

Brunt entreated permission to have the occasional indulgence of a chair, which the Court granted without hesitation.

At a quarter before twelve the Attorney-General concluded his speech.

The Prisoners who have not been tried were then ordered to the bar, after which

Robert Adams was called and examined by the Solicitor-General.

Fresh bills of indictment have been preferred and found against James Wilson, for the crime of murder, and maliciously shooting, with intent to kill, as well as for high treason.

When Ings was taken from the bar on Saturday night, he was placed in a cell by himself. On being left to his own reflections, he became extremely depressed. When the Jury were out considering their verdict, he sat down in the corner of the dock, and addressing one of the turnkeys, said he was much exhausted. The man asked why he had not requested the Judge to allow him a chair. He answered, "I would sooner have asked him for a rope." After the verdict was pronounced, there was little alteration in his countenance, but during the day there were frequent fluctuations in his manner. He was sometimes dejected, and at other times apparently confident.

THURSDAY.—This culprit seems quite indifferent as to his approaching fate. He has been visited by the Rev. Dr. Cotton, who offered to afford him religious consolation, and even to procure for him a Clergyman belonging to any sect to which he might be attached. Thistlewood replied, that if he thought fit to have a Clergyman, he should prefer one of the Established Church; but that, as his notions on the subject of religion were already fixed, he did not wish for one. By an order from Lord Sidmouth, he has been allowed half a pint of wine a day. Mrs. Thistlewood is permitted to see her wretched husband, but before she is allowed to enter his cell, she is searched all over; her stays, caps, and shoes, are taken off and examined.

TRIAL OF BRUNT CONTINUED. Robert Adams, who was first examined, merely stated the same as before. When he came to mention a part of the evidence where some words are said to be uttered by Brunt—

Prisoner—"My Lord, I wish to speak; why, Adams, can you look on me and the Jury, and say that I ever uttered these words?"

Adams, laying his hand on his breast—"Yes, I can, and I do so with a safe conscience."

Prisoner—"You are a false villain!"

The Lord Chief Baron told the Prisoner he might as well not interrupt the proceedings, but that when the time for making his defence came on, the Court would with much pleasure hear all he had to say.

Adams then went on with his evidence.

Adams was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Curwood.

Eleanor Walker, Mary Rogers, Joseph Hall, Thomas Smart, H. Bivsey, H. Gibbon, Edward Simpson, and John Morrison, were examined to the same effect as on the former trials.

Aldous, the pawnbroker, with Thomas Monument, the accomplice, and John Monument, his brother, were examined.

Thomas Hiden was also adduced. Upon the conclusion of this witness's deposition, he evinced a disposition to remain, which induced the Prisoner to observe, "My Lord, the witness stops in Court—is that regular?"

Wilson—That that villain be turned out of Court.

Hiden was then taken out of Court.

Lord Harcourt, John Baker, his brother, and Richard Monday, delivered the same evidence as on the former trials; as did Ruthven, Ellis, Westcott, Wright, Champion, Taunton, and Bishop, the police-officers.

Capt. Fitzlarence and Sergeant Legg also repeated their evidence, and the Court then adjourned until Tuesday.

BRUNT'S TRIAL—SECOND DAY. At nine o'clock the Learned Judges arrived, and the Jury having taken their seats in the box, the Prisoner Brunt, and his accomplices, were put to the bar.

George (Hathren) was then called, and deposed to the various articles found in Cato-street, and the arms and ammunition found on the persons of the Prisoners there apprehended. Ings's knife, and his haversack intended for the reception of the heads of Lord Castlereagh, and Lord Sidmouth (so wrote the words with horror), were likewise produced, and underwent the minute inspection of the Jury. The blade of the knife is about 8 inches in length, and two inches in width. The back is about a quarter of an inch thick, and the edge and point extremely sharp; the handle is wrapped round with wax-end to prevent its slipping in the hand while Ings was "at work."

Samuel Taunton was next examined as to the articles found in the military depot of the conspirators. Among these were the band-grenades, one of which was again opened for the satisfaction of the Jury; we have already described the destructive qualities of these instruments.

