WATERFORD ASSIZES.

Trial of JOHN M'CARTHY, *for the Murder of Mr.* ROBERT SHEEHY.

This trial came on in the County Court, on Tuesday, before Baron M'Clelland and a very respectable Jury. The Prisoner stood Indicted for that he, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the Devil, on the 15th day of January last, at Bawnfewn, in the County of Waterford, did violently, wickedly, and of his malice prepense, kill and murder one Robert Sheehy, by striking the said Robert Sheehy two violent blows with a bill-hook on the head, thereby inflicting on him mortal wounds, of which he instantly died.

The first witness for the Prosecution was Mr. Edmund Sheehy, one of the sons of the Deceased, who deposed that on the evening of the day laid in the indictment, about night-fall, the body of his father was brought into his house by the persons who found him where he was murdered. Witness, on seeing him brought in, stooped to ask his father what had happened to him, when, on putting his hand under his head, he found the skull was cleft asunder, his hand having sunk into it to a considerable depth. Witness was so shocked that he fainted away. The Prisoner and his father held some land from Deceased. About a week before the murder, a distress was made on this land by Deceased, accompanied by witness, for arrears of rent due; they took two horses, one belonging to Prisoner, the other to his uncle. When they were removing the distress, the Prisoner showed an inclination to offer violence; observed him go up to Deceased and shove him away from the horses, when witness went over towards them, to protect his father, who was an aged man, about 60 years old, being apprehensive that the Prisoner was going to strike him. Prisoner's father then called out to his son, "Let him go to the Devil and take them." Deceased held his land from Lord Middleton, for his own life only; consequently, all his title expired with his life. The lands held by the M'Carthys, under his father, were part of those so held under Lord Middleton. [The Counsel for the Crown was here about to question the witness, as to the custom which prevailed in the management of Lord Middleton's estates, but this course of examination was objected to by the Prisoner's Counsel, Mr. M'Dougall, and the Judge decided that the objection was valid. It would appear, from what was subsequently mentioned, that it was the general practice of Lord Middleton, on any of his lands falling out of lease, to give a decided preference in reletting them to the occupying tenants; and the object of the Counsel for the Prosecution in pressing this examination would therefore seem to have been, to lay a ground for an inference that the Prisoner had probably an interested motive, arising out of his knowledge of this practice and of the tenure of the Deceased, for committing the horrid deed.]

On his cross-examination, Mr. Sheehy said, that he knew there must have been an interval of seven or eight days between the taking of the distress and the murder of his father, as he recollected that the publication of the sale of the horses was to have taken place the day after that on which his father was killed. The horses were taken when distrained to the pound, but were bailed out the same day by Prisoner and his father, who lived within less than a quarter of a mile of Deceased. Prisoner's family had been living there many years; witness could not say how long; they were there before he (witness) was born. Deceased was not a hard landlord; he had been always kind and indulgent towards Prisoner's family. He had been in the constant habit of walking over his own grounds, which were adjoining to those held by Prisoner.

Mr. John Sheehy, another son of the Deceased, described the state in which his father's body was found; he was present at the time; the body was still warm, the skull dreadfully fractured. The weather was very severe at the time, and a great deal of snow lay on the ground, which was covered with a large quantity of blood. The house in which Deceased lived is about a quarter of a mile from the high road leading to Clonmel, with which it communicates by a bye-road or boreen. [Here a map or plan of the road, &c. was shewn to witness, which he declared to be an exact representation of the place.] There is an angle, or rather two angles, in the boreen. The spot where the body was found is within about two yards of one of those angles, at the side nearest the house. The house in which Prisoner resided is also up in the boreen, but a little in from it, there being a yard between the house and the boreen, which opens into the latter. M'Carthy's house is nearer to the high road than Deceased's; a person going from the latter to the Clonmel road should pass by the former. Knows the house inhabited by a person of the name of Daan; it is on the high road, nearly opposite the boreen. Knows Thos. Ryan's house; it is also on the high road, but on the side opposite to that where Daan's is situated, that is, on the same side with the boreen or bye-road leading up to witness's house.

Catherine Ryan remembered the evening that Mr. Sheehy was murdered. Saw him that evening, near dusk, walking along the road, near Daan's garden. He passed witness by, and went into Daan's house. About the same moment that she saw him go into Daan's house, saw the Prisoner on the high road, at a distance of about twenty [illegible] lengths from Daan's house, driving two [illegible] along, that he had been watering, towards [illegible]. Knows the stream at which the horses [illegible] watered, and thinks Mr. Sheehy must have [illegible] it while Prisoner was there with the horses. Saw Mr. Sheehy come out of Daan's house, and go up the boreen towards his own house.—Witness had occasion to go to Prisoner's house very shortly afterwards, to get some candles and other things which his sister was to have brought for her from Clonmel; on going in, saw the horses in the house, but the Prisoner was not there. Saw his father, two sisters, and another girl, but not himself. There was but one room in the house, which was separated from the outer place, or kitchen, by a low partition, not higher than herself. Heard of Mr. Sheehy's death next morning, and told his son the circumstances she had mentioned. Went before Col. Greene the day Mr. Sheehy was buried, and swore informations before him.

The cross-examination of this witness elicited nothing worthy of notice, except the extreme reluctance with which she replied to Mr. M'Dougall's interrogatories.

Mary Drohan was the next, and in fact the principal witness. She deposed that, on the evening of the murder, Mr. Sheehy passed along the road by Tom Ryan's door, where she lodged. This house is between the stream, where the horses were usually watered, and the bye-road leading up to Sheehy's house. Witness had a conversation with Mr. Sheehy as he was going past; asked him for a small sum of money that he owed to her husband; he desired her to send up her husband to his house, and said that he would give it to him. He then went on towards the boreen; could not say whether he went into Daan's house or not. A short time after this, her husband not having returned, witness set out herself to go up to Mr. Sheehy's house to get the money. Did not go round by the road, but took a shorter direction, through a field at the back of M'Carthy's house. Saw Mr. Sheehy going up the boreen, towards his own house. Just as he passed the angle, between M'Carthy's house and his own, she saw the Prisoner (whom she knew well, and identified) come up behind Mr. Sheehy and strike him in the back part of the head; she did not distinctly see the weapon with which he inflicted the blow, but it seemed to be either a bill-hook or a plough-iron.—Witness was at this time within about three yards of them, inside the small road hedge. When Deceased received the first blow he cried out "O! murder, Carthy!" and stumbled forward two or three yards; Prisoner followed him and struck him a second time, when Deceased fell, but spoke no more, being, as witness supposed, killed on the spot. Witness was greatly frightened, and ran away towards home, going along by the dykes till she reached the house where she lodged, into which she got as fast as she could. Ryan, the owner of the house where she lodged, is uncle to the Prisoner.

Cross-examined.—Lives now in Clonmel, at one Pat. Lanigan's, with her husband. Remained at Ryan's about a fortnight after the murder. Knew both the Prisoner and Deceased before that. Had no dwelling-house of her own. Did not tell Mr. Sheehy's family what she had seen until about a fortnight before last Easter; did not tell them before last Assizes, as she was not then in that neighbourhood, but in Dungarvan. Heard nothing of Prisoner being here to take his trial at the last Assizes. Said nothing to any one about this shocking murder, though it was a great weight on her mind. Removed to an adjacent village in a fortnight after the murder, subsequently to Dungarvan, and next to Clonmel. Does not know at what time the reward was offered for discovering the perpetrator of the murder, nor what was it's amount. Mentioned the murder to her husband the same night; but never disclosed it to any other person until near Easter. Had another husband, who died in the West of America; believed the account of his death, as Father O'Neil got a letter on the subject. Witness is a dealing woman, and earns her livelihood by buying and selling little wares. Knows there was a reward offered, but can't tell whether it was £300 or £500. Her husband did not appear to prosecute the Prisoner at last Assizes; he was then at Ballydonohoe, about two miles from Sheehy's. Witness did not hear that he was in custody until Patrick's day, the last day of the last Assizes. [It appeared on inquiry that Patrick's day was the second day of the last Assizes.]—Supposes her husband knew he was then in gaol, but believes he did not come here to prosecute him; he is here at present, but they did not come down together; witness came with constables. Saw the Prisoner at his uncle's house, where witness lodged, the day the Inquest was held on the body of Deceased, which was the day after the murder, but did not say any thing about him to any one but her husband. Was not induced now to come forward against him by the hope of getting share of the reward, but because she could not obtain the rites of her Church if she concealed her knowledge of the murder. It was her husband first told her about the reward; can't say whether it was before or since the last Assizes. It was fear, sure enough, that prevented her from telling what she knew before; for her husband had been told by the Prisoner's uncle, that if he was got out at night, he might be killed by a shot or a stone. Was not at all influenced by the hope of reward in disclosing the murder.—Met the Rev. Mr. Casey, of Clogheen, whom she had been previously acquainted with, two or three days before she swore her examinations; she informed him of the trouble of mind she was in on account of this business, and requested his advice how to act; he told her she was bound in conscience to make known the horrid secret that preyed upon her mind, and that she could not partake of the rites of the Church while she concealed her knowledge of such a dreadful transaction. It was this circumstance which had induced her to make it known. Knows Ellen White; never spoke with her, or any other person, about the reward; and never endeavoured to induce her to join in prosecuting the Prisoner.

