WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8.

ARSON, AT THE INSTIGATION OF A FORTUNE TELLER.

Sarah East, a very interesting girl, 17 years of age, was indicted for maliciously intending to set fire to and consume the curtains and house of Mr. George Walsh, in Charles-street, St. James's-square, on the 17th March last.

A capital indictment had been preferred against the Prisoner for this offence; but it was subsequently abandoned, owing to the humanity of the Prosecutor, and the Prisoner was brought by *habeas corpus* before these Sessions, to be tried for a misdemeanour alone. She pleaded not guilty to the indictment.

Mr. Bolland stated the case for the prosecution. He commenced by observing, that this was the most singular and extraordinary case he had ever met in the course of his professional practice. The young woman at the bar stood charged with an attempt to set fire to the house of her master, who, as well as his family, had uniformly treated her with kindness, without receiving, in any way, the slightest provocation, or without having, apparently, the smallest object in view for the commission of so dreadful an act. Such appearing to be the fact, the Prosecutor, actuated by feelings of humanity, had withdrawn the capital charge; but was impelled, by a proper sense of public duty, to put her upon her trial for the misdemeanour. The Learned Counsel, after these prefatory observations, stated the case as follows:— The Prisoner was taken in as servant in the house of Mr. Walsh, the King's messenger, in Charles-street, St. James's, where she had been kindly provided for during several months. It was due to her to state, that she was brought from the country with an excellent character, which she maintained in the house up to the period when the unfortunate occurrence took place that formed the ground-work of the present prosecution. At half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th March last, Mr. and Mrs. Walsh were sitting in their parlour, which was in the lower part of the house, when Mr. Walsh heard a piece of glass fall above stairs; this was immediately followed by a cry of "fire" from out of doors, as well as from the Prisoner, who was above. The drawing-room was occupied by General Vincent, who was not at home at the time, and to it Mr. Walsh immediately ran. On entering, he found the window-curtains in flames, but he succeeded, with some assistance, and not without much effort and trouble, to extinguish the flames, and set the alarm at rest for that time. The General came home soon after, but, finding the place in such a state, he quitted the lodgings, and went to a hotel. At half-past six o'clock on the same evening, the family were again alarmed by the Prisoner rushing into the room in which Mr. and Mrs. Walsh were sitting, and exclaiming that the bedroom on the second floor was on fire. She appeared quite wild when she gave this alarm, and almost unconscious of what she was doing. The alarm had collected a great crowd round the door; the firemen came, and the flames in the second floor were extinguished, after the bed-furniture & curtains had suffered considerably from the blaze. This did not terminate the anxiety of the family on this extraordinary evening, for in half an hour after the second alarm of fire was given, the Prisoner came again into the room where the family were, and said she smelt fire up stairs. On going into the drawing-room, it was found full of smoke, but no fire whatever could be discovered. The uneasiness of the family being thus far removed, the children were put to bed at the usual hour, and the family were themselves preparing for rest, when, about half-past ten o'clock on the same night, the Prisoner ran into Mrs. Walsh's room, and again alarmed her by saying that the house was on fire. Mrs. Walsh immediately rushed up stairs to save her children, whom she directly took out of bed, and had removed by the nursery-maid into the next house but one in the street.— After she had taken this natural precaution, she with her husband began to explore where the fire broke out; and on entering the drawing-room they found the sofa in flames, though there had been no fire or candle lighted in that room during the evening. From the general propriety of the Prisoner's conduct whilst with the family, no suspicion whatever was attached to her during the previous alarms of the evening; but, on this last uproar, her manner was so very agitated, and she betrayed such unusual perturbation, that Mr. Walsh thought it his duty to bring her on the following day before a Magistrate, still being without any proof whatever which could implicate her in this foul transaction. While, however, before the Magistrate, the Prisoner herself voluntarily furnished the necessary proof to Plank, the officer; and of her own accord, without promise or solicitation, confessed that it was she who had caused the fire; that she had done it with a red hot poker, which she found in the drawing-room fire. She admitted the kindness of her master and mistress, who had always treated her well, and assigned as the only reason which had induced her to act as she had done, the recommendation of a fortune-teller, who had called about a week before to sell flowers, obtained admission into the passage, and for doing so incurred the displeasure of her mistress. The latter, notwithstanding, ordered a sixpence to this flower-woman when she turned into the street, and as the unfortunate Prisoner gave her this charitable donation, the unfeeling wretch acknowledged the bounty by telling her, that she should never have an hour's happiness in life unless she attempted to burn the house, which she enjoined her to take an early opportunity of doing. The wretched Prisoner confessed, that under this injunction she had acted, and that it alone had caused her to commit so shocking an outrage. The Learned Counsel concluded by enforcing upon the Jury the dreadful consequences that might have ensued from the consummation of the Prisoner's plan, and the necessity of making an example to prevent the recurrence of such incendiary projects.

Mr. and Mrs. Walsh proved in evidence the statement made by the Learned Counsel, respecting the four several alarms of fire, and the burning in the first instance of the drawing-room window-curtains, and in the last of the back of the sofa next the wall.

Mrs. Walsh, in her cross-examination by Mr. Arabin, said the Prisoner came into her service a few months ago, quite a raw country girl, but with an excellent character, which she had certainly sustained by the propriety of her conduct up to the period of this unfortunate occurrence. She served the family faithfully, was exceedingly fond of the children and attentive to them, and was extremely honest in every respect. Mrs. W. remembered expressing her displeasure, a few days before the fire took place, at the admission of a flower-woman into the hall, and her afterwards sending the Prisoner out with 6d. to her, lest she should be a distressed object. The Prisoner had latterly been much affected in her head in consequence of bodily indisposition, and she had sent her home for a short time to the country in consequence of it. On the night of the 17th March, after the fire had been extinguished, there was not the least appearance of packing up, no articles were missing, nor had any thing occurred to justify the idea that the Prisoner meant to convey away any property.

The nursery-maid, and Perrot, Gen. Vincent's servant, proved that they had not been up stairs with any lighted candles, or to light any fire, in the course of the evening.

Plank, the officer, then said, that after the Prisoner had been brought before the Magistrates, she was committed to his care; that she manifested a wish to communicate something to him, but that he told her first to consider that whatever she divulged to him he would be afterwards bound to disclose in evidence against her. After giving her this admonition, she still persisted in relating to him what she called "the whole story." Here the officer stated her confession in precisely the same terms we have already detailed in the opening speech of the Learned Counsel.

The case was here closed for the prosecution.

Mr. Arabin addressed the Jury in behalf of the Prisoner. He set out with admitting, that he must concede the fact that the fire had been caused by the Prisoner's own hand; and on the part of the unfortunate Prisoner he begged to return his thanks to the Directors of the Sun Fire-office, for their humanity in abandoning the capital part of the charge.

The Learned Counsel then, to prove the uniform good character of the Prisoner, produced

The Rev. Mr. Hillyard, rector of Cowley, in Middlesex, who gave the Prisoner and her parents, who were honest and industrious working people, the very best character.

Dr. James Wardrobe proved that the Prisoner was a patient of his for an affection of the head, arising out of a bad habit of the body, which often led to fits and mental derangement, if not speedily removed.

Mrs. Walsh on being re-called, said the Prisoner had had fits while in her house, but not for some days before the fire took place.

Mr. Andrews, for the prosecution, replied.

The Chairman summed up the evidence with his usual impartiality to the Jury, and left it to them to say, whether they thought from the evidence the Prisoner was capable of distinguishing right from wrong at the time she committed the act.

One of the Jurors, after the Jury had consulted together for a considerable time, addressed the Chairman, and asked, whether they could find a verdict of "Guilty, but without malice?"

The Chairman replied in the negative, for malice was the gist of the offence, and the law always implied malice whenever the act was *malum in se*.

The Jury then, after some further consultation, returned a verdict of guilty; but unanimously and earnestly recommended the Prisoner to mercy on account of her previous good character.

Mr. Andrews, on the part of the prosecution, begged leave cordially to join in this recommendation.

The Chairman, after expatiating upon the heinous nature of the Prisoner's offence, warned her how she suffered her mind to be deluded on any future occasion. The sentence of the Court was that she be imprisoned in the House of Correction for twelve months.

The Prisoner appeared greatly affected during the trial, and fainted twice.

ESCAPE OF CAPTAIN HENRY DAVIS.

