THE CONSPIRACY—PROPHECIES.

(From the Dublin Journal.)

The conspirators, who have been lately tried and convicted in Dublin, appear to have been, to a considerable degree, the dupes of designing men, who had, with great activity, scattered through the country some pretended prophecies, in which the downfall of the Protestant Religion, before the termination of the year 1825, is boldly predicted.—The Revelations of St. John, the Evangelist, have afforded an ample field of conjecture for such learned men, of both the Roman Catholic and Protestant communions, as are anxious to withdraw the veil of futurity, and take a prospective view of coming events, through the vista of prophecy. It is deeply to be lamented, that, in treating a subject so intricate as the Apocalypse, Christian theologians, of various sects, have paid too little regard to the feelings and prejudices of one another. Protestant commentators and Polemics find, or think they find, in the Papal Hierarchy and religion, the Beast, and the Babylonish woman, drunk with the blood of martyred Saints, as poortrayed in vivid colours by St. John. Must not such an application of the text be read with horror by every believer in the orthodoxy of the Roman creed? Must it not produce a literary re-action among the polemic divines who advocate the purity of that faith? Accordingly, we find that the Roman Catholic Bishop, Dr. Walmsley, who flourished about the middle of the last century, endeavoured, under the assumed name of Pastorini, to assail the Protestant theologians with their own weapons. According to him, the seven seas mentioned by the Prophet designate seven ages or periods of different lengths in the Church of Christ. The fifth of these ages, that in which we now live, commenced in the year 1525, and is to terminate in 1825. Its duration is divisible into two minor periods of five prophetic months, or 150 years, each. In the first of these minor periods, Lutheranism, Calvinism, &c. were, according to him, to be preached, and the various sects of Protestants represented in the Apocalypse, under the figure of destroying locusts, were violently to agitate Christendom. As the keys of Heaven had been committed to St. Peter, the first Bishop of Rome—so the keys of H ll were given to Luther, the Arch-leader of the Protestants. Christ, he says, is the great spiritual, and almighty Head of the Catholic religion; Abandon or Apollyon, the destroyer, is the King of the Protestants, or locusts. Thus the inverse compliment paid by the Protestants to the Catholics is repaid with ample interest by Pastorini.

In the second of the minor periods spoken of above, the violence of the locusts was to abate, and finally their power and schism are to cease at its termination; that is, in the year 1825.

Such is Pastorini's scheme of prophecy, so far as it may appear materially to affect the present generation. No doubt he honestly believed the opinions which he has endeavoured to promulgate in his book; but it is now manifest, that without the prompt intervention of some stupendous miracle, the various sects of Protestants will not be annihilated in the short period allotted by Dr. Walmsley for their destruction. Not one of them will, we are confident, disappear from Christendom in the year 1825.

Pastorini, like other divines who have sought to explain the figurative language of St. John, was an honest but mistaken speculator in matters which transcend human capacity. But what are we to think of the men who, in the year 1822, wish to diffuse his notions amongst a crowd of illiterate peasants, when it is manifest that such speculations tend only to disturb the public peace?

How happens it that men who do not belong to the Roman Catholic Church have caused Pastorini's work to be reprinted and disseminated through the country? In the year 1816, it was published in Belfast by Mr. Moses Dawson (no Catholic assuredly), who, in his address to the Public, which he prefixed to the book, speaks of it in terms of eulogy, and in language which must necessarily induce the reader to believe that he approved of its contents!

Since that time, we believe, it has been reprinted in Dublin, and extracts from it widely scattered through the community.

Dr. Tuohy, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, actuated by a proper sense of his duty as a christian pastor, and by a due regard for the temporal as well as spiritual welfare of his flock, warned the people of his diocess against placing reliance on prophecies of wonderful events which are to take place in the years 1822, 1823, and 1824. The nature of these prophecies, which had attracted the attention of the pious Prelate, and his wisdom and patriotism in endeavouring to counteract their mischievous effects, are now equally apparent.

The prophetic works of St. John do not appear to have been given to the Christian world to empower its inhabitants to dive into the secrets of futurity, but to prove the truth of holy writ, by the comparison which they enable us to make betwixt the events which have taken place since they were first written and the figurative predictions by which such events were pourtrayed.—Pastorini, however, in the ardour of his fancy, takes upon him to calculate, from the animated language of St. John, the very number of the reprobates who are to undergo the pains of damnation. These unhappy beings are represented by the prophet as the vine of the earth which is to be trodden down in the wine press of God's wrath, till blood shall have covered the space of 1600 furlongs, as high as a horse's bridle, a height which Dr. Walmsley says is about four feet.—Hence, calculating fifteen pounds to be the quantity of blood in a man, and the density of blood a one twenty-fifth greater than that of water, a cubic foot of which weighs a thousand ounces, he finds from the premises, that 60 millions of human beings will be damned!!! This is an awful idea. Now what shall we say to Mr. Mede, a Protestant writer, who, as it appears, points out the very spot where this tremendous scene is to be acted? Sixteen hundred furlongs, says he, is the measure of *Stato della Chiesa*, or the States of the Roman Church, or St. Peter's Patrimony, which reaches from the walls of Rome to the river Po, and the marshes of Verona, contain 200 English miles, which are exactly 1600 furlongs!! How happy is it that the descendants of Adam cannot damn one another.

Another anticipator of future events has found out that Episcopacy and Monarchy are the Dragon and Beast, and that they will both be overthrown, to rise no more (if we rightly recollect), about the year 1728, through the exertions of the two great witnesses, Civil and Religious Liberty. Such are the day-dreams, in which men, of no ordinary talents, have indulged their ardent imaginations.

It is a pleasing reflection, that the conspiracy detected in Dublin is not countenanced by any man of property—that it is reprobated by the clergy of each denomination; that Government are acquainted with all its ramifications; that its members can no longer place confidence in one another; that it is absurd in itself and its means utterly inadequate to the object in view, and that of course it carries in its own bosom the seeds of its speedy dissolution.

MR. SUTTER.

This gentleman, who was one of the candidates for the representation of the Corporation of Brewers in the Common Council, was rejected, and as most men think very properly. Thus a large portion of his fellow-citizens have marked, in a strong and decisive manner, their disapprobation of his public conduct on a recent occasion. They have been convinced that an opposition to the concord of the King's subjects is not loyalty; but it seems that Mr. Sutter is determined to make another appeal to public opinion, by offering himself as a candidate to the Guild of Merchants. If the taint of anti-unionism do not affect this respectable body more deeply than is to be expected from Alderman Nugent's eloquence, or than is consistent with their good sense and their distinguished loyalty, Mr. Sutter's pretensions are not likely to be more successful than with his respectable Colleagues of the Brewing Business. For, after all, what is his claim? That he was disrespectful to the known wishes of the Government of his Country—that he was refractory to the authority of the Chief Magistrate of the city, promulgated in obedience to the Government, and founded upon the law—and that he hazarded the peace of a great community, while fermenting in strong party feeling, by persevering in a ceremony which no man of sense can take a pride in—which the dullest blockhead in the County may indulge in—which, in fact, commemorates nothing that is not already commemorated by the Statue itself in its plain undefiled state—which no manly principle would condescend to be expressed by, and which every true and faithful adherent to the English Constitution in Church and State condemns as childish and unworthy—paltry and ungenerous—offensive and pernicious.—*Correspondent.*

RENTS.

One Nobleman in Suffolk, from an estate of eight thousand a year, has got of his last half-year's rents, twenty-one pounds! Another, who has seventy two tenants, has distraints in the houses, barns and yards of fifty-three of them! This is no more than we expected and foretold. But this is not what we shall see. We shall see a total breaking up of the tenantry. The Pitt system does not do things by halves. It will make as clean a transfer of property as ever was, not seen, but as ever was talked of, in the world. The two Committees, when they reported in favour of Sidmouth's bills, in 1817, accused the Reformers of a design to destroy all property. They could not mean to consume it by fire, or to drown it, or to grind it to powder. What they meant by destruction of property was, the taking of it from the then owners. The reformers, or, at least some of them, might have such a design. If they had they might have effected it to a certain extent; but, could they have cleared out the farmers so quickly or so completely as the system has done? The reformers could, with all their numbers, have made but a poor, bungling hand of the job. The system has done the thing so neatly, so radically, that it really is the "admiration of the world."—*Cobbett.*

As one instance among the many of agricultural distress, a farm in Kent, of 300 acres, has been offered to a gentleman to till for three years, perfectly *rent free*.

