CORK ASSIZES—COUNTY RECORD.

(Concluded from first Page.)

not be drunk, or his given Mr. Haly a glass; but heard Mr. Haly say, oblivion to all religious distinction, and he was standing at the time. Did not see any whiskey on the table, nor recollect if any was there. Cannot say that the dispute arose from Mr. Smith calling on witness to call Mr. Lowe to order; but thinks that was the first of it. Did not himself see Mr. Lowe take any improper liberty, there were a number of glasses and tumblers broken; and sorry witness was for it, but it was when the forms fell and he fell with them; witness bounced up himself, without any help; he did not see Mr. Haly at the time; there was great confusion at the time; witness was not drunk; knew perfectly what he was about, and did not stagger home.

To the Court.—On his oath, witness did not see any man of the whole company with the appearance of liquor but Mr. Haly.

John Philpot, Esq. sworn, examined by Mr. Jackson. Witness knows all the parties; was Vice-President at the dinner; saw Mr. Smith and the Defendants there. The first thing witness observed to interrupt the harmony, was Mr. Allen and the other gentlemen objecting to drink the toast. After the ladies retired, the gentlemen sat several hours; witness clearly observed the misunderstanding between Mr. Smith and Mr. Lowe; saw Mr. Haly very drunk—and the Rector said he ought, and advised him to withdraw, which he was about to do, and rose to drink the company's health before he went. His glass had been broken before, and Mr. Lowe put a tumbler before him. Mr. Smith observed it was not right, that a gentleman in a state of intoxication should be made drink out of a tumbler, while others had wine glasses. Mr. Lowe desired him to sit down; Mr. Smith said he would not; the words were repeated with the addition of "be damned." Then heard Mr. Lowe say "you lie;" and Mr. Smith said he lied. Mr. Lowe was then standing, and he threw the contents of his glass in Mr. Smith's face—they were next but one to each other, and Mr. Haly was between them. Witness did not observe what became of the glass after he saw the contents discharged—but saw Mr. Smith strike at Mr. Lowe with his left hand; witness was nearly opposite to them in an oblique direction; the table was wider than the usual breadth. Mr. Smith was nearer to him; a scuffle ensued, and the former fell, and the parties all fell back and out of the marquee, and witness did not see more of what occurred, nor any of the parties till yesterday. Witness is distantly related to the Defendants. Witness recollects the day before this dinner, having dined with them at Mr. O'Keeffe's, he is on habits of intimacy with them, but knows very little of Mr. Smith. The dinner was spoken of, and it was mentioned that Mr. and Mrs. Smith were invited to be there. Mr. Allen or Mr. O'Keeffe did not appear inclined to go; and witness believes they would not have gone if they thought Mr. Smith was there. Can't say he saw Mr. Collins or heard him say any thing respecting the dinner.—In some time after, witness saw Mr. Smith in a window; he also saw the place where the transaction occurred the next morning, but did not go near enough to see the blood, and desired his man to cover it.

Cross-examined by Mr. John Franks.—Mr. Lowe got a beating that night, but it was after that transaction, and after leaving the ground.—Witness cannot say by whom; but thinks it was not by Allen or O'Keeffe. Mr. Haly's glass had been broken; the tumbler was on the table, and Mr. Lowe drew it towards him, and filled it with punch; witness is inclined to think, it was given rather with the intention to make the Clergyman more tipsey. Mr. Haly was about to propose a toast; witness himself, would have given him a glass, but not a tumbler. They had gone to dinner about six o'clock; there were several ladies; the usual hobnobbing and toasts; candles were lighted when necessary, but they did without them as long as possible. Cannot say how many candles there were. They sat till near twelve o'clock. Believes Mr. Creagh was not very abstemious, but could not say he was tipsey. Mr. Allen is a Magistrate, and has been very active in that part of the country, which has been much disturbed, and witness heard he had suffered himself. There had been a law-suit between Mr. Aldworth, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Lowe, in which the latter were successful. Mr. Lowe, witness heard has gone out of the Country, but had got a good beating first, but he only knows that by having seen him in bed after.

To the Court.—Witness would not swear he was himself sober. Mr. Smith appeared far gone, but not so far as not to know what he was about, nor were any of the party.

On retiring from the chair, Mr. Philpot was complimented by the Court and the Counsel at both sides for the impartial and satisfactory manner in which he had given his evidence.

Richard Goodwin, sworn and examined by Mr. D. Freeman.—Is servant to the Dispensary at Newmarket; was present on the day of the dinner; saw Mr. Allen strike Mr. Smith with a jug, the handle remained in his hand; Mr. Lowe had hold of him by the cravat; the stool they were on fell, and they fell also; witness then saw Mr. Lowe with his knee on his chest, and he went up to assist him. Mr. Weters called out not to murder the man; Mr. Smith was taken out covered with blood by two men.

Cross-examined by Mr. Waggett.—Witness went there with his master Dr. Kelly; got no dinner or drink himself, he only looked on; saw Mr. Haly, he stood up, took out his watch and it fell; he stooped to take it up; the gentlemen laughed, and Mr. Lowe filled his tumbler with punch; Mr. Smith said it was not fit or proper to force it on him; witness cannot say if Mr. Haly was going to give a toast.

Mr. William Shettick, sworn and examined by Mr. Goold.—Witness was at the dinner; Mr. Smith stood up, Mr. Lowe desired him to sit down, he said he would not; Mr. Lowe then said sit down and be damned; Mr. Smith said the same to him, and Mr. Lowe threw the contents of the glass in his face. The forms then fell and witness fell, and on getting up he received a stroke of a candlestick, but he did not know who gave him the blow; witness said he had got badly out of the business; Mr. Allen said that what he got was not intended for him, that Mr. Keeffe would make any apology, and that Smith, the ruffian, got nothing but what he deserved; witness saw Mr. Smith after covered with blood; but did not see the wounds as he was ashamed to go near him, not having been able to save him; witness afterwards met Mr. O'Keeffe in Newmarket, who spoke to him on the subject; but witness said he thought it better have no conversation then, as it was likely he may be brought there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Collins.—There was great confusion; saw only one drunk; thinks he was beat by mistake, as the blow was intended for another; there had been in the evening a slight difference between Mr. Purdon and Mr. O'Keeffe; the next interruption to the harmony was Mr. Smith's rising to address the Chair.

Bartholomew Purdon, Esq. sworn, examined by Mr. O'Connell.—Witness was at the dinner; knows the Defendant, Mr. Collins; did not see him do any thing; but heard him say he had thrust a stick into Mr. Smith's mouth or throat; witness took the stick from him; he did not appear to say it with regret.

Cross-examined by Mr. Grady.—Mr. O'Keeffe and witness's brother had some slight difference; did not hear or see the toast drank by Mr. Haly; was not minding it as he was anxious to get his brother home, who was very tipsey; witness himself was not so. Recollects seeing Mr. Smith in two places at the table; Mr. Collins said he had thrust a stick in his mouth or throat; always heard that Mr. Allen was a peaceable well-conducted man; he is a very active Magistrate; his house was lately burned; and he appeared anxious to get away.

John Doherty, sworn, examined by Mr. Jackson.—Is in the Plaintiff's employment, and had been sent for his master; saw Mr. Collins strike him with a stick several blows on the body; Mr. Lowe had him by the cravat, and Mr. Allen struck him with a jug on the head; he afterwards saw them with candlesticks striking at him, but cannot say if they took effect; Mr. O'Keeffe struck him once with a candlestick; he was then tumbled.

Cross-examined by Mr. Franks.—Witness went there between nine and ten o'clock, and remained until he brought his master home; he was outside the tent at his master's back, and saw all that passed. There were two candles lighting; his master was on the stool, and he saw him fall, several others fell also; it was then between 10 and 11 o'clock; cannot say if the prosecutor was drunk or sober; his master was sober; witness never saw him drunk.

John Fitzgerald, examined by Mr. Freeman.—Proved having covered the place where the blood was, by Mr. Philpot's orders.

Dr. Murphy, sworn, examined by Mr. Goold. Witness is a surgeon; knows the Plaintiff, visited him in July last; he was in bed; had four deep wounds in his head, which reached to the covering of the bone; two on the frontal bone, and two at the side of the head, and another on the nose, all which seemed to have been inflicted with a blunt instrument, such as a candlestick; that on the nose was a contused wound. Mr. Smith was agitated, his tongue was foul, but the fever was not high. Witness saw him in 6 or 7 days after, and the wounds looked then rather badly.—Mr. S. told witness he had been in a state of insensibility; witness agreed with Dr. Kelly on the necessity of taking some blood from him; witness saw him afterwards in about six or eight weeks, and is of opinion that his health has suffered severely from the effects of the wounds, having observed a stupor and want of energy about him, which was not the case before, while witness knew him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Grady.—Was present during the trial—Mr. Smith told him he had drank a good deal—that might have increased the vertiginous feel—and given him a foul tongue—witness has not been yet paid for his attendance.—"Oh, he was waiting for the verdict in this case, good day to you Doctor."