Our readers may probably recollect, that about a month back a good deal was said respecting the apprehension of a young Gentleman, very highly connected, upon a charge of forgery to a very great extent, upon the respectable banking house of Messrs. Drummond, of Charing-cross. The unfortunate individual thus alluded to is Mr. Henry Davis, of parental connexions of rank and honour. He was lately a Captain in his Majesty's Life Guards, and subsequently, and up to the time of his arrest, held the situation of Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guards. It is needless to say, that he moved in the highest circles of society. He was very generally known, and partook of all those fashionable amusements in which young men of his age and rank but too frequently indulge. Among these, gambling was with him a favourite passion. He was the constant frequenter of all those houses at the west end of the town, gaming. The consequence was such as might have been anticipated; a fortune of £20,000, left to him by his father, soon vanished, and he was reduced to comparative distress. He proceeded to the Continent, where at Versailles and Paris he plunged again into the vortex of dissipation; he was again foremost among the most desperate players. For a time, fortune favoured his pursuit, and he began to retrieve the losses which he had sustained at home; unhappily, however, he had not the prudence to stop in time. Elated by success, he dashed forward, and was finally ruined. He lost all he had gained, and returned to England almost pennyless. Having exhausted the means of renewing his visits to the gambling table, he had recourse to the dreadful expedient of forging the acceptance of Mr. H. Drummond to a bill drawn by himself on the firm of Drummond and Co. for £6000. He drew the bill at twelve months, and deluded himself with the expectation of being himself able to pay the amount before it became due; but, on its being tendered to a bill-broker for discount, the long date excited suspicion; it was presented at Messrs. Drummonds' for inspection, and there pronounced a forgery; thus detection followed are the fruits of the scheme reached his hands. He was taken into custody, and, after undergoing a private examination before the Lord Mayor, was committed to Giltspur-street Compter for a further hearing. In our Paper of Saturday last, we noticed his escape from thence in the disguise of his domestic.

It seems that, ever since his apprehension, his servant man was in the habit of going to him twice a day, to bring him those necessaries of which he stood in need. Among other things, he occasionally carried him a bag of clothes. For the last two or three days, this man, who wore a blue frock livery coat, striped waistcoat, and gaiters, came to the prison with his face wrapped up in a black silk handkerchief, as if he were affected with the tooth-ache. The circumstance was noticed by Frost, the turnkey, who happened to be himself afflicted with rheumatic pains at the time; but nothing particular passed. On Friday morning, the servant came as usual with his bag of clothes, and with his jaw still wrapped in the black silk handkerchief. He went up stairs to his master's room, where he remained some time; and at half-past one was supposed to have come down again, and was permitted without the slightest suspicion to depart by Frost. Inquiry followed, and it was discovered that he had escaped, and that his servant still remained in the gaol. In fact, it turned out that the servant had brought in his bag a complete suit of livery similar to his own, in which he dressed his master; and then, covering his face with a black silk handkerchief, and placing the bag, filled with other apparel, on his shoulder, together with his own hat on his head, sent him down stairs. The disguise was so effectual that it answered the desired end. Frost was thrown off his guard, and the Prisoner got clear off.

The Captain had made his escape about fifteen minutes, when his sister arrived at the prison and inquired for him. Mrs. Stephens then, upon going up stairs, saw the servant standing alone in the room, and taking it for granted that the Captain had been brought to the Mansion-house for examination, returned to question the Turnkey.— Gooding followed her without saying a word, and Botch, the principal assistant to Mr. Teague, unlocked the passage door, and let them both out of the staircase into the large hall, where Mrs. Stephens asked whether the Captain was gone before the Lord Mayor?

Botch replied, that Frost, who was on the other side of the prison, would be back in a moment, and could give all the necessary information.

Mrs. Stephens began, upon hearing that it was not known to the assistant in what manner the Captain had been disposed of, to feel much alarmed, as her husband had entertained apprehensions for some days that the Prisoner would make an attempt, not to escape, but to destroy himself. She was afraid to make a close search, and Gooding, who stood by, said he did not know where his master was gone, but that above stairs there was nobody. Gooding then walked towards the door which leads into the street, and desired to be let out; but Botch refused to let him pass, in obedience to the direction of Mr. Teague that the Captain should be seen in security before a single visitor should be allowed to depart.

Two or three persons in the mean time entered the prison to see their friends, and Gooding endeavoured to get out, but was unsuccessful. At this moment Frost appeared, and started at seeing the servant; "God bless me," said he, "why how long is it since I let you out?" "Out!" exclaimed Gooding, "why, you didn't let me out at all. You kept me in."

The search having confirmed the suspicion that the master had escaped in the servant's clothes, Gooding was questioned as to the time and plan of escape. He said the business had been all settled a fortnight before, but he knew nothing more than that he was to remain in his master's place. "If," added he, "I refused to stand in his shoes, I should not be fit to live. I'd rather be hanged myself than see him hanged."

Mr. Teague, the Keeper of the Compter, at this time was attending his duty at the Mansion House, but being apprised of what had occurred, he lost no time in sending to every place where he thought it was likely the fugitive might be concealed, but all in vain. He also applied to Lord Sidmouth, and under his Lordship's permission directions were sent to the different out-ports to prevent escape that way.

Mr. Teague also circulated a placard offering one Hundred Guineas reward.

The servant, upon being interrogated, stated, that his name is Samuel Gooding; that he had long lived with Mr. Davis. He said he was the best of masters. He did not know where his master was gone—he took no place in any coach for him, nor did he engage any post-chaise on his account. The man then candidly described the manner in which his master had been disguised; the clothes in which he went were exactly similar to those worn by himself.

The matter on Saturday underwent an examination before the Lord Mayor, and the servant was put to the bar upon the charge of aiding the escape of his master. Mr. Drummond, attended by his Solicitor, Mr. Clarke, was present, as were Mr. Bolland, the Counsel, and Mr. Palmer, the Solicitor for Mr. Davis, whose escape was to them a matter of surprise, as they were of opinion the evidence against him was not sufficient to warrant his final commitment.

The Lord Mayor was distinctly of opinion that the persons of the servant and the master were by no means alike. The former was taller and much thinner than the latter. He therefore thought great blame was imputable to the Turnkey, Frost.

Mr. Teague said, that Frost had been ten years a turnkey, and never made a mistake before. He had every confidence in his integrity. He was himself particularly anxious about Mr. Davis, because he knew the great interest that was making in his behalf, and was glad that the day had so nearly arrived when he should be relieved from what he considered to be so serious a charge. He had cautioned all his men to be upon their guard, and reminded them of the case of Lavalette, apprehending, as he did, that his Prisoner might attempt to escape in female attire.— He also gave directions to his men, whenever more than one person visited Mr. Davis at a time, before they were allowed to depart, to see that he was safe. This order was always attended to, and Stephens, another of his turnkeys, visited his room three times a day.

Ebenezer Samuel Frost, the Turnkey, who was deceived, was then examined. He described the arrival of the servant, and his supposed departure, and said that the slightest suspicion never entered into his mind of the trick which had been played upon him. Mr. Davis, when he went out, carried the bag on his shoulder, held his head down, and had his hat slouched so that he did not see his features. Frost has been suspended.

The Lord Mayor said, that the servant should be prosecuted at the expense of the city, and directed that he should be remanded till Tuesday.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, APRIL 8.

BY THE KING.—A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

Whereas it hath been represented unto us, that, during the night of the 1st day of April instant, many copies of a printed treasonable paper, intituled an Address to the Inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, and purporting to be issued by order of a Committee of Organization for forming a Provisional Government, were affixed on the walls and other conspicuous places in the City and environs of Glasgow, and in various parts of the Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, Dumbarton, and Stirling: Now we, being desirous of bringing to justice the authors and printers of the said treasonable paper, do hereby, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, promise our most gracious pardon to any person concerned in affixing and publishing the same, except the authors and printers thereof, who shall give such information to one of our principal Secretaries of State, or to our Advocate of Scotland, or to the Lord Provost of our City of Glasgow, as shall lead to the detection of the authors or printers thereof: And, for further encouragement to make the said discovery, we do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Pounds to any person (except as before excepted) giving such information as aforesaid, so that the said authors or printers may be convicted of writing, composing, and printing the said treasonable paper; such reward to be paid, on the conviction of the offenders, by the Lords Commissioners of our Treasury.

Given at our Court at Carlton-House, this Eighth Day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the First Year of our Reign.

God save the King.

The *Moniteur* of Friday officially promulgates two Royal Ordinances, one of which appoints Marshal Moncey, Duke de Conegliano, Governor of the 9th military division, in the room of Count Puysegur, deceased; the other, the Duke de Gaete, Governor of the Bank of France.

Irish Stocks, April 13.

Bank Stock	—
Gov. Deb 3½ per cent	79
Do. Stock, 3½ per cent	76¼½ 6
Gov. Deb. 5 per cent	103¾
Do. Stock, 5 per cent	103¼¼½

Exchange, 7¼.

