



advised Watson by name, but yesterday morning when he waited on Lord Sidmouth for the purpose of further advising him on the subject of the insurgents, he told his Lordship, that nothing effectual could be done with respect to an identification of their persons, unless the examinations were public. In consequence of this opinion, a public examination of all that have been taken within the city district will take place on Wednesday next at the Mansion-house, when a great many further and important proofs will, it is expected, be brought forward.

In pursuance of this object of identification, Mr. Beckwith's shop-boy, Roberts (who first gave the description of Mr. Platt's assassin which has been found to tally so exactly with the known appearance of young Watson, and which indeed first put the Police on the scent), visited Gillespie's shop this morning, to see if he could recognize any other of the insurgents lodged in that prison. Mr. Beckwith himself also attended yesterday of the Lord Mayor, and delivered a letter to his care, which, we believe, he had found; it had a topmost post mark on it, and was directed to Mr. Weston, but the contents did not come to our knowledge. Mr. Beckwith at the same time informed the Lord Mayor, that he had received an anonymous letter of a threatening nature from some of the seditious party. He also stated, that the name of Watson was visibly marked on the handle of one of the pistols left at his house on the fatal Monday.

In connection with this subject we may here state, that the Lord Mayor, accompanied by Sir J. Slaw, had an interview for two hours with Lord Melville, the First Lord of the Admiralty, on the subject of the immense number of sailors who are now roaming the London streets destitute of employment. Lord Melville informed him, that, according to the plan suggested by the Lord Mayor, a ship was now in preparation to go to sea, and that was the intention of Government to man her with these poor creatures, and further, that the Government would want three hundred additional seamen in the Spring for a similar purpose.—Times.

The following statements are selected from several of the Morning Papers:—  
From all the circumstances which have transpired, and which for the present are very properly known only to the Government and some of the Magistrates, it was stated yesterday by the Lord Mayor, that the plan was much more general and extensive than was at first imagined. The attempt at insurrection was certain, as well as the being provided with arms. This latter fact is not only established by the declaration of some of the parties in custody, but by the accounts delivered from several quarters of the purchase of shot and powder on the morning of Monday. Mr. Hawkins, of Bishopsgate-street, in particular, disposed of a quantity of powder and small shot early that day, but his servants, who supplied the persons who purchased these articles, had of course no apprehension of their design. Some of the parties, however, who so purchased, can be identified. Whether the plan of the rioters was to commence in the morning or at night, is not ascertained; but from the declaration of Preston, who charges young Watson with precipitancy, it appears that the operations were not to commence till dark.

Preston still maintains a high and indignant tone; he talks more enthusiastically than before of the extent of the plot, and adds, that not less than three hundred thousand persons were enrolled in the cause. Hooper, who states Preston to be the instigator and great machinist of the conspiracy, has declared that the two Watsons, himself, and Preston, were in concert together in Spa-fields on the morning of Monday. By some accident, however, when the party left that place, with the younger Watson at their head, for the purpose of advancing into the city, they lost sight of each other, but Hooper afterwards saw the former in the midst of the mob in Cheapside. Preston acknowledges that he was himself with the party in the Minories at three o'clock. The latter fact, indeed, can be attested by a witness who saw him there, and who, from the circumstance of Preston's being lame, is more certain of the fact. Another gentleman can speak to the union of Preston, the Watsons, and Hooper, in Spa-fields. A man named Thistleton, also, it is discovered, was most active in the various scenes of the rioters, but he is not secured.

Mr. Beckwith attended at the Mansion-house yesterday, as did his boy, John Roberts, who was in the shop with Mr. Platt at the moment the rioters entered. He is an intelligent lad, and describes most accurately the person of the young man who shot Mr. Platt (corresponding entirely with the person of young Watson); and also of the man, a sailor, who was most active in plundering the shop of arms. Mr. Beckwith states that the assassin of Mr. Platt (as before related) liberally loaded a case of deciding pistols, which he carried away; and it is a singular coincidence, that on the night of the riot Watson's arrest at Highgate, the two persons in his company, who escaped, discharged each a pistol. The Lord Mayor suggested the necessity of Roberts, the boy, being taken to the Compter, where he might possibly identify some of the parties in custody, to whom he was ordered admission on Saturday morning.

