

COUNTY KILKENNY ASSIZES.

[FROM THE LONDON JOURNAL.]

The King, at the prosecution of Peter Strange, against Thomas and Edward Keogh. The prosecutor in this case having, by affidavit, applied to the Court on the first day of the Assizes, for time, until the next Summer Assizes, to prefer bills of indictment against the Messrs. Keogh, certified bankrupts, upon an information, sworn in the month of October last, under the Bankrupt Act, for an all general concealment of property of the value of £20; and affidavits in answer having been put in on the part of the Messrs. Keogh, stating, that the prosecutor had ample time and opportunity to prepare and prefer said indictments, had he been advised, or thought proper so to do; and, further, that his object, in the proceedings, resorted to against the Bankrupts, was to extort money from their friends;—the Learned Judge refused the prosecutor's application, and ordered the Bankrupts to be forthwith discharged; when their Counsel stated the Bankrupts' intention of commencing law proceedings against Strange, for a malicious prosecution.

CITY OF KILKENNY ASSIZES.

[FROM THE LONDON JOURNAL.]

The King v. James Barrett. Mr. James stated that in this case he was concerned for the Prosecution; that he understood his Lordship yesterday, at a time when he (Mr. James) happened to be in the other Court, was pleased to intimate an apprehension that a question of right might be involved in the prosecution; that his Lordship was not previous advised that this was a prosecution instituted against an Officer (the Deputy Work-master) for taking a greater sum than was allowed him under the express provisions of an Act of Parliament.

Mr. Justice Johnson said, he could not tell what right the Corporation might set up from prescription and usage, which could not be tried in a criminal prosecution. Mr. James submitted, that even if the Corporation were had a right, that right has been taken from them by the express enactment of the Statute in point; the precise sum to which the Work-master is entitled; The Indemnity clause in such taking double that sum; in such a case a criminal prosecution under the Statute is a usual mode of proceeding. Mr. Justice Johnson said, it was a usual mode of proceeding, but some right might be claimed on the part of the Corporation, and he was sure no harm would be done by suffering this prosecution, for taking a sum of £24, to be over till the next Assizes, until the question of right was decided.

Mr. James said, there was no suit depending to try the right of the Corporation to the sum in question; and as to the smallness of the sum in the present instance, it was immaterial; the real question being, whether the Corporate Officers had a right to demand for exorbitant twice the sum specified in the Act of Parliament, which he was sure no harm would be done by suffering this prosecution, for taking a sum of £24, to be over till the next Assizes, until the question of right was decided.

Mr. Justice Johnson said, if the Act was as decisive as stated, the Corporation would not have the hardihood to persist in levying the money between this and the next Assizes.

one of the Poor who usurps the right of property, it would be absurd to expect it. You have no way of asserting your rights but by being coming forward in support of the Independent Candidate, Mr. W. Fletcher, whose Integrity and Patriotism have been too ably delineated by my learned friend, Mr. James, to render any word superfluous. Here, perhaps, it may not be improper to address one or two instances of the economy of the Corporation in appropriation of the City Revenue. Had the City Property been carefully managed, it would not be most ample; but, as it has been, it is still very considerable—£140,000 in the last year, 1819, a year. Is there a real or fanciful prospect, who will say, that any thing near that sum is expended in the improvement of our City? Your ill-paid, filthy, and inefficient streets speak loudly on this subject. How then is this property squandered? Gentlemen, for the present expenditure I cannot answer, but I am sure, with truth, large estates have been leased, considerably under value, to all most Members of the Board of Aldermen, as Duke-land, Cap-land, and St. Magdalen's-land, &c. &c. &c. Other instances of a similar nature I could add, but have already trespassed too long upon your attention.

I shall now only add, he not deterred by the apparent majority which Mr. Bowser now boasts—I say apparent; for, on a Poll, I trust it will be considerably diminished, and that the sales of such freemen as have been polled will then be considered invalid. Gentlemen, it would be unfair if I did not state to you, that the managing committee, on behalf of Mr. Fletcher, and your independence, deem it prudent to withhold their strength until they see the full force of the enemy. This I mention, lest it should for a moment be supposed that weakness was the cause of our being so far behind on yesterday's poll. I shall now retire, in full confidence of your exertions to-morrow in favour of the man of your choice and the great cause of Liberty.

Mr. James—Gentlemen, my learned friend Mr. Leach has left me nothing to say to you; he has anticipated what I proposed making the subject of my address. Permit me, in the name of Mr. Fletcher, to return his warm thanks for this day's support. He does not, like the Corporation's Clerks, come in to demand your votes as a right; he solicits them in a becoming, for which, should your choice fall upon him, he will give a truly valuable consideration, the strenuous defence of the rights and liberties of his constituents. A moment here, for the Democratic Society, Mr. Fletcher will regularly give its just rights, from its resolution to be an associate of the Cause, and from a desire to preserve the balance of our constitution.

Gentlemen, whatever doubts may have been a legitimate subject of the consideration of the account given of the present state of our City and its Charter; however, some may have doubted whether all the powers and most of its rights, given by Royal Bounty to the Corporation of Kilkenny were at present monopolized by two Noble Lords, and a few other individuals; their names are; the truth of this statement now stands confirmed, and a letter by the members of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council, for, even from the first day of this election, they have been engaged upon to stand upon and deny the charge of their power; all has remained silent; the fact therefore is incontrovertible.

Gentlemen, I was at least as much concerned as any Member of the Corporation could possibly be, to attend the sense and confusion that occurred here yesterday. That the business of the Assizes should be interrupted by clamour, it most impudently; I trust it will not be persisted in. I am sure on behalf of Mr. Fletcher's cause will be concerned in it, or in directing personalities against any voter. But I cannot, for my part, feel any of that nervousness and timidity affected by the Corporate Gentlemen on an occasion of the noise and bustle of an election. I would put it to those Gentlemen themselves, whether they ever knew a contest of election that was not a scene of much noise and disorder, and in which the popular approbation and disapprobation was not allowed and expressed upon each side. There must necessarily be an unbounded latitude allowed to public feeling. It is the remains of a good old custom. In remote ages, certain days were consecrated to Liberty; on those days it was given to the very slaves to indulge in unrestrained mirth and ridicule in the most coarse way; they had even the privilege of punning the voice of truth into the ears of their tyrannical masters. In the old times the slaves were scourged every 7 years, as it is restrained to once in a period of 7 years. These are our sabbaths; we have avoided ourselves of them to discharge some impalpable duties to our municipal masters. Each day we have to furnish some new expression of corporate absurdity; and the stock is not yet exhausted. I have this day to remind you of the ill usage and contumacious treatment you have received from one of the Dominions in the manner of supplying you with a Representative. This it seems to the Earl of Desart's turn to send a person to represent you, and, without deigning to consult you, he sends one of whom you know little, from the county of Mayo, the very Baronia of Inland. But how did the Noble Earl act when it was his turn before? Why he sent into Parliament your representative a merchant of London, who had never even been heard of by you, who had never been in your county, and who was a foreigner even to the Corporation. By the other

Noble Proprietor of our degraded City, you are treated with somewhat more ceremony. He sends to Parliament, under the name of your Representative, one of his own family, a Gentleman who occasionally resides amongst us, and whom we all know. Even this slight courtesy, if preserved, might have made us somewhat longer submit to the usurpation; but, fortunately for our City's freedom, insult added to injury made the yoke intolerable. But we are told that the Right Hon. Denis Bowser is a friend to the Catholic Cause; look to the sentiments of the Noble Earl who sends him to Parliament. These sentiments are stated in a letter, written in the following manner. When the Catholics of Kilkenny were preparing to petition the Parliament, some Protestant Gentlemen of this City, conceiving that a Protestant Petition, in favour of their Roman Catholic Countrymen, might influence the decision of Parliament, wrote circular letters to the Nobility and Gentry of the neighbourhood, requesting their co-operation in presenting a Protestant Petition. A letter was addressed to the Earl of Desart, among others, to state in his Lordship was pleased to send the following answer:—

Dear Sir, I have received your letter of the 13th this morning. I do not hesitate to answer it with perfect candour. As a friend to the Catholics, I should sincerely regret the measure you propose. All that I have seen in other places, and that I have thought on the subject, convinces me, that such a proceeding, under present circumstances, would be alike injurious to the Catholic Cause, and to the unanimity and harmony which now prevail so happily throughout this County. As to any original measure, I sincerely need say I should be far more than equally obliged to such a proceeding. Nor have I heard that any such has been thought of in this County. As my aim is, that the friendship and subsisting between the two Religions may be so adjusted, cemented and consolidated by the absence of both from every topic calculated to promote controversy and irritation; and that the wisdom of the Legislature may be permitted to devise new Laws, founded on mutual concession, which may establish them for ever.