Sir M. Lopez lately received £45 rent, when he expected to receive nearly £1000.—*Devon Freeholder.*

A Scotch paper says, that Mr. Campbell, the member for Glasgow, had agreed to receive his rent according to the *Fiars* of the year.

This information would be unintelligible to the Irish Reader without explanation. Twice a year the Sheriff of the County holds a court to ascertain the price of grain. He calls a Jury, and a number of witnesses from various parts of the county, being those who sell and those who purchase grain, meal and flour. The witnesses are examined on oath, and according to their evidence the Jury fix the price of each kind. This standard regulates many bargains, many rents, and also the stipends of the Clergy. The stipends of the Clergy are fixed by the court of *Tiends*, which is composed of the members of the College of Justice, *alias* the Supreme Court of Scotland, and they are allowed so many bolls, or, as we have it, barrels of wheat, barley, oats, and oatmeal, with a small sum of money, to be paid by the Land-owners. The Clergy, instead of drawing the *ipsa corpora* of these commodities, take the price as determined by the *Fiars*, or average rate of sales during the preceding six months.—The incomes of the Clergy, therefore, fluctuate according to the average rise or fall of the prices of corn in the markets of the county. If rents be regulated in this manner, the tenant can easily pay them in money, provided he can make sales, with an abundant crop; but in scarce seasons, the principle is liable to the strongest objection. Suppose, for instance, that the farm yields ten bolls or barrels per acre in a beautiful year, and the price shall be twenty shillings each—in that case, we say, the farmer can afford to pay two bolls, or 40s. for rent; but in a bad season, if the land shall yield only five bolls, and the price shall advance to 40 or 50 shillings, the farmer then could not pay two bolls, or four or five pounds per acre. It therefore seems objectionable that rent should be regulated by the *Fiars*, unless it be also stipulated that it shall vary according to the quantity of produce—or, what is the same thing, that rent and price shall bear a mutual relation to the interest of both Landlord and Tenant.—*Dublin Journal.*

MRS. SARAH BOND'S PROPERTY.

PREROGATIVE COURT—London, Nov. 6.

The King's Advocate stated that in the case of Mrs. Sarah Bond, about whom and whose property so much had recently been said, a number of *caveats* had been entered by different Proctors against letters of administration of the property being granted to the King. All these cases of supposed heirs had come to nothing, and the *caveats* had been all withdrawn. He therefore moved that letters of administration should be granted to apply the property to the use of his Majesty, according to his prerogative. The motion was granted.

IMPORTANT TO TRADERS.

KING'S BENCH, DUBLIN—Nov. 9.

George Carr, Dealer in Exchange, v. John Stanley, Marshal of the City of Dublin.

The motion to set aside the non-suit in this cause (as reported in the *Chronicle* of the 15th of June last) came on this day, and caused much interest among the trading class of Dublin. The Court, after hearing Counsel on both sides, confirmed the non-suit, by which the Plaintiff loses a sum of £49 11s. 8d., besides the costs, which he must now necessarily pay.

The Law, in its wisdom, has decided that no temporary accommodation can be afforded, with safety, under any circumstances where more than 6 per cent is charged; and it is apprehended this decision will affect many innocent persons, who must now suffer from their confidence in individuals. The object of this article is to put persons on their guard against charging, *in any instance*, a commission to exceed 6 per cent.

National Monument.—The Committee for managing the fund for erecting a Monument to commemorate his Majesty's arrival in Ireland, have now decided that it shall be a Bridge over the Liffey, at the Park Gate.

We highly approve of this application of the fund, as the work will be useful, as well as ornamental; but we regret to find, that the amount of the subscription is not adequate (being only £12,000) to the expense of the design. It is but a poor proof of the loyalty and liberality of the Country, when this sum constitutes the pecuniary standard of these virtues. As all must approve of the utility of the work, we trust, that money will not be wanting to render it worthy of the acts, and of our national taste.—*Dublin Paper.*

Aerostation.—M. Scaramuzzi, of Florence, affirms, that he has happily solved the problem of giving a precise direction to air balloons, and intends to communicate his plan to the British Minister at this Court, with the hope of obtaining the reward of 500,000 francs (£20,000 sterling) offered by the Royal Society at London, for the horizontal direction of the air balloon. He asserts that he can make his balloon ascend or descend, advance horizontally or stand still, without regard to wind or storm. He promises, if he has a sufficient stock of provision, to remain suspended for several months together, between heaven and earth, without once descending, and affirms that there is no danger in this aerial excursion. He calls his vessel *Aerodrom*, which at first, however, will not contain more than twenty persons. The expense of building amounts to 160,000 francs. These Italians seem quite positive that our Royal Society has offered £20,000 for this discovery.

The Longitude.—The lovers of astronomy and geography will be happy to learn that the operations undertaken in concert by the English and French academicians, for the purpose of connecting the meridian of the Observator at Greenwich, with the meridian of Paris, are entirely terminated. M. Arago, whom the French Board of Longitude sent to England for this purpose, has just returned to France, after satisfactorily completing his mission.

Mount Vesuvius.—Extract of a letter dated Naples, October 22:—"Vesuvius, which for several weeks threw up fire, became very tranquil for the last fortnight. Yesterday, at four o'clock, A. M., an eruption took place, and in the course of the night the lava came down in a most awful, yet beautiful manner. This day at noon the entire cone of the mountain was covered with lava. The column of smoke is truly magnificent, with the sun striking on it; in size it is as large, and five times the height of the mountain. It is expected to be the greatest eruption that has happened since 1794."

Effects of Frost.—Three of the crew of the brig Jane, of Liverpool, which was wrecked in a gale of wind, on the 10th of December last, in Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, were sent home in the Clinker. These men (two of whom are not 25 years of age), present the most deplorable effects of being frost-bitten:—Peter Cook has lost his feet to the ankle joints, and all his fingers and thumbs; Peter Doughty, his toes and part of his fingers; John Gill, all his toes except three.—Though the amputations were made by a man in the situation of a clerk to a merchant, with a chissel, hammer, and common knife, their wounds all speedily healed; and, what is most remarkable, they are by no means so helpless as they would have been, if the amputations had been professionally performed, as more of the roots of the fingers remain than would have been deemed proper.

New Invention.—A newly-invented Printing Press, called the British and Foreign Printing Machine, was exhibited a few days ago to a numerous body of printers and scientific men, who expressed themselves highly satisfied with its extraordinary powers. It appears admirably calculated for the printing of books, newspapers, and, in fact, for every description of work that can be done by machinery. In velocity of movement it rivals steam printing machines, and far excels them in clearness of impression and goodness of register. Two men and three boys were enabled to print at the rate of twenty five sheets in a minute, every impression being remarkably clear and perfect. The Patentee, we understand, is Mr. T. Miller, 76, Fleet-street.—*London Paper.*

Curious Kittens.—A few days ago, a cat, the property of Mr. Dewsbury, tanner, of Bodnant, brought forth three kittens, which vie with each other in the singularity of their appearance. One of them has two heads, and apparently three eyes, the one eye in the centre being common to both: the other kitten has six legs, two of which will be useless, having no joints: it is also furnished with a double spine, which gives the back a very broad appearance: the third is formed as cats in general, but it is of a deep liver colour, a thing never before remembered. A great many respectable people have been to pay their respects to the *lady in the straw*, who, with her extraordinary progeny, is doing well.—*Shrewsbury Chronicle.*

Remarkable Cows.—A cow was killed on the 29th ult. in Ballymena, where also she was bred and fattened, the weight of which was as follows: Beef, 770 lbs.; tallow, 150 lbs.; head and feet, 50 lbs.; heart, 6 lbs.; hide, 94 lbs.—Total, 1070 lbs. She was of the short-horned Ayrshire breed, aged 7 years; and her daily milking in the summer of last year, when separated from the froth by filtering, measured 24 quarts.

Last week, a heifer, three years and a half old, was killed by Mr. Thomas Snow, butcher, of Mountsorrel, which, on being opened proved to contain five kidneys, (two being the usual number) one of which weighed ninety-one pounds, while the hind quarter weighed 20 stone! It was exhibited for public inspection in a stable at the Bull's head, in Leicester, on Saturday, and was considered a great curiosity.

Horrible Infanticide.—A young woman of the name of Sarah Hobson, has been committed to Appleby gaol for trial on her own confession, for having murdered her new born infant, by carrying it across a field to a small rivulet, where she strangled the helpless innocent, and held it under the water until it was quite dead. The body was afterwards found in the water about one hundred yards from the place where it was murdered by its mother.

