proclaimed that a very few men are concerned in changing the antient order of things, and for this reason nobody ought to obey us. You know to what a degree they are deceived, or seek to deceive, because you know perfectly well with what rapidity the cry which you raised is repeated on every side. Do not fear. In Lisbon you are considered as heroes and true patriots, and its inhabitants, who desire to imitate you in the calmness with which you proclaimed your independence, only expect the approach of some force to declare themselves, without fear of suffering any evils, and without seeing themselves under the necessity of inflicting them. Citizens of Oporto, we have forces; we have the means of supporting our cause.

"It is just; it is also the cause of our neighbours the Spaniards; and for this reason their troops already occupy our frontiers in Gallicia, where they are ready to assist our independence. We should wish to owe to our own exertions alone the liberty which we are going to enjoy; but the enemies of the nation, even in this, desire to obscure the glory to which it has so many titles. Citizens of Oporto, fear nothing! God is with us! (Signed)

"ANTONIO DA SILVEIRA PINTO DA FONSECA, President.

"SEBASTIAN DRAGO VALENTE DE BRITO CABREIRA, Vice-President.

"Oporto, in the Palace of the Government, Sept. 2."

The Paris Journals of Wednesday last have arrived this morning. They announce, that further intelligence had transpired in that capital, in confirmation of the Revolution in Portugal; but at the same time admit, that the statements relative to the occurrences at Lisbon, and which were reported to have been so disastrous to our troops, are of very doubtful origin.

"The Vienna official Gazette announces, that, conformably to an order of the Austrian Cabinet, the Duke del Gallo, Ambassador of Naples to the Emperor Francis, has not been suffered to pass Clagenfurt.

"ROME, AUG. 26.—Amongst the eminent personages who have recently passed through this Capital for Naples, we have remarked Lord Colchester, who (under the name of Mr. Abbott) highly distinguished himself as Speaker of the English House of Commons. He is travelling for the benefit of his health.

"IRUN, SEPT. 5.—An authentic letter, which we have this day received from Cadiz, states that a ship has arrived in that port with the happy news that the Constitution of the Cortes has been proclaimed at Buenos Ayres, to the great joy of the inhabitants; and such is the general desire for peace entertained by the inhabitants in the Colonies, that it is expected it will everywhere be received under auspices equally favourable.

"FRANCKFORT, SEPT. 8.—It is affirmed, that the Manifesto of Austria, relative to the affairs of Naples, has already arrived here.

"The rumour is now in circulation on our 'Change, that Austria will immediately declare war against the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

"The following is the substance of a private letter in the *Courier Français*, dated Madrid, the 4th inst.: 'On the arrival of a courier in this capital from Badajos, with the news that the troops of Lisbon had imitated those of Oporto and Valenza, Sir Henry Wellesley went immediately to the residence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to gain information as to what had befallen his countrymen; but his Excellency could not then see him, as he was engaged at a Council with his colleagues. The Portuguese Ambassador at this Court received a courier yesterday, who must have left Lisbon on the 30th ult.; but he has suffered nothing to transpire, and has not even taken the trouble to contradict the grievous news which arrives from all quarters.

"The yellow fever has again shewn itself at Cadiz and Xeres. It is to be feared that this malady will become endemial in that quarter. Every precaution has been adopted to cut off the communication. The troops are about to remove some leagues distance, and encamp."

LISBON SQUADRON.—The following is an extract of a private letter from Portsmouth, dated Sept. 5:

"It will be recollected, that the British frigate Creole, Captain A. Mackenzie, was despatched from this port on the 11th ult. to Lisbon, for the purpose of taking out his Excellency Count Palmella and suite from that city to the Portuguese Court at the Brazils. The Creole was then to proceed to the River Plate, to receive on board the broad pendant of Commodore Sir Thomas Hardy. Captain Mackenzie was afterwards to take the command of the Superb, 74 guns, and bring her to England. It being imagined that these arrangements may be much interfered with by the delay of his Excellency in embarking, in consequence of the present state of affairs at Lisbon, our Government, it seems, have determined on having a squadron of observation off Lisbon; for which purpose, the Active frigate, Captain Sir J. A. Gordon, and Liffey frigate, Hon. Captain Duncan, sailed this evening for that city. Orders were also received to stop the Conqueror, but she had sailed for the River to be paid off; she is, however, expected to be recalled. The wind having blown strong from the westward, the Minden, from the East Indies, is hourly expected. On her arrival she will immediately receive a supply of provisions, and also sail for Lisbon. The squadron will then consist of the following ships:

"Conqueror, 74, Capt. Stanfell; Minden, Capt. Paterson; Liffey, 50, Hon. Capt. Duncan; Active, 46, Capt. Sir J. A. Gordon; Creole, 42, Capt. A. Mackenzie.

"The Royal George yacht, Commodore Sir C. Paget, with the Hind, Sir C. Burrard, and Brisk, Captain Montague, have not yet sailed for Brighton. It is supposed, from the strong breeze that sets on the Brighton shore, that his Majesty will be prevented from embarking till the weather becomes more calm. We had every reason to suppose he would have embarked from this port, but we understand his Majesty is prevented by the great pomp and ceremony that must be observed towards him, on his entering a garrison town.

"The Weymouth store ship, Farmer, master, arrived yesterday from the Cape; she took out settlers from this port for Algoa.

"The transports, with the 2nd Veterans on board, are driven back to St. Helen's by a strong westerly breeze."

THE ARMY.—We gave a general allusion last week to certain charges brought against the 88th Regiment, for acts of serious outrage. The testimony of the sufferers, and other witnesses, was taken on oath, of which we have full notes, but in consequence of the case not being gone into on the part of those implicated, we think it unfair to publish an ex-parte statement. Copies of the Examinations were transmitted to the Secretary at War; and the Mayor has received a letter from Lord Palmerston, stating, that his Lordship was then in correspondence with the Commander-in-Chief on the subject. Another copy was also forwarded to General Sir J. Byng, the Commander of the District; and on Monday last (the 11th instant), Major-General Sir James Lyon arrived in this city to inquire into the facts personally. Sir James and Colonel Fergusson were with the Magistrates on Tuesday and Wednesday (the 13th and 14th instant), but the then examinations were private. There is no doubt but that a Court of Inquiry will be instituted into the proceedings; indeed, the gross nature of the charges renders such an inquiry necessary, not only as it respects the safety of the Public, but as it respects also the character of the Regiment itself. We hope the result will be such as to fully entitle the Regiment to that proud name which it has obtained in "many a well-fought day," as well as in the less active duties of the garrison.—*Chester Chronicle.*

NEW SETTLEMENT AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—In addition to the favourable communication from Mr. Centlivres Chase, which we published yesterday, relative to the Settlement, a letter has been received from the New Colony, by a most respectable Gentleman of the City, from his nephew, who went out with 20 farming men of Wales; he describes his situation as extremely good and promising, with a large allotment of excellent land, with much good timber on it; his vegetables coming up in the first 15 days after occupying the land; all well contented with their situation and prospects. One serious drawback was felt in their being altogether unprovided with ploughs, which either had not been shipped at all, or the vessel in which they were had not arrived.

Married, this morning, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Dr. Dowdeswell, Canon of Christ Church, Lord Frederick Bentinck, to Lady Mary Lowther, daughter of the Earl of Lonsdale.

THE QUEEN.—We call universal attention to the following alarming but authentic statement. Milan is the theatre; the persons implicated by it we need not name; nor shall we weaken the impression which it must inevitably make by a single word of comment:—

"Two persons arrived yesterday morning at eight o'clock with despatches for the Queen; they left Milan on the 7th September. They report, that, notwithstanding all the professions of impartiality which have been made, and every recognition of Mr. Henry as her Majesty's agent, passports were refused to witnesses summoned on her behalf. In consequence of this, a messenger was despatched to Vienna, who took a letter to Lord Stewart on the subject, and returned on Monday se'nnight with an answer, enclosing Lord Castlereagh's letter to Lord Stewart, which it appeared his Lordship had laid before Prince Metternich, who replied that the Austrian Government required a letter from her Majesty or from Mr. Brougham for each witness—a thing of course impossible, unless her Majesty or her Attorney-General were present there. On Wednesday se'nnight Mr. Henry applied to get a passport for a Venetian witness. He was told that he must be sent to Venice to get his passport, and it was not until after remonstrating strongly against such abominable shuffling, and a declaration that Mr. Henry would advise her Majesty not to proceed any further in her defence under such circumstances, that he obtained the passport.

