



CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Sitting of Dec. 27. THE LAW OF AMNESTY.

The Congress to hear the report upon a subject of the highest interest attracted a great concourse of spectators. In the Tribune destined to the Ambassadors we remarked the Turkish Ambassador, Four of the King's Ministers were present—M. de Richelieu, Count Dubouché, Count Vaublanc, and M. de Caze. A multitude of Deputies already besieged the table, in order to have their names inscribed as speakers for or against the report upon the Law of Amnesty. The President invited them to return to their seats, declaring that the inscription could not be received till after the report was made. M. Corbières, Deputy from the department of the Gironde, then rose in the name of the Central Commission—

"Gentlemen, the grand measure which we are about to present to your deliberation has occupied too long, perhaps, all minds. It has become equally the object of the hopes and fears of all the French, both of those who have remained firm, and of those who have been found wanting, in the horrible convulsion of three months which has left us for so many years miserably of all kinds to repair.—The first idea of the King, when he was restored to the wishes of his People, was to re-assure some against the terror which their recent conduct too well justified, without discouraging the zeal of others by the danger of an alarming impunity, and to announce anew his inexhaustible clemency, reserving to himself the limits of it in his justice. Such, Gentlemen, was the object of the declaration of Chateaubriand and Cambry, a memorial of goodness for which we ought to be the first to set an example of respect.—The King promised to pardon misguided Frenchmen—All that has passed since the day in which he quitted the island so many years, down to the day in which he returned to Cambry in the midst of so many acclamations?—But he exempted from pardon the instigators and authors of that terrible plot, who were to be delivered over to the vengeance of the laws by the two Chambers.

"The Ordinance of the 24th July has the same object; it makes a small number of individuals excepted, and yet contains salutary reservations.—It draws out a first list of 19 individuals who are to be brought to trial, and a second list of 38 others who are to retire to the places pointed out to them, whilst the Chambers decide who among them shall either quit the kingdom, or be given up to the Tribunal. The 4th Article states, that the lists shall remain closed, and shall never be extended to others, other than according to the laws of the Constitution. It is only with respect to the individuals comprised in the second class, that the Ordinance authorizes the departure from the regular forms of justice; but the other guilty persons may be prosecuted by the usual laws.

"You have, in common with all France, been struck with the importance of this part of your labors—of the influence it must have upon the decisions of the country, upon the durable triumph of the great cause of legitimacy, the eternal guarantee of the safety of the Nation.—Several projects have been conceived upon this subject, and great fermentation has existed. At the opening of the session, four Members successively submitted their proposals; you confided them to the examination of the same Commission. To their own reflections, this Commission wished to unite the talents of those who could best enlighten it, his Majesty's Ministers. It was ready to submit its labours to you, when the Government all at once abandoned the resolution it had adopted till then, to suffer you to take the initiative. On the 8th of this month, the Minister of the King presented to you, in his name, the plan of law upon which you are now to deliberate.

"An amnesty is necessary; every body, I think, acknowledges it. The first question which seems to present itself would be, to ascertain what is the power to which it belongs to pronounce the amnesty.

"The preamble of the motives of the plan of law states, that the right of amnesty is inherent in the Sovereignty, particularly after great political events and commotions, but that his Majesty, upon an occasion so solemn, desired to have the concurrence of the great bodies of the State. The King calls upon you to take a part in the measure of amnesty; it is your intention not to refuse it.

"Examples have, as usual, been recurring to you these recent events, but not with such success. The clemency of Augustus, and of Henry the 7th in the conspiracy of Perkin Warbeck, has been referred to; but examples of a contrary nature might be equally quoted from the history of those Princes.—Above all, Henry the 4th has been appealed to.—But in restricting the amnesty he granted to his misguided subjects, we must recollect also both the *Edicts of Grace* and the *Decrees of Condemnation* which preceded the promulgation of that beneficent law. It should be remembered also, that that great monarch united to that goodness which won all hearts the stern which directs all minds, the severity that reaches over them, and the firmness that knows how to punish.

"The law that has been submitted gives rise to two principal difficulties, to which all the objections of detail seem to attach themselves. One has been checked by these difficulties, others have thought it possible to resolve them.

"In the first place, it is proposed to you to pronounce banishment, exile, or, if you will, the simple departure from France, of all men inscribed on the second list. Are you Judges? Are you Judges of these men? Undoubtedly not. It has been replied, that there was no question of a

Judgment. But by what name would you call a penalty pronounced against men individually pointed out, and on account of the reprehensible conduct they may have adopted anterior to the application of the law?