Grog.—Until the time of Admiral Vernon, the British Sailors had their allowance of brandy or rum served out to them unmixed with water.—This plan was found to be attended with inconvenience on some occasions; and the Admiral, therefore, ordered, that in the fleet he commanded, the spirit should be mixed with water before it was given to the men. This innovation, at first, gave great offence to the Sailors, and rendered the Commander very unpopular. The Admiral, at that time, wore a grogram coat, and was nicknamed "Old Grog." This name was afterwards given to the mixed liquor he compelled them to take; and it has since universally obtained the name of Grog.

Detestable Crime.—It is with feelings of extreme horror we mention that a man of the name of Gallagher, was brought to Marlborough-street Police Office on Monday night, charged with an attempt to commit an unnatural offence on a soldier of the Guards, who was on duty as a sentinel at the time, at the rere of the Custom-house. Informations have been lodged against him. The unfortunate man is of rather respectable connexions.—*Dublin Paper.*

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, Chronicle-Office, Quay.
Agents for England—Messrs. Newton and Co. *Warwick square, London.* *Agents* for Ireland J. K. Johnston *and Co. No. 1, Lower Sackville Street, Dublin.*

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,935. *TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1822.* *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

LORD AND LADY PORTSMOUTH.

COURT OF CHANCERY, LONDON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

Mr. Horne, in continuation of his argument of Saturday, said, the affidavit of Miss Miller, the Countess's maid, set forth, that on the day of the arrival of the family at Edinburgh, they went to the house of Mrs. Evans, in North Frederick-street, for a week. Much had been said relative to the respectability of this Mrs. Evans, but it appeared she was a woman that had formerly been in service. Dr. Hamilton visited the Countess on the following day. This was important, because so much stress had been put on the indisposition of the Countess, that Deponent believed it was the intention of the Countess only to have staid a week. Mrs. Evans's house was extremely noisy, a new family having come into it as lodgers, who were in health, and her Ladyship being the reverse, the knocking at the door and the ringing of bells affected her. She ordered the knocker to be muffled, which gave offence to Mrs. Evans; at the end of the week the family removed to M'Gregor's Hotel; Mr. Alder accompanied the Countess about three o'clock to the hotel to seek for accommodation, and having obtained it, he returned to Mrs. Evans's, leaving the Countess at the hotel. Between six and seven o'clock she went from Mrs. Evans's to the hotel, leaving Mr. Alder at the dining-table, which certainly shewed that M'Gregor was mistaken when he swore that at nine o'clock in the evening, as he was nailing up a curtain, that he saw Alder and the Countess in the complete bed; she, the Deponent, not having left the Countess's room after.

The Lord Chancellor—"It struck me that her affidavit was important, as it respected M'Gregor's evidence, but she does not contradict that of Mrs. Evans, or of Mrs. Sutherland."

Mr. Horne, in continuation, said, that M'Gregor's house being full, they were obliged to be satisfied with the attics. It was natural that M'Gregor might be mistaken, as he at the time was so much occupied with his business. After the luggage was taken out of the carriage, it was sent back for the Earl of Portsmouth, Miss Laura Hanson, Mr. Newton Hanson, and Mr. Alder, and they arrived between eight and nine o'clock. The Learned Counsel contended that the evidence of the two could not stand for a moment together. Miss Miller swore that the Countess being indisposed, and finding a draft coming from one of the doors, she asked M'Gregor to nail a curtain up against it. M'Gregor swore that he had nailed it up at nine o'clock, when he saw the scene he described, and that it was before the arrival of the family. Miss Miller also swore that she was backwards and forwards in the room all the night, and that the Countess and Mr. Alder had never been alone; the next morning she dressed the Countess at half-past eight o'clock, and took up her breakfast to her, and also the Earl's, who was in bed. Mr. Alder had never been in the room that morning. Here, said the Learned Counsel, was a direct contradiction to the affidavit of M'Gregor; it was not swearing to the pinch; but it was much better, as she was speaking of what she knew of her own knowledge; and taking the substance of the two affidavits together, both of them could not stand—it was therefore the duty of his Lordship to see which of them he ought to give credit to.—The Countess did not take her breakfast in bed, as had been sworn by M'Gregor; but the Earl did, and did not rise until twelve o'clock. The whole of the time they were at Edinburgh the Countess slept with the Earl, and when she was not able to leave the drawing-room from her state of pregnancy, the Earl always dined with her, the rest of the family dining in the parlour.

The Lord Chancellor.—"She gives no answer to what Evans says she communicated to her.—There are great defects in her answers to both the affidavits of Evans and Sutherland."

Mr. Horne, in continuation, said, that the affidavit of Eleanor, the housemaid, set forth, that the Earl was always extremely attentive to the Countess, and that she miscarried in the year 1821. There was no doubt on that subject. A Mr. Alder was not then mentioned. The only answer that could be given by the other side was, that they head the report of the Countess's pregnancy, but they did not believe the fact. The first inquiry made by the opposite side at Edinburgh was, whether it was not a suppositious child, and an anonymous letter was written to Dr. Hamilton to that effect. On the occasion of the miscarriage, the Earl desired the deponent to be very attentive to the Countess, this was a proof that he had a knowledge of the fact, and it was in answer to the supposition that he did not think it possible that he could have a child. As to the circumstance of Alder having knocked the Noble Earl down, the affidavit of Miss Laura Hanson admitted that that Gentleman struck him, but she says it was on an occasion of the Earl being in a great passion, and having struck her a severe blow on the back of the neck; he (the Learned Counsel) hoped Mr. Alder had done so, he could not have a manly spirit if he was to sit by and allow a female to be struck by a man.—Miss Hanson said she went with the Earl and Countess to the North; they stopped some time at the seat of Mr. Alder, where several families visited; the Countess being in a poor state of health, and being so near Edinburgh, she went there for advice. Mr. Alder did not accompany them, but he afterwards joined them. The affidavit then went on to corroborate that of Miss Miller's, and that she never saw any improper familiarities between the Countess and Mr. Alder; he always paid her the highest respect. When she was at school she was in the habit of visiting the Earl and Countess at Fairlawn, and she recollected at dinner, on a Sunday, when the Earl had drank a great deal of wine, the Countess wanted him to give up his bottle and to go walk in the garden with them; the deponent being then only 14 years of age, went into the hall, and got a whip, which she laid gently over the shoulders of the Earl, on which he got into a great passion, ran out of the house, and went to Justice Birnie, who returned with him to the shrubbery, where the Countess was. Justice Birnie used some coarse language to the Countess, and when she used the expression to that Gentleman that she thought he ought to have known the state the Earl was in, and that he ought not to have taken any notice of him, she did not mean to say that he was insane, but that he was drunk.—If his Learned Friend had children, he had experienced a whip being laid across his shoulders by one of them, particularly if he ever played with them. He had experienced himself something of the same kind, for his children had a whole magazine of whips, and if the lash of a whip only touched the face or the neck it would leave a mark. It was too much then to bring forward the circumstance of a child of only fourteen years of age having played with the Earl with a whip as a proof of his insanity. As to the Noble Earl being brought from Edinburgh, it was certainly managed with the greatest acuteness, at the same time it was the greatest piece of inhumanity he had ever heard of when he considered the situation of the Countess at the time. He had the affidavit of Dr. Hamilton, that, from her state of pregnancy, and the great attention the Earl had paid her, that he did not dare to communicate his having been carried away until he had taken from her forty ounces of blood. The suspicion of the adultery of the mother could not justify the cruelty to the child. He had it in evidence that it did produce a shock, and a severe one; but while labouring under it, the Countess did not shew the least symptom of guilt. If she had been an adulteress, she would have dropt some expression of guilt—there was not a tittle of evidence to that effect, although all her servants were bribed, and she was surrounded by spies, but nothing of the kind occurred; and why? because she was innocent. The Petitioner, and those concerned with him, believed the adultery, and they told the Noble Earl so, and he believed it, for trifles as light as air appeared as mountains in such a case, as to the lancets and tapes the Noble Earl carried about him, could it be supposed that such a man as the Earl of Portsmouth would believe using them would cause generation? But it was said it was used by the Earl to create an appetite for a beastly purpose; if he did so, it was a crime in the eye of the law, and as such ought to be punished—it was depravity, and not a sign of insanity; no man for such a crime would be allowed to plead insanity at the Old Bailey. His Lordship was to inquire into the insanity of the Noble Earl, and not into his depravity; if he had depraved habits, they ought not to be visited on the Countess and her child. As to the adultery of the Countess, he denied the charge altogether; but if a commission of lunacy issued against the Earl, if she was as innocent as an angel, it would send her out to the public as an adulteress. He hoped his Lordship would pause before he passed such a sentence, if he thought there was a possibility of her innocence; if she was guilty, her guilt certainly was of the worst kind; but the husband had consigned the child to infamy, by instructing his Counsel to bastardize it; if he should find out hereafter the innocence of his wife, if the moral man did not cease to exist within him, he must be one of the most miserable beings; he would have in his bosom a worm that never died. If the Countess was guilty, why did not the Noble Earl bring his action against the supposed adulterer? His Learned Friends had said the case was clear; then why not bring the action, and get their verdict, and the proceedings afterwards were quite straight for the Noble Earl to get rid of the Countess.