Nicholas Drohan, the husband of the last witness, corroborated circumstantially his wife's account of her having communicated to him her knowledge of the murder on the same night when it was perpetrated. Witness mentioned it, in two, or at most four days afterwards, to one John Egan, a drainer employed by Col. Greene. He did not lodge informations before a Magistrate, as he had been told by Prisoner's uncle, (the owner of the house where he lodged,) a few days before, that if he (witness) should be got out at night, he would be shot over a hedge, perhaps, or be killed with a stone. His wife frequently appeared uneasy and disturbed at night, and would sometimes start up in her sleep and cry out "murder!"

In his cross-examination he admitted that he knew of Prisoner having been in custody at last Assizes, but did not appear against him. He had heard of the reward before that; but had had no conversation with any one about it except with his wife; he remarked to her, that he was afraid their coming forward so late would look rather awkward, and would be imputed to the desire of getting the reward.

John Egan, the person spoken of by last witness, remembered the circumstance of Drohan telling him that he knew the person who had committed the murder, in about four days after it had been committed; he told witness that it was the Prisoner, Carthy, and that he would soon hear more about it. The way in which Drohan came to mention it was this:—witness had bought potatoes from Drohan, which the latter delivered to him on the night of the murder: afterwards, when the murder was spoken of, he observed to Drohan, that it was perhaps fortunate for him that he (Drohan) had not been at home that night, as, being a stranger, he might have been suspected. Drohan answered, that it was no such thing, for that M'Carthy was the man who committed it.

He acknowledged, on being cross-examined, that he had no knowledge whatever of Drohan until October or November, when he employed him in draining on Col. Greene's estate. He never told his employer, Col. Greene, who is an active Magistrate, of what Drohan had thus communicated to him—nor had he mentioned it to any body else till about a week ago, when he got a Crown Summons to appear here to give evidence. He had heard of the reward, but would not have come for the sake of it; he did not expect any part of it, nor would he accept of a penny of it on any account, as he did not wish to have any hand in taking away a man's life, if he could help it—but thought he could not avoid coming, as he was summoned.

John Mulcahy, Esq. deposed, that having heard of the murder of Mr. Sheehy about eight o'clock in the morning after it occurred, he set out immediately for the place, with the view of assisting in endeavouring to trace out the murderers. There was a considerable depth of snow on the ground. Was shewn the spot where the body was found, at which he perceived a great quantity of blood, and found a piece of bone, of a triangular shape, which appeared to be part of the skull of the Deceased. Witness traced the blood in the snow; saw a small stream or track of blood, which appeared as if Deceased had been first struck before he reached the place where the body was found, and that this stream had trickled from him to where he fell. Made a circuit round the place in search of the trace of footsteps through the snow, and observed some in the direction of an adjoining hill, of which he took but little notice, as he had seen some persons coming in that direction in the morning. Searching further, he discovered two large drops of congealed blood upon a stone gap, about five paces from the place where the large quantity of blood appeared; these drops had the appearance of having fallen from the dress or the weapon of the murderer, and did not at all resemble the mark that would have been made by the footsteps of a person who might have trod in the large collection of blood. The appearance of these drops led to a further examination in that direction, and on looking into the field, he observed, close under the bloody marks on the gap, the first of several footsteps of a man, of such a depth, and at such a distance from each other, as evidently showed that the person who had imprinted them must have been in the act of running. Following the track of these footsteps, he found that they led down through the field to near M'Carthy's yard, where they were terminated by a quantity of cut furze, collected near M'Carthy's house. Previous to this circumstance, he had no knowledge whatever of M'Carthy, and of course had not any suspicion of him at the time.

Nothing particular resulted from this gentleman's cross-examination.

Michael Allman, a constable, proved that he apprehended the Prisoner at a house in the village of Deerpark, where he found him concealed under a heap of straw. This was since the last Assizes; he had also apprehended him on suspicion previous to the last Assizes, but he was subsequently liberated.

Here the case closed for the Prosecution.

On the Defence, the only witness examined was Eleanor White, who swore that she had had a conversation with Mary Drohan about prosecuting the Prisoner, on the Sunday previous to his apprehension. She met Mary Drohan on the road, who endeavoured to persuade witness to join her in prosecuting the Prisoner, and told her they would get the reward between them.

On being cross-examined, she admitted that she had had a child, though she was not married. Knows Catherine Ryan, but did not see her on the night of the murder. Was at Daniel Daan's house that night, but did not see Mr. Sheehy; heard he was there, but witness was not there at the time. Was at Prisoner's father's house; but did not see Catherine Ryan there. The man of the house, his three daughters, and witness, were the only persons then in the house. On coming away, saw the Prisoner in the hay-yard, pulling some hay out of a cock. When witness got home the potatoes were down for supper, and did not hear of the murder until just after supper was finished. Met Mary Drohan on the road, near Daan's house.

The learned Judge recapitulated the evidence in a clear and accurate manner, commenting on it as he proceeded with much force and propriety, and exhorting the Jury to perform their important duty with a cautious tenderness for the life of their fellow-creature, united with a strict regard to the interests of public justice.

The Jury retired to deliberate, and in a short time returned with a verdict of *Guilty*, which was heard by the Prisoner with little appearance of emotion.

The Clerk of the Peace having addressed the Prisoner in the usual form,

Baron M'Clelland proceeded to pronounce the awful sentence of the law, which he prefaced by a most impressive and eloquent address to the unhappy Prisoner, wherein he descanted, in glowing and affecting language, on the atrocious enormity of the crime of which he had been convicted—expressed his full and unqualified concurrence in the justice and propriety of the verdict—pointed out to him the impossibility of postponing his awful fate beyond the short space of two days—and earnestly and feelingly exhorted him to make use of the very few hours that remained to him in this life, in seeking, by a sincere and thorough repentance, and an open acknowledgment of his guilt, the forgiveness of that Divine Being whose laws he had so flagrantly violated, and before whose awful tribunal he was so shortly to appear.

His Lordship appeared sensibly affected during the delivery of his very solemn and pathetic address, as did also most of his auditors. The unfortunate convict himself was visibly impressed by it, and entreated with tears, at its conclusion, for "a longer day," which the Judge informed him he had not the power to grant.

ATROCIOUS AND MOST DARING OUTRAGE.

(From The Correspondent.)

It is with the deepest concern that we are called upon to record the following enormity.—There is no doubt whatever to be entertained of the shocking particulars which it is our painful task to relate—they are communicated upon as high authority as any in the kingdom:—

"A most daring attempt was made last Friday night, to surprise a detachment of twenty men of the 49th Regiment, stationed in the Glebe-house at Clonfert, by an armed body of men, upwards of twenty in number, some of whom, springing unawares upon the sentry, knocked him down with stones, and having filled his mouth with tow to prevent his calling for assistance, robbed him of his firelock, bayonet, nineteen rounds of ball cartridge, and fifteen shillings in silver, while others endeavoured to force the gates and doors of the house, but which finding themselves unable to do, without alarming probably the guard within, they desisted from their purpose; and having tied a rope round the neck of the unfortunate man, who had been knocked down, they dragged him to a considerable distance, where they produced a book to swear him, but, on his refusing to take the oath, they beat him and kicked him in the face in a cruel manner, threatening, with oaths and imprecations, that they would hang him on a tree close by, as an example to his corps; but he still refusing to be sworn, having already taken, as he said, an oath to be faithful to the King, one of these savages, for by no other title can they be denominated, presented from behind a blunderbuss close to him, and fired at him, the contents of which he received in his left arm above the elbow, and in his hand, shattering both in a most dreadful manner, and carrying off one of the fingers. The soldiers became alarmed at the cries of the unhappy man, who had succeeded in crawling back to near the house; and he was shortly after conveyed in a post-chaise to head-quarters at Ballinasloe, where he now lies in a very dangerous state.

"As yet, none of these miscreants, we are sorry to learn, have been apprehended; But there was a meeting of Magistrates yesterday, at the Sessions of Loughrea, when a requisition was directed to the Clerk of the Peace to assemble the Magistracy of the County on the earliest day possible, for the purpose of considering the circumstances of this desperate outrage; and we have every hope that, by their exertions, aided by the Police, under that most zealous and efficient officer, Major D'Arcy, we shall, before long, have the pleasure of announcing that the perpetrators of this outrage have been brought to justice.—With a prompt spirit that does the greatest credit to the corps, the 49th Regiment have offered a reward of Fifty Pounds to any person who will give information against any of the offenders concerned in this dreadful outrage.

"Loughrea, Saturday morning."

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by [illegible]
[illegible] Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,583. TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1820. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

OAK BARK.

