustrated, by the party firing off. Much blood was found next day on the kitchen, and no doubt some of the party were wounded.—*General Advertiser*.

At a late evening concert, was made on Thursday night last, on the house of Timothy Healy, at Kilmacanogue, Co. Waterford, by four or five armed men, who, after asking for water, and being refused on account of the illness of Healy, who was confined to his bed, they burst in the door, and fired a shot to intimidate the family. Healy's two sons resisted the intrusion, fired on them, drove them out, took a short gun from them, and two hats. One of more of the assailant party must have been killed or wounded, as they left behind a large quantity of blood, which was tracked for three fields distant. This effort and spirited resistance deserves the highest praise.—*Ibid.*

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE. FRIDAY, Dec. 22.—Owing to contrary winds, we have had no fresh supply of Wheat or Barley since Monday, of which articles there was but little of fine quality at market this morning; but what few samples appeared sold on full as good terms as on Monday; but the ordinary descriptions were extremely heavy sale, and rather cheaper. Oats are 1s. per quarter lower than on Monday, as well as Grey Pease, having a large quantity of each and but little demand. In Beans, and other articles, there is no alteration.

DEAR'S CORN-EXCHANGE, Dec. 22.—The supply of Wheat at market this day was limited; and the re-having been a good demand for exportation, it advanced 6s. per barrel, being a rise of 1s. 6d. this week. Prime Oats were in demand, but not dearer; inferior are a shade lower.—Grounding Barley is also dull at our quotations; but in other articles there is little alteration this week. The general prices of this day were, for White Wheat, 29s.; Prime Rye, 28s.; 29s.; 28s.; 29s.; 27s. Prime Oats, 11s.; 12s.; D-stillies, 10s.; 10s. 6d. Grounding Barley, 12s. to 12. 6d.; Malting ditto, 11s.; Barley, 11s.; Malt, 32s. to 31s. Rye, 32s. to 31s. per barrel. Second Flour, 17s.; Third Flour, 7s. to 10s. per cwt.