WILL THERE BE WAR?

(*From the* STATESMAN *of Thursday.*)

The man, who reads the French Newspapers, and who does not see, that the Bourbons *wish* to invade Spain, must be bereft of his senses. He must know, too, that they are *able* to do it, whenever they please; and he cannot but know, that if they were to do it, and if no interruption were given to them by any third power, they would soon occupy that country as masters. The question then, is, *would they be interrupted by any third power?* So strong has been the opinion that they *would not*, that the *stock*, or *funds*, dependent on the stability of the new Spanish Government, have, it appears, fallen *one half in value*, in what is called "*the Market*;" that is to say, in that scene of fraud and villainy where dealings in the sweat and blood of the People are carried on.

Nevertheless, the *Morning Chronicle*, a paper containing much useful matter, and conducted with great ability, maintains, with all its weight, that there will be *no war*; that the Bourbons will not invade Spain; and it gives reasons for this belief, founded on the *interests of the Bourbons themselves*. We will first examine these *reasons*; and then advert to the question we have stated above. The reasons are as follow:—

"Suppose that the ultra representatives of France have been able to obtain a sanction from the Congress similar to that obtained by Austria; we would ask, can the French act on it? The greatest disposeable force with which France could commence the campaign, is 80,000 men, and this would be opposed by 200,000 Spanish and Portuguese regulars, *besides an immense militia*, and it would have to surmount those disadvantages which the French, under Napoleon, experienced in the Peninsula, and which are by no means forgotten by the soldiery. The advance of a foreign army into Spain *would of itself unite all parties*. Yet this is not the chief means by which the Peninsula would be defended. The moment the *Cordon Sanitaire*, or rather as it is now called, the Army of Observation, received a declaration of war, *the throne of King Louis would begin to totter*: for there is scarcely any portion of the troops on which the Bourbons *can rely*, and they will ponder on the consequences before a hostile gun is fired. M. Blacas or M. Montmorency, who have great influence over the King, and whose politics are well known, might, perhaps, induce him to give up his fears, and rush headlong into a war: *but M. Villele is a more calm and reflecting man*, and fully aware of the consequences to which a war might give rise. If they were once to kindle the combustibles, *the flames might not be so easily extinguished*."

Now, as to the comparative *force*, to be brought into the field, is there any man who can believe, that Spain, in her present state, has any thing fit to oppose to even 50,000 of a French army, France having no other business on her hands?—We are decidedly of opinion, that 20,000 Frenchmen would march to Madrid with perfect ease.—However, this is a point depending more upon fact than upon argument; and thus we leave it. But, as to the other point; the danger of *mutiny in the French army*, we see the thing in a light wholly different from that in which it appears to be seen by the *Chronicle*. Why should the French army mutiny for such a cause? Does the *Chronicle* think that it is composed of *philosophers*? That "*Liberals*" fill its ranks? That its main affection is fixed on the *freedom of nations*? Oh, sad delusion! It is a band of men, never so much as *thinking* about the cause of freedom; as ready to run their bayonets through the body of a "*philosopher*" as through that of a *priest*: sighing for nothing but plunder and the other effects of success; having no attachment but to the general that leads them to victory with the lightest hand, and no real affection for any of God's creatures, except, perchance, for the prostitutes who first or last inflict on them the pains and penalties which they merit from the rest of mankind. "The "*throne* of King Lewis would totter!" Just as if this band of men care any thing about *thrones*! Their attachment to Napoleon was founded on the *plunder* he constantly crammed them with. If Louis will give them plunder, they will be equally attached to him; and, if they be not attached to him, the want of plunder is the only cause.

And, will the *French nation* rise against their King because he is about to *invade* Spain? We hear a great deal about a *love of liberty* in France: we hear a great deal about the *cote gauche*: we hear a monstrous deal about the *liberal ideas* of the French. But, is there a Frenchman; is there one single Frenchman, who, even at the moment that he is conspiring against the Bourbons, would not drop his conspiring and second the efforts of those whom he is plotting to destroy, if those efforts tend to the aggrandizement of France and to the *injury and humiliation of England*? Not one: not one single soul out of the twenty-six millions. And we repeat an opinion, which our readers will recollect we expressed *several weeks ago*, under the head of "*State of France*;" namely, that the sure way, the effectual, for the Bourbons to unite their people in their favour, would be a *war against England!* Frenchmen know well, that to invade Spain is, in fact, to *attack England*, while it cannot fail to aggrandize France; and, if the invasion should actually take place, the *Morning Chronicle* will have the mortification to see an *unanimity* prevail in France, such as has not prevailed in the kingdom for the last forty years. This is *our opinion*; and we request our readers to bear it in recollection.

Thinking thus, the only question, in our minds, at present, is, *would the Bourbons be interrupted in their invasion by any third power?* The *Chronicle* talks about "the *whole force* of the *British Empire*;" but, the *Chronicle* must know, that the whole of *this force* is now wanted *at home*, as far as relates to soldiers. It must also know, that the *more taxes* the *more soldiers*; and yet it must know, that a *war* would call for *more taxes*! Whether we can *bear* more taxes the *Chronicle* of the same day, shall tell us:—

"The accounts daily received from the Agricultural districts are of the *most distressing nature*, "particularly from Suffolk and Norfolk. All the "small *and independent fortunes are nearly destroyed*. "and Gentlemen possessed of Agricultural property, derived from their forefathers, find themselves "*destitute of even the means of support for their "families*. This state of *things cannot continue* "without affecting more or less *every class of society*, and Parliament, at its meeting, will probably be loudly supplicated to take such measures "as may alleviate, if they cannot remove, the calamities which are impending over the heads of "the English yeomanry. *If* productive labour "could be found for the people, with *an economical "expenditure of the public resources, general distress "would quickly disappear*."

This is not a tenth part of the truth. This distress cannot *disappear* without the taking off of more than *thirty millions* of taxes. But, here is enough. There must, even according to the *Chronicle*, be "*economical expenditure*;" and, can we have this with *war*? Can we, in short, *go to war with gold payments*? He who says we can is not a man to be reasoned with; unless he say, at the same time, that we must, and ought to, *sweep away the debt*. Can we return to *paper*, without a convulsion? And, does the *Chronicle* believe, that the French do not *know* the situation that we are in? When the *Kentish Petition* was attacked with such senseless vehemence, one of our arguments in its defence was, that, while the *debt* remained in any thing like its present amount, the *Country could never go to war*, though, at the same time, this debt was the likeliest thing in the world to induce other nations to give us *cause* of war. Had it not been for the debt, our Ministers have deserved to be hanged for suffering the French army to remain all this time ready to invade Spain. But, indeed, the Bourbons never would have marched that army, had it not been for that *very debt* which was contracted to carry on a war *for their restoration*! Thus comes the ball back into our own bosoms! We have now before us the fair and just consequences of the anti-jacobin war.

Will the *Holy Brotherhood* stop the march of the French in the invasion of Spain? For what? They can lose nothing by it, and they may, in their opinion at least, gain *security*. Their object is to prevent *all changes* in governments.—This is the very basis of their alliance. Why, then, should they object to the march of the French into Spain, any more than they did to the march of the Austrians into Naples? They have nothing to *fear* from us; and will they take pains to prevent that which is their avowed desire, merely to please us, from whom they can now no more get a subsidy, than you can get food out of saw-dust? Besides, we are really puzzled to guess at the arguments which Mr. Canning can offer against the invasion. He was one of the stoutest advocates for the invasion of France by the Duke of Brunswick and *all the other invaders*. The Bourbons say, that the *lives* of the precious "*infants*" are menaced in Spain! And can we, who said what we said and did what we did when the life of the French Bourbon was menaced; can *we* object to the invading of Spain on such ground as this? Are we, loyal creatures as we were, *fond* as we were of Bourbon princes when France was to be *torn to pieces*, can *we* now object to an invasion of Spain to punish the indignities offered to Bourbon princes? The Holy Brotherhood need be at no trouble to *write despatches* in answer to Mr. Canning. Those of Lord Greuville to Mr. Chauvelin will do very well.

We do not *know* that the Bourbons will invade Spain; but, we, for our parts, can *see nothing to prevent them from doing it*, and we shall not be surprised if they do it, either immediately, or at a few months hence.

(*From the* MORNING CHRONICLE *of Friday.*)

The *Journal des Debats* contains a very curious account of the seat of the Insurrection in Catalonia, respecting which, it is said, the best maps are little to be relied on. This account is very valuable, with a view to form a proper estimate of the insurrection, which may now be said to be confined to Catalonia. The valley of Urgel is shut in by high mountains, and accessible only towards the low country of Catalonia by an ascending path, interrupted in several places by the sinuosities of the river Segre, along which even mountain guns can hardly be dragged. The Baron d'Erolles was born in this district, and possesses a large estate in it. The insurrection of Navarre is at an end: and so probably would ere now have been that of Catalonia, but for the strength of this secluded highland situation. The Baron d'Erolles may, by the aid of his natural fastnesses and the feudal attachment of his peasantry, maintain himself for some time longer, but however gratifying this may be to his vanity, there is nothing in it to inspire the friends of Legitimacy with any prospect of success.