TO BE SOLD, at DESART, about 35 Tons of OAK BARK, well saved and of good quality. Also, at BALLANTAGGART, not above 5 miles from it, 7 Tons of the very first description, in every respect. The Roads up to both Ricks are excellent. Proposals, in writing, for the whole or any part of the above, not being less than 7 Tons, will be received by the Earl of DESART, or Mr. JAMES ELLIOTT, Desart, Kilkenny. The Purchaser or Purchasers will be declared when the fair value is offered. No Preference whatever has been promised, or will be given. WILLIAM TOWNSEND will shew the Bark at Desart—and ARTHUR BIBLE that at Ballantaggart.

Desart, 20th July, 1820.

WANTED,

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS,

ON ONE OR MORE CITY SEAL OR SEALS.

Apply to ROBERT COOKE, *Town Clerk.*

Waterford, July 19, 1820.

NEW ROSS HOTEL.

TO BE LET,

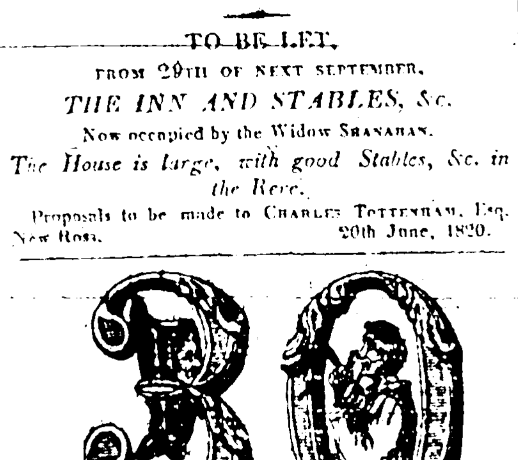
FROM 29TH OF NEXT SEPTEMBER,

THE INN AND STABLES, &c.

Now occupied by the Widow SHANAHAN.

The House is large, with good Stables, &c. in the Rere.

Proposals to be made to CHARLES TOTTENHAM, Esq. New Ross. 20th June, 1820.



STRAND

THE CAT AND THE BOOT;

OR,

AN IMPROVEMENT UPON MIRRORS.

As I one morning shaving sat,
For dinner-time preparing,
A dreadful howling from the cat
Set all the room a staring!
Sudden I turn'd—beheld a scene
I could not but delight in,
For in my boot, so bright and clean,
The cat her face was fighting.
Bright was the boot—its surface fair,
In lustre nothing lacking;
I never saw one half so clear,
Except by WARREN'S BLACKING.
(WARREN! that name shall last as long
As beaus and belles shall dash on,
Immortalized in every song
That chants the praise of fashion:
For, oh! without his *Blacking*, all
Attempts we may abolish
To raise upon our boots at all
The least of jet or polish.)
Surpris'd its brilliancy I viewed
With silent admiration;
The glass that on the table stood
Waxed dimly on its station.
I took the boot, the glass displac'd,
For soon I was aware,
The latter only was disgrac'd
Whene'er the boot was near.
And quickly found that I could shave,
Much better by its bloom,
Than any mirror that I have
Within my drawing-room.
And since that time, I've often smil'd,
To think how puss was frighten'd
When at the boot she tugg'd and toil'd
By WARREN'S *Blacking* brighten'd.

This easy Shining and Brilliant BLACKING,

PREPARED BY

Robert Warren,

30, STRAND, LONDON, AND SOLD AT

Waterford by FARRELL, BELL, WHITE & Co. & BIRNIE. *Clonmel*, by DAVIES, HOLMES, FARRELL, and GORMAN. *Dublin*, by SPENCE, CALDWELL, and FORD. *Drogheda*, by M'KENNA. *Limerick*, by COOKE, BINESS and Co., RYAN, CONOLLY [illegible], and PHILLIPS. *Cork*, by HAYES, BYRNE, M'LEOD, VARIEN, & O'CONNOR. *Newry*, by STEVENSON. And sold by most Boot-makers, Grocers, Ironmongers, Brushmakers, Perfumers, &c. in every Town in the Kingdom.

LIQUID, in Stone Bottles, 6½d. 11d. 1s. 1½d. and 1s. [illegible] each. Also PASTE BLACKING, in Pots, 6½d. 1[illegible] and 1s. 7½d. each.

[illegible] Shilling Pot of Paste is equal to Four Shilling Bottles of Liquid.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,

For the Week ending Friday, July 21, 1820.

	From s.	From d.	To s.	To d.	M. Price s.	M. Price d.
570 Wheat, per Bar. 20 Stone	35	0	40	0	37	9½
2 Bere, per Bar.	13	0	0	0	0	0
0 Barley, per Bar.	0	0	0	0	0	0
1768 Oats, per Bar.	13	0	18	0	14	5¾
[illegible] Flour, per Cwt.	7	0	25	0	0	0
[illegible] Oatmeal, per Cwt.	12	0	19	0	15	5½
0 Peas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sold to Bakers only.						
0 Barrels Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0
[illegible] Cwts. Flour	20	0	25	0	22	0½

Average Price of Wheat and Flour 56s. 8¾ per Sack.

Receipts of Flour 1330s. } 1st, from 24s. 0d. to 29s. 0d. 2d, from 18s. [illegible] to [illegible] 6d. 3d, from [illegible]
Sales of Flour ... [illegible] }

JAMES RIDDALL, Clerk of the Corn Table.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, DUNGARVAN,

ON MONDAY, 31ST INST.

394 *Bales of Leaf and Stalk TOBACCO, in prime condition, averaging about 60lbs. each.*

21 *Kegs of COGNIAC BRANDY, containing about 4 gallons each.*

THE ABOVE TO BE SOLD IN LOTS.

110 *Kegs of Green and Black TEA, averaging about 10lbs. each.—Also,*

18 *Bags of Black TEA, containing about 6lbs. each.*

The above having been seized and condemned according to Law.—The Sale to commence precisely at One o'Clock.

WM. H. HENNIS, Collector.

N. B. The Tea to be sold for Exportation.

HIGH TREASON.

SPECIAL COMMISSION OF OYER AND TERMINER.

STIRLING, JULY 15.

Although the Court did not adjourn till three o'clock this morning, the Commissioners entered the hall at ten.

When the Prisoners were placed at the bar, James Clelland, smith, of Glasgow, was named for trial.

Mr. Jeffrey stated, that seeing the issue of the trials of Baird and Hardy, notwithstanding the struggle of their Counsel, he thought it his duty to advise the Prisoners, if they were conscious of their guilt, to withdraw their plea of Not Guilty, and to throw themselves on the mercy of their Country.

The Lord Advocate addressed the Court.—He wished it to be distinctly understood, that this line of conduct was adopted by the Prisoners without any bargain being made for them. He had no doubt they might receive the mercy of the Crown; but he considered it his duty to intimate the possibility, nay, the probability, that the Prisoners might, notwithstanding their pleading Guilty, suffer capitally.

Mr. Jeffrey acknowledged that there had been no compromise.

The Prisoners then severally pleaded guilty.—They were taken from the bar, and sent back to the Castle.

The Lord President remarked, that although Mr. Jeffrey had objected to Mr. Hullock appearing against the Prisoners, yet in fact there was no necessity for the objection. If the whole bar of England had been engaged for the Prisoners, they would not have been better defended than they had been by the ability and perseverance of Mr. Jeffrey. Every point was urged, and every effort made, that was possible. This handsome and well-merited compliment was concluded by his Lordship observing, that the result of these trials had been to raise the character of the Scottish Bar.

John Anderson, weaver, St. Ninian's, was next put to the bar. He withdrew his plea of not guilty.

The Lord Advocate said, that it was unnecessary for him to repeat the statement he had made when the other Prisoners intimated their wish to plead guilty.

A Petition was presented to the Court, from certain persons belonging to Camelon, praying that the Bench would appoint Mr. Francis Jeffrey and Mr. J. P. Grant to act as their Counsel; and failing either of them, Mr. Cullen. These individuals are not yet arraigned.

James Crawford, weaver, Balgrove, also withdrew his plea. The same intimation was made by the Public Prosecutor with respect to the terms on which he made his confession.

The Lord Advocate said that there were different shades of guilt; and, as the guilt of the Prisoner was not so aggravated as that of some of the other Prisoners, it would certainly give him great personal pleasure to see the royal clemency extended to this youth.

The Petit Jury were discharged for the time; but they, as well as the Grand Jury, were directed to attend on Monday, the 31st July, when the Court will resume its sittings.

The Court then adjourned at mid-day.

Mr. J. P. Grant is expected in Glasgow on Monday.

YORK ASSIZES.

MONDAY, JULY 17.—The Commission was opened on Saturday, and the Judges attended divine service yesterday, in the Cathedral, when a very suitable sermon was preached by Mr. M'Farlane, the High Sheriff's (H. Vansittart, Esq.) chaplain. This morning, at nine, Mr. Justice Bayley charged the City Grand Jury in the Guildhall, and afterwards tried two felonies in that Court. One of them was the case of Francis Cooper, a good-looking youth, who was convicted of stealing a horse from the Clerk of the Peace for the City of York, and on occasion of visiting his father in the lunatic asylum at Clifton. There are four Prisoners yet to be tried in the City; one of them is a very young man, charged with stealing a bill to the amount of £500.