With the exhibition of these things, the case on the part of the Crown was closed.

ACCOMMODATION OF THE STUDENTS AT LAW. The Solicitor-General now stood up in his seat, and addressing himself to the Lord Chief Baron, presented a written paper, which we understood to have been a protest, on the part of the Students from different Inns of Court, against the occupation of the Students' boxes by Gentlemen who were, in point of fact, entitled to that indulgence.

The Chief Baron said, upon conference with his brother Judges (Mr. Justice Richardson and Mr. Baron Garrow), that he should take care and represent the circumstance to the High Sheriff (Mr. Sheriff Rothwell). The Students were entitled to be admitted into the box in question; it was so laid down by Mr. Justice Forster.

Mr. Sheriff Parkins—"My Lord, it is not my fault. I have done all that I could to prevent the box from being improperly occupied."

The Chief Baron—"I do not know, Sir, that it has been any body's fault; but it is clear that Students at Law are entitled to accommodation in that box, in preference to all other persons."

Mr. Sheriff Parkins—"It is some body's fault, my Lord—orders have been issued, in which I did not concur."

Mr. Gurney also spoke to the right of the Students.

Mr. Baron Garrow said, that he recollected on a former occasion when a similar complaint was made to the Court, and where an intimation like that which now fell from the Chief Baron was given, it was then understood, that all Students coming to the Court in their gowns, and presenting their certificates from the Stewards of their Inns to the doers-keeper, were entitled to admission to the Students' box. He believed, that he was himself the author of that regulation.

Mr. Under-Sheriff Pullen now came round to the Students' box, and requested the Gentlemen who were not Students to remove.

The Gentlemen in question, who are connected with the public press, instantly departed, and the Students took their seats.

Mr. Pullen afterwards assigned to the Reporters a seat in the Grand Jury box.

We need hardly say, that accommodation ought to be afforded to those whose arduous duty it is to give to the Country at large a faithful report of the proceedings of this Court; and we trust, that before another Session shall arrive, such accommodation will be provided.

Mr. Curwood then rose to address the Jury on the part of the Prisoner.

Mr. Curwood concluded his address at eleven o'clock. He then called John Bennett.

Mr. Gurney begged to ask the purpose for which this witness was called?

Mr. Curwood stated that he was to contradict part of the testimony given by the witness Hiden, in his cross-examination.

Mr. Gurney then read his notes of the evidence in question, from which it appeared, that the answers of Hiden were not of such a positive nature as to render such a contradiction necessary. Hiden had not sworn positively to the point which was meant to be contradicted.

The Chief Baron referred to his notes, and confirmed the statement of Mr. Gurney.

Mr. Curwood, under these circumstances, declined calling the witness.

Mr. Adolphus then shortly addressed the Jury on the same side with Mr. Curwood. He concluded his address at 10 minutes after 12.

The Chief Baron now addressed the Prisoner, and announced to him that the time had arrived for him to say any thing he might think fit to the Jury in his own behalf.

The Prisoner spoke for nearly three quarters of an hour.

The Solicitor-General then rose to reply.

Thistlewood continues to reject the kind attentions of the Rev. Mr. Cotton. He says he wants no spiritual guide. He walks up and down his room absorbed in his own reflections, and when visited, as he is every day, by his wife and son, he evinces but little sensibility.

Ings, on the contrary, seems to be deeply affected with his situation, and accepts with gratitude the religious consolations which are offered to him.

Courier-Office, Four o'clock.

CONVICTION OF BRUNT. The Lord Chief Baron having summed up the evidence with great clearness.

The Jury retired at twenty-five minutes to four, and, after a consultation of twenty minutes, returned a verdict of GUILTY, on the third and fourth counts of the indictment, namely, conspiring to levy war, and actually levying war, against the King.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29.

The London Journals of Monday and Tuesday, leaving no mail due, have arrived.