By this letter, which was addressed to one of the Members of the Protestant Cause in the City of Kilkenny, you perceive this Noble Friend of the Catholics would have no objection to being petitioned in favour of the Roman Catholic Cause; and he would not only permit the Catholics to petition in favour of their Countrymen, but he would permit the Catholics to petition in favour of their Countrymen, if such a measure was adopted. His aim seems to be, that the harmony and friendship subsisting between the two Religions should be destroyed by dividing away political distinctions, and that the Legislature might not be interfered with by the intercessions of Protestants. The letter is a polite demand, written in answer to a general demand. I have read it to you, that the Roman Catholics of Kilkenny may see what kind of support they are to expect from the Hon. D. Bowser; for, he that Gentlemen's private sentiments what they may, can state in opposition to his patron, the Noble Earl, who sends him to the Imperial Parliament.

Mr. Cassin—Gentlemen, the business of this day commenced with a petty trick, worthy only of its character—the tools of this monopoly, and bigoted corporation. Yesterday the People were constitutionally excluded from the galleries—today, the keys were offered to me, as the Agent of Mr. Fletcher, on condition that I would be accountable for what might occur in those galleries. Gentlemen, if I accepted them on those conditions, no doubt (from the peculiar candour of those who offered them) but an attempt would be made to kiddle me with the odium of having introduced a band of armed soldiers to intimidate His Majesty's peaceful subjects. But, perhaps, the persons who unobtrusively came at the head of this force, like their Manchester brethren, glory in their conduct, and expect reward instead of odium; or, perhaps, they thought they could best serve their masters by this species of intimidation. Tyrants, in all ages, Gentlemen, found an indispensable necessity for parasites, flatterers, and sycophants—the former degraded class to applaud their follies and vices—the latter, to execute their most tyrannical edicts. When the heroes of the French Revolution, when the storm subsided, and when rational liberty began to be felt, what were the measures used by the First Consul when he aimed at despotic power? He came into the National Convention and assigned sixty reasons to convince the Assembly that their services were no longer wanting, and those reasons were sixty hyperboles and six loaded muskets. He said, (certainly with more modesty than our amiable Sheriff) "Let the good Citizen retire." He was instantly obeyed, and thus was extinguished the first ray of liberty in France. At the same time that I find fault with the modulations of this miserable Corporation, I cannot but lament that the tumultuous applause of this immense assembly (when an Independent Elector appeared) should have been heard by Mr. Bowser, that truly amiable young gentleman who represents his father—what will he say when he leaves this Banonian City and returns to the Athens of Ireland (Cast-bar)? When he arrives in his own Arcadia (the Elysian Fields of Constantinople), what account will he give of the well regulated conduct of this Banonian region? Proclaim it in Gath, let it not

be heard in the streets of Achaia. But, I must say, we have reason to complain of the Countess in Parliament, for amongst the lords of their countrymen that come here to amuse themselves in the Potato digging season, I never could recognize a Dining or a Fencing-Master. In plain English, I never saw a Country Gentleman in Kilkenny until we were visited by young Mr. Bowser.

Gentlemen, did you observe the first rally of the Corporation officers today? I protest I thought I saw before me a detachment of Cromwell's long Parliament—the Yeomen-God-Bar-Bones—the Parliament—the Mackintosh of the Corporation. But I suppose their honours thought a volley from the H. P. Platoon would silence impious Mobsters who dare dispute their ascendancy. But, alas, these Saints were covered with confusion. Gentlemen, I will not detain you longer today—that let me implore you to act as you have hitherto done, generously and firmly; retire to your own houses, and let nothing stimulate you to a breach of the peace.

County of Kilkenny Agricultural Report for 1820. [FROM THE SOCIETY.] MARCH DID NOT, this season, fulfil the promise of a coming in as a Lion and going out as a Lamb; as its early and exit partook equally of that mid character typified in the Lamb. It was all through most favourable to the operations of Agriculture, being marked by a dry and moderate atmosphere, giving energy to the Labyrinthian exertions of man and beast. Admitted to an abundance of provender produced (as might naturally be expected) so great an accession of strength to horses and oxen, as enabled farmers to get through an increased quantity of Spring work, and thereby to have their fallows ready and well prepared as (perhaps better prepared) than in any other season. It is to be regretted that the quantity of seed, and the quality of the seed, were not so good as in former years. The quantity of seed, or rather, under seed process, it would be difficult to form an accurate idea; but the general opinion is in favour of its being extensive. Wheat has greatly improved in its appearance. The starch which the first part of the year has lately disappeared, and they now exhibit a rich green colour, the best criterion of a vigorous and healthy plant. The harvest, however, it is thought, will be protracted to a later period than in the two latter seasons, from the grain having lain so long in the field during the frost, without vegetating. This, however, is but matter of opinion. Early Potatoes have been much planted, but nothing has yet been done towards getting down the general crop. Dung is not plenty, nor is the quality of that to be had good—an inefficiency of cattle, and a dry season, may account for these circumstances. Potatoes are brought in great plenty to market, and are sold at very low rates; perhaps a little too low to regenerate the grower, or encourage him to plant as extensively next season as might be wished. This, however, is an unwise policy, as a crop that pays ill this year may pay well next; and it is always of the first consequence to a Farmer to be provided abundantly with Potatoes. Sheep look well, but there exists now rather a scarcity of fatness. Cattle promise an abundant crop, and although the Ewes have not a great supply of milk, the Yearling calves have done well. Fat Beasts at present, but are not considered well made up. The Meat Markets are tolerably supplied. Beef sells at 5s. to 7s. per lb. Mutton 6d. to 7d. and Pork 5s. Wheat, at the commencement of this month, was up to 20s. 6d. per bush of 29 stone; it is now 22s. per bush. Barley, a shade higher than it was. Oats in fair demand, and price steady; perhaps from the demand for seed. There have been but few fairs during last month in our district. That of most importance was held at Kilkenny on the 28th ult. and produced an excellent supply of store Cattle, which went off at extravagant prices. Graziers have certainly an indifferent prospect before them, where they are obliged now to buy in shippers for fattening, at what might be considered a good Beef price. Yet should Trade revive in England, which we may hope is not unlikely, from the favourable sign that the people's minds are likely to take, a brisk and profitable export of Cattle to that Country may be looked for with confidence.

"The Annot," by the Author of "The Memorabilia," is, we understand, already in the Press. The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed, under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for granting the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom to Walter Scott, of Abbotsford, in the County of Roxburgh, Esq. and to his heirs male. Circumstances have recently come to our knowledge, which prove, almost beyond the possibility of doubt, that Sir Walter Scott is the Author of those Novels which have acquired so distinguished a reputation. How fertile must that genius be, which, with a rapidity almost equal to the power of the Press, sends forth publications after publications!

WATERFORD. Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PHIBBS, Chronicle-Office, Quay.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 25th INSTANT, (SUNDAY NEXT.) THE LANDS OF NEW TOWN, containing 126 Acres, more or less, situate in the Parish of St. Peter, in the County of Wick, to be let by Auction, by JAMES HICKET, Auctioneer, at the City of Dublin, on the 25th day of April, 1820.

TO BE LET, FOR TWENTY YEARS, THE PART OF BALLINAGHILL, held by PATRICK KELLY, and the Part of BOLLINUSSELLAUGH, by JOHN KELLY, in the Parish of St. Peter, in the County of Wick, to be let by Auction, by JAMES HICKET, Auctioneer, at the City of Dublin, on the 25th day of April, 1820.

