

LONDON.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Bank Stock, India Stock, and various bonds.

We lately adverted to the barbarities, which it was reported, had been committed at Naxos, after the town had been ceded to the Greeks by regular capitulation.

At that time we were unwilling to believe the reports which were in circulation; but we learn to-day, that these reports have been since confirmed.

Having, after the 7th of October, sailed from Zante in a Maltese vessel, bound for Constantinople, we were obliged, after meeting for several days with contrary winds, to make the port of Navarino.

On casting anchor, we were compelled to surrender to the local authorities, consisting of four Greek Pimates and a military Commandant. The military force was composed of about 300 Greeks, badly armed and clothed, among whom were several Ionian deserters, and Greeks from Trieste.

As I was curious to learn how that town happened to have fallen into the hands of the Greeks, they stated to me the following circumstances:—The garrison being, after a protracted siege, absolute of every kind of assistance, was obliged to surrender by capitulation, which stipulated, that they should be sent to Molona.

But no sooner were the Greeks in possession of the place, than they put to death all the Turks in the most atrocious manner imaginable. Some of these unfortunate men, the moment they came out of the town, were cut in pieces; others were burnt to death near the coast where the Franks formerly lived.

Part of these wretched men were carried by the Adriatic to an uninhabited island, which forms the port of Navarino; and, after being landed, were massacred, and left dispersed here and there on the island.

A third portion, being the last, was conveyed to a bare rock, situated in the midst of the harbour, without any provisions, who were obliged to starve. The scene became yet more horrid. Some of them, in the hope of escaping death, fed on the flesh of their inhuman companions; others, imagining to make their escape, took two or three inflated corpses, tied them together, and putting them into the sea, placed themselves upon them, under an idea that the currents and winds might waft them to the shore.

They were scarcely set foot on land when they were murdered by the Greeks, and left on the beach without burial.

My curiosity to see and ascertain these circumstances, induced me to repair to the Great Island, where I beheld many dead bodies lying in various situations, and which had been left among the grass and rocks.

On another small and bare rock, I saw among those that perished with hunger, an old man, with a long venerable grey beard, by whose side was stretched a youth. There were in all, three hundred men, women, and children. Some of them lived eleven days.

There, it will be observed, there is no cause assigned for this gross breach of faith, and these unexampled barbarities; nor do we believe, that there is any foundation for the alleged provocation at Tripolizza, as stated in the Morning Chronicle.

ed of the Depots of the following eleven Regiments, viz.:—17th, 24th, 31st, 45th, 53rd, 85th, 90th, 61st, 63rd, 72nd, and 87th, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Gilbert, of the 72d, whose Regiment is on its passage home from the Cape.

The Provisional Battalion now consists of 10 companies, of 80 each. It is entirely composed of active young soldiers, and is in the highest state of efficiency.

The loss of the Juliana has caused a great sensation in the city. There are various reports respecting the number of persons who have perished, but nothing positive is at present known.

It appears she was bound from Bengal to London, was a teak-built ship, burden between five and six hundred tons. This ship was unfortunate. Last voyage she was driven from her moorings at Margate, into the North Sea, and nothing but the most experienced seamanship preserved her from destruction.

Great hopes are entertained that her passengers were landed on some part of the coast, previous to the melancholy event.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 28.—The Iris, which arrived yesterday, reported she saw a large ship working up the Mersey yesterday, and from her description some hopes are entertained that it may have been the Juliana. A large ship parted from her anchor, but has brought up again.

There are accounts from Vienna dated the 14th of December inclusive, but the reported resolution at Constantinople remains without confirmation. A private letter is said to have been received in London from Paris, dated Constantinople, November 27, from which it would appear, that no popular commotion had taken place on that day.

The Paris Press stated, that the resolution took place on the 27th, or 28th.

