

# Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,378. SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1819. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

## NORTHERN VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.

We gave in a former Paper an interesting extract from Captain Ross's work, relating to the interview which took place with the newly discovered race of people. We now conclude the account of that transaction.

Having now at length acquired confidence, they advanced, offering in return for our knives, gloves, and beads, their knives, sea-mice, horns, and sea-horse teeth, which were accepted. They were then instructed by Sachse to uncover their heads, as a mark of good-will and respect to us; and with this ceremonial, which they performed immediately, and of which they appeared to comprehend the meaning, our friendship became established.

One of them having inquired what was the use of a red cap which I had given him, Sachse placed it on his head, to the great amusement of the rest, each of whom put it on in his turn. The colour of our skins became next a subject of much mirth, as also the ornaments on the frames of their looking glasses. The eldest of them, who was also the one that acted as leader, addressing himself to me, now made a long speech, which being ended, he appeared to wait for a reply. I made signs that I did not understand him, and called for Sachse to interpret. He then perceived that we used different languages, and he expressed it by a loud "All right, yaw." As Sachse's attempt to procure the meaning of this oration seemed likely to fail, and we were anxious to get them to the ship as soon as possible, I desired him to persuade them to accompany us; they accordingly consented, on which their dogs were unharnessed and fastened to the ice, and two of the sledges were drawn along the plank to the other side of the chasm, three of the natives being left in charge of the two dogs and the remaining sledges. The other five followed us, lagging heavily at seeing Lieutenant Parry and myself drawn towards the ship on the sledges by our teams. One of them, by keeping close to me, got before his companions; and thus we proceeded till we arrived within one hundred yards of the ship, where he stopped. I attempted to urge him on, but in vain, his evident terror preventing him from advancing till his companions came up. It was apparent that he still believed the vessel to be a living creature, as he stopped to contemplate her, looking up at the masts, and examining every part with marks of the greatest fear and astonishment. He then addressed her, crying out in words perfectly intelligible to Sachse, in a loud tone, "Who are you? What are you? Where do you come from? Is it from the Sun or the Moon?" passing between every question, and pulling his nose with the utmost solemnity. The rest now came up in succession, each showing similar surprise, and making use of the same expressive ceremony, accompanied by the same extraordinary ceremony. Sachse now laboured to assure them that the ship was only a wooden house, and pointed out the boat, which was hand-builed on the ice to repair, explaining to them that it was a smaller one of the same kind. This immediately arrested their attention, they advanced to the boat, examined her, as well as the carpenter's tools, and the oars, very minutely; each object, in its turn, exciting the most ludicrous ejaculations of surprise. We then ordered the boat to be launched into the sea, with a man in it, and hand-pulled again, at the sight of which they set no bounds to their clamour. The ice-anchors, a heavy piece of iron, shaped like the letter S, and the odds, excited most interest; the former they tried in vain to remove, and they eagerly inquired of what skins the latter was made.

By this time the officers of both ships had surrounded them, while the bow of the Isabella, which was close to the ice, was crowded with the crew; and certainly a more ludicrous, yet interesting scene, was never beheld, than that which took place whilst they were viewing the ship; nor is it possible to convey to the imagination any thing like a just representation of the wild amazement, joy, and fear, which successively prevailed the countenances and governed the gestures of these creatures, who gave full vent to their feelings; and I am sure it was a gratifying scene, which never can be forgotten by those who witnessed and enjoyed it.

Their shouts, halloo, and laughter, were heartily joined in and imitated by all hands, as well as the ceremony of nose-pulling, which could not fail to increase our mirth on the occasion. That which most of all excited their admiration was the circumstance of a sail going aloft, and they kept their eyes on him till he reached the summit of the mast; the sails, which hung loose, they naturally supposed were skins, their attention being again called to the boat, where the carpenter's hammer and nails still remained, they were shown the use of these articles; and no sooner were they aware of their purposes, than they showed a desire to possess them, and were accordingly presented with some nails. They now accompanied us to that part of the bow from which a rope-ladder was suspended, and the mode of mounting it was shown them; but it was a considerable time ere we could prevail on them to ascend it. At length the senior, who always led the way, went up, and was followed by the rest. The new wonders that now surrounded them on every side caused fresh astonishment, which, after a moment's suspense, always terminated in loud and hearty laughter.

The most frequent ejaculation of surprise was "High! yaw!" when particularly excited by any more remarkable object than the

rest, they pronounced the first syllable of the interjection many times with peculiar rapidity and emphasis, extending while their arms, and looking at each other at the end of the exclamation with open mouths, as if in breathless consternation.

Their knowledge of wood seemed to be limited to some heart of a dwarfish growth, with stems no thicker than the finger, and according to them, not what to think of the timber they saw on board. Not being aware of its weight, two or three of them successively seized on the spare topmast, evidently with the view of carrying it off; and as soon as they became familiar with the people around them, they showed that desire of possessing what they admired, which is so universal among savages. The only thing they looked on with contempt was a little terrier dog, judging, no doubt, that it was too small for drawing a sled; but they struck back, as if in terror, from a pig, whose puffed ears and ferocious aspect, being of the shield-breed, presented a somewhat formidable appearance. This animal happening to grunt, one of them was so terrified, that he became from that moment uneasy, and appeared impatient to get out of the ship. In carrying his purpose into effect, however, he did not lose his propensity to thieving, as he seized and endeavoured to carry off the smith's anvil; finding that he could not remove it, he laid hold of the large hammer, threw it on the ice, and following it himself, deliberately set it on his sledge, and made off. As this was an article I could not spare, I sent a person to recover it, who followed him, hallooing, and soon got pretty near him. Seeing that he must be overtaken, he airily sank it in the snow, and went on with the sledge, by which we were convinced that the knew he was doing wrong. The seaman, on finding the hammer, left off the pursuit, and returned, while he went off, and was seen no more that day. Shortly after, another of them, who had raised a present, consisting of a small hammer and some nails, left the ship also, and putting his acquisition upon the remaining sledges, dragged it away with him, and disappeared.