THE SALE OF THE REMAINING UNOCCUPIED PARTS OF THE LANDS AND PREMISES in the Parish of St. Peter, in the County of Wick, to be let by Auction, by JAMES HICKET, Auctioneer, at the City of Dublin, on the 25th day of April, 1820.

FOR ST. ANDREW'S, NORTH AMERICA, THE FAST-SAILING BRIG LITTLE ANN, CAPTAIN WILLIAM FORD, 204 TONS REGISTER. Has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail about the 20th of April. For Freight or Passage apply to RICHARD FOGARTY, at the Captain's Board.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE, As the now Les of the Grazing-Bank, ON MONDAY, THE 17th of APRIL, 1820, THE BIG JAMES AND HENRY, of London, (supplied with Cast-iron and copper bottomed—Barrels, per Register, 224 Tons, AISN, on same day, the Materials of and Yards, consisting of CABLES, SAILS, SPARKS, ANCHORS, &c. &c. Sale to commence at ONE O'CLOCK, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1820. JOHN FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.

POT ASHES, WICK YARN, & ROSIN. JOHN HICKET HAS FOR SALE, AT HIS STORES IN PATRICKS-STREET, 25 Casks of First Quality POT ASHES, 25 Packs of Bristol WOT YARN, 50 Casks of Best Amber ROSIN, Which will be disposed of on reasonable Terms. Waterford, April 1, 1820.

FOR QUEBEC, THE FINE COPPERED SHIP LYNX, BIRTHEN, 450 TONS, Is hourly expected in this River, and will proceed on a Week afterwards. HAS most superior Accommodations for Passengers, very superior sailing, united with the good Accommodation to be met with in this Ship, she presents the most desirable opportunity for Passage that has offered this Season. Applies to THOMAS NEVINS, Waterford, April 4, 1820. N. B. For the accommodation of such Passengers as may wish to embark, the above Ship will remain until the 20th Instant.

TO STAND THIS SEASON, AT MOUNT KENNEDY, NEAR DUNGARVAN, THE CELEBRATED HORSE ORION. ORION was got by Star (his Dam (Gratitude's Dam by Walden) by Ruler's grand Dam Piranacha, by North's) great grand Dam Prospera, (own Sister to Prophet) by Regulus great grand Dam Jean's grand Dam to Miss Meryell, by old Partner; Regulus's great grand Dam by Greyhound; great grand Dam by Greyhound's Dam, by Mr. Fitz-Gerald's Bay Bird, Lord D'Arcy's chestnut Arabian White-bird, out of the Old Monmouth Mare (Sudbury's Dam) by Lord HALDAX's two famous running Horses, Sampson and Goliath. Star (Sire of Orion) was own Sister to his Nephew, out of Mr. PRATER's Riddle, (own Sister to Pumpkin Mare, Ruler's (Sire of Orion's) Dam) was got by young Mark, his Dam Flora, by Luffey, son of the Gadalu, an Arabian, grand Dam Rint, by Regulus, Blaze, Fox, and Darley's Arabian.

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The company adjourned at half-past two o'clock to the Supper-rooms, and were conveyed from the Theatre in sedans and chaises, politely provided by the Noble entertainers. Upwards of one hundred and seventy were assembled at the Hotel, and the supper apartments were soon completely crowded. The different tables were laid out in the very best taste, and presented a rich variety of well-chosen delicacies. The spirit of festive happiness was now in general and lively operation. The praiseworthy and merry song round of the rooms, and convivial harmony spread its most influence over the pleasures of the night. The Ladies began to retire from this truly social scene at half-past three o'clock, but the rooms were not entirely abandoned by the more jovial of the other sex before seven. These spirited lovers of mirth and wine continued to partake of the good cheer so liberally provided on the occasion, until the far advance of day unwelcomely terminated their festivities. The utmost regularity prevailed in the arrangements of the Ball and Supper.

We missed the Noble host from this delightful entertainment, with considerable regret. As caused by indisposition, the absence of his Lordship was more particularly to be lamented. We need not observe, how much the well-known affability and courteous spirit of the Noble Lord would have improved the passing pleasures; and although the kind and earnest attentions of his friends were in successful exertion throughout the night, it was impossible to repress a wish, that the Noble Earl could have, in person, done the honours of the entertainment. We are quite sure his Lordship would have derived particular pleasure from the exercise of hospitable duties on so very interesting an occasion. Lady Desart was, indeed, most politely attentive to her company; and, as we have before remarked, several of his Lordship's particular friends were spiritedly engaged in the same good service. Mr. Bowser, jun. younger son of the present esteemed Representative for this City, was of the party, and exerted himself with equal assiduity and address to promote the hospitable views of his noble relative. This accomplished young gentleman was introduced to the citizens of Kilkenny under circumstances which exposed him to much intemperate and most unfair reproach; but he may reflect upon the part he took in the business of our late Election with truly honourable pride. His mild, but manly and persuasive address—his good-humoured contempt of popular insolence—the liberal and unconstrained freedom of his personal intercourse with all the professional gentlemen in the opposite interest—won rapidly on public esteem, and disarmed the enmity of all but those whose friendship would disgrace him. We owe this tribute to a gentleman, whose character and conduct were under our particular observation throughout the late contest; and however irrelevant to the lighter subject of our present article, we could not, in justice to our feelings, suppress this brief record of his worth. We have no party spirit to indulge in, in the introduction of Mr. Browne's name and merits.

Amongst the assembled company on Monday night we noticed the following highly respectable individuals:—The Countess of Desart and Sister, and Lady Elizabeth Coffe; the Countess of Kilkenny and party; Sir J. C. Coghill and Lady; Sir W. D. Callan and Lady, and the Misses Browne; Peter Browne, Esq.; Nicholas Aylward, Esq. and Mrs. Aylward; Colonel and Mrs. Gaultfield, and daughters; Major Keating, C.B.; Major Wemyss; Captain Wheeler and Lady; Mrs. Madden and Miss C. Madden; Mrs. A. Pack; Colonel Carey and Lady, and several Officers of the 57th Regt.; John Barwis, Esq. and Mrs. Barwis, and party; the Misses Watters; Thomas Neville, Esq.; Robert Neville, Esq.; Dean Stevenson; the Rev. Nicholas Herbert; — Fowler, Esq.; Captain Pope; Wm. Webb, of Websborough, Esq. and R. and H. Holman, Esq.; John Power, junior, Esq.; Captain Ball; Samuel Mathews, Esq. and Lady; S. Mathews, jun. Esq.; A. W. Baker, of Ballybilly, Esq. and Family; Richard Pack, Esq. and Miss Anne Pack, &c. &c. &c.

Many very respectable names, which have escaped our recollection, might be added to the preceding list.

LONDON. TUESDAY, APRIL 4. A complete list has this day been published of all the witnesses (162) who are to be examined in the approaching trials for High Treason. Among them are to be found the names of Lord Castlereagh, the Earl of Harrowby, Viscount Palmerston and Chetwynd, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Right Hon. C. Bathurst. The list, together with copies of the indictment, and a list of the Jury, were delivered to the prisoners last night, at the Tower, and the House of Correction, Cold Bath-fields. We have received the following from Bristol. We are happy to find that it confirms the account, that the massacre was entirely the act of a ferocious soldiery:

Bristol, April 3.—The Sandwich Bay, Captain Splice, arrived at this port on Saturday, being despatches, which were immediately forwarded to London. The Captain reports, that he was in Caliz on the 9th ult. when the Spanish General and Admiral proclaimed the Constitution and the most enthusiastic applause of the inhabitants. The People exclaimed Viva la Constitution! The Garrison and the fleet the same evening fired a feu-de-joye. On the ensuing day, the Constituted Authorities, and the British and other Consuls, were invited by the General to hear the proclamation of the Constitution read at 12 o'clock, on a platform erected for the purpose, in the centre of the Grand-square, and an immense mass of people congregated, in joyful expectation of this consummation of their liberties. About an hour before the time arrived, a large party of Royalist troops, without any possible assignable cause, except that of plunder, marched down and instantly commenced a most destructive fire on the unarmed multitude, killing nearly 500 men and women! From this killing it was instant death to appear in the streets. Several instances of robbery of British Individuals by the soldiers occurred. One Captain of a ship was deprived of a valuable watch and chain, besides a considerable sum of money; and another was glad to escape with his life, by the instant surrender of his property. The military seemed to be determined on an indiscriminate slaughter, for no soldier did an individual appear in the street, however respectable, than he was instantly shot. The inhabitants were fired at in the balconies of their windows, and on the 11th, upwards of two hundred and fifty more fell victims to the ferocity of the soldiers. The British Consul had retired with his family to St. Mary's, on the other side of the Bay. The military were in possession of the town when Captain Splice sailed on the 13th, but the gunboats were preparing to attack the city gates; and on the 15th he heard a continued firing for five hours in that quarter.