"These dispositions, say they, are less a judgment than a State measure, a measure of public safety. But do not all those denouciations announce the necessity of dissembling the difficulty more than the possibility of resolving it.

"The List includes names which have been remarked in our long disorders, but some also are very obscure. And with respect to those which have been remarked, they must have taken an active part in the three months' rebellion. The Government has entered into no detail—has given no disclosures.—You bring here only your own individual knowledge, and the frequently uncertain aid of what is called public clamour. Have not all these men the right to say, and some have said so in printed articles that have been transmitted to you—'Whatever be the power you are about to exercise in deciding upon our fate, do you know, at least, what are our crimes and what are the proofs of them?'

"If the King refers to you the exercise of an extraordinary power, it ought to be determined by motives which you can appreciate yourselves.—Without that, your concurrence would have nothing real in it. One would not, know what name to give it. If you abdicate the right to examine, refuse also the right to decide. The drawing up of the three articles announces, that a part only of the 38 individuals shall either quit the kingdom or be tried—that supposes an ulterior examination, a resource which it would be unjust to deprive them of, since the Ordinance grants it. We have thought that it might be proper not to treat all those individuals in precisely the same manner; that some of them ought to be tried; that for others exile would not perhaps be necessary; that the King himself could alone definitively weigh the facts imputed to them; and that it would be a great benefit to remit their fate to the most eminent of Princes. If it be said, that we have only eluded the difficulty, and that, by rejecting the measures proposed, we fall into the same inconsequence, we reply, that to send the examination to the only power that could institute it, is very different from demanding that the Chambers should determine directly, and in a mass, upon such a list as is presented to you.

"A second difficulty remains to be examined, and it is not less serious. We have just said, that it was not proved to us that all the individuals placed on the second List ought necessarily to be included in the number of great criminals who have compromised the safety of the State, and who can no longer remain on the French soil without disturbing public order by their presence. But, on the other hand, are all the men of this description inscribed? If we ask ourselves why certain names appear on the lists, we are at the same time surprised to see that others are not to be found there. But the farther the measure departs from the regular forms of ordinary law, the more necessary it is that it should present in itself a grand character of justice, of vigour, and of foresight. The replacing of Article 3, by other additional Articles, has appeared to us to remedy all such inconsequences.

"In the first place, it is not a certain description of persons, but of crimes, that we wish to designate. These crimes ought to be the most enormous. They should be such as have been clearly manifested, in order that there may be no uncertainty in the application of the Law. They ought to be such as have been proved against by anterior laws, in order that the *ex post facto* retroactive legislation may be avoided. In a word, it has been our wish to make the exception apply to crimes, and not to persons.

"In the second place, we have, therefore, proposed to bring to trial only the same individuals, and have stopped at the epoch of the 23d of March. Do not suppose, Gentlemen, that we mean to excuse what passed after that fatal epoch. Those who precipitated themselves at the feet of the Usurper, who recognized his power, who concurred in defending him, who did not fear to subscribe the odious acts by which he wished to bind them for ever to his cause—all these men are guilty, and did not cease to be guilty, by the sole circumstance of treason having reduced the Sovereign to the unfortunate necessity of leaving the French territories. The more the good cause was in danger, the greater was the duty of defending it. Persecution would be that doctrine which should attribute to what is called a government *de facto* the rights which belong only to *legitimacy*. Treason and baseness would then no longer be crimes, and fidelity would cease to be a duty even at the moment when the occasion for exercising it presented itself. That duty would be only a chimera, and the stability of Empires would have no support.

"We propose to you to comprehend under the Law of Amnesty what followed the 23d of March, not to justify it.

"Fairly, we ought, in fine, to perceive that different motives, which it may sometimes be imprudent to investigate, may prevent the prosecution of some of those included in the classes of exceptions which we have proposed.

"In our plan, therefore, the prosecutions to be instituted will always be subordinate to the sovereign wisdom of his Majesty. Thus the King will not be placed under the necessity of punishing more than he thinks fit; and, in fact, the lists appeared susceptible of being revised in two respects. There are names which perhaps it was not necessary to place in them, and others have been omitted whom justice demands. It is perhaps necessary to leave these points to the King alone, because he alone can

know all that belongs to this great measure of public safety. We have determined certain clearly characterized crimes, and we have limited the prescription to a very short period, in order that the application of new investigations may not too much and during too long a time keep a great number of persons in a state of disquiet.