A more extraordinary amusement afforded to the officers and men on board, by their trials on the experience of the natives, was the effect produced on them by seeing their faces in a reflecting mirror. Their gazes were highly entertaining, while, like monkeys, they looked first into it, and then behind, in hopes of finding the monster which was exhibiting their hideous features. A watch was also held to the ear of one, who, supposing it was alive, asked if it was good to eat. On being shown the glass of the sky-light and bimini, he touched it, and desired to know what kind of food it was. During this scene, one of them wandered to the main hatch, and, stooping down, he examined the articles, whose red coat produced a loud exclamation of wonder, while his own attitude and figure did not lose to excite the surprise of our tars, who, for the first time, discovered some unexpected peculiarities in the dress of the natives.

The three men remaining were now hand-builed down to my cabin, and shown the use of the chair, which they did not comprehend, appearing to have no notion of any other seat than the ground. Being seated, we attempted to take their portraits, in which Lieutenant Hopper, Mr. Skene, Mr. Bosham, and myself, were at the same time employed. During this attempt, fearful it might alarm them, we amused them with questions, collecting from them at the same time the information we thought it desirable to obtain, and directing Sachse to ask those questions which the hurried nature of this visit permitted us to neglect as most essential, and of which the result will appear hereafter. Our drawings being completed, and interrogatories ended, they began to be very inquisitive, asking the use of every thing in the cabin; we showed them paper, books, drawings, and various mathematical instruments, which produced only the usual effect of astonishing them; but on being shown the prints in Cook's Voyage, of the natives of Otaheite, they attempted to grasp them, evidently comprehending that they were the representations of human beings. The sight of a writing-desk, a bureau, and of other wooden furniture, also excited their astonishment, but apparently from the nature of the materials only, as they seemed to form no idea of their uses.

As they were now conducted to the gun-room, and afterwards round the ship, but without appearing to distinguish any thing particularly, except the wood in her construction, stamping on the deck, as if in evident surprise at the quantity of this valuable material. In hopes of amusing them, the viola was sent for, and some tunes played; they, however, paid no attention to this, seeming quite unconcerned, either about the sounds of the performer—a sufficient proof that the love of music is an acquired taste, and that it requires experience to distinguish between that and other similar noises. A flute was afterwards sounded for them, which seemed to excite somewhat more attention, probably from resembling more nearly in shape the objects to which they were accustomed; and one of them put it to his mouth and blew it, but immediately threw it away. On returning to the cabin, some biscuit was produced, and a piece eaten by Sachse, before presenting it to them. One of them then took a piece also into his mouth, but almost immediately spat it out with apparent disgust. Some salt meat that was afterwards offered produced the same effect. We now also ascertained their names, that of the eldest being Erlick, and that of the two others, who were his brother's sons, Marshook and Ootomi-

ah. Some juggler's tricks were afterwards exhibited by Mr. Beverly, which seemed to disconcert them, as they became uneasy, and expressed a wish to go on deck. We accordingly accompanied them, and, by pointing to the pieces of ice that were alongside, attempted to discover to what extent they could count, for the purpose of ascertaining the numbers of their nation. We found, however, they could only reckon to ten; and on inquiring, therefore, if their country possessed as many inhabitants as there were pieces of ice, they replied, "Many more;" a thousand fragments were, perhaps, then floating round the ship.

The knives had by this time been examined, by the armourer, who thought they were made from pieces of iron hoop, or from flattened nails; we therefore asked, if any plank or wreck had been lately blown down on their shore; to which they replied, that a piece of wood with some nails had come on shore, and been picked up. We therefore concluded, that the knives which they brought with us had been formed from this iron, and consequently made no further inquiries.

They were now loaded with various presents, consisting of some articles of clothing, biscuit, and pieces of wood, in addition to which the plank that had been used in crossing the chasm was given to them. They then departed, promising to return as soon as they had eaten and slept, as we had no means of extending to them what to-morrow meant. The parting was attended with the ceremony of pulling of noses on both sides.

After they had reached and crossed the chasm, they were observed by some men, who had been sent to accompany them, throwing away the biscuit, and splitting the plank, which was of teak, into small pieces, for the purpose of diverting it among the party. Soon after this, they mounted their sledges, and drove off in a body, hallooing, apparently in great glee.

## FLINTSHIRE GREAT SESSION.

HOLD, THURSDAY, APRIL 3.

SEPARATION—FINNON ELIAN.  
The King, on the Petition of Edward Pierce, against John Elian, for obtaining money under false pretences.

The nature of the case will be best understood from the evidence.  
Edward Pierce examined by Mr. Temple.—I live at Llandrindog, in the County of Denbigh. I saw John Elian, at his own house, called Bughall, in the parish of Neffpeth, in the month of April, 1813. I understood he had been put in Fynnion Elan; I mean my name had been put in. I thought something was the matter with him, I saw every thing going wrong. I was informed that John Edwards pulled people out of the well; I went to him in order to be pulled out, I told him something was the matter with me. He immediately observed my name was put in Fynnion Elan. I trembled! He said it was not then a fit time to take my name out, but desired me to wait till the next full moon, when he would take me out. He requested me in the interim to read the following Psalm—6, 7, 20, 68, 109, and 118; afterwards he would let me know when to go to Fynnion Elan, as there were other people to go with us—it was absolutely necessary to go there. I went to his house in May following, to inquire about the proper time to go to the well. He said he would go on the following Sunday, and desired me to meet him at St. Asaph. We met there at seven o'clock on the Sunday evening; it was then full moon! Edwards fixed the day. When I saw him at St. Asaph, he desired me to go on one side with him to pay the money, which he said was to be given to the Woman of the Well, for taking my name out; he said, if I paid him, my name would be taken out; he said to pay 15s.; but I told him I had only 14s. 6d. by me, which he accepted! He then engaged to take my name out, and pay the money to the Woman of the Well. He told me, that in consequence of having my name taken out, I should have my health and authority as I wished to have; I am sure he told me so. I paid the money in order that my name might be taken out. John Edwards, myself, and two other men on the same business, then started for the Well; we arrived there from 12 to half-past 12 on Sunday night; I never saw the Well before; Edwards called me to the Well and showed me; we went to a stile near the Well; he hid us there for a quarter of an hour till he fetched the key from the house where the Woman of the Well lived. He told me he would then pay the money; he did not say where the house was. The Well was inside a fence; I did not see a key; there was no door on it to my knowledge. Edwards was absent about 10 minutes—when he returned, he desired one of the men to follow him; I did so; he then emptied the well with a small wooden cup; when emptying it, he prayed to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; the well then filled again. He then put some water into the cup, and desired me to drink some of it, and throw the remainder over my head; he said I must do so three times; I complied. After this, Edwards said, now we will look for your name. He put his hand a little above near where the water goes into the well; he found something immediately, and said, "Here is

