The Southern Reporter and Cork Commercial Courier.

THIS PAPER circulates very extensively in every District of the County of Cork; also in the Counties of Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford; and partially in the Interior and Northern Provinces.—It is filed in London at PEEL's and the Chapter Coffee Houses, at Messrs. NEWTON & Co. Warwick-Square, and at Mr. WHITE'S, Fleet-Street, (Newspaper Agents.)—In Dublin at the Commercial Buildings, the Dublin Institution, the Dublin Gazette Office, Messrs. I. & K JOHNSTON & Co. (Newspap Agents,) 1, Lower Sackville-Street, Dublin; numerous Club Houses, and in sever other Public Offices and Institutions in England and Ireland, where the greatest publicity is given to ADVERTISEMENTS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c.

VOL. 15. } PUBLISHED { TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS. } CORK—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1823. { TO THE TOWN, PER ANN.....£3 0 0 / TO THE COUNTRY, PER DO... 3 8 3 } PRICE 5d.

Auction.

CATTLE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION on TUESDAY the 23d inst. on the Lands of BALLINEHINA, North Liberties of Cork,

26 *Milch Cows, and Springers.*
15 *Head, two year's Old Heifers.*
Horses, Mules, Farming and Dairy Utensils, Oats, and Wheat in Sheaf, and a Rick of Hay.

☞ Sale to Commence at 12 o'Clock.

Sept. 13.

Lands and Houses.

TO BE LET,

IN THE CITY OF LIMERICK,

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

PAPER HANGINGS MANUFACTORY, DWELLING-HOUSE, & EXTENSIVE CONCERNS.

JAMES DODD, No. 18, GEORGE-STREET, intending to retire from Business, will LET the above CONCERNS, being the first situation in Limerick for the business, particularly in the Paper Hangings line, having been upwards of 40 Years forming it on the most respectable and extensive footing; and well known to the Nobility and Gentry of the surrounding Countries.—Information in Cork can be had by applying to

GEORGE OLIVER DODD,
Sept. 11. Ship Broker, Dunbar Street.

TO BE LET,

FOR THE TERM OF THREE LIVES,

From the 29th September next,

THAT part of the LANDS OF KILLAVEN, late in possession of EDMUND MCCARTY, containing about 50 Acres, statute measure, on which there is a good Slate House, Stable, Cow House, and Barn, situate near Blarney, in the County of Cork.

ALSO,

That part of the LANDS OF TEMPLEUSKY, late in possession of EDMUND and DENIS MURPHY, containing 187 Acres, statute measure, situate near upper Glanmire, in the County of Cork, on which there are two good Slate Houses, and Offices of the same description.

Proposals in writing (post paid) to be directed to Mr. M. FRANKS, 29, York-street, Dublin.

August 26

TO BE LET,

From the 29th of September, Instant, or the Interest Sold,

RIVER VIEW,

A NEAT NEW BELLE HOUSE, and Out-Offices with about Nine Acres of prime Ground with, a Good GARDEN, all well planted, within five minutes walk of the town of Bandon, commanding an Extensive View of the River, and the Earl of Bandon's Magnificent Park.

Application to Mr. HARLEY, on the Premises.

Bandon, Sept. 2.

LAPP'S-ISLAND.

TO BE LET,

For ever, or for such Term as may be agreed on,

TWO ENCLOSED PIECES OF GROUND, on the South side of Lapp's Island, adjoining the Custom-House, and the Concerns of Messrs. LEVESCONTE, BURTT and Co. A large Store lately held by Government as a Tobacco-Store, and situated in one of them will be let.

Proposals will be received by THOMAS POOLE, Esq Coemlane, Midleton, or by the Rev. I. M. POOLE, Cobh.

Sept. 6.

GRAND-PARADE CLUB.

THE Payment of the ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION became due on the 1st Instant, and will close on the 29th September next, of which the Members are requested to take Notice.

Aug. 5

MESSRS. ROCHES' ESTATE.

SALE OF DEBTS.