It will be seen, that the Observer is menaced with a prosecution for publishing, in contempt of the order of the Court, the trials of Thistlewood and Ings. Before that information reached us, we had proceeded too far to be able to recede in copying it from the Observer. Prior to that period, we had strictly followed the example of the London daily Press, and would have continued to do so, if the publication on the Observer had not induced us to believe, that some change had taken place in the order of the Court. That Journal inserted the order of which we speak, and then went on to details—so that we were led to take it's conduct for our guidance. Whether the inhibition could extend to the Irish Press, or not, we do not presume to decide; but this much we can honestly assert—we have not, till now, contravened that inhibition, and we entertain no wish to impede, in any form, the course of justice. In truth, even if such were our view, it has become impracticable for us to exert any influence, as the whole, and a great deal more, of what we publish has been published in London, and as the trial

will most likely be at an end before this Journal can reach that Metropolis.

Monday and Tuesday were holidays at the Bazaar; on the latter day, the Stock Exchange was open, and the Funds were without any material variation; Consols for Account were at 69, and 70. Considerable fluctuations were anticipated.

The Courier represents the intelligence from the manufacturing districts as favourable, and holds out a sanguine expectation of great improvement.

Captain Ross, of the ship Maria, from Calcutta, off the Lizard, has reported, that Commodore D'Almeida had died, in consequence of a wound received in a duel with Commodore Bannockburn, near New York.

The King of Saxony, by a Royal Decree, has solemnly sworn his fidelity to the political Constitution, as the fundamental Law of the Monarchy, and that he will henceforth regard all as guilty, who, by actions or expressions, shall evince their hostility to its principles. The King of Saxony has taken the oath of fidelity to the Constitution, "so far as religion will allow me." This circumstance is much discussed in Meisid.

The Paris Papers, of April 21, state, that a "vicious placard," containing the most heinous outrages against the King and Royal Family, had been posted on the wall of a house situated in the Place des Victoires; the author called himself a friend and admirer of the assassin Lorrain.

In the Court of King's Bench, on Monday, Mr. DENHAM moved for a new trial in the case of the King against Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, on the grounds—

1st, That there was no evidence to go to the Jury of any publication of the letter in the county of Leicester.

2d, That there was no evidence of the Defendant having caused or procured the publication.

3dly, That the Judge, in his charge to the Jury, had assumed the publication to be a libel, instead of leaving it to the Jury.

The points were strenuously urged by the Counsel, and the Chief Justice was of opinion, that he had not laid sufficient grounds to entitle him to the rule at present; but the Court, without saying whether there should be a new trial or not, would consider further of it.

The application for a new trial in the case of the King v. HAMILTON and WELSHET, BARRISTERS, was under the consideration of the same Court.

Letters had reached London from Berlin which state, that there had been a serious commotion in that Metropolis, and that the military had been obliged to disperse an assemblage of the people before the Palace.

SIXTEEN MURDER.—Sunday evening, about seven o'clock, as a number of boys were amusing themselves at the North Lotts, a dog that was near them, attracted by their noise, ran barking up to them, when some of them pelted a stone at the animal, which struck the door of a cabin belonging to a person of the name of FLYNN. His wife, who was sitting at her tea, with a woman of the name of KNOUGH, a neighbour of hers, came out of the cabin, and laying hold of a boy, pulled and dragged him several times, till at length she gave him a kick in the stomach, which brought him to the ground. The unfortunate woman, being much irritated, then gave him another kick while down, under the nail, which, we lament to say, subsequently proved fatal.—The unhappy youth was immediately conveyed to Jerri's-street Hospital, where every possible assistance that surgical skill could dictate, or medical aid could afford, was rendered to the miserable sufferer, who expired at two o'clock, p. m. on Monday. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body, before Alderman Drury Jones, and a most respectable Jury, who, after examining the body of the deceased, and hearing the Surgeon's opinion as to the cause of his death, retired for a short time, and brought in the following verdict:—"That the deceased's death was occasioned by several kicks given in his belly, by Catherine Flynn," against whom they brought in a verdict of "wilful murder." The miserable woman, who appears to be upwards of fifty years of age, was taken into custody, and brought to Marlborough-street Police Office, where the father and mother of the deceased (a poor couple residing in Cole's-lane) attended, and lodged their informations against the Prisoner, who, after a full investigation into the facts of the case, before Counselor Casey, sitting Magistrate, was fully committed to Newgate, to abide her trial at the next Commission.—Correspondent.