"Colonel Brown sends couriers daily to Como, who pay witnesses for the Queen to stay away, if they fail in inducing them by bribes to depose against her Majesty. None of the military will go as witnesses for the Queen, as orders have been given forbidding them to wear their uniform the moment they land in England. Until this restriction is removed, and until the Austrian Government *order* them to go to England, and moreover convince them that they will not suffer any loss by it, not one will leave Lombardy."—*Morning Paper.*

MILITARY RIOT AT LEEDS.—On Monday evening, about seven o'clock, an affray took place in the principal street of this Town, between a number of the Military and the Inhabitants, which at one period threatened the most serious consequences. This fracas, as far as we have been able to learn, originated in a Private, belonging to the 6th Regiment of Foot, (which had just arrived from Halifax,) seizing an apple from a fruit-stall, which invasion of private property being resisted by the owner, a quarrel ensued, in the progress of which the Military and the People took different sides. We regret to have to add, that, in many instances, the Soldiers made use of their side-arms, and that several persons who took no part in the affray were wounded, but none of them seriously. The alarm which was occasioned is not to be described. The shops in that part of the Town where it took place were immediately closed, and great apprehensions were at one period entertained for the result. Fortunately, however, the arrival of a guard from the barracks, and the active interference of the Officers, aided by the exertions of our Chief Magistrate, prevented any further mischief. We understand that no part of the military were concerned in these outrages, except the detachment which had arrived from Halifax, many of whom were in a state of intoxication. Among the persons wounded is Mr. Willans, supervisor of the cloth-searchers; he received a slight cut in the shoulder from a sword, but in consideration of the good character and long services of the serjeant by whom the wound was inflicted, both Mr. Willans and another person who suffered from his violence declined commencing any prosecution against him.—*Leeds Mercury.*

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

The House of Commons, in pursuance of the adjournment, was to have assembled on Monday last. Some of the London Papers give out, that a discussion would take place upon the proceedings against the QUEEN, and before any further adjournment of the House. It is added, that Mr. WILBERFORCE has declared his intention of opposing the Degradation Bill, but whether on the 18th, or when the Bill shall have passed the Lords, does not as yet appear. If such be his design, he is likely to have a majority.

The Italians, who arrived in England to give evidence against the QUEEN, were embarked on board the *Brisk*, 18 guns, Captain MONTAGUE, at the Nore, on this day week, and sailed for the Continent.

After all the declarations which have been made to the contrary, it is hardly possible to believe, that obstructions, mentioned elsewhere, have been thrown in the way of the arrival of witnesses in vindication of the QUEEN. Still less credible is it, that Colonel BROWN can be guilty of the charges advanced against him by the *Times*, which is the morning paper there alluded to.—The scheme is so diabolically wicked, that no human agent can be conceived capable of engaging in such a work.

A French Journal congratulates the European Public, that the details of the Revolution in Portugal will soon make the English Papers of the highest interest, and withdraw them, for a time, from the disgusting particulars of a process which, "for the interests of morals and of royalty, ought to have been buried in eternal silence."

"One of the most disagreeable features," says the *Literary Gazette*, "of the party politics of our times (leaving out of the account the horrible nastiness of the investigation into the QUEEN'S conduct abroad), is the sourness & malignancy of spirit with which the contest is carried on. There is no longer any thing humorous, gentle, or manly, in the struggle; it has assumed a gloomy, bloodthirsty, and barbarian aspect, at once frightful and abhorrent to the few who do not suffer their lives to be embittered by abandoning the bounties of Heaven, and plunging into this gulph of senseless turmoil and unproductive trouble. Politics are, indeed, the curse of our times. Peace, the mother of the useful arts, the nurse of the sciences, the improver of the condition of man, hath returned to earth in vain; the stormy and base passions seem loosened by the event, and we pass from aggravation to aggravation, like maniacs; while the detested flux and reflux of discontent drowns all the better parts of nature, and the spirit of contention blasts creation, from the humble ploughboy to the sceptred monarch."

Some recent accounts have arrived from Portugal, but they leave the Public still in the dark as to the events that have occurred in Lisbon. There must have been much exaggeration in the French accounts, as it would now appear that there were no British troops in Lisbon, although there are many English Officers in the Portuguese Army. From this it seems to follow, that the British could hardly be exposed to the resentment of the revolutionists. It is impossible to suppose, that the British would offer to oppose the Army and the People. Very little reliance ought as yet to be placed on particular details. A revolution has taken place, but the peculiar features of the event are not accurately ascertained. It was reported at Madrid, that 20,000 Spanish troops were on their march to Portugal, to serve as auxiliaries to the revolution.

It appears now to be beyond all question, that Austria means to go to war against the Neapolitan revolution. The refusal to receive the Duke DE GALLO at Vienna, as the new Neapolitan Ambassador, is conclusive evidence of this design. The Hungarian troops have received orders to proceed for Italy.

The rumours alluded to in our last publication have proved to be unfounded; but there has been a fall of one per cent. in the English Funds. At the close of the Market on Saturday, Consols were 66⅞; ditto for Account, 66⅞; Omnium 4½ disct. The cause of this decline is supposed to be by sales on the part of the Public, in consequence of the agitated state of the general mind respecting the proceedings against the QUEEN.

The expedition against the Pirates in the Persian Gulph has returned to Bombay. Every object of the expedition was successfully accomplished.

Exchange, Dublin on London, 5⅛.

A long and somewhat extraordinary trial occupies a considerable portion of our space, to the temporary exclusion of other matters.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The price of *Butter* declined, in the latter part of Tuesday, to 81s. for first quality; yesterday morning, some firkins were bought at that price, but 81s. 6d. was currently given, and 82s. was paid in several instances. Crane returns—Tuesday, 518; yesterday, 338 firkins. There was a large supply of Wheat yesterday, a small portion of which was taken at 24s. 6d. in the morning, but 24s. was afterwards the utmost to be obtained, and the general rate scarcely exceeded 23s. 6d. for prime. The quantity of *Oats* being comparatively small, there was a partial advance of 3d. per barrel, some purchasers having paid 8s. 9d., but the general currency remained at 8s. 6d. *Barley* could not be quoted over 10s. generally, tho' 10s. 6d. to 11s. continued to be paid for choice malting qualities, little of which, as we have already remarked, has yet appeared this season. No further alteration in *Flour* or *Oatmeal.*

The inhabitants were yesterday agreeably surprised by the appearance in the river of near thirty Dungarvan fishing-boats, which, driven from their fishing ground by the strong south-west gale of Tuesday night, and unable to beat up to their own harbour, were forced into this harbour for shelter. They furnished our fish-market with an abundant supply of excellent hake, which were speedily bought up, at prices reasonable to the inhabitants, and encouraging to the hardy and industrious fishermen.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, SEPT. 15.—We have had no arrivals of Wheat since Monday, but the demand being trifling, sales were exceedingly heavy this morning, and Monday's prices were with difficulty obtained. We continue to receive large supplies of Oats, yet the trade seems brisk, and the prices of last market day were fully maintained. In Barley, Beans, and Peas, there is little or no variation.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, SEPT. 20.

ARRIVED,

18th—Richmond Cruiser, Lieut. Morris, from a cruise; Ability, Roberts, Pulbely, slates; Providence, Evans, Liverpool, m. goods; Traveller, Edmundson, Dublin, ballast.

19th—Telemachus, Toppins, Dublin, ballast; Eleanora, Edmundson, ditto, ditto; Barbara, Griffiths, Swansea, culm.

20th—Industry, Lewis, Glasgow, coals, for Cork; Favourite, Carew, Dublin, furniture, for Cork; Marquis of Anglesea Packet, Brown, Bristol, luggage, for Cork; Dotterel Sloop of War, Capt. Gore, from a cruise.

SAILED,

18th—Christiana, Goss, Cadiz, butter; Agile, Evans, Plymouth, Southampton, and Shoreham, butter, bacon, &c.; Richmond Cruiser, Lieut. Morris, on a cruise.

19th—Hero, Dolling, London, butter, wheat, oats, &c.; Heart of Oak, Bowen, Liverpool, wheat, oats, flour, &c.; Hunter, Gillies, Bristol, wheat, flour, and oats; Felicity, Nutkins, London, wheat.

20th—Wind S. S. W. past 8 morning.

NEW STATE LOTTERY,

TO BE DRAWN IN TWO DAYS,

BEGINS 5TH OCTOBER,

AND CONTAINS

TWO OF £20,000!

TWO OF £10,000!

&c. &c. &c.

ALL STERLING MONEY.

ONLY 7600 TICKETS.

Not less than 4500 Tickets to be drawn on the First Day, which will be ALL PRIZES!

Including the Two PRIZES of £10,000!

Which will be drawn the first Quarter of an Hour, on *THURSDAY, THE 5TH OF OCTOBER.*

SCHEME.

2	Prizes	of	£20,000	are	£40,000
2	Prizes	of	10,000	are	20,000
2	Prizes	of	1,000	are	2,000
2	Prizes	of	500	are	1,000
12	Prizes	of	200	are	2,400
10	Prizes	of	100	are	1,000
20	Prizes	of	50	are	1,000
54	Prizes	of	20	are	1,0-0
1420	Prizes	of	16	are	22,720
4200	First BLANKS to be re-drawn Oct. 18th, each estimated worth, to Sell		14 Sterling	are	58,000

5724 Benefits,
1876 Blanks,

7600 Tickets. Total Sterl. Money £150,000

DETERMINABLE BENEFITS.

