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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN

FROM THE BRITISH PRESS.

Efaced Spain, as a last despairing effort, before her authority over her emancipated colonies expires for ever; has put forth, on the suggestion of the Paris Cabinet, her last manifesto, resigning a monopoly no more within her grasp, and affecting to throw open the vast trade resources of Mexico, Colombia, Buenos Ayres, and Peru, to all Europe, without restriction.—Can the wretched Ministry, who now have a passing hold of the reins of authority within the Pyrenees, imagine that this document can recall South America beneath the despotism of Spain—that these great rising States will alter a single feature of their independence or policy, on the promulgation of a powerless mandate of this description?—

Colombia, in Congress has lately put forth her commercial tariff. Does France or Spain suppose that a solitary duty will be changed on the confederacy against Southern America of these Cabinets? Where is the power of Spain to maintain her supremacy? where are her armaments and navy? Can any ship of which the aid of France has enabled her to despatch from Cadix recall the parted conquests of Cortes or Pizarro? This Royal Decree, if then, is a mere *brutum fulmen*. The thunder, if it should reach across the Atlantic, will strike harmless around the American States. Their best protection is their own strength, and the power of Great Britain and the United States. They will resist with their united fleets any confederated attempt against South America; and Spain of herself can do nothing. Where was the necessity of this weak decree, to throw open the trade of her emancipated colonies to Europe who possessed it already? The commerce of Great Britain with these rising countries now amounts to several millions; her superiority only springs from her greater sources and industry. France is equally free to trade, so are Russia, Prussia, and Austria. South America will admit the flag to every nation that respects her policy and independence; she wars with friendly vessels entering her ports under various colours; but as to the vast continent of South America again returning under the despotism of wretched Spain, or submitting to the miserable Councils of Castile and the Indies, it is just as likely as that the powerful union of the United States will rescind their league of strength, and alter the independence of half a continent, to submit to be assessed and governed by the Legislature of Great Britain.—This Madrid Decree, therefore, is perfectly Quixotic, and can be attended with no effect whatever.

An Express from Paris, received in London on Monday, brings the intelligence, that Ferdinand VII. has proclaimed that he renounces America open to all nations. The Courier remarks, that this proceeding, if it have taken place, will not diminish in any way, the practical difficulties adverted to by Lord Liverpool on the first night of the Session, which must exist so long as Spain withholds her formal acknowledgment of the independence of her late Colonies. We not only coincide with this opinion of the Courier, but will go so far as to say, that instead of diminishing, this policy of the Spanish Government will increase the existing "practical difficulties" which encompass our Ministry in this affair; inasmuch as it will appear to remove an argument from the advocates for the independence of South America, and enable the Sovereigns to say to England, "as all commercial concerns are now open to your subjects, what objection can you have to the restoration of its legitimate Government to New Spain?" The measure may likewise serve to entrap some of the South Americans, especially the influential and opulent inhabitants—those engaged in mercantile pursuits—into a disposition more favourable to Spain. We therefore look upon it as a mere finesse of the Holy Alliance to effect by policy what they cannot hope to accomplish by force—some footing for their protegee in his now lost possessions; and those who know any thing of Ferdinand's political career must be weak indeed, could they regard such a decree as binding on the "Absolute King" a measure longer than actual necessity required. We will not undertake to determine how our Ministry will act under such circumstances; or whether they will accept this ludicrous, this perhaps temporary permitting of what the Spanish Monarch had no earthly means to prevent as a proper substitute for the permanent guarantee which our commerce and relations with South America would probably receive by treaty with the Independents. It is plainly the interest of France and Russia that the South Americans should, at any expense, be kept from a friendly alliance with England.

There are letters in London from Madrid, which fully confirm all that has been stated of the disturbed state of the public mind in that country. At Barcelona the French have been forced to arrest several of the Clergy. An attempt has been made by a Priest to disturb the tranquillity of Corunna on the 4th instant, but it failed, and he was compelled to fly.

There can be no doubt that reinforcements are daily proceeding to the French Army of occupation and it is also certain that the Constitutionists are still in sufficient force and activity to cause serious uneasiness to the tottering Government of that most wretched country. Of the respectability of the partisans of the "Absolute King" some idea may be formed from the following extract:—

There is something at once melancholy and ludicrous in the situation of King Ferdinand and the party at the head of the affairs of Spain. Pecuniary distress is not the only evil under which the King and the Government labour—There is among those who would serve him, or whom he would venture to trust, a laughable poverty of intellect and education. The Spanish Royal Guards consist of 10,000 men; and this number of human creatures has been, one way or another, collected into the semblance of a military body. But of these a certain proportion must be officers; and lo! and behold! upon examining the qualifications of those who were to receive commissions, it was found that only about half a hundred could read and write! It is easy to judge from this class of population it is that composed the armies of the Faith, and what the Constitutional. It proves that all the industry, intellect, and education of the country are of the latter party.—Morning Herald.