The Lord Chancellor.—"If the Earl is not insane, and the case before me is true, he could not get a divorce except on one ground, and I doubt whether he could on that—I mean his being impotent."

Mr. Heald followed on the same side, and said, from reading the affidavits he had brought himself to the conclusion that this was not a case for a commission of lunacy to issue, and even if the case was balanced, it would be necessary to weigh the interest of the parties, and that had much weight with his Lordship on a former occasion. He would not say, as his Learned Friend, Mr. Horne, did, that he was Counsel alone for the Countess, but that he was Counsel for the Noble Earl, retained by the Countess; for, although his Learned Friend, Mr. Hart, was instructed for the Noble Earl, yet what did he say? "Your Lordship will grant a commission if you think it necessary for the Earl, and you will refuse it if you think it unnecessary." He would venture to say that in his Lordship's great experience he never heard such an appeal from the Counsel of a person who was sought to be made a lunatic. It certainly was a proof of the Noble Earl's sanity that he had been able to instruct Counsel; but it looked like the reverse when he instructed Counsel to ask for a commission of lunacy against himself. It had been stated that the marriage of the Earl and the Countess had taken place in a clandestine manner on a former occasion, and it was thrust forward to lead his Lordship to believe the insanity of the Earl; but if he was insane, then he must have been so when he resettled his estates, and gave Mr. Newton Fellowes, his brother, £400 per annum and £15,000 out of his (the Earl's) pocket. His Lordship, on the former occasion, put it to the Petitioner whether the Noble Earl had shewn more symptoms of insanity in the last year than in the twelve years before, when the Petitioner held him to be sane, and the answer was in the negative; on which his Lordship dismissed the petition. The marriage was now forgotten, but the birth of a child was brought forward as a second proof of the Noble Earl's insanity. The Countess having been once in the family way, was so again, and that was so extraordinary a circumstance, that it was to be a proof of her Lord's insanity. On the former occasion Lord Byron made an affidavit, who gave away the bride, and if that was true, there was end of the clandestine marriage. Lord Byron set forth in his affidavit that he was long intimate with the family of the Countess; that in the month of March, 1814, her father consulted with him, and told him that the Earl of Portsmouth was paying great attention to his eldest daughter; the deponent answered that if his daughter's affections were not pre-engaged, he considered it would be a desirable marriage.—On the day of the marriage the deponent walked with the Earl of Portsmouth to the church, the carriage being full; upon which occasion the Earl of Portsmouth represented to him that he had a partiality to Miss Hanson from her childhood, and felt an attachment to her which had increased from the death of his first Countess. As to the pretended impotency of the Noble Earl, he would produce evidence to prove that it was not the fact, not of medical men, but of other persons, and some of them of the other sex. Mr. Hanson had made an affidavit in which he set forth, that he had told Mr. Newton Fellowes that the Noble Earl was impotent, to satisfy his mind, as he wanted to marry his brother to some worn-out lady, who was past child-bearing. The Noble to get rid of the importunities of his brother to marry an old worn-out woman, came up to London, and hurried the match with the present Countess. The license was not obtained by Mr. Hanson, her father, but by the Noble Earl himself. Lord Byron, who gave the Countess away, states, that during the marriage ceremony, the Noble Earl paid the greatest attention, and gave the responses very distinct. He remarked it on account that in general the Earl, in conversation, had an impediment in his speech. He would not deny that from the time of the proposal of the Earl to Mr. Hanson for the hand of his daughter, to the marriage taking place, was short, but the attachment had been long; if it was a sign of a weak mind, it was the same weakness that gave Mr. Newton Fellowes, his brother, £15,000 out of his pocket, and £400 per annum, and the present Petitioner the reversion of the great estates belonging to the family: it was in evidence that many respectable gentlemen joined in the rejoicings on the marriage, and partook of the hospitable board of the Countess's father, amongst whom was Mr. Skirrow, the cousin of the Countess, whose evidence on the present occasion is so very important. If Mr. Newton Fellowes or Lord Grantley complained of the second marriage, they ought to explain why they advised the first marriage of the Earl with Lady Grace Norton. His Lordship did not sit for the purpose of trying the case of adultery, but if it was in his Lordship's jurisdiction, he would inquire if that adultery was committed with the knowledge of the husband; for if there was adultery in this case, it was done in open day, so that every person with open eyes could see it. There were only three acts of adultery sworn to, and he would allow them to throw into the scale familiarities, licenses, and indulgencies; he would examine the three charges particle by particle, and would shew that the Countess was influenced throughout by affection for the Noble Earl. There was no imputation on the character of the Countess immediately after the marriage. The first charge was at Fairlawn, and that by Capes (only one witness), and he had so minutely divulged the circumstances, that it was fortunate for the ends of Justice that his evidence frustrated itself; he told them that he had seen the Earl, Countess, and Mr. Alder in bed together. Was it to be supposed that a woman who was watched every day, who was surrounded by spies, that after walking in innocence for four years with this impotent husband, would put herself into the power of a servant, if she was even inclined to be an adultress? But the tale told by Capes was in itself so improbable, that no man of common understanding would believe it; that some time in the year 1818 he went into the Earl's room, and found his bed disgraced by a third person being in it; that he had suspected that familiarities were taking place between the Countess and Mr. Alder; the Countess had given him (Capes) liberty to go to London when he thought proper to visit his wife. On one occasion when he had this liberty he did not go, but stole up to his own room unknown, and remained there undressed; about twelve o'clock at night he heard the Earl, the Countess, and Mr. Alder go to bed; at one he heard the door of the bay room, in which Mr. Alder slept, opened, and footsteps going to the room of the Earl; at four o'clock, it being twilight, he descended and entered the Earl's room, and he was astonished and shocked to see three in the bed. The Learned Counsel observed, that if this man had spoken truth, there was an end of the adultery; but he went on further and said, that his Lord and Lady appeared to be asleep, and that Mr. Alder was wide awake.—There was also a singular circumstance that he had never made any communication of what he had observed until t ree years afterwards, when the child was in the way; and he had no doubt but Mr. Capes would have kept the secret for ten years longer, if there had not been a child. The first evidence he had against that of Capes was that of Mrs. Want, an old servant of the family: she had been the Countess's maid; she set forth that, in the whole course of her servitude, she did not know, nor did she believe, that Capes ever slept one night out of the house from Fairlawn, with one exception, and she had lived in the family during the whole time he was there. Capes gave no date as to the night that he made the observation, which made it impossible for them to get evidence to specific time; but the evidence of Mrs. Want contradicted him in a most material fact, that he was in the constant habit of going to London from Fairlawn to visit his wife, when, in fact, he had but once; and that night she was positive that he did go, and did not sleep in the house at Fairlawn.

The Lord Chancellor.—"This man, Capes, as he says in his affidavit that he informed a Mr. Webster of what he had seen in his Lordship's bed room, why do not both parties go to Webster and get him to make an affidavit?"

Mr. Heald, in continuation, said, that much stress had been laid on the Countess and Mr. Alder not having made an affidavit. The Countess, from the first, wished to make an affidavit. She said her honour was at stake, from the infamous calumny of having been charged with having connexion with the schoolfellow of her father, and his friend and colleague; but Counsel told her that she should not, without Alder also made an affidavit; and she could not ask him, unless he came forward himself as a lawyer and a man to make it; but Mr. Alder having heard that the charge of adultery was made the excuse for the charge of insanity, had come forward, and would most positively swear that he never had connexion, or taken a familiarity with the Countess that might not be offered to the most virtuous and honourable woman in the land.

The Lord Chancellor—"Affidavits must be filed before I can permit Counsel to comment upon them; if the Countess and Mr. Alder do intend to make affidavits, let them be filed to-morrow and copies handed up to me, and also copies given to the other side. I will postpone the further hearing of the case until Thursday next, to give all parties time to be in full possession of the contents of the affidavits."