We have also been favoured with the perusal of a variety of letters from Caliz up to the 15th ult. They all agree as to the excesses committed, and the number of lives lost; but we have not seen any that give a clear account of the commencement of the firing by the military. The officers do not appear to have taken any part in the attack. All the accounts concur in stating, that the soldiery were in a state of intoxication.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5. It will be seen by the following letter from Warwick, which we received this morning, by express, that the trial of Wolley, Cartwright, and others, which has excited so much public interest, has been definitely postponed till next Assizes:—

Warwick, Tuesday Evening, Fire O'Clock. "The trial of Messrs. Cartwright, Wooler, &c. has been positively put off to the next Assizes for this county. This determination, which was not adopted till this moment, was the result of repeated communications between Mr. Justice Best and the Defendants in this case. The Defendants, finding that their case was not likely to be brought on in any convenient time, made a communication to the Learned Judge, in which they represented the heavy expense they were put to by the delay, and expressed a desire, that his Lordship would name a day, when the trial might be proceeded with. In consequence of this solicitation, Mr. Best, son of Mr. Justice Best, waited on the Defendants on Monday, but nothing decisive was arranged at this interview. This morning Mr. Justice Best communicated to the Defendants, by one of their Counsel, that he felt himself so indisposed as to apprehend that he could not with safety to himself, or with a due attention to the administration of his office, undertake, during the present Assizes, a proceeding which was likely to require so much anxious consideration, as well as fatigue of body. He would, therefore, suggest to them a postponement of the trial to the ensuing Assizes for the County of Warwick. However, if they were unwilling to consent to this delay, he informed them that it would be impossible for him to take the trial sooner than Tuesday next. Upon this proposal, the Defendants deliberated a considerable time, and the majority seemed hostile to it, but it is understood that the strong recommendation of Mr. Deuman and Mr. Hill brought them at last to accept it, and this moment they have waited by deputation on the Learned Judge, to inform him of their concurrence with his wishes. The trial, therefore, stands for the next Summer Assizes for this county.

"The Grand Jurors and Special Juries have been dismissed. Mr. Clarke and Mr. Sergeant Vaughan will finish the business of the Assizes, in case Mr. Justice Best shall not be able to attend. "The witnesses on the part of the Defendants have been increasing up to this very day. The witnesses on behalf of the Crown have received orders for their departure."

LONDON.

MONDAY, APRIL 3.

The letters from Cadix, received this morning, are dated the 14th ult. They contain long details respecting the loss of lives in the late partial insurrection; but respecting the causes they are silent. One of these letters we have seen; after alluding to the excesses committed, by entering houses in pursuit of the fugitives, and for the purpose of plunder, it estimates the loss of lives at nearly one thousand. We trust, however, this report is greatly exaggerated.

Accounts from the South of France, this morning state, that a very strong spirit exists in Biscay against the new Constitution. One reason assigned for this was, the great privileges enjoyed by that Province, particularly as to trade.

We are sorry to state, that the letters from Gibraltar this morning mention the increasing spirit of animosity between the 6th Regiment and the Officers of the American squadron. One letter, after giving some account of the late duels, and the further proceedings as to other challenges, mentions, that the Governor had suggested to the American Commandant the propriety of American vessels war not entering the port. This, it was said, had been accepted, and the squadron was in consequence ordered to depart.

The following is a correct statement of the progress of the General Election, up to Saturday, April 1.

Table with 2 columns: Members of the late Parliament re-elected, and New Members. Lists names and counts for various constituencies.

By a Mail which arrived this morning, we have received Hamburg papers to the 24th ult. Intelligence from Vienna, dated the 15th ult. announces the departure of Count Metastor for this country.

The Archduchess of Parma (Maria Luigia) is expected in that capital. She will accompany her august father on a visit which that Sovereign is about to make to Bohemia.

St. PETERSBURG, MARCH 8.—The following are the chief results of the commercial intercourse of Russia with foreign countries, during the year 1819, and the ports and frontier places of the Empire. Total importation amounted to 167 millions roubles; total exportation, 210,559,341 roubles. Import and export, 39,793,349 roubles in Bank-notes. At St. Petersburg, the importation was 110,607,315 roubles; and the exportation, 85 millions. Riga—import, 10,532,560 roubles; export, 42,738,375. Olonka—import, 6,251,233 roubles; export, 11,016,809 roubles. Archangel—import, 412,403 roubles; export, 5,031,088 roubles. The trade is carried on in 24 sea-ports, and 41 custom-houses on the land frontier. Ships arrived, 4809; ditto sailed, 4786; of which at Constantinople 4, 1031; sailed, 1000; at Riga, arrived 1298, sailed 1298; at Odessa, arrived 674, sailed 662; at Archangel, arrived 306, sailed 290. The above statement includes the Russian trade with Asia and America, as well as with Europe.

Yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, his Excellency the Persian Ambassador, accompanied by his nephew and Mr. Morier, and his travelling suite, left his residence in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, for Dover, where his Excellency and suite will embark for the Continent.

It is with deep regret we announce the death of the Right Hon. the Earl of Hereford, which event took place this morning at Harwood House, Harwood-square. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his only son, Lord Lydgell, Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire. His Lordship was in the 83d year of his age.

THE CROWN AND REGALTY OF CANBY.—A chest recently brought from India, containing the regalia and other articles taken in 1815 from the palace of the deposed King of Canby, was opened on Wednesday last at the Bank of England. Among the various and costly articles disclosed to view, were a royal crown of pure gold, with a number of golden armlets, together with a number of robes, bracelets, anklets, and other ornaments, for the most part studded with precious stones, and many of them surrounded by massive gold chains, of ingenious workmanship. The whole collection, which is of considerable value, has been given up by his Majesty for the benefit of the captives, and will shortly, it is understood, be offered for sale.

A great number of vessels are advertising at Plymouth to "take out" passengers to Canada, the United States, &c. But the rage is considerably abated. The Lord Exmouth carries one only.—Exeter Gazette.

GLASGOW, MARCH 30.—Upon information yesterday, that two smiths in the machine manufactory at the head of John-street, had been discovered making pikes, one of the Magistrates, with a party of military, proceeded to seize them, but the premises being very large, they were not sufficient to search made their escape through a window into the Grammar School ground, and have not since been heard of. On entering the building, the Magistrate and the military were received with cheers, three times three, and were

told by the workmen, that if they were in search of Rebels they might take the whole of them, as none of them pretended to be better than others in that respect. The politics of the men employed in this work cannot be ascribed to the pressure of the times, as they have been in constant employment; and at very high wages.—Glasgow Herald.

DUTY ON HOPE.

Sir—I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Hop Planters of Sussex, who have requested further time for the payment of the Duty due from them, that my Lords are of opinion, that in all cases where the parties are able and willing to place the Hops on which the duties are due under the joint Lock of the Crown and of the owners, in houses and other places to be approved by the Excise, that indulgence in the demand of duties may be granted until the 1st of September next, without permanent danger to the Revenue. In cases, however, where there is no other security than the poles upon the ground, my Lords do not feel they should be justified in imposing the Law, unless the party shall immediately pay down one-third of the amount due, and enter into an undertaking to pay one-third on the 1st of August, and the remaining third on or before the 20th of September next.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

S. R. LUSHINGTON, Treasury Chambers, 29th March, 1820. Walter Barrett, Esq. No. 27.

THE LATE MURDERS AT WOOLWICH.

