

WEST INDIES.

KINGSTON, DEC. 28.

At a Special Slave Court, held in the Court House at Manning's Town, in the parish of St. Mary, on the 18th instant, the following slaves were tried, and sentenced to be transported for life, viz.—

- Jacob to James Deans, Esq. for running away.—Value 10l.
Abraham Davis, to Richmond estate, for ditto.—Value 50l.
Quar, to Francis Bowen, for ditto.—Value 50l.
London, to Robert Alexander, Esq. for ditto.—Value 50l.
George Bryan, to Aguata, Vale Pen, for ditto.—Value 50l.

TRIAL OF THE REBELS.

The Court adjourned till the next day, for the trial of the following slaves, charged with being concerned in rebellious conspiracies and committing other crimes, to the ruin and destruction of the white people, and of others of this island, and for causing, exciting, and procuring others thereto, and also for being concerned in rebellion, and desisting to commit murder, felony, burglary, and to set fire to certain houses, out houses, and compassing and imagining the death of the white people in the said parish. They were all found guilty on the clearest evidence. They were all to be hanged.

- Henry Nibbs, to J. Walker, Esq.—Value 50l.
Charles Brown, to Frontier Estate.—Value 100l.
James Sterling, to ditto.—Value 65l.
Charles Watson, to ditto.—Value 80l.
Rohney Wellington, to ditto.—70l.
William Montgomery, to ditto.—Value 100l.
Richard Cosley, to ditto.—Value 100l.
Morris Henry, to ditto.—Value 90l.

On their defence they denied the charge, and said they were well used, and clothed, and were quite happy. One of them, Charles Watson, declared that he never was punished in his life: that greatest trust was put in him, and he was as well off as if he were free.

Execution of the Rebels.—They above culprits were executed at Port Maria, in the most solemn and impressive manner, on Wednesday, in pursuance of his Grace's warrant. Richard Cosley acknowledged his guilt to the Rev. Messrs. Girod and Cooke. They were unremitting in their attendance on the wretched and deluded beings.

From the evidence, it appeared beyond the shadow of a doubt, that they were designed to set fire to Frontier works, adjoining Port Maria, and to butcher the whites and free persons of colour, as they came to extinguish the fire, then to come down in the town, and take possession of it, while a detachment seized the fort.—Public Advertiser.

George and Pompey, slaves, to Mr. James Graham a free person of colour, were tried for being present at a meeting, formed for the purpose of administering unlawful oaths, by drinking human blood mixed with rum, and having taken a general oath of fidelity and secrecy to each other; they were found guilty, and sentenced to be transported off the island for life.

KINGSTON, JAN. 10.

On Monday morning General Sir John Keane inspected the 60th Regiment, at Up-Park Camp, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Harrison, when they went through the different evolutions and fringes in a manner to give entire approbation to the General.

The Militia Guards in this city were discontinued at ten o'clock the same morning; and it is gratifying to have to state that the utmost decorum, regularity, and good principle prevailed in the Guards throughout the time they were kept.

A letter from Grenada, dated December 17, mentions that the Assembly of that island had disagreed to a report from a Committee, recommending amendments in their Slave Laws, as they deemed it inexpedient to amend them at such a period of alarm. The subject was expected to be taken up next year. There is a remarkable coincidence in these proceedings with what has taken place in this island. The cases, are, however, similar, and it is no great wonder that their feelings should be so. There can, or ought to be, but one opinion throughout the West Indies. The letter mentions that all classes in the island were quiet and doing well.—St. Jago Gazette, Jan. 8.

A letter from Port Antonio, dated the 6th inst. states:—"Every thing is perfectly quiet here, and has been so during the holidays—not the least appearance of any dissatisfaction. Two companies of the Portland Militia and the troop were on guard both of which are now dismissed."

ST. GEORGE'S, JAN. 6.

This morning, at 6 o'clock, their Honours Robert Garry, Herod G. Kirkland, and David A. Hill, Esqrs., took their seats as Justices of the Peace, for the purpose of holding a Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, as also a Slave Court for the trial of twenty-one Slaves, charged with serious crimes, many of a minor nature. The Deputy-Marshal not attending with the venue, the Courts were obliged to be adjourned until the second period, and a Special Slave Court was appointed for Monday the 19th inst. Their Honours observed, that although some inconvenience might arise to the Jurors, yet the putting off the Slave Court would be of material benefit to the country at large, as a slave had that morning been apprehended, who had given most important information, such as we understand will enable the Magistrates to discover the whole plot. The negroes on eight or ten properties (not before implicated) are named, and the principal object of the conspiracy has been found out.