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, Chronicle-Office, Quay.
AGENTS for England—Messrs. NEWTON and Co. *Warwick-square, London.*
AGENTS for Ireland—J. K. JOHNSTON and Co. *No. 1, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.*

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

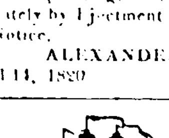
No. 12,541. *TUESDAY, APRIL* 18, 1820. *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

LEPER HOSPITAL.

THE TENANTS are hereby required to pay all Rent & Arrears of Rent due by them to this Charity forthwith to me—the Leases having been recently lodged in Court, and Directions in consequence given to me by the Trustees, to proceed immediately by Ejectment against all those who shall neglect this Notice.

ALEXANDER M. ALCOCK.

Waterford April 14, 1820.



TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
As she now lies at the Graving-Bank,
ON MONDAY, THE 17TH OF APRIL,

THE Brig JAMES and HENRY, of London—copper fastened and copper bottomed—Burthen, per Register, 218 Tons. Also, on same day, the Materials of said Vessel, consisting of CABLES, SAILS, SPARS, ANCHORS, &c. &c.

Sale to commence at ONE o'Clock.

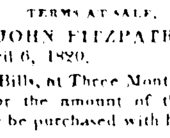
TERMS AT SALE.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, *Auctioneer.*

Waterford, April 6, 1820.

☞ Approved Bills, at Three Months' date, will be taken in payment for the amount of the Vessel, and any Materials that may be purchased with her.

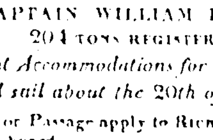
⁂ *The above Auction is adjourned to Tuesday, the 18th.*



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, or the Captain on board.

Waterford, March 29, 1820.



FOR QUEBEC,
THE FINE COPPERED SHIP
LYNX,
BURTHEN, 450 TONS,
Is hourly expected in this River, and will proceed in a Week afterwards.

HAS most superior Accommodation for Passengers, being nearly seven feet between decks. From the 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.— Apply 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 BE SET,
FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS,

THE Part of BALLINAGIGLESH, held by PATRICK FLYNN, and the Part of BOLLINSUSSELAGH, by PIERSE POWER.—Apply (if by Letter post paid) to Mr. WM. HUBBERT, Dungarvan.

March 20, 1820.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,
A PROCLAMATION.

TALBOT.

WHEREAS we did, by our Proclamation of the 15th of November last, order and direct, that all Vessels, Persons, Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, coming from or having touched at BOSTON, NEW YORK, or BALTIMORE, should, on their arrival in any Port of Ireland, be placed under Quarantine, and not discharged therefrom without the Order of this Board:

And whereas it is not now considered necessary to continue the restriction of Quarantine so laid on Vessels coming from the said Ports, except in certain cases hereinafter mentioned:

We, therefore, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, do hereby order and direct, that Vessels coming from the aforesaid Ports of BOSTON, NEW YORK, or BALTIMORE, be not subjected to or placed under Quarantine, unless in cases where Death shall have taken place among the Crew or Passengers during the Voyage, or where circumstances of a suspicious nature, with regard to the Health of the Crew or Passengers, shall appear on the Vessel's arrival in this Country.

And the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs are to give the necessary Orders herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 11th day of April, 1820.

MANNERS C. ERNE. FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. CHARLES KILDARE. NORBURY. W. DOWNES. D. BAIRD. ST. GEORGE DALY.— WILLIAM SAURIN. WM. V. FITZGERALD. J. RADCLIFF.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

AUCTION OF OAK BARK.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
THE 18TH INSTANT, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,
At the Stores of DAVIS, STRANGMAN, and Co.
SUIR-STREET,
SEVENTY TONS OAK BARK,
Of good Quality, lately Imported.

Waterford, 8th of 4th Month, 1820.

WANTED,

A PERSON who will undertake to supply the COUNTY GAOL of Waterford with POTATOES. Proposals will be received, and further particulars communicated, by the Rev. RICHARD J. HOBSON, William-Street.

Waterford, March 30, 1820.

AUCTION
OF
CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS,
CONTINUED AT THE HOUSE OF THE LATE
JOHN DART, ON THE QUAY.

THE PROPRIETOR of the OLD ESTABLISHED WATERFORD GLASS WORKS intends continuing the *Sale by Auction* of CUT GLASS of such Quality as will give the Public an opportunity of judging of its excellence, and of affording Patronage to a NATIVE Establishment, which has for THIRTY-SIX YEARS been the daily support of nearly Two Hundred Individuals.

Glass Works, Waterford, 4th mo. 5th, 1820.

☞ *Sale to commence at Twelve o'Clock this Day, and continue each Day until farther Notice.*

WALLACE v. BOLTON. THE SALE of the remaining unsold parts of the LANDS and PREMISES in the Decree in this Cause mentioned, or a competent Part thereof, is further ADJOURNED to THURSDAY, the 20th day of April next, at my Chambers, Inns-Quay, Dublin, at One o'Clock, Afternoon. Dated 28th Feb. 1820.

THOMAS BALL.

Rental and Particulars to be had from CHARLES TANDY, Defendant's Solicitor—or GEORGE ITTE, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Dublin, or Waterford.

CHESHIRE ASSIZES.

MONDAY, APRIL 10.

Sentence on McInnis and Bruce for shooting at Birch, the Constable.

At nine o'clock the Judges arrived, and McInnis and Bruce were brought to the bar to receive sentence. Bruce had the following Petition handed to the Judges by Mr. Benyon:—

"My Lords—The very unexpected light in which Almighty God has been pleased, of his infinite mercy, to shew the circumstances of my case, through the instrumentality of the Prisoner McInnis, has induced me thus to trespass on the attention of your Lordships. I beg, with all humility, to state, that from my infancy I have had so far a knowledge of the religion of my country, as always to bear in mind that divine maxim of our blessed and most merciful Redeemer, of 'doing unto all men as I would they should do unto me.' I am also well acquainted with the principles of humanity, and look upon the detestable crime of assassination as equally repugnant to both; and, my Lords, if ever I had, either by my words, my actions, or even my thoughts, been accessary to the attack on the life of Mr. Birch, far from declining your judgment, I could not even pray for the mercy of God. It does not appear, my Lords, that either Mr. Birch or Pearson could say that I knew any thing of McInnis's intention. As to my running away, I have no recollection of that circumstance; I may have done so, as did many others. I know not what I did at the moment, I was so struck with horror at the transaction; nor did I know at the time but that some person had fired at myself. It will appear, my Lords, so conscious was I of my innocence, that I never attempted to leave my lodgings, where I was first arrested; & when brought before the Magistrates, I candidly told all I knew of the unfortunate circumstance, in order, if possible, to forward the ends of justice, as well as to clear my own character. I never denied having been speaking with Mr. Birch; but certain it is, my Lords, that I had no evil intention in so doing; and as to the "sideling," alluded to by Pearson, there is a debtor in the Castle (Mr. Jump), whose servant Pearson was for the last four months, who can give information tending to explain that point, and which will be corroborated by the testimony of Pearson himself. There is one circumstance more, my Lords, I wish to make your Lordships acquainted with, and I appeal to Mr. Lloyd as to the truth of it.

"When some evil-minded persons were endeavouring to make it appear that it was Mr. Lloyd's son who had fired the shot, I, from a sense of humanity, in order to forward the ends of justice, and come at the truth, described the person of a man whose name I did not know, and who came up to me where I was, and told me he knew who had fired the shot. For the exact words which passed on the occasion, I beg to refer your Lordships to Mr. Lloyd, who took them down in writing at the time. I have had but very few acquaintance in Stockport, having been only little better than three months in it, previous to the night in question.

"I declare most solemnly to your Lordships, that I have had no acquaintance with the Prisoner McInnis, nor did I to my knowledge ever see his person until the time of his examination in the Castle of Chester. And as to my connexion with Harrison, it was by means of his employing me as assistant in his school, in which situation I remained only six weeks; I then got up a school of my own at the Lancashire side of Stockport. I never taught from any other books but the Old and New Testament, and Enfield's Speaker.— Pearson himself can testify as to the truth of this, he being at that time under my tuition. I therefore most heartily implore your Lordships to take my case into consideration; for although (as an innocent man) I am not afraid to die, and meet my God with perfect composure to answer for the conduct of my short life, yet the sentence of the law would consign my memory to obloquy; for though a man dies, his memory lives. I had not power to state so much in Court to your Lordships, owing to my not having been acquainted with a Court, nor able to state my defence *extempore*.

"Pardon me, my Lords, when I take leave to remain, the unfortunate, the innocent

"JAMES GEORGE BRUCE."