The 4200 First-drawn Blanks on the 5th of October will be again put into the Wheel, and re-drawn on the 18th of October, thereby giving them a second Chance for all the Capitals and other Prizes that may remain in the Wheel for that Day; or the Holders of any of these 4200 Tickets may receive £14 in Money for each, and in proportion for Shares, provided the same be demanded at the Office where they were purchased, on or before FRIDAY, the 13th of OCTOBER. If not demanded on or before the 13th of October, the Purchaser cannot receive it after, but must then take his Chance for the Second Day of Drawing.

Fifth-drawn Prize in each Class, to have £10,000 more.

Seventeenth-drawn Prize in each Class, to have £200 more.

Eighteenth-drawn Prize, above £20, in each Class, to have £500 more.

Nineteenth-drawn Prize, above £20, in each Class, to have £1000 more.

Twentieth-drawn Prize, above £20, in each Class, to have £20,000 more.

The first 500 Blanks, in each Class, second day, to have £16 each.

TICKETS AND SHARES

TO BE HAD OF

RICHARD FARRELL, JOHN BULL, STEPHEN PHELAN, and JAMES R. BIRNIE, Chronicle-Office, Quay, Waterford.

WATERFORD:

Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, Chronicle-Office, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,609. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1820. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

LANDS TO PURCHASE.

A CONSIDERABLE SUM OF MONEY to be LAID OUT in the PURCHASE of FEE-SIMPLE ESTATES in either of the Counties of TIPPERARY, KILKENNY, or WATERFORD. *Fattening Ground* would be preferred. Application (if by letter, post-paid) to Mr. T. SARGENT, who has a small, neat COTTAGE, at the end of Cannon-street, TO BE LET.

Waterford, Sep. 16, 1820.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,

FOR THIRTY-ONE YEARS AND ONE LIFE,

PART of the LANDS of POWER'S-KNOCK, containing 180A. 0R. 37P. Plantation Measure. These Lands are divided into Two separate Farms—one Division containing 90A. 3R. 35P.—the other, 89A. 1R. 2P. The Lands will be shown by Mr. W. KELLY, of Whitfield, and Proposals (in writing) will be received by THOMAS CHRISTMAS, Esq. at Tramore.

September 12th, 1820.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,

For such Term as may be agreed upon,

Either in the Whole or in Divisions,

ABOUT 40 ACRES of the LANDS of ROCKSHIRE,

IN THE LIBERTIES OF WATERFORD,

Now in the possession of Mr. RICHARD MAGRATH.

Proposals will be received by MICHAEL DUNN, Waterford—or by BENJAMIN BALL, jun. Esq. No. 7, Frederick-Street South, Dublin, if by Letter, post-paid.

September 6, 1819.

(To be inserted on Saturdays only.)

TO BE LET,

For such Term as may be agreed upon,

THE very desirable FARM of ANNFIELD, situated in the County of Kilkenny, on the River *Barrow*, nearly opposite the Town of New Ross, commanding a beautiful and extensive Prospect, and containing about 55 Acres of choice Meadow and Pasture Land.

There are several Hundred full-grown FOREST TREES on the Farm, which it is expected the Tenant would purchase at a Valuation.

Application to be made to BENJAMIN BALL, Esq. Merrion-square, Dublin—or SAMUEL DRAPES and Co. New Ross.

Nov. 5, 1819.

WEST OF ENGLAND LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY OF EXETER, IN THE YEAR 1807.

CAPITAL—£600,000

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THE Directors of this Office respectfully invite public attention to the distinguishing features in the Constitution of this Company.

It is supported by a numerous and opulent body of Proprietors, who have subscribed a Capital, which, with its accumulations, is *wholly invested in Government and real Securities*, in the names of the *Trustees*: and the affairs of the Company are under the management and control of a Board of Directors, of undoubted respectability: thus presenting *a pledge of an honourable fulfilment of its engagements.*

Hence, the Security offered to the Public does not depend upon the mere receipt of Premiums, nor upon anticipated revenue; and the Assured are not exposed to calls to make good the Losses of each other, as is the case in mutual Insurance Schemes.

Besides the substantial protection afforded by a subscribed and invested Capital, (without which Insurance becomes speculation,) the *assured against Fire* participate, every *Five Years*, in one-fourth part of the Profits on the Fire Insurance business of the Institution; with the important advantage of being entitled to the same share of the gain, which may accrue from the Insurance of Lives, and the grant and purchase of Annuities.

The Directors are, moreover, enabled to effect Life Insurances TEN PER CENT. lower than in the London Offices; and the rates so reduced are *lower than those of any other Office in the Kingdom.*

In extending the Company's business to Ireland, and in giving publicity to its advantages, the Directors cannot but anticipate the same liberal support and patronage from the Sister Country, which it has so generally received throughout every part of England into which it has been introduced—a success which the Directors may proudly attribute to the beneficial principle on which the Institution is founded, and to the unsullied character it has so uniformly maintained.

By Order,

WILLIAM LUMSDEN,

Quay, Waterford,

Agent for Waterford and the adjacent Districts.

15th Sept. 1820.

The Agent for Waterford, &c. begs leave to refer to the following articles, which have been extracted from the Cork Papers:—

To the Directors of the West of England Insurance Company, of Exeter.

Cork, August 3, 1820.

GENTLEMEN—We think it but justice to the Company, to make public the extremely handsome manner in which you have acted towards us, by the immediate Payment of THREE THOUSAND POUNDS British, the full amount of our claim for loss sustained by the late Fire at our Concerns on Patrick's-Quay, in this City.

To your Secretary, CHARLES LEWIS, Esq. and your Agent here, SAMUEL CROOKSHANK, Esq. we beg to return our best thanks, for the prompt attention we have experienced from them throughout this business.

Gentlemen,
We are, respectfully,
Your obliged Servants,
BURKES & HONAN.

WEST OF ENGLAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

Luken, Enniskillen, Aug. 19, 1820.

SIR—Allow me to return the Directors of your respectable Company my Thanks for the promptitude with which they have paid me THREE HUNDRED & SEVENTY POUNDS, being the amount of my claim on the Policy for the Life of the late WILLIAM GRANT, effected in April, 1819, and the usual Certificate of which only reached you the 9th of this month.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

J. G. PORTER.

To S. CROOKSHANK, Esq. Agent to the West of England Fire and Life Insurance Company, Cork.

FOR BALTIMORE, UNITED STATES,

THE SHIP AMAZON, Captain WILLIAM M'KINZIE, will sail on Saturday, the 23d instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS NEVINS,

Who has arrived to him by said Ship,

AND NOW FOR SALE,

24 *Hhds. very Prime Virginia TOBACCO, particularly selected for this market;*
59 *Thousand White Oak BARREL STAVES;*
11 *Thousand Do. Do. HHD. STAVES.*

Ferrybank, Waterford, Sept. 13, 1820.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE SALE,

AN English-built PHÆTON, nearly new, that will carry six, with all Conveniencies for travelling, and with Harness for a pair of Horses.

N. B. Messrs. NEWPORT'S Notes will be taken in Payment.

For further particulars apply to HENRY SARGENT, Esq. Waterford, Aug. 28, 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.

ESTABLISHED BY CHARTER.

ROYAL-EXCHANGE ASSURANCE,

OF LONDON,

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN THE REIGN OF KING GEORGE THE FIRST,

For Assuring HOUSES, BUILDINGS, GOODS, CORN, HAY, LIVE STOCK, &c. from Loss or Damage by Fire, and also for the ASSURANCE of, and GRANTING ANNUITIES on, LIVES.

SAMUEL CROSTHWAIT, having been appointed AGENT to the said Corporation for WATERFORD, and Parts adjacent, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he is ready to receive Orders for New Assurances, and also Premiums on such Assurances as have already been made.

☞ FIRE POLICIES are issued free of Expense to the Assured, where the Annual Premium amounts to 6s. or upwards.

*** Losses by FIRE occasioned by LIGHTNING will be made good.

Printed Proposals may be had by applying to the said Agent.

INSURANCE ON LIVES is found to be of Benefit and Advantage to Clergymen, Physicians, Lawyers, and Persons having Offices, Employments, Estates, or other Incomes, which cease and determine with their Lives; as it enables them to secure a Sum to be paid at their decease to their Families or Representatives. Also to Persons holding Offices, &c. during the Lives of others, as by the same means they may secure themselves from the Loss which they would otherwise sustain by the death of such Persons.

Fines payable on Leases, to be renewed at the death of particular Persons, may be provided for, by Insuring the Lives of those Persons.

Money advanced in the Purchase of Annuities, or Money lent, may be secured, if the Party on whose Life an Annuity be granted, &c. die.