Dr. Kelly sworn, examined by Mr. O'Connell.—Witness is a Physician and Surgeon; knows the parties, and is very intimate with the Defendants; attended the Plaintiff when he was ill, and attended him six weeks—of which he was confined to bed three weeks to a month, and was for ten days in a precarious state, bordering on danger, with inflammation, the consequence of which was likely to be death. He had six wounds on his head, one on the forehead, and one on his nose; the effect was considerable; and witness, to relieve him of local pain, of which he complained very much, found it necessary to apply leeches. Witness thinks he could not have applied himself to business, with profit to himself, for three months.

Cross-examined by Mr. Waggett.—Witness was at the dinner, and retired with the ladies. Was in bed, and when called about eleven to attend Mr. Smith, found him in a state of insensibility, but thinks it was rather the effect of liquor than blows. Witness knows Mr. Allen; he had about eight or nine months before had his arm fractured, and witness thinks it will never be strong; witness got five guineas for his attendance on Mr. Smith.

To question by Mr. Copinger, one of the Jury.—Witness considers the six wounds on Mr. Smith's head were the effect of six separate blows.

Two witnesses were then called to prove having looked for and endeavoured to serve process in the suit on Mr. Lowe, whose name was included in the action; and Counsel for the Plaintiff stated, that a proceeding for outlawry, was taking against him.

Mr. John Thos. Keft, Solicitor, proved the attested copy of the writ filed in the Court of Exchequer against the parties in the action.

Plaintiff's case was then closed.

Mr. O'Grady addressed the Jury on the part of the Defendants, and commenced by stating, that he would endeavour to atone for the time already occupied by making his observations to them as brief as possible. He regretted that such a case had been brought before them—because it was one in which the friends of the parties might have interposed and settled. It was nothing more than an unpremeditated scuffle; a mere drunken broil, originating, not as had been attempted to convince the Jury, in any feelings arising out of the law-suit between Mr. Aldworth, whose amiable and estimable name and character ought not to have been introduced for such a purpose, and Mr. Allen and Mr. Lowe, who had been successful in that suit, and who therefore could have no reason or motive to entertain any hostile feeling or recollection towards him, but arising from the intemperate and uncalled for interference of Mr. Smith, when he called for the protection of the Chair for the drunken Priest. Mr. Grady then proceeded in his usual strain of humour to comment upon the nature of the case, and the evidence by which it was supported, all of whom he said had been so drunk at dinner that they could give no distinct or consistent account of what occurred there, and that the same reason would prevent his producing any witnesses himself, as he could not resort to any others but those who were in the same state. The Jury, however, would see the true nature of the transaction; they would take the situation of all the parties into their consideration; they would judge under all the circumstances what motives could possibly have urged the Defendants to enter into the conspiracy with which they had been charged against Mr. Smith. They would also remember who Mr. Allen was—the character he had sustained as a Magistrate and a Gentleman—that it they found a verdict, which he admitted in point of law they must against him, and if it exceeded forty shillings in amount, he would be subject to all the costs of the present action, which would considerably exceed £100—all these points they would take into consideration, and find their verdict accordingly.

Mr. Serjeant Lefroy then briefly charged the Jury. It was a question entirely he said as to matter of fact, and therefore, entirely for their consideration, with respect to the damages they would think it necessary to award to the Plaintiff for the injury he had sustained, and the circumstances under which it had taken place. His Lordship then directed their attention to what he considered the most prominent parts of the evidence, to guide them in their decision. It was a fact which could not be overlooked, that the Defendants had pleaded no legal justification on the Record; for what had occurred; they had simply pleaded Not Guilty to the charge, and it would be for the Jury to say, whether they had supported that defence. No doubt, the Plaintiff had sustained great injury; and if the Jury believed that the Defendants had gone to the dinner with a premeditated design to quarrel with or attack him, it would be a great aggravation of the case—but before the Jury came to such a conclusion they would weigh all the circumstances deliberately, and their verdict would be influenced thereby.

The Jury then retired, and after consulting for about half an hour, returned a verdict for the Plaintiff, with Six Pounds damages and Six Pence costs.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

At the Duke of Buckingham's audit on Monday, the 1st instant, the liberal reduction of £20 per cent. was made on the rents, and a handsome dinner provided for the occasion. His Grace's health was drank with the most lively feelings of enthusiasm, and every symptom of gratitude manifested by his numerous tenantry. After dinner an address was voted to his Grace:—

"*To his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, &c.*

"My Lord Duke.—We, your Grace's tenants at Aylesbury and its neighbourhood, beg your acceptance of our grateful thanks for the liberal and Noblemanlike treatment we experienced at your Grace's rent receipts at Aylesbury, by the reduction of £20 per cent. from our rents, which will better enable us to meet the present times.—We also thank your Grace for the assurance, given at an entertainment to which your tenantry and yeomanry were invited at your mansion at Stowe, where we had the honour of dining with your Grace at a most sumptuous table, that, besides the reduction we now experience, should the times require it, you will make a further reduction to enable your tenantry to meet them. May your noble example be followed by the Noblemen and Gentlemen throughout the kingdom, and we are convinced Old England will still be a happy and flourishing country!

"Your Grace's old tenants and yeomen pray for you and your family, that you may live many years to enjoy health and prosperity. May your yeomen always be proud to spring forward in the defence of their King and country!

"We remain your Grace's most obedient and humble servants,

"Your old Tenantry and Yeomanry.

"Aylesbury, April 2."—*Windsor Express.*

THE LATE SIR ALEXANDER BOSWELL.

The 1st Regiment of Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry having expressed a wish to attend the funeral of their late much respected Commander (Sir Alexander Boswell), which takes place on Wednesday first, the following communication on the subject has been received by Captain Fairlie, from the Earl of Glasgow:—

"Hawkhead, April 2, 1822.

Sir—I cordially concur with the wish you have so feelingly expressed, that the troops of the 1st Ayrshire Yeomanry, commanded by the late Sir Alexander Boswell (or such of them as can be most conveniently assembled) should attend his funeral on the 10th instant, and avail themselves of that last opportunity of testifying their respect and affection for a distinguished individual, whose zeal for the public interests of the County to which he belonged shone conspicuously through his life; and whose able and intelligent mind was always directed to the promotion of whatever was useful and patriotic.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient and faithful Servant,
Glasgow,
Lieutenant, Ayrshire.

Captain Fairlie, Commanding 1st A. Y. C.

William Murray Borthwick has been apprehended at Dundee, by a Justiciary warrant, and lodged in Edinburgh Gaol, from whence he is to be transmitted to this City for trial at the Circuit Court, which meets on the 18th instant, under an indictment for stealing from breakfast places in the office of the *Glasgow Sentinel* newspaper, certain written papers. The writings in question are those which gave occasion to the late fatal duel.—*Glasgow Herald.*

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

ARREST OF EIGHT NOTED INSURGENTS.

The *Limerick Chronicle* of Wednesday, amongst other interesting details, contains the following account of the spirited exertions of a Roman Catholic Clergyman and his flock, in apprehending eight notorious disturbers of the peace.

"Newcastle, Monday, April 8, 1822.

"I have the pleasure of imparting to you a most heroic and exemplary occurrence, which took place this morning, within two miles of Newcastle, in the apprehension of eight noted insurgents, well armed, in female costume, by the Rev. Mr. Rochford, P. P. and his Parishioners, at Rathcahill.

"About 11 o'clock, A. M. these eight insurgents, well armed, and dressed in female attire, appeared on the road at Rathcahill, having previously driven some cattle from off a farm, which was taken by a very honest farmer contrary to the system of these lawless legislators. They then repaired to the dwelling of this man's brother, Mr. Michael Cussen, an honest man, which they broke open and entered for the purpose of plundering and setting it on fire. The family being at chapel convenient, a private account was sent to the Rev. Mr. Rochford, who was then in the act of dismissing his flock, on which he instantly called on his parishioners in the most spirited manner to co-operate with him in the apprehension of the insurgents; accordingly they obeyed, and being stimulated by the laudable example of their clergyman, sallied forth against the robbers with sticks and stones; and although several shots were fired at them by these armed ruffians, they succeeded in arresting five of them, one of whom discharged his gun at the Rev. Mr. Rochford, happily without effect; the other three at this time made off towards the hill, but three or four young Gentlemen, who were coursing on the mountains, hearing the shots, and perceiving the people running, instantly went to their assistance, and being well armed, they very soon put an end to the career of the other three ruffians, as, after an exchange of shots, one of which struck the head of one of the whiteboys and wounded him slightly, they surrendered. Much praise is due to these Gentlemen, the Rev. William Ashe, jun. his brother Henry, William Carte, and Thomas J. Fudong, for their praiseworthy and spirited exertions in co-operating with the Rev. Mr. Rochford and his flock, by which they have secured to that part of the Country future peace and good order. An express having been sent to Colonel Norcott, and Godfrey Massy, Esq. of their apprehension, a party of the Rifle Brigade and 3d Dragoons rendezvoused at Rev. Mr. Rochford's house, where the whiteboys were prisoners—their names are Foley, a native of Limerick, a private distiller: O'Donnell, Dan. Sullivan, Brennan, Shanahan, Harnett, and Fitzpatrick, all stout young men—they were much in liquor.