McInnis said, "My Lord, this man (Bruce) is innocent: I am the man who shot Birch: but though I shot Birch, there was not a man that came against me but swore falsely. Birch himself swore falsely, and Pearson swore falsely. I repeat, that I am the man who shot Birch, and I can give your Lordship several reasons for it: but no man knew of my shooting Birch except myself."

Bruce. "Your Lordship has said, that the innocent man has nothing to fear. I say now, as I have said before, I am not afraid of the sentence which you are about to pronounce upon me. I can face my God, and with a clear conscience; for I am innocent of the crime laid to my charge. I am ready to die; but if I die, I die innocent. I shall not be affected by your sentence, my Lord; it is the law, and I will submit, I must submit to it. But I shall appear with confidence and composure before my God; and my sentiments will be found the same at the hour of my death, if I am to die."

The Chief Justice. "Jacob McInnis, and Jas. George Bruce, it now becomes the duty of the Court to pass upon you that sentence which the law has most properly provided for such crimes as yours. You, Jacob McInnis, who have just stated that all the men who have sworn against you have sworn falsely, have been convicted upon evidence as clear as ever was adduced in a Court of Justice. The persons who have sworn falsely are the persons who were brought forward in your defence, who swore that you were a hundred yards distant from Birch when the shot was fired; when you yourself, since the verdict has been pronounced, have acknowledged that you were the man by whom the crime was committed, and you, McInnis, stood by while they swore, and heard them perjure themselves in the face of their God and of their Country. You have confessed yourself to be the individual who attempted to murder Birch, an innocent man, who was acting only in the discharge of his duty, and who had never given, either to you or Bruce, the smallest provocation: you acknowledged this, not with any symptoms of regret or remorse, but by a bold avowal of your crime, as if you stood here not to repent, but to justify and to boast of it. Your conduct here tallies with the evidence of Pearson, as to the conversation you had with him in the place called Lee's Field, when you said, "I am the man who shot Birch; this is the pistol that did it; and any man who informs shall have the contents of that pistol, if I should come from America to do it." A more aggravated case than yours has never occurred, and the Judges feel your enormity to be made more so by perjury, to be more so by the threats you offered against whoever would give information against you, and, if possible, to be heightened by the manner in which you have avowed your crime. Assassination is little known in this Country; it is an atrocity against which British feelings revolt. The sentence upon your crime is DEATH, and it is the firm determination of this Court to mark its sense of the aggravated enormity which marked your conduct, McInnis, by ordering you for execution at an earlier day than they would otherwise have done. You are to be executed on *Saturday* next.

"James George Bruce, you have been found guilty of aiding and abetting in this heinous crime. You have stated in your petition, as you have done in your address to the Court, that you are an innocent man, but the evidence against you has been such as to satisfy a Jury of your guilt. You have said you are an instructor of youth, and if we are to judge of you by what has transpired upon this trial, assassination is taught by you as a doctrine to be followed, and your scholars are trained up in those ways that will lead to their punishment both here and hereafter.

"You have neither of you long to live, and I would entreat of you to pass the few remaining days of your existence in humble address to the Great Disposer of all human events, on whom alone you can now call for mercy. In this world all hopes of life are closed upon you, and it now only remains for me to discharge my duty, by ordering you both to be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, from thence to the place of execution, and there to hang by the neck until you are dead, and the Lord have mercy on your souls!"

On hearing the last words of the sentence, Bruce bowed, and uttered an expression of resignation; his conduct altogether was perfectly composed.— McInnis was hardened and unmoved; he cried out, with an air of bravado, "Thank you, my Lord;" and when about to be withdrawn from the Dock, he added, in the same tone of audacious levity, "A good cure for a spinning head."

It is said, that this unhappy man refuses all the consolations of religion; that he regards his fate with the most obstinate indifference, and, what is still more awful to contemplate—that he disbelieves the existence of a God!

SEDITION.

The King v. Sir Charles Wolseley, Bart. and Joseph Harrison.

About half-past nine this morning, Sir Charles Wolseley, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Sir Thomas Clifton, and two other gentlemen of the name of Eyre, entered the Court, and took their places near the table; and at ten, two other causes having been disposed of, it was called on. A special Jury was called over, of whom the following answered and were sworn:

James Wylde, Esq.	George Eaton, Esq.
Booth Grey, Esq.	
James Stanton, Esq.	TALESMEN.
W. Wathington, Esq.	James Allen,
Edward Jones, Esq.	Richard Woodfin,
W. H. Wathington, Esq.	George Rutter,
James Bayley, Esq.	John Banks.

Mr. Lloyd stated the indictment to be against Sir Charles Wolseley, Bart. and Joseph Harrison, schoolmaster, on two grounds. The first count charged that they had excited to tumult and insurrection, by holding a numerous meeting on the 28th of July, and addressing seditious words to them, calculated to bring the Government into hatred and contempt. The second count charged that they had agreed together to stir up the People to tumult and insurrection, and to excite hatred and contempt against the Government.

Mr. Benyon (Attorney-General of Chester) stated the case to the Jury. "Gentlemen of the Jury, you have heard the indictment against the Defendants read, in which the two Defendants, Sir Charles Wolseley and Joseph Harrison, are charged with intending to excite commotion at Stockport on the 28th of June last, with unlawfully assembling to disturb the public peace, and by seditious speeches to stir up the People of this realm to hatred and contempt of the Government and Constitution, as by law established.— The second count in the indictment charges the same offence, but is somewhat varied in the expression. Gentlemen, you are, no doubt, well aware, at least most of you must have heard, that this prosecution springs out of one of the numerous meetings which were held last summer.— These meetings were eminently calculated to alarm all the peaceable subjects of the realm, meetings convened and presided over by strangers and itinerant orators, who came from their different occupations to harangue the multitudes they were enabled to assemble. But, Gentlemen, whatever you may have known or heard upon that subject, I entreat of you to banish it entirely from your recollection. Indeed, Gentlemen, I do not know if I ought not to apologise to you for making such a request; for from my own knowledge of the high respectability and character of many of you, I am satisfied you will come perfectly unbiassed to try the present question between the Crown and the Defendants. I am perfectly sure you will give your decision, not on what I may say, nor on any thing you have heard before, but simply and solely on the evidence I shall adduce. The two Defendants, Sir Charles Wolseley and Mr. Harrison, are persons who are well known. Sir Charles Wolseley is a gentleman who has a considerable estate in Staffordshire, and he inherits a property and the dignity of a baronetage, through many generations, from the time of Charles the First. Harrison until lately was a stranger in the county of Chester, and is described in the indictment as a schoolmaster; he formerly settled in Derbyshire, but was a resident at Stockport at the time he committed the offence charged in the indictment.— On the 28th of June last, a public meeting was announced to be held at Stockport, under the real or pretended pretext of petitioning for a Reform in Parliament. The numbers assembled on that occasion were above 5000, and according to one of the Defendants exceeded 10,000. Previously to this meeting, you will find that the De-

COUNTY OF CORK RECORD COURT.

(From the Southern Reporter.)

SUGRUE *v.* LECKY.

MONDAY, APRIL 10.—This was a case of considerable local as well as general importance, and excited much interest among the commercial body. The parties are highly respectable and extensive Traders.

It was an action brought by the Plaintiff to recover from the Defendant, as owner of a lighter plying in the river of Cork, the amount of loss incurred by the damage of part of a cargo shipped on her, to be delivered on board a vessel at Cove, she having sunk, in consequence, as alleged, of her not having been sufficiently found, or sea-worthy. The declaration consisted of eleven counts. The damages were laid at £7000, and the Defendant pleaded the general issue.

Mr. Goold stated the Plaintiff's case. He first felt it necessary to notice a proposition which had been made, just before the trial, by the Counsel for the Defendant, to refer the cause to the arbitration of two of the Jury and a Lawyer; but to which, in the present stage of the business, the Plaintiff's Counsel could not advise him to accede. After some further remarks on this point, and other preliminary observations, Mr. Goold detailed the circumstances of the case, with occasional and pointed comments as he proceeded.—The length of time, however, which it occupied, and the number of witnesses examined at both sides, preclude our being able to give a minute or detailed report of the trial, consistently with other claims upon our space. But the leading features of it will be found embraced in the following summary of the evidence.