There are nine slaves more in the goal, charged with conspiring against the Government—and one for murder, and eleven for petty offences.

The Justices directed the Clerk of the Peace to inform the Deputy-Marshal, that it was essentially necessary that he should have an office in the parish, as much inconvenience arose from there not being one.

It is said that one of the principal conspirators (but who is not yet taken) is the son of a man who was executed many years ago for rebellion. The militia guards were discontinued on the 5th instant. The goal is guarded by a party of Marines.

MONTEGO BAY, JAN. 2.

We have before mentioned that the Magistrates of this parish, in consequence of information they had received, considered it necessary that the militia should be called out, and they have since been sedulously engaged in the investigation of the subject, which gave rise to the idea that precautionary measures were proper. Without pretending to know more on the subject than has gained publicity, we consider ourselves correct in stating, that improper and illegal meetings have taken place, under the cloak of the festivities usual at this season of the year, at which much

of what some would call idle conversation, but which we call inflammatory and treasonable language, took place: that there has been no organised plan we can readily believe, but we think it may be attributed to premature discovery.

FALMOUTH, JAN. 6.

The Militia Guards which were mounted in this parish on the 23d ult. at Hyde-hall and Good Hope estates, and Falmouth, were relieved duty on Monday, when they were discontinued. The full attendance of officers and privates, as their respective tendance of officers and privates, as a proof of their alacrity and willingness; and the general good conduct of the several guards reflects not only credit on themselves, but on the Commanding Officer, Col. Miller.—This is the result, not of good will alone, but of discipline also; and we, therefore, feel assured, that the Trelawny regiment will be found, in any emergency, worthy of the high confidence we must proudly repose in it.—Cornwall Courier.

A violent and tumultuous affray took place at Soia's Market on Saturday afternoon, between some negroes, the issue of which, it was feared, would have proved fatal to a negro man from St. George's. This negro, in carrying his load through the market, trod, accidentally, as we learn, on some articles laid out for sale by a negro woman, who, notwithstanding the man immediately apologized, worked herself into a violent passion, and having procured the assistance of a man, supposed to be her husband, they both seized the unsuspecting man by the throat, and were not separated from him till he appeared to have been strangled. A scene of dreadful uproar took place, and a military guard was called out; on the approach of which, the negroes fled in all directions, and in the utmost consternation, making a most hideous noise, leaving their stalls, bowls with provisions, and other articles to chance, which they had sadly to deplore; for, as soon as order had been restored, which was in a few minutes, the sellers on their return, to their great mortification, found that they had been plundered of their goods, which they had been carrying off by some artful thieves, who had taken advantage of the confusion to carry off a great quantity of goods and provisions. We understand that the negro, though much injured in the affray, is much better; he was carried to Dr. Vidal, who afforded every medical attention to him.—Kingston Chronicle.

SOUTH AMERICA.

(From the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

NEW YORK, JAN. 17.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—By the Tuscaloosa, Capt Mott, we have advices from Rio Janeiro to the 22d of Nov. The political concerns of the nation were in a very unsettled state. A friend at Rio writes, "a Republican form of Government is not likely to be established here, although the motto is—Independence or Death." The troops of the Emperor are constantly under arms. On the 14th, an embargo was laid on all vessels in port for what cause is not known, but on the evening of the 19th it was raised.

Rio the recent measures of the Emperor, were viewed by the Brazilians with disgust, and as clearly indicating his intention of siding with his European friends. The animosity between the Natives and Europeans was so great, apprehensions had existed that it would lead to bloodshed. The greater part of the troops were kept at the Palace, about three miles from town; this measure, it was thought had a tendency to preserve the tranquillity of the city, and was adopted by the Government immediately after the Cortes were put down, because it was said the Emperor could not rely upon the loyalty of the Brazilian troops if they were separated from the others. Some murmurs having been heard from the native citizens, against the recent arbitrary measures, made it more important to the Government to prevent a communication between the Emperor and the dissatisfied troops, until the waters of the river had somewhat subsided, which seemed to be the case a day or two before the Tuscaloosa sailed. The troops, however, mostly remained out of town, and some of them had been sent several leagues into the country.