Two letters were yesterday put into the hands of the Lord Mayor, the one by Mr. Beckwith, which proved to be one found on young Watson, addressed, "Mr. Preston;" the other by a Mr.

who he saw discharge and reload their pieces on Monday, at the moment when they were deprived of their standard at the Royal Exchange.

Thomas Friend, the Borough officer, yesterday produced a pistol, which had been taken as hereafter described. Its fellow had been already lodged with Mr. Hobler, at the Mansion-house, and the pair prove to be the property of Mr. Beckwith.

Friend stated, that on Thursday evening a woman, named Elizabeth Owen, had gone round to the shops of various pawn-brokers and others, to pledge or sell the pistol in question, but in consequence of the notice issued by the Lord Mayor, she was invariably refused by the parties to whom it was offered. At length, having carried it to the house of Mr. Willis, High-street, in the Borough, information was given, and Friend, after some difficulty, traced her, and she was brought before Sir John Eamer. For the possession of the pistol she accounted by stating, that on the day of the riot she met a man close to the Mansion-house, who had picked it up, but fearing suspicion he gave it into her charge. This person, from her description, is well known, and will of course be called upon to account for the transaction. The woman has furnished bail for her future appearance.

At Lambeth-street Police Office, eight of the rioters, taken with arms in their hands, have been examined before Sir D. Williams and the other Magistrates, and four of them, it is expected, will this day be fully committed for trial.

WOMEN'S SILENCE.—STEALING FIRE-ARMS.—Yesterday an investigation took place before J. Moser, Esq. respecting a fowling-piece found at the house of Benjamin Bayner, butcher, at Hackney. It appeared that he informed some of his neighbours of the gun being in his possession, and that one of the parish constables seized it, and brought it to the Office, when it proved to be one of those taken from the shop of Messrs. Potts and Co. gunsmiths, in the Minories, by the rioters on Monday last. The butcher being asked how it came into his possession, said, a young man named Jacob Abraham, with whom he was acquainted, met him on Monday evening; he had the gun in his hand, which he said he found in the street, and he gave it to him, desiring him to find an owner for it; not thinking of any harm, he retained it in his possession until the constable took it from him. On being asked where he had been on Monday, he replied, that he was at a gentleman's house, named Britton, until half-past three o'clock.

Mr. Potts attended, and stated, that at two o'clock his house was surrounded by an immense mob; his men shut the door, but the leader of the rioters threatened to shoot the person at the door if he did not permit them to enter; on gaining admittance, they unceremoniously seized a great quantity of arms of every description, consisting of guns, pistols, swords, &c. and fired several shots over the fan-light, repeatidly threatening to shoot him. The number of arms taken away exceeded a cart-load, and the gun now produced is one of the same. The butcher was desired to put on his hat; but Mr. Potts, nor one of his men who attended, did not recognize him to be one of the party who entered the shop.

The Magistrate said it could scarcely be credited that any respectable tradesman could be so intimidated as to join in such disgraceful proceedings; but as the gun was found in his possession, he must account how it came there, by producing Abraham Jacob; he would allow him a few days to do so, and to bring forward evidence how he had been during Monday. This he promised to do, and the case was at present discharged.

The following hand-bill, it is stated, was circulated through the Metropolis on Friday, and excited much apprehension:—