something," which he gave to me. He desired me to put my hand in; I did so, but could find nothing. What he gave me was a piece of stick, a cork, a piece of sheet-lead, rolled up and tied together with a wire. I did not open it till I got home; it was in my possession till then. When I opened the sheet-lead, I found a piece of parchment inside, with the letters E.P. upon it; there were also some crosses. It was too dark to read at the well. When Edwards gave it to me, he said he thought it was my name, and said every thing would be right and go on well with me, and that I should come on board with me, and have the slate, &c. to Mr. Edward Thelwall; I had them in my possession till then.

Cross examined by Mr. Manley.—I can't say I was better after going to the well. One of my daughters was all before I went there; she was better after I came back. My cows, horses, pigs, sheep, cats, nor dogs, were not ill, nor was my wife cross, but I thought something was the matter with me! Edwards told me my name was put in the well; he said if I would pay him 15s. he would take my name out. I don't know what you mean by ghosts. No; I saw no such without black pigs, nor did I see black pigs.

By the Chief Justice.—I thought if my name was in the well I should not prosper. Thought my name was put in, and that I was going worse in consequence. Thought by hearing other people talk I should suffer bodily pain and go on badly in the world as long as I was in the well. By Judge Marshall.—Edwards told me if my name continued in the well, I should go on worse and worse every moon after another.

Margaret Pritchard, examined by the Attorney-General.—I now live at Rows, in Carnarvonshire; I reside at Cely Fynnion (the farm where the well is situated) in May last. I was called "The Woman of the Well." I know John Edwards; I did not see him in May last, nor for three years before; he did not pay me 14s. 6d. in May last; nor, nor a halfpenny. I am sure I did not see him since the time I mentioned. There is no lock or door to the well.

The Rev. E. Thelwall produced the date, cork, and parchment, which he said were delivered to him by Pierce—they had been in his custody ever since. "Edward Pierce" and the letters E.P. were written on the parchment, and E.P. was cut upon the slate.

Edward Pierce then said, he received the articles produced by Mr. Thelwall from John Edwards.

Chief Justice.—Who prates the well to be in Carnarvonshire?

Margaret Pritchard was then called, and said, the well was situated in the township of Fynnion, in that part of the parish of Llandrindog in Rhos, which lies in the county of Carnarvon.

The Jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, found the defendant guilty.—He was then remanded, and ordered to be brought up for judgment the following day; when the Court intimated, that the offence of which he had been convicted subjected him to transportation; but in consideration of his being the first offence, and of his imprisonment since last Great Session, sentenced him to be confined in the county goal for Twelve Calendar Months.

By order of the Mayor,  
WM. MURPHY, Chamberlain.  
Waterford, April 19, 1819.

## MONEY TO BE LENT.

FROM £500 TO £800.  
Apply to GEORGE IRVIE, Waterford—of his Letters, post-paid.  
Feb. 13, 1819.

## THE DUKE OF YORK.

Full reports are sent daily to all the branches of the Royal Family, of the state of the Duke of York, by Sir Henry Hallford and Mr. Macgregor. The former continues in constant attendance, to take every possible precaution against fever. The following was yesterday's Bulletin:—

" Windsor Castle, April 16, 1819.  
" His Royal Highness the Duke of York remains free from fever, and is otherwise doing well.  
" HENRY HALLFORD,  
" G. MACGREGOR."

## UNITED STATES.

The Newspapers from the United States are to the 13th ult. The President had just given his sanction to an Act to protect the commerce of the United States, and to punish the crime of piracy, by which he is authorized to employ so many of the public armed vessels as in his judgment the service may require, with suitable instructions to the Commanders for protecting the republican vessels and crews from piratical depredations. The Act comprehends along their six sections, and directs further, that the Commanders of the armed ships will be empowered to subdue, seize, take, and send into any part of the United States, any armed vessel which shall have attempted or committed any piratical aggression, which are to be condemned in any Court of Admiralty for the use of the captors.

Irish Stocks, April 20.  
Bank Stock ..... 310  
Gov. Deb. 3 per Cent. .... 88  
Do. 4 per Cent. .... 85 6  
Do. 5 per Cent. .... 101  
Do. 6 per Cent. .... 101  
Exchange, 12 per Cent.

WATERFORD:  
Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN,  
Chronicle-Office, No. 2.

**TO BE SOLD.**  
A BOND OF RETURN BLACKSTONE, Esq. late of Wiltford, in the County of Wiltshire, for the Sum of £1000, with Judgment entered thereon the 5th of July, 1816. Application to be made to MESSRS. BLACKSTONE, Esq. Olding Hill, Carrick-on-Suir. April 22, 1819.