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,852. *TUESDAY, APRIL* 16, 1822. *PRICE FIVE PENCE*

RESTRICTIONS ON BANKING IN ENGLAND.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

As the monopoly granted to the Bank of England allows the existence of no other Banking Company in England, of more than Six partners, the following article, which lately appeared in the *Durham Chronicle*, has excited a good deal of surprise in this part of the Island: "It is in contemplation to establish a Bank at Newcastle, upon the principle of some of the Scotch Banks, by Subscription; and it is said, that even Lord Ravensworth, or his son, the Honourable Mr. Liddell, will shortly provide at a meeting to adopt preliminary measures for that purpose." It is probable that this projected Bank will be founded on an evasion of the Law; and as most of our readers may be unaware of the practicability of such an evasion, we shall lay before them some information on the subject, extracted from a work just published in Scotland, intituled, "A Review of the Banking System of Britain, with Observations on the injurious Effects of the Bank of England Charter." This work is attributed to a Scots Banker, and contains a complete detail of the Scots Banking System.

"In the mean time, if the power acquired by the Bank of England should prevent the *immediate* establishment of unrestricted Banking Companies *in London*, it surely will not be allowed to retard the enlargement of *Provincial* Banking Partnerships. . . . . It would be easy, however, to *evade* the operation of the law, which at present entitles the Bank of England to call on Government to prohibit Companies with more than six partners carrying on Banking business in England. Some of the Scottish Banks, finding their paper preferred in the North of England to that of several of the English provincial Banks, have *indirectly* carried on business in Carlisle, Newcastle, Berwick, Alnwick, &c.; but finding they could not do so with the requisite advantages and security, it was proposed, some years ago, to six of the most respectable partners in an Edinburgh Bank of large capital, that they should on their own account, and in their own names, transact Banking business at Berwick under the *guarantee* of the Edinburgh Bank; and, as they could have issued its notes, they would have had the benefit of the guarantee, and the Bank of the circulation, without incurring those mutual risks, as to all losses and obligations to divide profits, which may constitute such a direct *partnership* as the Bank of England might perhaps be only found entitled to challenge. Although this project was not carried into effect, it *might* have been: and another more general mode of evading the effects of the restriction could be found in the extension of the practice which is sometimes followed by *merchants, shopkeepers, &c.* giving public intimation of their readiness to take in all payments the notes of a Bank suffering under a *run* at the same moment, or to guarantee the payment of such notes to a certain extent. A gentleman in the North of England, with whom I have corresponded on this subject, was so impressed with this method of counteracting the injurious effects of the Bank of England Charter, as to have seriously intended the formation of a Banking Company, with not more than six partners, but *permanently* guaranteed by respectable individuals to a fixed extent each; and as little or no interest is allowed by many English Banks on the current accounts of their customers, I recommended to him, that he should propose an allowance of three, four, or five per cent. interest on all sums under a certain amount deposited with the Bank by its guarantees, as an inducement to their becoming such, which could not render them *partners*."

The advantages derived from the system of Banking established in Scotland, both by the Companies and the Public at large, are well illustrated in the following instance:—"One Bank in a northern town commenced a considerable number of years ago, with a nominal Capital of 200 Shares of £500 each, but only £180 per Share, or £30,000 in all was then paid up, and no subsequent calls were found necessary. Their *average* dividends have been eight per Cent. besides occasional *bonuses*, and for some late years successively, they divided £60 per share, besides placing £50,000 to their account of undivided profits, from which account they have laid aside £880 per share, or £170,000 to form an addition to their original paid up capital of £30,000. They had lately above £550,000 lodged with them at three per cent. interest, which, with an extensive circulation, enabled them to advance £150,000 on credit accounts, £150,000 on current bills, an equal sum in Exchequer Bills, and to hold £60,000 in Bank of England Stock, besides large investments in the funds. Their shares, though opposed by three other respectable Banks and Bank branches, were lately selling at £1400, being £1250 more than they originally cost."

The author of this work, with the national spirit characteristic of his countrymen, dwells with great satisfaction on their superiority over "the wealthy, indolent, or less intellectual inhabitants of other countries," and seems to think the English liable to the charge of a great want both of acuteness and sagacity, in deriving neither instruction nor advantage from the lesson afforded to them by their neighbours.

"The circulation of England, (he says), until about forty or fifty years ago, consisted principally of metals and bills of exchange, comparatively few Bank of England notes being then used; and it is within that period I believe *Provincial* Bank issues commenced in England, although its denser population and greater trade presented a field for Banking operations far superior to that previously occupied by the Scottish Banking Companies. This tardy establishment of provincial Banks may, perhaps, be correctly attributed to the restrictive law in question; but whatever was the cause, the continual failures among them *since* have produced much individual and national distress, and have created or fostered in many cases the most erroneous prejudices against every description of Banks and Paper currency. Only one issuing Bank of any *consequence* ever stopped payment in Scotland, and as the partners were worth many times the amount of its debts no ultimate loss could be sustained by the public. The Scottish issuing Banks have stood so firm, that in addition to the preceding, I have been unable to learn of more than four instances of stoppages amongst them since the introduction of Bank-notes, *none of these with more than three or four partners*, and their total deficiencies not supposed to exceed £50,000. This stability may appear more remarkable when we remember that many of the Scottish Banks have been doing business to a great extent, and with a high character for liberality among the most adventurous classes of manufactures, merchants, &c., and, generally speaking, amongst a People whose thirst for enterprise and speculation has always exceeded their means for gratifying it. The risks with such customers were greatly augmented in many instances by the connection of the latter with persons in England, whose credit and circumstances fluctuated with those of the English Banks, they again were dependent on; and the failure of these Banks' Companies not only affected the Scottish Banks in this indirect manner, but frequently produced bankruptcies amongst their *London Agents*, with whom they had large cash balances deposited. Amidst all the fluctuations incidental to a comparatively poor, but extremely enterprising population, attempting to rival, within the last forty years, the trade and manufactures of the more favoured portion of the island, this steadiness and security of the Scots Banks have been so conspicuously contrasted with the very defective Banking system of England, that we must feel amazed at the infatuation of perversity by which it has been perpetuated."

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Pera, of the 6th of March. It gives a detailed account of the progress of the negociations between the Divan and the Ambassadors of England and Austria, up to the period when the peremptory rejection of the Russian *ultimatum* was communicated to the latter:—

"As affairs at Constantinople have taken a decisive turn, it may be interesting to make known the course of the negociations, from the first declaration of the Reis Effendi in answer to the Russian *ultimatum*, to its final rejection.

"December 2.—The Reis Effendi made an official communication to the Austrian and British Ministers, announcing that the Porte could not in any case accept the Russian *ultimatum* in its full extent, and proposing sundry important modifications to several articles of the document. The Count de Lutzow and Lord Strangford immediately despatched couriers to their Courts for further instructions; & all negociation was interrupted until towards the end of January.

"January 24.—The two Ministers addressed to the Reis Effendi two Notes, nearly similar in tenor. It was stated in them, that for the maintenance of peace it was of the utmost importance that the Porte should accept, at least, all the propositions founded upon ancient Treaties with Russia, and definitively ratified by the latter; that in the actual state of things, it was easy to foresee that the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh would, on its side, reject the modifications proposed by the Divan. These two Notes remained without reply.—The Dragomans rapidly repaired almost every day to the Turkish Chancellerie; they were constantly put off with some evasive expedients.

"Feb. 10.—The two Ministers solicited an immediate and personal interview with the Reis Effendi, who informed them, through the medium of his Dragoman, that he had already had the intention of shortly inviting, and each separately, to the desired conference. Advices were at this time expected in Constantinople relatively to the fate of Ali Pacha of Janina, and the Grand Vizier had given orders to the Reis Effendi to elude all the demands of the Foreign Ministers, until the looked-for intelligence should have arrived.

"Feb. 14.—An Agasi, accompanied by several Tartars, brought an official despatch from Ghoumgibid Pacha, announcing the death of Ali Pacha. The Dragomans were witnesses of the excessive joy that this intelligence excited in the Turkish Chancellerie, and amongst the Dignitaries of the Empire. On the same day, the Austrian Internuncio obtained the solicited audience with the Reis Effendi; but the interview was short, and without result; the Turkish Minister excused himself on the ground of not having the necessary instructions to give a definitive answer, and repeated the vague assurances already so often given, as to the desire of the Porte to live in peace with all the Christian Powers.