THE MARKETS. LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, APRIL 21.—We had a good supply of Wheat this morning from Essex and Kent, besides a tolerably large arrival since this day week from the Northern Counties, yet prime samples from the two former Counties sold readily in the morning, at an advance of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter on the prices of last Monday; but there is no amendment in the price of any other description, for which the demand was comparatively small. Fine samples of Malting Barley sold 2s. per quarter higher than on this day week; but the ordinary qualities were heavy sale, and rather cheaper. The arrivals of Oats having been very considerable, has caused a decline in that article of 1s. per quarter, the supply far exceeding the demand.—In Beans and Peas there is no alteration.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, APRIL 21.—The supply of grain at market this day was very small, notwithstanding which there was not a better demand than on Friday, and Wheat may be considered from 6d. to 1s. per barrel lower than on that day—the general price, 38s. to 41s. for Red, and White 4s. Oats and Barley are steady; inferior Oats, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; Feeding 14s. to 16s.; export price, 13s. to 13s. 6d.; Grinding Barley, 18s. to 16s.; prime, 17s. to 17s. 6d. Barley, 13s. Reaped, 28s. Malt, in better demand, at 31s. to 37s. per barrel. Second Flour, 22s. to 24s. per cwt.

CHESTER MARKETS, APRIL 25.—Wheat, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per stone; Oats, 28s. to 31s. per bush; 33 ditto; Barley, 29s. to 30s. per bush; 34 ditto; Flour, 14s. to 25s.; 21s. to 24s.; House-hold, 19s. to 21s.; 21s. to 24s.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, APRIL 26.—Wheat, from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. per stone; Oats, 11s. 6d. per cwt.; Pork, 31s. to 32s.; Potatoes, 21s. per stone; Butter, 70s. 70s. 60s.; Beef, 51s. to 61s. per lb.; Mutton, 60s. to 74s.

WATERFORD MARKETS. New Butter, in general, has remained stationary at 180s., the advance of 1s. to 2s. has been paid in a few instances. Although some of the Houses in the Barrow trade have ceased purchasing, yet, the heat of the weather having abated considerably, Saged Pigs are a shade higher than they were a few days ago, some prime lots having brought 13s. Very few Scaled Pigs have appeared since Wednesday, and 30s. has been the best price obtained. The supplies of all Grain from Farness are still almost insignificant. Wheat appears to be rather on the advance; 36s. 10d. and 37s. 4d. was paid yesterday for a few parcels. The demand for Oats continues steady—the price for Farmers nearly stationary, at 12s. 6d. generally for good Potato Oats—but 12s. 9d. is occasionally paid, and some prime parcels have brought 13s. The Malting Season being nearly over, even the very small quantity of Barley coming in exceeds the demand, and the price has consequently declined, 14s. being now the most to be procured for best quality. Flour and Oatmeal continue dull at former quotations. No material change in other articles.

Committed yesterday to the County Gaol, by J. N. Humble, Esq. Thomas Lynch, of Carrickbeg, in this County, a noted offender, charged with the murder of the late James Power, of Brandy, &c. and also with breaking open the County Gaol in the year 1809.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, APRIL 25. ARRIVED. 26th—None.

27th—Blissing, Condon, London, ballast 4 Hope, Boney, Greenock, general and direct, for New-Foundland, 28th—Sedgwick, Mathias, Westford, ballast 4 Hope, Boney, Bragg, Waterhouse, coast; Hamer, GIBBS, Glasgow, &c.

29th—Martin, Morris, from London, Swansea, ballast, 27th—Two Friends, Murray, Dunoon, Kelp, ballast, spars, staves, &c.; Prosperous, Mitchell, Portsmouth, &c. butter, bacon, and salt, &c. 29th—Wood S.W. just 8 morning.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, On WEDNESDAY, the 3d of May next, AT THREE O'CLOCK, AT KING AND JONES'S LATE DEAL-YARD, WILLIAM-STREET, ABOUT 120 TONS OF AMERICAN PINE TIMBER, AND 100 PLANK, both of which are of such Length and Dimensions as are well adapted to general purposes. TERMS AT SALE. PEARSON, Auctioneer. Waterford, April 29, 1820.