The Plaintiff, Mr. Sugrue, early in the month of January last, chartered a vessel then in this harbour, called the "*Edward*," for a voyage to the West Indies, in which he intended to send out a Gentleman, a relation, as Supercargo, and had procured from several other Merchants and Friends various goods on consignment to this young Gentleman, to make up the freight with what he intended to ship himself, and for 2-3ds of the amount of which consignments Mr. Sugrue agreed, and accepted Bills payable in London.—About the 6th January Mr. Sugrue engaged with the Captain of the lighter "*Eliza*," of which Mr. Lecky is owner, to take on board a quantity of Butter and other goods, to be equal to about 900 firkins, to be delivered at Cove on board the "*Edward*," at the regulated fare of three guineas for a cargo, which, it was admitted, that quantity considerably exceeded, but for which there was to be no additional charge, tho' the regular or usual loading of the Eliza would be but 720. On the morning of the 8th Jan. about 8 o'clock, the Eliza having taken in according to agreement, proceeded to Cove, where she arrived something between half-past two and three, and in her way down, some of the witnesses, who were on board, swore she was pumped three or four times, and that the water poured into the cabin thro' her sides, the wind blowing strong from the S. E. On her getting alongside the Edward, they got foul in her rigging, and the fore halyard of the Eliza was obliged to be cut; this occasioned a trifling delay, after which the Captain of the lighter required that her cargo should be taken on board, but this was refused by the Mate of the Edward, the Captain being on shore, alleging it would give him as much as he could do that night to stow or lower the cargo of 3 or 4 other lighters which had arrived before the Eliza. He, however, consented to take in a box of boots and shoes that lay exposed on the deck. The Captain of the Eliza then asked leave to moor for the night alongside of the Edward; this was refused. He was then disposed to run up to White-point, as the safest ground, but the Captain of the Edward stating that he would not be able to come alongside again in sufficient time to discharge in the morning, he consented to run her into the quay or shore opposite, the Captain of the Edward promising to supply him with a line to tow him on board her in the morning. It was about half-past five when the Eliza reached this ground, where her anchor was cast, and she lay with her head in-shore; the wind continuing moderate at South East. Towards midnight, however, the wind appears to have increased, though on this point there was a difference between the evidence at both sides, some alleging it came to blow a gale, while the others asserted it remained quite calm. But, be that as it may, about two or three o'clock in the morning, the Eliza, not tending properly—the wind and tide setting opposite—first took the shore a-head, and then fell on her stern and sunk, and the crew, finding all efforts to save her useless, left her and went on shore to the watch-house. The following day the necessary measures were taken to raise her and take out her cargo, the Salvage for which, awarded to Mr. B. Verling, was £114 5s. 7d. The butter was of course damaged, the loss by which was estimated, on a survey, at £118 6s. 8d.—and two cases of Sadlery, sold by auction, produced but £39, the Invoice of which was £87. There were other items of loss proved, but these are the principal. On the 14th of January, three Gentlemen of Cove, Messrs. B. Verling, J. Graham, and J. Power, being called on by Mr. Sugrue, held a survey on the Eliza, a certificate of which they gave and proved on the trial, in which they unanimously stated that she was not at that time sea-worthy, some of her timbers being quite rotten; that she had a hole in her larboard bow, which was only covered with canvas, another hole in the starboard of the knuckle of her counter, sufficient to sink any vessel; that she had also a hole in her bottom, which had been stuffed with oakum, a piece of which was produced, and that her seams in that part were decayed. This survey the Defendant, Mr. Lecky, had received notice to attend, which he declined, and also the overtures that had been made for an amicable arrangement of the business. There were at this time but three hands on board the Lighter, her usual complement being four; but the regular Captain was then sick. She had two anchors, but only one cable. These were the material points in the Plaintiff's case, from which it was contended by Counsel that he was entitled to recover, the evidence being sufficient to establish that she was not properly found with tackle or apparatus—that the crew were incompetent in number and knowledge—that she was not sea-worthy, from the state of her timbers, &c. and that the owner was responsible for the consequences of these deficiencies and defects, to which the loss that had occurred was solely attributable, and not to any unavoidable casualty from wind or weather.

Mr. Waggett then rose on the part of the Defendant, whose cause he regretted, from a feeling of inability to do it justice, it had fallen to his lot to advocate, but for whom he felt more than usual interest from the circumstances, and the attempt now made to render him responsible for the consequences of an accident entirely owing to the act of God, and not to any default of his own. Mr. Waggett then took a review of the evidence for the Plaintiff, on which he forcibly commented, and animadverted on the injustice of the Plaintiff's endeavour to saddle the Defendant with a loss which, together with his (the Plaintiff's) own misconduct, in having not only put an excessive freight in her hold, but encumbering her deck, was, he contended, attributable to violent weather, over which the Defendant could have no control, and against which it could not be expected he would insure for the sum of £1 7s. 3d. his proportion of the freight as owner. Mr. Waggett then referred to the various laws relating to the liability of carriers, and quoted several cases similar to the present, one of which, from the 4th Term reports, was particularly analagous to the present, where goods conveying from Stockport to Manchester, being put into a store at night, were burned, but for which, an action being brought, the Defendants were not held responsible, the Court being of opinion they could only be considered as Ware-housemen. This case, Mr. Waggett repeated, was precisely similar to the present in its nature. He next observed upon the evidence that had been given, respecting the ground where the Eliza had moored, and, after other forcible remarks, concluded by saying, that evidence of a very opposite description would be produced by the Defendant, from the most respectable sources, and that the question the Jury had to try would then come to this—if they believed the Lighter was not sea-worthy, such as a vessel like her ought to be, they would find for the Plaintiff; if they believed the contrary, they would find for the Defendant.

Several witnesses were then examined on behalf of the Defendant, from whose testimony it appeared, that though the Lighter had been a long time built, she had been about five years before entirely renewed, from the flat of her bottom upward, all that part being then on examination found perfectly sound. In August, 1816, and in the May following, she had also been repaired by Mr. John Knight, a respectable shipwright, who deposed that she was then in a perfectly fit state for any purpose on the river, and that he thought the owners of Lighters should give them up altogether, if they were to be held subject to such actions as the present. He had four Lighters himself, and he would do so. The acting Captain and Crew also deposed to her being perfectly fit for any use on the river, and one of them would volunteer without hesitation to go in her to Youghal. They all denied that the holes in her larboard and starboard were of any detriment or danger, both being above high water mark, and even above her name; or that her running foul of the Portuguese Vessel, which was three months ago, had done her any injury. They contradicted the former evidence as to the quantity of water she made, and positively asserted that it was solely owing to the violence of the wind, which had increased to a storm, and the tide making opposite, that she had sunk, and that it blew so hard on that night that no vessel in the harbour tended but the Spencer. It was also proved, by Mr. Jamieson, Booker, that in December last he had engaged the Eliza to bring a cargo of coals, of 40 to 45 tons, from Passage, which she did safely and without the least damage, and he had known her for a long time taking other and valuable cargoes. Other facts favourable to the Defendant's case were proved, but these were the most prominent.

Mr. Pennefather then addressed the Jury on the part of the Plaintiff, maintaining that the liability of the Defendant had not been at all removed by the evidence that had been given, and that he was bound for the safety of the property, while in his possession, from all accidents but what may arise from the inclemency of the weather, in order, as well as for other considerations, that the owner should not lose his power of insurance in the interval between its leaving his own possession and being put on board the vessel it was to be shipped on, and that for this purpose the lighter must be in all respects sound, her tackle complete, and her crew efficient. He then took a review of the evidence on these points, and the place she had been moored, which, he contended was a proof of want of due diligence and skill on the part of the crew, acknowledged by themselves in having preferred another, and only going there by desire of the mate of the Edward, for his own convenience, and concluded by calling on the Jury for a verdict for his client.

Serjeant Joy then rose to charge the Jury.—He said that at that late hour (it was then long past six o'clock) he would not feel himself warranted in detaining them by a recapitulation of the evidence, as he had observed, with great satisfaction, it was unnecessary, from the attention they had devoted to it themselves during the trial. There were, he said, many questions of law as well as of fact involved in it; the former it was his duty to state to them, and they were bound to take from him; on the latter they were to be governed entirely by their own judgment. If his statement of the law were erroneous, or contrary to the opinion of Counsel at either side, their remedy was open to them by an appeal to another tribunal. His Lordship then proceeded to observe upon the general liability of carriers for safe delivery of goods committed to their care, and particularly by water-carriage, as in that case they had demurrage for any loss of time.—He fully concurred in the law as laid down by his learned friend, the Recorder, on those exceptions where that liability should cease—therefore the great point to be considered was, whether all reasonable care had been exercised by the Plaintiff for the safety of the property, or whether the accident was occasioned by the weather? Another point had been set up by the Counsel for the Plaintiff, as to sea-worthiness, and the obligation on the owner of such vessels; but if that doctrine were set up to the extent spoken of, as he understood Mr. Pennefather, he must protest against it as contrary to every principle of Law; because from that it would follow almost that the owner of a lighter should have her repaired or renewed for every voyage. (Mr. Pennefather here disclaimed carrying his doctrine so far as his Lordship supposed.) The subject of sea-worthiness was one that might possibly confuse the Jury; but the question for them to consider was, not whether she were so for the perils of a sea voyage, but if she were sufficiently sea-worthy for such a purpose as she had to perform. Then as to the place where she had moored, the question was not whether the Captain had found the safest place, for that could not be required; but if the place he went to, under all the circumstances, were sufficiently so? His Lordship concluded an animated and eloquent address, of which we have given but a slight sketch, by expressing his conviction, that the verdict of the Jury would be consonant with the justice of the case, from an impartial consideration of the facts. After being enclosed for about half an hour, during which Mr. Pennefather urged some objections to his Lordship's explanation of the Law, and tendered a bill of exceptions to the charge, the Jury returned a verdict for the Plaintiff, £257 15s. and 6d. Costs.