"A demand that has reached you from all parts is to submit to a pecuniary indemnity those who shall be recognized as the principal authors of the rebellion that has inflicted so many evils upon France. It is to satisfy the general wish that we propose to you the 6th Article of the new Project.

"The Article which concerns the family of Bonaparte proposes one of those measures, whose necessity will be recognized by every body. We merely propose a wording of the article which has appeared more precise, and the transposition of the article.

"Your Commission has thought it indispensable to extend this measure to another class of men, whose conduct ought to separate them eternally from the French People. You foresee, that we are speaking of those men, who, after having rendered themselves guilty of the greatest of crimes, have themselves proclaimed their furious perseverance; who have dared to proscribe the personage who had pardoned them; and whose ingratitude is proportionate to the immense benefit of the oblivion extended to them. Here you are placed between the Nation which demands justice and the Prince who would not recollect that his first pardon has been granted with so much indignity. The Committee is far from wishing to deviate from the profound respect which is due to the King, in proposing to you to retract the oblivion of the past, which he had once pronounced. If the first crime could be punished we should not speak to you of a simple removal from the French territory. However enormous the second crime, we do not propose to inflict the punishment which is its due; but the men who are stained with either are henceforth placed in a state of constant hostility with the legitimate government. They have themselves pronounced, that their existence in France is incompatible with the King's authority. It is as dangerous persons, and one can be more dangerous than they, that they ought to be obliged to leave France, where they cannot remain without perpetually connecting themselves with all sinister projects. In a word, we propose that they should be treated like the Usurper's family. Let those who do not approve this measure say whether they can find more powerful grounds for the proceedings against the one set of persons than the other.

"We have acquitted ourselves of the task confided to us, and you are able to determine the difficulties that have occurred. We had to discharge at once and to conciliate all the objections which our functions impose upon us, and were there any more difficult. The sense of our duty has alone sustained us. We propose to you to adopt the plan of law with the amendments agreed to by the majority of the Commission."

LAW PROJECT.

Art. I. Full and entire amnesty is granted to all persons who have directly or indirectly taken part in the rebellion and usurpation of Napoleon Bonaparte, with the exceptions stated below.

II. The Ordinance of the 24th of July will continue to be enforced with respect to the individuals included in article I. of this Ordinance.

III. The King may within the space of 2 months, dating from the promulgation of the present law, remove from France all the individuals included in the 2d list of the before-mentioned Ordinance, who may not have been brought to trial, and deprive them of all property, titles and pensions, which have been gratuitously granted them. They cannot return to France without the express authority of the King, under the penalty of transportation.

IV. As excepted from the Amnesty, as principal authors and instigators of the revolt:— 1. Those who were accomplices in the return of the Usurper to France, or who corresponded with him and his agents in the island of Elba, in order to facilitate the means of his return.

2. The individuals who, before the 23d of March, accepted from the Usurper the offices of Ministers or Councilors of State.

3. The Prefects appointed by the King, who recognized the Usurper before the 23d of March.

4. The Marshals and Generals commanding a Division or Sub-Division, who declared for the Usurper before his entrance into Paris.

5. The Generals in Chief who directed their forces against the Royal Armies.

Conformable to Article 4 of the Ordinance of the 24th of July, these persons can only be prosecuted before the Courts, and according to the Constitutional forms.

Nevertheless the prescription of ten years, determined by Article 61 of the Code of Criminal Proceedings, is applicable to their favour to three months.

V. In the prosecutions which may take place in virtue of the above articles, the Public Treasury shall, by its agents, be admitted as a civil party to claim from the accused, in the case of their being found guilty, indemnity for the injury caused to the State. The product of these pecuniary condemnations shall be applied in payment of the extraordinary war contributions.

VI. Crimes or offences against individuals, at whatever epoch they may have been committed, are not included in the present amnesty. The persons guilty thereof may be prosecuted conformably to the laws.

VII. The ascendants, children, and descendants of Napoleon Bonaparte, his wives and sons, nephews and nieces, his brothers, their wives, and their descendants, their sisters and their husbands, are excluded from the kingdom in perpetuity, and are required to leave it within one month, under the penalty indicated by Article 91 of the

Penal Code. They can enjoy no civil right therein, nor possess any property, title or pension, gratuitously conceded to them; and they shall be bound to sell, within the space of six months, the property of every kind, which they may hold under an onerous title.