SPENCER'S PLAN.  
For Parochial Partnerships in the Land.  
Is the only effectual remedy for the Distresses and Oppressions of the People.  
The Landholders and the Peasants in Chief, they are but the Scourge of the People.  
For the LAND is the PEOPLE'S FARM.  
The Expenses of the Government do not cause the Misery that surrounds us, but the enormous Exactions of those who are called "the Nobles."  
Landed Monopolies are equally destructive to the benign Spirit of Christianity, and to the true Liberty of the People.  
The Independence and Morality of all Mankind.  
For the Front of the Land is for all.  
Yet how deplorably little are the great Masses of the People!  
Nor is it possible for their miseries to be radically amended, but by the establishment of a system.  
Founded on the immutable basis of Science and Justice.  
Experience demonstrates its necessity; and the rights of mankind require it for their preservation.  
To obtain this important object, by extending the knowledge of the above system, the Society of Spencer's Philanthropists has been instituted. Further information of its principles may be obtained by attending any of its Sectional Meetings, where subjects are discussed of calculated to enlighten the human understanding, and where also the regulations of the Society may be presented, containing a complete development of the Spencerian system. Every individual is admitted, free of expense, who will conduct himself with decorum.  
The Meetings of the Society begin at a quarter after eight in the evening, as under:  
First Section, every Wednesday, at the Cock, Grafton-street, Soho.  
Second,..... Thursday, at Mr. Malherbe's Free, Milk-street, London.  
Third,..... Monday, at Nag's Head, Canally-market.  
Fourth,..... Tuesday, at No. 3, Lambor-street, Minst. Bowditch.

On Wednesday evening, a number of several hundred persons assembled round the shop of Mr. Corder, the grocer, 18, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, and, after a short consultation, began a most furious attack on the windows, which they soon demolished, and afterwards proceeded to Mrs. Reder's, a poor widow who keeps a tobacconist's shop next door, whose windows they also broke;

except breaking a few panes of glass, till they came into Peter-street, Golden-square, where they wantonly overturned several fruit and fish-stalls, the property of some poor creatures who had no other means of subsistence; they then went into Green-court, and began to break the windows wherever they saw a light. Their triumph, however, was short, for having begun their depredations at No. 1, which is a lodging-house, they were fiercely attacked by the enraged inmates, who soon dispersed this ragamuffin troop of heroes in all directions. Unfortunately they did not attempt to secure any of them, which might easily have been done. On the same night the Sun public-house, in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, was plundered of a great deal of property, as was also a baker's shop in High-street. Mr. Corder has offered a reward for the offenders.

Respecting the persons now in custody on charges of being concerned in the late riots, little information has transpired since our last. We understand that the elder Watson, who is confined in the Cold Bath-fields prison, has written a letter to a gentleman residing in Clare-market, and obtained from the keepers a promise that it should be delivered unopened, agreeable to the superscription. This promise, however, could not be ratified, without a violation of duty on the part of the keepers, and the letter, being transmitted to a proper authority, was found to be addressed to his wife. It commenced, "My dear Charlotte, keep up your spirits, all will be well," &c. He recommended her to sell what furniture was left, in order to afford them the ordinary necessities of life. The whole of the contents of the letter appeared merely to circumstances of a domestic nature.

On Saturday, as early as three o'clock in the morning, the Lord Mayor, attended by a few chosen officers, proceeded to the house of a relation of young Watson, in the Borough, but he could obtain no information respecting him. His relations then assured his Lordship, that they had not seen him for five or six weeks.

On the 7th, his Lordship visited the Compter, and also the city prisons in which the rioters are confined, in order to obtain information. He did not leave the Compter until past six o'clock.

Mr. Becket, the Under Secretary of State, has received an anonymous letter, which he transmitted to the Lord Mayor.

A publican at the East end of the town has stated, that a person answering (in every point) the description of young Watson, came to his house on Friday night, and drank freely. The topic of the company's conversation turned upon young Watson, and the person whom he resembled appeared very enthusiastic in his cause, and said, if he was in his place, he would either "die a Bellingham, or live a Cato." The person, it is expected, will be called upon by the Lord Mayor to give his evidence.

Besides five hundred pounds offered by Government, a reward of £100 is also advertised by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, for the apprehension and conviction of the offender who shot Mr. Platt; and a reward of £50 for the apprehension and conviction of any of those who broke into the premises of Mr. Beckwith, or of Mr. Brande and Mr. Red, in the Minories, and stole the arms and other property. The parish of St. Sepulchre, in which Mr. Beckwith's shop is situated, has also offered a reward of the same amount as that offered by the Lord Mayor for the apprehension of the assassin.

One report states, that the younger Watson was seen about half-past ten on the morning of the 7th, in Blackmoor-street, Drury-lane, by a Mrs. Quarne, who knew Watson's family. He was dressed according to the description in the placards, with the exception of a pair of grey pantaloons instead of long gaiters. Mrs. Quarne ran to inform Mr. Clarke, a constable, of the fact, who went down Newcastle and Wych-streets in pursuit of him, but without success. He was supposed to have made his escape through New-in and Clement's-lane.