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, the following slaves were tried, and sentenced to be transported for life, viz.—

Jacob, to James Drane, Esq. for running away.—Value 10l. Abraham Davis, to Richard estate, for ditto.—Value 50l. Quaw, to Francis Bowen, for ditto.—Value 50l. London, to Robert Alexander, Esq. for ditto.—Value 50l. George Bryan, to Agualla Tate 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 rebellions, conspiracies and committing other crimes, to the ruin and destruction of the white people, and others of this island, and causing, exciting and promoting others thereto; and also for being concerned in rebellion, and designing 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, and sentenced to be hanged.

Henry Nibbs, to J. Walker, Esq. Value 50l. Charles Brown, to Frontier Estate.—Value 100l. James Stirling, to ditto.—Value 50l. Charles Watson, to ditto.—Value 50l. Rodney Wellington, to ditto.—Value 70l. William Montgomery, to ditto.—Value 100l. Richard Cosley, to ditto.—Value 100l. Morris Henry, to ditto.—Value 50l.

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 great trust was put in him, and he was as well off as if he was free.

EXECUTION OF THE REBELS.

The 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.

From the evidence, it appeared beyond the shadow of doubt, that they designed to set fire to Frontier works, adjoining Port Maria, and to butcher the whites and free people of colour as they came to extinguish the fire, then to kill the white people, and take possession of the island, while a detachment of the King's troops, 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.

FROM THE COURIER.

THE MISSIONARY, SMITH.

The King has been pleased to remit the sentence of death of the Court-Martial on Missionary Smith in Demerara, (which sentence had been accompanied by a recommendation for mercy, on the part of the Court), and to direct that he should be dismissed from the colony, and be called upon to enter into recognizances not to reside within any of his Majesty's colonial possessions in the West Indies.

The Prospects of the New Greek Loan, of 800,000l. Stock made its appearance in London on Wednesday. It is confidently expected that it will be countenanced by the most interested.

SMYRNA, JAN. 30.

The report of the loss of the Turkish fleet, fitted out in the beginning of September to proceed to the relief of Smyrna, has produced an extraordinary impression on the Mussulmans; they regard this event as a mark of heavenly displeasure.

The Rev. H. Scott is appointed to be Archbishop of Australia, New South Wales with an annual income of 2000l.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY. RESIDENCE OF THE IRISH CLERGY.

Mr. GOULBURN rose to move for leave to bring in a bill to compel, as far as was possible, the residence of the Clergy of Ireland upon their benefices. He did not think it necessary upon this occasion to detain the House very long by explaining the particulars of the measure which he proposed. No one would deny that the residence of the Clergy was in all countries very beneficial to the inhabitants; it was obvious that the practice was greater and more difficult in Ireland, because the country labourer, the more requisite was it that a vigilant attention should be paid to the wants of its inhabitants. There was another point of view in which the residence of the Irish Clergy seemed no less important; not only were they called upon to perform the offices of religion, but in consequence of the absence of them, and they were required to minister to other than the spiritual wants of the people. The object of the bill he proposed to introduce was to effect this. In some cases he was aware that the residence must be dispensed with. These were, either when the incumbents were compelled to reside on other parts of their benefices, or where the infirmities of nature caused their absence. He proposed to limit these cases to such as were strictly unavoidable, and to take care that an adequate provision should always be made for the administration of the incumbent's duties. By an adequate provision, he not only meant persons who should be duly qualified by their moral character and acquirements, to be ministers of religion, but that their stipends should be suitable to the rank they would hold, and the duties they would be expected to perform. He would, therefore, shortly state to the House, that the form of the bill would be in most respects similar to the existing law on the same subject in England; it would considerably enlarge the grounds upon which a plea of exemption could be allowed, and provide that the stipends of the curates should be proportioned to the value of the benefices, and to the extent of the population under their care. The House would, therefore, probably excuse him from stating *seriatim* the several provisions of the bill, and he thought he should best consult its convenience by moving for leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the residence of spiritual persons on their benefices; to restrain such persons from engaging in trade or merchandise; and to provide for the stipendiary curates in Ireland.

A short debate took place, in the course of which Mr. Goulburn took an opportunity to mention how adverse the present Primate is to the union of living, and that the Bishops of Ireland generally had not set their face against this justly unpopular system.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

FROM THE COURIER.