Persons assured by this Corporation do not depend upon an *uncertain Fund or Contribution*, nor are they subject to any *Covenants or Calls* to make good Losses which may happen to *themselves or others*: the Capital Stock of this Corporation being an unquestionable Security to the Assured in Case of Loss.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,

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

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize) was last week 31s. 6d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

	WHITE. lb. oz. dr.	RANGED. lb. oz. dr.	HOUSEHOLD. lb. oz. dr.
Penny Loaf,	0 5 2	0 7 6	0 10 2
Two-Penny,	0 10 4	0 15 4	1 4 4
Four-Penny,	1 4 7	1 15 2	2 8 5
Six-penny,	1 15 2	2 15 0	3 11 7

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

Sept. 21. JAMES HACKETT, *Mayor.*

LONDON.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

Stocks this day at One.

Bank Stock shut	India Stock 213
3 per ct. Red. shut	India Bonds 19 pm.
3 per ct. Cons. 65⅞	Ex. Bills 4 pm.
3½ per Cents. shut	Long Ann. shut
4 per Cents. shut	Cons. for Ac. 65⅞
5 per Cent. Navy 102⅞	Omnium 4⅞ dis.

"CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—The Stock Exchange continues agitated by reports. The rumours of this morning are, insurrections in the South of Europe—the arming of France—and the march of the Austrian forces towards Italy. The Funds are again ⅛ per cent. lower."

We have received Boston and Baltimore Papers to the 19th ult.:—

"BOSTON, AUG. 4.—We have received St. Thomas's Papers to the 14th ult. Marshal Beresford arrived at Barbadoes on the 7th June, in the British frigate Spartan, from Rio Janeiro, for Europe, and sailed on the 13th. Lord Combermere, Governor of Barbadoes, took passage in the same ship."

There are no direct arrivals from Portugal this morning.

The Paris Journals of Friday last have arrived this morning: those of the preceding day came to hand last night. The former supply important intelligence relative to the disgrace and exile, amid the hootings of the People, of Riego. Several of his adherents have also been exiled. Revolutions are delightful things; and the applause of the mob worth striving for.—*Courier.*

(From the Gazette de France.)

"PARIS, SEPT. 15.—It is affirmed, that an extraordinary courier arrived yesterday from Madrid, and that he has brought the following intelligence:

"General Riego has been dismissed from the Government of Gallicia, to which he had recently been appointed, and exiled to Oviedo.

"The Governor of Madrid, Velasco, has been banished from the Capital, as also all the principal Members of the Club De la Fontano de Oro.

"It appears that Riego had addressed a representation to the Cortes, divided under two heads. On the first, relative to his services, it was decided that it should be referred to the Commission of National Recompenses; and, on the second, which treated of the injustice of the Government towards him, the Cortes passed to the Order of the Day, after a very vehement debate.

"This energetic determination of the Government has caused an almost general satisfaction in Madrid.

"Thus the people of that capital, who on the 3d instant bore Riego in triumph through the streets, hissed him on the 6th when he set off for Oviedo, his place of exile.

(From the Courier Français.)

"The English Ambassador received yesterday evening an extraordinary courier, who left Madrid on the 6th instant. Nothing has yet transpired respecting the news which he has brought on the subject of events in Portugal; but in Madrid it appears there have been occurrences of some importance. It is stated, that General Riego has been exiled to the Asturias, after having been degraded from his official rank; that various members of patriotic societies have received orders to quit Madrid; and that Riego had addressed remonstrances to the Cortes, one of which only was entertained, that relative to his services, which was referred to the Commission of National Recompenses."

(From the Constitutionnel.)

(Extract of intelligence received by an extraordinary courier):—

"MADRID, SEPT. 7.—General Riego arrived in Madrid *incognito*; but he was immediately urged to go beyond the limits of the capital, in order to make a triumphal entry. A few days subsequently to this most flattering reception, he received an order to proceed to quarters at Oviedo, in the Asturias. The apparent motives of this extraordinary order are the great popularity of the General, the extreme enthusiasm manifested by the people of Madrid towards him, and a song composed in his praise, in which the Government was severely criticised.

"Previously to quitting Madrid, Riego demanded of the Government an escort of twenty men for his personal safety; this was granted. Riego left the capital, but it is generally thought that he will proceed to his army in Andalusia, instead of going to Oviedo. The departure of this General has excited the greatest sensation in Madrid; the people appear amazed and disquieted.

"It is this morning affirmed, that to-day at noon a notice will be published, to announce to the people some essential modifications which the Cortes have just agreed to make in three of the articles of the Constitution. They are not without alarm on the occasion. An order has been given, that 12,000 men shall remain on permanent duty in the capital.

"Within two days the French army has lost two of its most illustrious Generals! Ere the tomb of the Marshal Kellerman, Duke de Valmy, was opened, the Marshal Lefebvre, Duke of Dantzig, closed his honourable career. He died yesterday morning, aged 65 years.

"An English courier, who left Naples on the 31st ult., has brought despatches to Sir Charles Stuart, in this capital. He immediately continued his route for London; it is thought that he is bearer of diplomatic news of great importance.

"BRUSSELS, SEPT. 11.—The *Hamburgh Correspondent* contains an extract of a letter dated Rome, the 25th ult., which states, that grounds of fermentation exist in several towns of the Papal territories. The Cardinal Secretary of State frequently receives numerous anonymous letters, full of horrible menaces.

"At Bologna, they have not restrained themselves to mere threats. Monseigneur Prosper Sbiarra, Chief of the Police, a man of very active and energetic character, had received a warning to remove himself, if he valued his life. He treated this anonymous notice with contempt; but, on the night of the 3d instant, at the moment he was entering the door of his residence, a well-dressed man plunged a poniard below his breast. It is hoped that the wound will not prove mortal. At Ferrara, notwithstanding the town is occupied by an Austrian garrison, seditious placards are posted during the night. The same thing has taken place in various other towns."

A letter has been received in town by the Hon. F. Ponsonby from Captain Spencer, in which he states surprise that a rumour of his death should have been afloat at Buenos Ayres; no such event as a quarrel or duel having taken place between him and his first Lieutenant. It is believed that a Purser who went on shore without leave, after some misconduct, invented the story, to account for his not returning on board. The report was the more readily credited, because the vessels hoisted their colours half-mast high on the same day, but that is supposed to have been in consequence of the receipt of the melancholy news of the King's death.

BRIGHTON, SEPT. 15.—The King has not appeared in public since his gratifying arrival among us, to the great disappointment of the elegant throngs who daily assemble in hopes of having an opportunity of paying their respects to his Majesty. The King has taken exercise on horseback in the riding-school, and, attended by Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, enjoyed long promenades on the enclosed grounds. The Earl and Countess Bathurst arrived at the Palace yesterday morning, and had the honour of dining with his Majesty. Admiral Sir Edmund Nagle came into the Pavilion as late as eleven o'clock last night. Colonel Thornton has also joined the Royal suite. The Royal George yacht is ordered round to this station, with a suitably protecting squadron, moorings for which were laid down some little time since. In all probability, therefore, this squadron may show itself to-morrow. Aquatic excursions, short absences hence, and a visit of his Majesty to Portsmouth, are among the rumours of the day.

The poor now rejoice in heart, and they have ample occasion to do so, for their Royal and best benefactor is in the midst of them, though the unceasing bounties they enjoy from that source are never withheld from them in his absence. Poor old Phœbe Hassell, at the age of 106, while the tears glisten in her eyes, avows an increase of happiness in the knowledge of her Sovereign and protecting friend being once more in the same town with her. The poverty and advanced age of old Phœbe has occasioned her to be a pensioner of his Majesty for some years past, but the poor in common here have had, and continue to receive, ample cause to know that his Majesty has 'a hand open as day to melting charity.'

RADICAL OUTRAGES.

GLASGOW, SEPT. 14.—Yesterday morning, between one and two o'clock, the watchman at Milngavie Cotton Mill was alarmed by observing a ball of fire descending near the wall of the Mill. His suspicion being aroused, he proceeded in the direction from whence the ball seemed to fall, and discovered a man in a stooping posture, with a covered lantern, apparently preparing another combustible for the purpose of throwing into the Mill, the first having failed. Upon this he thrice challenged the person, but on receiving no answer, levelled and discharged a blunderbuss loaded with slug shot at him. The man however effected his escape. The report of the piece alarmed the watchman on the next station, and he observed a man running, whom he endeavoured to lay hold of, but without effect. He then called out to him to stop, or he would fire at him, but no answer being made, the watchman fired a musket at him, also loaded with slug, when the man instantly fell. The watchman, in place of running up and seizing him, went to the house of the Clerk to procure assistance, the other watchman being engaged in the pursuit of the first shot at. When he returned, the object of their pursuit

By the Court.—Some shot was shown to me, said to have been extracted. It appeared like the shot that might have occasioned the wound.

Mary Robinson.—I assisted in washing the body on the 26th. I picked shot out of his head, two first, and one after, which I cut in pieces to see that it was lead. It was a middling size. I cannot tell the number. I gave the shot to the master, Leach.

