

23d of June, it was unanimously resolved, that an address should be published, conveying their sentiments to the various members of the Orange Association in the above mentioned District, and of using their influence to prevent on the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, the usual decoration of the Statue of King William, or any public celebration of that day. The address earnestly recommends to every loyal protestant to abstain from taking any part in this celebration; conceiving it to be a custom altogether unimportant, and one the continuation of which, under existing circumstances, might, in all probability, endanger the lives and properties of His Majesty's subjects; whilst refraining from its observance could never, in the slightest degree, compromise the dignity of the Protestant Religion, or tend to the abolition of the Loyal Orange Association.

The Dublin Evening Post, of the 5th of July, states, that *The Captain Rock* in the north Liberties of Cork—and two of his associates, who planned and contributed to execute most of the outrages in that part of the Country, have been apprehended, not by the Magistrates—not by the Military—but what would gratify the Country and Government to know, *by the Country People themselves*.

*Spain*.—Since the arrival of the King and Cortes of Spain at Cadiz, the affairs of the Country present nothing but scenes of anarchy, confusion and distraction unparalleled in the history of modern times. In a Country where there lately existed but one sovereign head, one government, one legislative body, and one army, all of whom seemed unanimous, almost to a man, in the declaration and maintenance of a political code which was hailed and saluted by all Europe, no less for its independence than for its great importance in forming a new era in the annals of civil liberty, there is nothing now to be found but disaffection and disorganization of the most forboding character, with a *plurality* of every municipal and military office from the throne to the meanest corporal's guard. There is a King and a Regency—a Cortes and the Council of Castile and the Indies—a Constitutional army—an army of the Faith—and a French army—each in their turn animated with sentiments the most opposite, and views the most contradictory and threatening. It is quite impossible to suppose that such a state of things can terminate otherwise than in despotism the most foul, or anarchy the most fierce.

At the first meeting of the Cortes in Cadiz, the Regency was dissolved and the King rehabilitated. Since then, however, it is said, that the King has been shut up in a garret of the Custom House, where he passes his day sadly but with a hope of speedy succour. His Majesty misses no occasion to protest against the violence done to his person; and declares that he is by no means accessory to those publications which are issued in his name, and that he neither exercises nor wishes to accept the royal prerogatives which they pretend to bestow upon him. Sir W. A. Court, the Minister of England, sent a note to the Government in which he stated that as he was accredited to the King, and not to a *Regency*, he could not follow the King to Cadiz without further instructions. After waiting for some time at Seville for these instructions, it is understood, that Sir William was directed to follow the King to Cadiz, and, by a personal interview with his Majesty, to ascertain whether, in reality, he was detained in a state of captivity by the Cortes, and to act according to the candid declaration of his Majesty. Contrary to expectation, the