We think it of importance to advert to the declaration made by Mr. Secretary Canning last night in the House of Commons, in his discussion upon the Navy Estimates, respecting the actual prospects of the country, as regards its foreign relations. Some allusion having been made to the probable reason for augmenting our naval force, Mr. Secretary Canning said, "he would take the opportunity in explanation of a passage in his Majesty's Speech, which had alluded to that there never was a period in which the country might, with greater certainty, expect a continuance of peace; but" he added, "it must be clearly seen that there never was a period in which there was so much agitation." The Right Hon. Secretary subsequently observed, that the proposed augmentation was rather under than exceeding, the necessity for such augmentation, and that on this circumstance might be founded a confident confidence of peace because if that confidence did not exist, such a vote as the one then before the House, would be inefficient.

The Mail of Tuesday has arrived. In the debate on Lord Nugent's Motion, respecting the Government in the late war in Spain, His Lordship's speech embraced all the state and hackneyed topics of Whig politics, and produced the effect to which of late years, these orations have invariably been condemned. Mr. George Bourne moved an amendment to his Lordship's resolution—namely, "that the House was duly sensible of the advantages derived from that neutrality preserved by England in the war between France and Spain, and his Lordship was left in a minority of 141.

It has been stated, in some of the Papers, that Lord Byron's offer of personal service to the Greeks, was rejected from an unworthy feeling of jealousy, whilst his money was eagerly accepted. We can state, upon the authority of letters from Lord Byron, that such was not the fact. The Greek Government, on the contrary, expressed themselves in the most grateful terms, and only advised him not to risk a life so precious for their cause, and which was daily and hourly devoted to them.

The Army Estimates for the present year have been laid upon the table of the House of Commons. The total force to be provided for, amounts to 73,041, exclusively of 20,000 for service in the territorial possessions of the East India Company. The proposed distribution of this force is as follows:—

For Great Britain (including relief)... 22,019
Stations abroad (excluding India)... 30,733
Ireland... 20,289

Total... 73,041

The above force includes the 95th Regiment (newly raised), and the 96th, 97th, 98th, and 99th, making an increase of 3250 men and non-commissioned officers. The charge for the 95th Regiment is estimated from the 25th of last December; that of the 96th from the 25th of the present month; and that of the remaining three, from the 25th March. The additional expense created will be between 80, and 90,000 Pounds.

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 salubrious air of this vicinity, and the facilities which the Great Park presents for His Majesty taking exercise amidst the most delightful scenery, will have little doubt determine the King to spend the greater part of his time in this favoured palace. His Majesty, we rejoice 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 his Sovereign was hailed by a very general illumination of the principal tradesmen, and by the ringing of the bells of the Parishes.

THE ARMY.

It is understood, that Major-General Sir J. Lambart, K.C.B. will be appointed Colonel of the 10th Regiment of Foot, vice Lieutenant-General Sir T. Mitchell, deceased.

The 75th Regiment of Infantry were ordered to march in two divisions, viz. on Wednesday and Thursday last from Gosport to Windsor.

A detachment of the 40th Regiment of Foot has received orders to hold itself in readiness to march from Chatham to Deptford, to embark as guards on board the Chapman, a new ship, which is destined for the West Indies.

A detachment of the same corps has received similar orders to embark on board the Countess of Harcourt convict ship, which will shortly sail for the same destination.

The King is expected in town this day, to transact official business; but his stay will be short. His Majesty will return to Windsor in a few days.

There has been an elopement from the neighbourhood of Stephen's-green, within the last few days. The young lady, Miss—, is seventeen; her lover is but a boy; he is certainly without any material advantage over the fair in point of years. It is supposed that they have proceeded to Scotland. The Parents of the young lady are inconsolable.—Morning Paper.

It is a very remarkable circumstance, that at an early hour yesterday there was not a single Ticket, or State of any description, on hand at the Lottery Office in this city. The demand was unusually great.

The Rev. Arthur Wolfe, Domestic Chaplain to the Countess of Ormond, has been appointed to the Curacy of Ballycahan, in the Diocese of Ossory.

It is said in a letter from Paris, dated Saturday night, that a consultation of Physicians had declared the state of the King of France to be dangerous, and that it was improbable he could outlive the month of March.

The Baltimore, Yougal, and Kinsale Customhouses, will speedily be united to the Cork District, the business to be transacted by the Collector, under the superintendance of the Collector of Cork.

It is understood that a financial operation is now in great forwardness, under the highly respectable influence of Messrs. Lougban Son, and O'Brien, which will render the triumph of the Greeks complete. These Gentlemen, we are informed, have undertaken a loan on account of the Greek Government, for one million of stock, at 50 per cent.—London Paper.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, FEB. 18.