**TO BE LET, IN LOIS, OR TOGETHER.**  
ABOUT ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF THE LANDS OF KNOCK-HOPE, situated on the Road leading to DUNBOY, about Five Miles from Waterford, One from Woodstown, and Two from Dunmore. As Leases for ever will be given to improving Tenants, these Lands will be found worth the attention of those who would wish to erect BATHING LODGES. There are some beautiful Situations for building on the Ground. Apply to W. MARCHANT, Esq. Kiltia, Waterford—or to Mr. MARCHANT ANDRAG, Waterford. April 21, 1819.

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**TO BE LET.**  
WOODBINE LODGE, on the Grassfield Road, with a Garden, well cropped, Fields, Stable, Coach-House, and Porter's Lodge.  
This House is large and commodious, commanding an elegant View of the River and County Killmore. Immediate possession can be given.—Apply to THOMAS DUNN, Waterford, 22d April, 1819.

**TOMKINS'S PICTURE LOTTERY.**  
TICKETS, Price 43s. each, are now on Sale at No. 31, New Bond Street, where the Great Depot are exhibiting grandly, man &c. Patronized by His Majesty's Most Excellent Majesty King George the Fourth, and His Most Excellent Majesty King William the Fourth, and His Most Excellent Majesty King George the Third, and His Most Excellent Majesty King William the Third, and His Most Excellent Majesty King George the Second, and His Most Excellent Majesty King William the Second, and His Most Excellent Majesty King George the First, and His Most Excellent Majesty King William the First, and His Most Excellent Majesty King George the Third, and His Most Excellent Majesty King William the Third, and His Most Excellent Majesty King George the Second, and His Most Excellent Majesty King William the Second, and His Most Excellent Majesty King George the First, and His Most Excellent Majesty King William the First, and His Most Excellent Majesty King George the Third, and His Most Excellent Majesty King William the Third, and His Most Excellent Majesty King George the Second, and His Most Excellent Majesty King William the 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such a source, has created a great sense in the United States. It is written in most temperate and violent language, and commences in the following manner:—

"COMMUNICATED FOR PUBLICATION."  
The writer of this article has had access to documents, the perusal of which convinced him that the Report of the Select Committee of the Senate on the Seminole war is alike unjustifiable in temper, argument, and statements. Its temper is harsh and vindictive; its arguments are childishly weak; and its statements are in many instances grossly and unaccountably erroneous.

The Report has been read with astonishment and regret: regret that such a document should go before the world unexamined in senatorial discussion, and astonishment as well at the institution of such an inquiry into the conduct of General Jackson, as at the anomalous and unfair manner in which the investigation has been conducted.

The following are further extracts from these Papers:—  
"General Jackson has left Washington for the Tennessee Country.

"Mr. Forsyth has left the capital for his mission to Madrid.

"The American Papers contain particulars of a destructive fire at Petersburg (Virginia); also one at Philadelphia."

(From the Montreal Paper.)  
"The King against the Earl of Selkirk & others. A bill of indictment for a conspiracy to ruin the trade of the North West Company, and impoverish the Partners thereof, was found by the Grand Jury against the Earl of Selkirk, &c. &c. The Jury, after some deliberation, returned a verdict in favour of the Plaintiff—Damages £300, Halifax currency."

A private letter from Paris communicates the following anecdote:—  
"It is reported that the Persian Ambassador was present at one of the late debates, in which an orator of the *côté gauche* insisted much on the favourite topic of the party. His interpreter was requested to recommend these ideas as well calculated to ameliorate the present state of Persia, *en arriere des lumieres du siècle*. His Excellency is said to have replied, 'Mon maître le Schah est cousin germain du soleil et de la lune; et il se contente de ses lumieres de famille, et n'a que jurer de celle du siècle.'"

"MADRID, APRIL 2.—It is asserted, that the choice of the King has fallen upon a Princess of Bararia, who is one of the twins born on the 12th November, 1801. The return to this capital of a Grande of Spain, sent by the King into Germany, and who has returned, *en diligence*, from the Court of Munich, appears to authenticate what we have above stated."

"The expedition under the orders of O'Donnell is composed of 20,000 men, who, in the interval of sailing, are encamped in the environs of Cadiz. The naval forces are under the command of Vice-Admiral Morillo. The latter is a man advanced in years, but still vigorous and active."

TRIAL FOR SEDITION.  
Chester, Thursday, 7, p. m.

The trial of Bagley, Drummond, and Johnson, for unlawfully assembling to disturb the public peace, and endeavouring to stir up the People to the hatred and contempt of the Government, and for conspiring together to disturb the public peace, &c. came on this morning in our Shire-hall, about ten minutes past ten o'clock.

The indictment was tried before a Special Jury, comprised of the following gentlemen:

William Sells, Esq. James Wyle, Esq.  
George White, Esq. Joshua Henshaw, Esq.  
Henry Hoekel, Esq. John Sedgwick, Esq.  
John Marshall, Esq. George Eaton, Esq.

George Platt, Esq. George Shaw, Esq.  
James Hill, Esq. Thomas Poston, Esq.

There was only one challenge (Fowler), and that was on the part of the Crown.

The case was opened by Mr. Park, and The Attorney-General followed in a long and luminous speech, in which he stated the charges against the Prisoners with great candour and liberality.

Seven witnesses were examined on behalf of the Prosecution, namely, Mr. Wm. Boulter, (certainly one of the best evidences we ever heard), Mr. John Lister, Mr. John Horatio Lloyd, (who stated the facts which had come to his knowledge with great perspicuity), Mr. Kamskirk, Mr. James Coppark, Mr. Ralph Fogg, and Mr. Thomas Robinson.