THE Assignees being most anxious to bring the affairs connected with this Estate to the speedy a conclusion as possible, will, to save expence, Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, before the major part of the Commissioners of Bankrupt, at the Commercial Buildings, Cork, on Friday, the 11th day of July next, a considerable number of DEBTS due thereto

And in order to afford an opportunity for the several Debtors, or their Friends, of becoming Purchasers of their Debts, the Assignees will cause said Debts to be sold separately, and in detail, according as they shall be mentioned in the Lists thereof, which Lists can be inspected at the Office of the Assignees, at Mr. BARRY'S, South-Main Street, Cork; and at the Offices of THOMAS CASEY, and JOHN and WARE, their Solicitors.

Cork, May 31.

The Assignees have Adjourned the above Sale to the 11th of August next, for the purpose of giving such Debtors to the Estate as shall think proper to do so, a further opportunity of settling their Debts with the Assignees, previous to the Sale. July 9.

The above Sale is further Adjourned to the 20th of September next, on which day the Sale will certainly take place. August 18.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL HENRY BAGNELL, ESQ. MAYOR OF THE CITY OF CORK.

To commence on Monday Morning the 15th of Sept.

FLOUR.....£2 8s. 5¼. PER SACK.

LOAF.	WHEATEN. lb. oz. drs.	s. d.	HOUSEHOLD. lb. oz. drs.	s. d.
Quartern.....	4 5 8	0 9¼	0 7¾	
Half-Quartern.....	2 2 12	0 4½	0 4	

WEIGHT OF SMALL BREAD.

LOAF.	WHEATEN. lb. oz. drs.	HOUSEHOLD. lb. oz. drs.
Penny.....	0 7 8	0 8 15
Two Penny.....	0 15 0	1 1 15
Three Penny.....	1 6 8	1 10 14

The Markets.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 10.

The demand for all kinds of grain was extremely dull this morning, the consumers being well stocked, and still looking for a further reduction; and as our arrivals since Monday are large (2,100 quarters of Wheat, 50 of Barley, 5,100 of English, with 1,700 of Irish Oats, and 6,100 sacks of Flour), the probability is that the factors must give way to effect sales; at present the nominal price of every article is the same as on last Monday.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 12.

The supply of new Wheat, altho' limited, met a dull demand at 2s. to 3s. per barrel reduction on Wednesday's prices; best selling at 29s. to 30s.; very little fresh old appearing, that in granary is without demand, and prices nominal. We have a fair supply of New Oats, the quality of which is very fine, and sold readily at 13s. to 15s. but the old hangs heavy and remains over for want of bidders. Rapeseed without alteration, there is very little doing in Bere, and few samples offered for sale, former 14s. to 15s.; the latter 26s. to 28s. per barrel.—The reduction of 2s. to 3s. per cwt. in Flour is still insufficient to stir that article, and the trade continues as dull as possible.

WATERFORD MARKETS SEPT. 13.

The price of Butter was in the early part of yesterday at 76s. generally for first qualities, from neighbouring farmers; but towards the close of the market it declined 6d to 1s per cwt.—Weighed on Thursday, 169—yesterday, 232 firkins. The supplies of grain have not yet increased to any considerable bulk. The quality of the Wheat coming in is generally but indifferent; the Oats and Barley (particularly the former) are remarkably fine. Yesterday, Wheat was a shade lower; few samples exceeded 25s. 6d. (though 1s. to 1s. 6d. over was paid on Thursday); inferior, 20s. upwards. Oats also declined; 13s. 3d. might be named as the top price—general rate, 12s. 6d. to 13s. Barley in good demand, at 13s. to 14s. being an amendment of about 1s. per barrel this week. Flour is rather dull, but not lower in price:—Seconds, 36s. to 40s.; Thirds and Sharps, 26s. to 33s; Fourths, 16s. to 20s. per bag of 2 cwt.

LIMERICK MARKETS—SEPTEMBER 13.

Our Corn season commenced here this day. A few loads of white Wheat appeared, which were readily bought up by the Millers at 17d. 18d. and 19d. per stone, the quality in general considered good. A few parcels of new Oats fetched 10d. a stone, and Barley 11d. Butter in small supply, owing to the farmers being busily engaged in the harvest—prices steady at 77s. 78s. 75s. 59s. 53s. per cwt. and 78s. to 79s. has been given for some.—Weighed yesterday 266 firkins.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, September 9, 1823.