Some additional information, respecting the escape of the assassin of Mr. Platt from Mr. Beckwith's shop, was received at the Broad-street Office on Saturday. It appears that his escape was owing to the inexperience and want of firmness in Worrall, the Watch-constable. He hesitated at searching him after he had taken him, without another person being present. When he had searched him, he left his pocket-book, three keys, &c. on a stool in the counting-house, at the back of the shop. He then conducted him up to the first floor, and introduced him into the front room, where Mrs. Beckwith and some ladies were assembled, to show them the assassin; but instead of its gratifying their curiosity, they were extremely terrified at his appearance, and intricated, that instead of his being detained in custody, he might be turned out of the house, which induced Worrall to take him into the back room on the same floor. In a short time after the house was surrounded by a numerous mob, which being heard by the assassin, he forced his way into the front room, where Mrs. Beckwith and the ladies had remained, and from a window of that room addressed the rioters, telling them he was a prisoner, &c.; the mob immediately, in consequence, forced open the house; it was then in vain to attempt to keep the assassin, as there was not force sufficient to resist the mob. Worrall became so alarmed when the mob entered the house, expecting to be assassinated for detaining their companion in custody, that he ran up stairs with all possible speed, to the second floor, and jumped out of a back window upon an out building, at the risk of his life, and got over some

his escape into a court; thus risking his life in fear.

Among the neighbours who went into Mr. Beckwith's shop, was a barber, who lives within a few yards of Mr. Beckwith's. He states, that he discharged a pistol among the mob, which he says could not tell what the pistol was loaded with, and he knew so little how to manage the discharge of a pistol, that the discharge of it knocked him down. He attempted to discharge a blunderbuss, but he could not discover the way to unlock it. After the mob had left Mr. Beckwith's shop, it was discovered that the pocket-book, which had been taken away, and every thing else, except the three keys, which were found on the ground close to the stool; and on application at the rooms occupied by the Watsons, the largest key proved to be the street-door key, and a dagger key opened the drop-lock of the shop. The landlord says, the shop was taken for young Watson, for the avowed purpose of selling a quack medicine in it, which was found in the shops, and printed bills recommending it. Old Watson was frequently in the shop as well as his son. It is not known, nor can it be discovered, where their private residence was. There has been a considerable mystery about the elder Watson for about six months past, particularly after he was turned out of the house in Catherine-street, he refusing to let his regular patients know where his residence was; this was attributed by them to great distress. He lately attempted to take a house in Holborn, for which £90 a year was asked, and on account of his objection that he thought it very cheap, and should not mind giving £10 a year for it, the landlord refused to receive him as a tenant. He has only been examined once at the Secretary of State's Office, and from thence was sent to the House of Correction, where he has been confined since last Tuesday. As the third key found upon young Watson, no place has been found which it unlocks.

The following is the deposition given by Mr. Platt:—  
"On the 2d of December, at half-past twelve o'clock, Mr. Platt went to the shop of Mr. Beckwith, a gunsmith in Skinner-street, to speak about the repair of the lock of his gun. As he was quitting the shop, a young man appeared at the door with a pistol in his hand. He entered the shop, crying out, 'Arms! arms! I want arms.' He cocked his pistol, and presented it at Mr. Platt, who attempted to seize his arm, but failed, and he presented the pistol at Mr. Platt's belly, fired it, and the ball entered at the neck. He then attempted to strike Mr. Platt with the butt end of the pistol, but Mr. Platt seized him, and the pistol either fell to the ground, or was taken from him by Mr. Beckwith's man. Mr. Platt exclaimed, 'This man must be secured!' and placing himself near the door, desired the person who had fired the pistol to retire into the back shop, or counting-house, into which Mr. Platt followed him. Mr. Platt said to him, 'You have shot me.' 'Oh!' exclaimed he, 'I am a misad young man. I have been to Spalding. Send for a surgeon—send a surgeon myself.' And he desired a constable, who had not arrived, and emptied his pockets, to show his pistols. 'These,' said he, 'will convince you I am a surgeon.' He wrung his hands, bit his hat, and frequently exclaimed, 'Oh! I am a misad young man.' Mr. Platt asked him, whether the pistol was loaded with a ball or slug? He answered, 'I do not know.' A person said in an angry tone, 'You must know what it was loaded with—it was a ball!' He said, 'I believe it was.' Mr. Platt, the man who fired the pistol, and several other persons, remained in the counting-house for nearly a quarter of an hour, when the mob broke into the shop, and Mr. Platt was obliged to make his escape over a wall at the back of the house. He went to the house of a Mr. Barnard, a printer, where Mr. Beveridge, a surgeon in Newgate-street, first saw him, and he took him to his country-house at Brixton."