We have already mentioned the apprehension, at Portsmouth, of the supposed murderer of Mr. Parker and his servant, Sarah Brown. The whole of the depositions having been completed and signed, on Wednesday evening the Prisoner was taken, by Mr. Carter, to undergo a final examination, preparatory to his being sent to London. The depositions were read over to him distinctly by the Town Clerk, when he acknowledged them all to be correct, except that of Ann Kirby, who, he said, had sworn falsely, and to libelate against him in consequence of a private grudge. As her return to the god he appeared to be more reconciled to his situation, and asked for some snuff, it was immediately provided with a leaf of snuff, of which he ate heartily; this was the first solid food which he had partaken from the Thursday night preceding; he was consequently much exhausted, and greatly reduced in spirits. He sat out his meat for him, and suffered him to feed himself with a spoon. On the same night, Mr. Ridout, Mr. Jackson, and his son, were sent on to Woolwich with an intention that the Prisoner should be brought up the next day, in custody of Hunt and Hill, who should also bring with them copies of the depositions which had been taken before Mr. Carter. On Thursday morning, at eight o'clock, the Prisoner was placed in the Portsmouth Coach; he wore a pair of strong hand-shoes, and on his legs were a pair of heavy chain trousers; he was dressed in a blue buff coat, dark waistcoat, and grey trousers; he wore a new hat, and his top was in general well respected; indeed he seemed to be abundantly supplied with wearing apparel, for he had no less than six changes of dress in his trunk. In consequence of the period of his departure not being publicly known, the crowd collected to see him set off was but trifling. Besides the Prisoner and his guards, there was but one inside passenger, and he immediately took the roof in preference to such company. The inhabitants of the different towns through which the coach passed seemed to be apprised of the approach of the Prisoner, and they were assembled in large groups to see him pass. At Guildford, especially, where the coach stopped for the passengers to dine, the multitude which was collected exceeded calculation. The Prisoner here ate a sandwich, and drank a glass of rum. He appeared greatly distressed at the curiosity which he excited, and endeavoured to keep his handkerchief to his face. As the coach drove slowly off, the populace uttered the strongest expressions of indignation. At this he shed tears. As they proceeded on towards London, Hill introduced the subject of murder, and said that he would rather die a thousand deaths than commit such a crime. The Prisoner looked earnestly in his face, and then, turning aside, burst into tears. On speaking of Mr. Parker's murder, he said they knew nothing about that matter, and added, that he would tell all he knew on his trial. He seemed extremely anxious about his wife and children, and assigned as a reason for wishing to make his will, the desire of securing to them his property, in the event of any thing happening to him. On being told that his wife and son were in custody, he was much affected, and again shedding tears, said it was hard that they should suffer for his misdoings; they knew nothing of his transactions whatever. As he passed a spot on the Portsmouth road called the Devil's Punch Bowl, near to which is a stone to record the treacherous murder of a poor sailor, by three merchants, whose necessities he had just before relieved, Nesbet pointed to the place, and recalled to the recollection of his companions the circumstances of that melancholy case. He then fell into a deep reverie, and was again dissolved in tears. The coach reached Kennington at five o'clock, and a post-chaise, which had been previously ordered, being in readiness, he was placed in it, and accompanied by Mr. Hunt and Mr. Hill, was driven towards Woolwich.

Few persons witnessed this change of vehicles. A large crowd was assembled at the Elephant and Castle, in the expectation of his arrival, who were not a little disappointed on discovering the prudent arrangement which had been made.

The post-chaise in which the Prisoner was taken the road through Peckham and Camberwell, and as it advanced he became still more pensive. He said "a man could die but once, and it was no matter how." As he went along his attention seemed to be suddenly attracted by an unfinished house on the road side—he looked earnestly towards it, and exclaimed, "if I had a thousand pounds, I would give it that those walls might speak." He alluded to some past transaction, with which that house was in some way connected, but he said no more on the subject. He once or twice said he desired to suffer for former offences, but not for that with which he was now charged. He said also, that he had been tried for killing a man in an alley in Sicily, but was acquitted.

At an early hour on Thursday morning, the inhabitants of Woolwich were on the alert, in the expectation that the supposed murderer would soon arrive. Several persons went on the road to meet him, and others took their stations in those directions where they thought it was most probable they would have an opportunity of seeing him. Many false alarms were given, and much mortification was in consequence experienced.—At last, about 11 o'clock, Mr. Ridout, the high constable, and the two Mr. Jacksons, came down by the first Woolwich coach. The former immediately proceeded to the Castle Tavern, at which the Bench of Magistrates were expected to be assembled. These gentlemen had not yet come, and Mr. Ridout went to Dr. Watson's house, and reported that the Prisoner would not arrive before six in the evening. The secrecy which was observed with respect to this communication had the effect of keeping a crowd assembled in front of the Castle Tavern the whole of the day, which, as the evening approached, became still greater. The Justice Room was crowded the whole morning by the gentlemen and military officers of the neighbourhood, who were anxious to be present at the examination of the Prisoner, and to those private information was given of the time at which he might be expected. In consequence of this indulgence, long before the appointed hour, the room was completely thronged; indeed, scarce a sufficient space was left for the accommodation of the Magistrates and the Prisoner.

At six o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Watson and Mr. Webb took their seats, and in a quarter of an hour afterwards loud shouts announced the approach of the Prisoner. They were rather the cheers of exultation than those of disgust, which the crime impudently calculated to excite. In a few minutes the chaise was driven up to the door with great difficulty, and a passage was made by the constables. The Prisoner now seemed sinking under the weight of his feelings, and it became almost necessary to carry him up stairs. He was conducted into a back room, to afford him an opportunity of collecting himself. He was scarcely able to hold up his head until relieved by a flood of tears. He said he could not bear the shouts of the people. At his own request the handkerchiefs were taken from his wrists, and he was furnished with a glass of rum and water. The wounds on his face remained at Portsmouth were visible, and appeared to have been carefully dressed. He is a man about 38 years of age, about five feet eight inches in height, dark complexion and eyes, and his features, although irregular, not displeasing. He speaks with the Irish accent, being a native of Armagh. He said he had been fourteen years in the service.

At a quarter before seven, the Magistrate directed that the Prisoner should be brought before them. This order, in consequence of the immense mass of spectators collected on the stairs, was with difficulty obeyed, and the Prisoner was led to the bar by Mr. Hunt and Mr. Hill. His countenance was flushed, but he did not venture to look round.

The depositions were read. Nesbet now stood up, and, with his eyes cast towards the ground, said, "the depositions are all right, except that of the girl, and she has sworn false; she knows that it was a £5 and not a £10 note I gave to pay Mr. Cole. I have nothing to say about any thing else, but I can bring plenty of people to make their affidavit that what she has sworn is false."

Dr. Watson—If you are able to do this, it will be very valuable testimony on your trial. The worthy Magistrate then consulted with Mr. Webb, and it was resolved to commit the Prisoner forthwith, upon the depositions which had been taken, to Maidstone goal.

Mr. Jackson was bound over in a recognizance of £50 to prosecute the Prisoner for the treble crime of murder, arson, and burglary—and in another sum of £50 to answer for the appearance of his son, who is a minor, to attend and give evidence on the trial.

Nesbet begged to know if he might have the money and wearing apparel which had been taken from him?

Dr. Watson said, that whatever was not necessary to be produced in evidence should be given to him. In the interim, he should be provided with every thing necessary to his comfort.

Nesbet said, he was only anxious, if any thing should happen to him, that his wife should have his property.

The Prisoner was then reconducted to the room from whence he had been brought. He was much agitated; he said to a gentleman who entered into conversation with him, that he knew the property

to be Squire Parker's, but he bought it from three fellows. He had nothing to do with what was alleged against him.

The gentleman said, that it would be most fortunate for him if he could prove the truth of this statement.