Ann Maxwell (a very pretty and interesting young woman, in deep mourning).—The deceased was my brother; he and my father worked together as tailors. Moorwhite is a quarter of a mile from Scarrow-hill. My brother was collecting money at Whitsuntide. The last time I saw him was the day before the hiring, which was Saturday, the 20th of May. He was going to Scarrow-hill. He counted his money before he went out; he had 11s. He put it in his purse, a fustian purse. I knew the Prisoner: I did see him a few days before. He was ploughing a piece of ground at my father's. I went up to him. He asked me where my brother was? I said he was gone to Cumwhitton to William Graham's to thresh. He asked what time he would be coming home. I said I thought it would be night. He asked me if he had any money on him? I said I thought he had, but I did not know what.

By Mr. Losh.—I knew the Prisoner very well; my brother and he were intimate; they had been so for some time. I believe they passed much of their time together when they were at leisure.—On Sunday, and other times, they used to walk together. He came to the house sometimes to see my brother.

John Leach.—I live at Scarrow-hill. Mary Robinson delivered some shot to me. (It was produced.) I hired the Prisoner at Martinmas last till Whitsuntide. I have a gun in my house. I told the Prisoner more than once that he was not to take the gun out. I kept it on a beam near the fire-place. On Thursday, the 18th, I found the gun in the barn, nearly covered with straw, standing against the wall. The straw was lying there before. It was the Prisoner's business occasionally to thresh in that barn. I took the gun and put it in its usual place. On Friday, the 19th of May, I saw Thomas Maxwell at our house, about 3 o'clock. The Prisoner was then in the barn. I went into the barn along with Maxwell. The Prisoner applied to me for 4s. to pay Thomas Maxwell. I owed him some wages. He was to leave me next day. I gave the 4s.—I don't remember that the Prisoner paid Maxwell. Maxwell went into the house and had a pipe to smoke. I think it was after I had given the 4s. that I desired the Prisoner to harrow a piece of ground; he refused. The piece of ground is out of the way of the plantation. I afterwards saw my nephew harrowing the ground that afternoon. I went to that field to sow the barley. I left Maxwell in the house, and the Prisoner in the barn. I returned to my own house about four. Maxwell was gone. It might be about a quarter of an hour afterwards when I saw the Prisoner; he came into the house; he had the gun and put it on the beam. I said nothing to him about it. I did not observe his appearance. In the course of the evening, about eight o'clock, I went from home to Home-Wragley: the Prisoner went from home at the same time to Hornsby. I returned about ten o'clock. At that time I saw the Prisoner a little before I got to the house: he was coming in a direction from the plantation; he was coming along the road that leads from Scarrow-hill to Cum-Whitton. It is not the road from Hornsby. He spoke first, and said he had been looking after some cattle, to see if they had come home. I had some cattle in a field adjoining the plantation. They were ordinarily brought home at night. I never knew the Prisoner seek them home. I saw the deceased's father on the 20th in Carlisle. We had some talk. In consequence of the talk I examined my gun. It was unloaded: it was foul: I believed it had been let off lately. There was some sand sticking to the lock. I examined it particularly: it was whitish-coloured sand. There is none of that quality very near Scarrow-hill. The sand in the plantation is whitish coloured. The sand on the lock appeared to be the same kind. The Prisoner left my service on the morning of the 20th. I paid his wages; the balance given that day was a guinea note, and 5s. 6d. in silver. I gave the guinea note between five and six in the morning, at the house, and the 5s. 6d. about ten, in Carlisle. I saw him again in the course of the afternoon, a little tipsy. I saw he had a note and a quantity of tobacco. He said he had given 5s. for the tobacco. I saw him again on the 27th, the day he was taken. He was in custody then. He said he had fired the gun out of the barn at a cuckoo. He afterwards said he fired it at a magpie. It was the same discourse—I did not understand him to say that he fired twice. He said he had the gun in the barn. He said he had never had it from the place. I had never given him directions to fire at a cuckoo, or any other bird.—The barn may be ten or twelve yards from the house, in sight of the house behind. If a gun had been fired in the barn, it must have been heard in the house.

By Mr. Losh.—I have a nephew, a young man; he was at Scarrow-hill on the 19th. He fishes sometimes. I have known him shoot birds. Flies are dressed sometimes from feathers. I am not acquainted with the Prisoner's friends. The Prisoner had sprained his ancle before the 19th; on account of that, I allowed him to ride to Carlisle on the 20th. Harrowing, I dare say, would pain a sprained foot. In going from home at eight o'clock, the Prisoner and I went part of the way together. Nothing was then said of the cattle. My father generally looked after the cattle. He was at home that night. The plantation is on my farm. We have only one field adjoining the plantation. I have several fields. I grow corn, and thresh it in that barn. The Prisoner had taken the gun out several times. I don't know that he went a shooting with it. Saturday was hiring day. His brother was with the Prisoner on that day. I did not see him in company with others. On the 27th May, when I saw him, he knew that he was charged with this offence.

Re-examined.—He had complained of a sprained ancle some days before the 19th. In the field adjoining the plantation there is sand like that of the plantation. It is four or five years since I grew corn in that field. I think we have another field that has sand near about the same. I had had corn in that field the year before.

By the Court.—I had not examined the gun before the 19th. I think there might have been sand on the lock before without my observing it. He brought it in openly about four on the 19th. I can't tell whether he knew I was in the house before he came in. I took no notice whether he was heated or out of breath. My wife was in the house. She is generally in the house, and he would naturally expect to find her in the house. My house is perhaps more than 600 yards from the plantation. I did not see from what direction he came. There is no house between my house and the plantation. He did not go much lame, but complained of the pain.

By a Juror.—When he refused to harrow the ground, he assigned no reason, nor said it was because his ankle was hurt. He had refused to do things at times before.

By the Court.—The Prisoner told me he was not going to hire. I heard he did hire; he had lately married. There is no sand at all near the barn. It is mould.

Bridget Leach (wife of former witness).—Maxwell stayed about 10 minutes smoking his pipe. He went out, and said he was going to carry the Prisoner a smoke. About 10 or 15 minutes after Maxwell was gone, the Prisoner came into the house, and took the gun. He could not miss but see me. He went out of the house with it. I did not speak, and he said nothing. It was nigh an hour, as near as I can think, when he came back and replaced the gun. I did not see which way he went or returned. When he returned he seemed to be heated. He seemed as if he had walked fast or run and sweat. He seemed much heated and sweat. When he went out he shuffled himself, and snuffed up. I did not see his face when he was going out. During the time he was out I was several times out.—Once I was at the barn door, looked over, and did not see any person; a second time I went into the barn; I did not see any person: I did not call. In the course of the morning I had heard him threshing. I could hear the sound of the flail very fair. Between the time he went out with the gun and came back I heard no threshing in the barn. I heard no report of a gun. It was not possible but I must have heard the report of a gun fired in the barn.

By Mr. Losh.—I observed a good deal of straw in the barn piled up pretty high. There was some hay too in one end. There was a slit hole in the end near the hay. I had a young child in my arms in the house, not a year old.

By the Court.—As I recollect, it was rather windy. I can't recollect how the wind was. The slit in the hay-end of the barn was nearest the house. I think I must have heard it if the gun was fired in the barn. I did not see Prisoner pay any money.

William Leach.—I am nephew of John Leach, and lived with him at the time. I saw the deceased come out of the barn, and go out of the fold. There are two gates. He took the one leading to the road, but I cannot say what way he went. He had told me he was going to cross the river Eden. They cross by a wath, and also by a boat. There are other ways besides that by the plantation. I had used the gun last before the 19th about the beginning of March. I left it loaded with hail-shot. The wadding I used was paper, some kind of printed paper, I believe. I lived at my uncle's all the time. I knew of no other person firing it off. (The cut shot was shown to him.) I can't say whether it was shot of that kind; it was the kind of shot used for partridges.

By Mr. Losh.—I had had the gun out after the beginning of March. The Prisoner had had it out too. The Prisoner was not a fisher.

By the Court.—The Prisoner never supplied me with feathers. I can't say whether he promised. He might have mentioned cuckoo feathers as good for it; but I don't recollect. I don't think he promised to get any. I think he did get me some fieldfares to get feathers. I can't say whether he got a fieldfare more than once.

John Leach again said, I did not fire the gun between the beginning of March and the 19th of May, and did not know of its being fired.

Mrs. Leach did not know of its being fired.

John Robinson.—I went with Thomas Maxwell to Leach's. Maxwell told me he was going for 4s. which Lightfoot, the Prisoner, owed him. I left him with Lightfoot.