The difficulties of an invasion of Spain have not, of course, escaped the Holy Alliance, and without a better chance of success than now presents itself, they would hardly think of allowing the French Ultras to attempt it. The Government of France is not now in a condition to act without the approbation of the Allies.

Mr. Cobbett has attempted to shew, from the superiority of a French to a Spanish army, the worthlessness of soldiers, and their indifference to all but plunder and prostitutes; their equal readiness to run their bayonets through a Philosopher as through a Priest; that the Bourbons might easily march a very small army to Madrid. But if soldiers are indifferent to all but plunder and prostitutes, Spain is not a country which, with respect to plunder at least, holds out a very cheering prospect. And if 20,000 men could march to Madrid with perfect ease, as he says, can Spain be held by such an army? What would follow such an occupation?

A little time will clear up all doubts on the subject of war. We can only say, that nothing which has taken place at Verona justifies the apprehension; and the Paris reports are now pretty well appreciated.

(*From the* STATESMAN *of Friday.*)

WILL THERE BE WAR?—Not *next week*, perhaps; but, we should be little surprised to see it *next month*! We find in none of the news which have reached us to-day, any thing to change the opinion that we gave yesterday. On the contrary, the language of the French papers really is such as to induce us to believe, that an actual invasion of Spain by France, is in contemplation. It is said that the French *remember* the opposition they met with in Spain *before*. We suppose they do; and that they have by no means *forgotten* that that opposition was owing to an *English fleet* and *army*, and about a *hundred millions* of English money. *Oats*, and *hay*, and *straw*, were then carried from *England*, and even from *New York* to Spain. Does it seem *likely* that the same would be done again? The French are perfectly secure on the side of the Netherlands, Germany, and Italy. Those whom we paid to help to restore the Bourbons have the same interest with the Bourbons. It is well known how the *anti-holy* spirit has been strengthened in the North by the Revolution in Spain and Portugal. It is *impossible* that the *Holy Brotherhood* should not want to put it down. There are those, who, as we noticed yesterday, seem to think that a war against Spain would produce danger to the French Bourbons. How? We should be glad to hear *how*. Are these people in France *attached to the Spanish cause*? A war, then, is just the thing to put a stop to their communicating with the revolutionary Spaniards. A war, at any rate, cannot make them *more* the enemies of the Bourbons than they are. The *Royalists* of France must wish to put down the revolution in Spain; and, above all, the Bourbons themselves must desire it; and that, too, for *their own safety's sake*; for, is it reasonable to suppose, that the present French Government could stand any number of years, while the Spaniards had a Government little short of republic? It is nearly as absurd as would be the supposition, that Berkshire could remain a monarchy after a republic had been established in Hampshire. While, therefore, it would be a war of *precaution* on the part of the Holy People of the North; on the part of the French Bourbons it would be a war of self preservation. Whatever else might be the ultimate consequences of an establishment of the new government in Spain, one consequence is certain, and that is, the overthrowing of the Bourbons of France; and of this these Bourbons appear to be perfectly well satisfied. We always rejoice at the confusion of the Stock-jobbing crew of any and of every country. We have been much amused with the howlings of the greedy wretches after what they have the audacity to call *their property*.—Uproar enough does there appear to have been amongst those who call themselves *bulls* and *bears*, and who thus dishonour God's creatures by taking their names. But amongst them all is there one who has experienced confusion equal to that which must be experienced by Mr. Canning? Give his assent to the putting of the Spanish navy into the hands of France *he dare not*. He would not, if he dared: but he *dares not*. And yet, what *argument* has he to advance against the invasion of Spain by France? Can he, who, for so many years, maintained the *necessity* of war against France, in order to *destroy the Jacobin principle*, say that the same object ought not to be pursued now. If England were justified in making war upon France, in order to *keep out the contagion of French principles*; how much more clearly is France justified in now making war upon Spain? In the former case, France and her royal family were our old enemies; its religion was such as we Protestants ought to have wished to see destroyed; and there was the *sea* between the two countries. In the present case, the Royal Family of one of the countries is only a branch of that of the other; the two countries have generally been bound in firm alliances; their religion is the same; & they make, in fact, part of one tract of country, divided only by an imaginary line. What argument, then, has Mr. Canning had to advance; or, to use the slang of the law, how has he been able *to show cause why Spain should not be invaded*? Again, how is he to satisfy the bloody *Anti-Jacobins* of England on this score? If the Spaniards make any thing like a firm settlement of their *Republic* (for it is one), it is worse than dreaming to suppose, that the "*restored and desired*" Bourbons of France will remain on the throne a couple of years; and yet, if they were again to be put down or driven away, what would then be the *state of England with an unreformed Parliament* and a *debt and dead weight of nine hundred millions*? So that this seems to be the sweet dilemma in which Mr. Canning is placed: to give up *Spain and her navy to France*; or to do all in his power to cause *a new French Revolution*! We sincerely congratulate him on it: it is the fair fruit of that system which he has been labouring to support during the whole of his political life.—However, we are convinced that he has *no power* in this case: he dare not let his despatches *smell of powder*; and it is quite useless to send those that smell of any thing else.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, LONDON,

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

BLASPHEMOUS LIBELS.

The King v. Susannah Wright.

This morning Mr. Gurney moved for the judgment of the Court, on Susannah Wright (Carlile's shopwoman), for publishing a seditious libel, under the title of *Palmer's Principles of Nature*.

The Lord Chief Justice Abbott having read the report of the trial, the Defendant was asked what she had to urge in arrest of judgment.

She then produced a manuscript *book*, which she said was her defence, and immediately began to read it. When she had proceeded at some length, it appeared to be a blasphemous inquiry into the nature of the Holy Trinity), and an examination of the thirty-nine Articles of the Protestant Church.

The Lord Chief Justice Abbott interrupted her, and said, that what she was then reading was not a defence, but merely a libel which ought never to be heard within the walls of a Court of Justice; and that it was his duty to prevent her from reading any document of that description.

The Defendant immediately said, that that paper contained her sentiments, and nothing but *force* should prevent her from *reading* it. She began to read again.

His Lordship again interrupted her, and informed her that there were but two courses left, the one of which his duty prompted him to pursue, namely, either to pass the judgment of the Court upon her without hearing her any further, or send her to Newgate, to await the sentence of the Court on a future occasion.

The Defendant insisted on proceeding.

The Lord Chief Justice Abbott then said, that his duty compelled him to pursue the latter course. He accordingly committed her to Newgate, until the fourth day of next Term, when she was to be again brought before the Court.

The King v. Waddington.

The Solicitor-General moved for the judgment of the Court on Samuel Waddington, who had been convicted of publishing a seditious libel, entitled *Palmer's Principles of Nature*.

The Lord Chief Justice Abbott having read his report of the trial, the Defendant was desired to state the grounds on which he contended the Court ought not immediately to pass sentence upon him.

The Defendant said he wished to move for a new trial, and that his grounds were, that the Judge who tried the cause had misdirected the Jury, in stating, that it was a libel to deny the Divinity of Jesus Christ: and that one of the witnesses had perjured himself.

All the Learned Judges were of opinion, that there had been no mis-direction on the part of the Learned Judge; and as the assertion of one of the witnesses being perjured, was unsupported by any affidavit, it could be of no avail.

The Defendant made an address to the Court at some length, in mitigation of punishment, during which he made continual references to the Holy Scriptures.

Mr. Justice Bayley then passed the following sentence:—That he should be confined in the House of Correction, in Cold Bath-fields, for the term of one year; and at the end of that time, he should find security for his good behaviour for five years, himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each.

DEPRECIATION IN THE VALUE OF LAND.—About 400 acres of land in the County of Galway, the property of the late Mr. Kirwan, the Chemist, eight or nine miles distant from the town of Galway, was let about fifty years ago, at the low rent of 7s. 6d. per acre. Since that period, much improvement has been made upon the grounds; yet, notwithstanding, the tenant finding that he has no interest in the farm, and that he cannot even pay the above rent with present prices for produce, has served notice of surrender upon the landlord, to give him up the quiet possession of those grounds, which, a few years back, he could have got £2000 for his interest in.

The Theatre in George's-street (the only one in Limerick,) is shortly to be converted into a Roman Catholic Chapel, it having been purchased by the Rev. Mr. Cronin, of the Augustinian Friary, in Creagh-lane. The purchase money does not exceed four hundred pounds, and the rent £30 a-year. The erection, a few years ago, of this splendid edifice, cost four thousand pounds!! So much for the depreciation in the value of building ground.

TRALEE, Nov. 14.—Patrick Kelly, (the husband of the unfortunate Elizabeth Kelly, for whose murder Casey and Hennessy were executed last Assizes) was found dead in his bed in the town of Listowel, on the morning of Sunday last; he had been complaining of indisposition the evening before. We are informed that, contrary to the opinion of the Surgeon who viewed the body, on Sunday, it has been buried without the usual examination of opening it. All we will say at present on the occasion, is, that in such cases, where even a shade of mystery appears, public justice ought to be satisfied by the scrutiny of a Coroner's Inquest, and we hope that such an examination will take place.