Lord Cochran had arrived with the Don Pedro, 64, in want of repairs. The Pevango frigate, Captain Jewett, was getting ready for sea. The press continued tolerably free, and the people spoke with contempt of the Emperor. It was even said he regretted the high-handed measures he had taken, which he had been hurried by the rancour of the European Officers of the army and his household.—Mercantile Advertiser.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—We learn from Captain Van Dine of the schooner Fly, arrived yesterday from Alvarado, that the brig Orleans, Captain Smith, had just arrived there from Vera Cruz. Captain S. stated that the castle was short of provisions, and that some prisoners had been taken at the station, and that some disturbances had taken place among the troops, who took from him all the provisions he could spare, for which they paid.—N. Ad.

CARACAS, NOV. 10, 1823.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

(From the Vencenzo Extraordinary of the 9th inst., Two, p. m.)

We have just had the satisfaction of conversing with General Sanfago Marino, from whom we have learnt the valiant achievement of the troops against Puerto Cavallo.

At two o'clock yesterday morning the battalion of Anzoategui, commanded by Major Cala, and 150 Lancers of the Guard, entered Puerto Cavallo by the way of the Mangle, and surprised the garrison to the number of five hundred men, including their Chiefs, Calzada and Carrera, in the inner town. All were put to the edge of the sword. The enemy had had the rashness to contend the proposals of capitulation, which his Excellency Gen. Paez had previously made them. Our batteries had been firing on the town all the preceding day, and it was returned four-fold by the enemy; at half-past eight at night the firing ceased, and, worn out with fatigue, they sunk in sleep to wake in eternity. Our Lancers were obliged to wake them, that they might receive their deaths.

His Excellency General Marino mounted his horse immediately after the assault; and has arrived here to have an interview with the Intendant on public affairs. The surrender of the citadel ought to follow forthwith, since the whole garrison were in the inner town; and no more than thirty men in the citadel.—The valiant General Paez, Bermudez, and Marino have had the glory of terminating, by their united efforts, the war of Venezuela, and with all its accompanying evils.

MEXICO.

It appears from a late Mexican Paper, that a Field Marshal, two Brigadier-Generals, five Colonels, three Captains, and other Officers and Citizens, amounting to 30, had been actually imprisoned,

charged with a conspiracy to overturn the present Government. A short address to the inhabitants of Mexico had been published, containing allusion to the discovery of this dangerous conspiracy, at the moment it was about to take effect, and which is stated to have had for its object "the restoration of the execrable throne of Iturbide.

LONDON.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

We (Courier) have been favoured with the perusal of a private letter from Paris, which reached a most respectable house in the city, this morning, by express, having left that capital yesterday forenoon.—This letter communicates the important intelligence of the French Government having received a telegraphic despatch from Madrid, announcing that Ferdinand had put forth a Decree permitting a free trade between South America, and every other Power.

Supposing, however, such a decree to be issued, it will in reality be just so much moonshine. By what part of South America will it be obeyed? By none—because obedience would be a tacit recognition of an authority which is utterly disclaimed. Nor will this proceeding, if it have taken place, diminish in any way, those ambiguities and those practical difficulties adverted to by Lord Liverpool on the first night of the session, which must exist so long as the independence of these Colonies. The ports of Colombia, of Mexico, of Buenos Ayres, of Chili, and of Peru, will not admit a single foreign ship upon terms different from what are now granted, in consequence of any decree about a free trade emanating from the Mother Country. We shall not, however, pursue this argument further, till we have before us more detailed information upon the subject.

The Express which brought the above letter, brought also the closing price of the Funds on Saturday. The B. R. was as high as 90s. 35c.; and Spanish Bonds had advanced to 27l. 3c.

THE KING.

WINDSOR, FEB. 14.