Their testimony disclosed one of the most aggravated cases of conspiracy and sedition that ever claimed the attention of a Jury. The charges of these men were made to amount to 5000 people, at a place called Sandy Brook, near Stockport, and they had chosen a period when the splinters and weavers were "off" for wages, to forward their insidious and revolutionary schemes. They were mounted on a stage, eight or nine feet high. A man named Harrison was the Chairman; he declared (in his opening speech) the People of England as being run down at the point of cavalry swords and Castlereagh bayonets; he invited the mob to petition for a redress of their grievances, and, if not successful in that way, to obtain their rights by force. They then stepped forward. He reproached the apathy of the People, eulogized Tom Paine, and counselled the Magistrates. He said a National Convention should be formed, modelled from that of France! that the whole Country should proceed

with Petitions to London; that the Delegates should not wait for the tedious forms of the House of Commons, but go directly to the Speaker's chair, and insist on their demands being granted; if they were not attended to, the Convention was then to act, and the existing Government be destroyed.—Johnson said the men at Derby had been murdered; and that Government had written to the Clergymen of that County, who had packed a Jury to convict them. He added, "O that I had a sword large enough to strike off the heads of all Tyrants!" and gave the names of Lords Sidmouth and Castlereagh, and Mr. Canning, whom he termed "rascals."—He observed he was fearless of consequences, and begged he might be particularly understood, for he would say it fearlessly, that whenever an opportunity offered he would blow out their brains, and he would as soon do so as get his dinner and a bottle of wine with it. He then recommended the weavers not to go to work at the old wages, and told them if they were not satisfied in their return to work, he would rob, and plunder, and even murder; and put a pistol to the head of the dead on the gallows!

These are but a very few of the leading features of their speeches, and at this late hour we have no time to make further extracts. They all acted in concert; and it came out to evidence, that the Prisoners were the principal planners of the celebrated Blanket Expedition.

Mr. Williams addressed the Jury on their behalf in a manly and truly eloquent speech, which is delivered occupied about two hours and a half. The Chief Justice summed up in an important and masterly manner. His Lordship observed, the question was entirely one of fact—and he entreated the Jury to dismiss from their minds all prejudice against the Prisoners, and give their verdict on the evidence only.

The Jury, in less than a minute, found the Prisoners Guilty.

The verdict was given about ten minutes before seven o'clock.

The Prisoners were respectfully dressed, and conducted themselves with great decorum; they consulted each other throughout the trial. It was their intention to have defended their own cause; but a few minutes before the trial commenced, they solicited Mr. Williams, and Mr. D. F. Jones, to become their advocates, and those gentlemen fulfilled the task with great ability.

The Court was extremely crowded throughout the trial. Most of the Grand Jury, and many of the Magistrates of the County, were present.—Among the Ladies in Court, we noticed Lady Stanley, (Hooton), Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Copley, and a great number of Ladies resident in the City.

The following is a private letter from Chester, which we received this morning:

Chester, April 15, 7, p. m.

"The trial of Bagley, Drummond, and Johnson, which has excited so much interest, at least in the manufacturing part of the country, has just ended with the conviction of the offenders—they have been convicted of exciting tumultuous meetings by seditious harangues, and of conspiring against the peace and safety of the realm. We would wish to consider the language made use of by them at their meetings at Stockport as proofs of deliberate wickedness—a wickedness of intention hitherto unknown in any of the political disputes of Englishmen, and such as we were willing to hope was reserved for & terminated with the brief and sanguinary school of Danton and Marat. The result of this trial has been impatiently watched by the disaffected in the neighbourhood of the scene of the offence. We trust it will prove a salutary lesson, that the property of the manufacturer and the industry of the artisan are not to be hazarded or curbed at the will of adventurers, whose views are as selfish as their habits and interests are unconnected with the class of people upon whom they strive to work—and that every destruction of persons, however exposed to pressure from the temporary decline of trade, will rejoice that their daring threats of individual assassination have proved impotent, and brought shame upon the utterers."

The punishment will be adjudged to-morrow morning, and will probably extend to a certain term of imprisonment, and perhaps a fine. The trial lasted from ten a. m. to nearly this hour.—The Counsel for the Prisoners were Messrs. Williams and D. F. Jones; the former of whom addressed the Jury for upwards of two hours."

TRUMPHEAL EXIT OF A MURDERER!  
We copy the following excellent article from Carrick's Morning Post:

The Reader will recollect a Trial copied into our Paper of last Wednesday, of one Robert Dean, for the Murder of a fine little Girl, about 5 years of age. This man had paid his addresses to a young woman named Sarah Longman. Her Father having forbid all correspondence between them, he thought of murdering her; but considering that she might have sinned to answer for, he determined upon killing this child, of whom he had been very fond, his propensity being to carry his design into execution. He took the child out one evening "to buy sweetmeats" for her, and cut her throat from ear to ear. Soon after he surrendered himself and confessed the Murder. The following is the account of the Execution, copied from the London Papers:

Execution of Robert Dean, for the Murder of Mary Anne Albert.

"LONDON, APRIL 9.—This morning Dean was executed on the gallows of Horse-guards-lane. An immense multitude was collected to witness the execution. The unfortunate man had been at prayer, with slight intermission, from the period of his apprehension. It was needless to recommend devotion to him. He was yesterday visited by Lord Rockingham and Mr. Smith, both of whom prayed with him. He expressed much gratitude at their kindness, and said, that the spirit which had enlightened him was within them. "They came," said he, "with christian feeling, to visit the poor wretch in his agonies." Mr. Mann, the Chaplain, had much conversation with him. Dean requested, that, as he was going to a place where there was no gnashing of teeth, he had it not in his power to take with him his beloved Sarah, who was now exposed to a wicked World. The Chaplain endeavoured to induce him to speak of the little girl whose life he had taken away, and told him she would meet him in a better World. "No point," said he, "Christ, who is now saving my soul, is waiting for me, but I am sorry for poor Sarah, she is in a dangerous World." Mr. Mann rejoined to see him so full of penitence, and told him what happiness his friends would hear that not a wish of escape from punishment had passed his lips, nor a murmur of complaint. "Why should I complain," said he, "knowing as I do that the change I am going to make is for the better? Where is Voltaire now?—is Hell—where is Tom Paine?—is Hell—God have mercy upon such as HE has upon ME!" His general appearance was that of a maniac, but on all subjects he spoke rationally, although often incoherently. After the Sacrament had been administered to him he appeared impatient to leave the World, and asked whether every thing was not in readiness for his journey; on being told by Mr. Mann that some time was to be allowed for preparation. "Preparation!" said he, "who can say I want preparation—never was man more ready to die."