Some circumstances have transpired, with respect to Spain, to which it is necessary to attend. It was almost too much to expect, that the revolution in that Country would terminate, without some of those bloody or treacherous scenes, which usually mark a struggle between the oppressors and the oppressed, more particularly when the conflict of interests is very great, and there is besides much to be atoned for. Such unfortunate occurrences were the more to be looked for in Spain, where the King is too often biased by Court flatterers, and so much hitherto depended on his own will; for if ever that delusion of despotism, which states it to be the accumulation of the legislative, executive, and judiciary powers, was actually verified and put in force, it was lately to be seen in the country to which we allude. It was, however, hoped, that King Ferrnand had been really convinced by the demonstrations of public feeling, during the whole of the months of January and February, that the security of his throne depended on his sincerely adhering to the code of Laws with our voice demanded by the Nation; and it was moreover confidently thought, that the great risks he had run, the many trying predicaments in which he had been placed, the Councils he had taken, that he would be extremely guarded in his future conduct, and not trust to the scuffle men who surrounded his throne, trembling, as they were, when every day they saw their influence diminish, and themselves liable to be called to account for their past crimes. Tyranny was, however, at its last gasp; every province had caught the generous flame that had first been lighted up through the efforts of Quirous and Riego, men whom the Spanish nation can never forget; and if the raging element could not itself be extinguished, those who first dared to spread it were fit objects to become the victims of the treacherous malice and despair of falling parasites.

So much do we premise, before we call the attention of our readers to the subject of letters, which will be read with feelings of indignation proportioned to the sentiments of respect and admiration excited by the justice of the cause, and the moderation and manly spirit with which it had hitherto been pursued. We allude to the horrid and diabolical plan to entrap the persons of Quirous and Riego, by art and base treachery, which General Ferrnand and Juston O'Donnell, it would seem, were commissioned to carry into effect. If it cannot be supposed they would have attempted means so base, without orders from some one, more particularly as there is besides a coincidence of time and circumstances. The cause of despotism had, however, become desperate, and it is natural to conclude that its abettors were determined to make one grand effort, without being scrupulous about the means employed, as if at such an advanced stage of affairs the destinies of Spain depended on the lives of two individuals, however insignificant and unimportant they might be. That the stratagem failed must be matter of congratulation to every one who reveres the name of freedom, but the feeling mind shudders at the dire consequences they have given rise to at Cadiz.

Of course we do not pretend to establish, with a positive certainty, the authority from which the orders to Ferrnand and O'Donnell were derived; these are, it is true, what state that they were signed on the 6th; but we conceive it is incumbent on the Spanish Government to give to the world a formal explanation of the affair. Ferrnand, we imagine, can never exculpate himself in the eyes of his countrymen, to whom his name was lately so much endeared. He has forfeited all the honours acquired by his former achievements, for, during the present contest, he has shown a wanton and decided wish to enslave his Country, and after this recent affair, how will he retrieve his past glory? In vain did the Roman MAXIMUS urge his laurels—his patriotic services—his preservation of the capital. It was proved he had aimed at sovereign power, and had attempted to enchain his fellow-citizens. His former glories only tended to increase his guilt, and he met with that reward due to the treacherous patriot. The present disgrace of Ferrnand, if the circumstances are such as we conceive, ought never to be hid by the influence of money, nor wiped away by family interest.

"Cadiz, March 11. I have commenced this letter to you on the 10th, a day which will form a blot in the annals of Europe—a day which will never be forgotten—a day horrible and cruel. On the 9th, Cadiz was quiet and tranquil; at twelve o'clock at noon that day, General Freyre arrived from Port St. Maria's, and entered Cadiz by the Saagaat. A crowd of People was collected to witness his entry. On his stepping on shore, he called out in a loud voice, which was distinctly heard by numbers in the City of Cadiz, I am come to establish your Constitution!—A great enthusiasm was manifested among the mass of the People, but the step seemed extraordinary to many, that distant could not be wholly banished. The General, however, at four o'clock, again made his appearance on the square of St. Antonio, and in person gave notice to the Public, that on the following evening at ten o'clock, he would instate the stone of the Constitution, and that it should be sworn immediately afterwards. The People, not satisfied with this, eagerly called aloud—now! now! General Freyre, apparently acted on by this declaration of the public will, drew

from his pocket the book of the Constitution, and kissed it, exclaiming, now, then, the oath is taken; to-morrow the remaining requisite solemnities shall be performed. Immediately after a flag was displayed with this emblem—Live the Constitution, and live Freyre, our Regenerator. The General then required from the People an assurance, that no animosity or vengeance should be shown against any body—upon which the People called out, that "in free hearts no malice existed, and that all would be forgiven." At this time I was in a house, that commanded the whole scene. Immediately after the Gael and the old Castle were opened, and all the persons who had been arrested were brought forth. This bustle continued the whole night, during which the City was illuminated, but no disorder of any kind took place. The following morning, in the Diario, an order signed by the General was issued, that all the houses should be decorated; that the Municipal Authorities should form themselves into a procession, in order to assist at the regular Proclamation; and that the City should be illuminated for three nights in succession. The Stone of the Constitution was carried into the middle of the Square of St. Antonio, as preparation for the ceremony. A message was sent to the Isle of Leon, to invite General Quirous, and his Staff, to be present on the occasion. The whole City, on the morning of the 10th, exhibited a scene of pleasure and hilarity, which nothing could equal. A large party proceeded towards the Land-gate, equipped with cockades of green and red, to welcome the troops from the Isle of Leon. The hour of ten approached—but, my God! how can I express it—as the clock struck, the Troops began firing upon the unhappy People, crying aloud, "Live Ferrnand, and down with the Constitution." The greatest terror and consternation ensued among the poor sufferers, who, in their confusion, ran against and fell over each other, not knowing in what way escape could, with safety, be attempted. I am credibly informed, that brands had been previously administered to the Soldiers in large quantities, in order to stimulate them to this deed of blood, and in order to increase their ferocity and brutality. Gen. Ferrnand himself, I am also assured, was seen at the head of the troops, giving orders, and urging them on. As soon as the assembled People had nearly all dispersed, the soldiers disappeared from among the crowd over them, soon lost all subordination, and the whole City resembled a place delivered over to the horrors of military anarchy. This scene of blood and violence and savage brutality lasted from 10 in the morning till 8 in the evening, when the officers again entered, and by degrees succeeded in conveying the intoxicated troops to their quarters. The dead bodies in the streets exceeded 40; and the wounded are without number. At the scaffold that was erected for the ceremony of proclaiming the Constitution, carpenters were at work, of whom five were killed. The whole business it is now believed was a stratagem, for the purpose of deceiving the troops in the Isle, and of deceiving them to their destruction. Quirous, it appears, was deceived by the proceedings going on within the City, but by some accident was compelled to defer his entry till twelve o'clock, by which means he had time to hear of the commencement of this horrible massacre, and guard against the consequences to himself and his troops.

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THE MARKETS. LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, APRIL 3.—Although the supply of Wheat today was much smaller than might be expected, it, from not having had any market since Wednesday, yet the trade was exceedingly heavy, and from 1s. to 2s. per quarter cheaper, except for a few pick'd samples of prime quality from Essex, who, with difficulty were got off early in the morning at last Monday's prices. Fine Barley sold on full as good terms as on this day week, but the middling qualities met a tolerable large market from Norfolk. Oats are 1s. per quart a lower, the supply being very considerable. In Beans and Peas there is no alteration.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, APRIL 3.—The supply of Wheat at Mark today was small, and in good demand, at last week's prices. Millers' samples, 36s. to 40s. Prime Oats and Barley also support our last quotations without alteration. Common Oats are very dull, at 12s. to 13s.; Feeding, 11s. 6d. to 15s. and in good demand. Ground Barley is brisk, at 15s. to 15s. 6d. and some 16s. per barrel. Malt, 32s. to 35s. Rapeseed heavy, at 34s. 6d. Oats, 13s. to 14s. Second Flour, 21s. to 23s. per cwt. Seeds in demand; Red Clover Seed, £5 to £6 5s.; White ditto, £6 to £7 10s.; Tr. fowl, £4 to £4 15s. per cwt.