VIII. Such of the Regicides as, in contempt of a clemency almost without bounds, voted for the Additional Act, or accepted offices or employments from the Usurper, and who thereby declared themselves the irreconcilable enemies of France and the legitimate Government, are excluded in perpetuity from the kingdom, and are required to leave it within one month, under the penalties inflicted by Article 33 of the Penal Code. They can enjoy no civil right therein, and can possess no property, titles or pensions, granted on gratuitous grounds.

During the reading of the Project, as amended by the Committee, the Deputies on the President's left rose spontaneously to inscribe their names for opposing the amendments. Several in the middle of the Chamber, and others who were on the right of the President, also came forward and ranged themselves on the left side. About 40 of the Members on the right side also rose up to express in the same manner their tacit approbation of the amendments. Soon after, more than 30 members were inscribed on the one side and the other to speak for or against the conclusions of the Report of the Committee.

Several Deputies on the right side wished the Report not to be printed. Here you are placed between the Nation which demands justice and the Prince who would not recollect that his first pardon has been granted with so much indignity. The Committee is far from wishing to deviate from the profound respect which is due to the King, in proposing to you to retract the oblivion of the past, which he had once pronounced. If the first crime could be punished we should not speak to you of a simple removal from the French territory. However enormous the second crime, we do not propose to inflict the punishment which is its due; but the men who are stained with either are henceforth placed in a state of constant hostility with the legitimate government. They have themselves pronounced, that their existence in France is incompatible with the King's authority. It is as dangerous persons, and one can be more dangerous than they, that they ought to be obliged to leave France, where they cannot remain without perpetually connecting themselves with all sinister projects. In a word, we propose that they should be treated like the Usurper's family. Let those who do not approve this measure say whether they can find more powerful grounds for the proceedings against the one set of persons than the other.

At ten o'clock on Monday morning, the English regiment in the barracks in the Faubourg Poissonnerie repaired to the Protestant Temple at the Oratoire to celebrate the festival of Christmas. The brilliant appearance of the officers and soldiers was no less remarkable than their devotion during the religious ceremony. An immense crowd attended them as they passed.

The gader and two turnkeys of the *Maison de Justice* have been removed from the Depot of the Prefecture of the Police to the prison of *La Force*, under the charge of having assisted in the escape of Lavalette.

Letters from Vienna state, that the King of Naples having, as a mark of his gratitude for the last Treaty concluded at Palermo, sent a fine sword-belt, decorated with diamonds, to Lord Bentinck, that Minister refused to accept it, observing, that he could receive no present from a Sovereign who had prohibited him from entering his States.

Counters Extraordinary of Friday Morning. We are assured that 94 Deputies have inscribed their names to speak on the Amnesty Law. The National Guard of London was dismissed immediately after the entrance of the Austrian troops. Yesterday a part of the English troops which were at St. Dennis left that town. The artillery belonging to the same corps departed this morning.

On the 21 of December, the Prussians, 2000 in number, entered Thionville. The French Staff retired en masse.

Exchange upon London, Dec. 25th, 23 1/2 65 c.

Extract of a letter, dated Madrid, Dec. 4:— "Whilst the King was lately at the Royal retreat of Aranjuez, walking in one of the gardens, a shot was fired in the direction of his royal person, of which a garde de corps, who stood near, was the victim. In consequence of this event, a variety of persons have been arrested."

SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE BANK OF AMERICA. The Report relative to what is called an Amnesty Bill, delivered to the French Chamber of Deputies, is the only article of importance conveyed by the London Journals of Monday. It is clear from the statements of M. Corbières, and the authe-

authenticity proposed to be made to the Bill formerly brought forward, that the party of the *Pure Royalists* have acquired the ascendancy over the King and his Ministers. In the first Bill, there were many and wisdom; in the last, little of either appears, and the exceptions in the Amnesty are so numerous and extensive as nearly to include the life, the property, or the liberty, of every man who acted against the Bourbons, and who still lives, from the commencement of the Revolution down to the very last delinquency. The French funds fell materially, and nothing else could have been expected, and we may easily presume, that consternation pervades the whole Country. The speech of Corbières is artful in the extreme, but the disguise is too flimsy to escape penetration.

On the 21st ult. as is stated by the Paris papers, and by private letters, the Protestant Churches at Nismes were opened for religious services, on which day, the Protestants performed their worship with as much publicity as security and tranquillity.—This is gratifying information, and it is most fervently to be hoped, that the horrors of persecution shall not hereafter be matter of private suffering, or of public reproach.