"Feb. 15.—An Extraordinary courier from Vienna arrived at Pera, bringing also despatches from the London Cabinet to Lord Strangford.—The two Ministers instantly solicited another conference with the Reis Effendi, and Lord Strangford addressed to the Chancellerie of the Grand Vizier a Note, in which he forcibly complained of the delays that his demands had experienced; adding, that motives of the highest importance, at this moment, rendered another conference indispensable. On the same evening a Dragoman of the Porte came to announce to his Lordship that the conference was fixed for the next day.

"Feb. 16.—Lord Strangford went in grand state with M. Chopper, his principal Dragoman, to the residence of the Reis Effendi. The interview was most amicable, and the protestations of the Turkish Minister were about the same as those which had previously been made to the Count de Lutzow. The rumour was general throughout Pera, that the discussion would terminate favourably.

"Feb. 17.—Another courier from Vienna brought the declaration of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh, in answer to the note of the Reis Effendi of the 24 of December, and orders to the Ministers to act in conformity with this Declaration. Russia persisted in demanding the pure and simple acceptation of her *ultimatum*, and that this acceptation should precede any further discussion; a term was, however, granted to the Porte for its determination; but a prompt and categorical reply was required. The two Ministers earnestly supported these demands, agreeably to their instructions, by repeated Notes, expatiating on the personal dispositions of the Emperor Alexander, and dwelling upon his concession in removing Prince Michael Suzzo from the frontiers of the Ottoman Empire, and expelling the Hetaerists from Bessarabia, &c.

"Feb. 19.—A grand divan was held, with the usual state, for the payment of the troops, and at the moment that the pay of the Janissaries was reckoning, the cannon of the Seraglio announced the birth of a son to the Sultan, who received the name of Mahmoud. The Janissaries and their Agas evinced their joy in the most intemperate manner, the Asiatic troops went through the Military evolutions, the exercise of the Djerid, and afterwards actively participated in the public rejoicings. But few excesses were committed on this day of general exultation, and the Bostangi Baschi maintained order in the Faubourgs. The rejoicings were continued throughout the following day.

"Feb 23.—The Sabidar (sword bearer of Choureschid) arrived at Constantinople, escorted by Tartars, with the Harem, the treasures, the grandson of Ali, (a child eight years of age), and lastly, the head of this old Chief, who had attained the age of 81. The head was carried in triumph to the Grand Vizier, and thence to the Seraglio.

"Feb. 24.—The head of Ali was fixed, in ceremony, over the portal of the Seraglio, with a copy of the sentence which condemned to death this traitor to Ismalism, this rebel to the Porte, this supporter of the revolted Greeks, &c. It is impossible to convey an idea of the fanatical enthusiasm which this sight excited in the soldiers and populace; cries were heard on all sides, that the Porte might now declare war against the *Giaours* (Christians); that the Mussulmen were sure of exterminating them. Rich presents were distributed, by order of the Grand Seignor, and Choursichid Pacha was loaded with wealth and honours.

"Feb. 25.—The definitive answer of the Reis Effendi, to the Notes of the two Courts, had not yet been given; but in Pera, the hope that it would promptly be given was the more confidently entertained, inasmuch as it was known that the Divan assembled daily.

"Feb. 26.—A diplomatic meeting took place at Pera, and it was there communicated that Lord Strangford had obtained the promise of an audience with the Reis Effendi on the morrow. The result is most impatiently looked to.

"Feb. 27.—The promised conference took place just after the breaking up of the Divan, at which the Reis Effendi was present. The English Minister expressed his surprise, that after the lapse of so much time, and after so many repeated solicitations, he could not obtain the definitive answer of the Porte. Sadir-Effendi frankly avowed to him, that each at that moment he was not yet authorised to give the required answer; but there was ground of hope, that he should very soon have the requisite powers. Lord Strangford again insisted upon the pure and simple acceptation of the propositions of Russia, as the only means of maintaining peace; the Turkish Minister replied that the Porte knew perfectly well its obligations, but that Russia was equally bound by ancient Treaties, and she had not hitherto observed them. Lord Strangford having asked whether, in case the Porte should not accept all the conditions offered by Russia, it would not be expedient to send an Extraordinary Ambassador to the Emperor Alexander? It was replied to this question that the Porte, not having broken the peace, it would not send to ask its continuance. Finally, the English Minister desired to fix with the Reis Effendi a peremptory term for the definitive answer of the Porte; but Sadir decidedly rejected all propositions on this point, as an intrusion upon the dignity of the Sultan.

"These explanations of the Ottoman Minister of Foreign Affairs were not of a nature to satisfy the European Diplomatists; all the reports of their Dragomans concurred in representing the fanatical enthusiasm of the populace, of the Divan, and even of the Grand Seignor himself. It was, however, far from being conceived that a decision so prompt, and a rejection so absolute, would have followed.

"Feb. 28.—The Divan assembled extraordinarily; the principal officers of the Janissaries, and the Chiefs of the Ulemas, were present, when it was unanimously declared that the demands of Russia were rejected. This sitting of the Divan is too memorable, and its consequences too important, for us to delay a moment to obtain information of all that has transpired; and we will send you further details by the next courier."

"City, One o'Clock.—To-morrow is the settling day at the Stock Exchange, and the differences to be paid are stated to be immense.—The fluctuations during the present account have been very great. Consols commenced at 78¾; advanced to 81¼; and this forenoon, at twelve o'clock, were 77¾."

We have received Hamburgh Papers to the 5th inst. The following are extracts:—

"Hamburgh, April 4.—We have received the following interesting accounts from Fez, in Africa, by way of Gibraltar:

"'Fez, Jan. 16, 1822.—To-day fortnight (January 2, 1822), arrived the Imperial Ambassador of the Ottomans, Ismael Mahomet Effendi, with the First Secretary of State, Salabi Bicher, accompanied by twelve Janissaries, a Pacha of Egypt, Stoschalm Ammani Bana, and the son of the Viceroy of Egypt. They brought to the Emperor of Fez presents, the value of which is estimated at 200,000 piastres. The next day the Emperor opened the papers they had presented to him, and was greatly surprised at their contents, relative to the present hostilities.

"'The Emperor answered, 'He was ready, and God would help.' For this week past, this Monarch has, in consequence, been busy with the correspondence from Constantinople and Egypt. The Emperor was greatly pleased at the arrival of the Ambassador and of the Secretary of State, Salabi Bicher, and admired the prudence of the latter, who is an Israelite. This Salabi Bicher is the intimate friend of a great merchant named Mayer Ben Mackain, now living in Morocco, who formerly resided 18 years in England (and who has presented to the Emperor a work published in Europe against the Turks); and this Mayer has obtained, by the means of his friend Salabi Bicher, the Imperial permission to correspond with all subjects of Morocco living in Europe.

"'On the 29th, the Turkish Ambassador departed, together with the Egyptian Pacha, the two Imperial Princes, Muley Abd Laudel, and Muley el Hassey, the two Governors Muhamed Mahmi, and Abd Rackman Medinah, and two Israelite Secretaries of State. They go first to Egypt, and then to Constantinople.

"'The two Princes, with their suite, proceed first to the North, where they are to expect further orders. They bring to the Sultan letters, one of which engages to furnish him every month with five thousand horses, one thousand mules, and 500 negroes, from eighteen to twenty years of age; the Viceroy of Egypt, 2000 horses, 200 negroes, and 500 mules. The Ambassador and the Egyptian Pacha likewise received valuable presents; and to Salabi Bicher the Emperor gave a snuff-box set with diamonds, a present from the King of France in 1757, the value of which is estimated at 10,000 piastres. The Emperor immediately despatched couriers to Tunis, Tripoli, and Algiers, to renew, within four weeks, the

LONDON.

MONDAY, APRIL 8.

"CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—The Funds have lately been much affected by the warlike reports respecting Russia and Turkey. Towards the close of the market on Saturday, Consols fell from 79 to 78¾; this morning, there is a considerable rally, and the price, early in the day, 78⅞ to 79."

One or two of the Morning Papers have ventured to contradict the statements that were published in this Paper the end of last week, relative to Russia and Turkey; and some have carried that contradiction to the length of asserting, that accounts received from Lord Strangford and the Consul-General at Constantinople, make no mention of any unfavourable Note from the Turkish Government to the British and Austrian Ambassadors. Now we should be as happy as any of our contemporaries to be able to state that the peace of Europe was not likely to be disturbed. But it is not possible that any such accounts as those mentioned above could have been received from his Lordship. There are no later accounts from Constantinople than those received the end of last week, which brought the Note transmitted by the Divan to the British and Austrian Ambassadors, and which, we repeat, was unfavourable to peace; but was not to be considered as decisive of the question. The Note published on Saturday, from the French Papers, was, we believe, substantially correct.—*Courier.*

The Paris Papers of Thursday and Friday have arrived since our last. They contain no intelligence of decisive import that bears upon the question of peace or war between Russia and Turkey; but the assertion, continues to be made, with undiminished confidence, that war must take place immediately. We think, however, it would be a precipitate conclusion, to argue that hostilities must be the instant result of such a rejection of the terms proposed by Russia, as that which we laid before our readers on Saturday, from the *Journal des Debats*, assuming it to be substantially correct, and haughty and peremptory as it is in some parts, the alternative of further negociation is not wholly extinguished.—*Ibid.*

"PARIS, APRIL 5.—Count de Woronzoff will set off from Paris for St. Petersburgh on the 21st.