Rachel Barnes.—I was in service at the time with Mr. Leach. (The witness was much agitated; a respectable looking young girl.) The Prisoner's brother married my sister. It was near an hour after Maxwell left the house I saw the Prisoner come into the house. He brought in a gun, and placed it where it was usually kept. I think I can't recollect how he appeared. I think he seemed a little heated. I saw him in the barn five minutes after. I asked him where I should see him on the Saturday, the next day. I was going away too. He said he would call upon me on the road, and he would see me at Carlisle.—The place on the road he mentioned was Weatherhill. I went off for Weatherhill. I saw the Prisoner again when I got about 200 yards. He came after me. There was a hedge there. He was on the same side. I think the Prisoner came over the hedge. He told me if he did not see me next day at Weatherhill, he would see me at Carlisle. He asked me if I had received my wages. I can't recollect what I said. I had received a part. He asked me if I knew how long my master had come in before he came in. I told him a quarter of an hour or ten minutes. He asked which door he came in at. I told him the front door. After this I saw a person on the road. I don't know if the Prisoner saw him. The Prisoner bade me good evening, and returned. The person was walking on the road, about 100 yards off. (This witness gave evidence with manifest reluctance.)

By Mr. Losh.—Maxwell was very intimate with the Prisoner. I saw the Prisoner at Carlisle. He had been married shortly before. The Prisoner came from near Wigton.

John Gill.—I live in Cumwhitton. I know Mary Scott's house; it is about 300 yards from the plantation. I was near her house about half-past three in the afternoon of the 19th of May. I heard a gun go off, and saw smoke rise from the plantation, the very spot where the body was found. The spot was pointed out to me since.—I observed blood there. That was the day he was found. It was just the very place where I saw the smoke, as near as I could guess.

Ann Dixon.—I live at Whinney-hill, 174 yards from the plantation. On the 19th day of May, I heard the report of a gun very loud. I know it was the 19th; it was the Friday before the hiring Saturday. The report came in at the back door, which was opposite the plantation. It was between three and four in the afternoon.

Adam Hodgson.—I was quarrying stones 70 yards from Leach's house. The plantation was farther off. It was the 19th of May, between three and four. I saw the Prisoner coming in very near his master's house, with a gun. He seemed to be in a great hurry, and in a stooping posture, between running and walking, just from a gate to his master's house, on a foot-road, not within the fold. He was within a gate leading either to Hornsby or to the plantation.

By the Court.—I can't say whether he came through the gate. The gate is about 20 yards from the barn, and I believe the Prisoner to be the man. I did not speak to him. I won't swear to him, but I believe him to be the man.

William Maxwell.—I am father of the deceased. I was employed at Mr. Leach's (the father) as a tailor, the day I missed my boy. (The old man became much agitated in giving this answer.) I was there the whole day. I was at work close by the barn. I did not indeed hear the report of a gun in the barn. I think I should indeed have heard it, if any gun had been fired there. I saw the Prisoner the day he was apprehended. He asked me if I thought he would do such a thing to my son for fifteen shillings; he might have shot him when he had more. I said I did not know what he had. He said he had fifteen shillings, and he had it in a purse. At that time I had my son's purse. I took it out and asked him if he knew it. He turned aside, and he said no more to me. I asked him what he took his master's gun out for, and went after my son; that Ann Dixon heard him shoot. He said he shot, but killed nothing.

By Mr. Losh.—My son and the Prisoner were intimate. They were much together, and sometimes alone.

By the Court.—I was before the Coroner. I don't know whether it was then in my brains that I had said to the Prisoner that Ann Dixon heard him shoot. I don't know whether I said before the Coroner that I said to the Prisoner he went out with a gun after my son. It was, however, what I said at the time. I am quite sure of that. (His Lordship desired him to repeat again what he had said, and he did so).

Robert Leach (of Northshew).—I saw the Prisoner after he was apprehended. I was passing through a room where he was sitting. He told me it was a very hard thing to be charged with shooting Tom Maxwell, and asked me if I knew any thing against him, and I said no. He said he took the gun out, but no further than the barn, and that he shot at a magpie through an arch-hole at the end of the barn. He said the two families had heard him, and could clear him if they had a mind. They must have heard the report.

William Robson.—I have been in the plantation. It was a Saturday, the day the Coroner viewed the body. I saw marks of the body having lain there; I saw blood. I saw a boy, William Hall, about eight years old, raising his head from the ground. He said, "Here is a piece of the gun-wadding." I have had it since. It is part of a newspaper, as I thought. It was wet, looked rather blue, as if it had been wadding. I did not smell it. (It was produced, a little piece of paper with traces of printing.)

Margaret Leach.—I am daughter of Robert Leach, of Scarrow-bill. I went to the place where the body was found. I found that button, and have kept it ever since.

By Mr. Losh.—That was on a Sunday. Many had been there. It was just as it is now.

John Kirk.—I am a constable. I went to take up the Prisoner on the 27th, about half-past five in the morning. It was at Holton, near Wigton. I knocked; the Prisoner looked out; I told him I wanted to speak to him; a woman came & opened the door; I went up stairs, and found the Prisoner with fustian pantaloons and waistcoat on; I charged him with the crime; he said he did no such thing; he asked me when it was; I said I did not know; he asked if it was on a Friday; I told him he knew better than I did; I asked him if he had a gun in his hand that day; he said he had, and went to shoot a cuckoo for his master's fishing; he said, when he went where the cuckoo was, it flew away; he went into the barn, and shot at a magpie through the slit; I said I doubted it was too big a magpie; mention was made of Maxwell; he said he never killed Tom Maxwell.

By Mr. Losh.—I live at Carlisle. I don't know whether the death of Maxwell was known at Wigton.

John Wallace.—I was a constable then at Wigton. I went to Thomas Lightfoot's on the 1st of June. I found a pair of trowsers; I asked his aunt for a pair. She denied knowing any thing of them. She went up stairs and brought down a pair. I gave them to John Kirk. I never saw them before in my life.

By Mr. Losh.—The Prisoner's brother is a cartwright.

John Kirk produced the trowsers. I had never seen these before. The Prisoner had similar trowsers on, but they were dark with paint. I never had any conversation with the Prisoner about those trowsers or any connected with him.

Wallace said he had never any conversation.

Mrs. Leach.—These are the Prisoner's trowsers; I know them by a piece put in. It was not put in by me, but by a tailor. He is not here.—It appears that one of the buttons had been torn off, and another sewed on near the spot. The button sewed on appears dissimilar to the corresponding button on the other side. (The trowsers and the button found in the plantation were handed to the Jury in order to make a comparison.)

The Jury said, they did not think the button matched, and at least the button was of a very common kind. They afterwards pointed out that it did not match.

Wm. Leach (of Croglin) assisted in apprehending the Prisoner. He said, "Murder Tom Maxwell, on Friday! I never knew such a thing." I said, "You know the day very well." He said nothing. He said he had fired the gun through the slit-hole in the barn, at a cuckoo, I think he said. He said William Maxwell was seeking after his son the morning he came away.

This was the case for the prosecution.

The Prisoner, in his defence, said, he saw a cuckoo in a plantation near the house. He went to the house and got the gun. He came out by the front door, in a stooping posture. The cuckoo fled away. He went into the barn. A piat (magpie) came, and he fired at it. He laid down the gun a considerable bit, and then returned the gun to the house again.

John Leach, recalled by his Lordship, said there was a plantation near his barn.

Dr. Thomas Barnes, physician in this town.—I come from the same neighbourhood as the Prisoner. I have frequently seen him at my father's house. His character has been very good, a very humane character.

Cross-examined by Mr. Courtenay.—A brother of the Prisoner's married a cousin of mine.

John Nicholson.—The Prisoner married my sister. He lived servant to me near a year. I never saw any thing but good of him.