FOR ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THE FINE SHIP HOPE, CAPTAIN BANNER, Burthen, per Register, 220 Tons, Is arrived in the River, and has good room for the accommodation of Passengers and Goods on Freight. Apply to THOMAS JACOB, Waterford, 28th of 4th Month, 1820.

FOR BALTIMORE, IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE FINE SHIP AMAZON, NOW ARRIVED IN WATERFORD, And will be again despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of May next.

The excellent Accommodation for Passengers by this Ship is already known. She will start (Wind permitting) on the 15th appointed, and it is needless to say more than that she can make her passage in 21 days.

THE ENTIRE CARGO of this Ship, imported direct, is now ON SALE, consisting of about 75 Thousand of WHITE OAK STAVES, 20 Hhds. of fresh FLAX SEED, and 7 Hhds. of TOBACCO. Apply to THOMAS NEVINS, Waterford, April 29, 1820.

TO BE SOLD, FROM £300 TO £350 PER ANNUM, A Farm, held in perpetuity, and considerably improved, situate in the County of Wick, and containing 100 Acres of Land. Application (by letter, post-paid) to JAMES WATSON, Esq. Attorney, Dunagran—or Mr. F. HADEN, Carrick-on-Suir, who will explain Particulars. £25000 would be taken on a Mortgage, if more agreeable. Nov. 10, 1818.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, by an Act of Parliament passed in the fifty-fourth year of his late Majesty, entitled, "An Act to provide for the better execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing Superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in Counties, in certain cases;" it is among other things enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, for the time being, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare by Proclamation, that any County, County of a City, or County of a Town in Ireland, or any Bannary or Barony, or Half Bannary or Half Barony, in any County at large, to be therein specified, is or are in a State of Disturbance, and requires or require an extraordinary Establishment of Police.

And whereas it hath sufficiently appeared to us, that the County of LIMERICK is in a State of Disturbance, and requires an extraordinary Establishment of Police:

Now, we, the Lord Lieutenant, and with the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, by virtue of the said Act, and of the powers thereby vested in us, do by this our Proclamation declare, that the County of LIMERICK, in this part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, is in a State of Disturbance, and requires an extraordinary Establishment of Police.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Dublin, the 15th day of April, 1820.

MANNERS, C. CHARLES CASHEL, LIMERICK. FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY, CHAS. KILDEARE, CHARLES CASTLECOOTE, NORRIBURY, W. DOWNES, D. BAIRD, WM. WILKINSON, J. O. VANDERLINDEN, WM. SAUNDERS, WM. Y. FITZGERALD. God save the King.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, we did, by our Proclamation of the 15th of November last, order and direct, that all Vessels, Persons, Goods, Wares, and Merchandises, 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, shall require the Head 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 appear.

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

MANNERS, C. ERNE, FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY, CHARLES KILDEARE, NORRIBURY, W. DOWNES, D. BAIRD, ST. GEORGE DALY, J. WILLIAM SAUNDERS, WM. Y. FITZGERALD, J. RANDELL. GOD SAVE THE KING.

STOLEN OR STRAYED, FROM THE LANDS OF NEWRATH, ON SUNDAY, THE 16th INSTANT, TWO SMALL HEIFERS—one mostly black, with a white line down her back, within a few days of Calving—the other Black and White, will calve about the middle of May—one 3, the other 4 years old. Any Person giving such Information as will lead to their recovery will receive FIVE GUINEAS REWARD from MRS. HOBBS, Newrath. April 29, 1820.

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

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Advertisement for Waterford Markets, Chester Markets, Liverpool Markets, and Corn-Exchange, April 21. The supply of grain at market this day was very small, notwithstanding which there was not a better demand than on Friday, and Wheat may be considered from 6d. to 1s. per barrel lower than on that day.

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