

The unabated vigour of the Government of IRELAND, seconded by the zealous and combined exertions of the Magistracy, have been attended by present success, at least in the counties of Cork and Limerick, where the progress of insurrection has been checked, and the sanguinary violence of the rural population decisively restrained by the firm, temperate and judicious administration of that law, which the distractions of this unhappy country have rendered necessary to the protection of life and property. "Every friend"—says a sensible writer in an Irish paper—"to the liberties of his country, must lament the application of a law, which, while it suspends the most important of our constitutional rights, imposes so galling a coercion on the habits of society; but who can reflect upon the still more formidable and revolting evils which it is designed to counteract, without admitting, that for this temporary sacrifice even of our best and highest privileges, we find an ample recompense in the re-establishment of that tranquillity on which the happiness and welfare of society so much depend?"

SPAIN.—Since the appearance of the Duc d'Angouleme before CADIZ, he has offered the following terms to the CORTES. 1. That Spain shall proceed to constitute an upper Chamber or Senate of Nobles, upon the plan of the House of Peers in France or England, or if titles be wanting, or be objected to, that the Senate shall be constituted upon the plan of that of America. 2. The King to have a veto upon all laws, as the Kings of England and France, and to have the command of the armies and the administration of the public force in full. 3. The parochial Clergy and episcopacy of Spain to receive a sufficient stipend: Bishops no less than 10,000 dollars annually, no parochial clergy less than 8,000 dollars. And this to be secured in land, and not to be dependent on any annual supply. 4. The inquisition to be abolished. 5. The Press to be free, but to be responsible. 6. A perfect amnesty of all that has passed on both sides. Five days were allowed to decide on the acceptance or rejection of these proposals. The following is given as the answer of Ferdinand, which is said to have been returned on the last day of the term fixed, and to have been in the hand writing of the King. 1. That he has never ceased to enjoy personal liberty until the appearance of the French troops in Spain. 2. That the blood which has been shed in this unjust war, will recoil upon the head of Louis XVIII. and all Frenchmen. 3. That they are responsible before God for all the evils that may happen either to Ferdinand or his family. 4. That the King relies, confidently, upon the intervention of England. Shortly after this fruitless conference, the Cortes issued an official Decree, in which it is emphatically stated that "the present members have not listened, nor will they listen, to any proposal, from any foreign government whatever, having for its object a modification or alteration of the political constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, sanctioned at Cadiz in 1812; for they cannot fail in the sacred duties expressed in the powers conferred on them."

The *Moniteur* of the 7th of September contains an official dispatch, from which it appears, that, on the 31st of August, the French carried "with great vigour" the TRACADERO, situated on the Peninsula which projects itself towards the fort PUNTAL, on the Isle of LEON. The