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,937. *SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1822.* PRICE FIVE PENCE.

SUGARS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ON THURSDAY, THE 28TH NOVEMBER,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,
AT THE ADELPHI TERRACE,
TWENTY HOGSHEADS & TEN TIERCES
Bright & Middling Scale Sugars.
TERMS—CASH; 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
Waterford, Nov. 21, 1822.

WATERFORD SCHOOL,

REV. JOHN GREHAM, A. M. MASTER.

TERMS—BOARD and TUITION, in *English, Latin and Greek; Elocution and Composition; History and Geography; Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Astronomy and Logic*—
THIRTY-TWO GUINEAS PER ANNUM.
☞ No Entrance-Fee required —Payments, Quarterly, *in advance*.
*** Further Particulars to be learned by application at the Office of this Paper, or at the School-house, Stephen-Street. Waterford, Nov. 16, 1822.

GRAND PARADE.

M. HELLYER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Nobility and Gentry of Waterford and its Vicinity, that she has just returned from Dublin, with a New and Fashionable Assortment of FANCY GOODS, for the present Season, consisting of Plain and Cut Velvets; Lavantines; Lutestrings; Figured sarsnets; Gros de Naples; Black and Coloured Bombazines; Princettas; Norwich Crapes; Cashmere, Striped, Braganza, and Tartan Plaids; Cyprus Crapes, and Normandy or French Crapes; Fancy and Striped Bareges Dresses; Imitation Gauze Dresses; Superior Black and White Lace Veils; Rockspun and Braganza Shawls and Scarfs; Black, White, and Coloured Ostrich Feathers; French and English Flowers; Welch Flannel; Jewellery and Perfumery; with a great variety of other articles.

☞ DRESS MAKING and MILLINERY carried on in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

*** FUNERAL ORDERS supplied on the most moderate Terms, and carefully attended to.
Waterford, Nov. 16, 1822.

TO BE SOLD,

FOR PAYMENT OF DEBTS & INCUMBRANCES,

THE FEE SIMPLE ESTATE of RAHARD, in the Barony of Knoctopher, and County of Kilkenny, containing about FOUR HUNDRED and THIRTEEN PLANTATION Acres, and Let to Solvent Tenants, on determinable Leases, at the net Yearly Rental of *Four Hundred and Fifty-Five Pounds, Fifteen Shillings*. These Lands lie about Four Miles from Waterford, adjoining to the High Road to Dublin, are very convenient to Lime-stone Quarries, and within a moderate distance of the Navigable Pill of Kilmacow, communicating with the City of Waterford. The Title, being under an Act of Parliament, is unexceptionable.

Further particulars may be learned, and a Person directed to shew the Lands, on application to JOSEPH GREENE, Esq. Dangan Cottage, Thomastown—HENRY H. HUNT, Esq. Waterford—or Messrs. IVIE and BURKE, Aston-Quay, Dublin. Nov. 9, 1822.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

WELLESLEY.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the fifty fourth year of his late Majesty's reign, entituled, "An Act to provide for the better execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing Superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in Counties, in certain cases," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, for the time being, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare by Proclamation, that any County, County of a City, or County of a Town in Ireland, or any Barony or Baronies, or Half Barony or Half Baronies in any County at large, to be therein specified, is or are in a State of Disturbance, and require or requires an extraordinary Establishment of Police:

And whereas it hath sufficiently appeared to us, that the Barony of OPHALY, *as distinguished into* EASTERN OPHALY *and* WESTERN OPHALY, *and the Baronies of* CONNELL *and* KILCULLEN, *in the County of* KILDARE, *are in a State of Disturbance, and require an Extraordinary Establishment of Police:*

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, by virtue of the said Act and the powers thereby vested in us, do by this our Proclamation declare, that the Barony of OPHALY, *as distinguished into* EASTERN OPHALY *and* WESTERN OPHALY, *and the Baronies of* CONNELL *and* KILCULLEN, *in the County of* KILDARE, *in this part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, are in a State of Disturbance, and require an Extraordinary Establishment of Police.*

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 15th day of November, 1822.

MANNERS C. GORT. NORBURY. CHARLES BUSHE. DENIS BROWNE. W. M'MAHON. W. DOWNES. W. C. PLUNKETT. JOHN BARRY. HENRY GOULBURN.

GOD save the KING.

WILL THERE BE WAR?

(*From the* STATESMAN *of Monday*)

This question is, in our opinion, far from being answered yet. We have given our reasons for thinking it *probable*; and those reasons do not appear to us to have been sufficiently combated by the *Morning Chronicle*, of whose pacific views we ventured to question the correctness. In answer to our opinion as to what had been said about the *politics* of the French army the *Chronicle* has the following passage:

"Mr Cobbett has attempted to show, from *the superiority of a French to a Spanish army, the worthlessness of soldiers*, and their indifference to all but "plunder and prostitutes; their equal readiness to "run their bayonets through a philosopher as thro' "a priest: that the Bourbons might easily march a "very small army to Madrid. But if soldiers are "indifferent to all but plunder and prostitutes, "Spain is not a country which, with respect to "*plunder* at least, holds out a *very cheering prospect*. And if 20,000 men could march to Madrid "with perfect ease, as *he says*, can Spain *be held* by "such an army? What would *follow* such occupation?"

Mr Cobbett made no attempt to show the *superiority* of a French over a *Spanish army*, "nor any attempt to show the *worthlessness* of soldiers."

We did not even insinuate, that a French army of equal numbers (all other circumstances being parallel) was *superior* to a Spanish army. But, we know well, that there is no regularly organized army in Spain; and we know that the attachment to the new Government, of any army at all, must be very precarious when the government can hardly raise money to pay an army. We said nothing about the "*worthlessness of soldiers*." We know that they are very *valuable*, and particularly to those who make use of them to keep a people in subjection and to squeeze from industry its earnings. But we said, and we say, that, to talk of the *politics* of the French army, and their attachment to *liberty*, when we see, when we actually *see them, keeping the French People in subjection*, and *employed to enforce a censorship of the Press*, is rid[iculous] in the last degree. And, why does the *Chronicle* think, that Spain offers no bait in the way of *plunder*? Does it suppose, that the country is already stripped of all its valuables? Its new *government* appears to be bankrupt indeed; but what has that to do with the People of the country? We hope, that all those who have dealt in the vile things, called their *bonds*, will lose their money; but will that take away the money and goods and cattle of the *People of Spain*?—Lastly, the *Chronicle* asks "can Spain be *held* by such an army." That would not be necessary." An army of more than 20,000 men might soon follow; and, we should be glad to hear a *rational* account of how Spain would be taken out of the hands of the Bourbons of France, *without the interference of England*, if the Holy Alliance winked at the invasion.—And, then, we should be glad to get a *rational* account of *how we can interfere*. This last is the *main point*; and, upon this point we can never get a word from any of our contemporaries. Our feelings are such as we will not attempt to describe, when we hear the *Chronicle* talking about Mr. Canning having "thrown his *shield* over the Peninsula," while, at this very moment, there is a French army of *eighty* thousand men, ready to enter, at a day's notice, into that Peninsula; and, while there is not a man in England, who thinks that Mr. Canning can remove that army any more than he can remove the mountains at the foot of which it is encamped! It is very easy for the *Chronicle* to sport such phrases as "*the whole power of the British Empire*;" but, not so easy for it to show us, that *it has now any power at all*. Certainly it has no warlike power, unless it make a *revolution* in its *debt*; and, the *Chronicle* is for making no such revolution. Mr. Canning has learned by this time, what it is to negociate with a millstone about his neck. He may, perhaps, *wish* to "throw his *shield*" over the Peninsula. It would indeed, be a curious change, that he, the "child and champion" of Anti-Jacobinism, should wish to protect the Spanish Jacobins. But suppose him to wish it: have not his colleagues told him, "Mind, we must have no war?" This is a pretty "*shield*," then. The Bourbons know our situation well. They know that we cannot go to war *without blowing up the Debt*; and they are not ignorant of the consequence of that blowing up. We do not know, that the Bourbons think it necessary to invade Spain; but we know, that they must desire to put down the Republican Government, and we think, that they will do it, first or last, in one way or another, unless England be speedily released from a large part of her debt. Now, these are our sincere opinions. One thing in particular we hold: namely, that England cannot go to war *without blowing up the debt*. We shall be glad to hear what the *Morning Chronicle* has to say in *opposition to that opinion*; for on that one point, after all, this question must turn.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

(*From the Moniteur of Saturday.*)

The situation of Spain is now matter of speculation in all the Journals; and the discussions into which they enter on this subject bear too often the impress of that spirit of error which has its source in the confusion of political principles, or of that violence which interests hostile to order excite amongst us.