By the Court.—You never saw any thing but a kind and humane disposition? No, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—This was a charge of wilful murder—a crime, as the Counsel who opened the case had truly told them, of the very highest description which one subject could commit against another. But in proportion as the crime was of high and deep magnitude, in that proportion ought the evidence to be satisfactory to them, before they convicted the Prisoner. If any reasonable doubt remained in their minds, the proper verdict was a verdict of acquittal. A verdict of acquittal did not pledge their oaths that the Prisoner was innocent, but that the evidence did not satisfy them of his guilt. Whenever a reasonable doubt existed, the verdict ought to be in favour of the Prisoner. In this case there was the absence of all direct evidence. A great many little circumstances had been pressed upon their attention by the Counsel who opened, not improperly, but which in his opinion failed upon the evidence. The case of evidence was by no means so strong a case as had been opened to them. As instances of this failure, he here mentioned the circumstances of the button. It had struck him that it would prove that the Prisoner had been at the spot: but that failed. He had also supposed that the wadding could have been identified as having been in Leach's gun. If it had been so identified, it would have been a very strong circumstance: he remembered a conviction upon such a circumstance. But there was no evidence that the paper had been a wadding. It was only a piece of printed paper. It had been supposed that the Prisoner had given different accounts of his using the gun, as to a cuckoo and a magpie. It seemed to his Lordship to be capable of explanation, by what was said, having first seen a cuckoo, and afterwards fired at a magpie. It had been asked how the Prisoner came to know that the deceased had 15s.; but they had been intimate, Prisoner might have said "There's my 1s., how many more have you got?" the deceased might have said, "I have got and your 1s. make 15s. I have got altogether." It had been put how he had known the day? But he had seen the deceased on the Friday, and the father of the deceased had come on the Saturday morning before the Prisoner had gone away, because his son was missing. Before he should point out the circumstances which were laid before them in evidence, he asked them to dismiss from their minds any reports they might have heard. He hoped they had heard no reports, and that they came into Court without any impression. But if they heard any reports they would dismiss them. The failures in the evidence which he had already mentioned showed how extremely dangerous it was to act in Courts of Justice, but from the evidence in the case, according to their oaths. That Thomas Maxwell was murdered by a shot, between three and four on the afternoon of the 19th of May, and at that time the Prisoner fired a gun, there could be little doubt upon the evidence; it was certain. Against the Prisoner it was in evidence, that he came in heated, and that the noise of the gun was not heard in the houses near the barn. It was in his favour that he came openly to take the gun, and returned it openly. The distance was upwards of 600 yards. The Prisoner was not seen at all beyond the fold-yard. Old Maxwell's evidence, respecting his language to the Prisoner, of Ann Dixon having heard him shoot his son, and of the Prisoner having followed his son with a gun, was a most important part of this case. The old man had not said this before the Coroner. One great reason for holding Coroner's inquests was, that testimony would then be given promptly after the facts, and could afterwards be compared with the evidence given at the trial. It might not have been mentioned by old Maxwell through forgetfulness. He did not impute to him the fabrication of it; but it would have been more satisfactory to them if it had been mentioned before the Coroner. The Prisoner might have asked the sister how much money her brother had, to borrow money from him, or for the wicked purpose of murdering him to obtain his money.

Mr. Losh.—Will your Lordship forgive me for suggesting that that was not mentioned before the Coroner.

Mr. Courtenay observed that it was an addition, and distinct from the evidence given before the Coroner.

Ann Maxwell, recalled, said she had not recollected it when she was before the Coroner.

His Lordship proceeded.—As Mrs. Leach had never called, it did not of necessity follow that the Prisoner was not in the barn when she was there. As to the appearance of being heated, that could not have arisen from coming from the barn with the gun. If the Prisoner had slept, he might have appeared flushed. His asking the girl who left Mr. Leach's service whether she had got her wages—it might have arisen from curiosity, or it might have arisen from a wicked design to deprive her of it. His Lordship could not tell why the Prisoner asked when her master came home.

Adam Hodgson was recalled by his Lordship, and said, I did hear the report of a gun. It was a good deal farther off than the barn. I cannot say whether it was before or after I saw the Prisoner. I cannot say that there was much wind on that day. I cannot tell the direction in which the report was. I did not hear a gun from the barn.

His Lordship proceeded. If he were quite satisfied in his own mind that the gun was fired in the barn, he should have no difficulty in coming to a distinct conclusion. It sometimes happened that a gun was fired without being heard by persons near it. The case was to the Prisoner of the highest and utmost importance. His life was at stake in the conclusion they should come to. But, great as its importance was to the Prisoner, if the evidence satisfied their minds, and left no reasonable doubt in their minds that the Prisoner had gone to the plantation, there was so much the greater reason to the Public that he should be found guilty. He repeated again to them, that their verdict of acquittal must not imply that the Prisoner was innocent; but only that the evidence was not such as to remove every reasonable doubt. The point to which they would direct their attention chiefly, and on which they would probably retire to deliberate, was, "Did the evidence satisfy their minds that the Prisoner was in the barn, or out of it?"

A Juror wished to learn whether there was a view of the plantation from the slit-hole.

John Leach was recalled. The hay was in the end of the barn nearest the house. The slit was in that end. Very little hay remained then; there was but little in the bottom of the mow, not two feet high. He did not remember that there was any straw on the leigh. If any person had been there, any person looking in at the door must have seen it. The slit was within shot of the trees or plantation by his house. There were two or three rows of holes. The Prisoner might have got at one of them on the hay.

The Jury retired about twenty minutes after four, and returned at half-past five.

We never saw a more deep and awful silence pervade an immense crowd of spectators than at this moment.

The Foreman. Guilty.

When the clerk, in the usual form, addressed the Prisoner before sentence, and asked what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed on him according to law, he deliberately dropped on his knees till the gaoler directed him to rise.

Mr. Justice Bayley. James Lightfoot,—After a patient and deliberate consideration of all the circumstances of this case, and after particularly weighing every doubt which could be proposed to the Jury, and which I thought it my duty to propose, the Jury have found you guilty, and I must add my testimony to theirs. I feel the same conviction; and had I been on the Jury, I must have concurred in the same verdict.

The Prisoner.—Well, my Lord, it is just murdering me—it is murdering me.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—The Jury have considered your case, and the evidence is such as powerfully drew them to the conclusion to which they have come. There is One—he who makes inquisition for blood, from whom no secret is hid—I trust the Jury have had his direction and assistance, and I earnestly call upon you to endeavour to make your peace with Him, not by adding to your guilt, but by endeavouring, through penitence and supplication, to obtain mercy. There are circumstances of great aggravation in your case. I say so, not in the language of rebuke, but so far as I can, from affection and kindness, to make you feel as you ought to feel, and to induce you to make your peace with Him on whom your eternal happiness depends. Your offence is the high offence of murder, the murder of one in the prime of life, who had done you no injury, and who had been to you a bosom friend. God knows what motive you had, whether lucre or what other motive. He was sent without preparation to that account which all men must give. He had no time to prepare; you have that time which the law allows—that time is extremely short. The law holds the crime of murder in so high abhorrence, that it ordains speedy execution after once there has been a satisfactory conviction. Don't deceive yourself. Don't expect the execution will be postponed. It will be on Friday next, the same day of the week on which that unfortunate young man was suddenly murdered by you. Your fate for ever, your condition through eternity, depends upon the manner in which you employ the interval. Crimes are committed where no human eye sees; but let no man suppose that the ingenuity of man can elude the eye of God. He can see the inmost secrets of the heart. Let me earnestly entreat that you will listen to the instructions that may be given to you, and that you fervently endeavour to obtain peace with Him whose mercy is unbounded, and who will forgive where he sees repentance to be sincere. Before his throne, where no secret can be hid, you must, within the period allowed, appear. Use your time well. Eternity depends on the use you make of it. You are to be for ever happy, or for ever miserable, according to your use of your short time in this world, as forgiveness, at least we hope, depends on your own exertions. The sentence upon you is, that you be taken hence to the place from whence you came, and thence, on Friday next, to the place of execution, and then and there that you be hanged by the neck till you be dead, and that your body be afterwards given to be dissected and anatomized, and may God hear and receive your prayers, and show that mercy which human tribunals cannot show—may he have mercy on your soul!

The Prisoner stood, to all appearance, quite unaffected—looked coolly around as the crowd were making their way out of the Court, and, as he left the dock, said—"Gentlemen, I am murdered; I am as innocent as this bar," (slapping it with his own hand.)

Mr. Justice Bayley.—Gentlemen, as this is the last case to be tried, you are discharged. The Public is indebted to you for your attention to all the cases, but particularly to the last. I thought anxiously upon the case while you were out of Court, and came to the same conclusion with you. What you heard me say lately, I said conscientiously—if I had been upon the Jury, I do not see how I could have given a different verdict.

Mr. Monkhouse.—That, my Lord, is a great relief to our minds.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

"City, One o'Clock.—There are various ridiculous rumours in the City this morning, which have had some effect in depressing the Funds.—Alarming news from Portugal, and the immediate dissolution of Parliament, are among them; as also, the Duke of Wellington being ordered abroad. It is confidently stated likewise, that an express has been received by an eminent mercantile house, with the intelligence that an Austrian army entered Naples 31st August."—*Courier*.

By the Kite, arrived off the Start from Oporto, we have advices to the 3d inst. A great sensation had been produced by a counter Proclamation issued by Conde d'Alamarante, who had the command of 5000 troops. He had declared for the present Government. There is no doubt of this fact. We have perused several letters to that effect. The force under him is differently rated, at from three to six thousand men. His declaration is a very spirited one, supporting the old order of things. One of the letters expresses great alarm on the occasion, which was heightened by no advices being received from Lisbon up to the evening of the 2d instant. The general opinion was, that the inhabitants of the capital were not favourable to the change.

The Paris Journals of Tuesday last have arrived this morning. They contain accounts from Portugal, by the circuitous route of Madrid, and dated from that Capital on the 31st ult., which give a gloomy character to the events that have taken place in that kingdom. Much credit, however, cannot be reposed in them, as our own direct details from Lisbon are of a later date, and are entirely silent upon the transactions which are alleged to have occurred. They state, that the English troops, in Lisbon, had opposed the first movements manifested in that capital in favour of the revolution; that a conflict ensued, and that the number of killed and wounded amounted to upwards of two thousand. Our troops, it is added, evacuated Fort St. Julian, and, together with several English Merchants, proceeded to Gibraltar.