Both Judges proceeded to the Castle at 12 o'clock; Mr. Justice Park took his seat in the Crown-court; Mr. Justice Bayley on the Civil side. Several causes, of no public interest, were disposed of. Mr. Scarlett does not appear to have arrived yet. Mr. Brougham was in Court during the day.

CROWN COURT.

The calendar consists of two divisions. The first part contains 39 Prisoners; 5 for murder, 1 for rape, 2 for highway-robbery, 8 for burglary, 2 for forgery, 1 for child murder, 2 for maliciously shooting and wounding, 3 for sheep-stealing, 1 for horse-stealing, 13 for theft of various descriptions, and 1 for administering deleterious stuff to a young woman for the purpose of occasioning an abortion. Besides these, two other Prisoners were conducted into the Castle on Saturday last.

HIGH TREASON.

The second part of the calendar contains the names of 25 Prisoners charged with high treason, & with the specific act of levying war against the King. They are of various ages, from 20 to 50. Two periods of time, and two places, are particularly specified; the 31st of March at Huddersfield, and 12th April at Grange-moor. The numbers at the former place are stated at 500 and more; at the latter 300 and more are stated to have assembled in arms. Only five of the Prisoners are charged with having traitorously assembled at Huddersfield. Many of them, besides the charge of meeting on the 12th of April, are charged "with having on the night of the 11th of April riotously and tumultuously assembled at Dodworth, armed with pikes and other weapons, and forcibly entered the dwelling-house of William Siddons, and by threats endeavoured to compel him to go with them to join the general rising of the disaffected, for the purpose of effecting by force and violence an alteration in the laws of the kingdom." The committing Magistrates are, John Haigh, B. Haigh Allen, Joshua Scott, Esqrs. and Stuart Corbett, D. D.

The customary formalities that precede the criminal business of Assizes occupied more than usual time on this occasion, as it was the first assizes dated in the reign of George IV. There was a very numerous attendance of Magistrates; among them we observed the Rev. Sydney Smith. The names of all the Princes of the Royal Family, including Prince Leopold, and, we believe, the names of all the Privy Council, are included in the Commission. The Judges of the several Courts, and the Attorney and Solicitor-General, are also included.

Mr. Justice Park took occasion, as the names of the Coroners were calling over, to caution them, as well as Justices of the Peace, from examining Prisoners on oath, as that precluded their statements from being received in evidence, and might thus frustrate, in many cases, the purposes of justice.

The Hon. George Saville, Viscount Pollington, is foreman of the Grand Jury. The Proclamation against vice, profaneness, and immorality, having been read,

Mr. Justice Park charged the Grand Jury to the following effect:—They were assembled under his Majesty's Commission, to discharge the most important and the most awful duty which could devolve on them as members of society—he meant the administration of criminal justice. But having, while at the bar, and before he had been raised to his present station, known them as Magistrates, and some of them as Members of the Grand Jury, he should have made no address at all to them, but that the present calendar contained charges connected with a subject not so generally known, on which it was of great importance that he should address some observations to them, and on which some observations must be expected by them. The subject to which he alluded was High Treason—a crime of a very deep dye, and a crime which, he could say from experience, was not of frequent occurrence in this county—of no occurrence at all, he might say; and hoped this would be the last occasion of inquiring into it for many, many years, for the credit both of themselves and of the county. High Treason was ranked pre-eminent in criminality, as it tended more than any other crime to disorganize and subvert the very fabric of society.—The particular kind of High Treason charged on the present occasion was levying war against the King in the realm. This was declared to be High Treason by a very old Statute, the 25th of Edward III., which began in the following terms: (Here his Lordship read a large part of the Act, and explained the meaning of "proveably attaint of that deed by men of their condition.") On that Statute the bills to be preferred before them were framed. Besides the Statute of Edward, there was an Act passed in the year 1796, the 36th Geo. III. ch. 7, which extended the Act of Edward, particularly as to the levying of war.—This Act was made perpetual, by the 57th Geo. III. ch. 6. By the 36th of Geo. III. the compassing, devising, intending to levy war, &c. was made High Treason, as well as the actual levying of war, &c. It was possible, for he did not know how that was, that the bills might be framed on this Statute also. He mentioned only the parts of those Statutes which referred to the levying war, so as not to distract their attention.—The second Statute he had mentioned was in this respect an enlargement of the first. The first required actual levying of war; the second required intention merely, provided that intention was manifested by overt acts, such as declarations, printing or circulating incitements to treason.—The state of the Country, and the disposition of the times, unfortunately, but imperiously, called at the time for such an Act to guard all that was dear to us. High Treason must be proved by two witnesses. In this it differed from the law of England on all other subjects except perjury; but two witnesses were not required for the same act, their testimony might refer to different acts. If one act was in this county too, another act might be in another county. But he observed from the depositions, that all the overt acts charged were in this county. So mild and merciful were the laws of England on this head, that all the overt acts must be set out on the face of the Indictment. He should now proceed to explain to them why conduct such as would be charged in the bills was construed a levying of war. This he should do on the authority of all his predecessors on the bench, celebrated for their knowledge and their integrity. He referred not only to adjudged cases, but also to text writers; and on their authority he said, that any large rising, for a general purpose, was a levying of war against the King. It must not be from private revenge, or to redress private wrongs.—The pomp and circumstances of war were not necessary. If it was for the purpose of redressing any real or supposed grievance by physical force, and the parties had no private or particular concern with the grievance, that was a levying of war, however they might be armed; for the law said, "*furor arma ministrat.*" He had thus given them the doctrine of his predecessors, and the concentrated wisdom of antiquity. But it was necessary to refer explicitly to the greatest authorities on this momentous subject. He first called their attention to Blackstone, a celebrated commentator on the laws of England, and known to every gentleman and every scholar. (Here his Lordship read copious extracts from Blackstone respecting the law of levying war against the King in his realm.) The next authority to which he called their attention was Foster, who was traditionally stated to have been a great assertor of liberty.—(His Lordship read large extracts here from Mr. Justice Foster, in illustration of the circumstances required to constitute a levying of war against the King in his realm.) But he understood it would be given in proof before them, that the persons charged with high treason were armed with military weapons. The authority he should next quote was that of Hale, who, whether considered as a Magistrate, as a man, or as a Christian, was above all human panegyric. (Here his Lordship read Hale's well-known distinction between a design to destroy an enclosure, or particular enclosures, and a design to destroy all enclosures.) He could have carried them back to more remote antiquity, and have shown that he was supported by more ancient authorities; but he hoped he had satisfied them, he knew he had satisfied himself, that he had conscientiously stated the law upon this subject. Having ascertained the law, they were next to satisfy themselves whether overt acts were committed, and of a general character. Then they were to inquire whether the persons charged had been engaged in those acts. Meetings, consultations, confederacies, as to the manner in which the object was to be attained; engagements to assist; compelling of others to assist; breaking open of houses for arms;—all these were overt acts of high treason. The acts of every individual were the acts of all, even although not present or connected with those who committed them before that time, because by subsequent assent they were understood to have agreed in all that had been done before for the nefarious purpose in view. He had read many, but not all, of the depositions; but he would not go into detail for fear of exciting a prejudice, which God knew was not his purpose. The unreasonableness of the attempt; paucity of numbers (though here they were more numerous than the well-disposed could wish); the humble condition of the parties; the want of fit equipments; the inadequacy of the means, however wild and hopeless they might really be—and wild and hopeless he hoped the object of such desperate and wicked men would always be—did not diminish the criminality of the act. We knew that rash and evil-designing men expected many advantages from insurrection, and there was no doubt that insurrection, if not checked in time, would get many adherents; for of insurrection it was always true—*vires acquirit eundo.*

Surely it was a duty they owed to the peaceable inhabitants to afford them the immediate protection of the law; for he could not but consider

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, JULY 15.

CROWN-OFFICE, JULY 14.

By the King.—A Proclamation, for adjourning the Solemnity of the Coronation of his Majesty.

George, R.

Whereas by Our Royal Proclamation, bearing date the sixth day of May last, We did (amongst other things) publish and declare Our Royal intention to celebrate the solemnity of Our Royal Coronation upon Tuesday, the first day of August next, at Our Palace at Westminster; and whereas, for divers weighty reasons Us thereunto moving, We have thought fit to adjourn the said solemnity until Our Royal will and pleasure shall be further signified thereon, We do by this Our Royal Proclamation give notice thereof; and We do hereby further signify to all Our loving subjects whom it may concern, that all persons, of what quality or rank soever they be, who, either upon Our letters to them directed, or by reason of their offices or tenures or otherwise, are to do any service at the time of such Coronation, are discharged from their attendance on Tuesday, the first day of August next.

Given at Our Court at Carlton-house, this 12th day of July, 1820, and in the 1st year of Our reign.

God save the King.

A BILL TO REGULATE THE PAYMENT OF ARMY PRIZE MONEY.