The papers of the Opposition have introduced into the question of the intervention which it might be competent to France to exercise in the affairs of the Peninsula, the general maxims fabricated by that party for engaging the passions in their cause. Doubtless it would not be difficult to maintain a discussion on this point which the events of our epoch have sufficiently elucidated; but it is not by widening the sphere of a discussion that its simplification and solution are to be obtained. This would rather be the way to render a question simple in itself, complicated and obscure. Besides it is not by general questions, that a particular question should be decided. The best policy is that which is guided, not by theories or interests of a universal kind, but by motives which have their source in the positive interests of the Country. It is not, therefore, our purpose here to inquire by what principles Spain has been brought into the deplorable state in which she is placed; but what is fitting to be ascertained is, whether the situation of the Spanish People does not expose France to dangers of such a nature, that there is occasion on our part—looking to the necessity, and the right of self-preservation attached to every nation—to employ all the power with which Providence has favoured us in averting those dangers. Thus, on examining the question under a single point of view, it resolves itself into that right of peace and of war which is admitted to belong to every regular Government: and since the right of France to maintain an army of observation on the frontiers of Spain, for the purpose of guarding against the injuries to which her dignity or her interests might be exposed by such a vicinage, has never been disputed, it cannot but appear strange that the right of putting an end to a state of things acknowledged to be sufficiently dangerous to warrant such expensive precautions should be contested.

Such is the point of discussion on which the opposition journals have not ventured to touch; but they have done their utmost, with an intention which it is not necessary to characterise, to seek for their reasons against war in a pompous display of pacific sentiments, and in the exaggeration of the force and means of defence with which they have been pleased to gratify the Spanish Government.

With respect to the first point, it is very extraordinary to see a party which but yesterday exerted every effort to rouse the west and the north in favour of the Greeks, now placing the preservation of peace in the first rank of the duties and the interests of Governments.

As to the second, we leave it to the patriotism of the readers of those journals to do justice to the fear which it is endeavoured to make our young soldiers feel at the name of the Spanish militia. Besides its being an insult to the character of the French nation to hold up to it the courage of an enemy as a reason for not engaging in war, it is absurd to look back to the noble defence of the Spanish People against the usurpation of Bonaparte for any example applicable to their present state. There is a great difference between a nation from which its Kings are torn by a signal violation of all laws human and divine to impose upon it a usurper by military conquest and despotism, and a nation in which a party, after violently possessing itself of power, combats to preserve that power against whole provinces, whose laws, manners, and institutions it in vain endeavours to change. May it not, on the contrary, be reasonably asked, whence comes this ostentatious parade of an army of 100,000 men, all ready to march into France if we advance a step upon Spain, when the fact is so notorious of that Government being hitherto unable to maintain its authority against the attacks of the insurgents of the Seo d'Urgel?

There are, without doubt, more reasons than one why France would reluctantly resort to the rigid extremity of employing her arms against Spain. So many ties unite the two nations—so many political interests render that union necessary to their common prosperity that the alliance never could be broken except in consequence of a necessity imposed by the imperious duty of our preservation. Besides, however slight may be the danger which the chances of such a war present to France, it would be a criminal levity to overlook the melancholy and afflicting consequences which so serious a determination might have for those who should be compelled to adopt it. Who can doubt that a state of war would compromise a great number of public and private interests involved in our pacific relations with Spain? And to say nothing of those prejudices which it would be so gratifying to spare, who can coolly contemplate the effusion of blood, and the terrible disasters which accompany the most successful military expeditions?—But it is not always on serious grounds that a state of peace is abandoned for a state of war? And, after all, is not this the only question to be decided by a society, whether greater interests will not be comprised by avoiding than by making war.

France, therefore, has reasons for acting with discretion in this affair, which must be felt by all prudent and enlightened men. With respect to those reasons which the Opposition papers wish to draw from the pretended power of the Constitutional party, they are, as has already been observed, of little value. Moreover, happy are the French People in having, in the wisdom and love of their King, and in the bonds of kindred and ancient amity which unite the houses of France and Spain, far more powerful motives for confidence and security, than can be found in the dissertations of the spirit of party and the menaces of malevolence.

LORD AND LADY PORTSMOUTH.

COURT OF CHANCERY, LONDON,
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

Mr. Attorney-General.—Will your Lordship permit me to mention this matter, that it appears to be impossible this can come on to-morrow *continuendo*; I have therefore to ask that it may stand till Monday next.

His Lordship.—That was mentioned a few days ago by Mr. Shadwell, and it was then agreed on all sides that it could not come on to-morrow. All I have to say, Mr. Attorney-General, is this—make it agreeable among yourselves, whether you bring it on now or postpone it till Monday next; but I do not wish to hear any more of it until you are fully prepared with the whole of the information you mean to lay before the Court.

Mr. Horne.—The gentlemen on the other side have filed no further affidavits, yet—

The Attorney General.—We have not yet had an opportunity of doing so, but we have no doubt of being able to do so in ample time for the matter being brought on next Monday.

His Lordship.—The only thing I am anxious of, is to have both sides perfectly ready when it does come on again; therefore let it be Monday morning next.

Mr. Horne.—I don't know whether it is your Lordship's intention that the Noble Earl should be brought to town to be examined.

His Lordship.—Is Mr. Skirrow in Court?

Mr. France.—No, he is not, my Lord; but Mr. Hamilton, my Lord Portsmouth's solicitor, is in Court; and he has informed me that Mr. Skirrow is perfectly willing to comply with any thing the Court may suggest; and if the Court thinks proper, he is ready to bring his Lordship to London immediately.

Mr. Hart.—I have no doubt but Mr. Skirrow is willing to do any thing that is advisable; but your Lordship ought to be informed, that my Lord Portsmouth is at Hurstbourne, where Mr. Fellowes is; and if any body has the care of his Lordship, it must be Mr. Fellowes.

His Lordship.—I have no doubt, but when Mr. Fellowes is informed that it is with a view to save expense, he will consent to any thing of that kind. At the same time that ought not to be done until you can tell me that all your affidavits are filed, because that falls in with what I said before, namely, that no medical gentleman should visit or see the Noble Lord, until I have first conversed with them; and that I cannot satisfactorily do, until all the affidavits are filed; I mean, subject to what the Court, in the course of further proceedings in the cause, may deem necessary.

Mr. Horne.—We should be much better satisfied if that were the case.

His Lordship.—I dare say you will be able to manage that arrangement among yourselves.

Mr. Horne.—There is no doubt but the gentlemen for my Lord Portsmouth will; but for our part, we are quite unable to defray the expense.

The Attorney-General.—Then your Lordship will perhaps have the goodness to permit us to mention it again, even before Monday, if we should find it necessary.

His Lordship.—Yes: you say Mr. Newton Fellowes is the gentleman who has the care of his Lordship. Now I cannot think that he will have any objection to any thing Mr. Skirrow may advise. I don't like to add, that if he won't, I shall compel him—I don't like to add these words I say.

Mr. Attorney-Gen.—No, my Lord; and I dare say there will be no necessity for any compulsion.

Lord and Lady Portsmouth were living about two years ago at Bognor, in the most affectionate manner. His Lordship very frequently used to drive himself in his phaeton, to Chichester, on which occasion he invariably stopped at Mr. Charge's, the saddler, for a new lash to his whip.—(*Brighton Herald.*)

LONDON.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

THE FUNDS.—*City, Two o'Clock.*—The market is steady and looking well. Consols for Account, 82⅛; ditto for Money, 82¼; Reduced, 81$\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}$; Bank Stock, 249¼; 4 per Cents, 98$\frac{5}{8}\frac{7}{8}$; New 4 per Cents, 102$\frac{3}{4}$¼; India Bonds, 42 43 pr.; Long Annuities, 20 11-16¼; Exchequer Bills, 6 7 7 9 pr. Foreign Stocks: New Spanish, 61$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{8}$ 62½; Neapolitan, 78; Russian, 86¾ 87¼; Danish, 90½ 91; Columbian, 81 81½.

A new list is forming in the city for a Loan to the Constitutional Spanish Government; at the head of which are Messrs. Reid, Irving, and Co.; Messrs. J. Campbell and Co.; and Sir J. Lubbock and Co.

The depression of the Funds of both Countries was, as our readers have seen, simultaneous.—The same rumours produced the same effect, both at London and Paris—neither of the markets waited to be influenced and operated upon by the other; and on Monday last, when ours experienced the depression to 79—the French Funds fell to 85 at the opening of the market, and left off at 86. 30. On Tuesday, they were at 86¼, and left off at 88. 90. and 89. The rumours at Paris were as manifold and as gloomy as they were here. We notice some of them which are mentioned in private letters:—" That two of the Duke d'Angouleme's Aid-de-Camps had set off for Bayonne—that M. de Blacas was to succeed M. de Villele, who had determined to retire as soon as he heard of the death of his respectable and lamented father—that M. de Corbieres was to be Minister of Finance—M the Duke de Levis, Minister of the Interior—and that the War Minister had set off for Bayonne." Not one of these had the slightest foundation, but they did the business for which they were invented—they produced a panic in the market, and were calculated to have such an influence upon the approaching elections as the Liberals wish and labour after. The War Minister was gone to Blois; and this was eagerly seized hold of, to propagate a report of his having set off for Bayonne.