The war between the Turks and Greeks is carried on with the most horrible barbarities. The conduct of the Greeks is described in another part of our Paper. The Augsburg Gazette has published the following article under the head of Hermandadist, December 28th:—The accounts from Wallachia and Moldavia contain only a recital of massacres and cruelties committed daily by the inhuman Muscovites.

All the Priests and monks are massacred, mutilated, or sold.

The distractions of Spain, as will be seen from the following article, continue to increase:—GIBRALTAR, Dec. 18.—We were yesterday here yesterday, in Valencia. The civil and military authorities have been long in opposition to each other, and the strongest animosities have prevailed. It now seems that an affair occurred at a public meeting at Villa Real, on the 25th of Nov., which was attended with disastrous consequences.

Three persons were killed by the soldiers who fired upon the populace, and ten or twelve were wounded. What produced the disturbance is not known, but a detail of the whole business was sent by both sides to Madrid; and what seems a little inconsistent is, that the Civil Authorities, who refuse to acknowledge the present Ministry, demand, nevertheless, satisfaction from the Government.

The following is the copy of an Address to the King from the various regiments, both men and officers, including the militia as well as the regulars. It was transmitted to the capital by the hands of the Military Chief:—ADDRESS TO THE KING. We entreat your Majesty not to allow any benevolent reluctance to put the ancient and wholesome laws of the realm in force, to give the enemies of your Majesty and Spain a pretext for supposing either that those laws are too severe, and require alteration, or that the Royal authority is too weak to execute them.

your servants and councillors; but permit us to observe, that in cases of open or secret treachery and defiance of the laws, your mercy is worse than thrown away when it is exercised.

Your Majesty has sworn to maintain the laws, and we have sworn allegiance to your Majesty; therefore those laws you have sworn to maintain, and we will not be backward to give proofs of our allegiance to the last moment of our lives. We are devoted to the service of your Majesty, and of our Country; we look upon you as the Sovereign and father of the Spanish nation—and we are resolved ever to preserve our fidelity and our energies to your enemies, and our duty.

[Here follow the signatures of 23 superior officers, subscribing on behalf of themselves and the regiments to which they belong.]

THE MUNICIPAL BODY of the city of Murcia is divided on the present state of affairs; part are for adhering to the Government, and part for refusing all obedience to the authority of the present Ministry. The consequence is, that the place is in a state of complete anarchy, which will soon be subdued by a considerable military force, which has been sent thither from Alcañiz.

Our hearers have been burnt in offices, and even to near the castles at Alcañiz, in Castile, and Val de Peñas.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 10.—The Government has received despatches from Saragossa of the 8th inst, from which it appears that the Political Chief, suspecting that the public tranquillity might be interrupted, requested assistance from the Commandant-General, and in fact, 20 men of the Regiment of Genoa, with two Officers, were put under arms.

These having heard some shots fired at the top of the street of Coso, orders of the groups assembled there to be fired upon, in consequence of which an Officer of the Regiment of Austria, and one of the national militia, were wounded. The calmness and prudence of the commander of the guard prevented the disagreeable consequences that might have resulted from this; to which the zeal of the officers of the garrison and of the national militia, and the presence of the commandant, greatly contributed.

The efforts of all calmed the mood of the people, justly excited by so unprovoked an event. The city remained entirely tranquil, and a summary inquiry into the affair was instituted.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 12.—The Government has received reports and addresses from the Constitutional Juntas of several parts of the Kingdom, expressive of their disapprobation of the proceedings at Cadix, and of attachment to the Constitution.

The following is an extract of a private letter, dated Madrid, Dec. 13:—The Cortes have decided, by a majority of 114 against 61, that the sealed packet presented by the Commission with the Address, shall be opened only by the Extraordinary Cortes.

It is said that Count Ferraz energetically supported the cause of the Throne and the Liberty of the People; and that his eloquence mainly contributed to the passing of the Address.

What are the contents of this packet? Is it a name to entrap Ferdinand? Does it not consist of some new taxes to the Monarch? Why have you substituted to blame the conduct of the Agent, without attributing it to error? Did they conceive that the King would remain at the Front, and that Madrid would follow the example of the anti-royalists?