CORN MARKETS, APRIL 5.—Wheat, 29s. a 35s. 6d. per bag, 20 stone; Oats, 28s. a 32s. per barrel; 33 ditto; Barley, 30s. a 36s. per barrel; 36 ditto; Flour, 14s. 2s. a 26s.; 21s. 2s. a 23s.; Household, 18s. a 21s.; 34, 10s. a 17s. Butter, to the M. rebans, 28s. 7d. 7s. 6d. to the Country, 72 s. 6s. 6d. 58s. 50s. 40s.

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The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3.

Some circumstances have transpired, with respect to Spain, to which it is necessary to attend. It was almost too much to expect, that the revolution in that Country would terminate, without some of those bloody or treacherous scenes, which usually mark a struggle between the oppressors and the oppressed, more particularly when the conflict of interests is very great, and there is besides much to be atoned for. Such unfortunate occurrences were the more to be looked for in Spain, where the King is too often biased by Court flatterers, and so much hitherto depended on his own will; for if ever that delusion of despotism, which states it to be the accumulation of the legislative, executive, and judiciary powers, was actually verified and put in force, it was lately to be seen in the country to which we allude. It was, however, hoped, that King Ferrnand had been really convinced by the demonstrations of public feeling, during the whole of the months of January and February, that the security of his throne depended on his sincerely adhering to the code of Laws with our voice demanded by the Nation; and it was moreover confidently thought, that the great risks he had run, the many trying predicaments in which he had been placed, the Councils he had taken, that he would be extremely guarded in his future conduct, and not trust to the scuffle men who surrounded his throne, trembling, as they were, when every day they saw their influence diminish, and themselves liable to be called to account for their past crimes. Tyranny was, however, at its last gasp; every province had caught the generous flame that had first been lighted up through the efforts of Quirous and Riego, men whom the Spanish nation can never forget; and if the raging element could not itself be extinguished, those who first dared to spread it were fit objects to become the victims of the treacherous malice and despair of falling parasites.

So much do we premise, before we call the attention of our readers to the subject of letters, which will be read with feelings of indignation proportioned to the sentiments of respect and admiration excited by the justice of the cause, and the moderation and manly spirit with which it had hitherto been pursued. We allude to the horrid and diabolical plan to entrap the persons of Quirous and Riego, by art and base treachery, which General Ferrnand and Juston O'Donnell, it would seem, were commissioned to carry into effect. If it cannot be supposed they would have attempted means so base, without orders from some one, more particularly as there is besides a coincidence of time and circumstances. The cause of despotism had, however, become desperate, and it is natural to conclude that its abettors were determined to make one grand effort, without being scrupulous about the means employed, as if at such an advanced stage of affairs the destinies of Spain depended on the lives of two individuals, however insignificant and unimportant they might be. That the stratagem failed must be matter of congratulation to every one who reveres the name of freedom, but the feeling mind shudders at the dire consequences they have given rise to at Cadiz.

Of course we do not pretend to establish, with a positive certainty, the authority from which the orders to Ferrnand and O'Donnell were derived; these are, it is true, what state that they were signed on the 6th; but we conceive it is incumbent on the Spanish Government to give to the world a formal explanation of the affair. Ferrnand, we imagine, can never exculpate himself in the eyes of his countrymen, to whom his name was lately so much endeared. He has forfeited all the honours acquired by his former achievements, for, during the present contest, he has shown a wanton and decided wish to enslave his Country, and after this recent affair, how will he retrieve his past glory? In vain did the Roman MAXIMUS urge his laurels—his patriotic services—his preservation of the capital. It was proved he had aimed at sovereign power, and had attempted to enchain his fellow-citizens. His former glories only tended to increase his guilt, and he met with that reward due to the treacherous patriot. The present disgrace of Ferrnand, if the circumstances are such as we conceive, ought never to be hid by the influence of money, nor wiped away by family interest.

"Cadiz, March 11. I have commenced this letter to you on the 10th, a day which will form a blot in the annals of Europe—a day which will never be forgotten—a day horrible and cruel. On the 9th, Cadiz was quiet and tranquil; at twelve o'clock at noon that day, General Freyre arrived from Port St. Maria's, and entered Cadiz by the Saagaat. A crowd of People was collected to witness his entry. On his stepping on shore, he called out in a loud voice, which was distinctly heard by numbers in the City of Cadiz, I am come to establish your Constitution!—A great enthusiasm was manifested among the mass of the People, but the step seemed extraordinary to many, that distant could not be wholly banished. The General, however, at four o'clock, again made his appearance on the square of St. Antonio, and in person gave notice to the Public, that on the following evening at ten o'clock, he would instate the stone of the Constitution, and that it should be sworn immediately afterwards. The People, not satisfied with this, eagerly called aloud—now! now! General Freyre, apparently acted on by this declaration of the public will, drew

from his pocket the book of the Constitution, and kissed it, exclaiming, now, then, the oath is taken; to-morrow the remaining requisite solemnities shall be performed. Immediately after a flag was displayed with this emblem—Live the Constitution, and live Freyre, our Regenerator. The General then required from the People an assurance, that no animosity or vengeance should be shown against any body—upon which the People called out, that "in free hearts no malice existed, and that all would be forgiven." At this time I was in a house, that commanded the whole scene. Immediately after the Gael and the old Castle were opened, and all the persons who had been arrested were brought forth. This bustle continued the whole night, during which the City was illuminated, but no disorder of any kind took place. The following morning, in the Diario, an order signed by the General was issued, that all the houses should be decorated; that the Municipal Authorities should form themselves into a procession, in order to assist at the regular Proclamation; and that the City should be illuminated for three nights in succession. The Stone of the Constitution was carried into the middle of the Square of St. Antonio, as preparation for the ceremony. A message was sent to the Isle of Leon, to invite General Quirous, and his Staff, to be present on the occasion. The whole City, on the morning of the 10th, exhibited a scene of pleasure and hilarity, which nothing could equal. A large party proceeded towards the Land-gate, equipped with cockades of green and red, to welcome the troops from the Isle of Leon. The hour of ten approached—but, my God! how can I express it—as the clock struck, the Troops began firing upon the unhappy People, crying aloud, "Live Ferrnand, and down with the Constitution." The greatest terror and consternation ensued among the poor sufferers, who, in their confusion, ran against and fell over each other, not knowing in what way escape could, with safety, be attempted. I am credibly informed, that brands had been previously administered to the Soldiers in large quantities, in order to stimulate them to this deed of blood, and in order to increase their ferocity and brutality. Gen. Ferrnand himself, I am also assured, was seen at the head of the troops, giving orders, and urging them on. As soon as the assembled People had nearly all dispersed, the soldiers disappeared from among the crowd over them, soon lost all subordination, and the whole City resembled a place delivered over to the horrors of military anarchy. This scene of blood and violence and savage brutality lasted from 10 in the morning till 8 in the evening, when the officers again entered, and by degrees succeeded in conveying the intoxicated troops to their quarters. The dead bodies in the streets exceeded 40; and the wounded are without number. At the scaffold that was erected for the ceremony of proclaiming the Constitution, carpenters were at work, of whom five were killed. The whole business it is now believed was a stratagem, for the purpose of deceiving the troops in the Isle, and of deceiving them to their destruction. Quirous, it appears, was deceived by the proceedings going on within the City, but by some accident was compelled to defer his entry till twelve o'clock, by which means he had time to hear of the commencement of this horrible massacre, and guard against the consequences to himself and his troops.

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LONDON.

MONDAY, APRIL 3.

Easter Monday—Holiday at the Offices.

The letters from Cadiz, received this morning, are dated the 13th ult. They contain long details respecting the loss of lives in the late partial insurrection; but respecting the causes they are silent. One of these letters we have seen: after alluding to the excesses committed, by entering houses in pursuit of the fugitives, and for the purposes of plunder, it estimates the loss of lives at nearly one thousand. We trust, however, this report is greatly exaggerated.