"All the advices which we receive from Germany view war between Russia and the Porte as certain.—*Constitutionnel.*

"VIENNA, MARCH 25.—Our Court has sent back to the Count de Lutzow, the hostile Note of the Reis Effendi, of the 31 March, and charged him to declare to the Porte, that it cannot be received, inasmuch as it is in open contradiction with the language and previous assurances of the Reis Effendi. It is added, that our Court henceforward abandons to the Divan the task of arranging the differences with Russia, and that Austria renounces her mediation.

"MADRID, MARCH 27.—Great ferment continues to prevail in this capital. The cry of 'Riego for ever!' is the watchword of tumult; on the 24th, one individual was assassinated in the Rue de Toledo, and another lies dangerously ill from violent treatment, for having replied to the factious by shouts of 'Long live the King!'

"At Valencia, some bloody conflicts had taken place.

"A duel has taken place this day between General Quiroga and the Ex-Deputy Moreno Guerra. It appears that the latter had insulted the General, in several letters which he addressed to him. Only one of the pistols was loaded; on drawing lots, chance put it into the hands of Quiroga, who discharged it in the air."—*Gazette de France.*

Brussels Papers to the 5th instant, have arrived this morning. It is stated in one of them that Lord Clancarty, our Ambassador to the Court of the Netherlands, had set out for London.

ST. PETERSBURGH, MARCH 13.—Accounts from the frontiers of Bessarabia say, 'On the whole left bank of the Danube, a complete famine prevails, in consequence of the extortions of the provisional Ottoman authorities. The Janissaries absolutely refuse to quit Constantinople, where, in case of war (which they ardently desire) they reckon on a general pillage and massacre of the rich Greeks.'

"The Porte has sent the strictest orders to all the Pachas in Europe to arm and exercise all the young men in their Pachaliks, in proportion as they have acquired some knowledge in the use of arms, they are to be sent to one of the two armies of reserve, which these Pachas are ordered to form.

The number of Ottoman troops cantoned in Moldavia and Wallachia, is estimated at 150,000 men, chiefly Asiatics.

"The officers of different European nations who have joined the Greeks, have introduced among them European tactics; the artillery, in particular, has been considerably improved."

"HAMBURGH, MARCH 29.—Accounts from St. Petersburgh of the 15th March, say, that the American Company has received information of the breaking out of a dreadful volcano, which opened at the beginning of March last year, in the Island of Umnak, one of the Aleutian Islands, and on its first eruption, which was very violent, covered Oonalaska, and even some more distant islands, with sand, soot, and ashes.

"Accounts have been received at Copenhagen from Iceland. While the winter in the east of Europe has been remarkably mild, it set in early in Iceland, with great rigour. Vast quantities of snow fell, and the northern and eastern coasts were wholly blocked up with floating ice. In the night of the 20th December, the mountain Oefields Jökel to the south-east of Hecla, which has been at rest ever since 1612, began to emit fire, so that the ice with which it was covered, suddenly burst with a dreadful crash, the earth trembled, and immense masses of snow rolled from the summit of the mountain, a height of 5300 feet. Ever since, a large column of fire has been rising from the mountain, which throw out vast quantities of ashes and stones, some of the latter weighing from 50 to 80 pounds, being cast to the distance of a German mile, (five English miles.) The mountain continued to burn till the 1st of February, and smoked till the 23d, but at that time the ice had again collected round the crater. The weather was very unsettled and stormy during the eruptions.

"FRANKFORT, MARCH 31.—The Austrian State paper fell all at once very considerably, on the 25th, without any cause being publicly known. It was affirmed, that one of the first banking-houses of this city received a courier from Vienna, who got out of his carriage before he entered the city, in order not to attract notice, and that the chief of the above house proceeded by a circuitous way to the residence of the Austrian Ambassador, (President of the Diet), and immediately despatched couriers to Hamburgh, Paris, and Amsterdam; hence it was inferred that the hope of preserving peace in the East was greatly diminished, though it was thought no certain opinion could be formed, till the arrival of the post from Vienna the day before yesterday, when we learnt the arrival of a courier from Constantinople, with the news of the rejection of the Russian *ultimatum* by the Porte."

Foreign Stocks have all fallen, but it is singular that the Spanish securities, which, in the event of a Continental war, are the farthest removed from the danger, have suffered the greatest depression. The last price of the bonds on Saturday was from 66 to 66¼. The French funds are governed by the quotations from Paris, where the panic on account of the Turkish question was only beginning to take effect on Thursday last, when the *rentes* fell to 86f. 90c. The price here, on Saturday, was 87f. to 87f. 50c., and the rate of exchange 25f. 30c. The following prices will show the degree in which other securities have been depressed:—Russian 6 per Cents. 82; Exchange 12d.; Russian metallics, 77½; Neapolitan bonds, 70; Austrian metallic stock, 77½; Prussian Bonds, 87; Danish loan, 86½; Columbia 6 per Cent. 84; 10 per Cent. 107.

By accounts from Rio de Janeiro, we are informed that the Brazilian Government had issued a Proclamation, lowering the duties on woollen goods imported to 15 per cent.—*Glasgow Courier.*

TUESDAY, APRIL 9.

The following letters arrived this morning from our Correspondent at Paris. A few hours only we should think can elapse before the arrival of official information either at the Foreign office, or at the residences of the Austrian or Russian Ambassadors in London:—

"Paris, April 5, 7 o'Clock, P. M.

"The last advices from Constantinople, which have reached Paris by a rapid conveyance, are dated March 9. The most intense enthusiasm prevails amongst the Turks, and the orders which the Divan despatched in rapid succession to the army, do not permit a doubt that the Turks have been the first to attack; and it is generally thought that hostilities commenced on the 1st instant at the latest, for, on the departure of the courier, the Turkish army, about 160,000 strong, and perfectly equipped and supplied, was but a few days' march from the Danube, and was about to effect immediately the passage of that river. If, as is supposed, the Russians have been informed of this movement, they will themselves have advanced, from whence it would result that the first blow would take place between the Pruth and the Danube. This intelligence is authentic. I am, however, convinced that you will doubt it, because it is not in my power to get a wounded Turk or Russian from the scene of action, to send you as a proof."

"APRIL 6.—Official advices have this moment been received of the final rupture of the negociations. M. de la Tour Maubourg could not succeed, during his stay, to obtain from the Divan any official recognition of his quality. The Internuncio of Austria, M. de Lotzow, has equally renounced all hope of an arrangement, and has forcibly expressed his dissatisfaction at the insolence of the Porte. Lord Strangford himself (the only Minister of the mediating Powers who communicates with the Divan) has declared to the other Ambassadors, that his relations have no longer for object an impossible arrangement. No idea can be conceived of the infatuated exultation of the Turks; all classes cry 'to arms!' and unhappily, signalize their enthusiasm by the massacre of the Greeks. As soon as a battle shall have taken place, the Grand Seignior quits Constantinople to head the army in person; the levy *en masse* of all Turks capable of bearing arms will be proclaimed, and the famous standard of Mahomet will be displayed. Such is the impetuosity of the Janissaries, that persons who had no doubt of the success of Russia, now feel more than doubt, when they contemplate the mass of an infuriated fanatical population which will unceasingly rally round the standard of the Prophet."

We have received the Paris Papers of Saturday last, and make from them the following extracts:—

"PARIS, APRIL 6.—It is affirmed, that important orders have just been addressed to the superior Council of War, at Vienna.—*Constitutionnel.*

FRENCH FUND.

APRIL 5.—Five per Cents. 86f. 50c.—Bank Stock, 1550f.

"PETERSBURGH, MARCH 18.—It is said that the Baltic fleet is about to be equipped for sea.

"Admiral Katzow, Director of the Naval Cadets, is appointed a Senator.

"The Privy Councillor Tatischeff is expected here from Vienna in the course of the first week in April. The general persuasion is, that the return of this negociator will be marked by an official declaration, which will end all incertitude respecting peace or war.

"BERLIN, MARCH 29.—On the 25th instant an Extraordinary Council of the Ministers was held at the residence of the Prince de Hardenburg, in consequence of important despatches brought by the Russian Lieutenant Blumenthal, who arrived *en Courier* from Warsaw.