We have the happiness to announce that His Majesty has again taken up his residence at Windsor Castle, with the intention, we believe, of continuing here for a considerable time. The exhibitions which the Great Park presents for His Majesty taking exercise amidst the most delightful scenery, will, we have little doubt, determine the King to spend the greater part of his time in this favoured palace. His Majesty, we are rejoiced to say, has nearly recovered his health. He arrived here, with his suite, on Thursday evening, about six o'clock; and the welcome return of the Sovereign was hailed by a very general illumination of the principal tradesmen, and by the ringing of the bells of the parish church of Windsor, which we apprehend, give a new impulse to the projected improvements of the Castle. The plans for these alterations are upon the most extensive scale. The architects of the Board of Works, and other distinguished artists, are preparing a series of drawings for the improvement of this majestic edifice, and for those repairs and decorations which it claims as the King of England. In the course of the next fortnight it is probable that a statement upon this subject will be made in Parliament, and we doubt not that the representatives of the people will cheerfully sanction a liberal expenditure for an object so truly national.—Windsor Express.

ROME, JAN. 30.—His Holiness has been confined to his bed sixty-four days. His state, however, is much more favourable. Cardinal Severoli, Bishop of Urbino, has received the last sacraments. He is 67 years of age, and it is known that he would have been elected Pope at the last Conclave, but for the opposition of a powerful Court in Italy. The obsequies of Cardinal Consalvi were solemnized on the twenty-seventh, in the Church of St. Marcel. The portrait of the King of England, which that Prince had sent to the Admiralty Sessions here at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 2d of January, and two following days, were convicted on an indictment, charging them with Piratically boarding and plundering the British sloop Eliza, Captain Ross, in June last. They were all sentenced to be hanged. The three last named "pirates" had received a Lady, with whom they were recommended to mercy by the Jury, the Judge gave them no hope; he said he would represent the recommendation to his Excellency the Governor.—The day of their execution was not fixed by the Judge.

A LOOSE FISH CAUGHT AT A NIBBLE.

Master Richard Herring, who is an expert diver, was brought before Sir Richard Birnie, under the following circumstances:—He was skimming about Great Queen-street, when he saw a bait that, to him was irresistible, it was a corner of the real Beane, just peeping out of the pocket of Vincent Dowling Esq. who was walking with a Lady, with whom he appeared to be engaged in conversation. This—the handkerchief, at once attracted his attention, and which he gently seized upon as his prey. But Mr. Dowling thinking he felt "a glorious nibble," as the cockney fishermen express it, hastily drew up, and caught Master Herring with the Bandana in his fin.—Off darted the Herring like a flying fish, and Mr. Dowling in pursuit of him, till at length, in an alley near Long-acre, down went our indostrious adventurer as flat as a flounder upon the stones, and who was given in charge to one of the Patrole. He groaned piteously at the result of his fall, declaring he had sprained his ankle, his knee, &c. but while thus lamenting the extreme agony he endured, by some miracle wrought in his favor, he, as suddenly as he had lost it, recovered the use of his legs—commenced another chase, and was now followed by numbers who joined in the pursuit. He was soon retaken, and appeared before the Magistrates quite out of breath by his exertion: as he was unable to say any thing in his defence, he was sent to pay his respects to the Recorder.

DREADFUL MURDER BY BANDITTI.—A horrible murder has been committed at the small town of Cormeil, in the neighbourhood of Paris. Twenty robbers entered a farm house, and massacred the heads of the family and the domestics to the number of eleven persons. By a kind of miracle, a little girl, six years of age, escaped their fury by taking refuge in a dog-hole, whence she recognised the voice of the blacksmith attached to the farm. On the following day

the magistrates, informed of the crime, went to the spot. The wife of the blacksmith said her husband had been absent from the district for several days; but one of thegendrarnes, on going away, asked one of the children of the blacksmith where his father was? "Papa," replied the boy, "is in his cellar counting money with the gentlemen." Search was immediately made in the cellar, and the twenty assassins were found there assembled. They have been imprisoned at Versailles.—Paris Paper.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,

WESTMINSTER, FEB. 14.

Law of Set off, or a service of Silver Plate Bonded for the keep of two Cats.

LEE v. TELFER.