Mr. Mann having observed that the preparation of the body, not of the soul, was what he meant, Dean said—"Oh!" said he, "I shall then soon be going." He refused to stand up while any part of the ceremony in the Chapel was performing, and he frequently prayed aloud, and with the greatest fervour. When the Officers were striking off his irons, he looked wildly about, and at last fixing his eyes on the gallows, he bent towards it, and then gazed at the sky. The name of God was in his mouth when he reached the platform. He then said, "God bless you all!" and prayed in so loud a tone as to be heard by the crowd around the Prison. At nine o'clock the drop fell, and he died after a severe struggle.

We know not whether our Readers will have perceived this relation with the same sensations that we have felt, namely, disgust and indignation. It is too much the custom in England to grace the dying moments of the most sanguinary wretches with descriptions such as this, calculated rather to make them objects of imitation, if not of envy, rather than of abhorrence, as criminals of the deepest dye.

Obscene wretches are thus suddenly elevated into personages of great importance—all their incoherencies, all their revolting ejaculations, are collected with avidity, and published with ostentation. Lords and Commoners, ye, Reader, and Ladies sometimes, wait upon them in their cells, to commune with them, whilst the gallows waits! We can conceive nothing more mischievous—nothing which can tend to produce more dangerous effects upon a too numerous portion of the English People, who are afflicted, even at this period of the world, with a fanatical mania, the offspring of doctrines still preached up in various religious societies, of placing their sole reliance for salvation upon faith alone. "Where is Voltaire now?" said Dean—"is Hell!" "Where is Tom Paine?" said he—"is Hell!" "Where is Christ?" said he—"is Heaven!" "Where is the little girl?" said the Chaplain praying that the little girl, the victim of his inhuman barbarity, should meet him in a better world!"

What is all this but holding out a high reward for the commission of murder? What reward can be greater than Heaven? It is to hold out the greatest possible inducement to wretches sunk in degradation, and crime, or actuated by the frenzy of despair, to procure their triumphant removal to "a better world!"

It was in this light that Dean viewed the matter; he congratulated himself on going to that place "where there shall be no gnashing of teeth!" He lamented that he should leave Sarah "in a dangerous world!" Who can doubt, if Sarah was within his reach, but that he would take the most certain and speedy mode of taking her to Heaven along with him; believing that Cuntz was waiting for him! What could be more natural than his regret for not having cut Sarah's throat, as he had that of little Mary Anne Albert, whom he expected to meet according to the Chaplain's promise. If he was sure to meet the little girl in "a better world" to which he was going, he must have the same reason to believe that he should also meet his beloved Sarah there, had he treated her in the same manner.

Instead of these imposing paraphernalia, which now constantly attend the ceremony of ushering into "a better world," the most hardened of the ruffians who are condemned to the gallows—which exalts the culprit, for the moment, to an enviable degree of notoriety—should be inclined to think it a preferable mode to dismiss him with a

few words expressive of the justice of his sentence, and of abhorrence for his crime. We are not desirous to interfere between the wretched being and his Religious Attendant, in his last moments—but we cannot help thinking it would be better that their conversations should not transpire, even to a third person. The motives which should prevent the publication of such discourses are too obvious to need further explanation.

It is not long ago that another wretch of this description was executed for the murder of a young woman, to whom he was paying his addresses. He called on her on an evening after dusk; she came to him to the door, and he stepped inside, as if to speak to her; he grasped her by the neck, held her fast against the wall, drew a knife, and almost severed her head from her body! Having done his business completely, he escaped. But he was known to be a constant attendant at a Methodist Meeting-house, and there the Officers of Justice soon found him praying most devoutly. Being questioned as to his motive for committing the shocking act, he declared it was to remove the girl to a better world, where she should be happy with her sister, and this was the mode he took to have her to himself.

Dean seems to have been incited by the example of this ruffian; he thought first of murdering his sweetheart, Sarah; but, fearing she had no answer for, he murdered the infant child of his benefactor, that he should not go to Heaven without company. We should not wonder, after the triumphant exit of Robert Dean, the murderer, if the next mail should bring accounts of other little children having their throats cut. Unfortunately, Dean's horrible delusion has not died with him.

POST ASSEMBLY—WILLIAM-STREET.  
(From the Freeman's Journal.)

DEBATE, APRIL 20.—Yesterday, a Post Assembly of the Common Council was held to elect an Alderman in the room of the late Alderman Hoop.

The following names were put in nomination from the Board of Aldermen, for the Assembly's election, viz:—

Thomas Minchin, S. W. Tindall, and William Dickson, George Warner, Esq., Mr. Giffard, as usual, moved that the Assembly should adjourn for half an hour, which was carried nem. con.

Mr. Minchin said he was flattered by the nomination of the Board, and would be happy to meet the approbation of the Common Council, but for several reasons he must decline the honour.

A number of the Members followed Mr. Giffard, and he facetiously observed, to the Court of Conscience.

On their return to the room, Mr. Giffard addressed the Assembly, and, in his accustomed strain of censure on the Board, accused them of speaking with the feelings and interests of the Common Council, and said they scarcely left them any choice in their election. The two last gentlemen put in nomination, he asserted, was a complimentary elucidation of this fact. One of the gentlemen was too old for any active situation, and the other much too young to fill the office with respectability or efficiency. There were then but two fairly offered to their consideration; one of them, Mr. Wheeler, had never given any substantial proof of his zeal and devotedness to the great cause of liberty and Protestant Ascendancy in these countries. He was lukewarm in his support of them, and strongly suspected to incline towards forwarding the claims of the Papists. The whole family and connections of the young candidate, Mr. Tindall, had given their names and support to their Petition, and he himself would, no doubt, have done so too, but for the check held over him by his Assembly. To such men, or any who favoured Catholic claims, he would never give a vote of any kind, and he earnestly entreated all who regarded the Protestant Interest in Church and State to follow his example, and set their faces against the audacious pretensions of Pope and Popery. He then proposed, as the only eligible candidate, Mr. Dickson, and recommended him as a stiff, staunch, rough, and unbending Protestant.