The reports we have just noticed prevailed at Paris on Sunday, and no contradiction having been given, they had the intended effect upon the public mind on Monday, as the fall of the Funds sufficiently evinced. On Monday the French Government, informed of the panic, transmitted a letter from the President of the Cabinet, M. de Villele, to the Syndic of the *Agens de Change*, which soon removed the apprehensions created by the reports in circulation, and the consequence was, as we have stated, that the market which opened at 86¼, closed at 89.

It appears, however, that some countenance had been given to the reports relative to Spain. We have subjoined a Private Letter, which we believe to be correct. The Cortes, it should seem, had conceived the intention of bringing the Infantas of Spain to trial, in consequence of the occurrences of the 7th July last. Had such an event taken place, it might well have been considered as the preliminary step to proceedings against a more exalted Personage. The Infantas had either been put under arrest, or were so closely watched, that their situation was equivalent to an arrest. A strong representation was made by the French Ambassador at Madrid, and in consequence the Infantas were released from their *surveillance*, and the business was delivered, by the Cortes, into the hands of the Supreme Head of Civil Justice.—This is viewed as the first indication, on the part of the Cortes, of a wish to remain at peace with France—and has, in consequence, given additional confidence to the belief that war will be avoided.

" PARIS, NOV. 13.—I lay hold of the opportunity afforded me by the departure of a courier, to inform you that all the reports in circulation have been officially contradicted. A letter from the Minister has been made public, stating, that the Infantas of Spain are not to be tried, as had been intended, by a Court-Martial, and that the proceeding, with all its documents, has been referred to the Supreme Head of Civil Justice. This is a great step, on the part of the Cortes, towards conciliatory views—and hence we ought to persist, more and more, in opposing every idea of going to war."

We have received this morning, in due course, the whole of the Paris Journals of Wednesday.—Our express of yesterday, however, enabled us to anticipate their principal contents. The pacific tone of those papers which had lately speculated with some confidence upon the certainty of a war with Spain, is, (as might be expected,) exultingly noticed by their opponents, who have called for peace, not because they wish for tranquillity, but because they desire the unimpeded success of revolutionary measures. Whatever forbearance a prudent policy may dictate, let us not be the dupes of a faction which would carry war into every country to provoke, or sustain, revolution.

We extract the following from the *Journal de Paris* of Wednesday:—

" We received last night a letter from Bayonne, dated the 7th of November. The following are the most interesting particulars which it supplies:—' Quesada is still here; it appears that he no longer desires to proceed to take the command of the Army of the Faith in Navarre, and that Charles O'Donnell also refuses to take the command of it. We understand, however, that this part of the Insurgent force is completely dispersed since the affair of Los Arcos. All the peasants who composed part of it have returned to their homes, and refuse again to quit them. The soldiers who left France to join this corps are in reduced numbers on the extreme frontiers near Irati, and we expect them here soon. All the preparations which were being made in Bayonne for the supply of the Army of the Faith, have stopped since Quesada arrived here.

Advices from Lisbon to the 31st ult. were received yesterday, by way of Madrid. The *Diario do Governo* of the 30th contains the following article: " We have certain authority for assuring our readers, that the French Charge d'Affaires at this Court has received orders from his Government to communicate to our Ministry, that France entertains no idea of invading Spain, and much less Portugal; that our suspicions on this subject are destitute of foundation: and that the army of the Pyrenees is merely an army of observation for the sole purpose of guarding France against being disturbed by Spain, in consequence of the state of effervescence which prevailed in that country. We also announce with the greatest satisfaction, that our Charge d'Affaires in London has been informed by Mr. Canning, in the name of the British Government, that the rumour of an invasion of the Peninsula is absolutely false. He added, that at all events England would never abandon her ancient friend and ally, Portugal."

We have received New York Papers to the 25th, and Washington to the 19th ult. The Reports from the Board of Health in the former city are more favourable. The violence of the fever had abated, and in consequence of a recommendation to that effect by the Board of Health, the Mayor of New York had revoked his Proclamation issued on the 30th September, for enforcing the operation of certain provisions in the Act which provides against infectious and pestilential diseases.

We regret, however, to find that at New Orleans, according to the latest advices from thence (the 10th October), there was no abatement of the disease. The deaths each day were numerous; and the Mayor had issued a Proclamation to the Citizens, which contained a forcible appeal to their sympathy in behalf of the poorer classes. " Death," it is observed, " is within our walls; mourning is general in the city; desolation in most families; and affliction in all good hearts." After noticing that many strangers had left the city, who were " not yet acclimated," (an expressive gallicism, by the bye, worth adopting in our own language,) and that " the means of flight to others," had been afforded," so as to deprive the " epidemic of its element and food," it thus proceeds:

" The number of poor persons who yet remain exposed a prey to contagion, render entirely unequal the resources placed at the disposal of the Municipal Officers—already, the applications of your Magistrates have been made to the Corporation, and societies established in the city, and they are anxious to concur with them for the relief and consolation of suffering humanity; but in circumstances so grave and imperious, public benevolence is much less efficacious and less powerful than private charity; which, like the sentiment that forms its source, is an exhaustless fund. It is the thorough conviction of that truth which has determined the Council of your city to have recourse to and in the name of the indigent sick, by a resolution it has passed, to organize in each district of the city, a Board of Benevolence, where each citizen according to his means and without travelling out of his own quarter, may contribute his offering to humanity, and point out, trace and witness its employment for the succour of the infirm and unfortunate persons of his own neighbourhood."

We learn from these Papers, that the friends of the project for uniting Upper and Lower Canada under one Legislature, held a meeting at Montreal on the 14th October. The Hon. John Richardson was in the Chair, and a Committee of eleven was appointed to prepare a Petition, and to correspond with the different townships on the subject. Twelve resolutions were passed. We select the two following:—

" Resolved—That in the opinion of this Meeting the geographical situation of the two Canadas, in respect of each other, and the relations which nature has established between them, render their union under one Legislature indispensably requisite for the continuance of a friendly and mutually beneficial intercourse, and for the prosperity of both.

" Resolved—That the experience of 30 years, which have elapsed since the division of the late Province of Quebec into two provinces, with separate Legislatures, has confirmed the inexpediency and impolicy of that measure, which, besides occasioning political evils of great magnitude, has most injuriously retarded the developement of the resources of both provinces.

It appears by one of the subjoined extracts, that the Authorities of the Island of Cuba, had at length determined to put an end to the piracies which are committed in that neighbourhood.

" NEW YORK, OCT. 18.—By the schooner Neptune, that arrived yesterday in ten days from Havana, we have received accounts to the 5th inst., which state that the brig of war Hyena, schooner Diana, six gun-boats, and several transports, with 500 troops on board, were about to sail to destroy the piratical establishments at Cayo Romano and Cape San Antonio. A detachment of cavalry was to go by land for the same purpose. The Spanish authorities, and all the merchants at Havana, had heartily engaged in the enterprize, and were determined to break up the nest of sea robbers that infest the coast and seek shelter in the bays and creeks of that island. The United States' ship Peacock had taken five piratical vessels, three of which she burnt.

It appears that a very considerable degree of excitement exists at the present moment, between the American Spaniards and the natives of Old Spain, residents of the island of Cuba. Several personal combats had taken place between the parties, originating in these adverse feelings; and more serious consequences were apprehended by many.

" FEVER AT PENSACOLA.—A letter from Pensacola, dated September 25th, (ten days the latest) says—' nearly every American, who attempted to remain in town, took the fever: but very few recovered—they generally died in four or five days. The deaths are about one hundred and sixty, nearly all Americans. There are now only about a dozen Americans in town, those who escaped the fever having moved off. Some few cases of the fever have occurred at the Barancas. Some of the citizens had erected temporary cabins near it, as a refuge against the malady.

" NEW YORK, OCT. 22.—A town meeting was held at Washington on Thursday last, to get up a subscription for the relief of the Greeks. The Mayor was in the chair. Dr. Thornton, of the Patent Office, opened the business by a long speech. Mr. Gales spoke on the occasion against the proposition. The question was ultimately put off to another meeting, called for Wednesday next. To us this is an unaccountable thing, and something must be meant that does not meet the eye."

We understand that Mr. Blaquiere had an interview, on Thursday, with Mr. Canning, on the subject of Mr. Bowring's detention, when the Right Hon. the Secretary for Foreign Affairs informed that gentleman, that upon Sir Charles Stuart's application to the French Government respecting Mr. Bowring, on Monday last, the reply was, a definitive answer would be given in two days. We are informed, that in the event of Mr. Bowring not being immediately liberated, or put upon his trial, it is his intention to petition his Majesty in Council, forthwith.