\* The ladies, however, were not shown to Mr. Platt.

OLD BAILEY, Dec. 7.

TRIALS OF THE RIOTERS.

John Severn was capitally indicted for burglariously breaking into and entering the dwelling-house of John Morrison, and stealing therein out of a loaf of bread.

John Morrison deposed, that he keeps a baker's shop, and lives at the corner of Castle-street and Green-street, in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-fields. He was at home on the 10th of November, when, about seven in the evening, a great mob assembled round his house; from the midst of the crowd he heard the voice of a lad cry out "a loaf!" Another called to witness to hand out a loaf, and add that the mob would then immediately depart. He handed out one loaf after another, and while giving the third loaf, a pane of glass was smashed on the Castle-street side. The people then moved round to the Green-street side of the shop, and immediately he heard seven or eight panes of glass broken, five of which were broken squares, and two upper ones; some French bread was at this time taken from the windows. The mob then moved on. Witness afterwards heard their companion in custody, that he ran up stairs with all possible speed, to the second floor, and jumped out of a back window upon an out building, at the risk of his life, and got over some

of the rioters in the evening of Monday last an immense crowd of people were collected round the shop, which was half shut up at the time. He saw a boy break a pane of glass and take out some loose biscuits; the lad was immediately apprehended by a person standing by, and dragged into the shop.

Michael Winter said, that he was coming down the street, in company with three other officers, Madmoir, Wilson, and Townsend. When opposite Morrison's shop, witness heard a cry from the mob, "bread or blood," and soon after a window was smashed. Upon hearing this, he pressed forward through the crowd, and perceived the Prisoner standing close by the window of the Prosecutor's shop with a stick in his hand; it was not a hoodlum, but a small stick with a hook to it. As soon as witness came up, he saw the Prisoner break a square of glass with his stick, and when in the act of drawing out a loaf with the hooked end of it, he apprehended him, saying at the same time, "I will secure him (meaning the Prisoner) or lose my life." Madmoir and Wilson then came to his assistance. The mob cried out, "Rescue, rescue, don't let him go." But, notwithstanding, they succeeded in safely lodging the Prisoner in the watch-house. Upon his being searched, some pieces of cemented mortar were found in his pocket, similar, witness believed, to that found in Morrison's shop. The Prisoner made very little resistance.

Cross-examined.—The mortar was found in the Prisoner's coat-pocket. About 300 persons surrounded Morrison's shop; was certain the Prisoner broke a window.

Jeremiah Madmoir, also an officer from Bow-street, saw a man close to the window of the baker's shop, who afterwards turned out to be the Prisoner at the bar. He corroborated the last witness's statement, and produced a knife, two pieces of mortar, and a hymn-book, found in the Prisoner's possession when taken to the watch-house.

Cross-examined.—Did not think that the mortar found in the Prisoner's coat-pocket was similar to that he picked up in the baker's shop.

John Edward Wilson was in company with his fellow-officers on the night in question. He fully confirmed the former statements, and added, that after the Prisoner was secured, he returned to Morrison's shop, and informed him, that the Prisoner had been lodged in the watch-house. He found the mortar in the shop.

The Prisoner was called upon for his defence, and in a tremulous tone professed his perfect innocence of the charge imputed to him, and trusted that, when his witnesses were examined, the minds of the Jury would be fully satisfied of the fact. It was very unlikely that a man like himself, who had been trusted with thousands, should be guilty of stealing a small loaf. He had filled many respectable stations in life, and had belonged to the yeomanry, and during the whole course of his life he had always been most forward in his endeavours to repress every tamul. He complained that Ashby, the officer, had not exactly stated every thing that was correct; and having said this much, he threw himself upon the mercy of the Court.