Mr. Nugent was very sorry to differ with the last speaker, and considered Mr. Tindall as well qualified to fill the office of Alderman with efficiency and respectability as any person whatsoever; and said he conducted himself so meritoriously, that he obtained the most unqualified and unanimous approbation of this Assembly.—His family and himself, whatever their opinion respecting the Catholic Claims might be, were zealous and loyal Protestants, and as such he was ready to give him his support, and accompany it with his best recommendation to that of the Assembly.

Mr. Minchin rose to defend himself from the illiberal and unfriendly censures of Mr. Giffard, and declared at the first of his ballot, and should be spared the ungenerous remarks made by that gentleman; at the same time, he would truly say that he felt himself equal to the execution of any trust that might be imposed in him; his constitution was good, his intellects sound, and his years were very few in number, more than that gentleman's.

Mr. Giffard, if that gentleman felt himself equal to fill the office, why did he decline the election?

Mr. Minchin. I declined it, because I would not willingly put my friends and the Assembly to needless and unnecessary trouble.

Mr. Tindall said, it was the warmest wish of his heart to merit the good opinion of that Assembly—he had early experienced the most flattering mark of their esteem, in appointing him one of their High Sheriffs. In that situation he was happy to condescend and obtain their highest approbation; he was then younger than he was at present; and he trusted that whatever disparity of years, to the office of Alderman, might be alleged against him, that he would make up for the deficiency by his diligence and zeal to merit their and the public approbation. He would not make any professions of a political nature respecting his conduct, but he would not yield to any man for loyalty, and a sincere and rational devotion to the Protestant Interest in Church and State. This short address, delivered with a firm, loud voice and graceful deportment, was received with very marked and general applause.

Mr. Dickson came forward, he said, to solicit the suffrage of the Assembly, and really thought he was entitled to their support, as the only independent candidate of the three. He held his opinions above the control or influence of any body of people, however numerous and popular; the same independent spirit and principles he would carry with him into the Board of Aldermen; it should be so happy as to meet their support; and all his study and attention would be devoted to maintain the Protestant Ascendancy in Church and State.

Mr. Wheeler had but few claims to the favour of the Assembly, but he had always endeavoured to make them substantial ones, as he had ever the interests of that Assembly and the approbation of the citizens warmly at heart, in all his public and official conduct. He would yield to no man in loyalty and attachment to our glorious Constitution in Church and State.

Mr. Willis thought there were too many professions made about the Church and the State, and too few about the interests of the Corporation. Mr. W. then addressed to the recent address of the Junior Aldermen; censured their want of public spirit in seeking for the Aldermanic government, without crying with them the just ambition of becoming Chief Magistrates, whatever trifling sacrifices they make for the honour and credit, though gentlemen who may become new Members of the Board would be more liberal and public-spirited in their views.

Mr. Edward Stanley had cause most sincerely to thank his Brethren of the Common Council for the liberal and general support he had been promised on the event of his being nominated by the Board, but the Board, for private reasons, but which himself and his friends might easily surmise, did not think proper to show him that favour. If the Board treated him with such negligence on account of those principles which he had always openly and staunchly avowed, they were disappointed in their views, as he was that were right to sail for England, the Banner of the Protestant Religion against the Catholic Claims to both Houses of Parliament. If such were the motives by which the Board were influenced, he should not, nor did he feel disappointed, in not being elected an Alderman. Indeed the proudest ambition in becoming one was destroyed by the selfish policy adopted respecting the provision made for maintaining the office of the Chief Magistrate. That Corporation who would not give support to a Chief Magistrate desired to have no Chief Magistrate at all. He sincerely and cordially thanked his friends for the liberal and cheerful support they had promised him, which he must consider a compliment paid to his principles, and not to himself.

Mr. Seale ridiculed the strictures made on the youth and principles of Mr. Tindall, by a gentleman who was hardly enough, in the same breath, to recommend such a man as Mr. Dickson for their election. Mr. Tindall had given a practical elucidation of their faculty by his demagogic and his principles, and those of his family, were such as every honest and liberal Protestant ought to be loyal to their King, devoted to the Church and Constitution, indulgent and affectionate to their Fellow-Citizens. Mr. Dickson, who had been so warmly eulogized and recommended, he considered the last man in that Assembly whom they should advance to any further civic honour; he had been, on all occasions the ready creature, the servile tool, of the Board of Aldermen, while in the office of Sheriff, and strictly preserved the essence of their fraudulent and oppressive designs on that Assembly in a chemical phial. He would himself give his vote, and earnestly conjured those who regarded the interests of the Corporation and the Public to join him with theirs, to Mr. Tindall.

Mr. Morrison was ashamed and shocked to hear Religion made a political stalking-horse so often in that Assembly; some people might find their account in it, but for his part he thought it could neither be a just nor liberal one. Mr. Tindall had taken the oath as a Common Councilman, he had taken the oath as a High Sheriff, and who could or durst suspect his loyalty and attachment to Church and State after doing so? Mr. Morrison entered into an elaborate and well-timed panegyric on the character, principles and merits of Mr. Tindall, and his whole body, and closed a speech that could not fail of making the deepest impression on the Assembly, by remarking, that he (Mr. T.) was more than a Protestant; he was a good Christian, and enjoyed the universal support of the Assembly.

Mr. Giffard, if that gentleman felt himself equal to fill the office, why did he decline the election?

Mr. Minchin. I declined it, because I would not willingly put my friends and the Assembly to needless and unnecessary trouble.