The following article, relative to Ireland, has appeared on the London British Traveller:—We understand, on good authority, that the King, in reply to the Petition agreed to be presented by the Irish Abolition Meeting at the British House Tavern, has expressed his disapprobation of the proceedings, and resolutions of that assembly. His Majesty is said to have hinted that some of the persons then present had other means, which were not resorted to, of tranquillizing Ireland, than congregating in London to make speeches, and summon the Legislature to meet forthwith.

Sir Colin Campbell, Colonel Shaw, Captain Cress, Mr. Prondgeest, M. P., Mr. Barker, Doctor Hunter, and Mr. Johnson, his Excellency's Private Secretary, and a numerous train of Noblemen and Gentlemen. The Marquis and all his suite, wearing shawminks to their hats.

The Lord Mayor, upon notice being given to his Lordship, left his carriage, and, accompanied by the High Sheriffs of the City, hastened to the carriage of the Noble Marquis, who arrived his Lordship by the land, in the most friendly manner; and the Lord Mayor, as newly as we could collect, addressed his Excellency in the following terms:—

As Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, it becomes my duty to congratulate your Excellency on your safe arrival in the metropolis of your native Country, and to assure your Lordship how fully gratified every class of my fellow-citizens feel, on receiving an Irish Noblemen to preside over the Government of this Country. Be pleased, my Lord, to self-me and my brethren of the Corporation to conduct your Lordship to the Castle.

Here the Lord Mayor was about to retire, when the Noble Marquis, still holding his Lordship's hand, addressed him in the following terms:—My Lord Mayor—I thank your Lordship for the congratulations you offer; coming to my native land as the Representative of my most gracious Sovereign, it affords me very sincere pleasure to be received in so flattering a manner, and I beg of your Lordship to assure my countrymen, and the Corporation of Dublin, of which I have the honour to be a Freeman, that I most sensibly appreciate the favour.

It is peculiarly gratifying to me, as an Irishman, to be selected by such a King to govern such a People. My Lord Mayor, I shall take as a compliment, your receiving the honour of Knighthood from me this day.

His Lordship appeared in high health and spirits, and the resemblance between his Lordship and his Noble Brother, Lord Mansfield, appeared to every person present singularly striking. Having entered the Lord Lieutenant's carriage, amidst shouts of welcome from the populace, and the waving of handkerchiefs from every balcony and window, the procession proceeded. As the Noble Marquis passed through the several streets on his way to the Castle, he received every demonstration of the most gracious welcome from the thousands who waited, from an early hour of the morning, to hail his Lordship's arrival in his native country, in so distinguished a quality as Chief Governor.

The Earl of Donoughmore and Lord Frankfort de Montmorency took their seats in the Marquis's carriage. The Noble Marquis recognized several of his Irish friends in the carriages which formed the procession, and most graciously bowed to them as they drove by.

We mentioned that the honor of Knighthood had been conferred by the Marquis Wellesley on the Lord Mayor, and that a Baronetcy was promised by his Excellency to the Chief Magistrate. The following is a statement of what occurred on the occasion. Before the performance of the ceremony, the Lord Mayor intimated to his Excellency, (thro' Mr. Blake,) that, being Chief Magistrate, and out of respect to the Corporation he presented, he could not accept the honor intended, unless as preliminary to a Baronetcy.

Shortly after Mr. Blake informed him, that his Excellency was graciously pleased to say, that he would recommend his Lordship to his Majesty, to confer upon him the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom.—Correspondent of Monday

The offer of knighthood, by we understand, almost of course on an occasion when the Lord Mayor and Corporation, in a body, make part of a public entry. It was offered on the present occasion, and has been accompanied by a recommendation to a Baronetcy. This circumstance has caused a considerable sensation. Many of the lower class of the Orangemen have considered it as expressive of something like partiality to liberal principles; on the other hand, several Catholics apprehended that it is a symptom of reaction, that not a soldier was near the Chapel, the Cavalry, or near the high-road, which is at a distance from every side of the chapel.