Whereas an Act passed in the 58th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act for regulating the Payment of Regimental Debts, and the Distribution of the effects of Officers and Soldiers dying in service, and the receipt of Sums due to Soldiers:" And whereas it is expedient to allow of payment to Agents, in certain cases, of sums actually advanced by them to Officers or Soldiers, or their representatives, before the passing of the said recited Act:

Be it therefore Enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the   it shall be lawful for any Agent or Agents appointed for the distribution of Army Prize or Bounty Money, Grant or other Allowances of Money in the nature thereof, or for the Treasurer of Chelsea Hospital, to pay the share, or any part of the share, of any Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier to any person or persons duly authorised by the party entitled thereto to receive the same—provided it shall be certified by the Secretary at War, to such distributing Agent aforesaid, or to the Treasurer of Chelsea Hospital, that such person has given satisfactory proof that he did actually advance the sum demanded, and that such advance was made before the passing of the said recited Act, if in any part of the United Kingdom, or in Guernsey, Jersey, or Isle of Man, or within   months after the passing of the said Act, if in any other Country or place, any thing in the said recited Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Commissioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea to authorize their Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer to pay to any person or persons who shall prove him, her, or themselves, to the satisfaction of such Commissioners, or of the said Treasurer, or Deputy Treasurer, to be the next of kin or legal representatives, or otherwise legally entitled to any share of the Prize Money due to any deceased Commissioned or Warrant Officer of his Majesty's Land Forces, any such share not exceeding   although such person shall not have regularly taken out letters of administration, or have procured the probate of any will of such deceased Officer.

THE LATE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

Mr. Peter Moore presented to the House of Commons on Friday last a Petition from a Mrs. Olivia Serres, in which that lady asserts herself to be the legitimate daughter of the late Duke of Cumberland. The following are said to be among the documents by which this royal descent can be proved, and, if they are authentic, the lady may perhaps be more successful in establishing her own pretensions to so high a birth, than she has been, or is likely to be, in proving that her father, Dr. Wilmot, wrote the "*Letters of Junius.*"

George R.—Whereas it is our royal command, that the birth of Olive, the Duke of Cumberland's daughter, is not to be made known to the Nation during our reign; but, from a sense of religious duty, we will that she be acknowledged by the Royal Family after our death, should she survive ourselves, in return for confidential services rendered ourselves by Dr. Wilmot in the year 1739.

Dated Kew Palace, May 2, 1773.

Witness, Chatham.

This is to certify that the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland and Olive Wilmot was duly solemnised, according to the established laws of the Church of England, by myself, March 4, 1767. J. WILMOT.

Present at the marriage of the above parties, { BROOKE, J. ADDEZ.

This is to certify, that Olive, the only child of the above parties, was born April 3, 1772.

J. WILMOT. R. WILMOT. WARWICK.

London, March 4, 1816.

I solemnly declare Mrs. Olive Serres to be the daughter of the late Duke of Cumberland. WARWICK.

I consider it but just to state, that the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland and Olive Wilmot was solemnized in my presence by banns. WARWICK.

London, May 2, 1815.

I consider it proper that I should declare, that a sacred obligation prevented the late Dr. James Wilmot and myself from disclosing Mrs. Olivia Wilmot Serres's birth during the King's life. WARWICK.

Green-street, April 2, 1815.

I solemnly promise my protection to my cousin, Olivia Serres, should the Earl of Warwick part this life before the King. EDWARD, WARWICK.

June 3, 1818.

London, May 5, 1777.

Memorandum.—That Lord Chatham hereby promises his future protection to Olive, the infant daughter of the Duke of Cumberland, and Olive, his wife; and also undertakes to see paid to the said Olive, £500 yearly, until a suitable provision is settled upon her, in consideration of my promising to observe a sacred secrecy as to her birth during the King's life. J. WILMOT. CHATHAM.

I regret my past false delicacy, but should I recover, the moment that my spirits will bear the test, all shall be made known to the Regent. I am resolved that every justice shall be done you; do not consider that I am worse by the inclosed, for Sir H. Halford says nothing can be going on better. My best love attends yourself and dear L. W.

To be committed to the flames, I. W. after my death; torn by Lord Warwick—

Warwick, May 4, 171. (torn.)

(Signed) WARWICK. After this paper was otherwise executed.

Memorandum.—That the Duke of Cumberland having subjected himself to the effect of the laws against ———, we have agreed to let his daughter Olive be the sacrifice, in order that the conduct of her Royal Parent may never meet public reprehension. We hereby promise our joint protection to the said Olive, and that we will never, during the life of the Royal Father, or the King, betray the secret of the Duke of Cumberland's double union.

CHATHAM. (Other names are torn off.)

Memorandum.—That the Earl of Warwick hereby acknowledges having received from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, the sum of £2000, on account of Olive his daughter, which sum the Earl of Warwick holds himself answerable for to myself, witness the signature of his Lordship. J. Wilmot. Warwick.

Greek-street, April 2, 1816.

My dear Mrs. S.—I send you the paquet I promised you, and I feel assured that you will believe I could not move in the business until his Majesty's decease.

I rely on the sacred promise you have given as to the documents of your birth. I am a little better, Sir H. H. says, so bear up all you can. Love to L. and yourself.

Ever your's, W.

OLIVE WILMOT.

The only child of H. F. Duke of Cumberland, by Olive Wilmot, his lawful wife, begotten on her body 1771; born April 2, 1772, but baptised by her *two Christian* names only, to ensure privacy, as the supposed infant of my brother Robert. J. WILMOT.

December 1, 1819.

At my return from Devonshire I solemnly promise to acquaint the Regent with the birth of Mrs. Olivia Serres. EDWARD.

Memorandum.—That my brother Robert's wife having given birth to a still-born son the same week that Olive, the wife of the Duke of Cumberland, was delivered of a daughter, it was determined that such child should be baptised as the infant of Robert Wilmot, for a time. J. WILMOT.

Lady Warwick.—I solemnly recommend Mrs. Olivia Serres to the attention and regard of my family, should I not recover from my illness. WARWICK.

There are papers with his late Majesty's Sign Manual, and more family documents, besides the above copies, &c. &c. OLIVE CUMBERLAND.

HIGH TREASON.

CONVICTION OF HARDIE, ONE OF THE BONNYMUIR RADICALS.

Special Commission of Oyer and Terminer.

STIRLING, JULY 13.

The Court at nine o'clock recommenced their Sittings at Stirling. The Commissioners on the Bench were, the Right Hon. the Lord President, Chief Baron Shepherd, the Lord Justice Clerk, Chief Baron Adams, and Lord Gillies. The Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General, with the Advocate Deputes, Drummond and Hope, and Mr. Sergeant Hullock, along with the Crown Agent, Mr. Arnot, were on the Prosecution side of the table, and many Counsel were on the Prisoners' side.

The whole of the Prisoners seized at Bonnymuir (18 in number) were brought from the Castle under an escort of the 13th Foot, and placed at the bar.

Mr. Jeffrey, as Counsel for the Prisoners, addressed the Court, and stated an objection to Mr. Sergeant Hullock appearing on the part of the prosecution, as he was entitled to plead only in English Courts. It was his wish that the Prisoners should not be borne down with the weight of that Gentleman's abilities, added to the formidable phalanx of Counsel arrayed against them. He meant no personal disrespect to the Learned Gentleman. As an individual he would be happy to profit by seeing him plead before the Commissioners; but his personal wish had no weight with him. He considered it his duty to object to him, as it was material to his client that he should not be allowed to appear against him. It was true, that by the statute of Queen Anne, the law with respect to treason had been made the same in both England and Scotland. It was, notwithstanding, not to be considered that the present Court was an English Court, for it was a Scottish Tribunal. The Commission had a local jurisdiction. If they had been authorised to try offences in London, York, or Edinburgh, the case would have been very different. They had been appointed to try crimes only in Scotland. The English Counsel might as well claim the right of pleading in Scottish Courts on every British action, as in the case of high treason. He understood it was alleged that there was a similarity between the House of Lords and this Court. He remarked that there was no parallel between the two Tribunals. Mr. Jeffrey attempted to enforce his objection by several arguments, but it was not sustained.

The Lord President said, that by the Articles of Union the law was the same in Scotland as in England. There was no difference whatever, and if Mr. Jeffrey thought proper he could claim a right to plead for the traitors at the approaching Court of oyer and terminer, at York. The Court would not, even without the objection of the Prisoner's Counsel, have allowed Mr. Hullock to appear, but the point had been attended to both in the year 1794 and on the present occasion.—There was no doubt whatever that English Counsel had a right to appear in that Court. Scottish Counsel had been allowed to appear even in English Courts, when discussing the law of that country. Sir J. Dalrymple was allowed to plead in the House of Lords, in a case relating to literary property. His Lordship alluded to another case where Scottish Counsel was allowed to plead.

Mr. Jeffrey challenged the arraign, as the Sheriff was not qualified as required by the law of England. He was appointed by the Crown, and was not that description of officer called Sheriff in England, and of course could not be qualified to return the panel.

The Lord President said, that the law required the Sheriff to make the return, and the Sheriffs of England had various qualifications. Some of them were elected by the citizens; one of them was appointed by the Bishop of Durham, and Lord Thanet was hereditary Sheriff of Westmoreland.