THE KING.—From unquestionable authority, we learn, that his Majesty has been afflicted with both the Gout and Rheumatism ever since his arrival at Brighton, and that, during the latter part of last week and the beginning of the present, his pain (entirely resulting from these complicated and local complaints), has been more intense than, we rejoice to hear, it is at present.—For several days his Majesty was unable to quit his chamber, and did not, of course, join the usual dinner circle. This occurrence, together with a sort of *mysterious secrecy*, always (perhaps by command) observed by the *Medical Men* attached to the Court, when the King's health is inquired after, gave rise to the rumour which we inserted yesterday. His Majesty was expected in Town last evening, where nearly all his Ministers are waiting to receive him. The moment the King arrives, a Council will be held at Carlton Palace. *Morning Chronicle.*

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.—It is unfortunately but too well known to our naval veterans, that promotion in the navy is at most only within the reach of the Nobility, their connections, and those who possess Parliamentary interest, while meritorious, but friendless Officers, however long their standing in the service, are passed over as a matter of course. This evil has grown till it has attained a height which threatens the most dangerous consequences to our great national bulwark. A noble and gallant Admiral, whose services had been duly appreciated by his Sovereign and his Country, witnessed with pain the injustice done to our naval Officers, and we understand that whilst he presided at the Admiralty, he, in the honest discharge of his duty, not only gave a strong opinion to the highest personage in the realm against the monopoly of promotion enjoyed by the higher ranks, but actually did at one time direct that no Officer should be promoted who had not fairly merited it " by gallant deeds of arms." —*Ibid.*

We have been informed that Mr. Seymour (who charged Townsend with extorting money from him, and for which Townsend has since been tried and sentenced to death) has, in consequence of certain affidavits sent from Ireland by a King's Messenger to the Secretary of State, (which will probably have the effect of saving Townsend's life,) obtained a passport, and left this Country under a feigned name.—*Times.*

ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

NAPLES, OCTOBER 21.—Yesterday at sunrise Vesuvius was still tranquil, though for two days the water of the surrounding wells had entirely disappeared; but a few seconds after twelve o'clock, smoke, mixed with lava, as usual, began to appear. About two o'clock a dreadful internal noise was heard throughout the whole neighbourhood, and this noise continued to increase until midnight. In fine, about half-past three o'clock a terrible explosion took place from the upper cone, proceeded by repeated shocks and internal howlings from the mountain. The shocks increased gradually to sunrise, and about two hours after sunrise, a torrent of lava about a mile broad was perceived, and extending as far as a mile and a half between the Casa de la Favorite and Resina. The terror of the peasants, and of the people who at this season occupy their country houses, was so great, that the road from Portici to Naples was filled with carriages conveying families and valuables from the scene of danger.—According to the latest accounts, the mountain was undergoing great convulsions, and though the weather was serene, a thick cloud of ashes and stones darkened all the left side of the crater, and exhibited a spectacle at once picturesque and awful.

OCTOBER 23.—The eruption of Vesuvius is terrible. The torrent of lava which flows towards Resina has already covered 100 acres of ground. The showers of ashes darken the sky, and fall even in the streets of the capital. The stones which have fallen at Boscotre Casa have accumulated to the height of five palms. The eruptions of stones are frequent, and the sounds which issue from the mountain are frightful. All the people who lived near the volcano have fled. About 800 persons from the neighbouring villages have been received by order of the Police and Prefecture.

OCTOBER 24.—While we are writing the sky is extremely obscure, and the shower of ashes continues.

P. S.—We learn, on official authority, that the mountain no longer throws out either bitumen, fire, or ashes; that Portici, Resina, and Torre del Greco are delivered. On the side of Somma only, the obscurity is still considerable, and the ashes fall in great abundance.—*Gazetta di Napoli.*

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

The London Journals of Saturday have added little to the political information of which our Readers were already in possession. Their only material contents will be found in our preceding columns. Some articles of interest, relative to the present posture of affairs between France and Spain, appear in our first and last pages.

No less a sum than *seventy thousand pounds* were realized, it is stated, by one single adventurer in the Funds in the course of last week, by availing himself of the alarm excited by the unfounded rumours of the day. Thousands of pounds have lately been expended by the express system between Paris and London.

Parliament has been further prorogued to Thursday, the 2d of January next.

The KING is said to have nearly recovered from his late attack of the gout.

The *True Briton*, London Newspaper, died of a lingering decline on Saturday week.

On Monday, at a Meeting of the Corporation of Waterford, Matthew Poole, Esq. M. D. was elected an Assistant or Common Council-man, *vice* William Kearney, Esq. resigned.

Eighty pair of blankets have been sent by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire to the poor of Tallow.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The *Dolphin*, Banks, arrived here on Monday from St. John's, Newfoundland, in sixteen days. She has brought no intelligence of much importance. Oil had advanced considerably. Provisions were plentiful and cheap. The following are extracts from Papers brought by this vessel:—

ST. JOHN'S, OCT. 24.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Oliver St. John, Esq. Surrogate for the District of Conception Bay—the well known integrity and local information of this Gentleman cannot fail to render his appointment pleasing to all classes.

Josiah Blackburn, Esq. Placentia.

Stephen Lawler, Esq. Oderin.

William Hooper, Esq. Borin.

Samuel Kough, Esq. Mirichin, Justices of the Peace.

OCTOBER 31.—The Schooner *Betsey*, Roach, belonging to Mr. John O'Donnell, of this place, in attempting to beat into the harbour of Fermeuse, on Friday last, missed stays, struck on the South head and foundered, the crew were all saved, and arrived here on Sunday; the vessel and cargo are totally lost.

The Schooner *Brothers*, Ware, belonging to Mr. Darr'', of this place, was driven on shore and wrecked, in Bonavista Harbour, on the morning of Wednesday, the 16th instant; the wind being at N. N. E. and blowing a heavy gale, she parted two cables and a shorefast, when her other anchor came home—by this accident the Master and a passenger, belonging to King's Cove, were drowned.

On the same day, a boat belonging to Mr. Thompson, of Trinity, bound to this place, was upset off Perlican; the crew all perished, as also Mrs. Lannagan, who was coming here to take leave of her husband, sentenced to transportation. *St. John's Mercantile Journal.*

MILFORD PACKETS.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the county of Glamorgan was held at Pyle Inn, last week, to take into consideration the contemplated alteration in the conveyance of the Irish mail from Milford to Waterford; the High Sheriff in the Chair. The Marquis of Bute, the Lord Lieutenant, stated that the object which the meeting had in view met his hearty concurrence, and that he would give every assistance to the county to secure to them, and the Principality, the privilege which they had for a series of years enjoyed. Sir C. Cole said, he felt the greatest pleasure in communicating that, whilst he was in London, he had several interviews with the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury on the subject, and he was proud to say that his statement was received with marked attention. Mr. Blakemore rose, and, after making many judicious remarks upon the incalculable injury which would result to the county of Glamorgan, if the projected alteration took place, proceeded to submit a series of resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, by which they were unanimously adopted.

Meetings of the County and of the Borough of Carmarthen were also held last week, when resolutions in favour of the retention of the packet establishment at Milford were unanimously agreed to.—*London Paper.*

MR. OWEN.

Several inquiries have been made at our Office, relative to Mr. Owen's progress in Ireland.

Since his departure from Dublin, he has visited Lord de Vesci, Earl Carrick, Mr. Power, Mr. Tighe, the Countess of Ormond, and Mr. Dawson, at Castlecomer. This day he will pay his respects to the Bishop of Ossory, and on Thursday next will proceed to Waterford.

" Hitherto," Mr. Owen says, " every thing has occurred most favourable to our views, and I see no cause yet to induce me to think that Ireland may not be speedily relieved from the difficulties which so grievously oppress her."

We wish him success in his tour of philanthropy—there is no reason why Ireland should not be r h and prosperous. Let Mr. Owen try his plans. All former regenerators have failed; but that is no cause why he should not succeed by a system totally different from any other yet adopted. The inherent principles of his scheme ensure its success—they are the truths of the gospel reduced to practice; and let him be encouraged by the assistance of the good and wise.—*Dublin Journal.*

Mr. Owen, the celebrated philanthropist of New Lanark, paid a visit to this County last week, and passed some time at Kilfane, Mount Juliet, Flood Hall, Woodstock, &c. to each of which mansions, parties of the neighbouring gentry were invited to listen to the suggestions of this eccentric but benevolent gentleman. He left the County on Saturday, but we believe he left no deep impression behind him of the practicability of his plans for ameliorating the condition of mankind by converting communities into joint stock companies.—*Leinster Journal.*

UNFORTUNATE DUEL.

CLONMEL, NOV. 20.—We have great regret in stating the result of a meeting which took place on Monday evening, at three o'clock, at Grange (Kilcooley), between Wm. Cooke, Esq. of Pointstown, and John Shaw, of Killenaule, Esq., one of the Attorneys. Of the difference, or cause of difference, between these young Gentlemen, it is not now necessary to say more, than that the quarrel was of as violent a nature as could well be imagined, and the spirit of resentment kept up for several days with as little intermission as could take place, from the frequent interruptions of the Magistracy. The last of the bindings over (of which there had been several) was, we believe, by Lord De Vesey, Abbeyleix. Mr. Shaw, we understand, (we speak from the most authentic report that we could obtain from much enquiry,) was attended by Mr. John Millett, and accompanied by some other Gentlemen, of whose names we are not now apprised. Mr. Cooke is stated to us to have been attended by Mr. N. Meagher, of Cashel, Mr. B. Ware, and some other Gentlemen. Mr. Shaw received the shot of his adversary, which entered over the right eye, and passed through the head, lodging in the back of the skull. Mr. Shaw was alive at eleven o'clock yesterday, but without any hope whatever of surviving. He was attended by Doctor Hemphill, of Cashel, Doctor Going, and Doctor Kelly, of Fethard.—*Herald.*

DUTY ON GOODS OUT OF BOND.