Counsel for Plaintiff—Messrs. Goold, Pennefather, and O'Connell. Agent, John D. Atkin.

Counsel for Defendant—Messrs. Waggett, G. Bennett, and Jackson. Agents, Pope and Bessnard.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11.

Stocks this day at One.

Bank Stock 219	India Stock —
3 per ct. Red. 68⅝	India Bonds 19 20 pm.
3 per ct Cons. 68⅛	Ex. Bills 3 4 pm.
3½ per Cents. 76⅞	Long Ann. 17¼
4 per Cents. 86⅞	Omnium —
5 per Cts. 104⅞	Cons. for Ac. 68¾

The intelligence from Scotland to-day is, to a certain degree, of a satisfactory description. There is still considerable agitation, and considerable alarm; but the rebels (for so, with the permission of the *Chronicle*, we must beg leave to designate men who are in open arms against the Government) are evidently still more alarmed, and dispirited. That their objects were rebellious and treasonable, admits of no doubt; and that they have failed, is to be ascribed, among other causes, to the firmness of the Civil Authorities. We have no reason to believe, however, that this firmness, exemplary as it has been, could have succeeded in speedily putting down the meditated insurrection, had not the insurgents themselves been deceived. The simultaneous alacrity with which the whole body of workmen suspended their labours, in Glasgow, Paisley, and other places, at the bidding of those who issued the traitorous *Address*, is a sufficient proof of the previous concert between the parties.—But they calculated upon hostile movements in other quarters which were not made, and the guilty confidence which impelled them to forsake their industrious pursuits, was soon changed into panic. *They* were ready; but others were *not* ready, from whom they were taught to expect powerful aid. The missionaries of sedition, who had been travelling, to and fro, between the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland, were too sanguine in their reports. This, in all probability, was designedly done. The leaders (they will be known by and by) calculated, no doubt, upon fortuitous instruments of success. They considered, that if, by exaggerated assurances of the preparations which were every where ready for a simultaneous rising, they could succeed in producing that effect in different parts of the Empire, the mere collision of such inflammable masses of people would lead to consequences out of which might arise the opportunity of bringing the whole into connected operation. If they could once put the ponderous machine in motion, they flattered themselves, and not irrationally, that its own gravity would accelerate its fatal progress down the slippery path of treason.' This, indeed, has been the common course of all popular insurrections. A few, more desperate than the rest, first hoist the standard, and, if they can only succeed in keeping it unfurled for a short space of time, every day, every hour, augments its followers. Hence the well-understood necessity of promptly crushing rebellion, for the monster's growth is fearfully rapid, if not instantly strangled.—*Courier.*

We have received this morning the Paris Papers of Saturday last. The *Moniteur* contains intelligence from Madrid to the 31st ult. Count de l'Abisbal had unexpectedly arrived in that capital. It is stated, that "he has published a sort of Manisfesto, in which he expresses his dissatisfaction that the King has not accepted *his services.*—He has denounced to the patriotic club a counter-revolutionary conspiracy, and demanded the command of the national militia."

The King has despatched Brevets of Major-General to Quiroga, Arco-Aguero, and Riego, the Chiefs of the Insurrection in the Isla de Leon.

A Royal Decree, dated Madrid, the 25th ult. has been promulgated, by virtue of which all individuals implicated by the proceedings instituted against Mina, Porlier, and Lacy, and in other affairs of the same nature, are restored to the enjoyment of all their honours and former stations.

A second Decree has been despatched to Don Pedro Ayar, Captain-General of Gallicia, and other competent authorities, announcing, that "the King has resolved that the Army of Gallicia, under the orders of Lieut.-General Count de St. Roman, shall be immediately dissolved.—The corps of provincial militia, which had taken up arms, and formed part of the said army, will return to their homes; and the infantry regiment of Vittoria, Old Castile, shall be replaced under the orders of the Captain-General of the above province."

Mails from Holland and Hamburgh have arrived this morning; the former brings papers to the 8th, the latter to the 5th inst. An article from St. Petersburgh states, "on the 15th of March died Mr. Casa Major, British Minister at this Court, after a short illness, at the age of about 40 years."

His Majesty, it is reported, has been pleased to appoint Mr. Colman, the popular dramatic author, Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard, in place of Mr. Davis.

An account of the escape of Captain Davis, from Giltspur-street Compter, was given in yesterday's paper. It is said a fleet horse was waiting for him in Smithfield, on which he immediately rode off to Croydon; there he entered a chaise and four, which was also in readiness to receive him, and in which he proceeded to Brighton, where he embarked on board a vessel there waiting to carry him to France. It is supposed that he was out of the kingdom in five hours after he left the prison.

The Honourable Charles Grant, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was this day (Thursday, March 30) unanimously re-elected Member of Parliament for the County of Inverness.—*Inverness Courier.*

At the Lancaster Assizes, Wroe, the blustering libeller of the *Manchester Observer*, was found Guilty upon two indictments. He then submitted to all the others. This man, at one time, gloried in the multiplicity of the prosecutions that were hanging over his head, and defied all their worst penalties. The sentence now passed upon him ought to impress him with a deep sense of the mercy of those laws he so flagrantly insulted and violated. It was as follows:—For the first libel, (selling one of *Sherwin's Political Registers*, containing the Address to the Army—not for selling *The Republican*, as was before stated,) that he be imprisoned in Lancaster Castle for six months, and pay a fine to the King of £100; and for the second offence (which was for selling another number of the same work, containing comments on the Prince Regent's speech,) to be imprisoned for six months more; and at the period of such imprisonment to enter into recognizances, himself in two hundred pounds and two sureties in fifty pounds each, to keep the peace for two years.—The judgments on the six other indictments, for selling numbers of the *Observer*, to which he had submitted, were not passed; but it was with the understanding that they should not be called for, provided the Defendant conducted himself well in future. The sentence on the younger Wroes, as well as on Mrs. Wroe, was respited till next Assizes. It is supposed they will not be called for.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15.

The London Journals of Monday conveyed no foreign news of any interest. As to domestic affairs, Government appears to have considered the attack made upon a party of the 10th Hussars, already communicated from the Scotch Papers, by a body of Radicals, to be of sufficient importance to call for official notoriety; and, under this impression, a Bulletin was issued from the Office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, on Sunday, in which the particulars of the transaction are described, but with no material variation from the accounts given of it, which had transpired through other channels.

The Dublin Papers have communicated some new intelligence, which is of painful moment.—We extract the following from the *Correspondent*:—

"GLASGOW, APRIL 10.—The entire of the last week was nearly blank here from the agitation created by the turbulent proceedings of the Radicals of this city and neighbourhood. We are happy, however, to inform you, that order has been again restored. The poor deluded people seem conscious of the impracticability of their schemes, and are cursing their delegates, who, they say, have deceived them, and are now returning to their work. The most unpleasant affair that has occurred was on last Saturday evening, between the Port Glasgow Volunteers and the Greenock mob. The former had been on duty all the week at Paisley, and, when returning home on Saturday, they got ten Prisoners to escort to the Greenock gaol, where they had no sooner lodged them, than the mob collected and attacked the Volunteers with stones and other missile weapons, and pressed very hard upon them; the latter discharged a few shots over the heads of the mob, but it had no effect in quelling them; and at last, in self-defence, they were obliged to discharge their muskets among them, to ten of whom it proved fatal: eighteen or twenty, more or less, were wounded. It is supposed a number of people from Paisley were among the mob, and had instigated the riotous proceeding. In the course of the evening they forced the gaol, and liberated the Prisoners, there being no troops in the town to oppose them."

The *Dublin Evening Post*, on the same subject, says, that a sort of regular battle was fought at Greenock, between the Radicals and Port Glasgow Volunteers: nine of the former were killed, and fifteen wounded—many of them mortally; the Radicals afterwards, however, rushed through the Town, broke open the Gaol, and liberated the Radicals *only*.