The two Priests, in a most pre-eminently manner, have provided this; and on this occasion, as well as on many others, exerted their endeavours to dissuade the Parishioners from violence or outrage. However, an affair began, the soldiers were scattered, struck, and wounded with stones. In their own defence, and to prevent their being disarmed, they fired three or four shots, when one man was killed, and one or two wounded. Sir Richard Hyde and Mr. O'Connell arrived from Dean's Court, at Ballynagh, within half an hour after the affair, and both gave testimony of the sober and regular state of the soldiers, and of the blood, bruises, and wounds, that the several soldiers exhibited, and had received.

On the night of Tuesday, a party of men came to the house of Mr. Aiken, who resides near Bandon, and demanded arms. Mr. Aiken gave them a gun; they asked for another, which they said was in his possession; she directed them to an out-house, from whence they took it, and departed with a shout of triumph.

A man was killed at Cappawinnin fair on Friday, in a battle between two factions.

His Excellency the Marquis Wellesley dined on Saturday with the Earl Talbot at the Phoenix Park. A large company, consisting of all the Nobles of the land, at present in Dublin, the great officers of state, and other persons of distinction, had the honour of dining with the Earl Talbot on this occasion. The Earl Talbot introduced several of the Nobility and others to the new Viceroy in the course of the day.

DEPARTURE OF LORD TALBOT.

On Monday, the Earl Talbot held a Lecture at the Castle, preparatory to his departure from Ireland, which was numerously attended by persons of fortune and distinction. Immediately after the Lecture, his Lordship entered his carriage, and a procession from the Castle took place through the streets, which were lined with all the troops of the garrison not on particular duty, in honour of his Lordship.

A troop of the 12th Lancers and a troop of the 7th Hussars preceded Lord Talbot's carriage; after which followed another troop of the 7th; and next all the Officers of the Staff, with a long train of carriages, among which we noticed those of the Lord Mayor, Lord Mansfield, the Attorney-General, the Duke of Lincolster, the Commander of the Forces, the Earl of Meath, the Hon. Mr. Annesley, Mr. Gustavus Lambert, the Members of the Corporation, the Lord Chief Justice, and Lord Castle-Cree.

About two o'clock Earl Talbot took leave of his Excellency Marquis Wellesley, who accompanied him to the water-side, as did the Commandant-in-Chief, and various Officers of rank. The guns at the Pigeon-house and those of the Yacht fired a salute on his embarkment.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND THE INSURGENTS, IN THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

(From the Moderator of Tuesday)

A letter was rec'd in this City (K. K. K.) yesterday, from Ruteck, stating, that a detachment of the 42d Royal Highlanders, lately quartered here, came up five leagues since with a large body of the insurgent peasantry, in the vicinity of that town, when an engagement took place, in the morning, to hail his Lordship's arrival in his native country, in so distinguished a quality as Chief Governor.

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our late members, and which late called for the vigorous resolutions and association of the Magistrate and Gentry of the several Baronies, Towns and Parishes. These have been communicated to us upon the most respectable and unquestionable authority, but to which we do not think it would be prudent to advert more particularly at present, in the hope that the active energy of the Magistrate, and the untiring zeal of the Clergy and Gentry, will convince the deluded Peasantry of the folly of their designs, and teach them to return to those habits of duty which wicked and callous-hearted miscreants too frequently induce them to forget.

On the night of Friday, Dec. 21, the house of Samuel Barnish, of Mossroote, Esq. was surrounded by an armed party of men, and robbed of two cows.

O' Sanderly, the 23d. Mr. James Bradford's house, at Mounsey, was surrounded by armed men, mounted, and robbed of two cows.