Custom-House, Dublin, Nov. 13, 1822.

SIR—A case having been stated for the opinion of the Attorney-General and Board's Counsel, as to whether, under the Act of 52 Geo. III. cap. 115, (granting certain Rates and Duties,) Receipts for Goods, out of Bond, are subject to the duty of 2s. 2d. hitherto charged upon them:

And the Attorney General and Board's Counsel having given their opinion thereupon,

I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, that the Board have directed that a General Order shall issue to the proper Officers, desiring that no charge is to be made of the aforesaid Duty, except that made on the Bonded Entry of the goods.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,
W. LE POER TRENCH.

To the Secretary of the
Chamber of Commerce, Dublin.

GUILD OF MERCHANTS, DUBLIN.

This day (Tuesday) the Election for the Members to represent the Guild of Merchants in the Common Council took place. The crowd was considerable, the zeal of rival parties extreme, and their intense anxiety obvious.

When the Lord Mayor entered the room of the Guild of Merchants this day he was violently hissed; but as he approached the quarter from which the offence had issued, the greatest decorum was observed by those persons who a little before had forgotten good manners, or who had indulged themselves in the pleasure of an insult without the danger of responsibility.—*Correspondent.*

Merchants' Hall this day is, by all accounts, what *Quevedo Redivivus* would call, " Hell broke loose." We requested a gentleman to take a peep at what was going forward. He proceeded to the door, but instantly returned to represent to us, that he had " *a watch, and some property, about him, which he did not like to expose to peril.*"

All we can say, then, is, that we believe Mr. Sutter will be returned. Amongst other votes of staunch *merchants*, he got, at an early hour today, those of the *Misses* Nugent! There was great laughing!!!—*Evening Herald.*

ST. MICHAN'S VAULTS, DUBLIN.

A very marvellous description respecting the vaults of St. Michan's Church in this city has appeared in some of the London monthly publications, and thence have found their way into several of the public Journals. Twiss, in his libel on Ireland, reproaches us with such a want of liberal curiosity, as to overlook the most interesting fragments of antiquity, even when convenient for the most familiar inspection; and we began to suspect, when the anti-septic wonders of St. Michan's vaults were related in so many periodical works, that there was something in the reproach, or we should have heard before, upon as good authority as the London Magazines, of all the marvels with which they had surprised us. The real fact however is, that what has been stated, with such elaborate graces of narration, about those vaults, has scarce any existence out of the fancies of the narrators themselves—and this fact has been established, we understand, by several Gentlemen of the Bar, who, on Friday last, agreed to make a visit to this singular cemetery, attracted by what they read of it in the public prints. They discovered two bodies, which appeared to have lain there a considerable time, and which had not suffered from decomposition—the skin, though shrivelled, and having somewhat of a leathern appearance, being undecayed. Of two unfortunate Gentlemen, who suffered the sentence of the Law during the distracted period of 1798—and about whom so much was said, as if intended in these troubled times to raise unseasonable sympathy—not a vestige remains; they are resolved into the kindred dust out of which man was formed by his Maker; and the decapitated body, which is to be found in one of the most remote vaults from the entrance, attests the fate of another victim belonging to other times, long preceding the transactions of 1798. The visitors of St. Michan's vaults could plainly discover, by the corrupt effluvia of the place, how equivocal was their exemption from putrefaction; for, where recent inhumations had taken place, some of the bodies were evidently in a state of decay, and some of the Gentlemen were obliged to turn away in consequence of the offensive smell. In the most accessible apartment for the reception of the dead, the coffins were thrown together in the greatest confusion possible—many of them were empty; and the inference was, that the vaults had been visited by a very different description of persons, who may have had other objects in view than the gratification of curiosity. Some of the recesses, which are closed with iron gratings, could not be entered by the party to whom we have been alluding, and of course their contents remain unknown to them; but in none of the others, which they had inspected, could they discover sufficient authority for those statements respecting the cemetery of St. Michan, which have been blazoned out with so many romantic and gratuitous singularities. We speak upon the authority of one of the Gentlemen who composed the party.—*Correspondent.*

We have received a very singular communication from a correspondent of high respectability, relative to an alleged intended Petition to Parliament. The writer states, that it is in contemplation among the Gentlemen of this County to pray Parliament to re-enact the Malt Tax, for the purpose of enabling Government to repeal the Assessed Taxes in Ireland, on the ground that the repeal of the former abridged the revenue without benefiting the Public by improving the quality of their malt drink, while the repeal of the latter would sensibly relieve the landlords of the country, and enable them to share that relief with their tenantry.—*Leinster Journal.*

MOST UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE.—It is said that an affair of an extraordinary nature occurred a few days back, in the County of Wicklow, which is likely to furnish matter for discussion in one of our Law Courts. The parties are exceedingly respectable, and it is to be lamented that the occurrence has plunged two families in inexpressible affliction. Two marriages took place—the two brides were escorted by their admiring grooms on the wedding-day to a hotel, not far from town—they dined, took tea, supped, and then the ladies retired. The gentlemen unfortunately sacrificed a little too freely to the Jolly God, and on retiring to bed, each entered the wrong apartment! *Dublin Paper.*

WEXFORD, NOV. 18.—In our last Number we mentioned, that on Tuesday some villains cut the throat of a horse, the property of a man named Tracy, of Rathholm, in the barony of Forth; since which, it is our painful duty to state, an attempt was made to burn the man's house, and, probably, the inmates. On the night after the former outrage, at the moment that Tracy and his wife were retiring to bed, fire was communicated to the thatch, but the owner observed it in time to save the cabin from destruction; providentially the match which was used had fallen to the ground, which enabled him to extinguish what little progress the fire had made. These outrages have been committed upon, we understand, an honest, industrious, inoffensive individual; but the clue, perhaps, can be found in the circumstance of his having given a tenant of his " notice to quit."—*Herald.*

On Wednesday evening, as Mr. Henry Lucas, nurseryman at Oil-gate, and three men named Fenlon, Murphy, and Delany (Mr. Lucas's servant), were proceeding in a boat, laden with young trees, to Bellvue, owing to some mismanagement in steering, and the overloaded state of the boat, the water dashed over its sides, and the persons on board, in alarm, rushed to one end, when it instantly upset. Mr. Lucas, who could swim, at the same moment jumped out, and saved himself by clinging to the bottom of the boat. The others, we are concerned to say, met a watery grave, and have left wives and families to deplore their loss.—*Ibid.*

Of the herring cots which were out on Thursday night, six were missing in the morning, and fears were consequently entertained for their safety, but they succeeded in getting into shelter at Rosslare. Two of them would have foundered but for the laudable exertions of the Water Guard on that station. At Glascarrig a boat was upset, and melancholy to relate, all on board (six men) were drowned.

Reports are in circulation that a number of boats have been sunk and lives lost on the Arklow coast; we trust they will prove without foundation.—*Ibid.*

LANDLORDS.—A Correspondent informs us, that some time ago, a respectable Farmer took a large lot of ground from a gentleman of rank and consequence in the Queen's County, on which, by a clause in the lease, the Tenant was obliged to expend £500 within the first two years. The covenant was performed in the first year—times growing bad, the Tenant applied for a reduction in his Rent, which was agreed to, verbally, by the Landlord; but after some time, his Agent distrained for the Rent specified in the Lease, being £70 more than was due on the reduction! The property was advertised, but on the day of intended sale, there was an arrangement entered into, of necessity, between the Landlord and Tenant, by which the farm was surrendered, in lieu of the rent, after having cost the tenant nearly £700 to improve the premises. What renders the matter much more lamentable is, that several acres of Potatoes, which had been let to poor Cottagers, were ploughed up and pitted together, under the distress warrant, so that the portion belonging to each could not be ascertained on settlement—and the poor People are now going to Law with the late unfortunate Tenant, for the purpose of obliging him to make good their loss!

If the above statement of our Correspondent be true—and we have no reason to doubt it—there is little wonder that a Police Establishment should be found necessary in that part of the Country. And if such conduct is observed by Landlords, they may soon form their own Estates—or let them run into commonage!—*Carlow Post.*

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The price of Butter yesterday was at 75s. generally for first qualities. Weighed at the Crane on Tuesday, 36—yesterday, 131 firkins—the latter comprising a broker's lot of 25. Several of this description remain on hands.

The receipts of Grain from Farmers continue exceeding small. Wheat, 16s. to 17s. 6d. Oats, 8s. 6d. to 9d. Shipping Barley, 9s. to 10s. Malting ditto, 11s. to 12s.