There is nothing certain as to LAVALETTE. Some accounts say, that he had reached Brussels; others, that he had arrived safely in Bavaria.

The Princess CHARLOTTE has recovered from her indisposition, and was expected at Cranbourn Lodge. A Privy Council was held at Brighton on the 30th ult. at which the Marquis of HERTFORD, the Marquis of CHICHESTER, Lord ELLENBOROUGH, &c. attended. Report states, that the deliberations related to the Princess, between whom and one of the Foreign Princes, now in England, it is whispered, a matrimonial alliance is on the tapis, in which case, the latter, of course, will consent to change his religion.

We have already noticed the favourable manner in which even the *Courier* has spoken of the conduct of the wife of LAVALETTE. On this subject, the *Examiner* says—"We like our old friend's burst on the occasion; nor are we surprised at it; for the regue has something in the midst of his usual dashing eloquence, which will be sought for in vain in more staid and sophistical aspects. He proceeds less; and is neither so uncautious, nor so shrill. There is a flash of gold now and then in his brass. We thank him for his present quotation (the two lines from the old song) and hereby authorize him, in return, and without any further limitation on our part, to quote in future from any two Plays, or passages, of SHAKESPEARE he may find convenient—common places and repetitions notwithstanding." The *Courier* is very fond of the child-like plauditory of quotation, and he had extracted two passages from one of SHAKESPEARE'S Plays times without number. This tempted the *Examiner* to ask—"Will no body tell him, that SHAKESPEARE wrote more Plays than one? Will no body tell him, that there are other Poets in the English language, a Milton, a Dryden, a Pope, &c. &c.? Must we have the same words eternally dimmed in our eyes?"

Monday was a Holiday on the London Exchange. The Mall of Tuesday was due when we went to Paris.

The two men who were taken up at Cashel, on Information given to it by City which implicated them in the murder of Mr. B. King, have been liberated by the Magistrates of the County Kerry, who, we understand, entertain no very favourable opinion of the Informer. The *Dublin Chronicle* has accused us of having denounced these men as guilty. This is a gross misrepresentation. We mentioned the circumstances simply as they occurred, and passed no judgment on their guilt, or innocence, leaving both to the course of time and justice. In a very few days after our account of the matter went forth, we stated, that very strong doubts of their guilt were entertained, having learned from what we deemed to be good authority, that such was actually the case.

Lieutenant General MAYNARD has been ordered to Dublin, to resume the Command of the Eastern District; the Command of the South-Western District has devolved on Major-General DOYLE, the Headquarters to be for the present, at Clonmel; Major-General BUCKY continues in the Command of the Lower Shannon District.

CATHOLIC AFFAIRS. [From *Carrick's Morning Post*.] We had frequent occasions to set right the Catholics of Ireland, who had been misinformed by those men who assume the authority of leading the People of Ireland—we mean the Catholic portion of the People; and now again we must rescue them from misinformation. It is advanced by the *Review*, that the People of Ireland will not submit to have their spiritual affairs settled by a Roman Secretary of State. We are sure they will not; however, let us not be misunderstood. The Roman Secretary of State (Cardinal Gousset) gave the Pope's answer—not his own. The Pope received the *Remonstrance*, heard all that was to be said in our behalf, and then informed him, that the Secretary would communicate the answer of the Holy See. Cardinal Gousset, as being Secretary of State, treated with the *official Secretary* of the Catholic Party, and not with the Pope's mind, forgetting the famous *Lay Remonstrance* (which had been printed in large type, and on good paper) in the passage of being framed and signed. Thus, it is not Cardinal Gousset who has answered, but the Pope himself, through his Secretary. Such, when an address is sent to the Pope, is made by the Secretary of State, we do not say it is the Secretary's answer, but the Pope's Regent, or Lord Lieutenant, through the Secretary. The reply of the Pope to the Ca-

tholic Irish Prelates will not pass through the same channel. It will be given one time or other, formally and officially to them. The Cardinal Prefect, for the time being, whose office it seems to be to give the Pope's decisions on all religious concerns connected with the Irish Catholic Church, will communicate the determination of his Holiness to them (the Irish Prelates) *in tempore opportuno*; because the exclusive right of Prelates to enter into and adjust matters pertaining to faith, morals, and discipline, is recognised at Rome. But, on the other hand, the Lay Address, not coming from any Corporate or Diplomatic Body recognised at Rome, cannot be answered officially, it not being recognised as a State Paper. This Address cannot be considered as coming from a Body invested with spiritual right or authority, because the Catholic Church disallows any Lay authority whatever interfering in her spiritual concerns, and, of course, to give an answer to a Lay Address, assuming to interfere in a matter purely spiritual, would be, in the Pope, the recognition of an authority which is not allowed by him to exist at all.