The same night, the house of Daniel Dawson, of Mounsey, was surrounded by a similar party, who swore him to bring home his arms from Bandon, where he had sent them for safety, and to have them for Captain Rock when he should call next. Also, on the same night, the house of John Gould, of Monsey; John Wood, and Benjamin Dwyer, of Mossroote; James Wood, George Wood, and Mr. Hornbrook, of Seateauock; and Mr. Aikin, of Castle-Black, were attacked, and the miscreants succeeded in taking arms from all of them.

And on the same night, a similar armed party, mounted, attacked the house of the Rev. Mr. Sullivan, Curate of the parish, broke the windows, and broke open his stable door, from which they took his riding mare, and after riding her for the night, returned her much abused and injured.

All these outrages and robberies were committed both three to four miles north of Bandon, in the Parish of Templepatrick, barony of Kinsale, and appears to have been perpetrated in the most audacious and systematic manner.

On Thursday night last, a large meeting of those miscreant men was held at Quarry's Cross, near the Common Mountain, four miles north of Bandon, where they divided into three parties, each taking a different direction. One of them proceeded to the house of a man named Fleming, at a place called Kook-knock, about two miles from where they had originally met, and beat him most unmercifully.

On Saturday evening last, threatening notices were posted on the parish Chapel of Kook-knock and Agha, the former within two miles of the parish town—in both instances they were torn down by the Irish Peasants, who made a forcible appeal to their loyalty on the fully and criminality of their proceedings.

On Monday, the 24th ult., that zealous and active Magistrate, Richard C. Bowden, Esq. with a small party of the 39th Regt. a few Captains Cox's Corps of V. and two Constables, succeeded in bringing in from the peasantry in the neighbourhood of Donnyway, thirteen stow away hides, besides three others on a previous day, all of which he lodged in the military stores there.

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The Lord Chief Justice, and Lord Castle-Cree. About two o'clock Earl Talbot took leave of his Excellency Marquis Wellesley, who accompanied him to the water-side, as did the Commandant-in-Chief, and various Officers of rank. The guns at the Pigeon-house and those of the Yacht fired a salute on his embarkment.

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wall, saw a party of men, about fifteen in one division, in a field of Mr. Wheeler's, a joining his horse. He instantly returned, fastened his doors, extinguished his light, and opening the windows, prepared to resist the expected attack of the party. The men when he had observed were soon after joined by a fresh detachment, and three of the body came over the wall, looking in at the window near which the Earl stood, and the others, who were in the field, were all up; we know the man, and he will not give up his arms without blood!

The following then retired towards the Church, and, after firing a shot, proceeded in the direction of the village, having previously paraded through the village of Nine-mile-house. They took arms, on the same night, from Mr. Campion, and a Mr. Burke, both living in the village. Our informant presumes that the miscreants committed several depredations in that quarter of the country, of which we shall most probably receive accounts. The spirited conduct of Peeling, on this occasion, cannot be too highly applauded.—Moderator of Tuesday.

We learn that on Saturday night some notices were posted in Lighthow, commanding, that no Tithe or Church Tax should be either demanded or paid.—Ibid.

REDUCTION OF RENTS. A general reduction has taken place in the rents on the extensive estates of Lord Conyngham, in the County of Limerick.

The Earl of Bandon has within a short time made some considerable abatements to his tenantry, in the Barony of Countyry.

For the purpose of giving employment to the poor of his district, Thomas Hochloff, Esq. of Garretstown, has had a survey made of a large line of road extending through the Barony of Countyry, and in order that the work may commence immediately, and the employment and relief be the more salutary, he, with a spirit of laudable munificence, advanced a considerable sum of money for the prosecution of the work.

The Marquis of Thomond has just appointed two very respectable and experienced Gentlemen, namely, to value all his estates in the Barony of Imokilly, County Cork, according to the present value of lands; and his Lordship has ordered to give £1,000 to all his tenants who are able to such reduction; and also to make abatements to them accordingly, for some years past.

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The Treasurer of the Anti-Slavery Society, Mr. Thomas Clarkson, has been elected a member of the Society of Friends, in London.

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