Further hearing postponed till Thursday next.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

On the application of Mr. Horne, the further hearing of this case was postponed till Monday, in order to afford sufficient time for the affidavits on his side. The Counsel on the other side agreed to the postponement.

The Lord Chancellor said, he should expect some explanation of the letter which Dr. Bankhead carried from Lady Portsmouth to Lord Portsmouth.

were in a short time to follow. No one could believe that Mr. Alder meant to impose upon the landlord as Lord Portsmouth, and, after being detected in an indecent and improper situation, to leave himself at his mercy. The next was the affidavit of Mrs. Sutherland, who said, that on the 20th of November, Lady Portsmouth came to look at her house, and was shewn up stairs, and seemed inclined to take the house. The deponent asked for how long a time they were likely to want the house? Mr. Alder replied, looking at Lady Portsmouth and the young lady who was with her in a significant sort of manner, "perhaps nine months." The deponent did not approve of the appearance and conduct of the ladies, or the delicacy of Mr. Alder's insinuation. Surely that mind must be grossly and wickedly polluted, which, from the circumstance of a look, which in all probability was misconstrued, could draw an inference against the character of the parties.—When was it ever said to amount to a crime, that, in the presence of a married woman, going for her health to Edinburgh, in order that she might be there for the purpose of being safely carried through her pregnancy, attended by a most eminent man, he should say in her presence, in answer to, 'how long they meant to stay?' in all probability nine months; or, as the Att.-Gen. more probably put it, 8 or 9 months. Then came the winks. This lady seemed very much to understand winks. If there was any thing important in it, it was certainly only in the mind of the person who put that construction. After they left Mrs. Evans's house, she said they were refused admittance at several places, and in consequence the carriage remained laden with luggage several hours in the street. By whom was this woman so informed? for that the information was false, nobody doubted. There was no impediment at all to their next lodging; they were instantly admitted. Then for what purpose was this introduced? For the malignant purpose of adding to the prejudice which it was intended by other parts of this affidavit to excite against the character and conduct of these persons. Here was a woman having a charitable motive, and being so credulous as to believe any thing that was told her, though wholly untrue. She was so wicked as, under the pretence of hearsay, to state that which she never did hear; but to state it in that shape which must convey the impression that it was a fact to which she did not dare to speak positively, because she knew the time would come when she would be detected. To what could not be contradicted, she boldly swore; what would be capable of contradiction, she put into the form of hearsay and information. The day after, M'Gregor came to the house, and she agreed to take them on condition of their granting a declaration to leave the house at the end of the week. Little circumstances, Mr. Shadwell said, were frequently important; they were a test by which best to try the truth of a general statement. Where was now the written declaration, was it forthcoming? It being produced would confirm the fact deposed to: but the non-production spoke for itself. She then said M'Gregor came to the house to induce her to take them in. What, was the purity of the public hotels at Edinburgh such that Lord and Lady Portsmouth and their family were not fit guests—that a publican would dare to turn them out? And would any one believe that the same man would go the next day to procure lodgings for those guests, whose reputation was such, that for them to stay longer in his house was pollution, and would destroy the character of himself and his house for ever? No one could believe it—it was incredible. The witness went on to say, nothing further took place till Monday afternoon, when she and her maid were alarmed at violent screams, thinking her child had fallen down, but found they proceeded from Lord Portsmouth. This was impossible. Was it possible this woman should mistake the screams of Lord Portsmouth, a stout, overgrown man of fifty-five, for the screams of an infant child?—She then said, that on the second Sunday the family were in deponent's house, she was given to understand they had gone to church, with the exception of Lady Portsmouth; and the deponent was directed to prepare, among other things for dinner, a plum pudding, the fruit of which was always kept by Lady Portsmouth, herself. Could his Lordship believe that Lady Portsmouth, moving about as she did, with all the personal inconveniences that attended her in these daily removals from one house to another, would order a plum pudding and keep the plums? This was fabulous; but the introduction of these little collateral incidents spoke volumes, and gave a credibility, as Mr. Shadwell said, to other parts of the affidavits, which, taken by themselves, deserved none; that was the only way of accounting for the episode of the plum pudding. Then, she said, as the afternoon was advancing, she repeatedly requested the maid of Lady Portsmouth to go to her mistress for the fruit, which she declined, saying she was not permitted unless rung for; that it now became necessary to have the fruit; and she questioned the maid as to her reason for using so much ceremony; and the deponent's suspicions were excited, and she went up stairs herself. The Scotch landlady had no such delicacy as the maid—go she would. Was it to be believed, that her Ladyship ordered a plum pudding, and laid herself so open to detection in her guilty amours, that instead of sending the plums down stairs, she would invite the woman to be upon the watch, for the sole purpose of being detected in that in which the most impudent would wish to avoid detection? She stated that on getting to the drawing-room door, she rapped, and instantly took hold of the handle to open it, when she found the door fastened inside. She made a noise; when, to her great astonishment, the door was opened by Mr. Alder, who desired her to make less noise, and Lady Portsmouth called out to shut the door. No one could account for this woman's suspicions. One should suppose, that if any thing guilty had been going on in the contemplation of either of these parties, that either the door would not be opened at all, or that Mr. Alder would not be the person to come and open it. She then said, that in consequence she became alarmed for the character of her house, and on the Thursday following they removed. If the character of any woman was to be whispered away in the manner in which this woman had attempted to whisper away the character of Lady Portsmouth, nobody was safe. The fact was, that Lady Portsmouth was in an extremely delicate state of health. The affidavit proceeded by stating, that on leaving her lodgings they did not pay, but she and her husband having detained a portmanteau and bag, they clubbed their money and paid the bill. Could any one belive that?—One gravamen was, that not a shilling was left at Lord Portsmouth's disposal; that Lady Portsmouth received all the money, and yet, it was supposed she could not pay for a week's lodging. Her illegal paramour, too, was not only respectable, but wealthy; yet they were such mumpers they must leave their lodgings without paying their bill. Was it possible to believe this woman? The incredibility of the whole of the evidence from Edinburgh was thus contradictory in itself, and had been discredited by the parties on the other side.

The Court being here obliged to rise, the further hearing was postponed till Monday.

LONDON.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

CONGRESS OF VERONA—RUMOURS OF WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND SPAIN—AGITATION OF THE FUNDS, &c.

We have received positive assurances from a quarter in which we place the greatest confidence, that the *latest possible* information from Verona completely contradicts the rumours in circulation on Saturday. Every thing, we understand, is going on with the most perfect harmony, and there will be no interference with Spain on the part of any power whatever. The reports of war with France are, therefore, altogether untrue. The Duke of Wellington will leave Verona in three or four days, and the Emperors of Russia and Austria towards the end of the month. The former is to be at St. Petersburgh by the 20th of December.

Having stated thus much, we shall advert a little to the reports on Saturday.

The Royal Exchange on that day presented a scene of confusion, such as possibly was never witnessed there before. Expresses were said to have arrived from Paris, bringing advices that the Verona Congress had broken up, and that the Duke of Wellington was returning in a rage; that the King of France was dead; that the French army was marching against Spain, with the Duke D'Angouleme at its head, &c. &c.; and all these rumours were supported by a quoted decline in the French Funds, of 3 per cent., causing among the jobbers a general panic, which reduced for a short time the New Spanish Fives to 60. The shock was in fact so great, that our own Funds fell 2 per cent.; but they recovered about 12 o'clock. The sales of Spanish Stock at reduced prices were so extensive, that numbers must have been ruined. Many well informed persons attribute the reports to a deep-laid stock-jobbing scheme of what is called the Jew Party, interested in depressing the market, from their present struggle to obtain the new Spanish Loan decreed by the Cortes, on lower terms than the preceding ones, and in opposition to the Contractors of the two former. This party were disappointed in obtaining the last time, in consequence, as it will be remembered, of the powers of a certain agent who went to Madrid having been left at Bayonne, in order that they might not fall into the hands of the Army of the Faith.

Be the causes what they may, we have already stated our belief, that there are no substantial reasons for any alarm with regard to Spain and Portugal. The first and most important question to be discussed at the Congress of Verona related certainly to these two countries. We certainly do not pretend to be so deeply acquainted with State secrets as to say, that we are in possession of the precise result of those deliberations, in which the Representatives of the Allied Sovereigns have been engaged; but if the best information obtained on the spot and in Paris, as well as here, is entitled to credit, we are enabled to affirm what we have already stated, that the result of the Congress of Verona is pacific as far as regards Spain and Portugal, and that the utmost that will emanate from this meeting will be sermons and exhortations, in the shape of diplomatic notes, urging both the Spaniards and Portuguese to modify their constitutions, and place them more on a level with the other Monarchies of Europe.