Neither can the Lay Address be answered by the See of Rome, as an instrument coming from a political body, because the Pope, as a temporal Sovereign, cannot treat with the subjects of another Sovereign power, in an affair regarding the policy or laws of his realm, without permission or credentials from that power; of course, it will receive no kind of formal answer, save a verbal one, intimating, that they reply would be given. Of consequence, the Lay Address will receive no official or diplomatic answer from Rome, of any kind. The Pope's answer to the English Catholics is nothing at all against our argument, because their Address was merely congratulatory, and prayed the Pope to help on Emancipation. It did not complain of the persecutions of the British Government, or presume to tell the Pope, that he was about to barter the Catholic Church of Ireland for some temporal advantage. The Pope, being the spiritual Father of all the Faithful, as the Catholic Church styles him, could not refuse an answer to these children, who welcomed him home from captivity; and it is, moreover, said, that the Address of the English Catholics had some sort or other of an official communication or transmission to Rome. Lay Catholics of any kingdom, addressing the Pope in the same circumstances, would receive an answer as well as the English Catholics, unless they attempted to direct or tamper with him in a mere ecclesiastical question, which the Veto servative or arrangements are, with regard to the See of Rome.—The Pope has no right to entertain it a moment in any other than a spiritual way.

The Secretary of our Lay Remonstrance (if the title be allowable) says, as we hear, that he was received very cordially the last interview he had with Cardinal Gousset; and that some of the *Dublin Newspapers* did our Deputy a great deal of injury. To this we cannot assent, as we consider the style and setting forth of the Remonstrance itself must have been disgusting, and insulting to the extreme, to the Holy See. It was of a piece with the rest of our Catholic dogmas—that is, with all farces, and insults, beforehand, those from whom they expect them. How solemnly and becoming it was to present an Address to the Pope, which told him he was bribed, or tantamount to this!

We writes, too, that he has endeavoured to retain the Prelates at Rome, lest their going off at such a juncture should be considered a desertion from their post; and last, after their departure, the Pope should issue his Bull to the Irish Prelates, regulating the future mode of appointing Irish Catholic Bishops, in the event of an understanding on this head between the British Government and that of Rome. The Prelates themselves say, however, that they will positively have quitted Rome before Christmas.

We have remarked, that the Secretary of the Lay Deputation always gives reason to think, that, without him, the Prelates would not know how to act! What humanity! But the Irish Catholic Prelates do not deserve to be represented as acting a minor part, or standing behind the unofficial chair of this Secretary. They shall not, if we can prevent, be thrown into the back ground. In their application to or correspondence with Rome, they but perform a spiritual duty, and we are convinced that their presence, and the grave, respectable, and venerable Body which they represent, must give them a decided preponderance.

A letter received by a Reverend Gentleman in this City, from Rome, on Sunday last, it is mentioned, that a most terrible article which appeared in our Paper has been very detrimental to the Lay Embassy. The article alluded to is that in which we prove, that the Remonstrance was the work of a few persons only, and not that of the Catholic Body. We do not claim great merit in this demonstration, as it was evident, *unavoidable*, that the Lay Remonstrance was the handy work of two or three only; and God forbid, that it should be the reproach of the whole Catholic Body.

STEAM BOATS.—Several Gentlemen of the highest respectability in this metropolis have formed themselves into a Company for introducing Steam-Boats into Ireland. Some of the vessels are now to such a state of forwardness as will enable the Company to employ them, in the space of, probably, two months, and they will commence the system by carrying passengers and goods between Dublin and Holyhead. The style of fitting up the boats is said to be elegant, and adapted to every aspect of convenience. They are to be commanded by Lieutenants of the Navy, of known character and gentlemanly manners. Passengers of every rank will thus find themselves to be under the guidance of a man of great professional abilities and a polished mind.—*Ed.*

COUNTY SHERIFF'S COURT, DUBLIN.

Robert Shea, Plaintiff—Peter Doyle, Defendant.