42d Regt. of Foot, Major-General Sir Geo. Murray, G. C. B., from the 72d Foot to be Colonel, vice General the Earl of Hopetoun, deceased.

72d Ditto, Lieut.-General Sir John Hope, from the 92d Foot, to be Colonel, vice Sir Geo. Murray, appointed to the command of the 42d Foot.

92d Ditto, Lieut.-Gen. Alexander Duff, to be Colonel, vice Sir John Hope, appointed to the command of the 72d Foot.

Downing-street, Sept. 5.

The King has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir H. Douglas, Bart. to be Lieutenant-Governor of the province of New Brunswick.—*London Gazette, Saturday, Sept. 6.*

THE ARMY.—His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief held a Levee on Tuesday morning, at his office in the Horse Guards, which was attended by several General and other Officers.

IMPROVED SYSTEM FOR THE ARMY.—The Rules and Regulations with respect to Light Infantry, are now under revision. The improved system will embrace generally, the movements and formations of Light Infantry attached to respective Regiments when in Line; and the rapid manœuvres of Light Infantry Companies formed in Battalion.

The Duke of Northumberland has been pleased to appoint Lieut. William Woods, on the half-pay of the 6th or Enniskillin Dragoons, to the Adjutancy of the Northumberland and Newcastle Cavalry, vice Johnson, resigned.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

COWES, SEPT 10.—A bottle picked up a few days since in Compton Bay, near Freshwater, at the back of the Isle of Wight, by the wife of James Gillingham, a labouring man, contained the following information on a written paper, since transmitted to Lloyd's:—"The brig Shannon, of London, Capt. Joseph Kendall, in lat. 48. 28. N. and long. 13. 20. W. in a sinking condition, making four feet water per hour—from Rio de Janeiro to London; sprung a leak on the 29th May, 1823.—On board the 18th June, 1823. W. S. S."

On Monday, the 8th inst. Lieut. Bevis, of the Ranger, cutter, seized a boat and 106 casks of spirits, near Minehead, on the Christ Church shore; and last night Lieut. Roberts, of the Tartar, seized 76 casks of spirits, near the Nab Light at Bambridge—both which seizures have since been delivered at the Custom-house, Cowes.

DISCOVERY SHIPS.—A look-out vessel, with provisions, it is understood, will shortly be dispatched to Lancaster Sound, in search of Captain Parry. It is said that those Northern seas remain ice until the winter is somewhat advanced; if this be the case, it may not yet be too late to make the search; and perhaps some of the whalers lately returned from Davis's Straits, which are particularly fitted for, and used in the navigation of those seas, would be the best calculated for the enterprise.

On the morning of Wednesday last, a remarkably fine smuggling lugger, and a long tub-boat, having on board 245 half-ankers of Geneva, 53 casks of tea, and 60 casks of tobacco, were captured near Covehithe, by the crew of the preventive boat at Southwold. One of the smugglers was taken with the tub-boat. The crew on board the lugger made their escape in the boat belonging to the officers. On the same morning, 119 half-ankers of Geneva, two casks of tea, and 46 casks of tobacco, were taken up at sea, off Southwold, by the boats belonging to that place, supposed to be part of the cargo of the said lugger, washed from the tub-boat in attempting to land the goods. The whole of the goods are lodged in the Customs' Warehouse at Southwold. A very lucrative discovery was made on Monday, the 25th ult., by some oyster-dredgers in the Burnham river. In the course of their business, they hauled up, near what is called the Belvedere (an observatory), 43 tubs, which proved to be filled with the genuine spirit of hollands and brandy, being 37 degrees above proof. The officer stationed on that part of the coast, being informed of the circumstance, procured upon a further search, and on the following Saturday he also picked up 41 tubs, with similar contents: the whole have been lodged at the Custom-house, Maldon. —*Bury Post.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CAPITULATION OF ANOTHER SPANISH CORPS.

ARMY OF THE PYRENNEES.

"REPORT OF MARSHAL THE DUKE OF REGGIO TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER AT WAR.

"MADRID, SEPT. 2.

"M. MARSHAL—The movements ordered by Lieut.-General Count Bourcke to cut off the retreat, by the side of Puebla de Sanabria, of the Constitutional troops which left Orense, have had the happiest results.