Such, according to the best information we have been able to obtain, is the result of the Verona deliberations, and we must believe it to be correct till some formal declaration is put forth to the contrary. If any thing is left unsettled, it relates to Greece, Naples, and Piedmont.

Let us, however, reason a little on the subject, as if no information whatever were possessed on it. Were any hostile determination to be adopted by the Verona Congress, it could hardly originate in any other grounds than those of the old policy with regard to Naples, that those states had themselves a right to interfere, whose interests were affected by the innovations of their neighbours. Suppose then 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 disposable 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 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 speedily extinguished.

Other circumstances are not undeserving of some notice. Since the King of Portugal accepted and swore to the Constitution, with such evident cordiality, and with so great a solemnity, the policy of France, as well as of England, has sensibly changed with regard to that country, as it has changed with regard to Spain since the total failure of the projected Revolution, by which the liberal party are rendered infinitely stronger than they were before. These two circumstances have completely put down the secret enemies, who were working against them in foreign countries. Things, in many other respects, have also changed, since the French Army first took up its present positions on the frontiers of Spain.

We are not certainly giving Ministers credit for any extraordinary share of penetration, when we suppose that the consequences of hostile measures against Spain can hardly have escaped them. They must know the critical situation of the Government of France, & how little it is calculated for entering on so bold an experiment as the invasion of the Peninsula with every city and town in it strongly attached to the new order of things, and with no support but that of a few ignorant peasants and knavish Monks. We are willing, however, to suppose the existence also of some liberality on the part of Ministers; to suppose them independently of the fear of reaction on the north of Europe to be unwilling for the sake merely of the triumph of legitimacy, to plunge the Peninsula in all the horrors of a desolating warfare; as far as example goes America with which we are so intimately connected, by language and commercial relations, is ten times more to be dreaded than the Peninsula. Under these circumstances we must suppose Ministers would strenuously oppose hostilities against the Peninsula merely on the ground of dislike to liberty; and as we have already said, we cannot believe that any other power would, in the present situation of Europe, act in defiance of England.—*Ibid.*

Paris Papers of Friday, and private letters up to 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, have arrived. Great bustle and alarm prevailed on the Stock Exchange of that City, and the funds experienced, in consequence, a great depression. On Monday, they left off at 93 francs 20 cents, and on Friday, at 89 francs 55 cents. The Spanish funds suffered a depression of more than 5 per cent., and other foreign securities fell in the same proportion. Twenty-seven Couriers were despatched, in the evening, from Paris bankers to the different parts of Europe, seven of whom were destined for London. A general apprehension of an approaching war against Spanish independence is the cause assigned for these fluctuations. It was confidently asserted, that the Congress at Verona had resolved upon modifying the Constitution of Spain to the taste and fashion of the Allied Sovereigns, and agreed to a note to that effect to the Spanish Government and the Cortes, threatening them with force in case of refusal. The precise course taken by the Representative of England on the occasion is not ascertained, but it was generally understood that he was not an assenting party.—*Globe.*

It is true, as stated by the *Journal des Debats*, that the first business conference at Verona (or the first conference of which the protocol detailed ministerial opinions) was on the 31st ult, and that no official declaration had reached Paris when the funds began to fluctuate; but private letters say there is no doubt that the bases of a declaration, or a threatening note, had been agreed upon at the previous less formal meetings and interviews. At these meetings much discussion had taken place, and considerable progress was made in explaining the views of the different Courts on the most important questions for which Congress assembled. The same Paper, however, admits the probability of an invasion of Spain, and, being a Ministerial Journal, its authority is well calculated to confirm the general apprehension. It says, that if the Holy Alliance interferes, it will not be to compel changes in the Constitution, but to protect the Infants (Don Carlos and Don Francisco de Paulo) from trial, and the person of the King from violation. This statement, while it declares a single and definite object on the part of France, admits the general design of the Allied Sovereigns. They are all equally interested in the personal safety of these Princes, and although their preservation be the immediate pretext of war on the part of France, it is part of the general plan for the overthrow of the Spanish Constitution.—*Ibid.*

All the rumours which prevailed on Saturday on the Stock Exchange, of approaching hostilities between France and Spain, of the sudden separation of Congress, of the return of the Duke of Wellington, &c. &c. were renewed this morning with undiminished confidence. We can take upon ourselves, however, to *contradict, in the most unqualified manner, the whole of these reports*. No intelligence has been received by our Government which warrants the slightest confidence being reposed in any of them. How they originated is not so difficult to understand, as it is how they should have been credited to the extent we see, in the total absence of every thing like official documents or statements from authority. We shall merely repeat, however, that they are wholly unfounded.—*Courier.*

"City, One o'Clock.—The panic in the money market this morning is greater than any day preceding. Consols opened at 81, and within a few minutes fell to 79. Since then there has been a considerable re-action, and, at 12 o'clock, Consols were fluctuating from 80 upwards. In the foreign market the alarm is beyond description; Spanish Bonds, which on Saturday closed at 61, were this morning sold freely at 54 and 55; but there has since been an improvement, on account of several great capitalists buying: at 12 o'clock they were 58. In other foreign securities scarcely any purchases were reported, and the prices were entirely nominal. The rumours circulated were—the declaration of the Allies from Verona, stating they would interfere in the internal affairs of Spain—the march of the French troops into the Peninsula—and the conclusion of a large Loan for the Royalists of Spain, supposed to be sanctioned by the high authorities of Paris."

(From the Paris Papers.)

Paris, Nov. 8.—The news from Congress, at first very pacific, have become less so within a few days, and reports have succeeded each other with great rapidity, which have occasioned great variations in the public funds to the loss and gain of large fortunes. The sensation was the more vivid on account of the first news from Vienna and Verona being such as fully to satisfy the friends of peace. If to the hope which it had excited, is added the change in the language of the English journals, even those of the Ministry, the firm and decided manner in which they have lately spoken against an armed interference with the interior affairs of Spain, the species of schism which has suddenly broke out among certain French journals, of which the least exaggerated, and probably the best instructed, appeared to have only pacific views, it was impossible not to hope that France would not make another war on its neighbours, with whom it appeared so many interests and so many remembrances made it a duty to live on good terms.

All these circumstances united had excited a feeling of security in France, which, without being entirely destroyed, is at least somewhat weakened by the news last published. To believe what was at first said in the Journals of Europe, it was only a question of amicable representation to Spain on the form of its Government, and on the modifications which it ought to be advised to make; at present the explanation is different; and in an Evening Ministerial Journal, which endeavours to calm the trouble which the reports of war have caused for two days in Paris, it is said to put faith in these reports before an ultimatum has been signified.

This expression is far from re-assuring; when representations were spoken of it was said that in no case an armed interference would be permitted. It appears to us that the word ultimatum supposes the contrary. It announces conditions which will irrevocably be adhered to, and as they are accepted or refused will depend peace or war.

If the Ministerial Journal is not in error, it must be acknowledged that the hopes of peace are far from being strengthened. It is not at all probable that the changes exacted of the Spaniards, particularly in the midst of the fermentation of the political passions which agitate them, will be consented to without an obstacle, and accepted without resistance.

It appears certain that the wish of the great majority of France is for the continuance of peace; it is for the interest of its agriculture, of its industry, of its commerce, that new wars should not increase the weight of the public expenses; that after all the misfortunes, all the devastations, all the debts which have ruined us, it was ardently desired that the public prosperity should re-establish itself under the protecting shadow of peace and constitutional liberty; and that new wars, which can only be sustained at an enormous expence, should not interfere to check those grand plans of economy which have been so long announced, and which were, it is said, on the point of being realised.—*Constitutionnel.*

The *Etoile du Soir* attributes the fall of the funds to absurd reports. At the same time it announces that M. Ouvrard has effected a loan of twenty millions of francs for the Regency of Spain. Till now it was only called the Regency of Urgel.