"On the same day, a Cabinet courier was despatched to Vienna. On the 27th, *estafettes* were sent to the Generals who command the troops in garrison in the fortresses of the Grand Duchy of Posen, and the march of Brandenburg. These movements indicate that, seeing the approach of war between Russia and Turkey, our Government is about to adopt precautionary measures, either to maintain a system of neutrality, or to take a more or less active part in the events of which the East of Europe is on the point of becoming the theatre."

We have received Hamburgh Papers to the 2d instant. Their contents are of considerable interest. Intelligence from Czernowitz of the 13th ult. states, that a mutiny broke out among the Turkish garrison at Jassy, on the 10th, when the city was plundered, and afterwards set on fire. The article from Frankfort, is curious as connected with the reports which have prevailed during the last week respecting Russia and Turkey. It speaks out plainly.

"CZERNOWITZ, MARCH 13.—We have just learnt, that on the 10th of this month a mutiny broke out among the Turkish garrison of Jassy, on which occasion the unfortunate city was plundered and set on fire: we are in hourly expectation of the particulars. According to preceding news, massacres had taken place at Bucharest on the 25th and 27th of February; and in Jassy it was reported, that the Turks intended to celebrate the 7th of March, as the anniversary of the murder of their brethren, by fire and sword, in that city: it should seem, therefore, that they have kept their word.

"FRANKFORT, MARCH 27.—All the reports that were in circulation here yesterday, appear to have been nothing more than mere inventions of the speculators in Government securities. Immense sums were lost. But now that the jobbers have gained their object, the state paper begins to rise, to-day. The news put into circulation yesterday was of no ordinary kind; it was necessary to bring forward something extraordinary, in order to swindle the Public, who had been so often deceived. Some said the King of France was dead; others, not satisfied with this, added the Duke of Bordeaux. Others again affirmed, there had been a general massacre of all the Austrian troops in the kingdom of Naples; others, who were more moderate, made the house of Laffitte, in Paris, stop payment: lastly, it was said that the Turks, inspired with excess of arrogance by the death of their formidable enemy, Ali Pacha, had attacked the Russians, and that war had actually commenced. This latter statement seemed the most probable, and was believed by many persons. All the other accounts were appreciated as they deserved by all reflecting people. Such false statements may teach the Public to be on their guard against similar machinations."

AMERICAN PAPERS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(From the National Intelligencer.)

The following Message was yesterday (March the 8th) transmitted by the President of the United States to the House of Representatives:—

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

In transmitting to the House of Representatives the documents, called for by the resolution of that House of the 30th of January, I consider it my duty to invite the attention of Congress to a very important subject, and to communicate the sentiments of the Executive on it, that, should Congress entertain similar sentiments, there may be such co-operation between the two Departments of the Government, as their respective rights and duties may require.

The revolutionary movement in the Spanish Provinces in this hemisphere, attracted the attention, and excited the sympathy, of our fellow-citizens, from its commencement. This feeling was natural and honourable to them, from causes which need not be communicated to you. It has been gratifying to all to see the general acquiescence which has been manifested, in the policy which the constituted authorities have deemed it proper to pursue, in regard to this contest. As soon as the movement assumed such a steady and consistent form as to make the success of the Provinces probable, the rights to which they were entitled by the law of nations, as equal parts to a civil war, were extended to them.—Each party was permitted to enter our ports with its public and private ships, and to take from them every article which was the subject of commerce with other nations. Our citizens also carried on commerce with both parties, and the Government has protected it, with each, in articles not contraband of war. Through the whole of this contest, the United States have remained neutral, and have fulfilled, with the utmost impartiality, all the obligations incident to that character.

This contest has now reached such a stage, and has been attended with such decisive success on the part of the Provinces, that it merits the most profound consideration whether the right to the rank of independent nations, with all the advantages incident to it, in their intercourse with the United States, is not complete. Buenos Ayres assumed the rank by a formal declaration in 1816, and has enjoyed it since 1810, free from invasion by the parent country. The Provinces composing the republic of Columbia, after having separately declared their independence, were united by a fundamental law of Dec. 17, 1819. A strong Spanish force occupied, at that time, certain parts of the territory within their limits, and waged a destructive war. That force has since been repeatedly defeated, and the whole of it either made prisoners, or destroyed, or expelled from the country, with the exception of an inconsiderable portion only, which is blockaded in two fortresses. The Provinces on the Pacific have likewise been very successful. Chili declared independence in 1818, and has since enjoyed it undisturbed; and of late, by the assistance of Chili and Buenos Ayres, the revolution has extended to Peru. Of the movement in Mexico our information is less authentic; but it is, nevertheless, distinctly understood, that the new Government has declared its independence, and that there is now no opposition to it there, nor a force to make any. For the last three years the Government of Spain has not sent a single corps of troops to any part of that country; nor is there reason to believe it will send any in future. Thus it is manifest that all those provinces are only in the full enjoyment of their independence, but, considering the state of the war, and other circumstances, that there is not the most remote prospect of their being deprived of it.

When the result of such a contest is manifestly settled, the new governments have a claim to recognition by other Powers, which ought not to be resisted. Civil wars too often excite feelings which the parties cannot control. The opinion entertained by other Powers as to the result, may assuage those feelings, and promote an accommodation between them, useful and honourable to both. The delay which has been observed in making a decision on this important subject, will, it is presumed, have afforded an unequivocal proof to Spain, as it must have done to other Powers, of the high respect entertained by the United States for her rights, and of their determination not to interfere with them. The Provinces belonging to this hemisphere, are our neighbours, and have successively, as each portion of the country acquired its independence, pressed their recognition, by an appeal to facts not to be contested, and which, they thought, gave them a just title to it. To motives of interest this Government has invariably disclaimed all pretension, being resolved to take no part in the controversy, or other measures in regard to it, which should not merit the sanction of the civilized world. To other claims a just sensibility has been always felt, and frankly acknowledged, but they, in themselves, could never become an adequate cause of action. It was incumbent on this Government to look to every important fact and circumstance, on which a sound opinion could be formed; which has been done. When we regard, then, the great length of time which this war has been prosecuted, the complete success which has attended it, in favour of the Provinces, the present condition of the parties, and the utter inability of Spain to produce any change in it, we are compelled to conclude that its fate is settled, and that the Provinces which have declared their independence, & are in the enjoyment of it, ought to be recognised.

Of the views of the Spanish Government on this subject, no particular information has been recently received. It may be presumed, that the successful progress of the revolution, through such a long series of years, gaining strength and extending annually in every direction, and embracing, by the late important events, with little exception, all the dominions of Spain south of the United States, on this Continent; placing, thereby, the complete sovereignty over the whole in the hands of the People, will reconcile the parent country to an accommodation with them, on the basis of their unqualified independence. Nor has any authentic information been recently received of the disposition of other Powers respecting it. A sincere desire has been cherished to act in concert with them in the proposed recognition, of which several were some time past duly apprised, but it was understood that they were not prepared for it. The immense space between those Powers, even those which border on the Atlantic, and these Provinces, makes the movement an affair of less interest and excitement to them than to us. It is probable, therefore, that they have been less attentive to its progress than we have been. It may be presumed, however, that the late events will dispel all doubt of the result.

In proposing this measure, it is not contemplated to change thereby, in the slightest manner, our friendly relations with either of the parties, but to observe, in all respects, as heretofore, should the war be continued, the most perfect neutrality between them. Of this friendly disposition an assurance will be given to the Government of Spain, to whom, it is presumed, it will be, as it ought to be, satisfactory. The measure is proposed, under a thorough conviction that it is in strict accord with the law of nations; that it is just and right, as to the parties, and that the United States owe it to their station and character in the world, as well as to their essential interests, to adopt it.—Should Congress concur in the view herein presented, they will doubtless see the propriety of making the necessary appropriations for carrying it into effect.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, March 18, 1822.

Accompanying the Message of the President of the United States was the following report:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 7.—The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 30th of January last, requesting the President of the United States to lay before that House such communications as might be in possession of the Executive, from the agent of the United States, with the Governments South of the United States which have declared their independence, and the communications from the agents of such Governments in the United States, with the Secretary of State, as tend to show the political condition of their Governments, and the state of the war between them and Spain, as it might be consistent with the public interest to communicate; has the honour of submitting to the President the papers required by that resolution.

The communications from the agents of the United States are those most recently received, and exhibiting their views of the actual condition of the several South American Revolutionary Governments. No communication has yet been received from Mr. Prevost since his arrival at Lima.

There has been hitherto no agent of the United States in Mexico; but among the papers herewith submitted, is a letter recently received from a citizen of the United States, who has been some years residing there, containing the best information in possession of the Government, concerning the late revolution in that country, and specially of the character embraced by the revolution of the house.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

To the President of the United States.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13.