"After some forced and arduous marches, General Marguerye overtook the enemy, with the 35th of the line, at Galleges de Camp. He had made disposition for the attack, when a flag of truce came with propositions, which were rejected. The enemy seeing that General Marguerye was resolved to fight, sent to him a second Officer, to announce that his *ultimatum* was accepted. In consequence of this, a capitulation has been signed, in virtue of which, Generals Rosello and Vigo, Brigadier Palarea, four Colonels, and six Lieutenant-Colonels, 140 Officers of all ranks, and 1,264 subofficers and soldiers, have surrendered prisoners of war, and are to be conducted to France. The General has besides captured, along with the colours of the Regiment of Burgos, fifteen cases of cartridges, a number of arms and a chest containing 29,060 francs.

"General Marguerye is on march to Zamora, with his column of prisoners, whence he will move in several detachments towards Burgos.

"The taking of the corps of Palarea ensures the tranquillity of Galicia, and makes it necessary to leave there only a small number of French troops; so that the greater part of the division of Bourcke is left quite dispos ible. I will recall it to Madrid, and in its way I hope it will reduce Ciudad Rodrigo, if it has not already opened its gates before General Bourcke's arrival

"Marshal Duc de REGGIO."

(FROM THE CONSTITUTIONNEL, PARIS JOURNAL.)

To enable our readers to form a just estimate of the importance of the taking of the Trocadero, which has been officially announced in the *Moniteur*, we think it necessary to give some details of the fortress, and of the position which we have gained, not from dictionaries or maps, but which have been furnished to us by an old officer, who, in the late war, had for many months, with a body of troops, occupied this point.

Cadiz, the Trocadero, and St. Mary's form a kind of triangle, whose sides partly encompass the great bay of Cadiz. The most distant point is Cadiz. On the right as you look to the sea is St. Mary, and on the left, opposite to the canal which encloses the Isle of Leon, stands the Fort of Matagorda; and this is more important than the Trocadero, being situated about 3000 toises from Cadiz. Over against the Trocadero, on the other side of the canal is the causeway of the Isle of Leon and the Cortadura, a covered way which separates Cadiz from the Continent. The canal of separation between the covered way and the Trocadero is called the road of the Puntales, defended by a fort of the same name, and under batteries which must be passed before you arrive, by sea, at the remotest bay which washes the Isle of Leon proper.

It was only in 1810 that the French, after they had made themselves masters of the Matagorda, fortified that end nearest to the isle of Trocadero, and gave to the fort which they constructed the name of Trocadero. It is on these batteries that the famous mortars of Villaintroi, which had been cast at Seville, were placed; and this is the point from which they fired the bombs, which arrived with difficulty before Cadiz, but without exploding, as the success of the contrivance was defeated by the distance, and the excessive rapidity of their motion.

The occupation of Trocadero can much less facilitate the attack directed against Cadiz, than that against the Isle of Leon; but the fort of the Puntales, which commands and defends the passage, and which in addition is bomb-proof, will necessarily present the greatest obstacles to arriving at it. It may even be presumed, that before they attempt to gain possession of this portion of the causeway, where they will find themselves exposed to the batteries of Cadiz, and encompassed by the sea, that they will direct the efforts of the army against even the Isle of Leon, contiguous to which is another small island where the marine arsenal is situated, and which also presents the greatest resources of defence. Then after they shall have made themselves masters of these points it will still be possible to make a serious attack on the land side against Cadiz, which cannot be bombarded but from the sea. Finally, there are in this brief notice facts and conjectures; the facts are positive, but the conjectures are under the disposal of chance, which happily cannot be very distant.

From the Pilote.

PARIS, SEPT. 8.—For several days past they speak of Morillo, and several persons suspect his intentions, and believe that he has not submitted with a good will to the Regency; but we do not credit this report. The Count de Carthagena with a good faith acknowledged the Regency; he was also sincere when he joined in the conspiracy of the Guards, on the 7th of July; and he was always on the side of the strongest party.

Badajos has provisions for a year, and a garrison of 6,000 men.