Mr. Smylie, for the Plaintiff, stated, that this was an Action of Replevin, to recover damages from the Defendant, for that he did, on the 24th of July last, unjustly seize and detain one cart, one set of harness, five bags of flour, and one hundred of sugar, the property of Robert Shea, the Plaintiff. He said, that an action had been brought to inquire into the right of detaining those goods, the property of his client, on a plea of enforcing Custom not warranted by Law, and the Defendant acknowledged his error in suffering the issue to go by default, thus waiving that right by which he attempted to enforce the payment of such Customs. The present application was made to ascertain the damages—not exactly what Plaintiff had really suffered in this unjust detention of his property for a whole day and night, but such exemplary damages, he trusted, as would mark the Jury's disapprobation of conduct at once vexatious and groundless.

John Felt—Knows Robert Shea; he has been in his employment the 24th July last; had lived with him 14 or 15 years; Mr. Shea lives at Kilgobbin, County of Dublin; is a farmer and shopkeeper; sells flour and groceries; came for him to Dublin on the 24th of July last, with a horse and cart to take home some articles from Dublin; got there five bags of flour and one hundred weight of sugar; knows the Defendant, Doyle, on his going out of town with these articles, at the end of Charlemont street, saw Doyle, who called after him to stop; witness pretended not to hear, and went on; called after him again; would not hear still; witness asked, what he wanted; he, Doyle said, he wanted toll, or custom; witness said he would not pay any; that Martin gave him no money or orders to pay, and told him he had no right to demand any; Doyle said, he was ordered since Saturday last to demand and get custom, and if he would not pay he must stop the goods; witness offered to leave a bag of flour as a deposit, but Doyle would not receive it, and insisted upon stopping all; witness then said, if he must keep all, he ought to take the cart and goods off, and send the horse to a livery stable; witness did not do any such thing; it was then about one or two o'clock; witness then went to Mr. Jackson, a gentleman in Granby-row, because he once got him free of this demand before; Mr. Jackson gave him a letter to carry to Alderman Beresford; when he went to Mr. Beresford's house, one of the servants told him his master was not at home, nor would he until the next evening; went back to Mr. Jackson; told him Mr. Beresford was not at home; he (Mr. Jackson) then went with him to Doyle; was not present at what passed between Mr. Jackson and Doyle; it was then near seven o'clock, and witness the horse, cart, and things to the road; when he could get no redress, he went away lame; his master had all returned the next evening; all were kept for the custom only.

On his cross-examination, he said he was so very surprised at the demand, that others he knew were demanded for the custom, and that he himself had been demanded for it before; he would have paid it, he said, but for his master, who told him not to pay it, and that they had no right to ask it.—He apparently seemed reluctantly to acknowledge, that Mr. Jackson, the gentleman who interfered for him, was an Attorney.

Michael Magrath—is acquainted with the Plaintiff, Mr. Shea; recollects the circumstance of his goods being detained in July last.

Charles Smith—This witness kept the Livery Stable, at Kerin-street, where the horse, cart, and goods were deposited during the night of their detention.

Mr. Jackson—is attorney to Plaintiff; remembers having applied to Mr. Beresford in June last, on an occasion like the present, and, after having remonstrated with that gentleman some time, he then declared, that no toll should be demanded again. The Recorder, as arbitrator on this question, in the year 1809, after considering on it for three days, gave his decided opinion, that tolls and customs demanded in such instances were illegal.—He gave the same account of this business as the first witness did. On his cross-examination, he denied that this was coming out of the city to be ground, and returned in its manufactured state.—Said he had a great deal of talk with Mr. Beresford about tolls and customs, and declared, if Mr. Beresford insisted upon a right to receive customs in such instances as the present, that he was ready to try the right to a Court of Justice. Mr. Beresford was, he knew, an honourable man, but he might be deceived or ill-advised.

Mr. Hamilton, in a neat and temperate appeal to the candour, good sense, and honour of the Jury, acknowledged that Doyle was in error, and, of course, Mr. Beresford, under whom he acted, was necessarily implicated therein. This point, Mr. Beresford, with that high sense of justice that distinguishes all his actions, had already conceded, in this truly virtuous trespass. He had, in addition to the compensation he already made in this case, by suffering it to go by default, incurred all the expense of the suit, and offered, which he called upon Plaintiff's Counsel to disprove, to make any reasonable and just compensation for whatever damage had befallen his horse, cart, and property on this occasion. Under all these circumstances, he had too much confidence in the good sense, candour, and moderation of the Jury, to suspect that they could for a single moment think of refusing such a man with vindictive, or what Plaintiff's Counsel more goodly termed, exemplary damages.