Mr. Tindall said, it was the warmest wish of his heart to merit the good opinion of that Assembly—he had early experienced the most flattering mark of their esteem, in appointing him one of their High Sheriffs. In that situation he was happy to condescend and obtain their highest approbation; he was then younger than he was at present; and he trusted that whatever disparity of years, to the office of Alderman, might be alleged against him, that he would make up for the deficiency by his diligence and zeal to merit their and the public approbation. He would not make any professions of a political nature respecting his conduct, but he would not yield to any man for loyalty, and a sincere and rational devotion to the Protestant Interest in Church and State. This short address, delivered with a firm, loud voice and graceful deportment, was received with very marked and general applause.

Mr. Dickson came forward, he said, to solicit the suffrage of the Assembly, and really thought he was entitled to their support, as the only independent candidate of the three. He held his opinions above the control or influence of any body of people, however numerous and popular; the same independent spirit and principles he would carry with him into the Board of Aldermen; it should be so happy as to meet their support; and all his study and attention would be devoted to maintain the Protestant Ascendancy in Church and State.

Mr. Wheeler had but few claims to the favour of the Assembly, but he had always endeavoured to make them substantial ones, as he had ever the interests of that Assembly and the approbation of the citizens warmly at heart, in all his public and official conduct. He would yield to no man in loyalty and attachment to our glorious Constitution in Church and State.

Mr. Willis thought there were too many professions made about the Church and the State, and too few about the interests of the Corporation. Mr. W. then addressed to the recent address of the Junior Aldermen; censured their want of public spirit in seeking for the Aldermanic government, without crying with them the just ambition of becoming Chief Magistrates, whatever trifling sacrifices they make for the honour and credit, though gentlemen who may become new Members of the Board would be more liberal and public-spirited in their views.

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THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—THE CATHOLICS.—THE CORPORATION.

We have, with great pleasure, seen it stated, that his Grace the Duke of Wellington, having discovered how grossly he had been imposed upon by the party which denominated, "The Catholics," has, as the result of Merchants against the Catholics, has again declined presenting the second Petition to the same effect, purporting to be from the Corporation of Dublin. Lord Sidmouth, we believe, took compassion upon his Honours, and discharged the office which his Grace of Wellington refused.—*Freeman's Journal*.

A ballot was now loudly called for, when, on casting up the numbers, there appeared:—  
For Mr. Tindall, 66  
Mr. Wheeler, 41  
Mr. Dickson, 8  
Majority in favour of Mr. Tindall, 25  
Over Mr. Dickson, 58

THE HON. MR. PRITTEE.

The Town of Roscrea was most brilliantly illuminated on Tuesday evening last, to testify the joy of its Inhabitants on the return to Corville of the Hon. Francis Althorpe Prittee, after being (contrary to all precedent in the County of Tipperary) elected a fourth time to serve in the Imperial Parliament.

On Friday, the 16th instant, a Deputation of twelve respectable Inhabitants of the Town waited on Mr. Prittee with an Address. The Deputation was received by Mr. Prittee with the most genuine hospitality, when George Hargrove, Esq. Surgeon, who was deputed to open the business, stated to Mr. Prittee, that the pleasing duty had devolved on him, of expressing the congratulatory feelings of the Inhabitants of Roscrea on seeing him elected, for the fourth time, Member of Parliament for the County, and producing the Address, read it as follows:—

To the Hon. Francis Althorpe Prittee, Member of Parliament for the County of Tipperary, we, the Inhabitants of the Town of Roscrea, with the warmest feelings of respect, well-wishes, esteem, and affection, joy at seeing you once more seated in the Imperially elected Member of Parliament for this great County, not only by the united voice of its great and good people, but by the unanimous conviction of the subject interests which this County can command.

So far from being justly honored by you, esteemed by the rich, and respected by the poor, most be an ornament to your Country; you have been most successful when those who are entrusted to the man whom we now have the honour to call our Representative.

May you long continue, Sir, to live in the hearts of your Constituents; may you long continue to move in the glorious path of all that is patriotic, great, and good; of excellence generally; for, a memory sweetly with many a good recollection live!

And, accordingly to the course of human nature, when in common with all mankind, you approach the termination of existence, may your children be arrayed around you to solve the latest bequest of that soul which has ever existed for the benign purposes of charity and humanity, as well as for the noble ends of honour, honesty, and independence.

The Hon. Mr. Prittee having thanked Doctor Hargrove and the Deputation in the most heartfelt terms of gratitude, was pleased to read the following Reply:—

"GENTLEMEN—I thank you most sincerely for the kind address you have presented to me from the Inhabitants of the Town of Roscrea, which, pardon me for saying, too highly overrates any merits I may possess, but which I receive with the most unfeigned gratitude, because I know it proceeds from the generous impulse of those friends who have taken too partial a view of my character and conduct."

"The honour I have so lately received from the County, conferred upon me as it has been, is undoubtedly of the first distinction, and were any thing wanting to render it complete, it has been granted me by the truly flattering reception I have met with, on my return home, from my nearest neighbours; they are the best judges of my demeanour through life, and I feel the highest value on their good opinion, proceeding, as it does, from the dictates of their own breasts, uninfluenced by any degree of control."

"During the many years I have lived so happily amongst you, each opportunity that has occurred has given me additional proof of the increased esteem of my friends. I need not say how amply it has repaid any trouble I have undergone, and how anxiously I shall avail myself of every one which may ensue, to promote, as far as my humble influence can reach, the wishes and welfare of the Inhabitants of Roscrea.—I have the honour to subscribe myself, Gentlemen, your attached Friend and Neighbour."

FRANCIS A. PRITTEE.  
Corville, April 16, 1819.

The Deputation were then conducted by Mr. Prittee to a Collation, consisting of every rarity and variety of wines, when they returned home, most truly gratified by the affable conduct and hospitable reception of their Honourable Host.

Kozzler.—It is stated in the Gazette of Angouleme, that only a few moments