A great extent of details relative to the Scotch Radicals, and to consequent proceedings, has been given to the Public, beyond what is already known to our readers, but their insertion would merely encumber our columns, without affording any valuable information, as they are generally almost childishly minute, and as they abound in repetitions. That a simultaneous effort throughout England and Scotland was contemplated, can hardly be questioned; but the plan appears evidently to have been arranged by, perhaps, a few leaders, who are yet to be discovered, who have, unhappily, been able to delude a credulous and suffering multitude into a persuasion, that the period of their redemption from every evil had arrived, while they pondered not either on the perils or the impracticability of the views insidiously instilled into their minds. The deception has passed away, and experience and reflection will, it is to be hoped, superinduce that tranquillity of disposition which is at once essential to the safety of the State, and to the real happiness of the industrious members of the community. To repress every insurrectionary and hostile movement, is the first duty of Government; but it is no less imperative to investigate the causes of discontent, and to alleviate the grievances which may have produced them. There cannot be solid peace, where there is overwhelming privation, and the approaching Senate of the Empire will best discharge their obligations to their Country by entering into her difficulties in the spirit of the purest patriotism, and by devising and bringing into effect such measures as may most powerfully promote the common welfare. This subject would lead us far beyond our present limits, and we must forbear.—There is one thing, however, with respect to the affairs in Scotland, to which we feel it necessary to advert. The disturbances, so often described, must meet with the reprobation of every man who loves his Country; but it is at least consoling to reflect, that they have, in all their forms, been greatly exaggerated. This we assert upon knowledge which cannot be refuted, and which, we think, will be established on the inquiries that will hereafter take place.

At the Cheshire Assizes, M'INNIS and BRUCE were capitally convicted of firing at BIRCH, the Constable of Stockport, in the month of July last, the first as a principal, and the second as an accessary. M'INNIS said, "BRUCE is an innocent man; they have all sworn falsely against him. I am the man that shot at BIRCH; BRUCE knows nothing of it, nor any other person." BRUCE maintained his innocence. M'INNIS was ordered for execution; sentence was not passed upon BRUCE. The trial presented no particulars which are not already known to the Public. No Mail due.

THE MASSACRE AT CADIZ.

It is impossible fully to relieve the anxiety which is felt with respect to Spain, and on which many persons of great respectability in this quarter dwell with even extreme solicitude. The French *Ultras* speak loudly of *Jacobinism*, of *conspiracies*, of *the ruin of Royalty*, of *intended massacres*, and so forth; but there is no evidence of any real foundation for their anticipations, and it is to be hoped their fears will be allayed into perfect security, if, indeed, they have any honest apprehensions on the occasion. The transactions at Cadiz form a melancholy but important feature in the Spanish Revolution; they have been the subject of the most eager inquiry, and the details have not, hitherto, been satisfactory either to friendship or curiosity. The following letter, of the latest date, has been kindly handed to us by a Gentleman of this City, and we feel extremely obliged by the communication. It contains a short but authentic and deeply affecting narrative of the tremendous horrors that prevailed, and it will be perused by every reader with those feelings, which, however distant the scene, military execution is ever calculated to awaken:—

"Cadiz, 21st March, 1820.

"The 9th and 10th of this month were days here of the greatest joy, rage, and irritation, ever known. The 9th, General FREYRE, Captain-General of this Province, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army, with Governor VALDEZ, General CAMPANA, and VILLAVICENCIO, Admiral and Commander of the fleet, most unexpectedly appeared on the Parade, and announced to the Public, that the Cortes and Constitution would be proclaimed next day. The joy this immediately diffused among the people is inexpressible—every one, known or not known, embracing each other, and congratulating; the town guns and fleet fired a general salute; the City, by orders, was that night illuminated, which was passed in festivity. The next morning, by orders, all the houses were decked out with damask curtains; all shops were shut, & all crowded to the Parade to witness this so long and so eagerly wished for Proclamation—when, all being assembled round a stage erected for the purpose, at the hour appointed, 11, behold, from three streets, leading to the Parade, troops pouring in, who, without any previous warning, opened a firing on the innocent people, who immediately of course made off. At the same time, the whole garrison was let loose into the streets, firing on every one indiscriminately; horse and foot, in all about 3000, were employed in this massacre, which continued through the 10th and the 11th, and killed, it is said, 400 men and 20 women; among the first, was your former hair-dresser, cut down for not instantly saying *Viva el Rey*. I had myself a narrow escape, as, standing in my glazed balcon, a musket ball passed over my head about a foot, and bespattered my face with the fractured glass. The night was most dismal, as no one was allowed to be in the streets after 7 o'clock. What occasioned all this is yet a question; there is no reason assigned for it, but to delude the rebels in the Isla, and thereby for those Chiefs to ingratiate themselves with the KING; but they were quite out, as on the same day (the 10th), he very considerately declared all at once for the Cortes, confirmed the Constitution formed by them here in the year 1812, abolished the Inquisition; and allowed an extension to the liberty of the Press—all which, with the utmost enthusiasm, has been published in Madrid and all over the kingdom—a bitter pill for the *Serviles* and abettors of the Inquisition. The Manifesto made by the KING to the Nation is an admirable production; he no longer signs *Yo el Rey*, (I, the King,) but his name, FERNANDO. In short, all reflecting people consider this Revolution as a happy prelude to the prosperity of the Country. The publication here will not take place until the garrison is removed, which is execrated by the inhabitants, particularly General CAMPANA, a native of Cadiz.

"When we consider the unrestrained license of the soldiers, horse and foot, with field-pieces, ranging the streets—parties, some with their officers and some without them—the loss of property, by plunder and robbery, was not great; indeed, intoxication prevented more. All, however, is now absorbed in the joyful Resurrection, as they express it, of the Country. The party called *Liberales* have triumphed—while the *Serviles* are reduced to contempt, though their numbers were much increased by the Inquisitionists, whose downfall must astonish all Europe. This evening the Constitution was sworn to with all due solemnity, and with frantic joy; to-morrow begin the elections of new Members for the Municipality; and next of Deputados for Cortes. All is enthusiasm just now."

The following statement of the numbers killed and wounded in Cadiz, on the 10th and 11th of March, was subjoined to the above Letter:—

KILLED.—371 Men, 36 Women, 29 Lads and Boys—total, 436.

WOUNDED.—In the Hospital San Juan de Dios, said to be badly, 53—In the King's Hospital, and in private houses, 17—total, 70.

WATERFORD CATHOLICS.

On Thursday, an adjourned Meeting of the County and City of Waterford Catholics was held at the Great Chapel, in this City, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for Emancipation. NICHOLAS POWER, of Faithlegg, Esq. filled the Chair; THOMAS HEARN, Esq. M. D. was Secretary. The business of the day began by reading the correspondence which took place between the Chairman of the original Meeting, RICHARD POWER O'SHEE, of Gardenmorris, Esq. and the Earl of FINGALL, upon the subject of presenting the Address of Condolence and Congratulation then voted. His Lordship has undertaken the charge in the handsomest manner, and has accompanied the notification with some compliments to the Chairman and to the Meeting. After the reading of the correspondence, a Committee was appointed for the immediate purpose of the day; the Committee introduced a Petition, that was unanimously adopted. Farther details appear among our advertisements.

On Wednesday evening, the 5th instant, a boat, with a large number of persons on board, struck upon the mud, between Kilmanock and Dunbrody, and immediately filled with water. A dreadful scene of confusion and terror ensued, some of the people seeking their safety by jumping overboard and wading to shore, while others remained in the boat. Their critical situation having been fortunately observed from Checkpoint, the Revenue Boat promptly put off to their assistance, and providentially rescued them from a watery grave, with the exception of one poor woman, the mother of four young children, who unhappily perished. A man who was almost exhausted, having received timely relief, has since recovered. Much credit is due to the bravery and humanity of the persons who thus preserved the lives of so many of their fellow-creatures. We regret that we have not learned their names.

HOWIS'S WILD BEASTS.—To the admirers of the animated works of nature, whether exhibited in the most fierce and untameable, or the gentle and docile, the assemblage of living Birds and Beasts must afford the highest gratification.—Animals, the inhabitants of climates far distant from each other, are brought together, with their natural qualities fully conspicuous, but at the same time subdued to the habits formed in them by the irresistible influence of man. This exhibition cannot but attract the attention of every lover of natural history. The inquisitive mind has but seldom the chance of putting his investigations to the test of experience; here, he has ample room for his inquiries, and these will be rewarded by the highest degree of information. To the youth of Waterford and its vicinity especially, the opportunity is of the highest value, and a proper improvement of it may turn the bias of their minds into the direction of one of the most delightful and improving studies which they can possibly pursue.