"Paris, Sept. 12.—It is asserted, that the Prince de Castelcicala is authorised to remain in France as Ambassador, until after the delivery of her Royal Highness the Duchess de Berri. He will afterwards proceed to Spain, to fill the new post to which he has been appointed. The Chevalier Brancia, the new Secretary of Legation, has arrived in Paris; he is the bearer of despatches from the King of Naples to Louis XVIII., and also of letters from the Prince Vicar-General, for the Duchess de Berri.

"Letters from Frankfort announce, that a column of 22,000 Austrians, who were on the point of traversing the Tyrol, has suspended its march, in consequence of orders received to that effect.

"A few days ago, a Swiss soldier of the 7th Regiment of the Royal Guard, who was killed in a duel, was interred in the burial ground of Vaurigard. A young and handsome female, who was fondly attached to the deceased, followed his remains from Orleans to Paris. Yesterday she repaired to the tomb of her lover, where she stabbed herself three times with a pair of scissars, and was carried off in a state which renders her recovery doubtful.

"The *Quotidienne* has been summoned by the Censorship, for having yesterday announced the news of the Revolution in Portugal; not because that news (which, says the *Constitutionnel*, we were interdicted from inserting) was false, but because the article either was not submitted to the Commission, or that that journal published it in defiance of the prohibition.

"Vienna, Sept. 1.—The Duke of Cambridge arrived in this capital last night, and alighted at the Imperial Palace. His Royal Highness, it is said, will proceed immediately to the camp of Pest, and also the Kings of Bavaria and Wurtemburg, agreeably to the formal invitation of our Sovereign. It is not known whether the Ministers of any other Powers than those of Austria, Russia, Prussia, England, and France, will be admitted at the new Congress.

"Venice, Aug. 25.—The following Proclamation was published here yesterday:—'The sect of the Carbonari, which have spread themselves in neighbouring countries, have even endeavoured to make proselytes in the States of his Majesty the Emperor and King. The investigations on this point have led to a discovery of the equally dangerous and criminal views of that association, which the chiefs do not even reveal to all the members of their confederacy. By his Majesty's express commands, these views are made public, in order that all his subjects may consider themselves forewarned. The precise aim to which the union of the Carbonari tends is the overthrow and destruction of Governments. As those who have associated in the cause of the Carbonari, though they knew their aim, have rendered themselves guilty of the crime of high treason, according to the penal code; and as those who have not prevented the progress of that Society, or who have neglected to denounce its members, have rendered themselves accomplices in the said crime, from the day of the publication hereof, no one can plead ignorance of the designs of the Carbonari in pretext of justification. In consequence, all those who enrol under this society, or who shall neglect to prevent their progress, or to denounce its members, will henceforth be tried in the forms established by the laws.

(Signed)

'The Governor, Charles, Count d'Inzaghi.

'The Vice-President, Charles, Marquis del Magne.

'*Venice, Aug.* 25, 1820.'"

(A similar Proclamation has been published at Milan.)

By a Mail which arrived this morning, we have received Dutch Papers to the 13th inst.

An account from Hamburgh states, that the Emperor of Russia sent an express from Poltowa to Vienna, declining to visit that capital, on account of the necessity of his Majesty's presence at the Polish Diet; but at the same time expressing a wish to have an interview with the Emperor of Austria, in the beginning of October, at some other place.

The following extract may be considered of some interest at the present moment. It is dated Hamburgh, Sept. 8:—

"An account from Brandenburgh mentions it as somewhat remarkable, that the French General Carnot, to whom Magdeburg was assigned as his place of abode, left that city on the 31st August, without giving any notice, and had not returned on the 2d of September in the evening. It is thought he has left Magdeburg with the intention never to return, for which reason a very active Commissary of Police has been sent after him, it being conjectured that Carnot has taken the way to Hulberstadt. His son, who has long lived with him, left Magdeburg some weeks ago, but, however, provided with a passport. Their going away excites various conjectures, and people are very curious to know the cause."

A requisition has been signed to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, requesting them to call a Meeting for the purpose of considering of an Address to his Majesty, calling upon him to dismiss his present Ministers! Sheriff Parkins, we learn, intends patronizing the assembly; and Mr. Peter Moore is to take an active part. How awful!—*Courier*.

Her Majesty has appointed to receive several new Addresses on Monday week. Two messengers from Italy arrived at Brandenburgh-house last night; and two of her Majesty's witnesses have arrived at Dover: one of them is said to be a lady of distinction.

Brighton, Sept. 13.—Soon after nine o'clock last night, his Majesty, accompanied by Sir B. Bloomfield, alighted at the Palace, from Windsor. The bells struck up a merry peal soon after, and continued ringing till midnight; the British flag has been raised on the church tower, and where it will remain during his Majesty's gratifying sojourn with us. The Steyne to-day has been thronged with elegant promenaders, and a joyous commotion has prevailed in the streets; but the common hope, that the King would appear in public, has not been realized. His Majesty, in excellent health, confined his promenades to the enclosed grounds of the Palace. The town, now, altogether, has assumed a most cheerful appearance, and most lodging houses are expected to be, very shortly, in no ordinary degree of requisition. Several have been let for lengthened periods this morning.

NEW SETTLEMENT AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

London, Sept. 11.

Sir—Observing a letter in the *Times*, of Tuesday last, signed "B. Gunning," of date May 4, 1820, which I think would cause much uneasiness to the friends of those who have emigrated to the settlement at the Cape of Good Hope, I beg leave to send you an extract from a letter just received from my son, and which, I believe, is the latest intelligence in town. A little reflection will suggest, that, in so mixed an association, *some* disappointment might be expected; but the perusal of my son's account of the new colony will shew, that every reasonable accomodation and facility has been afforded by Government, and that we may look for a favourable account of their progress. I remain, Sir, your's,

M. Chase.

"*No. 1, The Hope, near Cuylerville, Albany, Cape of Good Hope, May* 11, 1820.

"My last would inform you of our safe arrival, on the 29th ult., at the place of location. The situation we have got is between the Great Fish River and Khine Montges River. Some of the land is very beautiful, picturesque, and, what is much better, rich, and good for cultivation. The town we have founded has received the name of Cuylerville, in honour of Col. Cuyler, from whom we have received the greatest civilities and attention. Mr. Baillie, Capt. Cranse, and myself, have pitched ourselves about three miles from the town, in a very pleasant little spot, near good water and plenty of wood; and this place we have called The Hope. As yet we have only taken possession for our homesteads and cottages, and culinary gardens, and wait till the Surveyor comes up (which will be in a week or two) to have the remainder divided amongst us. For my part, I intend taking the greater portion of mine close to this place, and about fifty acres just at the mouth of the Great Fish River. Government have very kindly given us the assistance of rations, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$lb. of meat each man and 1lb. of flour per day, which is to cost us about 7d. This will be continued for six months, and will prove a great benefit and saving to us. They have also accommodated us with the loan of large tents. We have begun to purchase our farming stock: cows at 36s. each, sheep at 6s. I have already had a buck, and several partridges. We frequently see 5 or 600 bucks in a herd together; they are fine eating, and there are several species of them. Government have sent out agricultural tools for us, with which we are to be supplied at prime cost. I have ordered £10 worth.

"Dear Mother, your's affectionately,

"John Centlivres Chase."

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

Stocks this day, at One.

Bank Stock shut	India Stock 213½
3 per ct. Red. 66⅛	India Bonds 19 pm.
3 per ct. Cons. shut	Ex. Bills 4 pm.
3½ per Cents. shut	Long Ann. shut
4 per Cents. shut	Cons. for Ac. 66⅞
5 per Cent. Navy 102⅜	Omnium 4 dis.

The Oporto, Covey, master, is arrived off Plymouth, from Oporto, and brings letters from thence of the 2d inst.

The Provisional Government had called on the Custom-house, to furnish them with all the money they possessed, which was complied with.

It was rumoured at Oporto, that the principal people in Lisbon objected to the Government remaining in the hands of the new Junta of Oporto, which was believed to be the reason why the Lisbon people had not followed the example of Oporto. The Conde D'Amaranto, brother to the President of the Oporto Junta, has concentrated his forces, and is in communication with the leaders of troops who have not joined the Oporto party. No movement of troops had taken place. The non-arrival of the Lisbon post of August 30, at Oporto, had created some unpleasant sensations.

"Oporto, Sept. 3.—This morning all the troops have marched towards Lisbon. The following important Proclamation from the Provisional Government at Oporto, dated 2d instant, is in opposition to the Declaration of the Conde d'Amarante.

"Citizens of Oporto—Frankness is the first of the virtues of a just Government; you shall know, therefore, all that we know, and the certainty of which we guarantee to you. Those who were the Governors of the Kingdom have