Mr. C. Phillips stated the plaintiff's case. Mr. Lee, the plaintiff, was intending to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on board the ship Sir Godfrey Webster, commanded by Captain Teller, and preparatory to embarkation, sent the silver plate on board, the cats, and accordingly sent for the plate, but which the defendant refused to deliver up, alleging he had a lien upon it for the board and lodging of two cats, charged 4l.—(The Jury here burst into a fit of laughter.)

Mr. Phillips.—Nay, Gentlemen, it is no just—the truth is, the ship Sir Godfrey Webster was much infested with rats, which these cats were very expert in destroying—(laughter)—and in reality these cats were lent for the purpose.

Mr. Lee.—I think the defendant's charge four pounds for the keep of these cats, after killing all his rats?—(Continued laughter.)

Mr. J. B. Lodge proved dining with several other friends, twenty or thirty, at the invitation of the plaintiff—this plate was used at dinner.

Cross-examined.—Does not know any thing of the plaintiff's having taken the benefit of the Insolvent Act since.

Mr. Brown Attorney for the plaintiff proved making a demand of the plate, when the defendant refused to deliver it up till the plaintiff paid 4l. for the keep of the two cats.

Mr. SCARLETT, for the defendant, said there was this substantial reason why the ship's steward in whose care the plate was left, refused to deliver it up, for it was the property of his assignees, the plaintiff having given up all his property under the Insolvent Act. Anditions of the discharge were upon his giving up a portion of his half pay, as surgeon in the Royal Navy, for benefit of his creditors. The cats which were shipped in London, it appeared, were lost at Liverpool.

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Several witnesses were called who proved that the produced articles of plate, consisting of a cruet-stand soup-ladle, salt stands, table and tea-spoons, forks, &c., were left in charge, not of the captain, but of the ship's steward.

A witness produced plaintiff's certificate of discharge under the Insolvent Debtors' Act. The conditions of the discharge were upon his giving up a portion of his half pay, as surgeon in the Royal Navy, for benefit of his creditors. The cats which were shipped in London, it appeared, were lost at Liverpool.

Mr. SCARLETT submitted, this property was not excepted in his discharge as being delivered up to his creditors.

The Lord Chief Justice observed, he set-off for the feed of the cats were now out of the question; but what had Mr. Phillips to say to the title to this property vesting in the assignees.

Mr. Phillips submitted that no title could be set up by the defendant against the possession in the plaintiff, whatever title was in the assignees.

The Lord Chief Justice said the question was, whether the defendant could maintain this action in trover, when he had, by his discharge under the Insolvent Act, covenanted and sworn to deliver up all his property to his creditors, with the exception of wearing apparel, and necessaries of the value of 20l.

Mr. Phillips submitted that the plaintiff was entitled, at all events, to a couple of silver gowns or necessaries, or how were he and his wife to eat their soup on the voyage to the Cape; and as suitable to his condition in life, as a Surgeon in the Royal Navy.

Lord Chief Justice.—I am of opinion that he might eat his soup with a wooden spoon; and that a man who takes the benefit of the Insolvent Act, has no right to reserve silver plate, which is not to be considered necessary, within the meaning of the Act.

Mr. Phillips referred to the loss of the cats, which had been killed.

Mr. SCARLETT said he understood an action was now pending in the Court of Common Pleas to recover the value of these cats, to which the same answer would be given, namely—that the property in these cats (if proved to be of any value) rested in the provisional assignees under the Insolvent Act; and who probably would pay for the keep, on defendant's delivering up the plate for the benefit of the creditors. Plaintiff insisted.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, FEB. 16.—Our market was most abundantly supplied this morning with all kind of grain, yet the Wheat trade has not given way in that degree as was expected, for fine samples sold on full as good terms as on Friday, or about 2s. per quarter below the price of this day's weight, while there appeared no disposition on the part of the consumers to purchase. Barley is rather dull sale at a decline of 2s. per quarter for fine malting samples.—Beans and Peas of both kinds, are also 2s. per quarter cheaper, the supply being very large.—Cats are 2s. per quarter lower, owing to the magnitude of the arrivals.

It is understood that Mr. North is to come into Parliament for the Borough of Northampton, now vacant by the death of Mr. R. B. Hockley, Esq. King's Counsel, will be returned to the Imperial Parliament for the Borough of New Ross.

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Agents for Ireland—J. K. JOHNSON, Esq. & Co. 1, Edinboro' Street, Dublin.