The London Journals of Monday and Tuesday have arrived.—No Mail due.

Much interesting and important intelligence will be found in our columns, to part of which only we can briefly allude. All doubt, if any existed, with respect to the termination of negociations between Russia and Turkey is removed, and the belief is, that war commenced on the first of the present month. This is a fortunate event for the Greeks, who require nothing but free scope to raise themselves, in a short time, by their industry, their enterprise, and the resources of their genius, favoured as they are by their situation, to great commercial and maritime importance; and, as Russia never can be a maritime power of any consequence, she will soon perceive how much it is for her interest to favour the Greeks, from whose growing resources she will derive the greatest benefit. The Greek flag, favoured by Russia, will wave in every port of the Adriatic and the Mediterranean. It is highly probable, that a Federative State will be formed in Greece, comprehending the Islands, the Morea, and, perhaps, the whole of ancient Greece, into which the Ionian Islands will likely demand to be admitted.—With respect to Great Britain, we may venture to say, that, in her present impoverished condition, it is almost out of her power to interfere with effect in the war.

Little transpires with respect to France, but it is evident that she is not in a very tranquil state. The Prefect of the Haute Garonne has shut up the Theatre of Toulouse; the reasons assigned are, that the young men belonging to the schools of Law and Surgery have manifested criminal intentions, that they have uttered shouts in opposition to that of *Vive le Roi*, and of a seditious character, and that they have been guilty of shameful excesses against those who expressed sentiments contrary to their's. Another serious evidence of the spirit that prevails in France has lately been discovered in the capital. On Friday week was seized in Paris a depot of arms, consisting of 27 cases, containing 550 muskets, a great quantity of bayonets, 300 pistols, and 100 infantry sabres.

The intended recognition of the Independence of Spanish America by the United States is a matter of great moment. It is said, that the Spanish Ambassador at Washington was preparing a Protest against the measure. This will not be attended to; nor is there any probability of a rupture between old Spain and the United States.

Letters from Lisbon, dated the 19th last, state, that, in the sitting of the Cortes of that day, the Committee of Twelve, appointed to take into consideration the state of the relations between Portugal and Brazil, made their Report, which was unanimously agreed to. It recommends, among other moderate conciliatory arrangements, that ordinates be despatched, directing the Prince Royal not to leave Rio Janeiro, and to remain there until the general organization of the kingdom of Brazil be completed.

Monday and Tuesday were holidays on the London Exchange, but the following article, extracted from the *Globe* of Tuesday, gives some information as to the state of the money market:—

"THE FUNDS.—*City, Half past One o'Clock.*—There are great fluctuations this morning. Consols began at 78 17/32 79 for money and the account, and 79 11/32 for May, since which they have been done at 78⅞ for money, and 79 for May. The news is not so warlike as was reported, and should it not turn out a *Bear* account, which is now very likely, the funds may be still better, as there are some very good and well-informed men buying. Foreign Stocks are very flat, but little doing in them, merely nominal prices. Spanish 66, Portugal 85¾, Prussian 87½."

CHRISTOPHER WREN.—It will be seen by an advertisement, that the life of this distinguished man is about to be given to the Public. The work is able and eminent hands, and the Scientific World will experience high gratification on it's appearance.

At a general meeting of the Royal Irish Academy, on the 16th ult. Mr. Elmes, Architect, of London, was elected a member.

BARONY OF IVERK.—Some circumstances have recently come to our knowledge, which fully justify the proceedings of the Magistrates of the County of Kilkenny on this subject. A Privy Council is to be held at Dublin Castle on Monday, when the Barony will, in all probability, be placed under the Insurrection Act.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

(From the Limerick Chronicle of Wednesday.)

LIMERICK, APRIL 10.—For months past our columns have presented details of outrages and barbarities, which, on a retrospect, form a frightful mass of accumulated crime. But, we trust in God, this scene of horror is nearly at an end.—This day we have a truly pleasing duty to perform, that of stating the capture of the leaders or chiefs of all the diabolical acts committed in the County since the commencement of the disturbances. In addition to this, it is also gratifying to learn, that quantities of arms have been surrendered in various parts of the County, and that the peasantry are voluntarily coming forward to subscribe to the oath of allegiance. Many circumstances have, of course, combined to bring about those desirable objects; and though the awful examples of death that have been made since the Commission and Assizes ought of themselves have struck terror into the minds of this hapless peasantry, yet it is the general opinion, that the operation of the Insurrection Act has been the more effectual persuasive, as it powerfully pressed down at once upon the offending ranks, with all its dread effects—the father, the mother, the sister, and the brother, have been doomed to exile in a foreign land; the manner also in which those sentences have been carried into effect, by sending off the unfortunate wretches from the dock, must in itself have been a great auxiliary to the Act.

The influence of the Roman Catholic Clergy upon their respective flocks, with whom they have been unremittingly engaged in exhortation & prayers, has also mainly contributed to this productive happy result. The co-operative resident Magistracy, who were not to be influenced by plebeian popularity, have also had their share in this delightful work—their own minds tell them they have done their duty, and they seek no other approval. The Non-resident Magistrates were also roused from their lethargy, finding that their silence would not only bring them into contempt with both parties, but render them sufferers in the end, at least such as had property to protect: this class may at a sick approval—let them have it, "better late than never."

[Here followed an interesting account of the capture of eight ruffians, principally through the activity of a Catholic Clergyman, the particulars of which will be found in our last page. The same Paper also contained details (for which we have not room) of the apprehension of four most notorious fellows, principal leaders in the disturbances in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, who were taken through the exertions of Godfrey Massy, Esq and his two nephews.]

At ten o'clock, on the night of Friday, the 5th instant, William Nash, Esq Chief Officer of the Police stationed at Roscrea, having heard some shots near that town, proceeded immediately with a party to the quarter whence they were fired; at the distance of about a mile from Roscrea, he met two men on one horse, challenged, arrested, and searched them. In the breeches pocket of one, the son of a very reputable man, (whose name we abstain from stating at present,) was found a manuscript book, written with great cleverness, emblazoned with various devices, and containing the oath, password, and a complete system of insurrectionary organization, the object of which is truly diabolical. It would appear from this document, that a general union and consolidation of the several systems which have for years back distracted various parts of Ireland have been effected. The Prisoner was forwarded on Saturday to Capt. Wilson, the Magistrate at Thurles, who awaits the directions of Government relative to him.

On this subject, the *Dublin Evening Post* has the following statement:

"The name of the man alluded to in the foregoing paragraph is Egan. We have seen the breeches pocket document, that is to say, we have seen a copy of the emblazoned Book, and, so far from its being "clever," or containing a complete system of organization, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it one of the most clumsy contrivances of the kind we have ever seen. We shall enable our Readers to judge on Saturday, for we shall publish the "Catechism"—together with its Emblazonry of Pikes and Muskets—but we must postpone until that day, the remarks which its perusal has suggested to us. We shall only observe that this document comes rather mal-apropos at this moment, when the "Insurrection," if not already laid, is upon the point of being crushed."

At the County of Cork Assizes, on Tuesday, William Leary was found guilty of the wilful murder of David Stanley (his master), at Old Court, near Kinsale, on the 5th November last. He was executed on Thursday. Mary Stanley, wife of deceased, was tried as an accomplice in the same horrible affair, and merely escaped conviction by a defect in the evidence.

Charles Bateman, sergeant in the Clonakilty Yeomanry, was tried on Wednesday at Cork for the murder of Patrick Buckley, and acquitted.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE.

MONDAY, APRIL 8.—Our Market was largely supplied with Wheat this morning, and although the sales were very heavy, yet prime samples obtained last Monday's prices; but the inferior qualities have nearly a nominal value, there being little or no demand for them. The supply of Barley was considerable from accumulated arrivals since Wednesday, but the chief part being of ordinary quality, superfine malting samples sold on as good terms as this day sennight—but all other sorts were dull sale, and rather cheaper. Oats are 1s. per quarter lower, the arrivals being very abundant. In Beans and Pass there is no alteration.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9.—At our Corn-Exchange to-day, the purchase of Wheat appeared totally suspended, nor was there much doing in either Flour or Oats, which may be quoted lower: Flour 1s. per sack, and Oats 1d. per bushel. The nominal value of the very best Waterford Wheat may be about 6s. 3d. per 70lbs. Irish Wheats are offering so low, that the trade, as well as speculators, are deterred from purchasing, so that prospects here at present are very bad. The large shipments coming from Ireland must increase the dulness; as there is neither warehouse-room nor demand of any sort for them.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.—There was a good supply of Wheat at Market this day, which met with a heavy demand—but we cannot notice any alteration in price from the rates of last Friday. Oats and Barley were steady, but without any advance in price. Malt was dull at 26s. 10s. 29s. per barrel. Second Flour heavy at 13s. to 17s. per cwt. Clover Seed is in better demand. Reds £3 10s. to £5; White, £5 to £6; Trefoil, £1 10s. to £2 per cwt. American Flaxseed, £3 to £3 5s.; Dutch, £5 to £5 5s. per Hhd.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The supply of fresh-made Butter continues small, only 57 firkins having been weighed at the Crane within the last two days. The price of first qualities of this kind yesterday was 95s. per cwt.