A Publicist in the *Quotidienne* seeks to-day to dive into the political system of England, and at length he finds, as the result, "*that it makes use of Kings to intimidate Revolutionists, and of Revolutions to intimidate Kings.*" Before arriving at this result, the *Quotidienne* inquires how can people then still talk of an *equilibrium in Europe?*

If the system of England, as appears probable, judging from the language of its Journals, be to maintain peace in Europe, prudent men ought to thank her. It is true that in thus acting her conduct is agreeable to her political and commercial interests; but it is also agreeable to the general interests of Europe. This is what excites, without doubt, the fury of our fanatics, and which now makes them so prodigal of invectives against England, which for a long time has suffered the shame of their eulogiums.—*Ibid.*

Paris, Nov. 9.—A journal of yesterday evening, with the wish of explaining the fall of the funds, published the following article:

"Many political rumours have this day been circulated. Almost all are contradictory; but the reports of war have been sufficiently accredited to influence in a sensible manner the public funds. According to the representations of persons who are believed to be *best informed*, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, have determined on declaring war against Spain, and on demanding subsidies from the French Government, which has as yet come to no determination. With respect to the English Government, it is formally opposed to the war."

There is much confusion in what these *best informed persons* are here made to say. In the first place, we do not believe that the Congress of Verona has adopted any definitive resolution relative to Spain. The meetings which have hitherto taken place have been preparatory, and the first general deliberation was to be held on the 31st of October. It may be, that there are differences of opinion on a question so complicated as the situation of Europe with respect to Spain; but most assuredly Russia, Austria and Prussia would never think of delegating to France the subordinate part which is assigned to her in this article.

If France should not be convinced that there were grounds for making war on Spain, she certainly would not participate in it in a manner indirect and unworthy of her good faith and honour.

If France have cause of war against Spain, she is strong enough in her own means to support her cause by arms; she would neither solicit approbation nor assistance; she will present herself to the combat with that frankness which commands esteem, and with that rapidity which commands success. It would be to display extreme ignorance, to suppose that enormous masses, composed of the warriors of twenty different nations, slowly assembled from all the corners of Europe, could be a means of triumph. The sole and single chance of success is what is militarily called *a point*, executed with firmness and promptitude by an army well concentrated, and not too numerous for finding supplies and subsistence.

The source of the false ideas which many persons entertain on the affairs of Spain, is always the hypothesis of an armed intervention for the purpose of changing the Spanish constitution. It is this ground which is decidedly rejected by England, and which has probably been considered as very dangerous by France, and by all the Cabinets which wish to maintain the actual law of nations and also their own independence; but we have demonstrated that there may exist another ground of war, more positive and more conformable to the law of nations—namely, that of the case arising in which the authorities now existing in Madrid should put in danger the sacred person of the King, or the persons of the Princes his brothers.

It cannot be imagined, if this deplorable case should present itself, that the Ministers of a Bourbon could remain indifferent, and abandon to their unhappy fate Princes of the blood of Henry IV. It will not be supposed that France could hesitate in flying to their succour, and in taking every possible means to save them.

The news from Madrid give reason to fear that nothing is now safe from the barbarous excesses of a faction in delirium. It is said that the authorities charged with the prosecution of the authors of the 7th of July, have proposed to the Ministry to put on their trial the two Princes, Infants of Spain, or at least the Infante Don Carlos. We still hope that this news is not correct; it is possible that the Princes may be merely called upon to give testimony respecting what passed under their observation. This is what they have already been once subjected to.

Meanwhile, the fury which has been manifested in the late sittings of the Cortes—the violent measures which have been resorted to—the insinuations and the instigations which have for some time been multiplied against the Infant Don Carlos, are, in a word, all circumstances which demonstrate that this odious extravagance is not impossible.

In this case, France, impelled by honour into a war almost civil, would have at least the consolation of being able to say that she had spared no means of conciliation, and that she had violated no right. In our opinion this is something.—*Journal des Debats.*

We have received this morning, by express, the *Etoile* of Saturday, and the *Pilote* of yesterday. They do not contain a single paragraph that can be considered as confirmatory of the rumours which have prevailed during the last two or three days in Paris and London.

The news from Spain comes down to the 1st instant: and the accounts of military operations against the ultras is highly favourable. So far from Mina having been defeated, as reported in the Paris letters brought on Saturday, he appears to be eminently active and successful. The following is the official intelligence last received relative to his plans:—"The last advices from Catalonia which have reached Madrid confirm the news that General Mina, at the head of 22,000 men perfectly organised, has put himself in motion upon all points. It is known that he has already made more than 2500 prisoners, as well in the affair of Castelfollit, as in his other operations." Castlefollit, it appears, had fallen into his hands; and this fort was one of the principal strong holds of the rebels in Catalonia. The other accounts respecting the progress of the Constitutional arms are, that General Espinosa defeated Quesada on the 25th and 26th, near Santa Cruz de Campeza, and the 5000 men whom he commanded, more than 700 lay dead or wounded on the field of battle; that the Priest Merino was beaten on the 28th of October, in the environs of Lermes; and on the 31st the whole of his band was likewise routed in the neighbourhood of Rea.

Bayonne Papers to the 3d instant have arrived. They complain bitterly of the encouragement afforded by France to the Spanish Rebels at Bayonne, against the Constitutional Government of their own country.

A Flanders Mail has arrived with Papers to the 9th inst. They contain accounts from Augsburg very favourable to the state of the Greeks in the Morea.

The King.—A letter from Brighton, dated November 9, says—"His Majesty was slightly indisposed during some days of the past week, and last night (Friday), it is to be regretted, the King was attacked with a sharp fit of the gout."

It is not true that his Majesty's physicians have discovered any thing in the air of Brighton inimical to the King's health, and when a statement to that effect was recently read at the Palace, it only excited a smile on the Royal countenance. The King is of opinion that his health is never so good as whilst he resides at the Pavilion. Domestic and state matters may indeed occasionally disturb a naturally nervous temperament, but this cause will operate any where, and the effects of these little alloys to tranquillity and repose are sooner dissipated at Brighton than in the other residences.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

The London Journals of Tuesday had not arrived when we went to press. In the absence of more recent intelligence, we have made copious extracts from those of Monday, which will be found very interesting, as presenting the fullest information relative to the extraordinary agitation in the money markets of Paris and London. The articles connected with this subject, from the French Papers, are also worthy of particular attention, shewing as they do the sentiments of the opposite parties in Paris as to a war with Spain. A short time will probably put an end to all uncertainty respecting the important questions out of which this agitation has arisen. Conjectures, in the meantime, would be useless, if not impertinent.

The Whigs of York are resolved to Petition for a Reform in Parliament. It is supposed that every other County in England will follow the example.

The celebrated Mr. Hunt made his public entry into London on Monday.

Limerick, Nov. 13.—On Sunday night, about 8 o'clock, a young woman, passing through Catherine-street, was attacked by three fellows and dragged down a lane to the rere of the New Theatre, where they violently ill-used her. Two young men, hearing her scream, went to her protection, and in the most spirited manner rescued her and conducted her to the Police-Office. Her appearance was most deplorable—she related what passed, and stated she did not know the men, but would if she saw them; from the description she gave of them, Capt. Drought's Police yesterday took into custody James Crotty and Francis Curtain, both of whom were fully identified by the woman as two of the persons who were concerned in this shocking outrage—they were committed to gaol by Capt. Drought.

Last night some men armed went to the house of Laurence Naughton, in the South Liberties, whom they obliged to give them four tenpennies, and swore him to have a pound note on the next visit.

On Wednesday night, a fat cow, the property of Cornelius Mahony, Esq. was maliciously houghed on the lands of Castletown, in the Barony of Coonah, in this County, and had not the herdsman been alarmed by the bellowing of the cows, the villains would, it is thought, have destroyed all the other cattle.

A few nights previous, in the same neighbourhood, a number of armed fellows attacked some persons who were in charge of cattle, &c. distrained for rent, and, after breaking open a house, and cruelly ill-treating the people, drove off the cattle.

Sunday night, six men were taken up in a public-house at Tipperary, by the Police, under Mr. Millar. In their possession were found documents of a very improper description. The six men were yesterday sent to Cashel for trial.

The unfortunate man killed by a Policeman at Kilmeedy is said to have been shot without provocation.

NEW NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

We regret to hear that the Committee of Management, and the Proprietors of this Company, should have fallen into a dilemma from which they will find some difficulty to escape. Ten of the Directors of the Royal Exchange Company (about to be dissolved) were elected as Directors of the New Company; but it is provided by one of their Laws, that the Directors of any other Company, *doing similar business*, shall not be eligible. This provision was made for the express purpose of making the Directors of the Royal Exchange Company eligible; but, as that Company is prevented from dissolving itself, and is therefore still receiving Premiums *upon their outstanding Life Risks*, it becomes a question, whether or not they are Directors of an Insurance Company *doing similar business.—Dublin Morning Paper.*

The foregoing statement, we have some reason to infer, is not altogether correct. The fact is, as we take it, that the Royal Exchange Insurance exists at present for no other purpose than that of winding up its concerns and discharging its contracts. This cannot fairly be construed into the transaction of business *similar* to that of the National Company, the objects of which, as expressed by their Resolution, was to exclude from their direction persons having interests incompatible with the New Establishment. We imagine, therefore, that the List of the Directors will *stand.—Dublin Evening Post.*

RIBBONISM.