LIMERICK, APRIL 12.—On Monday last, the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Gort, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of respectable persons, laid the first stone of a House of Worship intended to be erected in Bedford-row, by the Wesleyan Methodist Society, in connexion with the Established Church. The ceremony concluded with singing and prayer, by Mr. West.

DUBLIN, APRIL 5.—At a meeting of the Committee of fifteen of the Incorporated Society, Dr. Fleury was elected Physician to the Waterford Charter School.

THE MARKETS.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, APRIL 10.—Our market was very largely supplied with Wheat this morning from Essex and Kent, exclusive of a considerable quantity that remained over from last week's arrival, the demand for which was very limited, and what few sales were made were at full 2s. per quarter under the prices of this day week. The Barley trade was very heavy, altho' the supply was but small; a few picked samples obtained last Monday's prices, but the middling qualities were nearly unsaleable, at a reduction of 2s. per quarter. Oats are 1s. cheaper, the arrivals far exceeding the demand; which is also the case with Beans and Peas.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, APRIL 12.—The supply of Grain at Market continues small, and we had this day a good demand for Wheat, Prime Oats for Export, and Barley, with a small advance on each. The general rates were—Millers' Wheat, 37s. to 40s.; White do. 41s. to 42s. Distillers' Oats, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; Feeding, 11s. to 16s. Bere, 14s. Grinding Barley, 15s. to 16s. Malt, 33s to 35s. Rapeseed, 38s. to 40s. per barrel. Flour is in better demand, at 22s. to 24s. for Seconds. Oatmeal, 13s. to 16s. per cwt. Red Clover Seed, 95s. to 120s.—White do. £6 to £7 10s. Trefoil, £1 to £1 11s. per cwt. Whiskey (old) 11s. per gallon; do. (new), 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. per gallon.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

New Butter comes in so very sparingly as yet, that the price may be considered as merely nominal; no alteration can, therefore, be stated from our last quotation (100s.). *Singed Pigs* have been nearly stationary, few exceeding 45s. 6d. No general change in *Scalded Pigs*, tho' one or two went yesterday to 44s. All descriptions of *Grain*, tho' rather dull, continued nearly at former prices to Farmers, viz.—Wheat, 35s. to 36s.; Potato Oats, 12s. to 12s. 6d.; Common do. 10s. to 11s. 6d.; Malting Barley, 14s. to 15s.; Grinding do. 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. Other articles as last mentioned.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, APRIL 14.

ARRIVED.

12th—Mary, Maliphant, Liverpool, rock-salt and mats.

13th—Minerva, Cooper, Cowes, ballast; Two Friends, Murray, Dungarvan, do.; Peggy, M'Credie, Liverpool, hardware, cannel coals, &c.; Dotterell, Sloop of War, Captain Gore, from a cruise.

14th—Industry, White, Swansea, coals; Venus, Lowther—Concord, Limbery—and Valiant, Evans, Newport, ditto; William, Hannington, Swansea, do.

SAILED.

12th—Æolus, Thomas, Quebec, ballast and passengers; Placentia, Hennessy, Newfoundland, provisions, leather, shoes, &c.; Fanny, Harvey—and Invulnerable, Phelan, Newfoundland, provisions, &c.

13th—Frederica, Ihlen, Holmstrand, white salt; Cornwallis, Stephings, Bristol, bacon, flour, and lard; Fame, Williams, London, wheat and oats; Elizabeth, Rees, Bristol, wheat, oats, and barley.

14th—Felicity, Beynon, London, oats; Good Intent, Burnard, Bristol, oats; Aid, James, Bristol, wheat, flour, and oats; Lebanon, Blake, London, provisions and oats; Minerva, Harvey, Newfoundland, provisions, &c.

Wind N. at 9 morning.

THE FOLLOWING

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER

STANDARD WORKS,

MAY BE HAD AT

THE CHRONICLE-OFFICE, QUAY.

THE MONASTERY, a Romance, by the Author of "Waverly."

NICE DISTINCTIONS, a Tale.—This Novel has excited great attention in Dublin, bearing, as it is supposed to do, on Living Characters.

TRAVELS in the NORTH of GERMANY, fraught with important matter, and one of the most valuable Productions of the present times.

IVANHOE, a Romance, by the Author of "Waverly."

NARRATIVE of the EXPEDITION to the Rivers Orinoco and Apure, in 1817.

The ABBOT, another Novel by the Author of "Waverly," &c. is speedily expected.

FOR NEWFOUNDLAND & QUEBEC,

THE FINE COPPERED BRIG

JANE.

Can accommodate a few Cabin Passengers.

Apply to the Captain on board, at Ross.

April 14, 1820.

LEPER HOSPITAL.

THE TENANTS are hereby required to pay all Rent & Arrears of Rent due by them to this Charity forthwith to me—the Leases having been recently lodged in Court, and Directions in consequence given to me by the Trustees, to proceed immediately by Ejectment against all those who shall neglect this Notice.

ALEXANDER M. ALCOCK.

Waterford April 14, 1820.

WATERFORD CATHOLIC MEETING.

AT an adjourned MEETING *of the* ROMAN CATHOLICS *of the* COUNTY *and* CITY *of* WATERFORD, *held this 13th day of April*, 1820,

NICHOLAS POWER, of Faithlegg, Esq. in the Chair,

The following Resolutions took place:

That a Petition be presented to the Legislature, for the Repeal of such Penal Acts of Parliament as affect our Body.

That a Committee be appointed to draw up a form of Petition.

The Committee, having been appointed, having retired, and having brought up a draft of a Petition,

Resolved—That the Petition now read be approved of and adopted.

That our tried Friends, the Right Hon. Sir JOHN NEWPORT, *Bart. on the part of the City, and* RICHARD POWER, *of Clashmore, Esq on the part of the County, be requested to undertake the charge of presenting and supporting our Petition in the House of Commons; and that Lord* DONOUGHMORE, *our ever faithful advocate, be appointed to that trust in the House of Lords.*

NICHOLAS POWER, *Chairman.*

THOMAS HEARN, *Secretary.*

R. P. O'SHEE, *of Gardenmorris, Esq having been called to the Chair, the Thanks of the Meeting were voted to* NICHOLAS POWER, *Esq. for his very proper conduct as Chairman.*

R. POWER O'SHEE, *Chairman.*

THOMAS HEARN, *Secretary.*

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE LET,

FOR ANY TERM THAT MAY BE AGREED ON,

And immediate possession given.

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of BALLYVOILE, with COACH-HOUSE, STABLING, BARNS, &c. &c. containing about Fifty-six Acres, with Right of *Turbary* and *Sea-manure*, and *Tythe-free*; situated within four miles of Dungarvan, and five of Kilmacthomas.

Application (if by letter, post-paid,) to Mr. POWER, Bonmahon—JOHN POWER, Esq. Churchtown—or THEOBALD POWER, Esq. 75, Grafton-street, Dublin.

April 3, 1820.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

TALBOT.

WHEREAS we did, by our Proclamation of the 15th of November last, order and direct, that all Vessels, Persons, Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, coming from or having touched at BOSTON, NEW YORK, *or* BALTIMORE, *should, on their arrival in any Port of Ireland, be placed under Quarantine, and not discharged therefrom without the Order of this Board:*

And whereas it is not now considered necessary to continue the restriction of Quarantine so laid on Vessels coming from the said Ports, except in certain cases hereinafter mentioned:

We, therefore, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, do hereby order and direct, that Vessels coming from the aforesaid Ports of BOSTON, NEW YORK, *or* BALTIMORE, *be not subjected to or placed under Quarantine, unless in cases where Death shall have taken place among the Crew or Passengers during the Voyage, or where circumstances of a suspicious nature, with regard to the Health of the Crew or Passengers, shall appear on the Vessel's arrival in this Country.*

And the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs are to give the necessary Orders herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 11th day of April, 1820.

MANNERS C. ERNE. FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY. CHARLES KILDARE. NORBURY. W. DOWNES. D BAIRD. ST. GEORGE DALY.—WILLIAM SAURIN. WM. V. FITZGERALD. J. RADCLIFF.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL JAMES HACKETT, ESQ. MAYOR OF SAID CITY.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize) was last week 37s. 0d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

	WHITE. lb. oz. dr.	RANGED. lb. oz. dr.	HOUSEHOLD. lb. oz. dr.
Penny Loaf,	0 4 4	0 6 6	0 8 7
Two-Penny,	0 9 0	0 13 4	1 1 6
Four-Penny,	1 2 0	1 11 1	2 3 5
Six-penny,	1 11 1	2 8 5	3 5 0

☞ All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proportion—and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the Household with an H—and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly Returns, ON OATH, on every Wednesday, before 12 o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Acts of Parliament for regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law.

April 13. JAMES HACKETT, *Mayor.*