Mr. Sergeant Hullock replied to Mr. Jeffrey.—He contended that the objection was not well founded, and he declared that never was such a wild and fanciful objection started in England.—He asked who would the Learned Counsel have to make the return?

Mr. Jeffrey maintained, that the Sheriff Depute of Stirlingshire was not that description of person which the law of treason required.

The Bench declared that the statute required the return to be made by "the Sheriff." It did not say what were to be his qualifications.

Mr. Jeffrey contended, that the Sheriff had not the necessary qualifications; he had not taken the oath required by the law, and was otherwise disqualified. A Sheriff ought to have been appointed *pro re nata*.

The Lord Justice Clerk observed, that if the objection was well founded, the law of treason was a nullity. The other Commissioners coincided in this opinion, and the objection was repelled.

The list of Jurymen, consisting of 153 names, was then called over. One gentleman, in forwarding a certificate of excuse, by mistake sent their Lordships a note respecting a saddle and bridle. This was returned him, and the proper paper forwarded. This circumstance relieved the dryness of the proceedings, by producing a momentary smile from the audience. One gentleman claimed exemption as a medical practitioner, which was allowed.

Hardie was then informed that he was to be put on his trial.

It may be necessary to state to our readers, that Bonnymuir is situated in the parish of Falkirk, and lies about four miles west of that town. It is a piece of heathy ground, slanting from south to north, and may be seen from either the road from Glasgow to Stirling, or from the north road from Glasgow to Edinburgh. It lies a little distance to the Southward of the Forth and Clyde canal, and may be reached from the north by a passage below the canal. It is a short distance from the ground where the memorable battle of Falkirk was fought in the rebellion of 1745.

Several of the Gentlemen called for this trial were challenged by the Prisoner's Counsel.

The Lord President, in a very animated manner, prohibited the publication of the report of the proceedings, not only in this county, but in all the others, until the Sittings are finished. He observed, that it was useless to enclose the witnesses, while they could learn, by means of a newspaper, what was said by each other. His Lordship intimated, that a very severe punishment would be inflicted on any person who disregarded the prohibition of the Court.

The Clerk of Arraigns read the Indictment against Hardie, all the Prisoners remaining at the bar.

The Lord Advocate opened the case on the part of the Crown, and proceeded to call witnesses, who confirmed the statements already before the Public. Mr. Jeffrey delivered a long speech for his client, but called no exculpatory proof.—The Solicitor-General replied, and concluded by expressing his firm conviction that the Jury would find the Prisoner guilty. The Right Honourable the Lord President charged the Jury in a very able manner, who after retiring a few minutes, at a quarter past one o'clock in the morning of the 14th, returned a verdict of *Guilty* on the second and fourth counts of the indictment.

The counts and overt acts are the same in all the indictments brought before the Special Commission.

LONDON.

MONDAY, JULY 17.

The following is an extract of a letter, from the Agent to Lloyd's at Gibraltar, dated June 26:

"By the arrival of the United States' vessels of war, Peacock and Shark, from Leghorn and Algiers, we learn that information was given to them at Leghorn nineteen days ago, by the American Consul, of an Algerine squadron being at sea, consisting of two sloops of war, two brigs, one schooner, and one row galley, and that war had been declared by the Regency against Tuscany. The Peacock and Shark went in consequence to Algiers, and ascertained this information to be true, but could get no tidings of the course the squadron took, although they boarded every vessel they met on their way down here.

"It is the opinion of the American officers, that the operations of this force are directed against Tunis, with which state the Algerines are in hostility.

"I am much inclined, however, to think that their plans are directed against the weakest of the Italian States, and that we shall shortly hear of numerous captures."

Bergami.—"It is stated, that the Italian Bergami, who is accused of adultery with the Queen of England, and who has been residing for a short time at Paris, has set out for London."—*Journal de Paris of Thursday.*

"The Italian Bergami has, in fact, left Paris; but from further information we learn, that it is for Rome, and not for London."—*Journal de Paris of Friday.*

"A contemporary journal of yesterday announced, that Bergami had set off for London. There are some reasons which render this statement doubtful."—*Gazette de France.*

"Madrid, July 3.—On the 1st instant, the preparatory Junta of the Cortes held their second sitting. They were occupied with various preliminary formalities, and examining the eligibility of several elections. The Marquis de Cardena having, in a petition, applied the title of *Majesty* to the Cortes, Don Munnoz Terrero observed, that such title belonged only to the King, that it had been adopted by the Extraordinary Cortes of Cadiz only in consequence of the captivity of the Monarch, and that it was essential to reject all documents in which a correct designation of titles was not strictly observed. The whole assembly approved of the observation.

"Count de Camillas, *Introducteur* of Ambassadors, has been arrested; on what motives is not known.

"On the 21st ult. the anniversary of the famous battle gained over the French, in 1813, was celebrated at Vittoria. After the toasts to the King and Constitution, the following was drunk:—'To the Spanish, English, and Portuguese Armies, who, under the command of the Duke de Ciudad Rodrigo (Wellington), triumphed over those of the Usurper, and gave the signal of deliverance to Europe.'"

The Committee of the House of Lords, on the subject of Foreign Trade, are, we understand, directing their attention towards the facilities offered by the different divisions of the South American Continent, for extending the commerce of this Country, and several merchants of eminence connected with that portion of the globe have already been examined before them.

The Queen has been led into an error respecting the plate which his late Majesty allowed her to use while in Kensington Palace. The King could not make a present of the plate belonging to the Crown. It is not unusual for an order to issue for plate from the Jewel Office to Princes of the Blood, while resident in any of the Royal Palaces. Such an order was made for her Majesty while Princess of Wales, and a similar issue was made for the Duke of Cambridge, but they both sent them back, and they were returned to the Jewel Office.

The Chevalier Vassalli, Equerry to the Queen, arrived in town on Saturday evening from Paris, and immediately waited upon her Majesty.

Dr. Parr performed Divine Service before the Queen yesterday.

The Queen, on Saturday, held a consultation with her Law Advisers, at her house in Portman-street.

The *Morning Chronicle* says, "there is no doubt, in the event of the House of Lords proceeding with the discussion of the Bill of Pains and Penalties, that her Majesty, as was the case with Queen Catherine, will attend in person during the whole investigation!!!" If this be true, we are persuaded her Majesty will be the only female who could sit and hear such evidence as we are taught to expect must be given.

TUESDAY, JULY 18.

Stocks this day at One.

Bank Stock —	India Stock —
3 per ct. Red. 69½	India Bonds 20 pm.
3 per ct. Cons. 68¾	Ex. Bills 5 pm.
3½ per Cents. 77½	Long Ann. 18
4 per Cents. 87⅜	Cons. for Ac. 69
5 per Cent. 102¾	Scrip 2 pm.
Omnium — pm.	

The Paris Journals of Saturday last have arrived this morning. The following are extracts:

"Paris, July 15.—Bergami.—Various Journals have announced that Bergami had left Paris (where he has been seen at different public places) for London. The Passport of Bergami was filled up for Rome, at the Prefecture de Police, the day before yesterday (Wednesday, the 12th inst.), as well as those of all the Italians of the suite of the Queen of England.—*Moniteur.*"

"Madrid, July 4.—The rumour of a conspiracy in Madrid has caused considerable agitation in the province of Burgos. The report of the King having fled was industriously circulated round the capital. Some stated that he was seen during the night of the 31st ult., at ten leagues from Madrid, on the route to Burgos. His Majesty having resolved upon an excursion to the Royal residence of Prado, had left the metropolis, and proceeded with all speed to the said town of Burgos; where, it was reported, free from his enemies, he would convoke the ancient Cortes, and summon the three orders of the Monarchy, as in times past. The authors of this plot are discovered, and in custody; the indictment against them is preparing."

The Army.—We are happy to find, *from authority*, that no real-ground existed for attributing dissatisfaction to the First Regiment of Foot Guards. The circumstances which gave rise to the unpleasant rumours that have gone abroad on this subject were simply as follows:—Part of two companies, though perfectly prepared for the parade, did not attend on account of a misconception of the order, arising from some of the men having previously said that the roll was to be called in the Barrack-room. No discontent was manifested, and they afterwards turned out with the greatest alacrity when ordered by the Adjutant. An Evening Paper first stated that the men were dissatisfied, chiefly on account of being obliged to take coffee for breakfast, for which they were charged 1s. 2d. per week. The fact is, that each man receives daily one pint of hot coffee, well sweetened, with a due proportion of milk, for which he pays only five pence per week; and so well regulated is their breakfast-mess, that each soldier, wherever he may be on duty, has it sent to him, with half a pound of his ration bread.—*Star.*

We are sorry to find, that two companies of the First or Grenadier regiment of Guards deprived themselves of the honour of being reviewed this morning, by some misconduct in regard to their breakfast rations yesterday (they express themselves dissatisfied at having coffee for breakfast, for which they pay 1s. 2d. per week). They are under close confinement in barracks. We fear that these fine young fellows are sacrificing themselves to the machinations of some traitorous demagogues, who are on the watch to avail themselves of every possible means of betraying their Country.—*True Briton.*

LOSS OF THE BRIG WILLIAM & MATTHEW.