The receipts of Grain all this week have been very scanty, and no alteration of moment has occurred in the price of any description. Wheat is still quite dull, at 17s. to 20s. generally, and 21s. for very superior millers' samples. Oats, 8s. 6d. to 9s. and 9s. 2d. in odd instances. Shipping Barley, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. Malting Barley, 10s. to 11s. per barrel.

Flour nearly stationary—Seconds, 30s. to 31s.; Fine Thirds and Sharps, 25s. to 27s.; Coarse and Middling Thirds, 20s. to 24s.; Fourths, 14s. to 17s. per bag of 2 cwt. Oatmeal, 11s. to 11s. 6d. per cwt. and 12s. occasionally by retail. Potatoes, 3d. to 4d. per stone by the bag.

The demand for Bacon Pigs is falling off, the there are but few lots coming in, and these not very prime; 23s. 3d., we believe, is the highest that has been lately paid, and some of inferior quality have been bought at 22s. per cwt. Scalded Pigs, about 17s. to 22s. Offal, 12s. to 14. Hogs, 13s. to 14s. 6d. Newfoundland Fish, 11s to 12s. per cwt. Scotch Herrings, 23s. to 25s. per barrel. Newport Coal, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.—Swansea and Whitehaven, 3s. to 3s. 2d. per barrel.

A particular COMPARISON of the total IMPORTS of GRAIN into LIVERPOOL, from the 1st of October, 1821, to the 31st of March, 1822, with those during the corresponding Six Months of the preceding Season.

Total Imports for Six Months ending March 31.	1822.	1821.	Increase this year.	Decrease this year.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
WHEAT, from Ireland	192,570	169,932	22,638	
Coastways	10,464	29,336		18,868
OAT, from Ireland	200,931	147,069	53,865	
Coastways	9,217	11,011		6,827
BARLEY, from Ireland	23,297	12,518	10,779	
Coastways	18,297	11,107	6,990	
FLOUR, from Ireland & Coastways	40,621	30,927	9,694	

DIED,

In Rome, on the 19th ult. his Eminence the Cardinal Fontana, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation de Propaganda Fide.

Exchange, Thursday, Dublin on London, 8 1/16

SHIP NEWS.

The Brig *William*, of Wexford, Arthur Etchingham, master, put into Dunmore, at the entrance of this harbour, at 1 p. m. on Thursday. She was obliged to slip her cable her windlass upset, night heads and bits broke; she parted her other cable coming on to the Pier of Dunmore, and ran on the beach. She had been obliged to anchor off Dunmore, in consequence of having split her foresail in working up the harbour.

ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD,

At London, 7th, Dorchester, Sweetridge.

At Margate Roads, 6th, Pacific, Ellis, and proceeded for London.

At Deal, 5th, Constantia, Moyse, for London.

At Liverpool, 6th, Briton, Richards—Oakwell, Jones—Venus, Lowther—Wellington, Evans.

At Southampton, 7th, Prosperous, Mitchell.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, APRIL 12.

ARRIVED,

10th—Queen Charlotte, Henghan, Whitehaven, coals; Apollo, Davison, Cardiff, do. and iron; *Meeter*, Banks, Swansea, do.; Fame, Rainer, Southwold, barley, for Dublin.

11th—Four Brothers, Murphy, London, m. goods, for Liverpool; Concord, Limbery, Newport, coals; Bee, Follett, Newry, ballast; Marys, Barkell, London, do.; Alnwell, Hoolan, Llanelly, coals, for Wexford; Hyacinth, Murphy, Neath, culm, for do.; Thetis, Pike, Woodbridge, malt, barley, beans, and pease, for Liverpool.

12th—Hero, Maddick, Swansea, culm.

SAILED,

10th—None.

11th—Eleanor, Morrissy, (from Ross,) Cork, coals.

12th—Wind E. at 7 A.M.

WATERFORD
DIOCESAN COMMITTEE.

AT a CATECHETICAL EXAMINATION, held at the Church of Saint Olave's, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, ONE HUNDRED and THIRTEEN CHILDREN were examined, when PREMIUMS granted by the ASSOCIATION, &c were adjudged to NINETEEN of the best Answerers.

April 13, 1822.

TO BE LET,
AT A REDUCED RENT,
CHRISTENDOM HOUSE,
OUT-OFFICES & GARDEN,
WITH ABOUT 14 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,
OR MORE, IF REQUIRED.
☞ *Immediate Possession will be given.*
Application to be made to the Rev. JOSEPH C. REA.
April 13, 1822.

GALWAY KELP.
A CARGO OF PRIME QUALITY,
NOW LANDING.
Will be Sold on reasonable terms.
Apply to ROBERT WATSON,
WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,
POTASHES,
CANDLE WICK-YARN,
PALM OIL,
ROSIN,
ROUGH SALTPETRE,
COD OIL,
ROUGH SICILY BRIMSTONE,
HEREFORDSHIRE CIDER, and
A few good empty PIPES.
Waterford, 4th mo., 11th, 1822.

NOTICE.
COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

A TURNPIKE BOARD will be held at DUNGARVAN, on TUESDAY, the 7th of MAY next, for the Purpose of receiving Proposals from Persons willing to CONTRACT for KEEPING in REPAIR, for SEVEN YEARS, the ROAD from WATERFORD to the BOUNDS of the County of CORK, and of deciding thereon.

Proposals to be lodged with the TREASURER, on or before the SIXTH day of MAY next.

By Order,
MICHAEL MORTIMER, Treasurer.
Waterford, April 5, 1822.

NOTICE.
COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

ALL competent Persons wishing to CONTRACT for Executing the WORKS necessary in the COUNTY GAOL, pursuant to the Plan and Specifications made by Mr. JAMES ELMES, now lying in the Office of the SECRETARY of the GRAND JURY for Inspection, are requested to send in their Proposals to said Office on or before the FIRST of JUNE next.

Proposals, Plans, and Estimates will be also received at said Office, for the Erection of Two Water Closets, to be attached to the Court-House, to be completed before the next Assizes.

MICHAEL MORTIMER,
Secretary to the Grand Jury.
Waterford, April 5, 1822.

IN THE PRESS,
AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,
BY MESSRS. PRIESTLY AND WEALE,
HIGH-ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON,
Dedicated by permission to the President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London,
MEMOIRS
OF THE LIFE AND WORKS OF
SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN,
WITH A VIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND,
AND AN APPENDIX OF AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS,
BY JAMES ELMES, Esq.
Architect and Civil Engineer; *Member of the Royal Irish Academy; of the Royal Society of Literature, &c. &c.*
Author of Hints for the Construction of Prisons, dedicated by permission to the Select Committee of the House of Commons; Essay on Dilapidations; Lectures on Architecture, just published under the Patronage of his Majesty, &c. &c.

"Certissime constat, et præceciores nemirem unquam prætulisse spes, in nec maturiores quemquam fructus protulisse; prodigium olim puerl, nunc miraculum viri, imo deinomum mumnis sufficerit nominare ingeniosissimi optimum CHRISTOPHERUM WRENNUM."—*Dr. Harrow's Oration at Gresham College, 1662.*

The Work will be handsomely printed in quarto, price Two Guineas and a Half in Boards, embellished with a Portrait, engraved by Scriven, from an original Picture, and some Architectural Plates, by Lowry.

ADDRESS.

THE claims of Mr. JAMES to the office of Biographer to this eminent Architect and truly great man are founded on an intimate knowledge of his Works, from accurate investigation and laborious analysis of their merits and defects.

Employed during the greater part of three years in measuring, investigating, and delineating every portion of the Cathedral of St. Paul, the most splendid Protestant Church in the World, for a large Work, of which the principal part was published a few years ago, he was led to search the public Libraries of Oxford and of London, and every possible source, for his projected Work. Aided in his labours by the surviving descendants of Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN—by the late Mr ENGEWORTH, who was at school with his great grandson—by the late Sir JOS. BANKS, who permitted Mr. ELMES to inspect and use the family manuscripts in the Royal Society, and other efficient friends—he flatters himself he has collected, during a research of nearly Ten Years, sufficient Materials to make a new and interesting Life of this extraordinary Man, who was Architect to more Public Edifices than any one perhaps on record, and of whom it is acknowledged, that, "since the time of ARCHIMEDES, there scarce ever met in one man, so great perfection, such a mechanical head, and so philosophical a mind."

Subscribers' Names received by Messrs. MILLIKEN, ARCHER, MARTIN, KEENE, and HODGE and Co. Dublin.

* HOOK, in his *Mechanics.*