Ciudad Rodrigo is determined to defend itself. The Captain General of Castile can do nothing with 2,000 soldiers of the Army of the Faith, against the guerillas commanded by the Cure Bareo, Valdeara, Martin, Barco, and the Empecinado: from Gundarrama to Cebrero not a Frenchman is to be found.

From the Etoile.

PARIS, SEPT. 8.—Letters from Cadiz, Tarifa, and Rota, assure that the Cortes have rejected the French propositions, who state they have the affairs of Naples and Portugal still in mind, and without the mediation of England they will not come into any arrangement. The same letters announce as positive, that on the 11th and 19th ult. 60 vessels laden with provisions and two millions of piasters, coming from America, entered the port of Cadiz; no symptom of malady has manifested itself. It is calculated, that in Cadiz there are 25 thousand militia (*permanente*), and a fine corps of 4,800 men well armed and equipped.

TOLOSA, AUG. 20.—For the last three weeks we have seen nothing pass through here but pieces of artillery, cannon balls, bomb shells, and obuses. The siege of Pampeluna will be terrible. It is said the firing will only take place during the night, and will be instantly kept up till morning. The besieged have had the boldness to declare that they will receive no more flags of truce. They are in no want of provisions, having enough for a year. Nothing new from the blockade of Santona. The Trappist is still at Vittoria.

CAPTURE OF THE TROCADERO.

GRAND HEAD-QUARTERS.

(By an Extraordinary Courier.)

"PORT ST. MARY, AUG. 31.

"This morning, at two o'clock, the position of the Trocadero was carried in the most brilliant manner;—two companies of voltigeurs forded the moat, the water being up to their necks, with cartridges in a handkerchief on their heads. The bridge was at the same time thrown across the fire of the enemy. The Duke of Angouleme passed at the head of his troops, and in less than half an hour all the redoubtable batteries of the enemy belonged to us. The Spanish canoniers braved death at their guns. The attack was so prompt, and success so decisive, that the enemy, on retreating, could not rally without difficulty; our troops pursued them with ardour; the battle re-commenced in the village of Trocadero, and eventually all were killed or made prisoners. It is calculated, though we have not yet been able to make out an estimate, that the Constitutionalists lost 500 men killed and 1,200 wounded.

"The results of this affair are of the highest importance. We are now masters of the interior road, since all the space which we now extends as far as to the fort Matagorda, and fort Louis is in our power. Independently of the advantages of this position, we have taken 54 pieces of cannon, four mortars, several smaller pieces, ammunition, magazines, and even some gun boats, which were not able to escape from us.

"The Prince Generalissimo was constantly in the in the midst of the hottest fire; he was one of the first to cross the bridge, and the musketry killed several of the brave men on each side of him. His Royal Highness only returned to Port St. Mary, this morning, at ten o'clock, after all was finished. Nothing can equal the enthusiasm and admiration with which the whole army is penetrated for his Royal Highness.

"The example of such a Chief animates all minds. Every one did his duty. The Prince de Carignan distinguished himself by his intrepidity. He wished to be one of the first to ford the moat, and as he was scaling a redoubt, one of our grenadiers, seeing him in great danger, pulled him by the coat, and occasioned his falling into the water, saying to him at the same time, 'My Lord, you have taken my place.'—'*Coward!* I *am a Royal Volunteer,*' replied the young Prince, who remounted to the assault, and, perspiring from heat, constantly kept in front rank. It was his Royal Highness who loaded the first gun which was discharged against the enemy.

"M. de Montferret, Captain of the Grenadiers of the Royal Guard, received several wounds on entering first, into the battery. I do not yet know the details.

"To-night, I believe, they will fire redhot balls upon the Spanish squadron, and compel it to return to the basins of the Caracess, for they have no other retreat now the Trocadero is taken, unless indeed they consent to join our ships, which is likely enough to happen, as the sailors are not paid, and are out of humour with the Government of the Cortes.

"This operation ought to free all the coasts of Cadiz of numerous gun-boats which were cruising for its security; and our landing may be effected with more facility, with such troops as our, and under the eyes of his Royal Highness, every thing may be attempted—every thing will succeed. 'Vive le Roi! Vive the Duke d'Angouleme!'

"MADRID, SEPT. 4.

(BY AN EXTRAORDINARY COURIER.)