The Jury retired, and returned with a verdict of Twelve Pounds for Plaintiff, with Costs.

BIRTHS.—In Edinburgh, the Lady of Major Preston, of the Royal Artillery, of a daughter, in Dublin, the Lady of Major General Airey, Quarter-Master General, of a son.

MARRIAGES.—At Tramore, on Thursday last, Edward Popham, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Cooke, Rector of Drumcannon.—In Slieve Henry Meade Esq. Esq. M. P. for the Town of Drogheda, to Julia, only daughter of the Rev. Richard Fisher, of Slane.—At Stonehouse, in the County of Devon, William Elliott, Esq. Lieut. in the Navy, and son of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Elliott, Rector of Castlebar and daughter of the County of Mayo, to Robena, eldest daughter of John Kent, Esq. of the Royal Hospital at Plymouth, and niece of Walter, in Dublin, the late Governor of New South Wales.—In London, the Rev. P. Crawford, of Kilconner, in the County of Longford, to Anna Margaret, only daughter of the late Thomas Smythe, Esq. of the same city.

DEATHS.—In Dublin, aged 80, the Rev. Godwin Scott—in the same city, Robert Henry, Esq. of Drogheda, in the County of Meath.—In Cork, aged 78, Mr. T. Bourke, Esq. of the County of Kerry, Draper.—In Mountjoy-square, Dublin, Mrs. Carr.—In the same city, aged 68, Mrs. Madden, eldest of the late Arundel Madsen, Esq.—At Banda, in the East Indies, David Forbes, Esq. Governor of that Island.—At Winchester, Captain John Butcher, Paymaster of the 2d Battalion of the 6th Foot.—At Turnham Green, the Rev. Christopher Lake Moody, L. D.—In London, Sir Charles Clarke.—In Lunenburg, in the prime of life, Mrs. Alley, wife of Mr. Thomas Alley, Chandler.—At Cambridge, Cornwall, William Harris, Esq. supposed to have been worth £200,000. He has left only one child, a daughter, unmarried.

POET NEWS.—PASSAGE, JANUARY 5. ARRIVED. 3d—Golden Grove, Mills, Cardiff, iron; Princess Royal Transport, James, Bristol, with part of the 14th Light Dragoon. 4th—Friendship, Transport, Gross, Bristol; troops; Speedy, Ball, St. Ives, herring; Auckland Packet; Barton, William, Liverpool, dry goods. 5th—Waterford and Cadiz; Betsey, Simpson, Bristol; troops; Queen Charlotte, Cumming, Liverpool, rock salt. 6th—John Thomas, Gordon, Vienna, ballast; Canada Packet.

SAILED. 3d—Ashling, Durk, Westmouth, and Prudent, Harkill, Portsmouth, butter; Bacon, &c.; Sandwich Packet; Two Brothers, Knight, Lisbon and Cadiz, butter. 4th—Friendship, Allison, Liverpool, wheat and oats; Peeping Packet; Vulcan, M'Creey, Bristol, bacon, herring, wheat, &c.; William and Mary, Goodland, Bristol, passengers; Ariel, Ritchie, Port Glasgow, tobacco, staves, &c. 5th—Wind W. N. W. at morning.

HOUSLOW HEATH GUNPOWDER. JOHN ELLIOTT respectfully informs the licensed Dealers in Gunpowder, that he has this day imported, per the *Yeo Fleet*, from London, a fresh supply of HOUSLOW HEATH GUNPOWDER, consisting of seven different Degrees of Strength, from Blasting up to Cylinder, Samples of which shall be sent (free of Expence) wherever ordered. Dublin, Sackville Street, No. 33, 29th December, 1815.

NOTICE. SUCH Persons as are willing to contract for supplying the Leper Hospital with MEAT for the ensuing Three Months, are desired to send their Proposals, addressed to Commodore HENRY BARRON, Esq. the Master of the Hospital, to Mr. James TOWNSEND, Esq. at the Hospital, on or before Saturday, the 13th inst. at the Hospital, on or before Saturday, the 13th inst. Waterford, January 6 1816.

HERRINGS. A SMALL CARGO OF HERRINGS, IN BARRELS, JUST ARRIVED TO THOMAS JACOB, AND NOW ON SALE. Waterford, 1st Mo. 6th, 1816.

TO PRINTERS. TWENTY FOUR SHILLINGS A WEEK will be given to FIVE PRINTERS, who can work at Case