William Hind, basket-maker, in the Haymarket, saw a man in a brown coat standing by Morrison's shop window, break one of the panes of glass, and take a loaf out, and several persons put their elbows through the windows. Witness also remarked, that a boy took a loaf out of the window, and as soon as he got it began to eat it, but did not see the Prisoner at all there.

John Fish, a shoemaker, confirmed the last witness's statement. He did not see the Prisoner near Morrison's shop at all, but met him at the corner of Fleming's-row, before the crowd was assembled round Morrison's shop. At that time, he thought he was going to his mother's house. Witness took hands with him before he parted, and from that circumstance, he could positively swear that the Prisoner had no stick of any kind in his hand.

Another witness, who was also among the crowd at the time, was examined, and swore that he remained near Morrison's shop window all the time; but never saw the Prisoner commit the act imputed to him, neither had any stick in his hand. When the Prisoner was apprehended, a few voices cried out, "a rescue, a rescue!" and the officer with an oath swore, that he would fight the first man's skull who attempted it.

Several respectable witnesses gave the Prisoner an excellent character for tranquillity and honesty; he had in one period of his life filled the office of a parish clerk, and had, as such, faithfully performed his duty.

The learned Judge, having summed up the evidence, the Jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

Mr. Justice Bayley said, "Attend to me, Severn, for your conduct; you see the advantage of having a good character, and you also see the extreme danger in which you have placed yourself by being every day mixing with a mob." Severn said, "My Lord, I feel deeply what you say."

The Prisoner was a respectable-looking man, 29 years old. He retired from the bar, after having laboured in the Court, both in France and England, a lad 13 years of age, was instructed for burglary by breaking and entering, and stealing six hats from the shop of George Cornish, a baker, residing at No. 319, Holborn, on Monday last, the 20th of December.

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Charles Cornish, the nephew, deposed, that

next day Mr. C— went to the Ambassador to explain what he had meant to say the evening before. The Ambassador replied, that the conversation had been sent off, but that he should not fail to send also his Sovereign the explanation which he had just given.

Friday, a Cabinet Council was unexpectedly summoned. The summonses were sent off to the Ministers who were within reach in the country by express.

This is the first Cabinet which has been held for upwards of two months; there has been none since Lord Castlereagh went to Ireland. The French Ambassador was in attendance at the Foreign Office, and the Office for the War Department, during the sitting of the Cabinet.

In the evening Mr. Guy, the King's messenger, was sent off with despatches to Paris.

Cons-Lexington, Dec. 9.—Our Market was well supplied with Wheat from Essex and Kent, the demand for which was very heavy, and prices are 5s. per quarter lower than on this day week. Fine barley is 2s. and all other descriptions 4s. per quarter cheaper. Beans are dull sale, at a decline of 4s. per quarter, and a large quantity remains on hand, for which there were no buyers. Oats are 2s. per quarter cheaper than on last Monday, but support Friday's prices, in consequence of the prohibition of all further exportations from Holland. In other articles there is no alteration.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THE MAIL OF TUESDAY WAS DUE WHEN WE WENT TO PRESS.

Scarcely any thing has appeared on the London Journals of the three foregoing days, except brief details of the proceedings of the rioters, and of investigations to which they have led. These matters exclude us almost entirely from public attention, and we must wait in patient silence for a little; but we cannot help paying some little regard to the Cause. It indirectly affects the rights of the noble order of the Crown Lawyers, and nothing but the sword, or the gallows, will do for the Journalists. In some reading rooms of London, it's members have been consigned to the flames by wealthy and honest supporters of the Constitution. Who were the leaders in this dreadful plot of the Cause's imagination? One was HENRY, a man of insignificant property, and of no political reputation. PASTORS was another, a man whose understanding was exalted by slender reading and irregular drinking, and who, on the day of the Society's Meeting, was the manager of affairs in a public-house, where he was well qualified for his important station. Two shoemakers, and two unemployed apothecaries, make up the group of the Cromwells and Catalans of the day—but we must leave the subject for the present, only observing, that not a single Frenchman, as far as has yet appeared, was engaged in the most profitable fray.