"A supplement of the official Gazette of this day contains the following:—

'An extraordinary Courier, who left Port St. Mary, on the 31st August, at ten o'clock in the morning, brought to the Principal Secretary of State the official news that on the same day at two o'clock in the morning, the artillery opened its fire against the Trocadero, and at three o'clock the fort was already in the possession of the allied troops.

'At the same moment a reconnoitring party advanced upon the Caracess, and the firing continued at the departure of the Courier, who could not bring the details of this action.

'The Regency wished to impart to the public their satisfaction and gratitude towards the Prince Generalissimo, whose presence along the line of operations had given a new impulse to the works undertaken, and to the movements of the troops, who fought for the sacred principles of religion, legitimacy, and public order.'

"Before the arrival of this extraordinary courier, the Regency had received news from Cadiz, according to which the King and his August Family were in good heath on the 30th ult.

POSTSCRIPT.

"The official return of our loss has just arrived, and I can assure you that it does not exceed one hundred and forty in killed and wounded on our side. It seems very small, and indeed almost incredible in so very sharp an affair; but the reason of it is at once simple and honourable. Our soldiers attacked with such vigour and such promptitude, that the greater part of the balls and bullets passed over their heads, they entering by the embrasures, and seizing the cannon even before they could be reloaded

"PARIS, SEPT. 9.

"Rear-Admiral Hamelin is dead of a brain fever.—It was this indisposition which induced him to solicit that he might be superseded.

"The King of Portugal has provisionally interdicted, in his territories, the circulation of all foreign works and journals.

"To-day will be celebrated a solemn service of the Metropolitan Church, for the repose of the soul of the Sovereign Pontiff Pius VII."

"MADRID, AUG. 27.—Great disquietude prevails in Madrid respecting the present state of affairs in Spain. Many people are of opinion that Cadiz will not surrender until the last soldier is killed. As for negociation they state that it is feared that if once the King is set at liberty there will be an end of the Constitution, as there has been in Portugal.

"Three thousand five hundred Constitutionalists occupy Malaga, and besides these, there are many Guerilla parties who will afford great support to the cause.

"MADRID, AUG. 29.—General RIEGO arrived at Malaga on the 17th instant, and took upon himself the command of the troops there, against which all endeavours to seduce them have been of no avail.

"General BALLASTEROS is very dissatisfied with the publication of what passed between him and General MOURTON, and has published his explanation to the Regency."—*From the Pilote of Monday.*

THE LATE POPE.

ROME, AUG. 23.

The *Diario* has published the following details of the ceremonies which took place after the death of his Holiness Pope Pius VII. Cardinal Pacca, the Chamberlain, being informed of the Pontiff's death, assembled the Apostolic Chamber, and repaired on the 20th, at nine o'clock in the morning, to the apartment in which the Pope breathed his last. After repeating on his knees the prayers for the august deceased, he examined the body, one of the attendants uncovering the countenance. The Chamberlain received from the Master of the Chamber, the Fisherman's ring; and the Notary, Secretary to the Chamber, read, on his knees the act recording this ceremony. On returning to his Palace, the Chamberlain was escorted by the Swiss guard, and was received with supreme honours by the military posts.

The Senator of Rome being informed by the Chamberlain of the melancholy event, ordered the great bell of the capitol, and the other bells of the city, to be tolled. The Roman senate assembled the militia of the capital, desired the Prefects of the Police to attend them, and directed the Colonel of the militia to open the prison, called the New Prison, and that of the capitol, in which prisoners guilty of inferior delinquencies were confined, to be thrown open. On the evening of the 20th, Cardinal Somaglia, Dean of the Sacred College, assembled at his residence the heads of all the Orders which are at present in Rome. Besides the Cardinal Chamberlain who of right attends to all such assemblies, there were present at this meeting Cardinal Fesch, of the Order of Priests, Cardinal Gonsalvi, of the Order of Deacons, and M. Mazio, Secretary to the Sacred College. The penitential fathers of the Vatican remained, without interruption, with the body of the deceased Pope, reciting the usual prayers.

On the morning of the 21st the body was embalmed, and clothed in a white cassock, a red amice and cap.—It was then laid out on a bed, beneath a scarlet canopy, in one of the anti-chambers of the Quirinal. Four wax tapers burned at each side of the body, which was guarded by four nobles. The people were admitted to pay to the deceased Pontiff the tribute of their respectful grief.