From the Board of the New England Coffee-house.

"Barrington, May 19, 1820.

"Gentlemen—I am sorry to inform you, for the information of those who may be interested, that the brig William and Matthew, Captain Evans, from London, was wrecked in the night of the 12th instant, on Cape Negro; and what adds to the misfortune is, that E. Winslow, Esq. the principal owner, in his anxiety to reach the shore, was drowned, with one of the seamen.—The vessel is now entirely in chips, and from the continued violence of the easterly wind, and the nature of the place, very little has been saved; not a single article of woollen or cotton goods has as yet appeared. I have, at the wish of the Captain, advertised the few articles saved for sale on the 23d instant. The body of Mr. Winslow has not yet been found; but I have offered a liberal reward for it, and if I succeed, shall carry him to Shelburne, and inter him with the respect due to his character and connexions. Whatever appears to belong to him shall be faithfully taken care of, and transmitted to St. John's. Not a letter saved.

"Wm. Robertson."

Yesterday morning Mr. Hase waited upon the Gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, and informed them that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be ready to receive the bidders for the Lottery of this year on Thursday next.

Prince of Wales' Island, Jan. 11.—The Epidemic which, for the last two years, has committed such fatal ravages throughout India, but from which we of this island have hitherto providentially escaped, has at length, we grieve to announce, made its appearance amongst us. During last week the deaths of more than 50 natives have been reported.

Colonel Macirone, well known as an Aide-de-camp to the unfortunate Murat, and also as the author of a book exposing the tricks of the Duke of Wellington and the Allies in foisting the Bourbons on the French Throne, has addressed a letter to the Daily Papers, in which he relates some particulars connected with the Queen's residence in Italy, where he was also for some time. He says—"As I was an Aide-de-Camp to the King of Naples, in the habit of daily approaching his person, and her Majesty having been graciously pleased to honour me with frequent invitations to her table and to her evening parties, I certainly had a favourable opportunity for observation. Now, I feel impelled to exclaim, that her Majesty's conduct was most exemplary! No Princess ever existed who so well combined affability and condescension with the reserve and dignity appertaining to her station. The Queen of England is, as she ought to be, a woman of intellect and of exalted mind; and, even setting virtue and inclination out of the question, could never wantonly expose herself by such puerile unmeaning indiscretions as her persecutors impute to her."

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir—Having observed, in your paper of this morning, an article signed "An Italian," censuring as illiberal the speech of Sir R. Fergusson, and having myself been two years in Italy, I can state, from my own observation and knowledge, that for 20 dollars I could obtain the affidavit of any servant in the Country; and I take upon myself to aver, that no English lady or gentleman, who has travelled through that Country, will deny this fact.

July 10. An English Lady.

We find, by a paragraph in *The Morning Chronicle* of this day, which we have included in our daily extracts from the London Journals, that a woman, formerly named Plomer, a public singer in this country, and in various places on the Continent, who lately retired to England under the title of Marchioness of Solani, having married an Italian Nobleman at Venice, is dead. *The Morning Chronicle* states, 'that she had been introduced to the Queen, and was present at some of her parties at Venice.' *The Chronicle* also states, that this person was to be 'one of the principal female witnesses against the Queen.' We do not believe that the *Chronicle* has any authority for such an assertion, or had any opportunity of knowing. But that she had the power of pointing out those who might become important and credible witnesses is certain, and therefore, her death cannot but be a gratifying circumstance to the enemies of justice. We saw this person a very few days ago, apparently in the most perfect health, and, though life is uncertain to all, the particular situation in which she stood renders it highly proper that inquiry should be made into the circumstances of her death at this critical period. Little dependence, we admit, could be placed on her own testimony, but she could have referred to those whose evidence might be highly important, and wholly unimpeachable. It is rather surprising, considering the former life of this person, which must have been well known in Italy, that she should have been admitted into the private parties of the Queen, but the fact is indisputable.—*Sun.*

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, JULY 17.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

Mr. PLUNKETT expressed an apprehension that he might not be perfectly regular in taking the liberty to trespass for a few moments upon the attention of the House, but he hoped he should stand excused in what he was about to state, as it related to a subject of great national importance. Two Petitions had been recently put into his hands. One of these Petitions was from the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of certain Parishes in Dublin. It was very numerously and most respectably signed, and complained of the civil disabilities by which the Roman Catholics were affected, to which the Petitioners called the attention of the House, in language that entitled their claims to serious consideration. The other Petition was generally signed on behalf of the whole Roman Catholic population of Ireland. The signatures to it were extremely numerous; and such were the rank, character, and intelligence of the parties who had signed, that he thought he did not state too much when he said that it spoke the general sentiments of the Roman Catholics of the Sister Country. He did not mean to make any motion on this subject in the present Session. He had come to this determination, after giving the matter the best consideration in his power; and he would tell the House why he thought it would be inexpedient to introduce the question at present. He felt that, while the momentous and embarrassing question which was now before Parliament and the Public remained undisposed of, he should be wanting in the respect that was due to the Throne, to the Parliament, and to the Country, if he were to distract their attention by introducing so important a question as the rights of the Roman Catholics of Ireland. (*Hear!*) The present crisis of the Country was one, he conceived, of extreme embarrassment, big with great public calamity, and therefore requiring the undivided attention and unwearied exertion of every honest and conscientious man. (*Hear, hear!*) Under such circumstances, he should very ill discharge his duty as a Member of Parliament, if he introduced any measure that could distract the attention of Parliament from the great question to which he had alluded, or which could tend in any degree to disturb or agitate the public mind. (*Hear, hear!*) He would not, therefore, bring forward, at present, the claims of the Roman Catholics. At the same time he must say, that the question connected with those petitions was one not only of such deep interest to the Country, but of such pressing urgency, that it would not be proper to keep it back for any protracted period. He would therefore take an early opportunity (consistently, he meant, with what he already said) to bring before Parliament, in the next Session, the state of the Roman Catholics. He thought even the enemies (the political enemies he meant) of that body would be satisfied with the course he had adopted; and he trusted, whenever the subject was brought forward, that it would receive, what it was justly entitled to, a fair, liberal, and dispassionate consideration. (*Hear!*)

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JULY 22.

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

It does not appear, notwithstanding general rumours, that the Bill with respect to Masters in the Irish Chancery had been rejected by the Lords. This may be it's final fate, but the anticipation has been premature.

It will be seen, that the Petitions of the Roman Catholics of Ireland are not, for the present, to be brought before the House of Commons. The statement of what Mr. Plunkett said, as to the time when he would lay them before the House, is of a very indefinite nature, and it seems to be doubtful whether they shall come under consideration during this Session of Parliament. An idea is, indeed, indirectly held forth, that this great and important subject will be discussed after the proceedings relative to the Queen shall have terminated; but the time would then be improper on many accounts, and the probability is, that the question must remain untried till next year.

A long debate took place in the Commons with respect to the plate claimed by the Queen. Dr. Lushington moved for papers on the subject, but the motion was negatived without a division, on Lord Castlereagh's stating, that the plate in question is Crown plate, merely lent to her Majesty by the late King for her accommodation while resident at Kensington Palace, and that the late King neither did nor could make an absolute present of it to any one. His Lordship added, that her Majesty had several times preferred the same claim, and had received the same answer.

The House of Commons adjourned till Monday.

It is already known to our readers, that the Trials for High Treason, connected with the late disturbances in Scotland, have been going on at Stirling. The chief counts against the Prisoners are for conspiring to levy war, and subvert the Constitution, and for publishing and posting up printed Addresses to the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, to incite the soldiers of the King, and other subjects, to rebellion. The Court strictly prohibited any publication of the proceedings till all the trials shall be concluded. This inhibition extends to the trials which are to take place at Glasgow, Paisley, Dunbarton, and Ayr. John Baird, one of the *Radicals* taken at Bonnymuir, has been found guilty upon one of the counts, that of levying war against the King, preferred against him. It is said that the remainder of the Prisoners are to plead guilty; of course, a mitigation of punishment as to them will follow. In the Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, John Sharp was convicted of firing a loaded pistol at the county patrole in Glasgow, on the 19th of Jan. last, and sentenced to be executed in that City on the 16th of August.

Some novel, but truly gratifying, proceedings on the subject of *Orangeism* appear in our columns; the benevolent mind will enter warmly into the good feelings of Mr. Smith, of the Montrath Orange Lodge, and of the meeting of the 14th. The system by which Ireland can hope to prosper is surely that of *conciliation*, and the firm union of all parties in the steady pursuit of one common object. Religious disputes are at all times most unprofitable; they excite the bad passions, embitter the feelings, and finally destroy the whole charities of life. Let them henceforth be avoided as the most pernicious pest of the community.