Our Market continues to decline; the supply of Flour yesterday was only moderate, but the demand being limited, it was not so much affected, a considerable part remained unsold. Prime Wheat, was 1s. 6d.; Oats, 6d. to 9d., and Barley 1s. per barrel lower; inferior Wheat was scarcely saleable; there was very little doing in Flour of Oatmeal; prime Red Wheat, 3s. to 4s.; White, 4s. to 4s. 2d.; Oats, 13s. to 15s.; good Feeding Oats, 16s.; Grinding Barley, 19s. to 20s.; per barrel; Flour, 23s. to 25s.; Oatmeal, 13s. to 16s. per cwt.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, FEB. 20.—We had a tolerable fair supply of Grain fresh in from the country, which, in addition to the overplus from Wednesday, met a quantity at market, probably large. Prices the same as on Wednesday, with the exception of good feeding Oats, which were rather higher. The receipts of Flour this week were very large; they exceeded the sales by 5,565 bags.

SHIPWRECK.

On the night of Friday last, the brigantine *John*, of Cork, laden with butter, flour, and oats, ran into Holyhead for shelter. When she had got well in, she let go an anchor, but the chain cable snapped in two, upon which two other anchors were let go, but they would not hold. In consequence the vessel drifted to leeward, and struck on the rocks of Penros, under the park of Sir J. T. Stanley, Bart; upon the vessel's coming in contact with the rock, she separated like the two sides of a walnut-shell, and immediately became a total wreck. The Captain and five of the crew were saved but the remainder of the people on board, consisting of nine passengers, men, women, and children and two of the crew were drowned. Amongst the passengers were Captain Fraser. The bodies were found next morning, that of the Captain and all the others in nearly a state of nudity; having had their clothes torn off by the violence of the sea, and were sadly bruised. A woman was picked up with her three young children clinging to her, and were held by her even when in the agonies of death—an infant in her right arm, and the other two, apparently about five and three years old, holding by her legs, with her left arm about them.—Shrewsbury Chronicle.

MAURITIUS—SIR LOWRY COLE.

We (Bellevue News Letter) have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from a professional gentleman in the Mauritius to his brother in Belfast, dated Oct. 24, 1823:—

"We have had great changes and reductions since the arrival of Sir Lowry Cole.—He is a most active man, and to all appearance, a most upright, just one—he is very popular.—He has cut off all sinecures, and seems determined to be guided by his own observation of characters in the distribution of his favours.—He is too open hearted and honest an Irishman to listen to intrigues, and is always too busily employed to leave himself time to do so. His lady is also an amiable woman.—They have five fine children, whom she instructs herself; she is so domestic as to look into her family affairs, even to seeing the beds and rooms in good order, and attending to every household concern the same as an English farmer's wife. In doing this she acts an example that was much wanted in this profigate, immoral island; and what makes it come with double force, is that she is one of the best. I regret to say that commercial confidence in the colony is greatly diminished both in Europe and India from heavy failures lately.—This day week, an extensive house stopped payment etc, it is said, £100,000 sterling. There is very little money in general circulation.

THE POPE.

His Holiness has been coaxed to his bed sixty-four days. His state, however, is much more favourable.

Cardinal Severoli, Bishop of Viterbo, has received the last sacraments. He is 97 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 27th, in the Church of St. Marco.

The portrait of the King of England, which that Prince had sent to his Embassy, arrived here the day after his decease.

Despatches from the Duke of Manchester, Governor of Jamaica, dated the 12th inst., arrived on Monday, in London. At that date, we are happy to find, the Island was in a state of perfect tranquillity, the Negroes having returned to their ordinary occupations.—Sun.

GENERAL ELECTION—CITY OF KILKENNY.

The rumour of an approaching dissolution of Parliament, which seems to us, however, wholly unsupported by present circumstances, appears to have given an impulse to Electing operations; and arrangements, we understand, are already in progress, in different quarters, for the possible event of a General Election. The friends of "Independence" in this city, if we are correctly informed, have already taken the field, and seemed determined to provide against a vacancy in the representation of Kilkenny. We learn that a paper is in progress, and signed, calling a meeting of the inhabitants for the purpose of presenting a Candidate in nomination on the independent interest. The name of the young gentleman on whom the choice of the Independents is likely to fall has been mentioned to us, and report speaks well of his pretensions. We shall probably soon be enabled to speak with more decision on a subject which so deeply affects our local interest.—Moderator.

ORANGEMEN IN THE SOUTH.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting of Members of the different Orange Lodges took place on Tuesday in Cork at which there were over thirty Masters of Orange Lodges present. We understand, a Gentleman of this first respectability in our City, has been elected Grand Master of the District. The number of Members admitted since the Reformation of the Society in this quarter, and the quantity of applicants for admission, promise a further wider extension of the Orange System in the South.—Cork Constitution.