At an Extraordinary Congregation held the same morning, at which all the Cardinals in Rome attended, it was decided, almost unanimously, that the conclave should be held in the Quirinal palace.

On the 22d the body of the Holy Father continued to be exposed as on the preceding day. The vase, containing the heart of the deceased, was conveyed in a carriage to the church of St. Vincent and St. Anastasia, where it was received at the door by the curate and his clergy.

At nine o'clock in the evening the body of the Holy Father was solemnly conveyed from the Quirinal to the Vatican. It was placed on a litter, covered with crimson drapery, and borne by two mules, arrayed in rich housings. Upon the body, which was clothed in the cassock and amice, was placed a cross, embroidered with gold. Part of the guard of nobles followed immediately behind it. Other detachments of the same guard, of the Roman hussars, of the light horse and carabineers, and of the Swiss guard, as well as seven pieces of artillery, attended by their artillerymen, with matches lighted, formed part of the cavalcade. The civic troops of the line formed a double rank in the street between the Quirinal and the Vatican. When it arrived near the statue of Constantine, the body was borne by the Penitential Fathers into the Sixtine Chapel where, being clothed in all the pontifical ornaments, it was again exposed to the eyes of the people. The crowds of spectators were immense, and in every quarter the profoundest grief appeared to be felt.

It is not known how many Cardinals will assist at the Conclave. It is not thought there will be above 50. Many of the foreign Cardinals will not be able to attend, and the Italian Cardinals will, perhaps, be prevented by their infirmities. Six of the Cardinals are 80 years old, thirteen are between 71 and 79, twenty-three are between 60 and 69, eight are between 53 and 59, and three are only above 45 years old. At the last Conclave, there were but 35 Cardinals, all of whom, with the exception of three, were Italians. There were ten Cardinals wanted, and the Conclave lasted three months.—The shortest Conclave during the last age was that of 1721, when Innocent the Thirteenth was elected. It lasted but 40 days. The longest was that of 1740, when Benoit the Fourteenth was elected.—This lasted six entire months, and five Cardinals died during during the Conclave.

In the Conclaves there is generally what is called the *faction* of the *Zelanti*, which means the party of the most pious and zealous. There is also the party of the crowned heads, which, it appears, will not exercise much influence this time, on account of the small number of foreign Cardinals. In other Conclaves there were the Cardinals created by the last Pope, and those created by the preceding Popes, which formed two distinct parties; but in the present Conclave this cause of division will not exist, all the Cardinals, except two, having been created by Pius the Seventh. Since Adrian the Sixth, who was elected in 1522, no Pope has been taken out of the Sacred College.

Reports are already circulated about the Conclave, and the *Augsburg Gazette* says that there is some talk of either Cardinals Somaglia, Pacca, or Zurla, being the new Pope. We need not say that these reports are premature. The Conclave is scarcely opened, and it must therefore be impossible to have other than vague surmises upon the intentions of the Sacred College.

The *Gazette d'Augsbourg* contains the following particulars in a letter from Rome:—"Cardinal Consalvi, who, for twenty years, was not only the Minister, but the confidential friend of Pius VII. never quitted the bedside of the Holy Father, and the fatigues he underwent have endangered his own health. At the moment they were administering the Viaticum to his Holiness, Cardinal Consalvi fainted. For some days, adds the same correspondent, the names of the Cardinals Somaglia, Pacca, and Zurla, are often mentioned. The first is the oldest of the Cardinal Bishops, born in 1744; the second was born in 1756; and the third is about 60. It is reported that in a private sitting of the Sacred College, it was proposed to hold a Conclave in the Quirinal fortis with; and thus to save 200,000 scudi, which the necessary preparations in the Vatican would cost."

According to the chronological tables of the succession of the Popes, published at Rome, there have been 251 heads of the church, commencing with the Apostle Peter. Among these Popes 14 have been Frenchmen, 5 Germans, 3 Spaniards and Portuguese, one Englishman, 11 Greeks, 2 Africans, 8 Tuscans, Gotha and Dalmatians, the rest Italians.

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