Accounts from the South of France, this morning, state, that a very strong spirit exists in Biscay against the new Constitution. One reason assigned for this was, the great privileges enjoyed by that Province, particularly as to trade.

We are sorry to state, that the letters from Gibraltar this morning mention the increasing spirit of animosity between the 64th Regiment and the Officers of the American squadron. One letter, after giving some account of the late duels, and the further proceedings as to other challenges, mentions, that the Governor had suggested to the American Commandant the propriety of American vessels of war not entering the port.—This, it was said, had been acceded to, and the squadron was in consequence ordered to depart.

The following is a correct statement of the progress of the General Election, up to Saturday, April 1:

Members of the late Parliament re-elected	457
New Members	173
Members already elected	579
Members yet to be elected, to complete the new Parliament	79
Total number of Members of Parliament for Great Britain and Ireland	658
Members of the late Parliament retired, or not re-elected	118

By a Mail which arrived this morning, we have received Hamburgh papers to the 23d ult.

Intelligence from Vienna, dated the 15th ult. announces the departure of Count Muenster for this country.

The Archduchess of Parma (Maria Louisa) is expected in that capital. She will accompany her august father on a visit which that Sovereign is about to make to Bohemia.

ST. PETERSBURGH, MARCH 8.—The following are the chief results of the commercial intercourse of Russia with foreign countries, during the year 1819, and the ports and frontier places of the Empire. Total importation amounted to 167 millions roubles; total exportation, 210,559,341 roubles. Import and export, 39,793,330 roubles in Bank-notes. At St. Petersburg, the importation was 110,607,315 roubles; and the exportation, 85 millions. Riga—import, 10,532,560 roubles; export, 42,738,375. Olesva—import, 5,254,233 roubles; export, 11,010,809 roubles. Archangel—import, 432,403 roubles; export, 9,031,088 roubles. The trade is carried on in 23 sea-ports, and 41 custom-houses on the land frontiers. Ships arrived, 4809; ditto sailed, 4780; of which at Cronstadt arrived, 1031; sailed, 1060; at Riga, arrived 1298; sailed 1298; at Odessa, arrived 671; sailed 662; at Archangel, arrived 306; sailed 290. The above statement includes the Russian trade with Asia and America, as well as with Europe.

Yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, his Excellency the Persian Ambassador, accompanied by his nephew and Mr. Morier, and his travelling suite, left his residence in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, for Dover, where his Excellency and suite will embark for the Continent.

It is with deep regret we announce the death of the Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowood, which event took place this morning at Harwood House, Hanover-square. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his only son, Lord Lucelles, Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire. His Lordship was in the 83d year of his age.

THE CROWN AND REGALIA OF CANDY.—A chest recently brought from India, containing the regalia and other articles taken in 1815 from the palace of the deposed King of Candy, was opened on Wednesday last at the Bank of England.—Among the curious and costly articles disclosed to view, were a regal crown of pure gold, an entire suit of golden armour, together with a number of tiaras, bracelets, amulets, and other ornaments, for the most part studded with precious stones, and many of them suspended by massive gold chains, of ingenious workmanship. The whole collection, which is of considerable value, has been given up by his Majesty for the benefit of the captors, and will shortly, it is understood, be offered for sale.

A great number of vessels are advertising at Plymouth to "take out" passengers to Canada, the United States, &c. But the rage is considerably abated. The Lord Exmouth carries one only.—Exeter Gazette.

GLASGOW, MARCH 30.—Upon information yesterday, that two smiths, in the machine manufactory at the head of John-street, had been discovered making pikes, one of the Magistrates, with a party of military, proceeded to seize them, but the premises being very large, they were not sufficiently surrounded, and the two men who were the object of search made their escape through a window into the Grammar School ground, and have not since been heard of. On entering the building, the Magistrate and the military were received with cheers, three times three, and were

told by the workmen, that if they were in search of Radicals they might take the whole of them, as none of them pretended to be better than others in that respect. The politics of the men employed in this work cannot be ascribed to the pressure of the times, as they have been in constant employment, and at very high wages.—Glasgow Herald.

DUTY ON HOPS.

Sir—I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Hop Planters of Sussex, who have requested further time for the payment of the Duty due from them, that my Lords are of opinion, that in all cases where the parties are able and willing to place the Hops on which the duties are due under the joint Lock of the Crown and of the owners, in houses and other places to be approved by the Excise, that indulgence in the demand of duties may be granted until the 1st of September next, without permanent danger to the Revenue. In cases, however, where there is no other security than the police upon the ground, my Lords do not feel they should be justified in dispensing with the Law, unless the party shall immediately pay down one-third of the amount due, and enter into an undertaking to pay one-third on the 1st of August, and the remaining third on or before the 20th of September next.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

S. R. LUSHINGTON,  
Treasurer of the Chamber, 9th March, 1820.  
Walter Burzell, Esq. &c. &c.

THE LATE MURDERS AT WOOLWICH.

We have already mentioned the apprehension, at Portsmouth, of the supposed murderer of Mr. Parker and his servant, Sarah Brown. The whole of the depositions having been completed and signed, on Wednesday evening the Prisoner was taken before Mr. Carter to undergo a final examination, preparatory to his being sent to London. The Depositions were read over to him distinctly by the Town Clerk, when he acknowledged them all to be correct, except that of Ann Kirby, who, he said, had sworn falsely, and was inveterate against him in consequence of a private pique. On his return to the goal he appeared to be more reconciled to his situation, and asked for some supper. He was immediately provided with a beef-steak, of which he ate heartily; this was the first solid food of which he had partaken from the Thursday night preceding; he was consequently much exhausted, and greatly reduced in person. Hill cut his meat for him, and suffered him to feed himself with a spoon. On the same night, Mr. Ridout, Mr. Jackson, and his son, were sent on to Woolwich with an intimation that the Prisoner should be brought up the next day, in custody of Hunt and Hill, who should also bring with them copies of the depositions which had been taken before Mr. Carter. On Thursday morning, at eight o'clock, the Prisoner was placed in the Portsmouth Coach; he wore a pair of strong handcuffs, and on his legs were a pair of heavy chain irons; he was decently clad in a blue body-coat, dark waistcoat, and grey trousers; he wore a new hat, and his appearance in general was rather respectable; indeed he seemed to be abundantly supplied with wearing apparel, for he had no less than six changes of dress in his trunk. In consequence of the period of his departure not being publicly known, the crowd collected to see him set off was but trifling. Besides the Prisoner and his guards, there was but one inside passenger, and he immediately took the roof in preference to such companions. The inhabitants of the different towns through which the coach passed seemed to be apprised of the approach of the Prisoner, and they were assembled in large groups to see him pass. At Guildford, especially, where the coach stopped for the passengers to dine, the multitude which was collected exceeded calculation. The Prisoner here ate a sandwich, and drank a glass of rum. He appeared greatly distressed at the curiosity which he excited, and endeavoured to keep his handkerchief to his face. As the coach drove slowly off, the populace uttered the strongest expressions of indignation. At this he shed tears. As they proceeded on towards London, Hill introduced the subject of murder, and said that he would rather die a thousand deaths than commit such a crime. The Prisoner looked earnestly in his face, and then, turning aside, burst into tears. On speaking of Mr. Parker's murder, he said they knew nothing about that matter, and added, that he would tell all he knew on his trial. He seemed extremely anxious about his wife and children, and assigned as a reason for wishing to make his will, the desire of securing to them his property, in the event of any thing happening to him. On being told that his wife and son were in custody, he was much affected, and again shedding tears, said it was hard that they should suffer for his misdoings; they knew nothing of his transactions whatever. As he passed a spot on the Portsmouth road called the Devil's Punch Bowl, near to which is a stone to record the treacherous murder of a poor sailor, by three miscreants, whose necessities he had just before relieved, Nesbet pointed to the place, and recalled to the recollection of his companions the circumstances of that melancholy case. He then fell into a deep reverie, and was again dissolved in tears. The coach reached Kennington at five o'clock, and a post-chaise, which had been previously ordered, being in readiness, he was placed in it, and, accompanied by Mr. Hunt and Mr. Hill, was driven towards Woolwich.

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