John M'Carthy, convicted of murder in the County Court on Tuesday last, and whose Trial appears at full length in our last page, was executed on Thursday, pursuant to his sentence, in front of the County Gaol. The unfortunate man evinced in his last moments a becoming sense of his awful situation, fully acknowledging the justice of his sentence, and joining fervently in penitential devotions with the Rev. Mr. Condon and other spiritual assistants. The body, when cut down, was brought into the Infirmary of the County Gaol, where it was dissected, and afterwards interred in the Gaol yard.

ECCLESIASTICAL SEVERITY.

[We extract the following article, by desire of the Writer, from the *Hibernian Journal*:]

"I, the undersigned, consider myself in common justice bound to the popular feelings and friendly anxiety of many, as well as for the self-vindication of traduced innocence and lacerated character, to announce to the Public at large the real and exclusive cause of my long-protracted and unprecedented persecutions, uncanonical deprivation of an Ecclesiastical Benefice, suspension of Pastoral Functions and Clerical Duties.

"The prominent cause alleged is confirmed Heresy, insidiously stamped on my character, for which I was tried by a sacerdotal packed jury behind the curtain, unheard, and without any evidence in my favour, condemned without the legal process of any Impartial Forum, and unjustly dispossessed, without mercy or commiseration. Such illegal and uncanonical proceedings did not, nor ever can, deprive me of the ecclesiastical right I have to enjoy the benefices, fruits, and emoluments of the united Parishes of Oning and Templeorum, in the Diocess of Ossory, (after the long possession of *fourteen years*, in the full enjoyment of all the benefits, jurisdictions, and prerogatives of a Parish Priest,) until I will voluntarily and formally sign and give my resignation of said Parishes. This is the decision of many Popes, and several Councils, besides the decided opinion of able Divines, Practical Civilians, and celebrated Canonists, whom I consulted on the subject, both at home and abroad.

"I shall at present content myself by mentioning one only of the charges which subjected me to the painful severity annexed to the Crime of Heresy: I retained Edward Pennefather, Esq. as my Advocate, on a Trial promised, but not canonically given—a gentleman of great integrity, rectitude of morals, and scientific assiduity in his professional pursuits—a Lawyer who does much honour to the Irish Bar; also John Woogan, Esq. of Carrick-on-Suir, as my Procurator, who is much esteemed, and justly considered a man of candour, honesty, and of competent knowledge in his legal capacity. The retention of such unexceptionable and praiseworthy characters was a principal charge preferred against me in the Court of Rome, because they were Anti-Catholics!—altho' no Catholic Clergyman, or Catholic Layman, would or dare presume to espouse the cause of a *Heretic*, as I am maligantly represented to be; similar punishments and similar degradations would be their ultimate fate.

"I would advise the Episcopal Inquisitors and Arch-Judges not to send this *document* to the Supreme Tribunal for final condemnation, until they shall have more to swell the *Library* of the *Dominican Convent at Minerva.*

"Laurence Morrissy, P. P."

JOHN ANDERSON, ESQ.

Died, on Thursday last, the 13th inst. at London, aged 73, John Anderson, Esq. late of Fermoy, in the County of Cork, and father of Sir James Anderson, Bart. This is not the time or place for us to enter into any description of the public or private character of this gentleman; all we shall say is, that his public spirit rendered the most essential service to Ireland, by the establishment of mail-coaches, and accelerating the communication between this metropolis and Cork, the second city in Ireland, by which means a journey is effected in twenty-four hours, which heretofore took up from four days to a week. He was a man of most extraordinary qualities and great strength of mind, with a ready and quick conception of any subject he undertook to execute.—*Dublin Journal.*

THE MARKETS.

London Corn-Exchange, July 17.—Our supply of Wheat being small this morning, and the heavy rain of yesterday, together with the appearance of unsettled weather, caused a brisker demand for the fine runs from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, and from 2s. to 3s. per quarter advance was obtained on the prices of this day week. Grinding Barley is 2s. per quarter dearer, having but little at market. Oats are 2s. per quarter higher, the arrivals since this day se'nnight having been unusually small. Beans and Pease sold 1s. to 2s. per quarter dearer. In other articles there is no alteration.

Dublin Corn-Exchange, July 19.—The supply of Grain at market this day was small, but the demand continues very limited, and little business was done. Prime Wheat supported the price of last week; but there was a small decline on inferior samples, the general price 35s. to 38s. Oats were very heavy, with a fall of about 6d. per barrel; Feeding, 14s. 6d. to 16s.; inferior, 13s. to 14s. 6d. Barley is in small supply, and brings 15s. per barrel, although with difficulty, but it would find purchasers at 14s. A few barrels of New Bere appeared, which was sold at 16s. per barrel, the quality very good. Rapeseed, 38s. to 40s. Oatmeal continues heavy at our last quotations. Second Flour is dull at 21s. to 22s.; and some sells at 23s. per cwt.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The supply of *Butter* at the weigh-house on Thursday was pretty large (595 firkins), and consisted almost entirely of parcels from the Counties of Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary, which were bought at 84s. to 85s. for first quality; but the few casks which came in from the neighbouring parts of the country brought 87s. Yesterday, the demand being rather brisk, the price of what appeared at the crane (204 firkins) was steady at 87s. generally, and in some instances about 6d. over was given. There has been but little doing lately in *Corn*, but within these few days inquiries have been more numerous for good parcels, tho' little difference is yet visible in prices, which may be quoted as follow:—Wheat, 32s. to 34s.; Oats, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 3d. *Flour* continues remarkably dull, particularly the coarser qualities, and holders have this week been forced to submit to a reduction—Seconds, 41s. to 43s.—Thirds, 28s. to 34s.—Fourths, 20s. to 24s. per bag. Sales of *Oatmeal* are also extremely languid at 14s. to 15s. per cwt.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, JULY 21.

ARRIVED,

19th—None.

20th—Maria, Loveys, Oporto, wine, cotton, and corkwood.

SAILED,

19th—Hebe, Carder, Swansea and Bristol, live pigs, pork, & timber; John & Sophia, Howard, Weymouth and Jersey, butter, cider, glass, &c.; Integrity, Pond, Falmouth, barley; William, Beer, London, butter, bacon, &c.; Speedwell, Hannington, from Glasgow, Cork, coals; Nancy, Dempsey, from Dublin, Kinsale, ballast.

20th—Happy Return, Kerridge, London, butter, bacon, &c.; Industry, M'Cartney, Cardiffe, horses; Daddon, Beer, Swansea, ballast; Mary, Comerford, Newport, cattle; Union, Randall, London, oats; Ann, Harding, Chichester, barley and oats; Lady Fitzgerald, Davies, Bristol, wheat, flour, bacon, oil, &c.; Prince Regent, Jacob, London, butter, bacon and pork; Susan and Mary, Evans, Shoreham, oats; Maria, Hanson, Pillaw, white salt.

21st—Thetis, Vernon, London, oats and rape-cake; Nancy, Ronayne, Cork, ballast.

Wind N. past 7 morning.

FOR SALE,

AT GURTEEN, IN THE COUNTY WATERFORD,

ABOUT 120 TONS OF

PRIME BARK,

Which will be sold for the value.

Gurteen, July 20, 1820.

OAK BARK.

TO BE SOLD, at DESART, about 35 Tons of OAK BARK, well saved and of good quality. Also, at BALLANTAGGART, not above 5 miles from it, 7 Tons of the very first description, in every respect. The Roads up to both Ricks are excellent. Proposals, in writing, for the whole or any part of the above, not being less than 7 Tons, will be received by the Earl of Desart, or Mr. James Elliott, Desart, Kilkenny. The Purchaser or Purchasers will be declared when the fair value is offered. No Preference whatever has been promised, or will be given. William Townsend will shew the Bark at Desart—and Arthur Bible that at Ballantaggart.

Desart, 20th July, 1820.

OAK, ASH, ALDER & BIRCH.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 31st July, and 1st and 2d of August, at GURTRUSH WOOD, near Bessborough, a large Quantity of OAK, ASH, ALDER and BIRCH, of all Sizes and Dimensions, fit for any use.—Also, a Quantity of FIREWOOD.

TERMS, CASH.

N.B. As usual, there is a large Quantity of well-saved OAK and BIRCH BARK on hands.

TO BE LET,

THE PROVISION & BACON CELLARS, CHANDLING HOUSE, &c.

ON THE BALLAST-QUAY OF NEW ROSS,

Late in possession of Messrs. Sam. Draper & Co.

Immediate Possession can be given.—For Terms, &c. apply to Messrs. Ivie & Mortimer, Solicitors, Waterford, or No. 1, Palace-Street, Dublin.

March 25, 1820.

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

FOR AN UNEXPIRED TERM OF 45 YEARS,

And immediate Possession given,

THE HOUSE and GARDEN in John-street, late in the Possession of Abraham Biggs, deceased. The *House* is in perfect repair, and the *Garden*, which is walled, in the best order, well stocked with *Fruit Trees* of the best description, and uncommonly productive. There are also a good *Pump* and a *Two-Horse Stable* on the premises. Application to be made to Thomas Dillon, John-street. Waterford, June 3, 1820.

A serviceable, steady HORSE, with New BRIDLE and SADDLE, to be disposed of, on moderate terms.