Licences have been withdrawn by the Magistrates of the Head Police office from the undermentioned persons, who, according to the evidence of the Crown Witnesses at the last Commission, harboured the Illegal Association, or afforded their Lodges accommodation at their houses:

Matthew Redmond, 11, George's-quay; Michael Car, 53, City-quay; Patrick Halton, 23, Townsend-street; Richard Thornton, 59, Mary-street; Mary Lynaham, 22, Denmark-street; John Lobe, 113, Abbey-street; and Peter Keiran, 22, Cole's-lane. This last is the house which has been called Quin's (in evidence).

CONSIDERABLE ROBBERY AND LIBERAL REWARD.

A *Lady* was confined in College-street Police Office, for robbing a person unknown of property to a considerable amount. The sum was £513 11s.

Mr. Goodisson, Chief Peace Officer of the 5th division, assisted by two Officers of the same establishment, were out the whole of Monday night (which was exceedingly wet and stormy), in search of the property, and by their unremitted exertions secured and returned it to the owner (a manufacturer in this City). The fortunate *Gentleman liberally* compensated the two Officers by presenting them with the sum of *Six and Eight Pence*, and politely bid Mr. Goodisson "*a good morning.*" *Dublin Paper.*

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

Monday, Nov. 11.—Our supplies fresh in this morning from Essex, Kent and Suffolk, being upon the whole large, the Wheat trade was rather heavy at the commencement, but shortly after it became brisk, and last Monday's prices were fully obtained for fine qualities, while the inferior sorts were more in request, and fully supported the prices of this day se'nnight. Fine Malting Barley is in great request, the stands having been cleared off at 35s. per quarter; and, had more appeared, it would have met the like success. Although our arrivals of Oats are very immense, yet the trade has experienced no depression, and the prices of last Monday are fully maintained for fresh Corn. Peas of both kinds seem heavy, but not cheaper. In Beans, Flour, and other articles, there is no alteration.

CURRENT PRICE OF GRAIN.

Wheat, Kent & Essex,		White Peas	24s 26s
New	41s 43s	(Boilers)	28s 31s
Old	20s 38s	Grey Pease	24s 28s
——Suffolk, New	34s 43s	Small Beans	24s 27s
Old	20s 36s	Tick ditto	20s 23s
——Norfolk	20s 36s	Oats Potato	23s 25s
Rye	18s 22s	Poland Oats	21s 24s
Barley, New	28s 35s	Feed	16s 21s
——Old	16s 20s	Flour, per sack	35s 40s
Malt	46s 60s	Rape Seed, per last	20l 22l

IMPORTATIONS LAST WEEK:

English Wheat, 6105; Barley, 3859; Malt, 3533; Oats, 9411; Rye, 4; Beans, 1785; Pease, 996.—Irish Barley, 165; Oats, 1015.—English Flour, 7637 sacks; American, 1360 barrels.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Nov. 13.—The supply at market to-day was but small, and the whole was readily bought up. The distillers will commence next week, and sales of whiskey for exportation still continue. We quote the following prices:—Wheat, Red, 16s. to 23s.; ditto, White, 20s. to 24s. Oats, 9s. to 11s.; ditto, fine, 11s. 6d.—Barley, 11s. to 15s. Oatmeal, 10s. to 11s. 6d. Flour, new, 12s. to 14s.; ditto, old, 9s. to 11s.

Price of Butter at Cork on Thursday.

To the Merchants, 79s. 75s. 69s. 64s. 56s.
To the Country, 68s. 64s. 58s. 54s. 46s.

LIMERICK MARKETS.

Wednesday, Nov. 13.—The supply of Wheat at our market was not considerable, it rated as follows:—Red Wheat, 8d. to 11½d.; White do. 10d. to 1s. 3d. Oats, 6½d. Barley, 8d. Flour, 26s. to 30s. per bag. Oatmeal, 10s. per cwt.—Potatoes, 2d. per stone. Butter, 78s. 72s. 62s. 52s. 48s. 46s. per cwt.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The supplies of Butter from neighbouring Farmers have been small for the last two days, yet there has been no demand for Brokers' parcels, of which several remain without purchasers. First qualities, of the former kind, were yesterday at 76s. currently; a very small number obtained 77s.—Weighed at the Crane on Thursday, 66—yesterday, 94 firkins—all from Farmers.

There has been no amendment this week in the receipts of Grain, and scarcely any fluctuation in prices. Yesterday, Wheat was from 15s. to 17s. 6d. for ordinary and middling qualities, 18s. for prime. Oats, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 2d. generally. Grinding Barley, 9s. to 10s. Malting do. 11s. to 11s. 6d.

Singed Pigs can scarcely be quoted over 20s. per cwt.—Scalded, 15s. to 19s. Heads, 11s. to 12s. 6d. Offal, 10s. to 11s.

Fine Flour has advanced a little, 27s. having been obtained lately for superior Seconds; but the ordinary kinds of this denomination are stationary, and the coarser qualities remain at former quotations. Oatmeal, 10s. per cwt. for old—11s. to 11s. 6d. for new.

DIED.

On Tuesday, at Bloomer's-Lodge, near Wexford, Christopher Wilson, Esq.

SHIP NEWS.

A brig (supposed a collier) in beating up from the eastward on Wednesday, went down off Poor Head. It is not yet ascertained whether any of the crew were saved, but it is feared not.—*Cork Paper.*

Arrivals from Waterford—At London, 11th, Giraffe, Brown—and Commerce, Instant. At Southampton, 10th, Hope, Beale. At Portsmouth, 10th, Concord, Hollis.—At Plymouth, 9th, Blessing, Brown.

Sailed for Waterford—From London, 10th, Hibernia, Dyer.

Arrived at Plymouth, 9th, Gambier, Hutchings, from Youghal, for London.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, NOV. 15.

ARRIVED.

13th—Nancy, M'Cartney, Llanelly, coals, a market; Hero, Madlick, Liverpool, coals, earthenware, &c.; Frederick, Askew, Liverpool, iron and woollen drapery, (for St. Michael's); Friends, Letton, St. John's (Newfoundland), fish, oil, &c.

14th—None.

SAILED.

13th—None.

14th—Thomas, Drewry—and Argus, Wilkinson, Liverpool, wheat, flour, &c.; Ceres, Evans, before mentioned; Juffrow Johanna, Tiddins, (from Antwerp,) Liverpool, ballast.

15th—Wind W.S.W. at 8 morning.

JOSEPH D. LAPHAM & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE,
ON LIBERAL TERMS,

20 *Hhds. TOBACCO, particularly selected for this and the neighbouring Markets;*
30 *Barrels Montreal POTASHES;*
60 *Tons of KELP;*
150 *French BURR STONES;*
OLD OATS and OATMEAL;
English SACKS, and RUSSIA MATS.

Office, Suir-street, Waterford, 16th Nov. 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. 15, 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; 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 THE HIGH SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY WATERFORD.

WE, the undersigned, request you will call a MEETING of the MAGISTRATES of the COUNTY, to be held at DUNGARVAN, on as early a Day as possible, to take into consideration the propriety of Memorialing his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT, on the proposed measure of extending the POLICE BILL to this tranquil County. November 8, 1822.

PIERSE GEO. BARRON,	J. N. HUMBLE, J. P.
ROBERT LONGAN,	R. KEANE,
RICH. P. RONAYNE,	W. S. CURREY,
EDMOND POWER,	R. UNIACKE,
RICHARD POWER,	

In compliance with the above Requisition, a MEETING of the MAGISTRATES of the COUNTY of WATERFORD will be held at the Court-House, in the Town of DUNGARVAN, in said County, at the Hour of Twelve o'Clock at Noon of MONDAY next, the EIGHTEENTH day of NOVEMBER instant, for the purpose in said Requisition mentioned.

Dated this 13th day of November, 1822.

WILLIAM SMYTH,
High Sheriff, County Waterford.

SOUR MILK

THE COMMITTEE of the MENDICANT ASYLUM will receive Proposals for Supplying the Institution with SOUR MILK, until the FIRST of NOVEMBER next.

John's Bridge, Nov. 12, 1822.

☞ *The Contractor will be declared on the 12th instant.*