Few lots of Bacon Pigs purchasing, the dampness of the weather being very unfavourable for curing—price, 19s. to 20. Scalded Pork, 15s. to 19s.—in a few instances 19s. 6d. No change in other articles.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

The Treasurer acknowledges to have received:

SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Mary Watson	£2	0	0
Jane Watson		10	0
Counsellor M'Dougal	1	2	9
DONATION.			
F. Freeston, per Bishop's Lady		15	0
WEEKLY BOXES.			
Per Davis, Strangman & Co		13	6
Per Abraham Symes		12	9
Per Rev. Mr. Brennan.			
Davis, Strangman & Co., being amount of fines on their workmen for misconduct	£2	18	11
WORKMEN.			
J. E. White's		7	7½
William Peet's		6	10
Benjamin Budd's		3	7½
William Milward and Co.'s		5	5
William Aylward's		8	3½
Jonathan Gatchell's		13	3½
Joseph and Thomas Strangman's		4	5
Strangman and Sons'		16	2½
T. Jacob's		6	1
J. and T. Mason		2	2
Per Rev. Mr. Foran.			
Mr. Hearn, Collector	1	14	9
Mr. Ryan, Ditto	1	1	11½
Mr. Joseph Danford, (Donation)		10	0

The Steward acknowledges to have received:

From Sir Simon Newport, Deputy Mayor, five cod-fish. From Captain Murphy, of the brig *Liverpool*, one barrel of coal. From Mrs. Davy, some broth and bread. From Lady Paul, some cabbage and pot-herbs.

Nov. 15th—From Mr. E. Rice, 8 beef's heads, and 6 hearts and skirts.

16th—From Mr. Rice, Barronstrand-street, 2 cwt. 2 qrs. 17 lbs. of flour.

20th—From Mr. Reville, John-street, 2 coats, 3 waistcoats, 2 pair of breeches, 2 pair of drawers, 2 pair of stockings, and 3 hats.

BIRTHS.

At the Palace, Dromore, the Lady of Captain Graham, Scots Greys, of a daughter.

On Sunday last, the 17th instant, the Lady of Sir W. H. Clerke, 52d Regt. of a son and heir.

On the 12th instant, at Newtown Glebe, Co. Kilkenny, the Lady of the Rev. George St. George, of a son.

On Thursday last, the Lady of Edmond Davy, Esq. Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Cork Institution, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th instant, at Rathronan Church, near Clonmel, the Rev. George Edw. Eagle, only son of Dr. Eagle, of the Medical Staff in Ireland, Grand Nephew to the late Robert, Lord Viscount Molesworth, and Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Glengall—to Mary Frances, only daughter of Michael Hamerton, of Hamerton, Esq. and Niece to Lady Medows.

On the 5th instant, Captain William Cobbe, of the Royal Navy, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Rich. F. Sharkey, of Lower Mount-street, Dublin.

On Tuesday se'nnight, at Cork, Bernard Robert Shaw, of Monkstown, Esq. to Rebecca, daughter of the late Edward Hoare Reeves, Esq. of Ballyglissane, in that County.

On the 10th instant, at Cork, John Westropp Carey, Esq. late of his Majesty's 56th Regt. of Foot, to Margaret, second daughter of the Rev. Daniel M'Carthy.

At Fermoy Church, on the 12th instant, William Lenihan, Esq. son of Thomas Lenihan, of Ballincurrig, County Cork, Esq. to Eliza, daughter of the late Garrick Nagle, of Grange, Esq.

On the 16th instant, in Dublin, Frederick Moore, Esq. Barrister at Law, to Sarah Adderson, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Mahaffy, and niece to Thos. Tilly, of Mountjoy-square, Esq.

DEATHS.

Yesterday morning, suddenly, at the house of Mr. Patrick Hayes, Barronstrand-street, Mr. William Morgan, Master of the brig Valiant, of Newport, in his 25th year.

Near Cadiz, the 25th September, Peter Strange, Esq. formerly an eminent merchant in this City.

On Tuesday, the 12th instant, at his seat at Glannahore, Co. Cork, of a malignant fever, Major Holmes, sincerely and universally regretted.

On the [illegible] instant, at Mayfort, County Tipperary, much and deservedly regretted by all who knew her, Miss Eliza Max; and on the 11th instant, at the same place, John Max, Esq. father of the above named young woman, aged 67 years, who maintained through life a most excellent character, and died lamented by his family and friends.

At his house in Sloane-street, London, on the 12th inst., in his 83d year, the Right Hon. William Lord Grantley, Baron Markenfield.

On the 5th instant, at her mother's residence, Chapelizod, Frances Grace Booth, second sister to the late Viscountess Avonmore.

In Gloucester-street, on the 5th instant, John Walsh, Esq. Merchant, of Dublin.

On Saturday, in Carlow, Mr. James Nicholson, aged 98.

On Thursday last, in Graigue, near Carlow, aged 67, Mrs. Power, relict of the late Kingston Power, of Kilworth, in the County Cork, Esq.

On Friday, the 9th instant, aged 55, the Rev. John Robinson, for many years the Roman Catholic Pastor of the united Parishes of Monasterevan and Kildangan, in the Co. of Kildare.

On Wednesday, at Rockforest, near Mallow, the Rev. George Brereton, for many years Vicar of the Parish of Rahan, in the County of Cork.

SHIP NEWS.

The brig *Ceres*, Evans, which sailed from this port on Thursday, the 14th inst., with a cargo of grain, flour, &c. for Liverpool, was lost near that harbour on Saturday night. We are happy to learn, that the Master and Crew have been saved.

The brig *Recollection*, of London, Twaddell, which sailed from Liverpool, for Waterford, 29th Oct., having experienced much hard weather, and having been twice off Waterford Harbour, put into Holyhead for the second time on the 12th instant, with loss of canvas and four feet water in the hold.

The vessel which foundered off Poor-head on Wednesday morning last, was called the *Prince Regent*, the Captain's name was Evans; she was bound from Liverpool for this Port, and was laden chiefly with crates of ware, tobacco, cotton twist, and other dry goods. Some of the cotton twist was washed ashore at Ballycroneen Bay, and secured by the Preventive Water Guard on that station. She was at anchor at the time she foundered, and the whole of the crew, consisting of 7 persons, perished. There was one passenger, a lady, on board, who had arrived in Liverpool from America, where she kept a Boarding School, and was proceeding for this City, near which, we understand, her friends reside, but we have not learned her name. She was possessed of some property, having had several hundred dollars on board. A few of the bodies of the crew have been since washed on shore, one in particular, in a very mutilated state, with a spar tied across the body.—*Southern Reporter.*

Arrivals from Waterford.—At Liverpool, Argus, Wilkinson. At Bristol, 11th, Marshal Blucher, Coplestone; 12th, Eliza, Davis.

Arrivals from Youghal.—At London, Pleasant Hill, Conter; Gambier, Batchelor.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, NOV. 20.

ARRIVED.

18th—Daphne, Banker, St. John's, (Newfoundland,) fish, oil, hides, &c.

19th—Jones, Greames, Pugwash, timber, deals, staves, &c.—9 weeks passage.

SAILED.

18th and 19th—None.

20th—Wind S. W. at 8 morning.

ADJOURNED SALE.

THE SALE
OF THE
SMUGGLING CUTTER ISIS,
ADVERTISED FOR MONDAY NEXT,
WILL NOT TAKE PLACE UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
November 21, 1822.

SUGARS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ON THURSDAY, THE 28TH NOVEMBER,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,
AT THE ADELPHI TERRACE,
TWENTY HOGSHEADS & TEN TIERCES
Bright & Middling Scale Sugars.
TERMS—CASH; 2½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
Waterford, Nov. 21, 1822.

STOLEN,
FROM TRAMORE,
ON THE NIGHT OF MONDAY, THE 18TH INST,

A BAY HORSE, the property of THOMAS KERIVAN—aged Seven Years—the two Hind Legs white above the Fetlock—a small Star on the Forehead—marked behind on the Thigh, as if from a Car.

Any Person who will give information that may lead to the recovery of the above Horse, to T. KERIVAN, Tramore, or at the *Chronicle-Office*, shall receive
TWO POUNDS REWARD.
Tramore, Nov. 20, 1822.

GRAND PARADE.

M. HELLYER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Nobility and Gentry of Waterford and its Vicinity, that she has just returned from Dublin, with a New and Fashionable Assortment of FANCY GOODS, for the present Season, consisting of Plain and Cut Velvets; Levantines; Lutestrings; Figured Sarsnets; Gros de Naples; Black and Coloured Bombazines; Princettas; Norwich Crapes; Castorete, Striped, Bergazza, and Tartan Plaids; Cypras Crapes, and Norwich or French Crapes; Fancy and Striped Bareges Dresses; Imitation Gauze Dresses; Superior Black and White Lace Veils; Rockspun and Bragoza Shawls and Scarfs; Black, White, and Coloured Ostrich Feathers, French and English Flowers; Welch Flannels; Jewellery and Perfumery; with a great variety of other articles.

☞ DRESS MAKING and MILLINERY carried on in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

⁂ FUNERAL ORDERS supplied on the most moderate Terms, and carefully attended to.

Waterford, Nov. 16, 1822.