The proceedings are important in only one point of view. They have manifested the prudent conduct of Government, and of the Civil Power in London, and have thus taught Magistrates, who in other places may be inclined to manifest a savage exercise of power, that their privileges are limited, that they cannot wantonly deal death and destruction around them, and that they are as much amenable to the Laws of their Country as any man who violates these laws. What we say is sufficient for our present purpose—we shall speak, with more effect, if we shall find it necessary. In the mean time, we call upon the Irish Government, and we have reason for so doing, not to permit a single person under it to go beyond the strict letter of the law, or beyond such instructions as may be communicated. By these measures, peace will be preserved by other measures, it's violation may be expected.

At a Meeting of the High Sheriff and Magistrates of the County of Waterford, convened by Requisition at Ennisorthy, on Friday, the 6th day of December, 1816.

It was resolved, that, having taken into consideration the proceedings of a Meeting of Magistrates, held at New Ross, on the 18th day of November last, we highly approve of all their proceedings, and particularly of the resolution of that Meeting, wherein the Magistrates then assembled expressed their determination never to leave their Lands to any person in whose behalf any forcible outrage, or criminal act whatsoever, have been, in times past, or shall hereafter be committed. And we strongly recommend it to the adoption of all landed proprietors in the county.

Resolved, that, in consequence of the general peaceable state of the county, except in the parish of Templemore, we deem it at present unnecessary to make a report to the Lord Lieutenant; but in case of the repetition of outrage in the said parish, or of any similar outrage being committed in any other parts of the county, we will feel ourselves immediately compelled to apply to Government to extend to the districts where such outrages shall be committed the provisions of the late Act of the 34th of the King, entitled "The Peace Preservation Bill," and we do recommend the circulation of extracts of the said Act of Parliament amongst the Peasantry of this County.

Resolved, that application be immediately made to the General commanding the district for a detachment of Infantry, to be stationed at or in the neighbourhood of Ennisorthy.

Resolved, that an application, through our Chairman, be forthwith made to Government, to

grant Commissions of the Peace for the county of Carlow, five of expense, to the following Magistrates at this meeting: Archibald Hamilton Jones, Thomas James, and Richard Henry West, Esqs.

PORT-NEWS—PASSAGE, DECEMBER 13. ARRIVED.  
11th—None.  
12th—Thomas, Mathewson, from Miranicht, timber, plank, &c. Liverpool.  
13th—Sandwich and Gower Packets.  
Sailed.  
11th—Fane, Julian, Bristol, wheat, oats, barley, and butter, French, White, and Success, (Cannel, Liverpool), wheat, oats, &c. Sophia, Merikin, Dublin, wheat, &c. &c. K. E. P. Packets. Put back—Friend, White—24th. C. S. C. and Sophia, Merikin.  
12th—Earl Leicester Packet.  
13th—Wind S. W. at 9 morning.

TO BE SET,  
From the 25th day of March next,  
ABOUT 33 Acres of the LANDS of KNOCKHOUSE, adjoining the Turfpike, now possessed by PATRICK POWERS, and Partners.  
Application to be made to JOHN POWERS, Esq. Kilkenny, THOMAS CHRISTMAS, Esq. Dublin—or Mr. SHERIDAN, Barrister-at-Law, Waterford. December 14, 1816.

NOTICE.  
County of the City of Waterford, THE COMMITTEE of the Corporation of WATERFORD, appointed for the purpose, will LET by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Town Hall in said City, on Monday, the 13th day of January next, in several Lots or Divisions, the LANDS and GROUNDS near BILLYBRIKES, called CLASHKELLY, for 99 years, commencing 25th March, 1820—TWO PARKS called DOBBY'S PARKS, to commence the 25th March, 1827—THE LANDS of BANDOUGH, containing about 4½ Acres, to commence the 25th March, 1825—THE GARDEN called SAMUEL WAIN'S GARDEN, on part thereof the Dwelling-House of JOHN BURNELL, Esq. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 17